

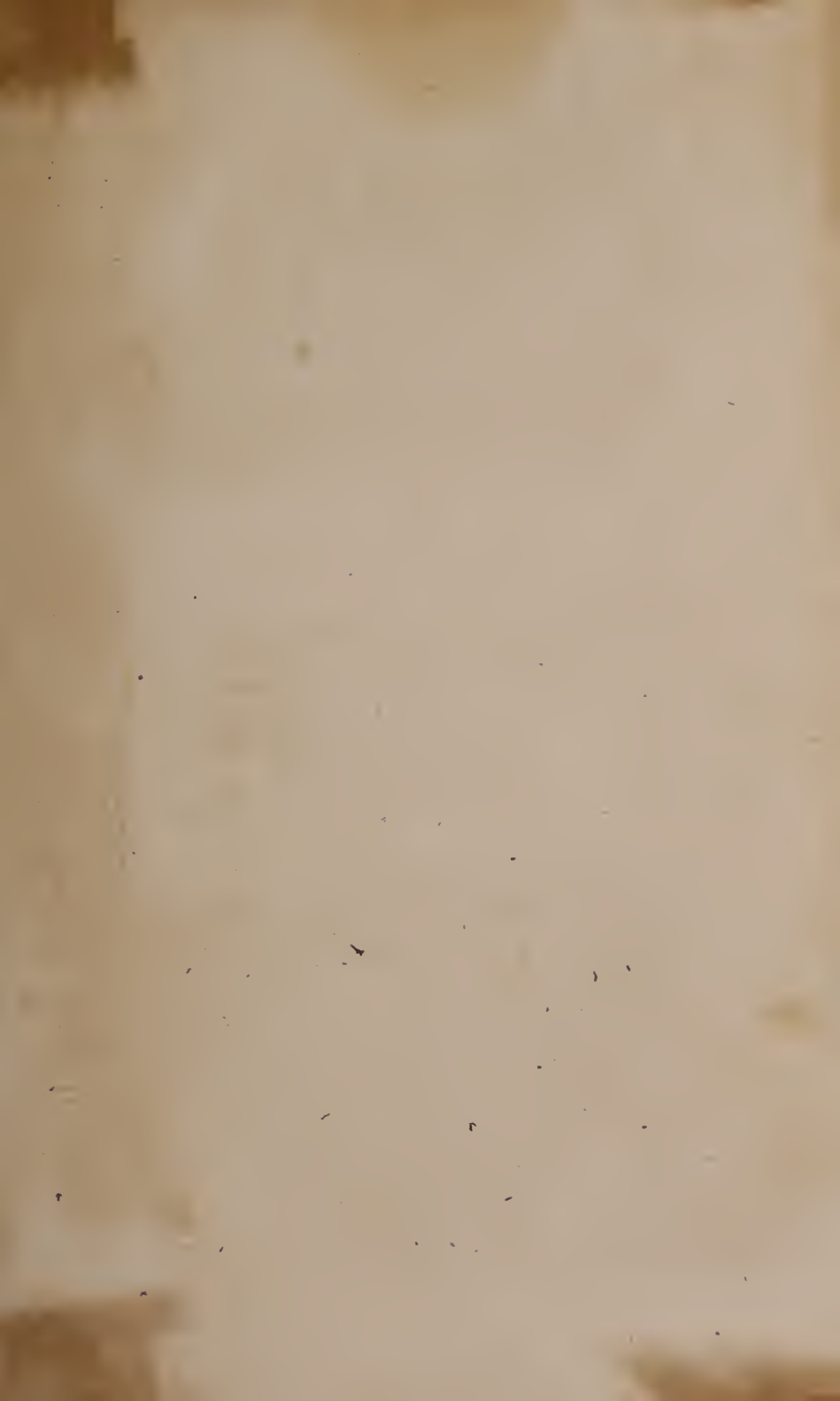


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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII—1852.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVIII.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1852.

[No. 6.

Sailing of Emigrants for Liberia.

AGREEABLY to our previously published notice, our regular spring expedition sailed from Baltimore, in the barque *Ralph Cross*, on Saturday, the 1st May. At Norfolk, an additional number of emigrants was received on board; and on the 5th May, the barque sailed thence for Liberia, with 148 emigrants, 126 of whom went out under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, and 22 were sent by the Maryland Society.

One of the cabin passengers is an intelligent man from New York, **Elias G. Jones**, who is agent of the New York and Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association, and who goes to Liberia to see the goodly land, and to return and report to his associates. Several of the rest of the company are men of intelligence and enterprise, who we doubt not will become valuable citizens of the young Republic. Among the emigrants from Ports-

mouth, Virginia, will be found the name of **Jerry Corpsen**, the history of whose case was copied from the *Journal of Commerce* into the February number of the Repository, and who is accompanied by his father, mother, and two younger brothers.

By reference to the list of emigrants in our present number, it will be perceived that of the 126 sent out by our Society, 45 were free born, 4 purchased their own freedom, or were purchased by friends, and 77 were emancipated by different persons in various parts of the country.

The Rev. **John Payne, D. D.**, Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, embarked for his field of labor in Africa in the *Ralph Cross*, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. **Horne**, wife and child, Mr. **Rodgers**, and two young ladies, and the Rev. Mr. **Pinckney** (colored) of Baltimore, all of whom go out to join the mission of the P. E. Church at Cape Palmas.

The emigrants sent by our Society are destined for the settlement of Buchanan in Grand Bassa County, except Armistead Miller of Athens, Ohio, who expects to enter the Presbyterian High School at Monrovia, preparatory to engaging in the missionary work in Liberia.

President Roberts' Annual Message.

*To the Hon. the Senate
and House of Representatives.*

GENTLEMEN:—It is the business of the Executive, on every occasion of the meeting of the Legislature, to inform them of the condition of the republic, and to recommend to them any public measure which he may think expedient for their adoption. It is therefore my first and indispensable duty to invite your attention to the providential favors with which our country has been blessed during the past year.

In addition to the inestimable privileges of civil and religious liberty, which we are still permitted to enjoy, we have abundant cause for congratulation and thankfulness that our land has been exempted from the visitation of any pestilential disease, and that, in the general, a remarkable degree of health has been preserved to its inhabitants.

The agricultural departments of the country were never more encouraging than at the present time; commerce is also rapidly increasing, both in variety and quantity of the articles of export; and I am happy in being able to inform the Legislature that a decided improvement, in the several towns and villages of the republic, is everywhere observable. Indeed, every fundamental interest of the government and people seem to bear the impress of Divine favor and approbation. These circumstances cannot fail to awaken in us a deep sense of the goodness of God, and inspire us with feelings of

profound reverence and devotion to him who is the author of all good, and draw from us grateful acknowledgments for benefits so bountifully bestowed.

But, gentlemen, in the midst of so many gracious favors, we have not been wholly exempted from the evils incident to human nature, nor from the innumerable difficulties and embarrassments which more or less surround all governments. And, as if to test our faith, or to remind us of our obligations to the great Governor of the universe; or to convince us that in God alone is strength, and that in him only we should put our trust; we have recently been called to experience a severe affliction in the sacking and burning of one of our villages in the county of Grand Bassa, and the cold-blooded murder of a number of its inhabitants, by a band of ruthless savages, headed by Fisherman Grando, who, ten days afterwards, having collected a formidable force, made a desperate attack upon the township of Bassa Cove, but was happily repulsed with great loss on his side. This fellow Grando, for the last fifteen years, has been hanging like an incubus upon the skirts of the villages of Grand Bassa county, taxing his evil genius to the utmost to invent annoyances by which he might distress them, and by this last act has crowned his diabolical purposes.

This, gentlemen, is indeed a distressing occurrence, individually or

politically considered; and is truly calculated to arrest our attention, and impress us with the fact of the uncertainty of all human affairs; and teaches us how constantly dependant we are upon God for his protecting care over us.

And while we lament the occurrence, and especially the loss of so many of our fellow-citizens, prematurely cut off in the vigor of life by barbarous hands, we can but bow in humble submission to Almighty God, acknowledging our entire dependence upon his infinite goodness; supplicating his divine aid and protection; humbly entreating that he will deliver us from the machinations of all our enemies, and that he will bless us in the adoption of such measures as will be conducive to the good and welfare of our infant state.

Gentlemen, it is with inexpressible concern I have to inform you that, among the evils likely to result from these attacks upon our settlements in Grand Bassa, there is every reason to fear—nay, I cannot see that it can possibly be avoided—that we shall be involved in difficulties with several of the chiefs in that neighborhood, who, influenced by their cupidity—Grando, it appears, having divided with them the plunder he procured from the settlement at Fishtown—joined him in the attack upon Bassa Cove, and are now maintaining a hostile attitude, defying the authority of the government.

Foremost in these acts of rebellion and threats of insubordination, is that miscreant, Boyer of Tradetown, who actually sent a large force to aid Grando in his attack, and has now a number of men armed at Grando's barricaded town, to defend him against any attempt that may be made to arrest Grando and his associates.

It is well known to you, gentlemen, that Boyer and Grando are kindred spirits, both alike destitute of every honorable sentiment, and capable of any act, however base and treacherous. I have great satisfaction, however, in remarking that, as far as I am informed, all the chiefs, except those of Tobaconee, New Cess and Tradetown, adhere strictly to their allegiance, and manifest the deepest concern at the treachery of Grando, and Boyer's participation; and several of them have sent me assurances of their readiness to co-operate with the government in maintaining its authority and punishing the guilty parties.

This unprovoked and cruel outrage has aroused universal indignation; and every voice is raised to demand that a just retribution be visited on the perpetrators of so foul a deed. And, gentlemen, the period is now arrived which claims from the legislative guardians of the nation's rights the adoption of such measures as will at once convince all within its jurisdiction of the power and determination of the government to maintain its authority, and punish all crimes committed within its territorial limits. Every consideration demands this at your hands. To war against the dangers that assail; to guard against the dangers that threaten; to destroy or drive to a distance every thing by which security might be invaded, is the purpose for which civil governments are formed; and the people have a right to require of the guardians of the public safety the adoption of such measures as will secure these important ends. Therefore, gentlemen, this subject will doubtless claim your first attention.

The circumstances of the several

attacks and massacre are fresh in your memory; and I deem it wholly unnecessary to trespass upon your valuable time—doubly so at this juncture—to recount them here.

With respect to myself, I find that my duty is plain before me; and however painful the being obliged to resort to military force—though justifiable by example and necessity, yet disagreeable in itself, and repugnant to my own feelings—I should certainly but ill deserve the confidence of my fellow-citizens, were I not on the present occasion earnestly to recommend that immediate and efficient steps be taken to apprehend Grando and his associates, and bring them to justice; and also to punish those, who, by their menacing preparations and aspect of combination against the authority of the government, have placed themselves in a position which justly entitles them to the severest chastisement. That strong measures be immediately resorted to, is absolutely necessary to the permanent establishment of the authority of the government in certain districts, and the future security of persons and property, as well as of the peace and harmony of our citizens.

The protracted moderation of the government towards certain chiefs and head men in the Bassa country, seems only to have had the effect of producing in them the belief that the government will either continue its forbearance, or that it has not the power of maintaining the majesty of its laws. This latter, as you well remember, gentlemen, was the opinion of Gatomba for several years; who continued his depredations, though admonished again and again, until arrested in his career by the strong arm of military power; since which time, no one has been

more peaceable, and scrupulously obedient to lawful commands. And this appears to be the only method of effectually arousing others from the same delusion. Had this course been pursued—as his conduct justly deserved—in regard to Grando some years ago, we might have been spared the outrage he has committed, and the present necessity of punishing his guilt.

Besides the almost innumerable minor depredations of Grando upon the inhabitants of Grand Bassa, this last, gentlemen, is the fourth capital offense of which he has been guilty: thus four times has his life been justly forfeited to the satisfaction of outraged law. That he procured the murder of Governor Finley, there is but little room for doubt; that he at another time ordered the murder of two of our citizens, is also certain; that he soon afterwards assembled in arms and twice attacked the said village of Bassa Cove, is a fact of history; and the cruelties he committed on those occasions will long be remembered by many of our citizens who severely suffered. And is his cup of iniquity not yet full? Shall he be longer permitted to revel over the mangled corpses of our murdered fellow-citizens? It is for you, gentlemen, to answer.

I am satisfied, however, that you agree with me that the time is fully come when the government cannot longer suffer its authority to be trampled on with impunity; and that you will now take measures to put an effectual end to these cruel depredations, and establish permanent security to the persons and property of all within our jurisdiction. This is due not only to our own citizens, but also to strangers sojourning among us, peaceably engaged in mercantile pursuits. And

to neglect this duty longer, you will be assuming, gentlemen, an immense weight of responsibility.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs in the county of Grand Bassa—especially, information having reached me that the chiefs of Tabaconee, New Cess, and Tradetown, were supplying themselves with powder and guns from vessels trading along that part of our coast—I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution to interdict all trade and intercourse, for a time, with the inhabitants of the above-named districts, and to require the removal of all trading factories established in said districts. It remains for the Legislature to determine how long this restriction shall continue.

After the attack of the 15th ultimo, it was thought advisable, at least to relieve the citizens from the fatigue of constant watching, to send down a small detachment of men from this place; and on the 17th, a company of seventy-five was embarked on board the government schooner Lark, and was landed there the following day; where the company still remains on duty. I should not omit to mention here, that we are indebted to Captain Pearson of the United States ship Dale, for his prompt response to my application to be conveyed in a ship to Grand Bassa. The arrival of the Dale and Lark was very opportune, as we have every reason to believe that another attack by the natives was contemplated, and that they were only deterred by the presence of these vessels and the arrival of re-inforcements. Up to the present time, nothing further has occurred there, except that the fishermen are rapidly leaving the country.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform the Legislature that, excepting the difficulties in

Grand Bassa, our relations with the tribes bordering on our territories, and those within our jurisdiction, have undergone no material change since your last session. And generally, from a conviction that we consider them a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the natives is daily gaining strength. Constant applications are being made to the government to supply them with school teachers, and with other qualified persons to reside among them, to instruct them in the civilized modes of agriculture and the mechanic arts; and it is a matter of deep regret that the government, for want of pecuniary means, has not been able to meet their wishes, but to an exceedingly limited extent.

In conformity with the wishes of the Legislature, expressed in their resolution of December last, the government interposed its authority, and succeeded in putting an end to actual hostilities between the Vey and Golah chiefs, but failed to effect a full reconciliation between the contending parties. They, however, pledged themselves to a perpetual armistice. Nevertheless, I regret to say, symptoms of an outbreak have manifested themselves, now and then, on both sides; but the government has kept them in check, and has not relaxed its endeavors to effect a pacification; and to accomplish this purpose, strenuous efforts have been made to assemble the whole of the chiefs at this place. And though both parties express a decided willingness to have their disputes and difficulties arranged and settled, and friendship restored, still, owing to their natural jealousies and great propensity for war, this desirable object has not as yet been effected. In obedience to the

government, in September last a part of the chiefs assembled here; but in consequence of the absence of some of the Vey chiefs, who had not been summoned, and whose presence was necessary to the adjustment of some of the difficulties, the council was adjourned till the 17th ultimo. The Vey chiefs, G. Cane and Boombo, were punctual in their attendance, and have remained here ever since, awaiting the arrival of the Golah chiefs, Tom Gum and Dourabay. These dignitaries made their appearance late in the afternoon of Saturday last. The council assembled day before yesterday, and I engaged the assistance of several gentlemen to aid me in conducting the investigation of their numerous charges and complaints. The whole affair is exceedingly complicated, and as yet we have not been able to arrive at any settlement of their difficulties. I am happy, however, to inform you that there is every reason to hope that the meeting will result in an entire reconciliation of the parties, and the permanent restoration of harmony and a good understanding among the tribes.

Gentlemen, I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that nothing has occurred during the past year to disturb our amity with foreign powers. In the United States, the cause of Colonization seems to be gaining favor, and a growing interest in that country in favor of Liberia is everywhere manifested. We have cause, however, still to regret that the United States government has not yet seen fit to acknowledge the independence of this republic. And though we are not insensible of the cause of this delay, still we had every reason to hope and expect, notwithstanding the peculiar institution of that country, that it

would have been among the first to extend to us the friendly hand, to welcome Liberia among the family of nations. I am happy to remark, however, that we have still grounds for hope that the United States government will not much longer withhold this token of friendship. We have also good grounds for belief that she will even do more—that she will aid this infant State, pecuniarily, in her efforts to introduce into Africa the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

It also affords me much pleasure to observe that the kind feelings of Her Britannic Majesty's government towards Liberia are unabated. We have recently had several proofs of the deep interest Her Majesty's government and the British people generally entertain for the future welfare of this infant state. And it is proper for me to mention here, that we are indebted to Her Majesty's government for the hull and part of the machinery of Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Flamer*, presented to this government by Commodore Fanshaw, &c., &c., in the name of Her Majesty. I have also the satisfaction of communicating to the Legislature that I am informed in a dispatch from Viscount Lord Palmerston, &c. &c., "that Her Majesty's government, in order to evince its great desire to encourage the growth of cotton in this republic, has given orders that five of the best kinds of cleaning-machines shall be prepared and sent to Liberia." These machines, however, have not yet been received.

You will, I am persuaded, gentlemen, learn with no less pleasure than I communicate it that I have received from His Excellency, Chevalier Bunsen, His Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court

of St. James—through whom I had the honor of making the application to His Prussian Majesty's government—a despatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of this government by His Prussian Majesty.

I have also assurances that two or three other European governments will soon follow the example of Prussia, in the recognition of our independence.

I have had the honor of receiving from the Board of Trustees for Education in Liberia—chartered, as you are aware, by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, United States—a communication, requesting that this government will incorporate and establish the proposed college, and endow it with such lands or funds as the government may be able to afford. This communication will be laid before you; and I feel satisfied, gentlemen, that you will give it that attention which its importance demands. I have particular satisfaction in being able to inform the Legislature, that the trustees have received very flattering encouragements from the friends of our race, to persevere in their efforts to carry forward the great work of Christianizing and civilizing Africa. I am advised that, on the receipt of the charter and information of the organization and officers' names of the Board of Trustees in Liberia, the American Board will be prepared for correspondence and immediate action with them, in regard to the erection of suitable buildings, the selection of proper instructors, &c., &c.,

It is proper likewise for me to inform you that I have received, by the hands of Rev. Mr. Christy, agent of the Kentucky Colonization Society, a set of statute laws of the State of Kentucky, presented to this

Republic by the Legislature of that State. It has also been notified to me, that the Rev. Mr. Gurley, in our behalf, has made application to the Congress of the United States for copies of the State papers of that government; and we have reason to believe that his application will be favorably considered by the ensuing session of Congress. These papers, should we obtain them, will be an important acquisition to our public library.

Hon. S. A. Benson, of Bassa Cove, has been directed by the New Jersey Colonization Society to apply to this government for its concurrence in the establishing of a new settlement, under the auspices of said society, on some eligible site in the mountain region, in the rear of Grand Bassa. The principal object, I believe, of the society is, to procure a more healthy location for emigrants arriving from the United States; but, as to their precise plans, I am not fully informed. I will, however, lay before you Mr. Benson's communication to me on the subject, and in the course of your deliberations you may be able to obtain further and more satisfactory information in regard to the enterprise.

I am requested to communicate to the Legislature the wish of the American and New York Colonization Societies—as expressed in a set of resolutions, unanimously adopted by those societies—that the new settlement in the county of Grand Bassa shall be so arranged as to extend from the northwest limits of the present village of Bassa Cove, so as to include both settlements; and that the new township be named "Buchanan," in honor of the late Gov. Buchanan, who, under the auspices of the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies, es-

tablished the settlement of Bassa Cove, and whose remains now lie buried there. This arrangement and change of name seems to be the wish of a large number of the friends of colonization in many parts of the United States; and I understand that a petition extensively signed, requesting this favor, has been forwarded to a gentleman of Grand Bassa, to be presented to the Legislature. I beg to recommend this subject to your favorable consideration.

I will lay before you, gentlemen, a communication from Geo. Wright, Esq., of Liverpool, who wishes to obtain from this government, for a term of years, a special license for the making of palm oil by machinery, at the several principal places on our coast; and, further, to be allowed the right of introducing into this republic a copper coin of the denomination of one, two, and three cents; under such restrictions and regulations as the government may deem proper for its protection. Provided the privilege be granted, he asks that both the machinery and coin shall be admitted into the republic free of duty. He is very sanguine that such an arrangement will greatly promote both his and the interest of this government, and is exceedingly anxious to commence the manufacture of palm oil with as little delay as possible. I therefore ask an early expression of the Legislature on this subject.

Gentlemen, during the interval of the Legislature, due attention has been paid to the execution of the different objects which were specially provided for by the laws and resolutions of the last session, and, as far as practicable, have been accomplished. The several reports of commissions, &c., &c., will be laid before you. I may state here that

the new court-house in the county of Sinoe has been completed, and that county, to the extent of the appropriation, has been placed in a state of defense. I regret to state that the work on the jail, ordered to be erected in the county of Grand Bassa, has not progressed as I had confidently anticipated. Circumstances, however, over which the authorities there had no control, have impeded the work, and, therefore, no blame is to be attached to them. You will be furnished with the proceedings in respect to the establishment of the unfortunate settlement in that county. The bridges, five in number, ordered to be thrown across certain streams in the interior of this county, have been completed according to the provisions of the act authorizing the work. I am also pleased to state, for the information of the Legislature, that the statute laws of the republic directed to be compiled and printed are in a forward state of completion, and will, in the course of a few weeks, be ready for circulation.

Gentlemen, during your present session, there are other matters of grave importance that will claim your particular attention. And the first to which I would invite your consideration is the Navigation, Commerce and Revenue Law of this republic, against the operation of which, British merchants, engaged in trade to this coast, are still alleging complaints to Her Majesty's government. They complain that the present provisions of the law, in many respects, are unnecessarily restrictive, and that, instead of encouraging, they tend materially to embarrass commercial intercourse with the citizens of this republic; and that, in one or two particulars, the law in question infringes the stipulations of the treaty subsisting

between this government and Great Britain.

But, gentlemen, while it may be readily admitted that some modifications of the Navigation, Commerce and Revenue Law might be adopted which would afford greater facilities to trade, it is also clear—and I am exceedingly sorry to say it—that many, if not all these complaints have grown more out of commercial jealousy and unkind feelings on the part of these traders towards Liberia, than in consequence of the operation of the law regulating commerce and revenue. At an early day of the session, I will lay before you copies of a correspondence had with this government by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, in regard to these complaints.

I have also had the honor of receiving from Her Majesty's Consul communications on other subjects connected with commerce, and relating to alleged claims of certain British merchants to plots of land within the territorial limits of this government, to which, as directed by Viscount Lord Palmerston, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he asks the attention of this government. These documents will also be laid before you.

These papers, gentlemen, set forth very clearly the nature and character of the several complaints of British merchants, and their demands, as also the suggestions of Her Majesty's government in regard to a revision of certain parts of our commerce and revenue laws. And I deem it unnecessary to say more than to repeat what I have already remarked: that, in my opinion, it is very possible that some of the provisions of the present commercial regulations might be so amended as to afford greater facilities to commercial enterprise, without materi-

ally affecting the revenue or any other important interest of the government. And it cannot be doubted that the interests of Liberia require that her intercourse with other nations should be facilitated by every means in our power.

I therefore earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature the various subjects and propositions contained in said documents. I am aware, gentlemen, that the question of our commercial regulations involves matters of grave importance; and it rests with the judgment of the Legislature to decide how far our present circumstances will authorize any modification in our present commercial system. I am satisfied, however, that you will carefully review the whole subject, as it has been presented to you, and will give it that attention which its weight and importance demand; and that you will, to the fullest possible extent, meet the wishes of Her Majesty's government, and remove every reasonable ground of future complaint by any of Her Majesty's subjects.

Gentlemen, another subject which will claim your attention, in the course of the session, is a review of our military establishment. This is called for by the events which have recently transpired in our midst. It certainly merits inquiry what imperfections in the existing system further experience may have unfolded: and that imperfections do exist, no one will question. Surrounded as we are by savages, whose ruling passion is war, nothing is more certain to render our tranquillity permanent than a well-organized militia, and a constant preparedness for any emergency. Military displays, which in civilized countries may be justly ridiculed as useless, have among savages a most salutary effect, in regard to their subordination. And

as a further measure of public security—that is, to check every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquility of the aboriginal inhabitants of the republic—I cannot omit to call your attention to the necessity of providing against the improper interference of foreign traders with native chiefs, in matters belonging wholly to this government. It is a notorious fact, that difficulties and disputes among certain native tribes within our jurisdiction have been protracted by such unwarrantable conduct, more than once nearly resulting in open hostilities. Every consideration of public safety demands that stringent measures be at once adopted to prevent such intermeddling in future.

There are other subjects, gentlemen, that will present themselves to your consideration during your present deliberations. I shall, therefore, content myself with a general reference to only one or two more. These are: the public buildings in this county, especially the lighthouse and jail, which are in a very dilapidated condition, and require immediate and extensive repairs; a census of the population of the Republic is extremely desirable, and some further regulations in regard to the Post Office Department may be necessary to meet the new postal arrangement between Great Britain and this country, and such as will probably be established between the United States and this Republic.

Gentlemen, it will doubtless add to your concern to be informed that, in looking forward to the future expense of the operations which may be found inevitable in consequence of the difficulties in Grand Bassa, and other necessary plans of the Government, which will demand increased expenditures, the product of the present revenues is not likely

to be adequate to the purposes of the government the ensuing year; this, however, will be better ascertained in the course of the session, when it will rest with the judgment of the Legislature to provide for such contingency. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you the accounts of receipts and disbursements at the Treasury Department, for the year ending 30th September last. The following is a concise statement of the accounts as rendered by the Secretary:

RECEIPTS.

Duties on imports.....	\$13,294 35
From S. Gurney, Esq.,.....	
London, 500 <i>l</i>	2,200 00
Sale of public lands.....	978 00
Sale of merchandize, &c.,...	6,255 97
From other sources.....	9,310 68
	<hr/>
	\$32,039 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Legislature.....	\$1,366 71
Civil List.....	5,942 13
Judiciary.....	1,407 99
Schooner Lark.....	5,281 25
Public buildings,.....	1,708 90
Light-house,.....	237 87
Settlement at Fishtown,..	} 1,436 86
Grand Bassa,.....	
Wreck Flamer,.....	714 36
Paid on deposits, &c.....	784 36
Territory.....	2,139 88
Paid on foreign claims,.....	11,272 43
Drawback on merchandize,..	532 62
Contingencies, pensions,..	} 1,212 23
military, and elections,..	
	<hr/>
	\$34,039 14

You will observe, gentlemen, that the receipts of the past year have not been equal to the disbursements; nevertheless, while the liabilities of the government at the close of the fiscal year were \$9,969, the assets were \$14,627, leaving a balance in favor of the government of \$4,657. The committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasury Department for the years 1848 and

1849 have completed their labors, and their report will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate, I scarcely need remind you that, according to the constitution, the term of office for which many of the officers of the government were appointed, expires with the present session of the Legislature; and it is for you to confirm or reject such nominations as may be presented to you, to fill the vacancies thus occurring.

In the exercise of this power, I am satisfied you will be guided by an inflexible desire for the public good; and that you will not approve the appointment of any individual in whose integrity and ability you have not the fullest confidence. It is due to the officers, generally, who have been associated with me in the various departments of the government during the last two years, for me to state that, with but one or two exceptions, they have discharged their several duties faithfully, and with much credit to the government and themselves.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, it is possible that, in the course of the session, I may have other communications to lay before you that will deserve your serious attention; I therefore close this, with a full reliance that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, you will unite your exertions for the welfare of our common country. I assure you I am not insensible of the arduous duties now before you. The making laws for a community, at all times deemed a most momentous and important object, must now call forth your particular circumspection and most serious deliberations; and I can but reassure you of the willingness with which my co-operation will be afforded; for, in truth, I affirm, I have nothing more at heart than the interest of Liberia, and the happiness of my fellow-citizens.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Dec. 3, 1851.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

Native Africans in Liberia—Their Customs and Superstitions.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

(Continued from page 55.)

AGRICULTURE.

The system of cultivating the soil among the natives is different from that practiced among the Liberians, and among the other civilized people. They seldom cultivate the same piece of ground two years in succession, but every year they make a new farm. In clearing the land, they cut the trees from three to five feet above the ground, then gather the branches together, with the undergrowth, and burn them, after they have become sufficiently dry. On the unploughed land, among the high stumps of the trees, they sow the rice, and their

work is ended, until the tender blades appear above the ground, when, for a few weeks, it requires watching, to prevent the birds from destroying it; and it also requires watching from the time the grains begin to form, until the time of harvest. This work is generally performed by small children. When the grains are fully ripe, about four months from the time of planting, the tedious process of harvesting is commenced. They usually cut the stalks a few inches below the grains; and, what would appear very singular to an American farmer, they always cut only *one* stalk at a time. This

is done with a small knife not much larger than a common pen-knife. Many of them are very expert at this harvesting business; and it is really astonishing to observe the rapidity with which they go through this operation. After having cut the rice, they separate the grains from the shell or husk, by beating them in a wooden mortar, with a round stick, four or five feet long. The next year they clear another piece of land, and let the other remain uncultivated, sometimes for several years. Of course the process of clearing the land is performed every year. In cutting down the trees, they use a kind of hatchet, never more than three inches wide, and generally not over two inches. Of course, they cannot cut down a large tree in a very short time; but hours and days are subjects which seldom come to the systems of calculation of native Africans. They scarcely take time into consideration, in any thing, except when they are hired by the day or month. They do not value anything which they manufacture, in proportion to the time that is occupied in making it. So far as time only is concerned, the difference between a day and a week is a matter of small consideration with a native African, provided each day brings with it enough to satisfy the cravings of hunger. They are generally exceedingly improvident. In many cases, they literally "take no thought for the morrow, what they shall eat, or drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed." This, however, does not arise from such considerations as our Saviour inculcated in his Sermon on the Mount, but from excessive indolence and inexcusable improvidence.

AMUSEMENTS.

A great deal of their time is occupied in dancing and singing, and

in a variety of nonsensical plays. These plays are frequently kept up, day and night, for several successive days, and sometimes for several weeks. I have frequently heard the sound of their rudely-constructed drums, and other instruments of music, at nearly all hours of both day and night. Some of their musical instruments are quite fanciful in appearance; but none that I ever saw exhibited much ingenuity in their construction. They have various systems of gambling; and many of them are very expert in some of their games. It is not uncommon to see a half dozen, or more, strong, healthy natives, sitting on the ground, busily engaged in gambling, the amount at stake being a pipe full of tobacco.

rites and CEREMONIES.

According to all the information that I was able to obtain, (and I took particular pains to ascertain the fact,) all the native tribes to which allusion has been made, except the Kroomen and the Fishermen, practice the ancient Jewish rite of circumcision. Unlike the Jews, however, they do not subject young infants to this ceremony; but defer it until the child shall have attained the age of about as many years as the Jews required days. This custom, however, like many other customs among native Africans, is not adhered to with much system or regularity; and although perhaps most of the children are circumcised between the ages of five and ten years, yet I think sufficient importance is not attached to this rite, to render it worthy of universal application, or to induce them to adhere to it with unyielding pertinacity.

Native Africans generally are creatures of circumstances; and, in

the practice of their various nonsensical rites and ceremonies, they usually consult their own convenience; and they are always governed, more or less, by circumstances, which frequently induce them to deviate from the prescribed forms of their ancestors, and to digress, at different times, from their ordinarily acknowledged laws or customs. Indeed, notwithstanding they have so many different forms and ceremonies yet there is so little regularity in their various performances, that a detailed, truthful account of the customs of any one tribe cannot well be given.

TATTOOING.

Several of the tribes have national marks, by which the members of a particular tribe may be distinguished from those of any other tribe; in addition to which, the bodies of some are variously, and sometimes very fantastically, tattooed, particularly the breast, back, and arms. Their process of tattooing consists in making numerous small incisions in the skin, over which they rub a kind of paste, usually made of the ashes of a particular shrub, mixed with palm-oil, which leaves an indelible impression, somewhat darker than the contiguous surface. The national mark of the Kroos consists of a black stripe, extending from the forehead, along the ridge of the nose, over both lips, to the chin, and a triangular mark near the outer corner of each eye. The cicatrices resulting from the incisions in the skin are sometimes considerably raised above the surrounding surface, and occasionally they present very unsightly scars. Sometimes, however, the marks on the body are quite symmetrical; and they exhibit considerable ingenuity, in both the device and the opera-

tion. Another characteristic mark of the Kroos consists in the angular appearance of the two upper front teeth. Soon after the permanent teeth have fully projected from the gums, the two large upper incisors are filed from the inner edge, until a point is formed with the lower parts of the outer edge of the tooth, leaving an angular crevice between the two teeth. This, I believe, is universally practiced among that tribe.

COLOR OF THE SKIN.

The color of the skin of the tribes to which I have alluded is seldom of a deep, glossy black, but rather a dark chocolate color. There is no marked variation, in the cutaneous hue, among the different tribes in the immediate vicinity of Liberia. Dark mulattoes may sometimes be seen among the sable tenants of African hamlets; but, perhaps, in all such cases there is an incongruous mixture of Caucasian blood with the indigenous fluid—an adulteration that is decidedly disadvantageous to the adaptation of the physical system to the peculiarities of the climate, and the local accessory influences of intertropical Africa—a country which seems to be peculiarly designed by Infinite Wisdom for that class of the human family which is universally recognised as the negro race; the individuals of which, though not essentially different in physical formation, except in the color of the skin, from the members of the Caucasian race, or from those persons who unfortunately exhibit an unnatural and heterogeneous commingling of both these races, are, undoubtedly, far better adapted to the intertropical regions of Africa.

MARKING WITH CLAY.

Besides the system of tattooing

to which I have alluded, most of the natives, particularly the women, use a kind of white paste, with which they mark themselves, sometimes in the most grotesque and ludicrous manner. It is truly laughable to see some of these foolish creatures stained all over with this shining paste, which forms a striking contrast with their sable skins. If some of our American ladies, who are in the habit of resorting to artificial means,

in order to make themselves more attractive, could see these dusky maids of Africa—these daughters of nature—painted from head to foot with this milky paste, (which, by the way, they regard as adding greatly to their beauty,) they would doubtless consider it a burlesque on flesh-painting, and henceforward be contented with what Nature has given them.

[To be Continued.]

Education in Africa.

THE *Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia*, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, March 19, 1850, wish, as soon as practicable, to organize a College in that Republic, and open it for the reception of students. In order to do this, they need to collect a fund, the annual income of which will be sufficient to meet the limited expenses of the College in its incipient state, before it can support itself. For this purpose, fifty thousand dollars will be sufficient; and valuable beginnings may be made, even with twenty-five or thirty thousand.

The Trustees do not intend to employ traveling agents to solicit benefactions for this object; but they will be happy to receive and acknowledge donations from any quarter, wherever there is a desire to render Africa an attractive home to the colored race, and to impart to that central continent the blessings of Christianity, learning and civilization, as the best amends that can be made for the aggressions practised by a cruel trade upon the welfare of its unfortunate inhabitants. Whatever is given therefore, may be remitted by mail or otherwise, to the Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, Treasurer, at Boston.

A prompt and liberal response to this present appeal, will meet the wants of the Trustees, till the growth of the College shall require an enlargement of expenditures, when it is hoped the College may be able to rely upon its own resources.

The principal facts on which this enterprise is based, are the following:

Liberia is about the centre of a line of coast more than 1800 miles in extent, from which the slave-trade has been excluded, and which is occupied, at many points, with civilized settlements and Christian missions. The Republic of Liberia, including the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, which is intimately connected with it, and will soon become a part of it, has a sea-coast of about 520 miles, and a population estimated at 300,000. Of these, some 7,000 or 8,000 are civilized, and the remainder have a right to expect, and many of them are expecting and demanding, the establishment of schools, and other means of civilization and Christianity. To these means several tribes are entitled under the treaties by which they became parts of the Republic.

There were in Liberia, nine years ago, 23 churches, with 1,473 com-

municants, of whom 469 were converts from heathenism. Since that time, there has been a large increase of communicants, so that the present number must exceed 2,000.—Of day-schools, the Methodists report 14, with 281 scholars. The Southern Baptists report six, with 365 scholars expressly mention five others, and imply the existence of a yet greater number. Those under the patronage of the Northern Baptists, and the Episcopal and Presbyterian missions, probably raise the whole number of schools to about 40, and that of scholars to nearly or quite 1,200.

In other parts of this 1,800 miles of coast, are British colonies, trading posts and missions, on the Gambia, at Sierra Leone, and on the Gold Coast, with a native population of at least 100,000; with more than 23,000 regular attendants on public worship, more than 8,000 communicants, and more than 10,000 scholars in 97 schools.

The native population on the coast and inland, to which Christian civilization must penetrate from Liberia and these British posts, amounts to many millions. All these, it is hoped, the beneficial influence of the College will ultimately reach.

The British missions sustain two or three high schools. Missionary societies in the United States have three high schools in operation in Liberia, and are about to open two others. A sixth is to be sustained by a fund in Pennsylvania, towards which \$4,000 has already been contributed. Funds, amounting to \$28,000 at least, are held in New York, the income of which is to be expended in supporting Liberian youth while procuring a liberal education. There are other legacies for education in Liberia, which, it is hoped, may amount to \$15,000 or

\$18,000; but it is yet uncertain how much they will actually yield, or in what particular form their income must be applied. In some of these schools, scholars are already fitting for college, supported by some of these funds. But there is no college in Africa for them to enter. There is, indeed, some 3,000 miles to the South, near the Cape of Good Hope, an institution called a college; but it is merely a school for training assistant missionaries. There is, in fact, no real college, in our sense of the word, on that vast continent.

Of the want of such an institution, the government and people of Liberia are fully aware. The movement of the Trustees has been made in consultation with them, and with their thankful approbation. The legislature of the Republic, by a resolution, approved December 26, 1850, pledged itself to incorporate a college, and to appropriate suitable and sufficient lands to its use, and grant it such other patronage and aid as that government can afford. At its session in 1851, the act of incorporation was doubtless passed.

The college in Liberia, like other colleges, needs to be sustained at the outset by a permanent fund, yielding a steady annual income.—Liberia at present, has neither the wealth to contribute such a fund, nor the means of its safe and profitable investment. It must, therefore be raised and invested here, and the annual income expended there. This arrangement is well understood and entirely approved by the government of Liberia. The amount held in this country will never need to exceed \$100,000, which the Trustees are authorized by their charter to hold; for such a growth of Liberia as to require a more expensive institution must bring with it the abil-

ity to furnish the necessary additions. For the present, less than half the amount would yield a sufficient income.

Towards this fund, the Trustees have a little over \$8,000 in their treasury and in good investments. There are other sums which they will ultimately receive, but not soon enough to meet the present necessity.

This appeal is not addressed to the friends of Colonization alone, but to all who think that education ought to be promoted in Africa. Whatever may be thought of the bearings of Colonization on affairs in our own country, it is an unquestionable fact, that Africa needs the enlightening influence of a college; and it seems equally plain, that the way is prepared for its establishment. This work ought to be done, and the Trustees would labor to do it, though Colonization societies were to cease their operations to-morrow.

The Trustees look for aid, not to one State alone, but to all parts of the United States; for the object is one in which all have a similar interest. In the organization of the Board, it was thought desirable to secure a representation from all parts of the country; but upon reflection, it was evident that a Board so numerous and widely dispersed, could not be expected to meet often and regularly for the transaction of business. Safety and efficiency, therefore, evidently required that the management of the funds should be committed to a few men, residing in the same vicinity.

With these statements and explanations, the Trustees submit their case to the benevolent, in all parts of the country, who are able and disposed to aid them in establishing a College in Liberia.

By order of the Trustees:

JOSEPH TRACY,
Secretary.

Liberia's Independence.

President Roberts, of Liberia, has received from the Prussian minister at the Court of St. James, a dispatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of Liberia by his Government.

This is well. The colony is gaining more rapidly on the confidence and esteem of the world, than any other colony whose history we now recall. The generation is now living which saw that little colony planted, and already it takes its place among the nations of the earth, free, independent, and equal.

While the Governments abroad are thus acknowledging the freedom of this republic on the coast of Africa, it is no less gratifying to find that it is gaining friends in the land that

gave it birth. The hatred with which the Colonization cause was regarded a few years ago is fast passing away, except from the minds of those whose hatred of a cause is always a sure sign that the cause is good. A Grecian orator was suddenly applauded by the audience, and stopped to ask, "what foolish thing have I said, that they cheer me so?" The applause of some men is the best evidence that the cause is a bad one. The Colonization cause will soon have the support of all good, wise men, and be opposed only by the ignorant, the prejudiced or the evil.

Perhaps in this popularity, its greatest danger may be. The tide of emigration may set so strongly in the direction of Liberia, that thous-

ands may be induced to seek a home in the young Republic, whose presence there will be as undesirable as it is here. Liberia is now more inviting to the colored man, than America is to the Irish or German! When this truth reaches the brain of the African, he will want to go home, and there will be such a stampede of colored people as there is of Celts. The rush will call for greater facilities of travel. Steamships will be employed, and a door opened for the free people of color in this country to return to their own, where they may enjoy their own institutions, be respected as citizens, rise in their own and the world's esteem, and enjoy, as they can nowhere else on the earth, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

To this the Colonization cause has raised the colored man. The best illustration of this fact we saw at an *abolition* meeting some years ago. It was in the middle of summer, a very hot day, in an *abolition* meeting-house, and the colored people in attendance were crowded into an obscure, ill-ventilated corner by themselves. The white abolitionists had all carefully separated themselves from their colored friends. While Lewis Tappan was making a speech, two persons entered the church and

walked up the aisle; one of them was white, the other black; the white gentleman paused at the first vacant pew, opened the door, and showing the colored gentleman in, followed him and took a seat by his side. Here was a practical illustration of the tendency of the abolition movement to place the blacks and whites on a level. So we thought, and as both the persons were strangers to us, we asked a friend near, who they were. To our surprise, he said, "Finley, the Colonization man, and Roberts, the President of Liberia." Sure enough, the abolitionists had driven their brethren into the corner, while Colonization placed the black and white on a level, where intelligence and virtue, in whatever color, always stand side by side.

That same Mr. Roberts is still at the head of the Republic of Liberia, the crowned heads of Europe acknowledge him and his country as entitled to their consideration and respect, and Liberia is now silently exerting a more powerful influence towards the elevation of the colored race in this country, than all the clamor and denunciation of the Garisons and Tappans could achieve in a thousand years.—*New York Observer.*

Senator Beekman on Colonization.

FROM a long and able speech delivered in the New York Senate, March 10th, by the Hon. James W. Beekman, we make the following extracts:

"I come now to a part of my subject which I cannot approach without regret. The colored people of New York, are themselves in many cases bitterly opposed to colonization in Africa, or to colonization anywhere. There was a State conven-

tion of colored people held in this city in July last, and their published proceedings abound with the heartiest denunciations of the cause I plead. They speak of our sole purpose being to accomplish a happy riddance of them from this their native land, to be transported to the burning deserts of Africa—of the bitter contempt they feel for the Colonization Society and its friends. They speak of Liberia as no more

peculiar to their nature than it is adapted to any other portion of the American people, or the European nations. They express their "happy pleasure" at the failure of the Colonization Society to obtain the passage of the very bill I now advocate; and they conclude, after much earnest appeal to prejudices of their race, by calling on them, while they do nothing to oppose any man or body of men who choose to emigrate under other influences than the Colonization Society, to battle against this hydra head of iniquity, this subtle scheme and corruption, at all times, and under all circumstances, now, henceforth and forever!

As chairman of one of the Senate committees, I have heard elaborate arguments on this subject from colored men on both sides. I have listened for several hours to the efforts of very intelligent advocates, who endeavored to prove to me that very few of the race desired at all to emigrate, and that the petition to which I have referred, said to be signed by 250 persons in New York city, who had formed a Liberian Agricultural Association, was fabulous, and the signers mostly imaginary. The agent of that association, himself a man of color, proved by satisfactory affidavits the genuineness of his credentials, and in reply to certain very severe strictures made upon his conduct by others, who complained that his talents ought to be devoted to the improvement of his race here, and not lent to the enemy, he made a noble defence. They told him if he would be true to himself, he might one day occupy a chair in this Senate, and the prejudices of caste might be wholly overcome. "People differ," said he, "in their notions of independence. I may possibly occupy one of those

chairs, and while in the Senate, could doubtless so conduct myself as to command all the respect due to a Senator, but when the Senate adjourned, my equality would cease. You, sir, would go to Congress Hall, and I, although I have my money in my pocket, would be compelled to go to Dean street. I have but one life to live, and I mean to spend what is left to me of that, where I am as free as my comrades, to associate with them, to follow the best of my own inclinations, and to do what is lawful to advance my fortunes. Here every avenue to distinction is walled up against me, because my skin is dark. I do not choose to submit to this, and for my children's sake, I shall go to Liberia. Do you," said he, "follow your own views, but why attack my friends and me?"

* * * * *

I call upon you, Senators, by your pride in the noble State which you represent, by your sympathy for the wrongs of the free blacks among us, by your hopes for the enlightenment of heathen Africa, by your memories of the horrors unutterable of those children slaves now crying in their broken dialects from the putrid holds of many a slaver, I conjure you as fathers whose children, but for the grace of God, might be calling on your names in English words, from the hold of a Moslem galley, to take pity on poor Africa.

The mode of showing your pity, which I have indicated, is worthy of your intelligence. You have seen from how small beginnings, two hundred years ago, this mighty nation took its rise. So firm and stately has been its growth, so wide and deep have its roots struck down into the soil, that no tempests have rent from our tree of liberty a single bough. We stand alone a wonder

to mankind, and while the only other Republic of importance in the world, is an empty deceit, an unreal mockery, a rejoicing to tyrants, and a shame to the good of every land, the persecuted of all the world take secure refuge under our wide-spread branches. All are safe from the storm blow it never so fiercely—all are safe, save the *black man!*

Encouraged, then, by the great results from small beginnings which our own history displays, let us join the band of sister States already so large, which have contributed to the founding of Liberia. The influence of the foremost Commonwealth in the confederacy is mighty. We owe it to the cause of truth and right, to speak out now, and through the full weight of that influence in favor of colonization. New Jersey, a State usually content to follow the lead of New York, is in this matter showing us the way. The House of Assembly has just passed a law making an appropriation in aid of the colonization cause, in which the Senate will probably concur. The bill of Mr. Stanley, in Congress, will appropriate to the States the unpaid quota of thirty-six million of dollars of surplus revenue remaining in the

United States Treasury in 1836; provided the States receiving it devote the income to the cause of colonization. We now ask you for an instalment in advance. The share of New York will be \$70,000 a year. So that any appropriation made now, will be fully reimbursed by Mr. Stanley's bill.

The blessings of the Almighty have descended upon that infant colony in Africa. It has reached the period of visible growth; of appreciable expansion from day to day and from month to month. Although ten thousand American settlers, two regiments, one armed schooner, twenty-three churches and fifty odd schools are but the feeble beginnings of a nation, they are acorns from which true hearts grow out.

Soon the leaves will be put forth. What though the tree is slow to harden? Great things do not mature in a day.

“The power that did create, can change
the scene
Of things; make mean of great, and great of
mean;
The brightest glory can eclipse with might,
And place the most obscure, in dazzling
light.”

[For the African Repository.]

African Colonization.

THERE can certainly be no more delightful and fruitful field of thought, to a mind of generous impulses, than is furnished by the scheme of African colonization. It is a subject which might well claim the deliberate attention of the statesman—the national financier; the political economist might regard it with interest as a new and untried field for the application and establishment of his favorite dogma; and the historian—the mere recorder of passing events—

might catch with avidity at the foundation of a republic, and regard the page which recorded it as fraught with no ordinary interest. But it is to the philanthropist and the christian—the enlightened moral philosopher, that this subject assumes a deeper and still more thrilling interest. It is to the mind of one accustomed to scrutinize the ways of the great Governor of the Universe, in his dealings with the human family, as manifested in his Provi-

dence, and as recorded in the past history of the world, that this subject assumes its own proper proportions, and stands forth in all the grandeur and majesty of its own inherent greatness.

How inscrutable, how totally incomprehensible by human perception, are the workings of Divine Providence! How vain, how foolish, for short-sighted man to try to fathom the doings of the Governor of the world, and to form an estimate of his operations by reference to the petty rules of conduct which govern his own actions! When all was dark and gloomy—when the last hope of the most sanguine had been overshadowed, and the night of despondency assumed its blackest gloom—when the anxious philanthropist paled at the fearful realization that the doom of the African had been sealed, a sun of no ordinary brilliancy peers above the horizon, shedding a cheerful lustre where darkness had been, and dispensing a sacred gladness over the heart of the despondent African. It is at this crisis that the mind catches with delight at the solution of the whole matter, and the whole plot breaks forth in bold relief upon the mind's enraptured contemplation. When looking at the subject through the light thrown around it by this sun of colonization, all is made not only plain and intelligible, but beautiful and admirable. Its very mysteries, when explained, become its greatest beauties. Nor is the mind content with seeing and appreciating the beauties of the scheme, as considered in reference merely to the restoration and civilization of the African.

The African continent itself, at least the greater portion of it, has been through all time enveloped in the deepest barbarism. So unap-

proachable has it been to civilization that the energy and perseverance of travellers—those invariable precursors of civilization—have not until lately been able to penetrate its borders. The greater portion of the continent has been in history a blank, as it is in nature a desert. The nations on the east of the continent have gained a place in history, and in their massive pyramids we are at a loss to know whether to recognize the monument of their folly or the sepulchre of their wisdom. But to a person accustomed to ascribe motives to every creation of God, the great body of the continent might present serious and insurmountable obstacles. But here again when seen through the light thrown upon it by colonization, all is made plain and we see that Africa has her purposes to subserve in the great economy of the world.

God sometimes seems to delight to stultify the wisdom of men, and to gain his ends by means seemingly the most inconsistent and incongruous. And this may be regarded as one of those cases. Nothing could possibly have been more improbable, according to our method of estimating probability, than that the system of African slavery would result finally, in the liberation of the African, not only from actual servitude, but from the evils of barbarism; that the avarice which prompted a most detestable system of kidnapping should be turned, in the plastic hands of Providence, to a great public blessing to the objects of its exercise, and the rest of the world—should arouse a continent from its lethargy to a state of civilization and christianity, and present the world with a nation of enlightened freemen. That such results should follow such means is certainly not in accordance with our mode of estimating cause and effect.

And yet such is certainly the case. They have been spending a pupilage under the white man in a foreign land—been going through a regular civilizing operation to be returned in the course of Providence to the land of their fathers, to assume their position among the civilized nations of the earth; to cause their sunny clime to smile with the blessings of freedom and christianity, and with fraternal care and anxiety to dispel the darkness from the minds of their

aboriginal brethren. To a mind of enlightened and generous impulses, there could be no more pleasing and striking development of the mysterious workings of Divine Providence, than this consummation.

And would it not furnish a most refreshing instance of true and genuine magnanimity, for our nation to extend toward them a fostering care and a kind and benign attention?

F.

Montgomery county, Va.

List of Emigrants,

By the Barque Ralph Cross, Capt. George A. Scales, from Baltimore, May 1, 1852, for Buchanan, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Camden, N. J.</i>						
1	Anthony Till,	49			free,	
2	Mary E. " wife,	39	read,		slave,	Em. by James Long.
3	Philip H. " son,	21	do.		free,	
4	David B. " son,	13	do.		do.	
5	Alfred R. " son,	10	do.		do.	
6	Emily Ann " dtr.,	8	spell,		do.	
7	George M. " son,	4			do.	
8	Priscilla E. " dtr.,	1			do.	
9	Elizabeth Johnson,	23	read,		do.	
10	Lydia Ann " child,	3 mos.			do.	
11	Samuel H. G. Sharp,	43	good,		do.	Teacher.
12	Henrietta " wife,	37			do.	
13	Elizabeth " dtr.,	15	good,		do.	
14	Sarah " dtr.,	13	read,		do.	
15	Samuel " son,	11	spell,		do.	
16	Josiah " son,	9	do.		do.	
17	Andrew " son,	7			do.	
18	Alexander " son,	5			do.	
19	Henrietta " dtr.,	2			do.	
20	William H. Taylor,	24	read & write		do.	
21	Susan " wife,	23	read,		do.	
<i>Montgomery Co., Pa.</i>						
22	William Helmsley,	26	read,		do.	
<i>Annapolis, Md.</i>						
23	Edith Merchant,	52	read,	Methodist,	slave,	Em. by Capt. C. K. Stribling.
<i>Washington, D. C.</i>						
24	Thomas H. Prater,	18			free,	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Petersburg, Va.</i>						
25	St. James Gilchrist.	27	read & write	Baptist,	free,	
26	Serrapheno "	16	do.	do.	do.	
27	William "	30	do.	do.	do.	
28	Ann "	30		do.	do.	
29	Charlotte "	40		Methodist,	do.	
30	Penelope "	11			do.	
<i>Henry Co., Va.</i>						
31	Major Calloway,	64			slave,	Em. by John Calloway.
32	Squire "	59			do.	do.
33	Rose "	53			do.	do.
34	Robin "	41	read,		do.	do.
35	William "	19			do.	do.
36	Jordon "	16			do.	do.
37	Robin "	14			do.	do.
38	Madison "	12			do.	do.
39	Alexander "	10			do.	do.
40	Susannah "	8			do.	do.
41	Nancy "	6			do.	do.
42	Emily "	5			do.	do.
43	Nancy Booker,	44		Baptist,	do.	do.
44	Peggy " dtr.,	20			do.	do.
45	Calder " son,	16			do.	do.
46	Paulina " dtr.,	8			do.	do.
<i>Louisa Co., Va.</i>						
47	Wade Poindexter,	36		Baptist,	do.	Em. by Edw. Poindexter.
48	Betsy " wife,	33			do.	Pur. by her husband.
49	Milly "	32		Baptist,	do.	Em. by Edw. Poindexter.
50	Malinda "	12			do.	do.
51	Henry Clay "	10			do.	do.
52	Phillis " children.	8			do.	do.
53	Frank " children.	5			do.	do.
54	Mary " children.	2			do.	do.
55	James "	26			do.	do.
56	Emily "	23			do.	do.
57	Lewis "	24			do.	do.
<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>						
58	Dempsey Powell,	45	read,	Pr. Ep.	do.	Em. by E. S. Pegram.
59	Hezekiah "	35		Methodist,	do.	do.
<i>Portsmouth, Va.</i>						
60	Hezekiah Corpsen,	43	read,	Methodist,	do.	Em. by David Griffith.
61	Mary " wife,	40		do.	do.	Em. by Miss E. Herbert.
62	Jerry " son,	15			do.	Purchased by New York Journal of Commerce.
63	John H. " son,	4			do.	Em. by Miss E. Herbert
64	Hezekiah " son,	2			do.	do.
65	Maria Goodson,	20		Epis.	do.	Em. by Lydia H. Pinkham.
66	Robert Merchant,	36	read & write	do.	do.	Purchased himself.
<i>Winchester, Va.</i>						
67	William Spangler,	21			do.	Em. by Mrs. Baker.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Fairfax, Co., Va.</i>						
68	Spencer Shalter,	50			slave,	Em. by Rev. C. Mann.
69	Ellena " wife,	40		Epis.	do.	Em. by Rev. J. Packard.
70	Charles M. " son,	6	read,		do.	do.
71	Maria " dtr.,	1			do.	do.
<i>Hampstead, Va.</i>						
72	James Stark,	30		Baptist,	do.	Sent by Mrs. M. C. Steuart to look at the country, and return and report.
<i>Elizabeth City, N. C.</i>						
73	John Morris,	45		Methodist,	free,	
74	Tempy " "	43		do.	do.	
75	Harriet " "	20			do.	
76	John Wesley Morris,	7			do.	
77	Joseph Blanchard,	11			do.	
78	Tempy " "	13			do.	
79	Frances Winslow,	16			do.	
80	Francis A. Overton,	30	read,	Methodist,	do.	
81	Francis A. " jr.,	5			do.	
82	Edmund " "	25		Methodist,	do.	
83	Rebecca " "	20		do.	do.	
84	Samuel Palin,	35			do.	
85	Clotilda Palin,	33		Methodist,	do.	
86	Mary Ann Overton,	18	read,	do.	do.	
87	Zechariah Tolson,	25			do.	
88	John Robins,	35		Methodist,	do.	
<i>Dalton, Ga.</i>						
89	Essec Disheroon,	35			slave,	Em. by Isaac Disheroon.
90	Amanda " wife,	28			do.	do.
91	Mecklin " son,	12			do.	do.
92	Freeman " son,	10			do.	do.
93	Indiana " dtr.,	7			do.	do.
94	Joseph " son,	5			do.	do.
95	Allen " son,	3			do.	do.
96	Jesse " son,	1 month,			do.	do.
97	Rebecca " "	43			do.	do.
98	Vesta " dtr.,	15			do.	do.
99	Catharine " dtr.,	5			do.	do.
<i>Fayette, Miss.</i>						
100	Edward Bolles,	70		Baptist,	do.	Purchased himself.
101	Susan " "	45			do.	do.
<i>Centreville, Miss.</i>						
102	Peter Adams,	44		Methodist,	do.	Em. by Mrs. Land.
103	Wesley Adams, son,	11			do.	do.
<i>Athens, Ohio.</i>						
104	Armistead Miller,	22	good,	Presbyt'n,	free,	Teacher.
<i>St. Louis Co., Mo.</i>						
105	Emerine Harper,	60			slave,	Em. by A. Harper.
106	Mary " dtr.,	26			do.	do.
107	Theresa " dtr.,	24			do.	do.
108	Henrietta " dtr.,	17			do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
109	Louisa Harper, dtr.,	11			slave,	Em. by A. Harper.
110	Henry " son,	8			do.	do.
111	Francis " son,	5			do.	do.
112	Joseph " "	30			do.	do.
113	Mariah " wife,	25			do.	do.
114	William " son,	8			do.	do.
115	Randall " son,	4			do.	do.
116	Charles " son,	2			do.	do.
117	Isabella " } Mary's	12			do.	do.
118	Nathan " } child-	5			do.	do.
119	Lucinda " } ren.	1			do.	do.
120	Emily " } Theresa's	7			do.	do.
121	Josephine " } children.	5			do.	do.
122	Sarah Ann " }	3			do.	do.
123	Zerinda " }	1			do.	do.
124	George " "	18			do.	do.
125	Thomas " "	13			do.	do.
126	Harriet " "	15			do.	do.

[From the Colonization Journal.]

Twentieth Anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society.

OUR Anniversary Meeting has passed off, leaving an impression on the minds of thousands who attended it, that its place amidst the galaxy of benevolent associations is one of prominence, not to say of preëminence. We have never attended one of greater interest. In the absence of the President of the Society, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., who was detained by illness, Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., the oldest Vice President, presided over the meeting. The speakers, both of them men intimately acquainted with the principles and history of the cause, and capable of presenting large and comprehensive views of its relations to our own country and to Africa, arose to instruct no less than to delight the audience.

We listened as if to an oracle to the original anecdote related by Mr. Latrobe, relative to the drawing of the first map of the then new colony; the propositions and discussions as to the name to be given it, the manner in which *liber* led to *liberus*; and that to *Fredonia*; and, finally, to the Latin word *Liberia*; so also of the capital, named after President Monroe, by giving the name a Latin termination; and felt that we had been allowed to converse with one who had consulted with Harper, and Mercer, and Caldwell, and Mills, and Ayres, and whose knowledge of the whole subject was intimate.

Mr. Latrobe's speech was not only

valuable intrinsically, but peculiarly, in view of the *severe illness* under which he labored, and notwithstanding which, he made the journey from Baltimore to be present with us.

If any regret was felt, it was that the addresses were necessarily so brief, and that copies of them, prepared by the speakers, could not be obtained; as the best available substitute for which, we have inserted a pretty full and accurate report, mainly from the columns of the Journal of Commerce and Christian Intelligencer, which we publish with the *Abstract* of our *Annual Report*.

The officers elected at the close of the meeting will be found in the place usually assigned to them in the Journal.

Prominent among the Christian and philanthropic associations now holding their anniversaries in our city, stands the New York Colonization Society. Founded upon liberal principles, humble in its pretensions, unobtrusive in its manner of working, and now in successful operation, it stands a demonstration at once of true practical philanthropy, the best we can exercise towards those brothers of the species whom it assists and relieves, and of the wisdom and goodness of its original founders and its present conductors. Seeking, as it does, the moral, the political, the religious, and the intellectual elevation of

a class of people heretofore unassisted, essentially, in more proximate ways, it is an institution alike honorable to our city, and deserving the respectful consideration of true philanthropists and liberal-minded men. And the brilliant assemblage at Metropolitan Hall last evening, shows the lively interest with which our citizens regard its operations, and that all classes and colors are determinately espousing its principles.

The meeting last evening was the twentieth anniversary of this society, Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., Vice-President of the society, called the meeting to order at eight o'clock, and made a few opening remarks. He spoke as follows :

"As those whom I have the honor to address well know, our metropolis is at the present moment the seat of no small interest, both of a political and religious kind. The claims of the New-York Colonization Society combine these two high interests in the noblest sense—political, because it consults the interests of an infant republic, far away on the shores of Africa; and because it consults the peace and harmony of those disseusions and agitations which have taken place in our ownland. In its Christian aspects, the great object of this institution is to establish not simply a free republic in that dark land, but a Christian republic—a republic founded on the great principles of the Bible. And hence, the great effort and all the discretion and wisdom possessed by its officers has been to select men of Christian principles, who would lay the foundation of this society. God has given men for Liberia, and people for her light. Precious dust has fallen to the depths of the ocean, and has gone down to the bowels of the land whose hearts have been worn out in the service of Africa. From its commencement, this institution has been the special object of a kind Providence. We look upon it as Africa's glory and as America's hopes."

After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, the following hymn, composed by Mr. L. Wilder, was sung by the whole assembly to the tune America :

FATHER in Heaven above,
Fountain of light and love,
God over all;
Bless thou this cause we plead,
In all our counsels lead;
Guide thou in word and deed;
Oh, hear our call.

Look thou on man below,
Teach him thy will to know,

Love and obey;
Thy breath can chase away
Dark shades of error's way;
O'er sins benighted way,
Open the day.

To every land oppressed,
Thy light and promised rest
Do thou restore;
Then *Afric's* grateful lays
Shall swell that song of praise
Which ransomed nations raise
For evermore.

The Recording Secretary, D. M. Reese, M. D., then read the following abstract of the Annual Report.

"The friends of Colonization have met to celebrate their twentieth anniversary in New-York, after a year of unexampled prosperity in the Colonization enterprise. Aiming at the amelioration of the condition of Africa and her children, at the progress of Christian missions in Africa, and to assist in the suppression of slave-factories and the extinction of the slave trade; they find in the peaceful and prosperous progress of affairs in Liberia, in the augmented spirit of emigration among the free colored people, and the numerous manifestations of a growing public favor, motives for gratitude and congratulation.

MORTALITY.

The New York State Colonization Society has not, during the year, been deprived of the co-operation of any of its prominent friends and contributors. They have, however, participated in the sorrow so universal in the community for the loss of many whose names, long associated with the cause of Colonization, shed honor upon it, as upon all with which they were connected. Eminent among these, may be mentioned the Hon. James McDowell, formerly Governor of Virginia; the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., of Princeton, New Jersey; the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, D. D., of Hartford; the Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., of Middletown, Connecticut; and the Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D., of Philadelphia, formerly the Corresponding Secretary of this Society.—Others, too, have finished their work on earth, who, though not known while living as especially friendly, have by liberal legacies for the cause of Colonization, established a claim for a grateful and honorable remembrance. Of these, Augustus Graham, late of Brooklyn, and Abraham G. Thompson, of New York, the former of whom left a bequest of \$10,000, and the latter of about \$40,000, have a record

appropriately in the Annual Report of the New York State Society.

AGENCIES.

The year has passed by without the possibility of securing the services of suitable men for agencies.

The Rev. P. C. Oakley, having declined an appointment, no agent was secured in his stead; and, by reason of ill health and other causes, the services of some who have formerly aided us failed.

The Board have, however, kept the subject steadily before them, and have in prospect a more efficient agency for the ensuing year.

FUNDS.

The donations and collections considerably exceed those reported in 1851. From the failure to obtain adequate agency, the receipts from that source have fallen off more than fifty per cent.

The income of the society, as appears by the Treasurer's Report, is \$21,033 41, (exclusive of the sum of about \$5,000 returned from Liberia.) This consists of \$11,529 07 of general contributions; \$3000 special donation for education; \$6,394 from the appropriation by Congress to compensate for money expended for the Pons slaves by this society in 1846, and from miscellaneous sources, \$109 84.

The donations direct through the Corresponding Secretary, in 1851, were \$3,252 35; for the present year, they are \$5,040 32, nearly 60 per cent. increase; if we include a donation of \$3,000 for a permanent fund for education, pledged by a friend at Newburg, and now bearing interest, the amount is \$8,040 32. The church collections reported in 1851 were \$3,352; this year, \$3,709 31. The collections reported from agencies in 1851 were \$3,233 93; for the year now closed, but \$1,441 69.

EXPEDITIONS.

The New York Colonization Society have, during the year, fitted out but one expedition, viz: the Barque Zeno, which sailed in October, with 36 emigrants.

They have aided three other individuals in different vessels, making a total of 39. During the same period, the Parent Society fitted out five expeditions, viz:

The Liberia Packet, in July, 1851, from Baltimore.....	56
The Barque Morgan Dix, in November, 1851, from Baltimore..	149
The Liberia Packet, in January, 1852, from Baltimore and Savannah.....	155

The Brig Julia Ford, in January, from New Orleans.....	47
The Ralph Cross, April 30, from Baltimore and Norfolk.....	143
	— 550
Zeno.....	36
	—
Total.....	586

LEGISLATIVE AID.

The favorable recommendation of the cause in the annual messages of the Governors of several States, and the action of legislative bodies, constitute a marked feature of the year. Of the former we have noted the Governors of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

The Legislature of Maryland have renewed their annual appropriation of \$10,000 per annum for ten years, the sum of \$200,000 appropriated in 1832, having been expended.

The Legislature of New Jersey have appropriated \$1,000 to aid emigrants from that State.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$2,000 for a similar purpose in that State.

The Legislature of Indiana have memorialised Congress for an appropriation by the General Government.

The Legislatures of Ohio and New York have shown a disposition to cooperate and give the cause a hearing and discussion.

Propositions are now before Congress which look to such an appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as will afford ample means for the emigration of all our free colored population who may desire the privilege.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held an anniversary of more than ordinary interest in January, at which, in the regretted absence of its honored President, the Hon. Henry Clay, who was then, as now, suffering under severe illness, the Hon. Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, presided.

The Treasurer's and Secretary's reports exhibited very gratifying evidence of the Society's progress.

The total fund passing through their treasury exceeded \$100,000, of which \$50,000 were the gifts of its liberal friends and auxiliaries in all portions of the United States.

THE ENEMIES OF LIBERIA DEFEATED.

Liberia having by the extension of her boundaries extirpated the slave trade,

found that the chiefs, whose former importance and income were derived from that trade, and some British traders whose business was affected by her import laws, were combining for her injury. This combination found an occasion to burst out into open violence upon the founding of the new settlement at Bassa Cove, called Buchanan. After a treacherous massacre of the women and children at Buchanan, the savages made repeated attacks upon an older neighboring settlement.

Thus summoned to defend their lives and protect their territory from the control of those whose success was identified with the renewed horrors of the slave-trade and the destruction of Liberia, the government did not refuse to recognize its rights and duties, and, though with reluctance, assembled a force of volunteer militia and natives adequate to defeat these conspirators against human liberty and civilization. More than fifty Liberians by their *death or wounds*, bore witness to the cruelties of their enemies and their own devotion to freedom, defended by their courage.

SPIRIT OF EMIGRATION.

An association of colored people in this city, formed during the year, gives hopeful promise of a new era, in which, prejudice being vanquished, the free colored population will judge rightly of their true interests, and as earnestly seek the means of emigration, as they have heretofore opposed colonization. The past success beckons us on to further and more noble achievements."

The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, was then introduced to the audience, and addressed them as follows :

"Mr. PRESIDENT:—I have left a home at some distance from this place, and a bed of sickness, for the purpose of witnessing the honor that is done to the cause of colonization by the assemblage which I see before me. I have waited for this thirty years ; for it is thirty years since I saw a small gathering of men, more brilliant in talent than great in numbers, convened to discuss and prepare for the first expedition to Africa, in a dimly lighted church, where, in place of the gas which now blazes around us, and the gorgeously painted walls which enclose us, there were a few dipped candles in tin sconces hung against the dim walls of an ancient Presbyterian church. That was thirty years ago ; and is it not enough to bring a sick man from a sick-bed, when, in this great metropolis, in this land of wealth, of talent, and of virtue, there can be gathered together such an as-

semblage as this, to do honor to a cause which had so small a beginning? My friends, what is African colonization? It was defined by its earlier friends in the United States to be a colonization of the free people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa ; and as originally defined, so it now asserts its principles. But, although that was the leading article in the constitution of our society as then formed, it awakened much discussion and difference of opinion. The colonization of the free colored people of the United States by an agency such as I have presented to you? How idle and vain! Those persons who labored for this cause were looked upon as wild fanatics. There were many, however, who gave their money ; and it was money that then was wanted to try the experiment of establishing a colony upon the shores of Africa.

Now, when you name the Bible cause, it is full of suggestion. So with the Tract cause, which illustrates the action of the Bible upon the human heart in every-day life, and holds up the good example of those who follow it. Its very name and purpose is sufficient argument in its behalf. Well, I said that the first constitution of the society was looked upon as a vague chimera. But it was ordained that this society should go forward. Some supported it at first in the hope that, somehow or other, among the mysteries of Providence, slavery might be affected by its agency. Some supported it that the missionary might find his way into Africa. Some supported it because they thought that the sands of Africa would absorb the products of the loom and the lap-stone. Well, that was right, that was wise. It was necessary that it should be so. We did not want ships and money in those days, although we thought we did. What we wanted was—*patience!* what the Americans, more than any other people in the world, want. My friends, a colony is to be built up just as you build up a fire. You take a coal, a shaving, and a little light-wood, and, touching a spark of fire to it, blow the flame; then put on the big sticks, and the logs of green wood, until there is a conflagration sufficient to consume creation. So with this society. It began small, and grew by degrees; and now it is like the conflagration, ready to consume creation. It has fulfilled the purposes of its existence, which were to establish, and prove the practicability of establishing, a colony of free colored people from the United States upon the shores of Africa, capable of supporting themselves;

and it has been done. That is the beacon in Liberia. This was begun in 1816; and from 1816 to 1852, colonization has been travelling on slowly, but surely, and the result has been what I here stated. And what is this republic of Liberia? The republic of Liberia! Why, my friends, is there not a volume of meaning in these words? This republic of Liberia is now governed by free colored people. It has its treaties with the civilized nations of the world. Its President, a colored man, has been received with state and distinction in England! England, my friends, which rarely does anything without an eye to the main chance, sent him back to Liberia with a vessel of war, which they presented to him. Liberia is to America, as yet, loyal and true; and it will be our own fault if it does not remain so.

Liberia has become of sufficient importance to make it proper to relate the origin of its name. I was in the office of Robert G. Harper in 1823, one of the early friends of this enterprise. There was no map of the country; Mr. Harper asked me, with given points, to draw a map. I did so, but it had no name; Mr. Harper said it deserved a christening. Several were proposed, as Fredonia, Africana, &c., all Latin names. After considerable reflection, every one seemed to prefer the first; but Mr. Harper wished to have it include the Latin adjective, *liber*; but as that also meant a book, I proposed adding the termination *ia*, and calling it Liberia. The suggestion was considered happy, and adopted. So the name Monrovia, given to the capital, originated in a similar way.

Now, my friends, I have said that this colony, the means to shape which were furnished from such diverse and discordant motives, was retarded very much in its growth not only, but in its good. Now, there is a class of fellow-citizens who are called Abolitionists. Well, when I was upon this platform last year, prepared to make a speech, (which I did not make, owing to the lateness of the hour when my turn came,) a great deal was said about these Abolitionists; and the speakers vindicated themselves and the cause from their attack. Now, Colonization has not one thing to say against Abolition. In my judgment, Abolition has been our best and truest friend. But, mind you, I do not say it *intended* to be so. It was Abolition which induced us to place upon our banner the ancient motto—"Hasten slowly!" It held us back; and that was the good that it did us. Another good it did us

was, it made trial of an experiment—viz: that no man might say any thing had been neglected in Colonization. Abolitionists, since 1831, have been trying the experiment of making the two races of free whites and free blacks live together in harmony, giving and taking in marriage, and such like; but they have failed. Abolition has preached this doctrine, and made it a matter of boast that they held no distinction between the two races. Another good it accomplished was, making colonization the subject of discussion; this is necessary to the success of every good cause. This discussion has shown that these two races could not live together on terms of social and political sociality. Abolition, by creating a ferment throughout the land which many of our wisest men feared would destroy this glorious Union, caused the existence of these two races of free whites and blacks to be looked full in the face, and brought all men to the conclusion that they could not exist in the land where both were religiously and politically free,—that they could only live in the relation of master and slave. And when I say *slave*, I mean that oppression which exists in this city, where the black man cannot drive a dray or cart. Well, this ferment throughout the land has made people recognize the fact that two races which cannot intermarry must separate. There's no sign in nature—no star in the heavens—no truism in morals more undeniable, as a fact, than that, sooner or later, we must be an homogeneous population of free white people; ay, and He who governs all things, I believe in my heart of hearts, has so ordained it.

But abolitionism has done us good. I cannot praise it, because it has not been the friend of the colored man; I claim to be his friend, and, because I am his friend, cannot approve that. See what it has done for him. When I was a boy, there existed an Abolition Society in the city of Baltimore, the object of which was the protection of the rights of the colored man. The most reputable citizens belonged to it. Where is it now? It has died out before the march of modern abolitionism. The two races were at peace, and dwelt together in friendship down to 1830; now alienation, distrust, and enmity exists. The account which the abolitionist is to render, will be with the black man, not with the white.

The result to which all this tends is, that the races are to separate, and this society is raised up to effect the work. But we have not made it necessary; that necessity

exists independently of us. The oppressed of Europe are turning their longing eyes to this country; the crowds of hardy Irish and strong-handed Germans are turning the free blacks out of employment. A half million of these are coming here every year, and before this overpowering force the colored man must yield. A strong colored abolitionist called upon him the other day, and said he wished to go to Liberia, assigning this as a reason. This is that which will either force the colored man to still deeper degradation or drive him to colonization; there is no alternative. There is a bridge of boats across the Atlantic; the pier is here at New York: and over that bridge power comes tramping with heavy tread and swelling influence, and before it the colored man must retire.

Yet we are told that colonization has prejudiced the black man! Then it will follow that where colonization prospers most, the colored man prospers least. Maryland has done more than any other State for this cause; though, in a period of stringency, she repudiated her foreign debts, she never repudiated her debt to the colonization cause; her ten thousand dollars per year was always paid. Hence, according to this objection, she should have fewer free colored people; yet she has 74,000 free colored people to 400,000 whites, while the States of New York and Ohio have 71,000 blacks to 5,000,000 whites. The fair inference is, that where colonization has thriven most, there the free negro has increased the fastest and been the happiest. All things are concurring to increase the usefulness of this society; this work must go on. The only question is, shall it go on slowly, or rapidly?

In conclusion, he remarked that this work of colonization must go on. We cannot stop it. We cannot check its course; it is an appointed one. The free colored people are making up their minds. The change that is taking place among them is great. Hundreds and thousands are now looking upon Africa as their home; and the only question is, whether the exodus shall be facilitated—whether it shall grate harsh thunder, or whether it shall go on smoothly. And, my friends, among all the lubricating elements of man's construction, there is none like public favor. Therefore we want the influence of every one of you, that the great work may be smoothly and freely accomplished; that America may become potent for the civilization, the redemption, and the salvation of Africa."

The audience united in singing an ode, entitled *Liberia*, composed by Miss Margaret Junkin.

From bosoms warmly beating,
We send across the sea
An elder sister's greeting,
Liberia! to thee!
With firm and steady patience,
Thou hast maintained thy way,
Till one among the nations
We see thee stand to-day.

Thy beacon we are hailing;
Its radiance clear and bright
Across the waves is trailing
A stream of living light.
With fond and filial yearning,
Where'er they rest or roam,
Thy children are returning,
Called by that signal home.

Home, where the hopes now centre
That once were vague and vain;
Where bondage cannot enter
To bind them down again;
Home, free from all oppressions;
Home, where the palm tree waves;
Home, to their own possessions,
Home, to their grandsires' graves!

Not poor and empty handed,
As first to us they came,
With superstition branded,
And want, and woe, and shame,
Are we the race returning
Back to their native sod;
But with our laws, our learning,
Our freedom and our God!

Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., of this city, addressed the assemblage in substance as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I came here this evening resolved to say nothing upon the subject of abolition, I thought simply to call the attention of this audience for a short time to some of the peculiarities of this Society. It has for its object achieving wonders of results when the time comes. It has been held back in abeyance. Most of our societies have been greatly injured by crazy, fiery leaders. A slow prosperity is generally a healthy prosperity. These fiery leaders cannot wait for results. But those who are gifted with a far-reaching insight into the future can afford to wait. A high degree of virtue distinguishes those who are above mere results. So with our Society; she is willing to wait for future results. When we look down the stream

of time, we owe all we have to the past. Our civilization has come from our ancestors. This was the way with Greece; and so in the case at Marseilles; it came from Ionia. What have the Chinese inherited? Their fossil remains! Nothing—absolutely nothing have they inherited from their ancestors. Well! how shall this nationality be raised up? Ask the newspaper boy what he is hoping for. He will tell you he hopes to become a reporter; and the reporter will tell you he hopes to become an editor of a newspaper. It is not so with the African. But we propose to give him the same privileges and expectations.

"The star of empire, it has been said, was taking its way westward. Yes, it

has ever been thus. 'Tis good Providence. He may take that very black race and place it in a position of which America will be proud. We have a colony in Liberia. What can the colored man get by going to Liberia? He knows that there is nothing to prevent his being able to drive a cart, to edit a newspaper, or become a legislator. We cannot tell what God may do for Africa. He may raise it to a high position among the nations; and, if the time should ever come when our great national eagle shall be seen no longer hovering above this land, the flapping of his broad wings, and the cry of his shrill voice may still be heard upon the breezes which sweep over the happy land of Liberia."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1852.

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

New Haven—Capt. Andrew H. Foot, Geo. Hoadley, Esq., each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; Leverett Candee, \$25; James Brewster, Cash, each \$15; Samuel E. Foote, \$10, in full, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. R. J. Ingersoll, Prof. Salisbury, Gerrard Hallock, Esq., Rev. Alex'r McWhorter, Express't Day, Henry White, Esq. T. Bishop, Eli Whitney, W. S. Charnley, Mrs. Salisbury, each \$10; N. Peck, jr., T. Sherman, D. Kimberly, Esq., H. Hotchkiss, E. C. Read, Mrs. Sarah Bristol, C. A. Ingersoll, Esq., H. Trowbridge, Cash, Mason & Franklin, A. Heaton, Willis Bristol, Prest. Woolsey, A. Pierpont, Elhu Atwater, E. W. Blake, Prof. Silliman, C. A. Judson, H. N. Whittlesey, W. H. Elliot, R. Burritt, S. D. Pardee, Misses Gerry, Laban Pardee, W. A. Ives, O. F. Winchester, F. Crosswell, Esq., each \$5; Com. Gregory, Charles Robinson, Esq., M. G. Elliot, J. Nicholson, Cash, C. B. Doolittle, Sackett Gilbert, W. B. Bristol, Esq., Finch & Barnes, Edward

Hotchkiss, C. Jerome, M. Merriam, J. Winship, Dea. Wilcoxon, Gains Fenn, Mrs. Elisha Hull, Chas. L. Chaplin, Cash, Col. Blake, each \$3; J. Anketell, Prof. Goodrich, T. & H. W. Benedict, S. B. Jerome, each \$4; Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, \$2,50; W. Johnston, J. Fitch, Mrs. K. Hotchkiss, Cash, Dr. E. H. B., D. S. Cooper, J. S. Griffing, Willis Peck, G. King, Lewis Hotchkiss, J. E. English, A. Lady, Chs. L. English, Robert H. Starr, A. Bradley, Joseph Wood, H. Hooker, L. Roberti, Mrs. Joel Root, H. Ives, Edwin Lee, A. Blackman, Esq., A. W. De Forrest, Mrs. Whitney, Chas. P. Hubbell, each \$2; Dr. Hooker, Dea. Walker, L. Fitch, D. W. Buckingham, H. Fitch, F. Bradley, A. N. Skinner, E. S. Munson, Rev. Judson A. Root, L. Cowles, F. S. Parker, E. Marble, Mrs. Townner, G. Morse, Dea. Treat, Dr. Skiff, E. Monson, A. Bryon, Cash, J. Parsley, Dr. Beers, H. Dutton, Esq., Rev. E. Strong, S. Noyes, G. D. English, Dr. Foote, Geo. P. Marvin, Dea. Durrie, A. Porter, S. Hayes, Cash, S. Bradley, M. Tyler, Prof. Fitch, P. M. Bartholomew, J. M. Townsend, Chas. W. Allen, H. B. Allen, S. Blair, Mrs. Bowditch,

L. Griswold, Mrs. Herrick, Dr. Daggett, Mrs. Macy, H. Baldwin, C. Mix, P. Hoadley, A. Wilcox, P. S. Galpin, W. P. Stone, Dr. Taylor, J. S. Hotchkiss, J. Dikeman, Mrs. Selden, J. Hiller, G. B. Rich, Mrs. Butterfield, W. H. Ellis, Cash, George D. Ives, George P. Stillman, Dr. Munson, T. Lester, S. W. Knevals, J. Thompson, Capt. Goodrich, each \$1; Dr. Eli Ives, \$1.50; Cash, 75 cts.; Cash, 64 cts.; J. Olmstead, H. M. Blakesle, G. W. Goodsell, Cash, Cash, B. Smith, Cash, W. J. Benton, each 50 cts.....	558 89
<i>Durham, M. E. Church</i> —E. Rogers, A. Camp, Z. Hale, D. Fowler, each \$1; S. M. Leach, Sarah Coe, J. Spencer, B. B. Beecher, Cash, each 50 cts.; Sarah Ward, H. Page, Mrs. Thayer, H. E. Nettleton, Alex. Camp, Sally Crowell, Anne Fowler, each 25 cts.; P. Robinson, 10 cts.....	8 35
	567 24

VIRGINIA.

<i>No:folk County</i> —From members of the Churchland Colonization Society, viz: John Ames, J. S. Wise, each \$10; Wm. F. Wright, \$11; Wm. Grimes, \$2; Levi D. Ames, \$2 50; Rev. W. M. Young, \$2; by Wm. F. Wright, Esq.....	37 50
<i>Lexington</i> —Contribution from the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, by J. W. Paine, M. D.	16 50
<i>Richmond</i> —Rev. G.W. Clarke..	5 00
	59 00

ALABAMA.

Mobile—Correction. In our March No., W. J. Ledyard, Dr. W. H. Fleming, Sidney Smith, and John Henry, each \$20 instead of \$10.

KENTUCKY.

<i>Millersburg</i> —T. S. L.....	5 00
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OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq.—
Cincinnati—Geo. Carlisle, \$10; M. Allen, M. D., \$20; Joseph Clarke, G. W. Burnet, Jacob Strader, each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the

American Colonization Soc.; James H. Johnson, \$5; A. Trobridge, \$3.....	128 00
<i>Columbus</i> —Joseph Ridgway, L. Humphrey, Robert McCoy, each \$5; John T. Gill, \$2....	17 00
<i>Hudson</i> —Rev. G. E. Pierce, D.D., Rev. Prof. Day, Prof. St. John, each \$3; Rev. Caleb Pitkin, \$5; John C. Hart, Jesse Neale, J. Buss, Prof. Bartlett, G. S. Ingersoll, J. B. Whedon, W. W. Thompson, Thos. Kennedy, each \$1; M. Messer, W. M. Beebe, Mr. Sawyer, each 50 cents.....	23 50
<i>Springfield</i> —Samuel Barnet, Jas. Barnet, each \$5; Wm. A. Barnet, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Hendershott, J. S. Christy, Mr. Ward, Mr. Perry, Mr. Lehman, each \$1; cash, 50 cents..	17 50
<i>Nelson</i> —Daniel Everest, in part, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society.....	13 00
<i>Cincinnati</i> —Bartlett Campbell, \$10; J. Britton, J. C. Nye, each \$5; to be applied towards sending a liberated slave to Africa..	20 00
	219 00

INDIANA.

<i>Princeton</i> —Mrs. Jane Kell.....	5 00
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LOUISIANA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:— <i>Lake Providence</i> —Robert Anderson, \$100; Matthew B. Sellers, \$10.....	110 00
<i>Pecan Grove</i> —O. J. Morgan, Esq.	100 00
	210 00

MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:— <i>Vicksburg</i> —Mrs. Martha C. Willis, \$100; John Wesley Vick, \$25; Dr. A. L. C. Magruder, William Ragan, each \$5; \$35 to make Dr. A. L. C. Magruder a life member of the Am. Colonization Society.....	135 00
<i>Greenville</i> —William Hunt, William Griffin, A. B. Montgomery, each \$100; W. P. Montgomery, \$30; Mary C. Montgomery, A Friend, each 50 cents.....	331 00
<i>Port Gibson</i> —Mrs. Clarissa Young, \$35; John Harvie, \$10.....	45 00
<i>Washington</i> —Thomas Hall, \$10.	10 00
	521 00

ARKANSAS.

By Rev. C. Kingsbury:—Col-
lections in the Choctaw Nation.
Armstrong Academy—Rev. R. D.
Potts, \$5; Mrs. M. E. Potts,
Miss T. Chenoweth, each \$2;
Miss M. R. Davis, \$1; Rev.
Andrew Moffat, \$3; Stephen
Hale, \$1..... 14 00

Good Water—Rev. E. Hotchkin,
\$5; Mrs. P. T. Hotchkin, \$3;
Miss A. Hosmer, \$2; Miss
E. Fay, \$3; Miss H. M.
Hotchkin, \$2 50; H. W.
Hotchkin, \$1 50; C. E. Hotch-
kin, 50 cents; Thomas Ever-
idge, \$5; Mrs. E. Everidge, 50
cents; Thomas W. Oaks, \$2;
Mrs. H. N. Oaks, 50 cents;
Charles and Jane Oaks, 25
cents; Joel W. Everidge, \$1;
Mrs. S. F. Everidge, 50 cents;
Thos. W. Everidge Oaks, 5
cents; Miss Mary J. Marshall,
25 cents; Walter Davis, \$1;
David McCoy, \$1; Tronup-
cahoma, 50 cents; two other
Choctaws, 25 cents. The fol-
lowing are colored persons, all
but two of them slaves: Thos.
and Rachael Lowman, \$1; Dick
and Joanna Wall, \$1 50; Sam.
Everidge, 1st, Samuel Ever-
idge, 2d, Jackson, Cyprian
Oaks, John Oaks, each 25 cts;
eleven others, \$1 55..... 35 60

Good Land—Rev. O. P. Stark,
\$2 50; Wm. Fiel, \$1..... 3 50

Pine Ridge—Rev. C. Kingsbury,
\$5; Mrs. E. M. Kingsbury, \$3;
Miss N. Bennett, \$15; Miss N.
Goulding, \$3; George Free-
man, \$1..... 27 00

Doaksville—J. R. Berthelet, Mrs.
E. M. Berthelet, each \$5; J. R.
Berthelet, jr., 50 cents..... 10 50

Fort Towson—Maj. D. P. Whit-
ing, Lieut. S. B. Hayman, each
\$3; Rev. S. Corley, Dr. D. H.
Gibson, each \$2; Wm. Agnew,
Mrs. Agnew, each \$1..... 12 00

Mayhew—C. F. Stuart, \$10; Mrs.
J. F. Stuart, \$5..... 15 00

Wapanake—James Allan, \$5..... 5 00

Mt. Pleasant—Rev. C. C. Cope-
land, \$1..... 1 00

Stockbridge—D. M. Winship, \$5;
Mrs. L. E. Winship, \$2; J. A.
Beals, T. Jones, each \$1..... 9 00

132 60

TEXAS.

By Rev. C. Kingsbury:—
Pine Bluffs—A friend, \$2 50... 2 50

Total Contributions..... \$1,502 34

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MASSACHUSETTS—*Randolph*—Dr.
S. H. Morrill, balance for the
African Repository to 1 April,
'52, 25 cts. *West Newton*—
Seth Davis, to January, '52,
\$8..... 8 25

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John
Orcutt:—*Hartford*—John Hook-
er, to March, '53, \$1. *New
Haven*—William Jolinson, to
April '53, \$1; S. W. Knevals,
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tell, \$1, for '52..... 4 00

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S. Wise, J. Ames, Wm. F.
Wright, Rev. Wm. M. Young,
Willis Barnes, Charles Lewis,
James Hargroves, each 50 cts.,
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ter, J. Deans, W. Deans, J.
H. Bidgood, J. H. Carney, T.
Tartt, G. Ross, W. J. Wright,
J. Wilder, E. G. Williamson,
R. Bruce, W. Grimes, T. W.
Long, each \$1, to March, '53,
\$15; Richmond Johnson, \$1, to
May, '53; Rev. Wm. H. Starr,
for Repositories sold by him,
\$3.—*Wilmington*—Geo. Still-
man, Esq., to July, '54, \$10.. 32 50

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Isaac Kennedy, for '51 and '52. 2 00

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—H. Jenks,
James Mills, each \$1, to April,
1853..... 2 00

OHIO.—*Nelson*—Daniel Everest,
to May, '53..... 7 00

INDIANA.—*Lynville*—Alexander
Morton, for '52..... 1 00

LOUISIANA.—*Monroe*—Rich'd W.
Barrington, for '52..... 1 00

ARKANSAS.—By Rev. C. Kings-
bury:—*Doaksville*—Rev. J. H.
Carr, to June, '52, \$1; Samuel
Colbert, to February, '53, \$1.
Eagle Town—Col. P. P. Pitch-
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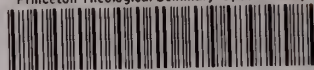
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