



85-2

13

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

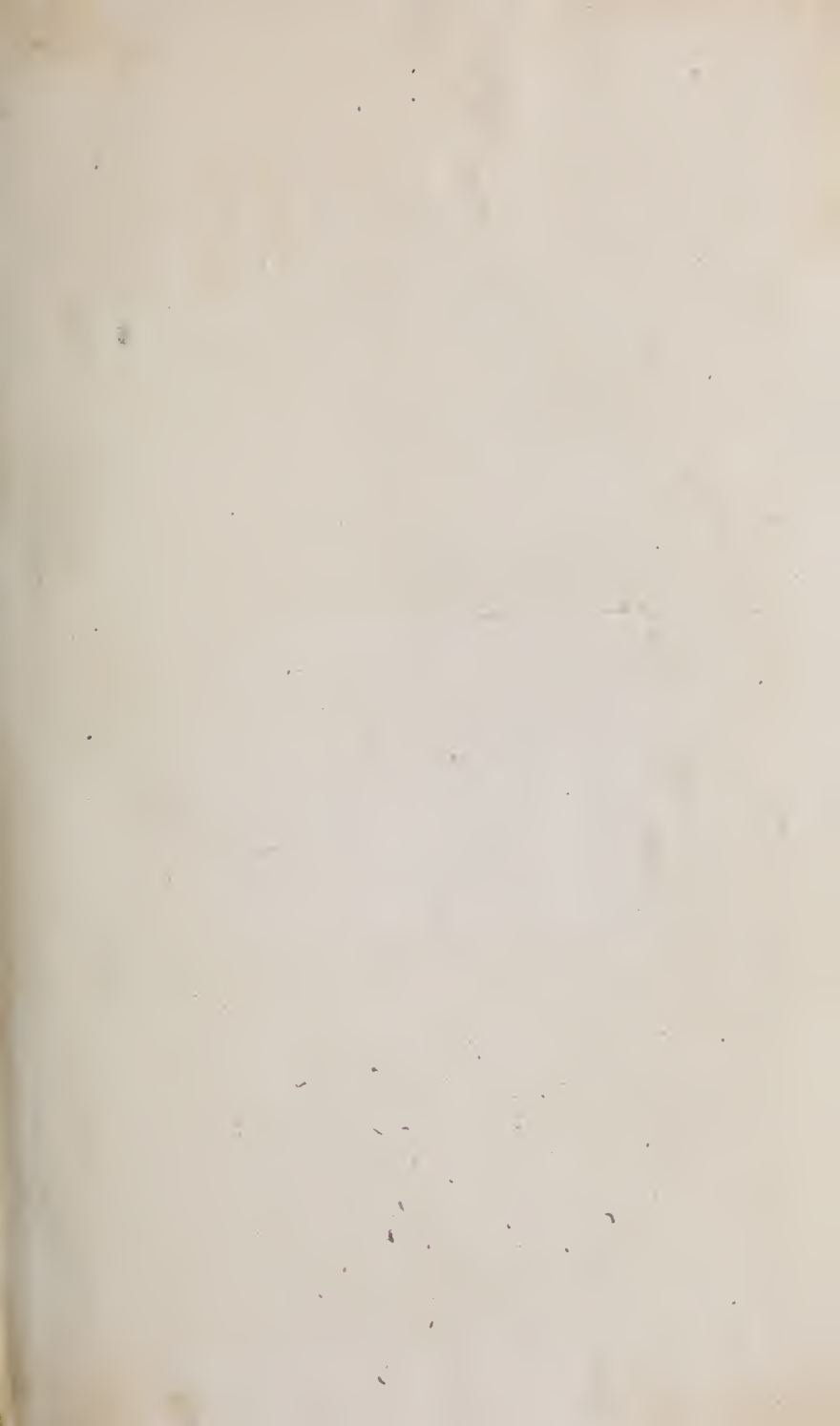
Princeton, N. J. 49-4-1

Case, *One* I

Shelf, *Seven* 7

Book, *No.*

5CC
8629





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1854.

[No. 4.

Annual Message of President Roberts.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and
of the House of Representatives :*

It is my duty on the present occasion of your meeting to inform you of the condition of the Republic. And I cannot perhaps commence in a manner more appropriate than by erecting another Ebenezer, saying, "*Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.*" Every revolving year brings with it cause of congratulation and thankfulness to God that the great work in which we are engaged, of rearing up on these barbarous shores a Christian State, is onward in its march, by gradually developing its practicability and excellence.

During the year that has just passed a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the government and people seems to bear the marks of Divine favor and approbation. No pestilence has afflicted our land; but, on the contrary, an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of the country were never more encouraging than at the present time—in no year of the Republic have the labors of the husbandman been more abundantly rewarded. The mercan-

tile interest of the country seems to be in a healthful state; our merchants are extending their operations by opening up new sources of commerce; and their efforts are producing very satisfactory results, not only in reference to products and trade, but the prosperity attending these branches of industry and enterprise has given an impulse to general improvement decidedly encouraging. Our educational interests have also been blessed—the educational facilities extended to the people through missionary enterprise, and the benevolence of private individuals in the United States, are now more extensive than ever before, and promise much good to the youth of our several communities—who, I am glad to say, are availing themselves of these advantages, and are making gratifying advancements in the various branches of useful knowledge. But above all, God has been pleased to bless the people by a gracious visitation of His churches—inspiring them with a spirit of pure and undefiled religion—thereby wonderfully extending the inestimable benefits of christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them.

These blessings, gentlemen, are not fortuitous, but sure indications of Divine protection and favor, and should create in the minds of our fellow citizens generally, as I doubt not they do, feelings of devout gratitude and praise to that beneficent Being who in His goodness continues to favor us with such distinguished mercies. And in this connection I am impressed with the belief, and there is certainly nothing in it presumptuous or extravagant, that the prosperity of our country, resulting from these blessings of Providence, has a relation to something out of it, and beyond itself. Its meaning evidently is in subservience to the good of Africa; and to my mind is sufficient proof that God is forming this people for himself; that He has raised up Liberia to exert a special agency in the great work of redeeming this vast peninsular from barbarism, superstition and idolatry.

I maintain fully the doctrine that "God has just as really a work for nations to do as He has for individuals;" and that there may be just as much of speciality in one case as there is in the other. If diversity of position, gifts and social relations, lays the foundation for a difference of action and influence as it respects individual persons, why may not the same diversity, existing as it does among the great masses of men, present a reason for special exertion and influence, as it respects particular nations? And this appears to me to be consistent with the history of nations in all ages. In the wise economy of God each nation has its particular work assigned it, and is responsible for its performance. Many considerations lead to this conclusion. And, in relation to Africa, it would seem that the past his-

tory of Liberia clearly indicates some special design in Providence, some intimation that through her the conflict between truth and error, between freedom and slavery, is to be decided, and the victory given to eternal righteousness in the elevation of down-trodden Africa. A single glance at the past and we readily see there was something in the first planting of these settlements, something in the character of the men who formed the nucleus of this Commonwealth, which is altogether peculiar, and seems plainly to indicate some special design. Perhaps no other nation began its existence under circumstances so peculiarly embarrassing as ours. But the men who laid the foundation of Liberia's existence were chosen and precious. They were not men of extensive learning, or of great wealth, but enterprising, conscientious men, imbued with the principles of freedom. Keenly alive to the wrongs they were suffering they fled from grinding oppression to this, their fatherland, to establish and enjoy, in government and religion, what is set forth in the Bible as the birth-right of all men, and the foundation of all advance in human well-being.

The settlement of Liberia by such a class of men was a great event in the Providence of God, and seems most clearly to point out His purposes; and to our election for some special and mighty agency in the work of rescuing this continent from the iron grasp of ignorance and sin. And, gentlemen, do we not see indications also of the same design in the training to which the infancy of Liberia was subjected. Means and ends have a connection:—by the character of the one we are led to look for something answering to it

in the other. A remarkable antecedent in the Providence of God foreshadows to us peculiarity of design in the sequence. And this is clearly illustrated by the strange facts in the early history of Israel. The wonderful providence in reference to that people must have made a deep impression on all reflecting minds that God was forming them for some great end, that He was training them for some mighty agency in the work of His mercy to man.

The begining betokened the design. And so we may reason in reference to Liberia. In the annals of no other country, Israel alone excepted, is there to be found such a series of trials, such a wrestling with difficulties, such scenes of imminent peril, and of signal deliverance. At every step we have been made to see our danger, and the hand of God in our rescue from it.

And, gentlemen, what could be more remarkable than that Providence, which, notwithstanding our feebleness, advanced us so rapidly to the position of acknowledged nationality? and gave to our institutions a character so simple and free, at the same time wholesome and efficient, admirably calculated to develop the energies of the people, and to exalt them in intelligence and virtue; institutions whose influence, like the congenial atmosphere we breathe, pervades all, sustains all, and yet interferes with no act that is right: allows the fullest, freest exercise of thought and feelings of everything compatible with the existence of virtue—the foundation of all freedom.

Here government is purely a benevolent arrangement, looking to the good of Africa, affording encouragement to the progress of civil,

social, and religious improvement among her children, leading them to that elevation where, in the Providence of God, I believe they are destined to rise—"that they may see good days wherein they have seen evil."

That Liberia has been trained in the school of a particular providence, and has been raised up for a particular work, in my mind scarcely admits of a doubt. And the character and extent of that particular work to me seems equally clear. And, gentlemen, those wonderful providences towards us should lead us to feel secure in God while we walk in the path which He has marked out for us.

I am sensible, gentlemen, that this subject has long engaged your attention, and that you are deeply interested in the welfare of the heathen around us, and especially those, in the Providence of God, placed under our immediate care; and, I doubt not, you will adopt such additional measures within your reach, as will bring them more speedily to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

Considering the state of these people—so debased and degraded, through long ages of neglect and misery—it is exceedingly gratifying to observe the great and important changes which are now so rapidly being wrought in the social and moral condition of many of them. And these changes are steadily going forward, effecting not only the tribes immediately within the bounds of the government, but their influence is penetrating into the interior, and will ultimately and speedily be felt by those at the remotest distance. So far certainly the end has been commensurate with the means. And it is a matter of great

encouragement to know that there is still an increasing willingness on the part of the natives to accept the benevolent offers of instruction held out to them by the government, and by christian associations. "Do good and communicate to all men as you have opportunity," I may repeat here, is a Divine command, and strictly applies to us in reference to the improvement of the aborigines of this land. And I know this to be your most earnest desire.

Gentlemen, I feel great satisfaction in being able to inform you that since the last meeting of the Legislature nothing has occurred to disturb the friendly relations happily subsisting between this Government and foreign powers. No cause of complaint seems now to exist, on the part of foreign merchants and traders in relation to our commercial regulations; but their intercourse with the citizens of the Republic, as far as have come to my knowledge, is harmonious and conciliatory.

We continue to receive from her Britannic Majesty's Government assurances of friendly concern for our welfare. From the French Government we are also receiving tangible proofs of the interest his Imperial Majesty feels in the future prosperity of this infant State. As a present to this government, the French Minister of War has forwarded recently one thousand stand of arms, to be followed shortly—as advised by our agent in Paris—by an equal number of equipments for our militia. I am happy also to inform the Legislature that, during the year just passed, the independence of Liberia has been formally recognized by his Belgian Majesty—accompanied with expressions of friendship, and warmest wishes for

our success and happiness. By recent intelligence from the United States I am assured that the cause of African Colonization, and of Liberia, is rapidly growing into public favor, in that country. I regret, however, to have to acquaint the Legislature that the contemplated exploration by Commander Lynch of the country lying east of this Republic, is, for the present at least, given up.

I am aware that our fellow citizens entertained encouraging hopes that this benevolent enterprise, on the part of the United States Government would be carried into immediate execution. I know of no project—whether considered in relation to the development of the resources of the country, and the extension of commercial enterprise, or whether with a view to the spread of civilization and Christianity—that promises more real good to Liberia, and to Africa in general, than an exploration of the interior just at this juncture. Unfortunately for us, our limited pecuniary resources will not allow us to undertake the work. We will, therefore, hope that the enterprise will not be wholly abandoned by the government of the United States.

I am gratified in being able to inform the Legislature that, with one or two exceptions, the public peace among the native tribes within our jurisdiction, has been steadily maintained, and among the tribes, by whom we are surrounded, I am happy to say, the best feeling towards this government prevails.

I have to state, and it is matter of regret, that the efforts of the government to produce a reconciliation between certain Vey and Golah Chiefs, and restore peace to the country bordering on our northwest

frontier, have not been as completely successful as could be wished.—Notwithstanding every effort on the part of this government to accommodate the differences between them, in the early part of the present year their affairs grew worse, and assumed an aspect which threatened the most fearful consequences. The Vey Chiefs were obstinate—received our commissioners coldly—and disregarded every overture made to them for an amicable adjustment of the disputes and difficulties, which were distracting the country. Nothing but war could satisfy their claims. Indeed one of their chieftains, Boombo—encouraged by George Cane, of Grand Cape Mount, became so emboldened as to extend his depredations into the Dey country—sacking and burning towns and villages—murdering scores of the inhabitants, and carrying off hundreds of others into captivity.

Matters being driven to this extremity no alternative was left the Government but to take immediate, decisive, and coercive measures to check—nay, to put an end to these acts of aggression and cruelty.—Therefore—in conformity with a resolution of the Legislature, adopted at its session in December last, “authorizing the Executive to employ the most feasible, and, if necessary, forcible measures, for the purpose of bringing about a speedy termination of the existing difficulties and wars in the vicinity of Grand and Little Cape Mount”—early in the month of March a detachment of two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel McGill, was ordered to proceed to Little Cape Mount—to afford protection to the peaceable inhabitants of that district—to

maintain the authority of the government—and to apprehend the offending chiefs, that they might be brought to answer for the gross violation of their solemn engagements with this government, to abstain from all wars: and that they be required to make reparation for the wrongs they had committed on offending tribes.

On the arrival of the troops at Little Cape Mount—after some delay—all the principal Chiefs, on both sides—except two—were assembled, and an investigation commenced of the matters in dispute between them, and of those chiefs, who were implicated in the outrages committed on the Dey tribe.—These matters, however, were found to be exceedingly complicated, and likely to consume much time in their adjustment; it was therefore thought advisable that the chiefs—who readily consented—should repair at a time fixed to Monrovia, where the investigation would be resumed, and a final settlement had of all the difficulties between them. In the mean time the atrocious criminality of Boombo being clearly apparent, he was arrested, and conveyed to this place, and handed over to the civil authority for judicial examination.

He has been tried, and found guilty, on the fullest testimony, of all the charges alleged against him, and is now in prison undergoing the penalty of the law. With apparently deep humility and contrition, he acknowledges the enormity of his crime, and admits the justice of the punishment awarded him. Several Dey chiefs have recently joined, under assurances for his future good conduct, believing, as they say, he was influenced wholly by George Cane, who has now abandoned his

interest, to ask the clemency of the Government in his behalf. I submit their request to the consideration of the Legislature, simply remarking, gentlemen, that perhaps, under all the circumstances, some commutation of his sentence might possibly be a matter of policy consistent with prudence.

I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the measures taken by the Government, in reference to the Vey chiefs residing at Little Cape Mount, though not producing all the good effects desired, proved very beneficial by restoring peace to that neighborhood, and enabling the natives—especially of the Dey Country—to resume their agricultural pursuits, which in consequence of the disturbed state of the country had for some time been neglected; and but for the timely interference of the Government, another year would have found them almost wholly destitute and in great distress.

George Cane failed in his promise to meet the other chiefs here in April last, and I have reason to believe he has united with the Chief of Gorronamra, and has recently made one or two predatory incursions into the eastern section of the Golah Country. The intelligence, however, is not certain: I shall nevertheless be able, doubtless, during your present session, to give you further and more definite information in regard to him. With George Cane war seems to be a ruling passion. No persuasion, I fear, will restrain him from shedding the blood of his defenceless brethren. But that he must be checked, gentlemen, is certain. Common safety requires it, justice and humanity demand it, and these claims are not to be resisted. If therefore, it shall be estab-

lished that George Cane is yet carrying on his predatory wars, some measure should be speedily adopted to restrain him. I am happy to inform the Legislature, that with this exception, no serious discord seems to exist among the tribes within the jurisdiction of the Republic.

The state of affairs in relation to Trade Town remains unchanged—excepting, which was very desirable, that a reconciliation between Boyer and Jim Flo of Trade Town Point has recently been effected. Boyer, however, has not yet fulfilled all his engagements with the government—especially in not having secured and delivered up for trial, the person of Grando—whom he aided in the attacks upon our settlements in the county of Grand Basa, in the year 1851. He has paid five hundred dollars in consideration of his misconduct on that occasion; but protests his inability, in consequence of Grando having escaped out of the country, to apprehend him. In every other respect he promises implicit-obedience, and is constant in his assurances of fidelity to the government, and earnestly intreats that its ban upon him, in relation to commercial intercourse, may be removed. And perhaps it is due to him that I should state that notwithstanding the dubiousness of his motives, in one instance certainly he has demeaned himself in a manner which entitles him to some credit. A few months since a Portuguese slaver attempted to revive the slave trade in that district, and Boyer, with some others, engaged to deliver him within a certain number of days two hundred slaves, and received in advance a portion of the purchase money; in the mean time, however, Boyer communicated to the authorities at

Grand Bassa information of what was going on, which enabled the government to take measures to frustrate the whole design.

But, gentlemen, with respect to Boyer I may also state that hitherto, than he, no chief within the bounds of the Republic, George Cane and Grando perhaps excepted, has been guilty of grosser deception and unblushing duplicity in all his intercourse with the government. For this reason, in connection with his failure to arrest Grando, whose escape from Trade Town there were good grounds to believe he favored, indeed advised, I have not thought proper to withdraw the interdict prohibiting trade and intercourse with that territory.

It will now rest with the judgment of the Legislature to decide how far his recent conduct merits future confidence—also to determine whether any other demand shall be made in lieu of the stipulation for the delivery of Grando—which was a covenant of the first importance—and also whether the interdict in reference to trade shall be raised.

I am gratified in being able to state, gentlemen, that no measure hitherto adopted by this government for the punishment of gross misconduct on the part of native chiefs, especially those residing near the sea coast, has produced more satisfactory results than the interdiction, and the firmness with which it has been maintained, of commercial intercourse with Trade Town. I am satisfied it has given a stability to the authority of the government which no other measure could have produced in so short a time. And I am clearly of opinion that a similar policy, in reference to Grand Cape Mount, or the establishing of a settlement there, will have to be adopted to restrain George Cane from in-

dulging that indomitable propensity for war which seems to possess him. The natives of that neighborhood report that he boasts of his intention to continue the war, and should the government send troops to chastise him he has only to retire for a few weeks into the interior, beyond their reach, and when the troops shall have left the country he will return to prosecute his designs. Such doubtless are his reasonings, as he is aware of the impracticability of maintaining a military force in the country for any length of time. The antidote, however, is an interdict of commercial intercourse with Grand Cape Mount.

Close up the channels through which he obtains his supply of arms and other munitions of war, and in a very short time he will be powerless, and like Bowyer, will return to his allegiance to the government.

In this connection, gentlemen, I am happy to state that the successful attack, by the troops of the Republic, in 1852, on Boyer's fortified town, which was supposed by the natives to be impregnable, has, I am persuaded, fully established, in regard to the natives, the invincibility of our arms, and that in future the authority of the government is not likely to be opposed by open force.

Nevertheless, I beg to remind the Legislature of the importance of continuing a well organized militia, which, in reference to the natives, seems to be the only thing that can give them an idea of the power of the government. And, gentlemen, this is not the only consideration which should draw the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of cherishing and maintaining an efficient military force.

We have settlements remote and weak, surrounded on all sides by savage tribes who delight in war,

and whose cupidity is easily excited, and which, in many instances, is only restrained by a knowledge of the readiness and power of the government to punish their temerity. It becomes us therefore to be prepared for any emergency. Our citizens should be thoroughly trained in the use of arms, and for acting together if called into the field. But to effect this satisfactorily our present militia system requires revision. And I would recommend it, gentlemen, to your careful attention, with the hope that you will adopt such improvements as shall give promise of greater efficiency to this arm of public defence.

It has been suggested, gentlemen, in respectable quarters, that the Legislature, at its present session, should take into serious consideration the necessity of recommending to the people some amendments to the Constitution, which the times seem to demand.

An amendment to the 11th section of the 1st article, which defines the right of suffrage, is suggested as being particularly desirable. The object of this amendment it appears, is to provide against abuses of the elective franchise; as also against evils which it is supposed are likely to arise in the event of a large influx of immigrants on the eve of an election, who, according to existing regulations, are permitted, immediately on their arrival in the Republic, to draw lands under a certificate; which certificate, as expressed in the law, gives only an "imperfect right" in the land until certain improvements shall have been made on it, when said certificate may be exchanged for a deed in fee simple.

The section of the constitution referred to provides that "every male

citizen of twenty-one years of age, possessing real estate, shall have the right of suffrage." By some it is held that persons holding land under certificate come within the meaning of this section; others maintain that the word possession, as employed in this connection, was intended to imply absolute right or title—a freehold estate in one's own right, subject to no conditions; therefore, the party holding land by certificate only cannot claim under it the privilege of voting. This subject by some means came up before the Legislature at its last session, when the following Bill, entitled "An Act defining the right entitling male citizens to suffrage," was adopted, viz:

"That from and after the passage of this Act, all male citizens of twenty-one years of age, who have drawn lands, and holding a certificate, showing the time at which said lands were drawn, thereby giving the drawer possession, shall be considered possessors of real estate, and allowed the right of suffrage during the term which is allowed by law for the improvement of said lands." This definition of the Legislature, however, though observed at the late general election, does not settle the question at issue. Indeed instead of satisfying the objections that had been raised it has given rise to new grounds of complaint, and has also excited no little animadversion among the people. It is contended that the act of defining is in itself unconstitutional, and though adopted possibly as a fiction of policy, it is calculated to establish a precedent of a most dangerous tendency, at once repugnant to, and subversive of the first principles of the Constitution. And, gentlemen, it must be admitted that the

arguments carry with them some weight. It is too well known scarcely to require mention that in forming the Constitution no one principle was kept more prominently before the Convention than a division of the three great powers of the government, legislative, judicial, and executive: that they should be independent of, and separate from each other—each confined to the discharge of the proper and legitimate functions assigned it. Under this wise and judicious arrangement it is for the Legislature to make laws, not to interpret them—those even of the least importance, much less the fundamental law of the Constitution. To weigh words and sentences, to define their distinct and legal meaning, especially in reference to the provisions of the Constitution, is for another department of the government, not the Legislature.

However, it was this action of the Legislature principally, I believe, that suggested the idea of amending the constitution. But, gentlemen, while I confess that in my opinion some amendments to the constitution consistent with the interest of the people, and perhaps at the present time demand, are desirable, I am also of opinion that no such necessity exists for the purposes contemplated, in regard to the section referred to. It is nevertheless quite plain that the subject which has led to these reflections is one of much importance, and is entitled to the serious and candid consideration of the Legislature. The abuses complained of, and the evils likely to arise from the causes to which I have alluded, are such, gentlemen, as should be remedied, and provided against. And the remedies to be applied are clearly within the scope

of the powers of the Legislature. A slight revision of the law regulating elections, will correct the one, and the passage of a naturalization law will secure the object desired in regard to the other.

Gentlemen, in a young and prosperous state, where with each revolving year, the power and resources of the Government and the energies of the people are being rapidly developed, it becomes frequently expedient to make new laws, or modify old ones, to meet the exigencies of affairs growing out of these changes, hence the frequent recurrence of your meetings.

And coming as you do from all parts of the Republic, it is presumed that you are acquainted with the particular wants of the people, having learned from them the practical operations of old laws and the expediency of enacting new ones. It is therefore expected, gentlemen, that your attention will be drawn to a review of the present code, in all its branches, and that you will make such additional laws, or amendments, as the general good may require or that circumstances may justify. I may however be permitted to invite your particular attention to the navigation, commerce and revenue law, which in view of the extension of trade requires, in my opinion, some alterations, which I will take occasion at an early day to lay before you, necessary to its efficiency, and at the same time will be affording greater facilities and encouragement to commercial enterprise.

I am not aware, gentlemen, of any very important changes necessary to be made in the Judiciary. The present system, though susceptible of improvement, works well, except perhaps so much as relates to the pro-

bate court, whose power should be increased to enable it to act with more promptness in the settlement of estates. I recommend the whole system however to the careful attention of the Legislature. Nothing certainly is more interesting to the public happiness, than the faithful administration of justice. To this branch of the political organization the citizen looks with confidence for the protection and security of his rights, and for the redress of grievances. Before the court he presents himself, with full assurance that just recompense will be awarded him for wrongs which he may have suffered from the hands of others. It is therefore important, that every facility for carrying the laws into prompt and faithful execution should be provided. And I may also add that it is equally important that the rules of legal proceedings before the several courts, should be made as simple as possible, stripped of all unnecessary technicalities, and brought within the comprehension of every citizen.

I beg also, gentlemen, to draw your attention to the subject of education, than which no subject is more vitally important to the future welfare and prosperity of our infant state. The government being immediately under the influence and control of the people, wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among them, are as absolutely necessary to the support and stability of the government, as for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, it is the duty of the Legislature to cherish and sustain, by every possible effort, this great interest. I am sensible,

gentlemen, of the deep solicitude you feel in regard to this subject; I am well aware that the limited state of the public finances, at the present time, will not allow you to appropriate much money to this object. I doubt not, however, that you will encourage, to the extent of your ability, those missionary societies and other institutions which are promoting among us the means of education, as well as true religion; and are preparing many of the youth of the Republic for useful employment both in Church and in State. I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the Act of incorporation for "Liberia College" has been accepted by the gentlemen therein named, as Trustees—that they have organized themselves into a body corporate; and though their plans, I believe, are not yet fully digested, we may hope that they will be able soon to carry the contemplated college into operation. It has been suggested, however, that some of the provisions of the charter are not as clear and as well defined as could be wished, therefore doubts might arise in regard to their true meaning, which it would be well to prevent by an amendatory act—a draft of which has been handed to me, and is herewith submitted for your consideration.

Another object of general interest, which deserves the fostering care of the government, and which cannot fail to suggest itself to your attention, is agriculture. There are but few subjects that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of the Legislature than a consideration of the best means of promoting, especially among the native tribes, the agricultural interests of the country. This source of national independence and wealth I recommend

to the constant guardianship of the Legislature.

The land along the banks of the St. Paul river, as far as Millsburg, having been all taken up, it has occurred to me, gentlemen, that great advantages might be secured by opening an avenue or road from the river, at some suitable point, leading into the interior; on each side of which farm lots may be laid out for the accommodation of new settlers. I have conferred with the gentleman who has charge of the Colonization Society's affairs, and the location of immigrants coming out under its auspices to this country, upon this subject. He approves the plan, and thinks that the society would not object to defray a portion of the expense thus incurred. I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

Perhaps, gentlemen, of all the evidences of the prosperity of the country the increase of population is the most unequivocal. And with respect to Liberia, the constitution requiring that the first enumeration under it shall be ordered by the Legislature—this has not been ascertained since the year 1843. I beg, therefore, to recommend to the particular attention of the Legislature the propriety of making provision, at the present session, for taking a census, or enumeration of the whole inhabitants of the Republic, including the entire aboriginal as well as the Americo-Liberian population.

Gentlemen, I have the honor of laying before you a communication from Governor Wright, enclosing an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, in reference to the purchase of a tract of land in Liberia, as a location for emigrants from that State. You will observe, gentlemen, that one of the provisions of

the Act is opposed to the existing regulations of this government with regard to the allotment of lands to emigrants, and which, in my opinion, it would be impolitic to adopt. I have communicated to Governor Wright my views respecting that provision, and have stated some of the reasons which make it inexpedient for this government to entertain it, and at the same time suggested a plan which I thought might meet the wishes of the General Assembly. Accompanying is a copy of my letter. No further communication from Governor Wright however has been received. Nevertheless, in the mean time I would ask an expression of the Legislature in regard to this subject, that the Executive might be prepared to act definitely should the question be revived.

I have an intimation, gentlemen, that a subject of much delicacy will probably be submitted to your consideration during the course of the present session. I allude to a petition which I understand will be laid before the Legislature by Mr. Jacob Vonbrum, and others, his relatives, of Grand Bassa, who claim the right of property in a certain tract of land in the aforesaid county, lying along the beach between the old settlement of Bassa Cove and Fishtown Point. They rest their claim on a purchase alleged to have been made many years ago of King John, by their father, to secure the right of way to the coast. This being a subject of much importance, I may state for the information of the Legislature, that a portion of the tract claimed was purchased—whether before or after the purchase alleged to have been made by Mr. Vonbrum's father is uncertain—of King Joe Harriss, by the New York and Penn-

sylvania Colonization Societies; and was occupied in 1834 by the immigrants landed from the ship *Ninus*, whose melancholy fate forms a part of the history of Liberia. And subsequently, in 1836, a council of the chiefs of the whole country, attended by Governor Buchanan and Dr. Skinner, was assembled at Fishtown, when, as appears from the document executed on the occasion, not only the purchase made of King Joe Harris was confirmed, but the remaining portion of the territory lying around the sweep of Bassa Cove was ceded to the Commonwealth. It also appears, from what I can learn, that Mr. Vonbrum's father was represented in this council, but no claim was set up in his behalf, or any reservation made in his favor. I beg, however, to add that while the rights of the government should be strictly guarded and looked after, individual rights are no less sacred, and that justice to Mr. Vonbrum, and those connected with him in the claim referred to, demands that a candid and careful investigation of the whole matter be had by the Legislature, and if the claim can be established, that their rights be secured.

I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the progress of repairs and improvement of public buildings has been as favorable as circumstances have permitted. For want of funds, no measures have yet been taken to commence the building ordered to be erected in this city for the Executive residence. I am happy to say, however, that the prospects are now more favorable, and that the work may be commenced, during the present season, under a fair prospect of being prosecuted to completion within a reasonable time. I would also invite your attention to the dilapidated

condition of the light house on Cape Mesurado, which is almost entirely unfit for use. I recommend that provision be made for the erection of a new house, more suitable to the purpose, and for supplying a lamp better adapted to the wants of the mariner. A further appropriation for the erection of the prison in the County of Grand Bassa is found to be necessary; and to which I would ask your particular attention. Your consideration is also invited to the accompanying communication from Mr. Edward Hall, of Greenville, Sinou, requesting on behalf of the proprietors of the Saw-Mill in that County, that the Government will extend to them such aid as will enable them to carry forward more successfully their operations.

The estimates of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the receipts and expenditures at the treasury will be laid before the Legislature at an early day. In the account, gentlemen, you will observe that the expenses of the year have been greatly, though unavoidably, increased by the necessity of maintaining for several months, a garrison at the new settlement of Buchanan, as also by the expedition to Little Cape Mount, and other measures which the Government has been compelled to adopt for the purpose of settling disputes and difficulties among certain native tribes, and putting an end to their cruel and destructive wars. But we may reasonably hope that the harmony now so generally subsisting between the several tribes will continue, and that in future there will be no occasion for expending any considerable amount of money to maintain this good understanding and preserve peace.

I may not omit to mention in this place, also, that we are under renewed obligations both to the American and to the New York State Colonization Societies for pecuniary assistance rendered the Government, during the year, and which arrived very opportunely, to relieve it of some pressing demands.

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the state of the public finances will be fully shown. I have great pleasure, however, of stating here, that the condition and prospects of the revenue are decidedly encouraging—indeed, quite equal to our most sanguine expectation.

During the year just passed the revenue has been more considerable than during any former year. And from the increased, and still increasing trade, and commercial facilities, bringing into the Republic, large quantities of merchandise, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the treasury, from that source during the present year, will considerably exceed the amount of receipts of the year just ended. It is therefore confidently hoped that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, during the year, not only its ordinary expenses will be met, but all its present liabilities will be discharged, and that such public improvements may be made as are thought to be particularly necessary.

The following is a concise statement of the receipts and disbursements at the treasury, as detailed fully in the accounts which will be laid before the Legislature, for the fiscal year ending 30th September last.

* * * * *

Showing the receipts, into the

treasury, from all sources, to have been \$35,093, while the public expenditures to the same period have amounted to \$32,072; leaving in the treasury on that day, exclusive of sundry merchandise in public warehouse, \$2,695. I may also add, there is now due the treasury, from various sources, the sum of \$7,963; and the present liabilities of the Government, including \$5,738 due to foreigners, amount to \$13,925; leaving a balance against the Government at the period above named of \$6,062.

It is my duty to inform the Legislature that the strictest accountability has been observed by the officers who have been charged with the management of the fiscal concerns of the Government. No delinquency has been discovered. And as the period for which many of the officers who have been associated with me in the administration of public affairs, during the present Presidential term, expires with the current year, I avail myself of this occasion to assure the Legislature that the officers, generally, have manifested their best endeavors in the discharge of their respective duties, and I am greatly indebted to them for their cordial support and co-operation in every thing which has been suggested for the advancement and benefit of the public interest. But, gentlemen, in the afflicting dispensations of Divine Providence, during the year, two of our most distinguished fellow citizens and public servants, have been removed by death. To say that Hon. H. Teage and James Brown are no more, is but to open afresh the fountain of public grief. But while we bow in humble submission to the afflicting hand of Divine Providence; the earnestness of lan-

guage—the force of arguments—and the commanding eloquence of our late Secretary of State, can never be erased from the memory of those who have listened to his patriotic appeals in this Chamber, in advocacy of Liberia's rights and national interests. Superior genius and talents were his, and his mind endowed by nature with a lively imagination, and a remarkable degree of logical strength, admirably fitted him for the many responsible public stations, which through the course of many years, he was called to fill.

And (except that his public career numbered fewer years) less may not be said in reference to the public services of the late ex-Senator Brown, whose love of country knew no bounds, whose ardour increased in proportion to the difficulties which surrounded it, and when danger threatened, no personal sacrifice was too great for him to make for the public weal. It is not for me however, to pronounce here an eulogium on the public life and character of these eminent men. Their public deeds are identified with, and belong to the history of Liberia, and will be recorded on its pages.

Gentlemen, in the above, I have submitted for your information, and have recommended to your consideration such objects of public concern as occurred to me worthy your particular attention and serious deliberation. I may however, during the course of your session, have occasion to invite your attention to other matters of interest connected with the common weal. In the mean time, gentlemen, I am fully persuaded that your own zeal for the interest of your fellow citizens, will readily suggest to you other subjects of importance, which will claim your immediate attention.

It is a matter of congratulation that the view which I have been able to lay before the Legislature of our affairs—foreign and domestic—presents gratifying and indubitable proofs of the continued prosperity of our country.

And in conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that I am deeply sensible of the arduousness as well as of the importance of the labors in which you are now about to engage. To your guardianship are committed the rights and interests of the whole people of this Republic; and your first care is to preserve and foster these by good and wholesome laws, thereby laying deep the foundation of Liberia's future happiness and prosperity. And, gentlemen, I scarcely need remind you that the prosperity of a nation depends much upon the purity of its patriotism; especially of its legislators. If this be founded on the broad and solid basis of right, political economy, as well as moral philosophy, pledges to it the possession of every object which lies within the grasp of national desire. If we desire to seek our country's good, to see her people prosperous and happy, her government permanent and just, and her national character high and commanding, this is true patriotism—a passion which if controlled by virtuous principles leads to much that is generous in sentiment, elevated in purpose, and noble in action. Men, however, do not always distinguish between the popular and the true notion of patriotism. Local attachment is a radical principle in the constitution of man, and often leads him to that popular notion of patriotism which is selfish in its objects, and in its domestic relations devoted to sectional interests. But this is not true patriotism—that patriotism

which, unbounded by county lines, or sectional prejudices, is founded upon the law of benevolence, and when exercised extinguishes a thousand jealousies which are ever ready to interrupt public harmony. True patriotism is, in its very nature, virtuous; doing right, which is virtue itself. It aims by equal legislation, extending to the remotest angles of the country, to encourage and support the interests of all.

Acting ourselves, gentlemen, upon these principles of a pure and high-minded patriotism, and inculcating them in the rising generation, then shall our patrimony be also that of our children—and Liberty, having here found a home, shall abide for ever.

Gentlemen, I have now only to

assure you of my cheerful concurrence and assistance, where required, to promote the discharge of your present duties. And my earnest prayer is that your minds may be drawn to that Almighty Being, the source of all wisdom and knowledge, and from whence come all earthly blessings; that He will enlighten your understandings, and so direct your deliberations that whatever measures you may adopt they shall tend to the perpetuity of our institutions, the improvement of society, and the spread of civilization and christianity among the barbarous tribes of this continent.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Dec. 6th, 1853.

From Liberia.

LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Sept. 29th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I have had the honor of your favor, per barque "Adeline," from Savannah, June 2d. And notice with pleasure that the prejudices in the South, against colonization, are giving way, and that the scheme—as seems indeed, to be the case in all parts of your country—is rapidly growing into favor. I am glad you succeeded in forming a Colonization Society in Savannah, "which promises much good"—peculiarly I trust—"as well as by way of giving character to your operations." I was gratified to observe in some of the leading city papers, which Mr. Gurley was good enough to send me—several friendly notices of African Colonization, and of your visit in connection with its interests. These are encouraging indications. And I doubt

not, that under God, and your able and judicious management, the cause will continue to prosper until your benevolent and philanthropic wishes shall have been fully accomplished.

I notice that much has been said recently by the American press in relation to the plan of procuring laborers from the Coast of Africa for certain of Her Britannic Majesty's West India Colonies. I have seen also, in the London "Times," a report of the remarks in the House of Lords on the subject of the contract with Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., for the purpose above named. As these remarks—as also the remarks in American papers in regard to this matter—seem to have been elicited by a proclamation issued by this Government, which you have probably seen in the Liberia Herald, I have thought that it might be interesting to you to know something of the circumstances which led to

this measure. In the first place, however, I should state, that in issuing the proclamation referred to, the Government had no intention whatever of implicating Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., or of placing any unnecessary obstacles in the way of their obtaining emigrants from the Liberia Coast. Nor have any facts come to the knowledge of the Government to induce the belief that they, or their agents, have actually sent off persons, or that they would knowingly send off any, without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians. But the Government had good grounds for believing that attempts would be made, by certain chiefs, to force persons to emigrate without the facts being known to the emigration agents.

The facts are simply these:—some time last year several disturbances arose between certain Vey and Golah chiefs in the neighborhood of Grand Cape Mount, and, as you are aware, in the early part of the present year Boombo and George Cane, the chiefs, residing respectively at Little and Grand Cape Mount, attacked and captured three or four native towns in Golah, as also in the Dey country, and carried off, as captives, several hundred of the inhabitants.—Soon after these occurrences a report was rife here that George Cane had contracted with the agents of Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. to supply a number of emigrants. Complaint was also made to the Government by the Golah and Dey chiefs, who had suffered, that Cane's intentions were to send to the West Indies the captives he had taken from their towns. We had no reason to suppose, however, that the agents of Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. would countenance constrained emigration, or that they

would have received these persons, knowing them to be captives. But the chances were a hundred to one that they might be received; as it was more than likely that nine out of ten that would have been offered at Grand Cape Mount, at that time, would be of this unfortunate class—and probably no complaint, then, and there, would have escaped them. They were suffering a painful captivity, and whatever their feelings might be in regard to emigrating, they would gladly, perhaps, have availed themselves of any opportunity to escape their oppressors. And further, we were assured that these poor fellows were given to understand that when offered as emigrants if they disclosed their real condition their lives would pay the forfeit.—Many of these captives have since been released and returned to their homes and families—and all I am told corroborates this statement.—Under these circumstances it was not thought unreasonable that vessels conveying emigrants from within the jurisdiction of Liberia should repair to some port of entry, before leaving the coast, to afford the Government an opportunity of knowing whether the emigration was free or constrained.

The fact is, sir, with respect to this emigration business, the strictest watchfulness must be observed, otherwise it may lead to abuses and evils of the most painful character: Not that respectable British agents would, knowingly, be the means of producing such results; but let it occur that the chiefs along this coast, may send off captives to the West Indies, as emigrants—and very soon we shall have revived the old system of procuring slaves by war and kidnapping. Doubtless many of the natives may be induced

to emigrate of their own free will; if so, well—the Government will interpose no objection; in the mean time, it is the duty of the government to maintain a freedom of emigration by keeping in check the cupidity of the chiefs.

Boombo is still in custody here; but as yet the difficulties between the Vey and Golah tribes have not been fully adjusted. Sometimes the prospects are encouraging; then again some trivial thing occurs which opens the breach, and makes it necessary to the peace of the country, that Boombo be detained until a full reconciliation can be had. It is hoped this will soon be accomplished.

I am happy to be able to inform you that—excepting the misunderstandings above alluded to, and which, indeed, do not immediately affect us, further than to obstruct commercial intercourse, to some extent, and the progress of civilization among the natives—our relations with the native tribes around us were never more harmonious and peaceful.

From Mr. Benson and Dr. Smith you will, of course, receive accounts of the emigrants landed at Buchanan from the "Banshee." I am told they are doing well.

Dr. Brown, of Greenville, is no more; and I have some fears that—in the absence of a regular physician the emigrants by the "Adeline," at Sinou, may suffer more than they otherwise would in passing through the fever. Though Mr. Murray writes me that many of them have had the first attack, and, under his supervision, "are coming on finely." I am sure Mr. Murray will do all in his power for their comfort, and recovery from the acclimating fever.

We received, a few days ago, a thousand muskets from the French Government, as a present to the Republic. The uniforms, our agent writes us, were not ready, but, with the accoutrements, would be forwarded by the next vessel for Liberia.

I am very sorry that the "Liberia Herald," for want of paper, is discontinued; I hope, however, only for a short time. A supply of type, paper, and ink was expected by the Shirley; but Dr. Lugenbeel wrote us, in consequence of your absence they were not sent.

I understand the contemplated exploration of Africa, east of Liberia, by commander Lynch, will probably be abandoned. I am sorry for it.

With kindest regards,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your ob't serv't,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLain,

Secretary and Treasurer,

Am. Col. Society.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

MONROVIA, Dec. 13th, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—Though I have nothing important to communicate, I am sure you are always gratified to learn that Liberia is steadily progressing in all her important interests. And as I know of no opportunity likely to occur soon for the United States direct, I have thought that you might not complain of the expense thus incurred by enclosing to you via England, a copy of my communication to the Legislature; which will give you some idea of the state and progress of public affairs here.

Since my last, nothing has transpired to interrupt public harmony—either with respect to foreign traders along our coast, or the native tribes by whom we are surrounded.

The new immigrants, both at Grand Bassa, and at Sinou, are doing well. Mr. Benson speaks in the highest terms of the company that settled at Buchanan—they are enterprising and industrious—well pleased with the location; and many of them have already erected comfortable frame buildings.

This is particularly gratifying, as we had entertained fears that in consequence of the unwillingness of a number of them, on their arrival at this place, to proceed to Bassa, they would be greatly dissatisfied, and become depressed in spirits; which might affect unfavorably, both their health and future prospects.

I am happy to say that the settlement at Fishtown, Lower Buchanan, is considered permanently established, and is, indeed, a beautiful place.

I was disappointed by not receiving a line from you by the barque "Gem," Captain Lawlin, which sailed from New York October last. I am always glad to know how the cause of colonization is progressing in the States. And I had to complain a little that I now seldom see the African Repository. Have you erased my name from your list of subscribers? I hope not. By the way, I hope you have remembered the paper, type and ink for the Liberia Herald, and that we should receive them by the first emigrant ship.

With kindest regards,

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev W. McLain,

Sec. and Treas. of the A. C. S.,

Washington City, U. S. A.

LETTER FROM JOHN BARLOW.*

GREENVILLE,

Sept. 6, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—With pleasure I sit down in my native land to address you a few lines, informing you of our very agreeable passage and safe arrival. After forty-four days sailing, we dropped anchor opposite our long desired home. I am much pleased with the place. I find that there is every thing to make one comfortable. I must say that the captain of the Adeline did act towards us like a gentleman while on board, also the chief mate. We can find no fault with them. I hope you will always get such as him to bring out my friends. I found the captain very agreeable. I could set and converse with him both in the French and Spanish language.—Our company generally are doing very well. Some few of them have been attacked with fever, but none dangerous. Many of our company have already cleared up their lots, and are making preparation to build their houses. You will send me if you please, those things of mine that was left in Savannah by the first opportunity. Accept my best respects. Answer this as soon as you can, and you shall always hear from me.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN BARLOW.

Rev. W. McLain.

LETTER FROM SIMON HARISON:

"UNCLE SIMON."

BUCHANAN,

Grand Bassa Co., Liberia,

September 10th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—As I have safely arrived on the shore of Western Af-

* The writer of the foregoing letter is a native African, who after many years residence as a slave in the State of Georgia, purchased his freedom and that of his wife and son, and with them emigrated to Liberia, from Savannah, last June.

rica, in the above named place, I thought it my duty to say a word to inform you how I like this quarter of the world. I suppose I need not trouble you with a history of my passage over the briny deep; but one thing I suppose would not be amiss on that subject. You are aware, sir, that if a colored man don't know anything else, he knows when he is pretty well used; consequently I would just say I liked the Banshee trip, and think Capt. Wilson the commander, is a gentleman, or was towards myself and family. I hope he did not come to Africa for the last time. When I arrived at Monrovia, I anticipated that I was at the end of my journey, but there I found that from your consignment, I had not come far enough, that I could not yet be released from another water passage. I had, while there, an interview with Rev. Mr. Wilson on the subject of my mission, and in conclusion was decided that I should proceed on my journey until I would arrive at the place of my destination. As I had long since learned the lesson of obedience, I was willing to submit, feeling that He who had never left me when I would try to do his will, was the same in Africa that he was when I went to the Choctaw Nation. I submitted the case, and said with one of old, I can but perish if I go, and am resolved to try. After a few days we weighed anchor, and soon lost sight of the capital of the Republic; but it was not long until anchor was dropped in sight of the place where I am now located. To me, at first sight, the place looked lonesome, and when I was called upon to go ashore, I did so. I thought I was ashore sure enough; and as they say in the south sometimes, this

is running the thing too far in the ground. The inhabitants was very clever, but the houses was principally thatched, and not too many of them; and plenty of bushes within sight; and you know a colored man likes to see a good many fine houses, even if he don't have any himself. But I am here in the land of naked people, and all I could then say was, well, God is everywhere. I have been here nearly three months, and now thus far I will say a little about this country and people. As for the country, I firmly and religiously think that this is the home of the colored man, and I also think that he is indeed blessed by his Creator when he sets foot on the soil, notwithstanding all the disadvantages. If he came here healthy and gets the fever—if he is prudent, I think it is possible for him to master it; and if he dies, he might have met the same fate in the States. If he is industrious, the advantages he meets with will outweigh the sacrifice he has made, and then he stands here erect as a *free man* to boot. I think the location is decidedly better than that of Monrovia; and now I hope to bless God that he so conducted your mind to send me to Bassa County. I speak for myself, although when I doubted my liking it, but the cloud has already began to break; the prospect looks better than it did a few weeks ago; and I am not the only one that has made like expressions. There has been some deaths among us, but leaving out one family, we have got along thus far beyond our expectation.—They tried to make us believe at Monrovia that death would be certain if we came here, but I find it is no more so than many places I could mention in the States. I must not forget to state that you have an

agent here that does honor to his office. Under his administration I think I can pass through my six months without a murmur. I tell you, Mr. McLain, Stephen A. Benson is a man of good sense, and the least I can say, he is a gentleman and a christian in my opinion. I found here when I came a lot secured for the Presbyterian Church, but there is no church on it. I hope there will be one got on it of some kind soon. There is a few members here, but having no pastor and no house of their own, they feel desirous that something should be done for them if possible. I ask you the question, what can be done for the church at Fishtown in Western Africa? I have no doubt but that you have oftimes made use of this expression, He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.

Sir, in conclusion, I beg leave to be remembered to all the church of Christ, and those that are laboring in the vineyard of the Lord. Pray that the God of Jacob will sustain his servants in benighted Africa. My utmost regard to the mission of the U. S. A. and the American Colonization Society. My sincere prayer is that they will not slack their energies, and that Elijah's God will bless their every effort. I bless my Heavenly Protector that I ever fell in their hands; and for the encouragement of brethren of a sable hue, I say to them Africa is not what many term the grave yard for the colored man, or that he must die as soon as he comes here; and as to the place where I am located, a handsomer spot cannot be found on the coast. I believe it to be healthy, and a finer prospect for agriculture can't be scared up; and what is quite as encouraging, the inhabitants is more

on an equality—in a word, the people is a working people; they don't appear to be one part of the community going around to see if his neighbor has a Jackson mint-drop, so that he can shave him out of it, or steal it from him, but he goes to work and tries to earn one too. I am speaking in a general way, so I think you are doing emigrants a special favor when you send them to Grand Bassa County. I say this because I would like to be a friend to my own color. There has been a few frame houses put up since I have been here; and they are working on the streets—in fact things begin to look like living.—Please let me hear from you in reference to the favor asked at your hands.

Yours with the greatest respect,
SIMON HARRISON.

Rev. W. McLain.

LETTER FROM ARMISTEAD MILLER.

MONROVIA, *Sept. 30, 1853.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I again feel it a duty, as an opportunity is afforded, to drop you a few lines. I have not written to you for a great while, and indeed there has not been a direct opportunity to send letters; while at the same time I have been very busy. I am attending strictly to my studies, and also trying to improve my lot. Liberia is daily growing in interest. Every day tells something of her prosperity. Her schools and churches are at work; her farmers are increasing in enterprise; on the St. Paul's they have begun to value their lands very highly, in so much that it is now very difficult to obtain a tract of front land on the river.—Many of them are planting out great quantities of coffee, and the most of them are making sugar and

syrup. The worst thing with our farmers is that they have so little machinery and horse power, or beasts of burden of any kind. It appears too that few of them understand the proper mode of manufacturing the above articles. I wish we had a little more instruction about these things. I believe that a man can raise a pretty fair support on one acre of land with his hoe in this country; and the work is not only easy to such as have nothing else to do, but is even diverting and pleasant to such as have to work.

Yours very truly,

ARMISTEAD MILLER.

Rev. W. McLain.

Banner for the Johnston Artillery Company.

At a meeting of the Johnston Artillery Company, a committee was appointed to draw up some resolutions respecting the Banner which was presented to them by their friends in Charleston, South Carolina.

Captain S. J. Crayton was called to the chair, and C. G. Hansford appointed Secretary.

On motion of Lieutenant A. Furgerson, a committee of five was appointed; the committee was as follows:

First Lieut. A. Furgerson; Second Lieut. Wm. Summerville; Third Lieut. J. Calvin; First Sergeant C. G. Hansford; Second Sergeant A. N. Rogers.

The committee retired, and after a short deliberation returned, and reported the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we, the officers and members of the Johnston Artillery of Greenville, do accept with feelings of profound gratitude, this mark of respect and esteem in which we are held by our friends in Charleston.

2d. *Resolved*, That we tender them our sincere thanks for a Banner, the sight of which fills our hearts with a manly and patriotic pride.

3d. *Resolved*, That we will preserve this Banner as a sincere memento of their friendship toward us.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. After which the company adopted the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the committee transmit to our friends in Charleston by the first opportunity the proceedings of this meeting.

2d. *Resolved*, That the committee forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to Rev. Wm. McLain for publication in the African Repository. Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

C. G. HANSFORD,
Secretary.

GREENVILLE, LIBERIA,
April 1, 1853.

REV. MR. MCLAIN:—Sir, you will confer quite a favor, sir, if you will give the above proceedings an insertion in the Repository.

Yours very respectfully,
S. J. CRAYTON.

Present of Books for distribution in Liberia.

Our friend, Mrs. Kell, of Princeton, Indiana, has caused to be forwarded to our care, one hundred copies of the Testimony of the Re-

formed Presbyterian Church, to be sent to President Roberts, for distribution in Liberia.

Table of Emigrants.

Showing the number of Emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries, from each State, in the several expeditions from 1820 to 1853, inclusive.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Ill.	Mo.	Mich.	Iowa.	Total.
1	Ship Elizabeth,	February.. 1820			40			33		2	9																86
2	Brig Nautilus,	February.. 1821						12		8	25																33
3	Brig Strong,	June..... 1822						19		25																	60
4	Brig Oswego,	March..... 1823						1		4																	5
5	Schooner Fidelity	June..... 1823									103																103
6	Ship Cyrus,	January... 1824										62	2														66
7	Brig Hunter,	January... 1825																									32
8	Brig Vine,	January... 1826	32										126														32
9	Ship Indian Chief,	February.. 1826										72										1					150
10	Brig Doris,	February.. 1827							2		22																92
11	Brig Doris,	November. 1827			14					65																	103
12	Schooner Randolph.	December.. 1827													27												27
13	Brig Nautilus,	January... 1828										8	143														163
14	Ship Harriet,	January... 1829							2		42									2							147
15	Brig Liberia,	December.. 1829																		13							58
16	Brig Montgomery,	April..... 1830								7	31	1		30								1					70
17	Schooner Carolinian.	November. 1830			1					9	80				9					8							107
18	Brig Valador,	December.. 1830										41	40							1							82
19	Schooner Reeper,	January... 1831								6																	6
20	Brig Criterion	July..... 1831								6		1		21						18							46
21	Schooner Orion,	October... 1831								31																	31
22	Ship James Perkins.	December.. 1831									291	47															338
23	Schooner Crawford,	January... 1832																									22
24	Ship Jupiter,	May..... 1832			4						68	22	34	39						2							169
25	Brig American,	July..... 1832									13	26	87														126
26	Ship Jupiter,	November. 1832								1	37																38
27	Ship Hercules,	December.. 1832													146	22											168
28	Ship Lafayette,	December.. 1832						1		144																	146
29	Ship Roanoke,	December.. 1832			6						98	20			2					1							127

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	Texas	Choc.	Cher.	Total.
94	Brig Oriole.....	October, 1852	2		3	16	11	1										4									37
95	Br. Joseph Maxwell	November, 1852										105	36	7													148
96	Br. Linda Stewart..	November, 1852				1					2	129	39									1					171
97	Brigque Shirley.....	November, 1852				1																1					2
98	Brig Zebra.....	December, 1852				1										14	6	19	28	13				16	2	1	99
99	Ship Banshee.....	April, 1853	6				3					81	52								5	2			5		161
100	Brigque Shirley.....	June, 1853										6															11
101	Brigque Adeline.....	June, 1853													37	1											134
102	Ship Banshee.....	November, 1853								8		154	4									69	26				261
103	Brigque Isla de Cuba	November, 1853			4	16	1	32																			53
104	Brig Gen'l Pierce....	December, 1853											7	56	15												163
<i>Recapitulation.</i>																											
	Massachusetts.....							18																			509
	Rhode Island.....							32																			400
	Connecticut.....							37																			48
	New York.....							159																			63
	New Jersey.....							24																			34
	Pennsylvania.....							168																			47
	Delaware.....							5																			1
	Maryland.....							498																			3
	District of Columbia							104																			16
	Virginia.....							2,827																			7
	North Carolina.....							1,088																			1
	South Carolina.....							415																			1
	Georgia.....							826																			3
	Alabama.....							95																			3,383
	Mississippi.....							521																			272
	Louisiana.....							258																			4,549
	Total number.....																										8,204
	Number born free.....																										3,383
	Number that purchased their freedom.....																										272
	Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia.....																										4,549

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 1,000) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the colony of "Maryland in Liberia."

Our Relations with Liberia.

In the postscript of yesterday's issue we gave information from Liberia, via England, up to the 13th of December, much later than had previously been received by direct communication with that republic, which fact is suggestive. It ought to be generally known in the United States that Great Britain has already established a semi-monthly communication, by steamer, with Liberia, a measure that has produced a large increase of traffic between the two countries, both in exports and imports. In plain words, by cultivating, more than this country has done, commercial and other relations with that young republic, England is establishing herself in relations with the Liberians that will accrue to her advantage, and to our disadvantage. Unless measures are promptly taken to place ourselves in an equally favorable position, a large amount of profitable commerce will be diverted from us to enrich the coffers and augment the influence of a powerful commercial rival.

We are aware that England's relations with other portions of the African coast have enabled her to open steam communication with Liberia at comparatively little cost. She had but to extend a route already established, and direct her steamers to call at one or more ports of Liberia on their outward and homeward passages. But her having made such extension of the route is conclusive proof that it promised a profitable enlargement of her commerce. Ever ready to embrace any opening that presents feasible prospects of commercial or political advantage, Great Britain is proverbially far-sighted and cautious in all such matters. Indeed it is easy to show, and has been shown more than once in this journal, that commerce with Liberia might be made a source of large profit to any commercial nation, whether it be France, Great Britain, or the United States, and it seems to us that if any country ought to be alive to the importance of such commerce ours is that country. And it seems impolitic in the highest degree that the people of the United States, to whom Liberia is indebted for her very origin—who have to a great extent made that prospering republic what she now is—should be shut out from the most direct and profitable participation in the commercial advantages the republic already yields and yet more largely promises.

Of course England is not to blame for getting the start of this country in this

great enterprise. It was the duty of her government to improve any favorable circumstances of which she could take honorable advantage. She had outstripped the government of the United States, as indeed have three other governments, in generosity to the new republic, by handsomely and fully recognizing its independence and sovereignty, and forming with it treaties of amity and commerce. She had also contributed liberally toward Liberia's naval equipment, as France has since done to that of her militia. And as the United States government had coldly stood aloof from the republic of its own creating, and perseveringly refused to negotiate with it as a sovereign power, England naturally and fairly availed herself of such an inviting and promising market. The fault of all this—the foundation of this now palpable error—lies with the sovereign people of this Union, and with them *alone*. The government of the United States—meaning thereby the administration for the time being and congress—would long since have recognized the independence of Liberia, if the people generally had given expression of their will to that effect. Nay, it is not too much to say that probably President Fillmore's administration was deterred from adopting, or at least recommending such a course, by the belief that the people were adverse to it. That the present administration is not so favorably disposed towards Liberia, we think is very probable.

Now, in all this we verily believe the people of the United States, and especially the commercial community, are not just to themselves. In a pecuniary sense they stand in their own light. We say the people, as distinguished from those whom they have appointed to perform the executive and legislative duties of Government, for the reason already specified—that the recognition of the Independence of Liberia, and the establishment of more direct commercial intercourse with that republic, are matters that rest *with the people*. We all know that it is the sober, well weighed and deliberately formed opinion of the people that directs all the important acts of the government. Under a free, representative government it must ever be so, and Heaven forbid that we should ever have any other, either in name or in practice. It is desirable, therefore, that the people should be induced to look candidly at this matter. Do

they wish, after a republic has been planted by them upon the continent of Africa—after they had watched over and aided its infancy, and its colonial dependency and growth, to throw it off and treat it with coldness now that it has become a republic, with institutions and forms of government the very counterpart of their own? Surely this cannot be, if due reflection is given to the subject. After having planted republicanism there,—after having guarded and watered the tree of liberty upon another continent—we cannot turn from it with contempt or disapproval now that it has grown vigorous and brought forth abundant fruit. If we throw it upon monarchies for support and sympathy, may it not also become monarchical?

So much for the principle of the thing. But what of its profit? Under the fostering care of this country, commerce with Liberia would unquestionably be a source of large gains. The products of that country we have often enumerated, and need not to-day repeat, though we may present recent statistics hereafter. Take, at present, one branch only of the subject. To our cotton interests, both of growth and manufacture, the trade of Liberia is of vast importance. It is by no means improbable that whenever an exploration of that country is made—as made, it almost certainly will be ere long, by this or some other commercial nation—it will be found that the head waters of the St. Paul river interlock with those of the Niger, and that the mountains which form the southern boundary of the valley which the Niger drains, will be reached through the tributaries of the St. Paul. Whether this proves to be the case or not, Africa still presents an inviting market for the coarser class of cotton goods in the cheap manufacture of which we are already in advance of England. At present, however, Great Britain supplies that market. She sends coarse cotton goods there, after paying us freight and commission on the raw material, and she takes away in return the rich products of the country on

which her merchants make liberal profits. While England is thus gaining the good will of Liberia, and monopolising her commerce, the people of the United States are looking on with indifference, or only indulging in useless envy at her enrichment by means which we might employ with at least, if not more than, equal facility and success.

We speak modestly when we say that all this is not creditable to the national characteristics of practical good sense and enterprise for which we receive credit.—For what have been the impediments which have stood in the way of our just now being as favorably circumstanced as the people of Great Britain, with respect to Liberian commerce? First, an abstraction touching differences of race and color.—An abstraction, we mean, so far as Liberia is concerned, for it is well understood that the intelligent President of that republic, who is a gentleman of rare good sense and modesty, has expressed himself as willing to adopt a mode of representation at the seat of our Government, which will in no way interfere with or offend the feelings or prejudice of the American people. The second impediment militates against our reputation for enterprise. In Liberia is a market for many things we manufacture and produce—a market easily accessible, and one that supplies, in return, products we have to buy elsewhere, principally for cash, and always at rates increased by the profits of those from whom we buy, which products we could, in Liberia, obtain in barter and at original cost. They are products, too, that command a ready sale. Yet, with a full treasury, the people are unwilling to incur an original outlay of no very heavy amount, and prefer to let a rival power absorb that profitable commerce. We feel sure that when these things are rightly understood and prudently considered, the voice of the community will be almost unanimous in favor of recognizing the independence of Liberia, and of establishing steam intercommunication with that republic.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Jan. 28.*

Expedition to Central Africa.

The last mail, says an English paper, has brought despatches from Dr. Barth, dated Kashna, 6th of March, 1853, and from Dr. Vogel, dated Murzuk, 12th of August. Dr. Barth had successfully performed more than one-third of his jour-

ney to Timbuctoo, and crossed the frontiers of the territory of the Fellatahs by entering the province of Kashna, and reaching its capital. He was under the special protection of the *galadimi* (or Prime Minister) of Sakatu. The tidings

from Dr. Vogel are likewise favorable.— This youthful traveller had successfully accomplished the first and most difficult portion of his journey from Tripoli to Lake Tsah, having reached Murzuk on the 5th of August last. He is probably the first European who has traversed that region in the middle of summer; and it

must be a matter of congratulation to his friends that his health has not suffered in the least by his journey, during which the heat was most oppressive—the thermometer ranging between 92 and 100 deg. in the shade, and reaching 120 deg. in the sun. The supply of water was very scarce, and at all times bad.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

Interesting from Liberia.

HARTFORD, *March 6th*, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—That the commerce of Western Africa is assuming some importance in the judgment of England, may be reasonably inferred from the fact that she has established a monthly line of steamers to that coast, connecting with Liberia.— This line is composed of four steamships, viz: the Forerunner, of 400 tons; the Faith, of 900 tons; Hope, of 900 tons; and Charity, of 1000 tons. Commander Rudd, U. S. N., in a letter dated frigate Constitution, August 20th, 1853, off Monrovia, says of these steamers: "they are doing a first rate business, running full of freight both ways, and of course cutting up our trade very much—and I believe in two years they will get all of it. Steam is the only thing on this coast; sail vessels are behind the age."

When will our government look a little after its interests in that direction?

Please append to this the following communication, which I have this day received from Rev. Mr. Peterson, an intelligent and esteemed colored man, who sailed from New York last November in company with Augustus Washington and family from this city for Liberia,

Yours,
J. ORCOTT.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I am now in Western Africa, Liberia, town of Monrovia. We had a very pleasant passage out in the bark *Isla de Cuba*, Capt. A. Miller, a very good man and an excellent officer. All arrived safe—all well. We held worship all the time, and had good order throughout the passage. I never heard the captain speak harsh, or swear, or say any bad word during the passage. When we arrived we were received by the first peo-

ple of the town with all friendship and kindness. I was very much disappointed, but agreeably so, as I found all things so much better than what I expected. I can say for a truth, that I was never treated better in any part of the world, though I have travelled a great deal previous to this voyage.

The colored people in the United States are greatly misled, and are very blind in regard to Liberia. It is about to be one of the greatest republics in the world. The foundation is already laid just after the order of the United States, with the lone star and eleven stripes. It contains three counties, Mesurado, Sinou, and Bassa. They all send their representatives and senators to this town. They enact laws just as they do in the city of Washington, or in any other parts of the United States. President Roberts is a noble statesman, a christian, a gentleman, no respecter of persons. His cabinet and council are wise men.— They are all in peace and unity, and he is fully the choice of the people.

The churches are in a flourishing condition, and they are gathering in the natives. Under the laws and civilization a great work is going on in this quarter of the earth with the blessing of the Lord. As to Mr Augustus Washington, he and his family are in the best of company. He can make from ten to fifteen dollars per day, and if he will mind his eye he will make an independent living in a few years. I would say more now but if it please the Lord I intend coming to the United States in the spring and publishing a book, so that all may know for themselves.

I am, truly, your humble servant,
D. H. PETERSON.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
Africa, *January*, 1854.

Liberia, in the London Times.

The London Times, the most influential newspaper in the world, has an article speaking of Liberia with great favor.— That paper says of Africa:—

Our Colonies have hitherto done but little good, and neither the French in the north, nor the British in the south, have much reason to be thankful for their pro-

gress. The whole continent seems inaccessible to civilization and improvement. But Africa now contains, at any rate, a free and independent state, inhabited by blacks, well organized; not unwisely governed, and exhibiting, as will soon be discerned, all the external features of a first class constitution.

Between the points of Cape Mount and Trade Town lies a strip of country now called by the name of Liberia, and recognized by European governments as a lawful and perfect State. Its institutions are formed on the Republican model; it possesses its Chief of the State and its legislative bodies; and at this moment we have be-

fore us the "Message" of President Roberts, addressed to the "Senate" and the "House of Representatives," and dated from Monrovia, the capital of the Republic, December 6, 1853. There is more, we believe, in this negro state than there appears to be. The whole address of the President is characterised by sound views and strong religious feeling—efforts are unceasingly directed to the propagation of christianity and civilization in the districts around—and perhaps this experiment may do more for the regeneration of Africa than the more expensive schemes that have preceded it.

[For the African Repository.]

Funeral of Anson G. Phelps, Esq.

Swiftly they pass away, those ancient men,
Who took the training of the olden time,
And fearless in their energy of toil,
And strong in virtue,—held an upright course,
Till the snows blanched their temples.

Such an one
We yield this day unto the sacred earth
With many tears.

His persevering mind,
Clear sighted, yet serene, in social life,
His plain, republican simplicity,
His truth in friendship,—his inspiring smile,
His patriarchal hospitalities,
Have traced his impress deep, on countless hearts.
—The cares of commerce, and the rush of wealth
Swept not away his meekness,—nor the time
To cultivate all household charities,—
Nor the unswerving, conscientious zeal
To consecrate a portion of his gains
To man's relief, and the Redeemer's cause;—
Hence is the living warmth of gratitude
Blent with his name.—

The eyes of the poor blind,
That never saw his face, are full of tears,—
For they remember those paternal tones
Of gentle courtesy, and kind regard,
When in his visits to their pleasant home,
They gathered round him;—they remember too,
The large benevolence that nurtured them.

Liberia mourns, for every winged ship
That bore her offspring to her fostering arms,
Came freighted by his bounty, or his prayers.—

He frowned not on the brows that God made dark,
But with a wise and christian brotherhood,
Sought for their highest good.—So Africa bends
This day, a weeper at his honored tomb.—

We may not number all his charities,
That stood with fervent smile at death's dark gate,
Making it light, and prompting him to plant
Their germs in the young hearts of kindred blood
For whom the grandsire's prayer so oft was
breathed.

The last autumnal day drew on, and long
Disease had chastened him with wasting stroke,—
A glorious autumn day, of cloudless blue.—
High noon approached,—the kingly sun was bright,
And through the open casement came the air
With balmy softness. Earth was beautiful,
And all its love-ties strong.—

But Heaven was fairer still.—
Forth went the soul,—leaving on the pale clay
Strange beauty,—as of one released from pain,
And entered into rest.

Oh! Praise the Lord!—
For the example of his godly life,—
And for its blessed close.

Ye mourning ones,
Who watched so tenderly by night and day,
While the frail flesh was falling,—tho' the tide
Of grief must have its way,—yet, firm in faith
Keep silence,—till the tear is turned to praise.

L. H. SIGOURNEY.
Hartford, Conn., Dec 2d, 1853.

Extract from a letter from the Rev. Alex. Crummell.

Among the items from the Liberia Herald, in the March number of the Repository, the arrival at Monrovia, the 15th July last, of the Rev. Alexander Crummell and family is noticed. Mr. C. is a colored Episcopal clergyman, who was educated at the University of Cambridge in England; and who went to Liberia to labor as a mis-

sionary, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Calendar, an English publication, contains the following extract from a letter from Mr. Crummell:—

I presume you are well acquainted with the common reports concerning Liberia, its climate and products, which are set forth by the colonization society. These

representations are quite correct. The country is a beautiful one, abounding in fine scenery, grand ranges of mountains, and magnificent forests. There is manifestly no exaggeration in the accounts given of its agricultural capacity and richness of soil; and with an intelligent, energetic population, it might become one of the greatest

commercial nations in the world; for, in other providential accidents, the fact that the climate is not an extreme one—that the heat is never immoderate—warrants the assumption that there is no insurmountable hindrance in the way to prevent the people becoming an active, stirring, enterprising nation.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 26th of February, to the 20th of March, 1854.

MAINE.

Portland.—John Neal, Esq., \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by Capt. Geo. Barker. Jonathan Tucker, \$5; Dr. N. L. Rugg, H. Cousins, each \$1, by Rev. C. Soule..... 37 00
Springfield.—S. C. Clarke..... 2 00

VERMONT.

Collections for the Vermont Col. Soc., by Rev. Wm. Mitchell, Agent:—
Essex.—S. Douglas, \$1; John Sands, 50 cts.; J. Hunt, M. Swain, each 25 cts..... 2 00
Jericho Corners.—A. Field, S. Blodgett, David Fish, David Hutchinson, George B. Oakes, each \$1..... 5 00
Underhill Flat.—Rev. S. Marsh..... 1 00
Rochester.—R. Goddard, \$1; S. A. Hebbert, 50 cts; O. Morse, J. Pearson, each 25 cents..... 2 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Exeter.—Daniel W. Gorham, M. D..... 2 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Haverhill.—David Marsh, \$10; Samuel Chase, \$5; Mrs. A. Kittredge, \$4; Hon. J. H. Duncan, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Ames, each \$3; Cash, 50 cts. 25 50
Bradford.—Miss B. Lovejoy, L. Burton Johnson, Dr. Luther Johnson, each \$1..... 3 00
Newburyport.—Capt. Nathaniel Smith, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Hon. Micajah Lunt, \$20; E. S. Rand, John Harrod, Wm. Cushing, each \$10; Wm. Stone, \$5; Mrs. Little,

\$1.50; Mrs. Hale, Mrs. March, Joshua Hale, Mrs. Hale, Miss Hale, each \$1; Cash 50 cts.... 92 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Barrington.—Rev. S. S. Hyde's church..... 11 00
Providence.—Prest. F. Wayland, \$25; A. D. & J. Y. Smith, S. Hutchins, each \$10; Elisha Dyer, Preston Bennett, H. Kendall, H. L. Kendall, John Whipple, Earl P. Mason, each \$5; Royal Chapin, \$3; Hon. Thomas Burgess, \$2; Mrs. Leavitt, \$1; Cash, 50 cents... 81 50

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcott:—
Branford.—Lyman L. Squire \$10, in addition, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Col. Parsons, J. Freeman, Dea. Harrey Page, each \$5; Rev. T. P. Gillet, Capt. Barker, each \$3; J. Henry Page, L. W. M., L. Stephens, Morris Day, Jared Cotton, S. Morris, G. R. Davis, E. B. Goodrich, Dr. Loomis, each \$1..... 40 00
Collinsville.—S. W. Collins, \$10; Rev. C. B. McLean, Charles Blair, John McTaylor, each \$2; Seth P. Norton, R. O. Humphrey, F. J. Garnitt, R. H. Tiffinney, G. H. Nearing, Lucius Barber, Dea. H. N. Goodwin, P. O. Humphrey, L. W. Haywood, G. P. H. ywood, C. W. Harvey, J. A. Stupplebeen, each \$1; George Chapin, Seth Bishop, N. H. Brainerd, each 50 cts.; Joshua S. Heath, B. M. Mattoon, each 25 cts.; L. G. Brown, 75 cts.; N. N. Barrett, 21 cts.; Calvin Marcy, 28

cts.—\$31.24; to constitute Dea. H. N. Goodwin a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 31 24

Mount Carmel.—Collection in the Congregational Church, \$31; to constitute Rev. D. H. Thayer a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 31 00

Plainville.—E. Sanford..... 1 00

Stratford.—Mrs. Linsley..... 2 00

Milford.—Collection in 1st Congregational Church, \$23.49; in part to constitute the Pastor, Rev. Jonathan Brace a life member of the Am. Col. Society. In 2d Society—Charles Baldwin, A. Clark, each \$2; Theo. Stow, E. B. Smith, N. Fenn, Dea. L. S. Bristol, D. N. Clark, C. B. Bassett, Dr. Beardsley, D. Peck, L. Langridge, J. Tibbals, each \$1..... 37 49

Plymouth Hollow.—Seth Thomas, Seth Thomas, Jr., each \$10; Dea. W. P. Judson, W. Woodruff, each \$3; E. Thomas, Marcus Prime, G. W. Gilbert, each \$2; A. E. Woodward, J. B. Woodward, T. J. Brodstreet, each \$1; to constitute Rev. James Averill a life member of the Am. Colonization Society.. 35 00

177 73

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City.—Campbell & Coyle, annual contribution for 1853, \$5; Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.—by Rev. J. N. Danforth. 35 00

Big Lick.—Mrs. Sarah Betts, annual contribution..... 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hillsborough.—A Friend to Colonization..... 1 00

Lindley's Store.—Rev. John Newlin..... 5 00

6 00

GEORGIA.

Bainbridge.—From Rev. S. D. Campbell, to constitute his daughter Cassandra Mansfield Campbell, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. by Rev. R. T. Marks, Treasurer Flint River Pres..... 30 00

TENNESSEE.

McMinnville.—William White,

\$10; in full, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Olive Branch.—A. E. Cowan, Esq. 8 00

CHOCTAW NATION.

Doaksville.—Rev. C. Kingsbury.. 2 50

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq:—

Mount Vernon.—Mathew H. Mitchell, Esq., Wm. Dunbar, and Mathew Hogge, Esqrs., each \$2; Cash, Cash, each \$1; Daniel S. Norton, J. H. McFarland, Benjamin F. Smith, Esq., T. P. Frederick, L. Harper, Hon. S. F. Gilchrist, S. W. Farquar, L. S. Lewis, Dr. J. N. Burr, J. C. Ramsey, J. Arantrue, G. B. Arnold, A. E. Davidson, J. Sperry, Hon. R. C. Hurd, E. S. S. Rouse, J. Summers, James George, E. Lyburger, David Gorsuch, S. Israel, Esq., J. B. Galusha, C. H. Scribner, Jos. C. Devin, G. Browning, Windon & Norton, J. Woodbridge, J. B. Brown, G. Winn, Warner Terry, Elliott C. Vore, J. Weaver, G. B. Stilley, Daniel McFarland, Dr. Mathew Thompson, G. W. Barnes, Rev. R. C. Colmery, Bean & Mead, James Smith, Jr., Dr. J. T. Hobbs, Dr. J. H. Officer, J. M. Andrews, Rev. A. Hurmont, M. White, J. H. Marble, W. Lambert, H. Curtis, Esq., John Parrot, Abet Hart, two Newark Baptists, \$1 each, H. B. Curtis, Esq., Dr. D. P. Shannon, J. Blake, Thomas Evans, Jas. G. Chapman, N. Guernsey, Mrs. Elie Miller, Joseph Popham, A. Allen, Hon. Wm. Bevans, Rev. L. Warner, D. F. Randolph, Adam Harnwell, A. B. Norton, G. W. Morgan, P. Siler, Hon. Elie Miller, Robert Irvine, Job Evans, Henry Ewall, G. C. Lybrand, Abraham Darling, George McWilliams, each \$1; G. W. Jackson, 50 cts.—\$32.50; towards constituting the Rev. Dr. Muenscher, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. viz: Mrs. E. Buckingham, \$5; Mrs. D. S. Norton, \$2; Mrs. D. Rodgers,

Mrs. J. N. Burr, Mrs. E. Al- ling, Mrs. J. Relf, each \$1; Mrs. McGiffin, 50 cts., \$11.50.	94 00
By Rev. L. B. Casle :—	
Wellington—Collection \$8; twen- ty-one friends, \$21.....	29 00
Spencer—Collection in M. E. Church, \$3; Sundry persons, \$8.....	11 00
Penfield—M. E. Church, collec- tion.....	1 00
Huntington—Cong. Church, Mr. Clark, \$16; Sundry persons, \$7.....	23 00
	<hr/>
	158 00
	<hr/>
Total Contributions.....	\$691 23

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—Portland—Samuel Sweet- ser, to Jan. 1854.....	2 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Concord— Mrs. D. M. Stickney, \$1, to April, '54. Exeter—Rev. Mr. Hurd, \$3, to Nov. '56; Mrs. Mary Abbot, \$2, to Nov. '55.	6 00
VERMONT.—Chelsea—Amplius Blake, \$3, to Jan. '55. Wells River—Wm. S. Holt, \$5, to Jan. '55. Enosburg—Dea. George Adams, \$3, to Jan. '55.	11 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Jo- seph Tracy :—Springfield—E. Palmer, for '53, \$1. Concord —Dea. E. Tolmin, for '52, \$1; William Monroe, for '51, \$1. Wilmington—Dea. L. Parker, for '54, \$1. Millbury—Rev. N. Beach, to July, '53, \$2.— Hingham—Hawkes Fea ing, to July, '58, \$1. Boston—John M. S. Williams, \$1, to March, '55. Wenham—Rev. J. Tay- lor, \$1, to March, '55. Black- stone—Wm. Benson, \$1, for Repository sent to Mrs. Lovina Benson, Millville, Mass., to Feb. 27, '54, by Andrew H. Reed. Hingham—Charles Lane & C. B. W. Lane, each \$2.67 to March, '54. Dorches- ter—Joseph Ford, \$1, to March, '55. Lee—Eli Bradley, \$1, to Nov. '54. Haverhill—By Capt. George Barker :—Wm. R. Whittier, Moses D. George, Leonard Whittier, J. J. Marsh, Dr. M. Nichols, each \$1. to May, '55; Mrs. M. E. Ket- tredge, \$1, for '54. Bradford	

—Leonard Johnson, \$2, to May, '56; Miss A. Hasseltine, \$1, to July, '54. Newbury- port—Josiah Little, \$3, on ac- count; William Gunnison, \$2, for '53-54; Nathan Horton, \$2, to May '56; Dea. J. Caldwell, \$2, for '54-55; R. Robinson, \$1, for '54; Capt. Miltimore, \$1.50 on account; Mrs. E. Hale, \$1; Hon. S. Marston, \$3, for '54-55-56.....	41 84
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. George Barker :—Providence—Wm. Coggeshall, \$1, for '54.....	1 00
NEW YORK.—Buffalo—Young Men's Christian Union, \$1, to July, '54, by Geo. W. Perkins, Librarian.....	1 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Columbia—Mrs. Sarah Ann McCahon, \$1, for '54.....	1 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Wash- ington City—Rev. Amos D. Hollister, \$1, for '54.....	1 00
VIRGINIA.—University of Virginia —Rev. Wm. D. Hanson, \$1, to March, '55.....	1 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Newby's Bridge—Nathan Winslow, Esq. \$10, to 1st Jan. '59.....	10 00
GEORGIA.—Augusta—Dennis Al- exander, on account.....	5 00
KENTUCKY.—Owensborough—Sin- gleton Sprigs, \$1, for '54, by James Lashbrooks, Esq. Lou- isville—Dr. John R. Pirtle, \$1, for '54.....	2 00
INDIANA.—Fort Wayne—Rev. A. W. Freeman, \$1, for '54.....	1 00
MISSISSIPPI.—Olive Branch—A. B. Cowan, to Jan. '56.....	2 00
MICHIGAN.—Cold Water—E. G. Fuller, Esq., to Oct. '53.....	6 00
TEXAS.—By Rev. C. Kingsbury: —Clarksville—Rev. S. Corley, \$1, to April, '55. Jefferson— Mrs. D. Alsobrook, \$1, to March, '55.....	2 00
CHOCTAW NATION.—By C. Kings- bury :—Doaksville—Rev. A. Ried, \$1, for '54. Wheelock— J. Edwards, \$1, for '54. Fort Towson—Dr. L. A. Edwards, \$1, to March, '55.....	3 00

Total Repository..... 93 84

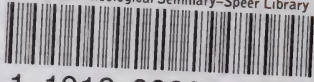
Total Contributions..... 691 23

Aggregate Amount..... \$785 07

For use in library only

I-7 v.29/30
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1786