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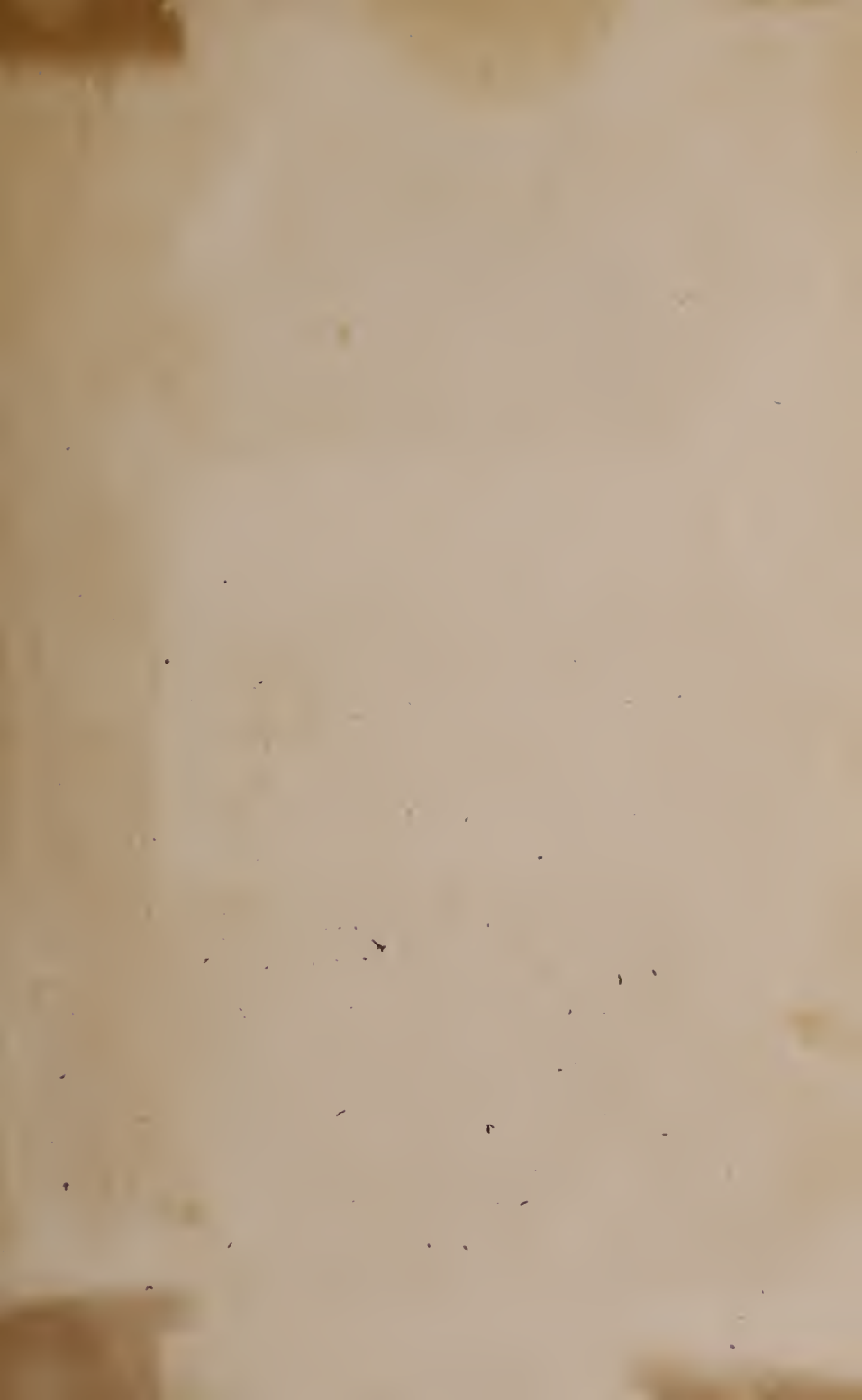
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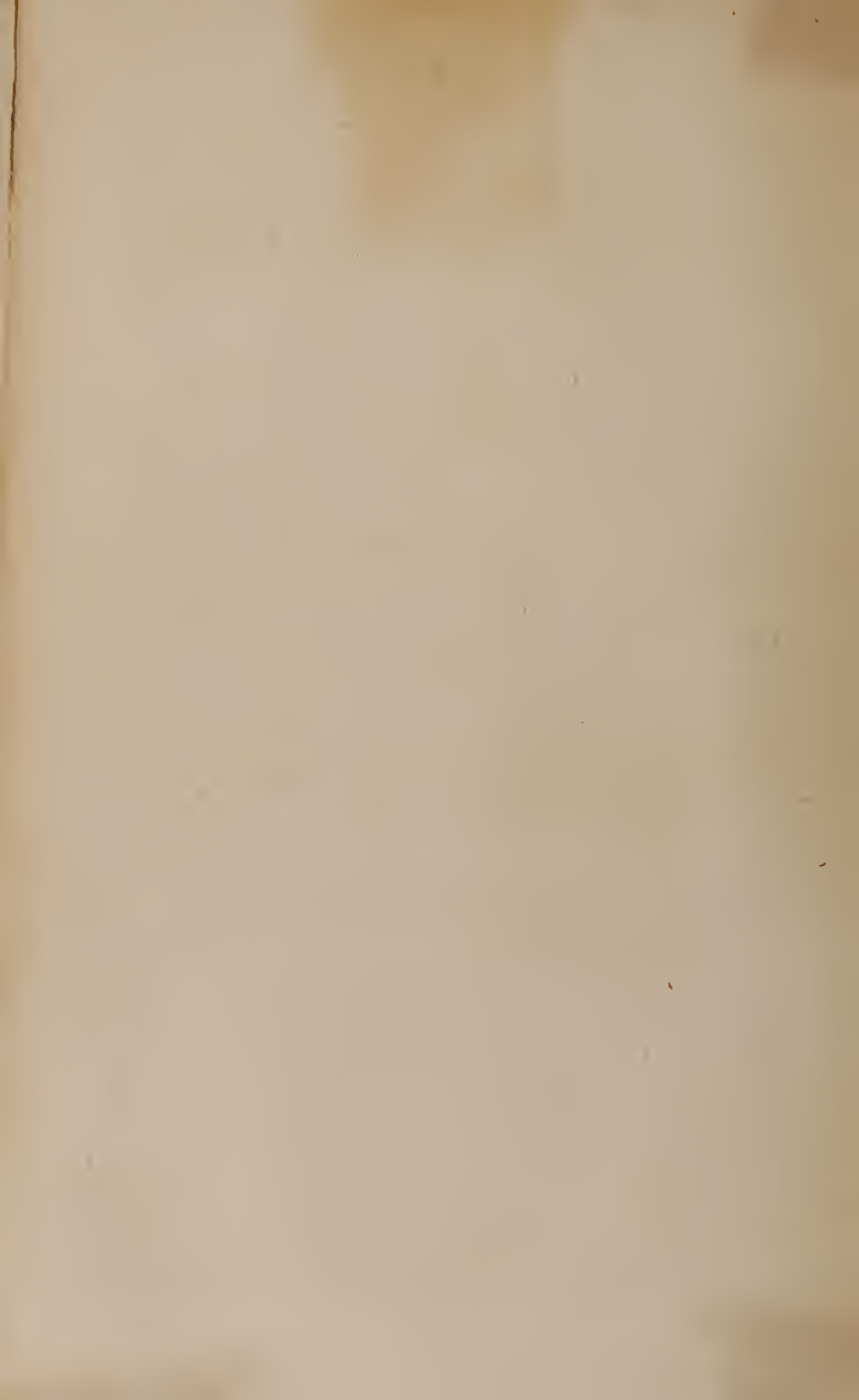
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THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVIII.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1852.

[No. 12.]

Africa's Redemption.

A Discourse on African Colonization, by the Rev. William Henry Ruffner of Philadelphia,—printed in beautiful style, in pamphlet form, 48 pages.

The discourse is well written, and sets forth the leading features of this great enterprise in a clear and forcible manner. One thing will strike every person who reads the discourse, as it must have done those who heard it on the 4th July last, when he delivered it to his own church, viz: that the preacher is wholly convinced and sincere—and that he is profoundly in earnest in all that he says, and that he feels the great subject and appreciates its manifold bearings.

We make room for the following extracts in our present number.

“In discussing methods of propagating Christianity among heathen people, the question is sometimes agitated, whether the best mode is not always to establish in their midst Christian communities, where would be exhibited the practical influences of Christianity in promoting man's

well-being, for the life which now is, as well as that which is to come. The Moravians have usually pursued this system, and with signal success. It is very certain that the same system is not equally appropriate for all countries. The ordinary system will not do for the part of Africa under consideration. This assertion is verified by history, and (as it seems to me) by common sense. Numerous and energetic efforts have been made within the last three hundred years, by both Protestants and Roman Catholics, to introduce the gospel into this region. But the same sad and brief history has characterized them all. They were but a series of disasters and deaths. The bones of devoted missionaries are strewed along the coast from the Senegal to the Bight of Benin. Up to the date of Colonization *all such efforts failed*, and left no vestige behind. The people regarded the white missionaries as the Aztecs did the Spaniards who invaded their country, as a different race of beings, with whom they could have nothing in common; and soon the missionaries sunk under the influence of the climate, and their labors perished with them. Although, since the settlement of Liberia, the climate seems less malignant in its effects

upon the white man, yet nothing seems more clearly indicated by Providence than that Africa is not to be Christianized by the direct labors of the white race. Even were there no colonization of colored people in the country, it would be better to employ colored missionaries than white ones. Rev. Mr. Pinney has shown, by a calculation made several years ago, that the average missionary life of white missionaries in Africa has been less than two and a half years, whilst that of colored missionaries, even from this country, has been ten or twelve times as long. Of late, however, the fatality among the white missionaries has not been so great.

“ I fully sympathize with the profound impression which is constantly taking a wider and deeper hold upon the American mind, and is extending among the intelligent people of Great Britain, that the mighty and glorious work of regenerating this continent, has, in the scheme of God's providence, been assigned to her own long exiled sons, who are to return, not like the prodigal son, weary, worn, and wretched, but like Jacob coming out from Padan-Aram, all laden with riches and full of hope. Surely there can be no means so well adapted to the end as this. When the intelligent American born negro touches African soil, he must feel somewhat as Nehemiah did when returning from captivity to Jerusalem; and like the Roman of old, he must feel ready to fall upon his face and kiss his mother earth; and in meeting his native brother, he can but acknowledge, with a mournful tenderness, the tie which binds them together. They clasp their hands, eye meets eye, heart responds to heart. One in color, one in taste, one in temperament, one in origin, now one in

residence, one in interest, must they not be one in faith and hope, and through eternity, one and inseparable. Already they dwell together in love, and the work of deliverance is rapidly progressing. The Hotentot retires before the white colonist of the south, the Moor was driven out by the Spaniard, the aborigines of America could not be induced to remain with the whites, but the native of Africa dwells side by side with the Liberian, lives in his family, imbibes his habits and opinions, submits to his laws, sits down with him in the house of God, and in every way shows that he feels the Liberian to be his brother. The demonstration is already complete. Whilst every effort to introduce Christianity by the ordinary system has failed, every effort to introduce it by negro colonization has succeeded. Every such colony still exists, and wherever its jurisdiction extends, has banished piracy and the slave trade, established constitutional civil government, trial by jury, and the reign of law, introduced the usage and comforts of civilized life, and imparted them to many of the nations, established schools, built houses of worship, gathered churches, and maintained the preaching of the Gospel, protected missionaries and seen native converts received into Christian communion. Not a colony has been attempted without leading to these results. Take the three colonies of Cape Palmas, (the Maryland colony,) Liberia proper, and Sierra Leone, the British colony, (formed of slaves who fled to the British during our Revolutionary war,) and within their bounds you find considerably upwards of 100 missionaries and assistant missionaries, many of them of African descent, and some of them native Africans, now successfully laboring in

the regeneration of Africa; and we see as the true fruit of their labors something like 15,000 regular communicants in Christian churches, a much larger number regular attendants upon the preaching of the Gospel, and many tens of thousands of natives perfectly accessible to Christian influences. All this has been done since the settlement of Sierra Leone in 1787, and most of it since the settlement of Liberia in 1822. The results of the other system after a trial of more than 300 years, are certainly very small, although we have not the exact statistics. Whatever general views we have as to the best mode of conducting Christian missions, and whatever view we may take of colonization in its other aspects, one practical conclusion of incalculable value has undoubtedly been reached, viz: that the establishment and sustenance of colonies of Christian negroes in the country is the *best*, if not the only practicable mode of advancing the civilization and Christianization of Africa. In fact, something akin to this is the ultimate hope of all foreign missions. It is not expected that missionaries will ever directly Christianize any country. Their aim is to form Christian nuclei in the shape of little native communities, whose influence will be the means of enlightening and converting the rest. African colonization differs from this in only one respect, which gives a great advantage. Instead of awaiting the slow process of teaching and elevating a portion of the savage nations, in order that they may become teachers and civilizers of others, colonization begins where the missionary leaves off, with a christianized community, not strictly of natives, but of people of the same race, who will naturally exert as potent and favorable an in-

fluence on their African brethren as if they were all born on the soil. There are some pregnant indications in recent evolutions of the providence of God, which seem to indicate that the efficacious principle of colonization is to be largely applied in the world's conversion. California and Australia, as well as Liberia, are just now fields in which these remarkable indications are displayed. Had the discoveries of gold in these countries been made in the last century, no such sensations could have agitated the world as is now agitating it. Nations were then too isolated, and ignorant of each other. No such commingling of races and nations could then have taken place as we now behold in the gold regions; and more than this, the countries containing the hidden treasure were not then in possession of truly Christian governments. These two great centres of attraction lying on opposite sides of the globe, are drawing together great numbers of people from a variety of lands, civilized and uncivilized, where they are destined to come under Christian influences. The design of Providence is not yet sufficiently manifest, for us to say how far these remarkable movements are destined to contribute to the ends under consideration, but that they will be powerfully effective, none can doubt; and mark you, so far as they are effective, *it will be by the return of Christianized Pagans to their own countries.*

"These discoveries of hid treasures are not yet ended. I feel prepared to hazard the opinion that the progress of African Colonization is to be vastly accelerated by discoveries which shall appeal to the same acquisitive passion which is so rapidly peopling California and Australia. It was meet that the first

founders of the Liberian nation should be men who were actuated by nobler motives than those appealing to their cupidity. Like the Puritans of New England, the pioneers of Liberian greatness were men of high principle, who sought a free home; and like the Puritans, they laid the foundations of their government in solid strength. But the high motives which influenced the majority of the Liberian settlers are not such as influence the majority of men. Now that the community is established in all its essential elements of prosperity, it is prepared to receive those who can be attracted only by inducements inferior to those which attracted the original settlers. Multitudes will be moved by the love of money, who will not be moved by the desire for freedom, social equality, and high moral elevation. Liberia now appeals to the latter motive, and to some extent to the former. Certainly the offerings of fortune are now much more promising to the negro in Liberia, than in any other portion of the world; and already have we had intimations that somewhere within that region there are to be laid open sources of wealth as tempting as those of California. Undoubtedly vast deposits of gold lie imbedded in Western Africa; and when exposed, they will be (in a manner) exclusively for the negro. Even Anglo-Saxon enterprise must succumb before the pestilential air of Africa. What use God means to make of the gold of Africa in the furtherance of his cause on earth, no man knoweth; but supposing the news come to America, that on the western coast of Africa mines of gold, richer than those of California, have been discovered, how quickly would be dissipated the fierce opposition of

the masses of our free colored people to African Colonization. Thousands who are incapable of being influenced by higher motives, would hasten to the diggings as fast as sails and steam could carry them; and this influence would be permanent. Suddenly a great Christian nation of colored people would appear on the coast, and out of this, perhaps venial cupidity, would grow the most blessed results to that benighted continent. Let those who are skeptical as to the practicability of ever removing large numbers of the colored population from this country to Africa, consider, in the light of European immigration to the United States, and the mighty rush of people to Australia and California, how easily similar motives would empty this land of the free black population. And wherever the negro goes from America, he will be accompanied, in some form or other, by a pure Christianity and to a great extent by its resulting civilization. As long as America remains enlightened and civilized, she will not permit the negro colonies, who have gone out from her bosom, to sink far below the level of her own attainments. I have great faith in the self-sustaining powers of the improved negro race, but however faithless one may be as to this point, who can suppose the people of the United States to be so recreant to the peculiar relations they sustain to the race, as ever to withdraw their fostering care, or even to fail in affording the most liberal encouragement to all communities formed on the coast of Africa by negroes who have gone out from this country; and who could imagine anything but the most active possible co-operation of the Christian public, in elevating and saving the whole native popu-

lation! We are the providentially designated guardians of Africa; and as soon might we expect the conscientious parent to see ignorance, degradation, and ruin fasten upon his son without using every effort to save him, as to see America allow the decadence of Liberia, as long as it was possible to save her. However strangely the words of Pitt may have sounded in the British Parliament, forty years ago, they now seem only the language of obvious truth. 'We may live, (said he) to behold the natives of Africa engaged in the calm occupations of industry, and pursuits of just and legitimate commerce. We may behold the beams of science and philosophy breaking in upon that land, which in some happy period, at still later times, may blaze with their full lustre, and joining their influence to that of pure religion, may illuminate and invigorate the most distant extremities of that vast continent.'

"Liberia is exerting upon Africa an influence somewhat similar to that exerted by this country on Europe, yet much greater in proportion: and vast good is done by special missionary effort. There are a large number of native children in the schools, where they commonly evince quickness of mind and a desire to learn. Already a large number of natives have learned to speak the English language, are regular attendants upon church and many of them are hopeful converts to the Christian religion. The rights of citizenship are extended to all native Africans residing within the limits of the Republic, as soon as they manifest sufficient interest and intelligence; and already several of them are justices of the peace. And it is a very interesting fact, that the entire Baptist mission is under the

exclusive direction of native converts. There are always native boys anxious to be taken into Liberian families as servants, in order that they may have an opportunity of acquiring an English education. A number of African kings have sent their sons from several hundred miles in the interior to be placed in the families of the colonists. These return to their homes imbued with new and noble ideas of life and religion. And the interchange of commodities is a powerful incidental means of enlightenment; and these effects will continue to multiply in an increasing ratio. President Roberts states, that in a tour which he made some years ago, extending about three hundred miles inland, he found manifest traces of Liberian influence extending through the entire distance. There were persons in every place where he stopped who could speak the English language. The chiefs of the tribes, through which he passed, evinced the utmost eagerness to have schools established among them, offering to erect buildings and support institutions, where their children might be taught the arts of civilization and the truths of the Christian religion. Some of the native settlements in Liberia, composed of re-captured slaves from the slave ships, have been wonderfully assimilated to those of the citizens; and in various seasons of revival, large numbers of natives have been subjects of grace. I am satisfied, after pretty extensive reading upon the subject, that such an eagerness to learn, and such a sincere readiness to embrace Christianity has not been evinced by any other heathen people since the era of modern missions. It is amazing that the Christian world has been so feebly impressed by the remarkable reception which Christianity

has met with in Western Africa. Consider the stolid indifference of the American Indians, the supercilious contempt of the Chinese, the firm bigotry of the people of India and Hindoostan, the bloody rage of the South Sea Islanders, and the various other forms of opposition met with in most other portions of the heathen world, and contrast them with the eager, grateful, beseeching attitude of the Africans, and you cannot fail to receive the impression that there the Gospel of Christ is destined to achieve its speediest and most remarkable triumphs. It would indeed seem that the Spirit of God had rode on the crest of the wave of immigration, and had swept away before the advancing tide every barrier of opposition which sin had erected against the truth of the Son of God. If American Christians heed not these wonderful beckonings of Providence, if they sustain not this Christian enterprise with a vigour and liberality corresponding to this crying demand for the Gospel, surely the curse of Meroz will rest upon their souls. Brethren, brethren, from the dark shades of Africa, ten thousand brother voices come to our ears in sad and sorrowing tones, wailing out their griefs, and praying us for light and life, through Jesus Christ. Let the pathetic sound thrill and melt our hearts; and soon let the breezes which sweep from the sea through her scented groves bear our gladdening response. It is God's Spirit that has aroused them to a sense of their woes, and turned their hearts unto the Savior of all men. He has answered almost before we called. Let the Christians of this land come up to the help of the Lord, and soon those inango groves will resound with hymns to Christ, soon the light of life flashing free throughout that

land will wake into life a multitude of Christian nations; and the descending sun of Africa will look, not upon senseless mirth and revelry, but upon the ascending incense of thankful worship, and upon all the tokens of a happy, thriving, and elevated population."

"Viewing this project of African Colonization in all its antecedents, connections, and consequences, we cannot place it second to any other of human devising. Consider the perplexing problem which it so beautifully solves, consider the gigantic and varied features of the scheme itself, the probable magnitude of its many most desirable results, and the glory and blessing attendant on every step in its onward progress, and where can be found an unfolding of Providence so stupendous and beneficent! Must there not be a remarkable impressiveness in the scheme, to have rallied to its support such friends as it has at home and abroad. I know of no benevolent scheme which has ever enlisted in its behalf so large and dignified an array of piety, talent, wealth, cultivation and high position as this. All the enlightened religious bodies of the country, the most of our State Legislatures, in all sections, and of all parties, (except the Abolitionist) Presidents of the United States, (I believe all of them since the foundation of the Society) our leading philanthropists, our most distinguished statesmen and divines, the great majority of our newspapers and reviews, literary, commercial, political, and religious, have sanctioned and sustained this cause in all proper modes, and on all proper occasions. Men of all creeds in politics and religion, men in all localities and all interests, see in this many-sided scheme, something which commends it to their judg-

ment, their hearts, and their purses. Indeed it might have been enough to say that in the religious world, it had Archibald Alexander for its historian, and in the political world, Henry Clay for its devoted head for many long years. Both may be placed among its founders, as they were its fast and efficient friends through their long lives. It has been but a brief space since Alexander was called away, full of years, labors and honors, and left a name not soon to fade from the annals of the great and good. And now Clay too has gone. Yes, by that sad event, which has touched the deepest fountains of national feeling, an event which will awake the sympathies of the civilized world, and I may say, which was so nobly and feelingly honored by the people of Philadelphia, not only did the world lose a great political teacher, the nation an unrivalled statesman and orator, the realms of genius a peerless star, the ranks of social life a man of outgushing feeling, and amazing powers of fascination, but this great cause of Colonization lost its oldest, firmest, most devoted, and influential friend, who has by his death left vacant the presidential chair of the Society. It were difficult to say which State has more loved and cherished Colonization, Virginia or Kentucky—but they are mother and daughter, the one gave Henry Clay a cradle, and the other a tomb. The Virginians who labored with him in the early period of this cause—such as Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Thornton, Randolph, and Alexander—have mostly gone before him to the grave. Charles Fenton Mercer, like Clay, a Virginian by birth, and a Kentuckian by adoption, still lives in a green and vigorous old age, deserves immortal honor

as being among the first (possibly the very first) to suggest, propagate, and devote himself to this scheme of wisdom and benevolence; but soon the projectors of this mighty enterprise will all be numbered with the dead.

“Thus pass away the mighty and the excellent, but their names and labors remain, and under God’s providence every good cause moves on to its destiny. Few as are the remaining spirits who conceived and first embodied the idea of African Colonization, the cause itself continues, not only in all its pristine freshness, but gathering strength with each revolving year, realizing already many of its splendid designs, shining like the dawn of a glorious day on the edge of a vast and benighted continent, bidding fair to indemnify that wretched race of more than one hundred and fifty millions of people, for all the wrongs and untold miseries which it has suffered at the hands of its more enlightened brethren. A stupid and malevolent prejudice may sneer as it may at the apparent insignificance of the results thus far attained, but there stands Liberia, a free, sovereign, self-sustaining Republic, acknowledged as such by the first powers of Europe (although not by our Government, as it ought to be;) there she stands full of hope, full of courage, and full of promise. Already has she looked serenely on the rise and fall of the blustering French Republic, evincing a rationality and capacity for self-government far surpassing the French people, and having a President in all respects superior to the coxcomb who rules the French nation. There she stands in her principles, in her spirit, in the moral elevation of her people, in the terms and tone of her declaration of independence,

and I confidently add, *in her prospects*, a government more like our own than that of any other nation under heaven! Hence comes the special propriety of presenting this subject on the anniversary of our National Independence. Let this day be a trysting-point, where annually these solitary Republics shall blend their thoughts, and rejoice in their related happiness. In so doing we do not banish, but the more naturally recall, the memory of our noble history, and the more vividly realize our national blessings."

"The public feelings, instead of being exasperated, are softened and tenderly enlisted by the way in which Colonization presents the case of the negro. Then, along with the perception of the avoidable evils in the condition of this race among us, goes corresponding efforts for his relief and improvement. To this, no doubt, is to be attributed in considerable measure, the increasing interest which is felt in giving religious instruction to colored people, and in some places in free States, in regularly educating them. And the reflex influence of the Liberian Republic is already powerfully felt for the good of the race here. Colonization has taken the negro from under his disabilities here, and placed him where he has developed to an intellectual and moral stature never reached before by his race, and now holds him up as the optical demonstration of what the negro may easily become. Whole nebulae of phrenological speculations and scientific infidelities have thus been dissipated; and there, star-like, shines out the negro intellect, clear and bright. There, intelligence, freedom, and religion, flourish amongst the descendants of Ham—amidst the much maligned Ethiopian race. This exhibition must greatly affect the minds

of philanthropists and slaveholders. 'What right have we (will they argue) to allow these people to exist among us in such ignorance and degradation, when they have in them the germ of so fine a development. We must improve them, even if they are to stay among us—we dare not leave them as they are.' Even at the North, the neglected negro will have efforts made in his behalf. The Liberians have schools, academies, and ere long will have colleges; why should we not provide schools, academies, and colleges for our colored people at home: why should we not have theological seminaries, normal schools, agricultural schools, for them, where the great leaders of the colored race would be trained and sent forth! Such must be the reflex influence of Liberia upon America. North and South, the condition of the blacks will gradually improve, and as it improves so will they grow in fitness for freedom and as they become intelligent and aspiring, will the free blacks of the north become dissatisfied with their disfranchised condition here, and be attracted to the colored Republic beyond the ocean, where they may have scope for their utmost powers. And thus education, love of gold, (as before alluded to,) oppression, emancipation, Christian zeal, and even abolitionism, will conspire to empty our land of these aliens, and to lift Liberia to a noble elevation in the scale of nations.

"There appears to my mind a tender and remarkable coincidence between the bondage of Africans in America, and the ancient bondage of the Jews in Egypt. Your own minds can easily trace the most obvious features of the comparison. The analogy, however, consists in more than the mere carrying away, the enslavement, and the rendition;

it is destined to be carried out in the greatness of the work achieved by both alike in the world's progress. You at first may be incredulous, and so would an Egyptian have been incredulous, had one pointed to the degraded people they owned, and said that they were the most important people on earth. Imagine yourselves standing by an Egyptian brick-yard, seventeen hundred years before Christ, and looking upon the despised and oppressed Hebrews working in the mortar-beds, gathering straw, cutting and drying brick, with cruel task-masters standing over them, and ordering them hither and thither in the most supercilious tones. It would be hard for you to believe that that race were destined to return and possess the rich lands of their fathers, to build splendid cities, to have powerful armies, to have enlightened kings and prophets of God, and at last to give to the world a Saviour. But all this and far more came to pass. We do not expect another Messiah. But we have every reason to believe that the Africans will have their Moses and their Joshua, their David and their Isaiah, who, if not inspired, will yet be their God-sent teachers and deliverers. And there is scarcely a people living who promise to play so interesting and important a part in the world for the next century or two as these negroes, free and enslaved, whom we have in our country. If they are to return to their land and to regenerate their race, with what a profound interest should we regard this commonly despised population; and how vigorously should we address ourselves to the work of teaching them who are to teach a vast and teeming continent. There is no time to be lost. The work moves on to its consummation. Individuals and legislatures are offer-

ing large means to send those who are willing to go. And it is hoped that ere long our general government, with its ocean steamers, its overflowing treasury, and its sense of obligation to Africa, will lay hold of this work and push it forward with all of its mighty energies. And I am not destitute of hope that England and Germany will yet remember, with suitable compunctions, whence came American slavery, who it was that brought this African race from their land to this; and that these memories will assist their general philanthropy and Christian zeal, and cause them to render us their powerful aid in this work. Indeed a great eleemosynary scheme like this, affecting so large a portion of the world's inhabitants, has all the proper elements of a world's charity. Already has this cause found favor and received substantial aid in England, from both individuals and the government. France, England, and Prussia have all acknowledged Liberia as belonging to the family of nations. And why may we not entertain the hope, that, in time, all the Christian nations of the world will be assisting in some department of African regeneration, by means of Colonization from America.

"We at this moment have every indication of an increasing interest on the subject among the colored people of our country, and an increasing disposition to emigrate. Indications of this are seen in every part of the land, north, south, east, and west. Neighborhoods here and there are holding conventions, and sending delegations to Liberia, to report on the state of things there—and such delegations, I believe, have always reported favorably.

"But to recur, in conclusion, to the practical view of the subject. Not only is money needed for transfer-

ring the emigrants from America to Africa, and for sustaining educational and missionary efforts in and about the republic of Liberia, but the most immediate and vigorous efforts are needed to *prepare the population here* for the destiny that awaits them. Let not the work of emigration proceed faster than the work of home preparation, which is necessary to make emigration a blessing to Africa. Look around us and behold the sad and neglected condition of the mass of our colored population. How can we expect or desire such people to be teachers of Africa, to be the representatives of American republicanism and American Christianity. In many individual cases, may you find among us colored men of intelligence and high moral character, but it is not so with the masses of them, and the reason is, that they have been a despised and shamefully neglected people.

“Brethren, a thousand weighty motives call upon us to turn our kindly attention upon the African race. Let us not be guided by a fanatical zeal, but by a Christian philanthropy, which is wise, mild, and indomitable. The negro is our brother and our ward; and God will hold us responsible for his training and for his end, temporal and eternal. He may, by suitable effort, become a blessing and an ornament to the earth, and by God’s mercy, an heir of eternal glory. And, O, in the great and solemn day of the Lord, when we behold millions of Africa’s redeemed children with crowns on their heads and palms in their hands, falling into the line of God’s sacramental host, how will our hearts swell with joy to think that we were permitted to bear even the humblest part in sending Christ’s religion to their shores, and scattering the darkness from their minds.”

Extracts from late Liberia Papers.

[From the Liberia Herald, June 2, 1852.]

WE are anxiously waiting for an arrival from the United States—we wish to learn if Congress touched the subject of the proposed line of steamers to Liberia.

We can scarcely conceive it possible that that enlightened body of Statesmen will permit the session to pass away without adverting to this subject—its importance is greater in a commercial point of view, than most people are aware of, to say nothing of the great facility it will afford to the philanthropists in the United States, in their glorious undertaking for the elevation of the man of color, by transplanting him in the land of his fathers.

If we mistake not, the good and wise of the United States, are in a great measure connected with the

movement of African Colonization, and as far as our knowledge extends, they are certainly influential, and capable of representing and prosecuting successfully, any scheme which they may, as a body, favor. It certainly can’t be that there is a diversity of opinions among them on this subject—we will not believe that there is, and therefore the only conclusion which we can arrive at, is that the great body of Colonizationists have not united their strength as they ought to, in bringing the subject before the Government. Can it be possible at this late day, that the Government of the United States are ignorant of the advantages, likely to be derived from a frequent intercourse with Liberia and the African coast in general? Can they object to Africa affording a ready

market for many of their surplus articles of produce, and giving employment to thousands of tons of shipping, and hundreds of their hardy mariners? Or must we conclude, that after they have given so much of their time and money in raising Liberia to an exalted position, that they are contented to permit the enterprising people of other lands to enjoy all the benefits thereof? We hope, and will continue to hope, and expect that the American people will not permit their interests in Liberia to decrease, but they will rise up in their strength, and lend their mighty aid, in a plan which will do much to increase our already increasing and lucrative commerce.

THE weather continues to be fine. We have had but very small quantities of rain, within the last four weeks, and farmers in consequence are highly favored; they will succeed in planting all their lands for rice, and otherwise preparing their farms for other productions. Also will our merchants be benefited, for as long as the weather continues dry, will the trade in palm oil be carried on

THE Legislature will be convened on the first Monday in July next. There is important business to come before it, and although the meeting will be attended with some expense, and thus burthen our already burthened treasury; yet the anticipatory measures which it is hoped the legislature will enable the Government to adopt, will in the end work a saving to the Treasury.

THERE is much in the present aspect of things for gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe. The crops of the ensuing year were superabundant. The quantity of palm oil brought into market this year ex-

ceeds all former experience. Camwood is returning and flowing to its former plentifulness, in the channels which for years it had abandoned. The farms of our people this year are larger and better prepared than in any year preceding, so that on every side the prospect brightens.

The timid, fainthearted and faithless see, or imagine they see, great abatements from the pleasing anticipations of the future in the unsubdued hostility of some of the conterminous tribes and unsettled questions between us and the British Government. While we sincerely desire peace with the natives, and deprecate misunderstandings with England as one among the severest evils which can befall us, we see nothing in either to drive us to despair. In regard to the subjects of misunderstanding between us and the British Government, we believe that Government has never been fully and correctly informed. Our claim is just and righteous, our cause emphatically that of humanity and virtue and our respect for the high-toned magnanimity of the British people is such as fully to repress any doubt as to the course they will pursue, when the subject shall have been fully laid open. And as to the natives it will be no difficult matter to whip them into silence if soft words will not soothe them.

[June 16th.]

BY the arrival of the bark "Ralph Cross," we received quite a number of American papers, from which we propose to extract for our next number, much interesting intelligence. Our readers will not be surprised to learn that the Government at Washington, has not yet taken the first step towards the recognition of Liberia—nor, that Congress still delay to authorize the building of the

steam packets, to run to Liberia. Indeed there is but little probability of either of these subjects engaging the attention of the President and his Cabinet, or Congress, until the presidential election is over. We are assured that President Fillmore and Mr. Secretary Webster are highly favorable to the recognition of Liberia, and will not at the proper time hesitate to acknowledge her. The President is known to have said to Mr. Webster, "we *must* acknowledge the independence of Liberia."

The cause of African Colonization is now one of the most popular institutions of the day. America's greatest statesmen are among its warmest advocates—the Executives of many of the States have laid the subject before their legislatures, and claimed for it their favorable consideration. We are rejoiced to see the numerous manifestations of high regard which the American people entertain for Liberia. Several of the most prominent advocates of Abolitionism, who indulged in unmerited abuse of Colonization, and Liberia, have "seen the error of their ways," and are now giving their influence to its support.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.—We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that the "Cassa" territory has been purchased by Government. The purchase was made by the President in May last. Cassa adjoins the Gallenas on the north, and in this view alone the acquisition may be considered a very important one. Excepting the Gallenas, but a very small slip of land bordering on the Sherbro river, is to be purchased, and then our northern boundary by actual purchase, will be the She-Bar. This tract can be purchased;—the Chiefs have offered it to the Government, and it will no doubt be soon paid for.

We say the purchase of "Cassa" is an important acquisition for its contiguity to the Gallenas, and it is hoped that Prince Manna will now be convinced of his folly, in his attempts to prevent the meeting of the Chiefs of the Gallenas, in accordance with their stipulations, to settle upon a price for the purchase of the country. There is no honesty about Prince Manna, he is insiduously at work to revive the slave trade though all his brother Chieftains are strongly opposed to it. We know that our Government have the right to exercise its authority over the Gallenas, and it is hoped that it will take immediate measures to punish Manna for the violation of the treaty stipulations, which he has done in several instances.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—On the 13th inst, the bark "Ralph Cross," Captain Scales, anchored in our roadstead, with 153 immigrants; with the exception of about 12 of them, they are destined for "Buchanan"—Grand Bassa,—they are all well. The bark sailed the next day for Grand Bassa.

OUR rainy season has fairly commenced; we have had constant and heavy rain for the last three weeks.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS left Sierra Leone on the 18th ultimo, in the Government schooner "Lark," for St. Vincent, where he intends to take passage in one of the Brazillian packets for England. On the President's arrival at S. Leone he found that the packet was full, he therefore had no alternative but to take this route.

THE NEW YORK SETTLEMENT.—We notice with much pleasure the improvements that have been made, and are now being made at the place

selected for the "New York Agricultural Association," under the able management of Abraham Cauldwell, Esq. Mr. C. is known here as the authorized agent of this Association, and from all we see, hear, and know, the agency could not be entrusted to hands more energetic and trustworthy. Mr. Cauldwell arrived here in March last, and commenced his operations a week or two afterwards. He selected a site on the northern bank of the beautiful St. Paul's, about two miles in a southerly direction, from the town of Millsburg, the location is beautiful, and the soil is of the best description. The Government granted to Mr. C., or the Association, six hundred acres of land, which he will lay off in ten acre lots—indeed we think the lots are already staked. He has cleared and planted down in cassadas and other vegetables about nine acres—built one large house, to be used as a store house, and five other houses of a less size, for the comfortable accommodation of about eight families; four other houses are nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy in a week or two. Owing to the heavy rains, Mr. Cauldwell has not done all he desired, but we think he has already accomplished as much as could be expected for the time.

If this association will continue their operations, the principles of which we heartily concur in, we advise the agent here to be kept well supplied with funds, and we doubt not, that all will be done, that it is possible for man to accomplish.

THE CONSTITUTION.—We are authorized to announce to our readers that Hon. Deserline T. Harriss, is now engaged in writing a commentary on the Constitution of Liberia, and proposes to have it ready for

publication in October next. It will be published in book form. We strongly commend Mr. Harriss for thus preparing a work, which we hope will meet with every consideration from his fellow citizens, and it is hoped that the young men of Liberia will hold themselves in readiness to examine its merits.

[August 4th.]

THE TWENTY-SIXTH OF JULY.—Monday the 26th ultimo, the 5th anniversary of the Independence of Liberia, was celebrated in this city with much vivacity by all classes. It was hailed with joy by young and old. Every one we saw, bore an expressiveness on his countenance, indicative of the joyful feelings which prevailed in his bosom.

The firing of a gun at 5 o'clock, A. M. ushered in the auspicious day. About 8 o'clock the lone starred banner was hoisted in various parts of the city. The Government schooner, and two of the U. S. vessels of war, then lying in port, also displayed their colors.

The arrangements for the day were quite *apropos*. At an early hour, the uniform companies, of the first regiment, under command of Major Payne, formed in line opposite the Government House, to receive the civil officers.

At 12 o'clock, a national salute of 21 guns was fired from Fort Norris Battery:—And at half past 12, His Excellency President Williams, His Cabinet, and His Excellency Chevalier Niteroi, the Brazillian Charge d' Affaires, and a large procession, marched to the Baptist church, where an eloquent and appropriate oration was delivered by H. W. Erskine, Esq.

We were much pleased with the ceremonies at the Church. The committee of arrangements are entitled to much credit. Through the

exertions of Mr. B. V. R. James, who is remarkable for his activity on such occasions, the choir was highly accommodated:—a platform elevated about four feet, was erected, where they sung to much advantage. A beautiful curtain, suspended before the ladies, screened them from the gaze of spectators.

We noticed that there were several American naval officers present, who appeared very attentive and generally pleased during the exercises.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies at the church, the procession returned, and formed in line opposite the Government House. The companies were then dismissed, and the military display ended. The generous clouds, which, until then had withheld their genial showers, poured them moderately forth, gently attempering the atmosphere, and preparing the festive multitude for the anticipated enjoyments of the evening.

About 8 o'clock P. M. a large company assembled in the lower apartment of the New Seminary, where a magnificent and sumptuous table was spread,—this arrangement was particularly gratifying to us and, we think, reflects creditably on the taste and prudence of those who got it up. Beaux and belles seemed at the acme of enjoyment. Every one appeared much pleased, and if any regretful feeling occurred in the bosom of any, it was when the hour of parting came. Thus was the fifth anniversary of Liberia's Independence celebrated in Monrovia.

Another year of our national existence has fled and a new one finds us still maintaining our character as a nation, and our position among the nations of the earth, notwithstanding we have had to surmount, during the past year, difficulties various and

discouraging,—strewed in our pathway, by the enemies of our race and Liberia, who, desiring to subvert the government, and consign us as a nation to nonentity, exerted most strenuous efforts, and concerted most horrible plans for our eversion. But so far are we from the deplorable and depressed condition which they anticipated, and so bright and cheering are our prospects, that, instead of the lamentable cries and unappeasable bewailings, which they imagined would be heard throughout our borders, the voice of rejoicing prevails, and the Republic's natal day was welcomed with joy, and celebrated with animation by all. O, what emotions of gratitude should fill our bosoms, and how well does it become us, with the pious king of Israel, to exclaim—“*Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.*”

LIBERTAS.

Monrovia, Aug. 2, 1852.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—The various denominational churches in this city, having considered it advisable, and in accordance with their duty as christians, to convene on the first Monday evening in each month, to talk of the progress of God's work in different parts of the world, and to pray with “*one accord,*” for his blessings on missionary efforts, and for the furtherance of His cause among the heathen.

A preliminary meeting was held on Monday evening the 2d inst., in the house formerly occupied by the M. E. Mission Press.

It was of a highly interesting character. The representatives of the various churches were present.

Rev. Francis Burns, of the M. E. Church, opened the meeting with a few remarks, relative to the object which had brought them together.

A hymn was then sung, and Rev. H. Teage, of the Baptist Church, prayed, and made a few remarks, setting forth in a clear and forcible manner, the duty of christians, and the position they should take, as the "Salt of the earth," the conservative element "of the world." Rev. E. W. Stokes, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, then addressed the meeting. He expressed the gratification he felt in being present and taking a part in the exercises of so interesting an occasion, calculated as it was, to promote the welfare of Zion. He said the cause of missions was one which should be dear to every christian's heart and especially, he remarked, should the cause of Africa's redemption be dear to every colored man's heart. The Reverend gentleman then gave an interesting account of the reception he met, and the treatment he received in his late visit to England.

Bishop Heber's beautiful missionary hymn,

"From Greenland's icy mountains,"

was then sung. B. V. R. James, Esq., Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, next addressed the meeting. He regreted being the only representative of the Presbyterian church present. Spoke of the deep interest he had always felt in such meetings, and the constant desire he had entertained of seeing them established in this city. He then expressed his willingness to co-operate in the furtherance of any plan, in the noble cause, which the brethren might think proper to adopt. A hymn was again sung, and prayer offered; after which Rev. J. S. Payne of the M. E. Church, P. E. of the Bassa District, was requested to close the meeting, by singing a doxology and pronouncing the benediction.

We believe that no one left the

meeting without feeling highly pleased and edified. It was truly gratifying to observe the strong and unanimous feeling that prevailed. No matter what their differences of opinion in other matters were, here were the ministers and elders of the various denominations, standing together, on the same platform, invoking the blessings of the common Saviour, upon a cause dear to every christian's heart, and which *all* are laboring to promote—the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

It was proposed and agreed upon, that the monthly concert be held alternately in the different churches in Monrovia. We believe the next meeting will be held in the Providence Baptist Church.

It is our earnest prayer, that the blessings of the Great Head of the Church, may attend such meetings, and a spirit of union and "evangelical alliance" pervade the churches, so that, the sacramental host of God's elect forming an invincible troop, may march onward and subdue the "Prince of the Power of the Air,"—who has so long held a tyrannical and debasing sway over the millions of Africa, and bring his dominion under the influence of King Jesus, to whom the "heathen shall be given for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession."

Fly abroad thou mighty Gospel;
Win and conquer, never cease;
May thy lasting, wide dominions,
Multiply and still increase,
Sway thy sceptre Saviour all the world
around.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

Monrovia, August 3d, 1852.

THE SAW-MILL IN OPERATION.—
We have received late dates from the leeward Counties—the health of the immigrants by the Ralph

Cross was as good as can be expected. There was nothing to disturb the peaceful state of affairs, which have for the last few months, so happily existed. The saw mill at Sinou, was in operation, and in October next, the proprietors of the one at "Buchanan" will be prepared to fill contracts for lumber in any quantity.

It affords us much pleasure to notice the return from England, of Rev. E. W. Stokes, Rector of St. Paul's E. P. Church of this place, Mr. S. succeeded in procuring some funds in England for the building of a church, and he will proceed immediately to make arrangements for the purpose. For the time being, the Rev. Gentleman will hold service in the office of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Press—services will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 4 o'clock P. M. Persons desirous of obtaining information relative to this Church, can do so, by calling

on the Rector at David Moor's, Esq. or on the church wardens, Francis P. David and Henry Williams. Many articles of merchandize came out with the Rector from England, to be sold for the benefit of the church—persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on Urias A. McGill, Esq.

FOR nearly a month, we have had more or less dry weather. We have had *pleasant* weather—and need not be surprised, if in a few days the rain again commence to pour down in torrents. We see that quantities of new rice are in market—there is no doubt but that the supply of that article, will equal that of the past season.

MANY circumstances have caused the delay of our present number—and for the paucity of editorial, we have no excuse to make, as there is nothing worth recording, or of bringing to the notice of our readers.

[From the Presbyterian of the West.]

Missionary efforts of the Presbyterian Church, in Western Africa.

| Missionaries. | Presb. | Sailed. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Rev. J. B. Pinney, | Phila., | Jan. 1833, | Released, '41 |
| Rev. John Cloud, | Miami, | Nov. 1833, | D'd Apr. '34 |
| Rev. Math. Laird, | North'd, | " | D'd May, '34 |
| Mrs. Laird, | " | " | D'd May, '34 |
| James Temple, | (col'd) | " | Withdrew, '34 |
| Rev. J. F. C. Finley, | | Sep. 1834, | Released, '35 |
| E. Titler, | (col'd Lic.) Phila. | Feb. 1837, | Released, '40 |
| Rev. O. K. Canfield, | N. B., | Feb. 1841, | D'd May, '42 |
| Mrs. Canfield, | " | " | Returned, '42 |
| Rev. J. P. Alward, | Elizab'th | " | D'd Apr. '41 |
| Mrs. Alward, | " | " | Returned, '41 |
| Miss C. Van Tyne, | (col'd) | " | Returned, '44 |
| Rev. L. W. Sawyer, | Hudson, | Oct. 1841, | D'd Dec. '43 |
| Mrs. Sawyer, | " | " | Returned, '49 |
| W. McDonogh, | (col'd) | June, 1842, | |
| Rev. J. M. Priest, | " N. Y., | Apr. 1843, | |
| Mrs. Priest, | " | " | |
| Rev. T. Wilson, | " Newton, | " | D'd Sep. '46 |
| Mrs. Wilson, | " | " | Died, '43 |
| Rev. Jas. Eden, | " | " | D'd June, '47 |
| Rev. J. M. Connelly, | W. Tenn. | July, 1844, | Returned, '49 |
| Miss M. Lepion, | (col'd) | Oct. 1845, | D'd Dec. '45 |
| Rev. H. W. Ellis, | " Tuscal' | Jan. 1847, | Dropped, '51 |
| Mrs. Ellis, | " | " | " |
| Miss L. A. Coke, | " | July, 1847, | Withdrew, '48 |
| H. W. Erskine, | " | 1848, | |
| B. V. R. James, | " | " | " |
| Rev. G. W. Simpson, | Donegal, | Nov. 1848, | D'd Apr. '51 |
| Mrs. Simpson, | " | " | D'd Apr. '51 |
| Rev. J. L. Mackey, | N. Castle, | " | " |
| Mrs. Mackey, | " | " | D'd Mar. '50 |
| Rev. D. A. Wilson, | Carlisle, | May, 1851. | |
| Mrs. Wilson, | " | " | " |
| Miss I. Sweeney, | " | Oct. 1851. | |
| Miss C. Strobel, | " | 1851. | |

A continued series of adverse providences have rested on this mission. It was the first field selected by the Western Foreign Missionary Society. Two young men of much

promise offered themselves for this mission. They were received, ordained, and set apart to the work in Philadelphia in October, 1832, and expected to sail that month for Africa. A few days before they were to sail, one of these men, Rev. Joseph W. Barr, was suddenly attacked with cholera in Richmond, Va., and in a few hours he was numbered with the dead. This event detained his associate, Mr. Pinney, in the United States till January, 1833, when he sailed for Monrovia, which he reached in February. After spending four months on the Western Coast of Africa, during which time he obtained much knowledge of the country and selected two missionary stations, he returned to the United States.

In November, 1833, Mr. P., again sailed for Africa, accompanied by two missionaries and two assistant missionaries. These missionaries spent the winter of 1833-'4 at Monrovia, in Liberia, during which they suffered severe attacks of African fever.

In March, Mr. Cloud made an exploring tour 150 miles on the coast while he was yet feeble. After his return he sunk rapidly under an attack of malignant dysentery, and died April, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Laird were immediately attacked with the same disease, and both died—Mrs. L. on May 3, and Mr. L. the day following. Soon after this Mr. Temple withdrew from the mission and returned to the United States.

Mr. Pinney was now left alone in this mission within six months after their arrival in Africa, and even before they had reached their field; and he was able to devote but a part of his time to missionary work, for, as he was about to sail the second time from the United States, he received and accepted from the Board

of Managers of the American Colonization Society the appointment of Colonial Agent and Governor of Liberia. This office he soon resigned, however, that he might give his whole time to the mission.

In September, 1834, Mr. P. was joined by Mr. Finley, who had been engaged in teaching in Africa; and they erected a mission house 20 miles from Monrovia, at Millsburg, on the St. Paul's river. But the health of both required their return to the United States in the summer of 1835. For eighteen months the Society had no missionary in Africa.

In February, 1837, Mr. Titler commenced alone his missionary labors among the Bassa tribe at Green, then called Boblee, thirty miles northwest of Bassa Cove. He had previously spent some years as a teacher in Liberia. This station was relinquished in 1840, and Mr. T. then left the service of the Board.

In May, 1839, Mr. Pinney again sailed for Africa, accompanied by Messrs. Canfield and Alward, on an exploring tour. After careful examination, they decided that it was inexpedient to attempt the establishment of a mission in the interior of Africa; but selected some favorable points on the coast, and returned to the United States in April, 1840.

Again the Board had no missionary in Africa.

In February, 1841, a missionary family of six persons sailed for Africa. Their destination was Settra-Kroo, among the Kroos—a tribe of about 30,000 souls, situated on the Western coast half way from Monrovia to Cape Palmas. Mr. Pinney's health prevented his going out with this company, and he was now released from the service of the Board. They reached Cape Palmas in March, 1841, and in April, Mr. Alward died. Late in the same year, Mr. Sawyer

joined this mission. In April, 1842, Mr. Canfield removed his family from Cape Palmas to Settra-Kroo, where, in less than a month, he finished his earthly course; and in about eighteen months more Mr. Sawyer was called to enter upon his eternal rest.

In September, 1842, a boarding school was opened sufficiently large to accommodate thirty-six pupils; within one month it was full. The Board now began to look anxiously for suitable colored ministers to labor in Africa. In 1843, three were found. One of them, Mr. Eden, had been for some time laboring in Liberia, having gone there from Savannah, Georgia. The other two, Messrs. Wilson and Priest, sailed from this country. Two of these men, Messrs. Eden and Wilson, have since died.

After the death of Mr. Sawyer, no white man was left in the African mission. But in the following year Mr. Connelly joined this mission, and in a few months after married Mrs. Sawyer, who, after the death of her husband, had remained in the field laboring with much energy and success. In 1849, they were compelled, by failure of health, to return to the United States, and leave the service of the Board.

Again the Board had no white missionary in Africa. But the same month in which Mr. C. arrived in the United States, two missionaries sailed with their wives for that field. In less than three months after their arrival, Mrs. Mackey, the wife of one of these, died; and in a little more than a year after, the other, Mr. Simpson, and his wife, were lost at sea. They were taking a short sail in an English vessel on the coast in April, 1851, when a tornado suddenly struck and sunk the vessel, and all on board except a single Krooman perished.

In 1847, a colored man, Rev. H. W. Ellis, sailed for Africa. He had been a slave in Alabama. His natural talents and facility in acquiring knowledge and apparent piety, deeply interested many. The Synods of Alabama and Mississippi purchased his freedom and that of his family. He was at length licensed and ordained to preach the Gospel. Strong hopes were entertained of his usefulness, which have not been realized. And the Executive committee of the Board have been compelled, in view of charges perferred against him involving his Christian character, to withdraw his appointment as a missionary of the Board.

Of this mission, eight ordained missionaries have died in Africa, and five females; three ordained missionaries, in consequence of the loss of health, have been compelled to relinquish the field. Nine other members of the mission have, for different reasons, been released from it, besides a few native assistants who assisted in teaching a short time. But while these things seem to us adverse, the field certainly should not be abandoned. Africa, with more than 150,000,000 of inhabitants, presents a wide missionary field which has peculiar claims on the church. Her proximity to England and the United States, her degradation, together with the absence of bigotted attachment to idolatrous worship, and the facility with which the language is acquired, and her cruel treatment from Christian nations, calls loudly for help. And there is encouragement for the Board to labor with still more energy. The Board has now three ordained missionaries, with six assistants, in this field. Seven of these are laboring in Liberia. At Monrovia, a church was organized many years since. It became connected with

the Board in 1843, with thirty-two members. Mr. Eden had been its pastor for some years. He continued to supply it till his death. While under the care of Mr. Ellis, in 1849, twenty-four members were added. During the last year, its prosperity was retarded by the conduct of the pastor. Since that time its prospects are more encouraging. It is now under the care of Mr. Wilson, who has charge of the Alexander High School. This school was opened in Monrovia in 1849. One man, in one of our Southern States, gave \$600 to procure books and apparatus for this institution; and another man gave \$1,000 to erect a suitable school house. The building, which is 40 feet by 20, made of galvanized heavy iron, was prepared in the United States and sent there.

There is also in Monrovia, an English school of about fifty pupils, under the care of Mr. James, a ruling elder in that church. It was for some years sustained by a society of ladies in New York. But in 1849 this school was, with the teacher, transferred to the Board. Mr. James is assisted in this school by Miss Strobel.

In 1849, a small church was organized in Kentucky, twelve miles from Monrovia. It now has nineteen members. Mr. Erskine, a candidate for the ministry under the care of the Presbytery of Western Africa, which was organized Dec., 1848, has a school of twenty pupils there. He has four boardingscholars, supported by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

In 1843, a mission was commenced at Sinoe, at the mouth of the Sinoe river, by Mr. T. Wilson, where he organized a church and labored faithfully till his death. It now has forty-five members, and is supplied by Mr. Priest.

At Settra Kroo, where Messrs. Canfield, Sawyer and Connelly labored, there is not any ordained missionary; but Mr. McDonogh, formerly a slave of John McDonogh, Esq., of New Orleans, has a school of twenty pupils there. This part of the coast must soon become a part of Liberia, which will increase its importance as a missionary station.

In 1850, a mission was commenced on the island Corisco, about forty miles North of the Gaboon, and twenty from the main land. It has about 1,500 inhabitants. It is more healthy than the main land, and the coast is easily reached, where a large population is easily accessible.—Here Mr. Mackey has been laboring alone since the death of Mr. Simpson till quite recently, and has now only a single assistant. Last year he erected a church, with the help of the natives, in ten days, at an expense of only \$40, sufficiently large to accommodate 200 hearers. A bell for this church was sent from the United States, which is hung on a tree near the church; and as the natives cannot remember when the Sabbath returns, Mr. M. has it rung every Saturday evening as the signal that the Sabbath is approaching.

T. S.

Letter from President Roberts.

NOTWITHSTANDING the hint given by President Roberts respecting the publication of the following letter, we feel constrained to lay it before

our readers, believing as we do, that they will be pleased to learn from the President himself some of the particulars respecting his visit to

England and France, and the success of his visit. And we hope that he will pardon us for this breach of confidence, if he may so regard it.

We regret that we have not yet received the letter to which the President alludes, as having been written a week or two previous to this. We hope it may yet come to hand.

LONDON, Oct. 26th, 1852.

My Dear Sir:—I wrote you a week or two since, giving you a pretty general statement of my proceedings here up to that time—and I have now only to add that the interest in favor of Liberia, both in England and in France, is daily increasing. By the Government and people of both these countries, I have been received in the most kind and flattering manner. I mentioned in my last, that, in consequence of the departure of the Prince President on his Southern tour, just about the time I reached Paris, I had promised to make another visit in the course of a month. Accordingly, I returned there on the evening of the 15th, to be present to witness the entry of the President into the city on the 16th. And really, the whole affair was grand in the extreme. You will, of course, have seen full accounts of the ceremony; and I need only say, that so far as the display of banners, triumphal arches bearing Imperial inscriptions—the number of troops marshaled, and the immense concourse of persons out, I think the newspapers contain no exaggeration. It was a fine day, and all Paris was in the streets.

In view of the great concern I was sure the President and his Min-

isters felt respecting the state of affairs, consequent on the establishment of the Empire, I was very fearful that I might not be able for some days, to obtain an interview with the Minister for foreign affairs. But as good fortune would have it, the Minister, M. Drouyn de Shays, heard of my arrival, though I had not communicated with him since my first visit; and Sunday morning I received an invitation from him and Madame to dine with them the following day. And as you may suppose, I did not fail to avail myself of the occasion to state fully my wishes, and to urge upon His Excellency the value of time to me, and the importance of immediate dispatch in my case. The party at table numbered some ten or a dozen, and all appeared very much interested in Liberia. About 9 o'clock, the Minister was sent for to meet the President immediately at St. Cloud. Before leaving, however, he said to me that he had spoken with the Prince the morning before respecting Liberia, and had informed His Highness that I was in Paris, and that my stay would be short: the Prince had, therefore, notwithstanding he had not recovered from the fatigue of his journey, consented to give me an audience the next day at 12 o'clock. He said he would call to accompany me to St. Cloud the following day at 11. We set out accordingly, and I was formally introduced to the Prince; and found him, I assure you, better informed in regard to the Colonization enterprise, and the progress of Liberia than I had expected. He said he had felt great interest in the effort which was being made in Liberia to test the capacity of the African race for self-government, and that he was well pleased at the progress that

had been made there; and that the new State would be sustained by every practicable means by the French Government, not only with the view of testing the ability of the African race, but also as the most feasible means of suppressing the slave trade, and introducing civilization and christianity among the barbarous tribes of that coast. And in proof of his good wishes—upon my application for a few hundred stand of arms, uniforms, &c. &c., for our militia, and a small gun-brig, the Prince readily consented to supply the arms, &c., and said he would speak with the Minister of Marine respecting the vessel. On returning to Paris, the Minister for foreign affairs, assured me that all I asked for would be granted: the Minister of Marine was absent, to return in a few days, and that I should hear from him through the French Embassy at London. I am therefore expecting a letter tomorrow with definite intelligence in regard to these matters.

With respect to my visit to London, I have continued to receive every attention from Her Majesty's Government. I have had frequent interviews with Lord Malmesbury, Lord Stanl y, and Mr. Addington, and have also had with them a long and complicated correspondence respecting Liberian affairs. And I think I have succeeded in convincing them thoroughly of the justice of the course pursued by the Liberian Government towards British merchants trading to the Liberian coast; and that the complaints of these parties have been without just cause. I am happy to say that all the subjects which have claimed attention here, have been arranged and settled quite to my satisfaction. The most important, and the one that has produced most of the dif-

iculties we have had with British traders—the right of sovereignty over certain tracts of territory—is now put at rest. Her Majesty's Government have acknowledged the right of the Liberian Government to exercise political jurisdiction over the tracts of territory ceded by the native chiefs, especially those marked upon the maps of Liberia constructed by British officers.

My dear sir, I am now exceedingly engaged, and have written the above in great haste. I trust you will be able to read it, and understand what I wished to convey.— And please remember, I am not writing for publication. I learn today, by letters from home, the loss of the "Ralph Cross" at Cape Palmas, and with her, all the articles you were good enough to send to aid the government in its embarrassments occasioned by the difficulties in Grand Bassa county. I sincerely trust the goods were insured, and that soon you will be able to send others. Mr. Williams writes me that he is really distressed to know how he can possibly meet the pressing demands upon the government. I feel sure, however, that you will do all in your power to relieve us.

I will write you more fully on my arrival in Liberia.

With true regards, I am,

Dear sir, very truly,

Your ob't servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,

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

Washington city.

Through the kindness of our friend, Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, we have been furnished with a copy of a letter from

President Roberts to him, from which we take the liberty of making the following extracts.

Extracts from a Letter from President Roberts to Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, dated

LONDON, Oct. 25, 1852.

WITH respect to my visit to London, I have continued to receive every attention from Her Majesty's Government. Nothing has been insisted upon by the British Government which would vitiate the claim of the Liberian Government to the sovereignty of the territories over which it is exercising political jurisdiction. The second communication I received from the Foreign Office contained the following:—"1st. It is not proposed that Mr. Hanson shall retain the consulship in Liberia 2ndly. That Her Majesty's Government require that the Treaty between Great Britain and Liberia shall be rigidly adhered to, and faithfully executed, in every particular, by the Liberian Government. 3rdly. That Her Majesty's Government require that Mr. Lawrence shall no longer be proceeded against, or in any way molested. 4thly. That Her Majesty's Government, require that commissioners shall forthwith be appointed by the two Governments, to examine thoroughly into, and settle, the matter now in dispute, of the boundaries of Liberia with reference to the territories of the native chiefs, in order that there may be no further doubt about the precise limits within which the Liberian laws may legally be enforced."

With respect to the first requisition I insisted that the stipulations of the Treaty have been strictly observed, and demanded an instance in proof of the contrary, which could not be

produced. We therefore, on that point, stand blameless. In regard to Lawrence, I handed over the depositions upon which he had been indicted, and asked if that proof was not sufficient to put any man, in any country, upon his trial. I urged the serious consequences that would result to the future prosperity of Liberia if Lawrence's case should be unconditionally dismissed. It would seriously impair the sovereignty of the country—expose the lives and property of the inhabitants to the will of such men—and would most certainly involve the Government in innumerable difficulties with many of the chiefs within its jurisdiction. The justice of the proceedings against Lawrence was so apparent that it could not be resisted. I proposed, however, if it was the desire of Her Majesty's Government that Lawrence shall no longer be prosecuted, to meet their wishes, upon a request to that effect, conditioned that assurances be given that British merchants trading to Liberia shall be cautioned against such conduct as Lawrence is accused of. This was accepted; and the question disposed of. The last requisition I also strenuously resisted. And, fortunately for us, Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, acting under orders from the Government, in 1844, dispatched Captain A. Murray, of Her Majesty's ship "Favourite," to Monrovia, to examine the title-deeds to territories claimed by the Liberian Government, which he did thoroughly, and constructed a chart of the Liberian Coast. And again in 1849, Commodore Fanshaw examined the deeds of subsequent purchases, and marked them upon the chart; which chart was forwarded to, and adopted by the Admiralty. I asked the attention of the Government to this

fact—sent a copy of the chart bearing the attestation of British Officers high in rank, and insisted that upon such proof, the Liberian claim should be permitted to rest. This demand, I am happy to say, was also abandoned. And Liberia stands to-day upon a better footing than ever before, in regard to her foreign relations. These are the verbal arrangements at which we have arrived; and they will be reduced, I am assured, in a day or two, to writing:—then I shall have accomplished much for Liberia, and shall not regret my visit to Europe.

The Government have kindly placed at my disposal a vessel to take me to Liberia; and I shall probably sail from Plymouth about the first proximo.

I have met a great many very kind friends in England—have been received very kindly by the French, Prussian, Belgian, and Brazilian Ambassadors. From Mr. A. Lawrence I have received particular attention; and from Mr. Ingersoll I can say quite as much for the time he has been in England. Mr. Ralston has been of important service to me. Dr. Hodgkin's friendship has not abated; and in Dr. Wagstaff I believe Liberia has a decided friend. Sir William Hooker has had put up for me from the Royal Gardens a

great number and variety of plants and seeds, which I doubt not will be useful in Liberia. Were I to mention all from whom I have received particular marks of attention I might fill more sheets than you would thank me to trouble you with.

With respect to my health, I am glad to say it has somewhat improved since I have been in this country—perhaps quite as much as could be expected under the circumstances. I have had a great deal upon my hands, and not that rest and relaxation from business that my health really required. This, however, I do not regret, so that I have been able to serve Liberia.

Very truly,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

P. S. Oct. 26th. I have just received a communication from the Foreign Office, in which all my matters have been arranged quite to my satisfaction; and upon the basis as stated in the foregoing. Her Majesty's Government recognise the sovereignty of Liberia over the points of coast which have been disputed by British traders, and thereby relieves us from future difficulty on that score, and the greatest source of annoyance we have had to contend against for years past.

J. J. R.

Loss of the *Ralph Cross*.

By the following letters, received by way of England, we have intelligence of the loss of the barque *Ralph Cross*, at Cape Palmas, on the 19th July last, subsequent to the landing of the emigrants at Buchanan, but previous to the landing of the goods sent out by this Society for the relief of the Liberian Government, and

the payment for territory recently purchased; the landing of the goods having been deferred until the return of the vessel to Monrovia. It is feared that the loss of the goods, as well as of the vessel, will be nearly total, as the articles that were recovered were doubtless so greatly injured as to be worth very little.

The *Ralph Cross* belonged to the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company; and it is hoped that no difficulty will be presented to the recovery of the insurance on the vessel. We are fearful, however, that the insurance on the goods cannot be recovered. If not, it will be a heavy loss to this Society, and the Republic of Liberia—the whole amount of merchandize shipped by this Society in aid of the Liberian Government and for the purchase of territory having been about eight thousand dollars.

LETTER FROM H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.

MONROVIA,
August 24, 1852.

REV. SIR:—Having an opportunity to write you via England, I avail myself thereof, first to inform you of the loss of the *Ralph Cross*, which took place on the night of the 19th ultimo, at Cape Palmas. She was driven on shore, dragging three anchors, in a gale of wind, with a terrible sea on.

Mr. Jones, the agent of the Society in New York, was drowned, also a citizen of Cape Palmas. It appears that every exertion was made to prevent the catastrophe, but to no avail. She was a total wreck: some of the articles were saved, of her cargo, but these were of course well saturated. All damageable articles of course were lost. Perhaps there will be between two and three thousand dollars saved. Alas, what a loss to Liberia, as she landed nothing at Monrovia on her arrival here; but deferred it until her anticipated return. Our Government needs it much, very much indeed; and if the Policy has not been broken by her touching at Monrovia, and then proceeding to

leeward before landing her freight, it will be well, and a great benefit to recover the insurance. We were highly gratified on her arrival to learn of the generosity of our transatlantic friends in affording us such timely aid; then imagine, if you can, the great drawback, upon the bouyancy of our spirits, when the distressing intelligence as above reached us.

You have no doubt ere this been informed of the arrival of the President in England, gone thither to adjust some difficulties between this Government and England, in consequence of the interference of British traders with the subjects of this Government. May the God of Nations give him favour in the eyes of the honest and just, that he may be able so to vindicate the cause of his Govt. with incontrovertable truths founded on the rights of nations, that our enemies may be confounded and put to shame; for truth and justice must and will prevail.

I am most happy to inform you that the company of immigrants last under my charge are doing well. Nearly all have recovered from the effects of the acclimating fever. I have lost a child and an adult male; of whom I think I wrote you previously.

A wonder has come among us in the course of the present week—the Steamer *Fanny*, from New Orleans, via Savannah, with about 227 *white* immigrants for California. They will be here about a week or ten days for wood and water. Many of them are delighted with our city, and would feign tarry here, making themselves habitations. They are a compound of Irish, Dane, French, German, Americans, and I know not what all. They are a good bit off their course, I think, but they intend to touch at the Brazils, it is said. We are pleased that they

called in at our port, as they will leave a little change with the needy, for wood, beef, &c.

Dr. Lugenbeel, I hope, is well. I wrote to him about an amputating case—and he requested me to mention it to you, as you will, he thinks, procure one for me, as I have not one, and such a case is necessary to my surgical operations. I wish therefore you would please procure and send me one.

May this find you in the enjoyment of good health. Please receive our kind respects, and allow me to subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,
H. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. WM. McLAIN,
Sec. A. G. Soc., Washington.

LETTER FROM HON. A. D. WILLIAMS,
(Vice President of the Republic of Liberia.)

MONROVIA,
August 27th, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—I take my pen to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the loss of the *Ralph Cross*. She went ashore at Cape Palmas a few weeks ago. She is a total wreck, and the whole cargo is damaged. She landed nothing here. Her loss or the loss of the goods which she had on board for the Government is most severely felt at present. I sincerely hope you may get the insurance, and that the amount will be forwarded to us as soon as practicable.

I am happy to inform you that the state of affairs is as encouraging as can be expected, and that we have gone through the rains without experiencing a scarcity of bread-stuffs. Rice has been plentiful the whole year.

We have not heard from the President since he reached London, and therefore I cannot conjecture when he will return.

The Legislature has just closed an extra session. They have ratified the treaty with France.

Most respectfully,
Yours truly,
A. D. WILLIAMS.
Vice President.

LETTER FROM ARMISTEAD MILLER.

MONROVIA,
August 27th, 1852.

MR. McLAIN,

Reverend and Dear Sir:—I drop you a line in a great hurry; I have been waiting to write to you by the *Ralph Cross* until she run ashore and got destroyed, and now I have a chance to write by way of England, but I have very little time, since my letters ought to be in the bag now; but I only wish to say to you that I am well pleased with the adoption of my new home. And that Liberia is not only all I expected but I am wonderfully disappointed for the better. I have adopted Liberia for my home, and I thank God that such a glorious banner has ever been held out to me. I am in a rapture whenever I muse on my present situation. I not only live in hope of happiness and plenty, but I have with that the more glorious hope of elevating not a few of my fellow beings, and thereby bringing glory to God. O! how transporting the thought that I shall be able to take with me to that upper mansion trophies of faithful toil in my Father's vineyard.

Yours truly,
ARMISTEAD MILLER.

[From the N. Y. Col. Journal.]

The Hon. Daniel Webster.

THIS great statesman and patriot has, by his too early departure, awakened a nation's grief. The friends of colonization, as such, have an especial cause of mourning, not only from his official

position as Vice-President of the American Colonization Society, and, after the decease of the lamented Hon. Henry Clay, its highest officer, but from the increasing interest and favor with which he has been known to regard the cause for a few years past.

We find, on reference to some old reports, that, thirty years ago, in 1823, Mr. Webster's name was on the list of Vice Presidents; and though, from his views of delicacy and justice towards the South, he did not, for many years, take an active part in its affairs, yet, for years past, his interest in its favor was such as to induce him, in the absence of Mr. Clay, not only to preside, but to make a terse, clear, and logical speech in its favor.

How little could we realize, in calling upon him as the Secretary of State, with the other members of the Board of Directors, in 1851, at the Annual Meeting, that that noble and stalwart form would so soon fall like the leaves of autumn!

In view of his official relation to the Society, and of the weight of his great character in its favor, the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, at their meeting on the 14th instant, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove by death the Honorable Henry Clay, at the time of his decease President of the American Colonization Society, and the Honorable Daniel Webster, at the time of his decease one of the Vice Presidents of said Society, and Rev. Philip Milledoler, Doctor of Divinity, formerly President of the State Colonization Society for the State of New York; and whereas it is proper

that this Society testify their respect for the memories of the deceased;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That in the decease of the Honorable Henry Clay this Society is called upon to mourn the loss of one of the most able, zealous, and efficient advocates and promoters of the cause of African colonization.

Resolved, That the Honorable Daniel Webster brought to the same cause the weight and influence of his great name and character, and, as occasions presented, the exertion of his unequalled intellect.

Resolved, That we remember, and record with gratitude, that both of these distinguished men were our countrymen—Americans—whose patriotism was comprehensive enough to embrace the whole country and all its interests, and devoted enough to make any personal sacrifice to preserve the integrity of that whole country; and that their love of republican liberty was their ruling passion, and that they ardently desired the extension of that liberty to every kindred, tongue and people, capable of receiving and maintaining it; and that their best efforts were put forth, during a long continuance in public life, to elevate all men within the sphere of their personal or official influence to the standard of such capability.

Resolved, That we cheerfully bear our testimony to the ardent piety, profound learning, and active usefulness of our immediate fellow-citizen, Rev. Philip Milledoler, formerly President of this society. It affords us great pleasure to record that he was an early friend of the Colonization cause, and a zealous, as well as a most intelligent supporter of the cause. While we honor the other eminent men named in these resolutions, as ardent patriots, profound statesmen, and great

ministers of state, we recognize in Dr. Milledoler an ambassador of the King of kings, who, through a long life, gave strong and bright evidence of fidelity to his high and holy trust.

Resolved, That we deem it a special subject of rejoicing, that not only Rev. Dr. Milledoler, but both of the other distinguished gentlemen named in these resolutions, professed, down to their last moments of life, their belief in the truths of the Christian religion, and that they stood in covenantal relation with the Church of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we will unite with the corporate authorities, and our fellow citizens, in solemnizing the obsequies of the late Mr. Webster on Tuesday next, and we respectfully invite all the members of the State Colonization Society to do so.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Dr. Milledoler.

By order of the Board :

ANSON G. PHELPS, *President*.

D. M. REESE, *Rec. Sec.*

J. B. PINNEY, *Cor. Sec.*

Sailing of Emigrants.

THE barque *Joseph Maxwell*, chartered by this Society, sailed from Wilmington, N. C, on the 22d ultimo (November,) with 150 emigrants for Liberia, including Marshall Hooper and his wife, who had previously resided in Liberia, and who after a visit of a few months to this country, are returning to their adopted home, with a large number of their friends. Of this company 107 are from North Carolina, 36 from South Carolina, and 7 from Georgia. Of the whole number (148, not including Hooper and his wife, whose names were reported in a former expedition) 125 were born free, 21 were emancipated with the view of emigrating, and 2 purchased their freedom, including one of Hooper's children, who was purchased by her father. The pro-

portion of adults to children under twelve years of age was 102 of the former to 46 of the latter. The proportion of males to females was, 80 of the former to 68 of the latter.

The barque *Linda Stewart*, also chartered by this Society, sailed from Norfolk, Va., on the 27th ult. with 171 emigrants, nearly all of whom are from Virginia and North Carolina; and several white missionaries, whose names, as well as the names of those who sailed in the barque *Shirley*, from Baltimore, on the same day, (in which about fifty emigrants were sent to Cape Palmas by the Maryland State Colonization Society,) we are not able to give at present, but will probably give in our next number. We shall also give, in our next number, a complete list of emigrants by the two expeditions sent by this Society.

African Steamers.

The African steam line, which is to commence this month, excites interest as regards its first results, on account of the

novel region and peculiar trade with which it will be connected. Although very little is known by the general public concerning

the British traffic with the west coast of Africa, there is no branch of commerce that has increased more rapidly, or that admits, perhaps, of greater extension. The diminution of the slave-trade has been followed by the substitution of legitimate cargoes, in a proportion fully as large as could have been anticipated, and hence the export of goods from this country in return has increased from 155,000l, in 1827, to about 700,000l. The staple article supplied to us is palm oil, of which the quantity shipped had risen from 4,700 tons, in 1827, to 30,455 tons in 1851, and, in addition, ground nuts, dyewoods, bee's-wax, ivory, gold dust, ginger, rice, &c., are also furnished. The augmentation of these products, it is contended, depends only on the increase of intercourse, and the anticipation is also entertained that with a more rapid and certain communication, many new articles of a comparatively perishable character would be included. Hitherto the course of post between London and the principal localities of the African trade has been from six to nine months, and it will now be brought within 70 days. An alteration of this kind must alone impart a great impulse to all transactions, but the chief advantage of the introduction of screw steamers is described to consist in the means they will afford of meeting the prevailing winds and calms peculiar to the conformation of the coast, and in obviating

the dangers of climate by the lessened exposure that will be necessary, as well as by the means of restoration that will be afforded by the rapid return of each vessel to England. The difficulties and dangers of the trade have always warranted high freights, and it is argued that steamers obtaining those freights, and yet escaping the chief evils that have led to them, must derive an ample revenue. Among the political advantages of the line, the manner in which, by the quick conveyance of intelligence from settlement to settlement, it will interfere with all attempts to revive the slave trade, is one upon which much stress is laid. It is also anticipated at Sierra Leone that it will make almost the whole intervening coast between the Gambia and Fernando Po a British province, by consolidating our several paltry settlements, which at present are chiefly separated by strong contrary winds, into a large and important colony. The first departure will be that of the Forerunner, from Plymouth, on the 24th inst., and she is said to be full, both as regards passengers and cargo. This voyage, however, as well as that of the 24th of October, will not extend beyond Sierra Leone and back. Subsequently, each trip will be carried on to Liberia, and to the various points of trade between that republic and Fernando Po.—*London Times, Sept. 3.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1852.

MAINE.

| | |
|---|-------|
| By Capt. George Barker :— | |
| <i>South Berwick</i> —Collection in Congregational Church..... | 15 88 |
| <i>Saco</i> —J. Calif, \$3; Mr. Chase, \$1; Tristan Jordan, Daniel Cleaves, each \$2..... | 8 00 |
| <i>North Yarmouth</i> —Dr. Osgood... | 1 00 |
| <i>Freeport</i> —Nathan Nye, Mrs. E. F. Harrison, each \$5..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Gardiner</i> —R. H. Gardiner..... | 3 00 |
| <i>Hallowell</i> —James Shurburne.... | 1 00 |
| <i>Augusta</i> —Edward Fenno, John Dorr, each \$5; "Ed. Age," \$1. | 11 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 49 88 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| | |
|---|------|
| By Capt. George Barker:— | |
| <i>West Concord</i> —Rev. A. P. Tenney. | 3 00 |
| <i>Concord</i> —Mrs. Mary G. Stickney, \$5; Abiel Walker, \$3; Rev. Mr. Anger, \$1..... | 9 00 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| <i>Manchester</i> —David J. Clark \$1; Isaac Tompkins, \$2..... | 3 00 |
| <i>Francestown</i> —Wm Bixby, Esq. \$10; Tho's B. Bradford, \$2; P. C. Butterfield, \$2; Dr. Eaton, \$1; Mrs. A. Fuller, \$1; Moses W. Eaton, \$2; Miss Sarah Cummings, \$10 for balance of Life membership; Mrs. Titus Brown, \$1;..... | 29 00 |
| <i>Greenfield</i> —Rev. J. McGee..... | 1 00 |
| <i>Peterborough</i> —Rev. Abiel Abbot, \$1; Miss Catherine Putnam, \$6..... | 7 00 |
| <i>Nashua</i> —J. Spalding, J. Kirtledge, each \$1..... | 2 00 |
| <i>Hollis</i> —Benj'n Whiting \$4; Miss Mary Farley, 1st payment for Life membership Am. Col. Soc. \$10..... | 14 00 |
| <i>New Ipswich</i> —Cash 50 cents, Cash 25 cents..... | 75 |

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|--|-------|
| Keene—Rev. Z. S. Barstow, L. Chamberlain, Wm. Lamson, each \$1; A Friend, \$60, to pay the passage and expenses of a liberated slave, an emigrant to Liberia..... | 63 00 |
| Claremont—George Olcott..... | 3 00 |
| Walpole—Capt. J. Cole..... | 10 00 |
| Claremont—Dea. Steavens, \$1; Cash, Cash, each 25 cents; Esther Liscomb, G. Hitchcock, Delia F. Fletcher, Maria Edminster, Emeline Washburn, Mrs. Alexander, Curtis Moore, each 50 cents..... | 5 00 |
| Exeter—Mrs. Mary Abbot, Dan'l W. Gorham, M. D., each \$2. | 4 00 |
| Portsmouth—Miss Mary C. Rogers, Ladies North Church \$23; Dan'l E. Rogers, Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, each \$10; Rev. Cha's Burroughs, D. D., R. Kittredge, M. D., Rich'd Jenness, each \$5; Mrs. H. Ladd, Robert Rice, each \$3; Dea. J. Knowlton, M. C. Dimmick, each \$2; Dea. Knight, \$1.... | 69 00 |

222 75

VERMONT.

| | |
|---|-------|
| By Dan'l Baldwin, Esq. | |
| Montpelier—Contributions from the Vermont Colonization Society, viz: C. Dewey, George Worthington, Samuel Prentiss, C. W. Prentiss, E. P. Walton, E. P. Walton, Jr., G. W. Colamar, H. H. Reed, G. W. Scate, H. Y. Barns, Samuel Gass, J. Hawes, each \$1; C. W. Storrs, \$2; Rev. Mr Lord, 50 cents, Contribution at Annual Meeting \$18 42..... | 32 92 |
| St. Albans—First Cong. Society, \$15 50, Second Cong. Society \$10 56..... | 26 06 |
| Swanton—Cong. Society..... | 3 37 |
| Highgate—C. C. Lacy..... | 1 00 |
| Milton—Contribution..... | 2 95 |
| Williston—Cong. Society..... | 6 00 |
| Berlin—Cong'l Society, \$2 69; Rev. M. Hazen, A. Andrus. P. Perrin, J. N. Perrin, each \$1..... | 6 69 |
| Brookfield—Contributions for 1851, viz. Col. Justus Edson, Capt. J. S. Allen, each \$1; Homer Hatch, Esq., Rev. A. Fleming, each 50 cents, Dea Wm. Wells, 25 cents,—\$3 25. For 1852, viz. Simon Cotton, Esq. Capt. Amasa Edson, Luther Wheat- | |

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|---|--------|
| ley, Esq, each \$2; Capt. John Herrick, John Bigelow, David Bigelow, Mrs. Hulda Wilde, Dea. Able Bigelow, Elisha Allis, Esq, Justus W. French, Esq. Capt. J. S. Allen, Col. Nath'l Wheatley, Capt. Reuben Peck, each \$1; Homer Hatch, Esq., Mrs. Mary Hopkins, Jerah Edson, Marshall Edson, W. W. Ingals, Esq., Miss Laura Abbott, Julius B. Lyman, Horatio Smith, Rev. A. Fleming, Col. Justus Edson, each 50 cents, Gilbert Bigelow, Dea. Wm. Wells, each 25 cents | 24 75 |
| Barnet—H. Stevens..... | 2 00 |
| Burlington—By Rev. J. K. Converse, Mr. Balden, \$6,91. From the estate of N. Lathrop, by B. B. Buller, and A. J. Watkins, Executors, \$42;... | 48 91 |
| Colchester Center—Collection in the Congregational Church,... | 10 60 |
| Hinesburg—Collection in the Congregational Church,..... | 10 00 |
| Keesville—Collection in the Cong. Church,..... | 9 95 |
| Box of Spelling Books from N. B. Haswell, valued at \$15.... | 185 20 |
| By Capt. Geo Barker:— | |
| Brattleborough—E Kirkland, A. Van Doren, each \$5; N. B. Williston, \$10; G. C. Hall, \$3; Mrs. Green, \$1..... | 24 00 |
| By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:— | |
| St. Johnsbury—E. and T. Fairbank, \$100; E. Jewett, W. Sanborn, F. Bingham, S. Hapley, Rev. W. B. Bond, A. G. Chadwick, each \$2; S. G. Brockett, \$3; Young Ladies' praying circle \$1,36; Rev. S. G. Clapp, C. Jewett, S. Probst, T. S. Hill, A. D. Blodgett, I. H. Colby, R. Hallet, L. Jewett, Mrs. Kidder, L. Spencer, J. C. Bingham, E. C. Redington, J. M. Warren, H. Hutchinson, Dr. Bancroft, each \$1; J. A. Harlow, 50 cents, W. Houghton, P. Rand, each 25 cents..... | 132 36 |
| Peacham—Judge Chandler, \$3; E. C Chamberlain, S. A. Chandler, Rev. O. Person, each \$2; Mrs. A. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. C. Shedd, each \$1; T. Eastman, 50 cents..... | 11 50 |
| Danville—S. Mattocks, \$5; Contribution, \$2,95; S. J. Y. Vail, S. Sias, each \$2; C. and G. | |

Douglass, C. S. Dance, E. Alexander, B. N. Davis, each \$1; J. H. and W. W. Dudley, 30 cents..... 16 25
 Barnet—L. H. Stevens,..... 1 00
 Hardwick—L. H. Delano..... 10 00
 By Capt George Barker;—
 Windsor—Allen Wardner, Rev. B. F. Butler, each \$1; G. B. Greene, \$3..... 5 00
 385 31

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev John Orcutt —

Stafford—Dea. A. W. Porter, \$20; G. M. Ives, \$5; W. Smith, J. Fuller, G. H. Baker, C. and K. each \$1; E. H. Little, Mrs. E. M. Little, each 50 cents—\$30; to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Hiram Day, of Stafford Springs, a life member of the A. C. Society; H. A. Converse, \$2; C. H. Grant, \$1; Contribution in Staffordville Society, \$2,60; John Baker, 50 cents. In the Universalist Society, R. G. Pinney, Esq. E. A. Converse, each \$5; M. B. Harvey, Esq. \$3; Mrs. Salisbury, H. M. Bolton, each \$1; 51 10
 South Coventry—A Friend, \$10, T. Clark, W. A. Loomis, Miss Sarah S. Albro, A. Kingsbury, Dea. A. Clarke, each \$1..... 15 00
 North Coventry—J. Gilbert, E. Pomeroy, each \$5..... 10 00
 Suffield—Dr. Rising, J. C. Sheldon, M. J. Sheldon, Julius Fowler, each \$5; H. P. Kent, \$3; N. Loomis, \$2; Mrs. A. Hathaway, Dea. H. Sheldon, D. Hale, C. A. Pomeroy, D. W. Norton, Rev. A. C. Washburne, C. Pomeroy, Miss S. King, M. Hathaway, J. A. King, Seth King, George Fuller, S. B. Kendall, Miss C. Williston, M. Lester, Mrs. George A. Loomis, Miss B. Hanchett, Miss C. M. Hanchett, Mrs. G. Douglass, A. Loomis, P. Loomis, each \$1; T. Mather, T. R. Palmer, E. Burbank, S. Cowles, each 50 cents; T. Remington, 45 cents; Miss L. Ferre, Mrs. A. E. Douglass, each 25 cents; Miss S. Fuller, 12 cents..... 49 07
 Berlin—Capt. Norman Peck, \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col Society, J.

B. Carpenter, \$2; Cash, T. Boardman, Dea. A. North, each \$1; E. A. Deming, 50 cents; Others, \$6,21; Norman Porter \$10, in addition, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Colonization Society. 51 71
 New Britain—Frederick H. North, \$15, in part to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society; Oliver Stanley, and Henry Stanley, each \$10, in addition, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; John B. Talcot, W. E. Russell, E. Peck, E. B. Erwin, each \$5; H. Butler, H. North, F. T. Stanley, M. Judd, each \$3; H. Walter, A. A. North, H. F. North, W. H. Smith, G. W. Loomis, C. M. Lewis, each \$2; O. H. Seymour, J. Parker, Dea. H. Alling, O. S. Judd, T. S. Hall, each \$1; Mrs. Mary Eno, E. B. Lewis, each 50 cents..... 85 00
 Glastenbury—N. Hubbard, \$10; Dea. Geo. Plummer, J. B. Williams, each \$5; D. Hubbard, \$4; B. Taylor, O. Wells, each \$2;..... 28 00
 289 88

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—
 Cape May—Collection in the Visitors' Church after discourse... 14 98

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—From Hon. Edward Coles to constitute his son Roberts Coles a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 50 00

DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—
 Newark—Collection in the Methodist Church..... 8 04

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—
 Washington City—Blair & Rives, \$50; W. M. Morrison, W. Lenox, R. H. Wallach, P. W. Browning, each \$5; towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President U. S. a life Director of the Am. Col. Society..... 70 00

VIRGINIA.

University of Virginia—From A Friend, "with hearty good wishes"..... 30 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|-------|
| By Rev. Jesse Rankin :— | |
| <i>Rowan County</i> —Dr. Samuel D. Rankin, balance for life membership. | 10 00 |
| <i>Robeson County</i> —A. Graham, \$5 ; John C. Currie, \$1 ; | 6 00 |
| <i>Davie County</i> —Miss Jane Haden | 1 00 |
| <i>Davidson Co.</i> —Rev. Jesse Rankin | 3 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 20 00 |

OHIO.

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|--|--------|
| <i>Putnam</i> —Donation from the Zanesville and Putnam Col. Society, by H. Safford, Esq. Treasurer | 100 00 |
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ILLINOIS.

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|---|------|
| <i>Ureka</i> —Contribution from the Walnut Grove, Woodford County Col. Society, by R. M. Clark, Esq. Treasurer. | 8 00 |
|---|------|

Total Contributions. \$1,248 84

FOR REPOSITORY.

| | |
|--|-------|
| MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker : <i>Biddeford</i> —Augustin Haines to Nov. '54, \$2. <i>North Yarmouth</i> —Hon. Wm. Buxton, for 1853, \$1. <i>Yarmouth</i> —Capt. David Seabury, to Nov. '53, \$1. Mrs. Betsey P. True, to April, 1853, 50 cents ; Capt. S. Blanchard, for 1852, \$1. Capt. James C. Hill, o Nov. '53, \$1. <i>Freeport</i> —Dr. John A. Hyde, for 1852 and 1853, \$2. <i>Gardiner</i> —E. Forsyth, George Blaisdel, Henry B. Hoskins, each \$1, to Nov. 1853, Francis Richards, to August, '57, \$5, C. P. Branch, Freeman Trott, Robert Thompson, each \$1, to July, 1853, Phineas Pratt, John Plaisted, each \$1, for 1853. <i>Hal-lowell</i> —C. Spalding \$1, to Nov. '53, Andrew Masters, \$2, for 1852-'53. Hon. J. Hubbard, for '52, '53, & '54, \$3. <i>Augusta</i> —Daniel Williams, \$2, to Nov. 1854, Otis Brown, to Nov. '53, \$1, Wm. M. Stratton, to Nov. '55, \$3, Hon. J. W. Bradbury, to Jan. '53, \$3, Alanson Stark, to Nov. '53, \$1. <i>Gorham</i> —Mrs. Clarissa A. Robie, to Nov. 1853, \$1. | 38 50 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Capt George Barker : <i>Concord</i> —Nathan Stickney, Mrs. John Stickney, each \$1, to Oct. 1853, | |

George Hutchins, \$1, to Dec. '52, Dr. Samuel Morrell, \$1, for 1853, Gen. R. Davis, \$1, to Dec. '53, Dea. Samuel Fletcher, \$10, to Jan. 1857, Dr. E. H. Parker, Francis N. Fisk, each \$1, to July, 1853, Joseph B. Walker, \$5, to 1857, Harvy A. Bellows, \$3, to July, 1855. \$25. *West Concord*—Joseph Eastman \$1, to October 1853. *Hooksett*—Harmon A. Osgood, \$2, to July, 1853. *Bedford*—Dea. Samuel McQuestion \$4, to January, 1855. *Manchester*—Wm. P. Newell, Richard H. Ayer, each \$5, to Oct. 1857, Wm. Patten \$2, to Oct. 1854, Chas. Richardson, \$1, for 1853, Daniel Clarke, \$2, for 1853, and 1854, Isaac Tomkins, \$2, for 1852 and 1853, W. G. Means, \$1, for 1852, Daniel Balch, \$1, to May, 1853, Phineas Adams, James Hersey, David Brigham, George M. Stevens, Frederick Smythe, Abraham Brigham, David Hill, Ephraim Robinson, George Porter, Charles A. Luce, D. C. Gould, Moses Fellows, James S. Cheeney, Joseph L. Kelley, Rev. Isaac Sawyer, George A. Barnes, Cyrus Baldwin, Dr. Josiah Crosby, each \$1, to Oct. 1853, David Gillis, \$2, to June, 1858—\$39. *Chester*—T. J. Melvin, on account, \$2, Mr. Abel Quiggs, to June, 1858, \$2, Mr. Orcutt, \$2, to Oct. 1858, John White, \$2, to Oct. 1855—\$8. *Derry*—Rev. E. G. Parsons, \$1, to October, 1853. *Nashua*—Hon. E. Parker, \$3, to Sept. 1856, M. J. Dodge, \$1, to Sept. '53, Dea. S. Shepherd, \$1, to Oct. 1853—\$5. *Mt. Vernon*—Dea. Timothy Kittredge, for 1852, '53, \$2. *Claremont*—Simeon Ide, Dr. Luther Brown, each \$2, to August, 1854, E. L. Goddard, \$2,50, to January, 1856, Jeremiah Mahir, F. A. Peirce, Z. H. Adams, June Peirce, R. W. Goddard, Nancy Swan, S. H. Bateman, A. N. Tracy, G. S. Nott, Jonas Livingston, each \$1, to Nov. 1853, L. Thompson, G. H. Stevens, each \$2, to Nov.

1854, \$20,50. *Amherst*—John Follansbee, \$3, to Dec. 1856, *Pelham*—General S. M. and Mrs. Hannah H. Richerson, each \$5, to Nov. 1862, one Repository. Dea. Joseph Tyler, to Nov. '54, \$2.—\$12. *Dover*—Dea. E. J. Lane, to Nov. 1854, \$1, Dea. Wm. Woodman, to Nov. 1855, \$2, J. P. Mellen, to Sept. '53, \$1, J. H. Wheeler, \$1, to Nov. '53, Joseph H. Smith, to July, '53, \$1—\$6. *Salmon Falls*—Rev. Edward E. Atwater, to Nov. '53, \$1. *Keene*—John Elliot, \$3, to Aug. 1853, Maria Elliot, to July, 1853, \$2—\$5. *Francetown*—Thos. B. Bradford, Moses W. Eaton, Hon. Wm. Parker, each \$1, for 1853, Mark Morse, \$5, to 1858, S. D. Downs, Capt. Wm. Balch, S. M. Wilcox, Samuel B. Hodges, Israel Batchelder, P. H. Bixby, Robert Bradford, each \$1, to Oct. 1853—\$15. *Chester*—Miss Harriet S. Bouton, \$1, to Oct. 1853. *Peterborough*—Reubin Washburn, \$5, to Sept. 1853. *Amherst*—Samuel Melendy, \$1, to Oct. '53. *Hollis*—Benjamin Whiting for 1853, \$1. *New Ipswich*—Capt. E. Brown, \$2 on account, Mrs. Mary Ainsworth, \$2,75, to Jan. 1853, Mrs Dolly Everett, \$5, to Oct. 1857, George Barrett \$2, to Oct. '54, Joseph Barrett, \$1, to Oct. '53, \$12,75. *Rindge*—S. L. Wilder, J. B. Breed, each \$2, to June, 1853, Rev. Amos W. Burnham, Dea. Adin Cummings, Amos Cutler, each \$1, to Oct. 1853—\$7. *Fitzwilliam*—Dexter Whittemore, \$5, to Oct. 1857, Capt. J. S. Adams, Dr. S. Cummings, each \$1, to Oct. '53—\$7. *Keene*—Zabin Newell, \$5, to May, 1855, Josiah Colony, Azel Wilder, George Tilden, J. D. Colony, T. M. Edwards, each \$1, to July, 1853—\$10. *Walpole*—Abel Bellows, to Dec. '53, \$1. *Charlestown*—Rev. J. D. Richards, \$2, to June, '53, Rev. J. Crosby, \$1, to Dec, '52, H. West, \$1, to Nov. '53—\$4..... 199 25

VERMONT.—By Capt. Geo. Bar-

ker: *Brattleborough*—R. Tyler, \$2, to June, '54, F. W. Fessenden, Samuel Root, each \$2, to July, '54, T. P. Green, \$1, to July, '53, R. W. Clarke, \$1, for 18'3, Dr. Rockwell, Wells Goodhue, each \$1, to July, '53, Larkin Mead, \$1, to Nov. '53, —\$11. *Westminster*—Ambrose Arnold, \$1, to November, '53. *Barnet*—Lindon E. B. Chase, \$1, to Oct. '53, by D. Baldwin, Esq. *Danville*—Seneca Ladd, to Nov. '53, \$1. *East Poultney*—Adin Kendrick, to Nov. '53, \$1. *Bennington Centre*—Dea. Samuel Chandler, to Nov. '52, \$1. *Windsor*—Allen Wardner, \$1, for 1855, J. W. Hubbard, \$1, for 1852, Shubael Wardner, to July, '53, \$1, Hiram Harlow, to July, '55, \$2, Jason Steele, \$1, to Dec. '53—\$6. *Norwich*—Hon. A. Loveland, for 1852, \$1, Saml. Hunt, \$1, to Oct. '52, Dr. Ira Davis, to March '54, \$2, Thos. Hazen, to January, 1853, \$2.. 23 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Jos. Tracy:—*Medway*—Caleb Fisher, to October, 1853, \$1. *Truro*—Capt. Samuel Rider, to January, 1853, \$2. *Lowell*—Harlin Pillsbury, M. D., to Nov. 17, 1852, \$2,16. *Boston*—George H. Loring's Executor, to Dec. '52, \$1 51..... 6 67

CONNECTICUT.—*New Britain*—Isaac N. Lee, to Nov. 1853.... 1 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Fayetteville*—John E. Patterson, to Nov. 1853, \$1. *Greensborough*—Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, to April, 1853, \$1..... 2 00

KENTUCKY.—*Elkton*—James A. McRenolds, to Feb. 1852.... 5 00

TENNESSEE.—*Rock Island*—Rev. Peter Burum, to Dec. 1852... 1 00

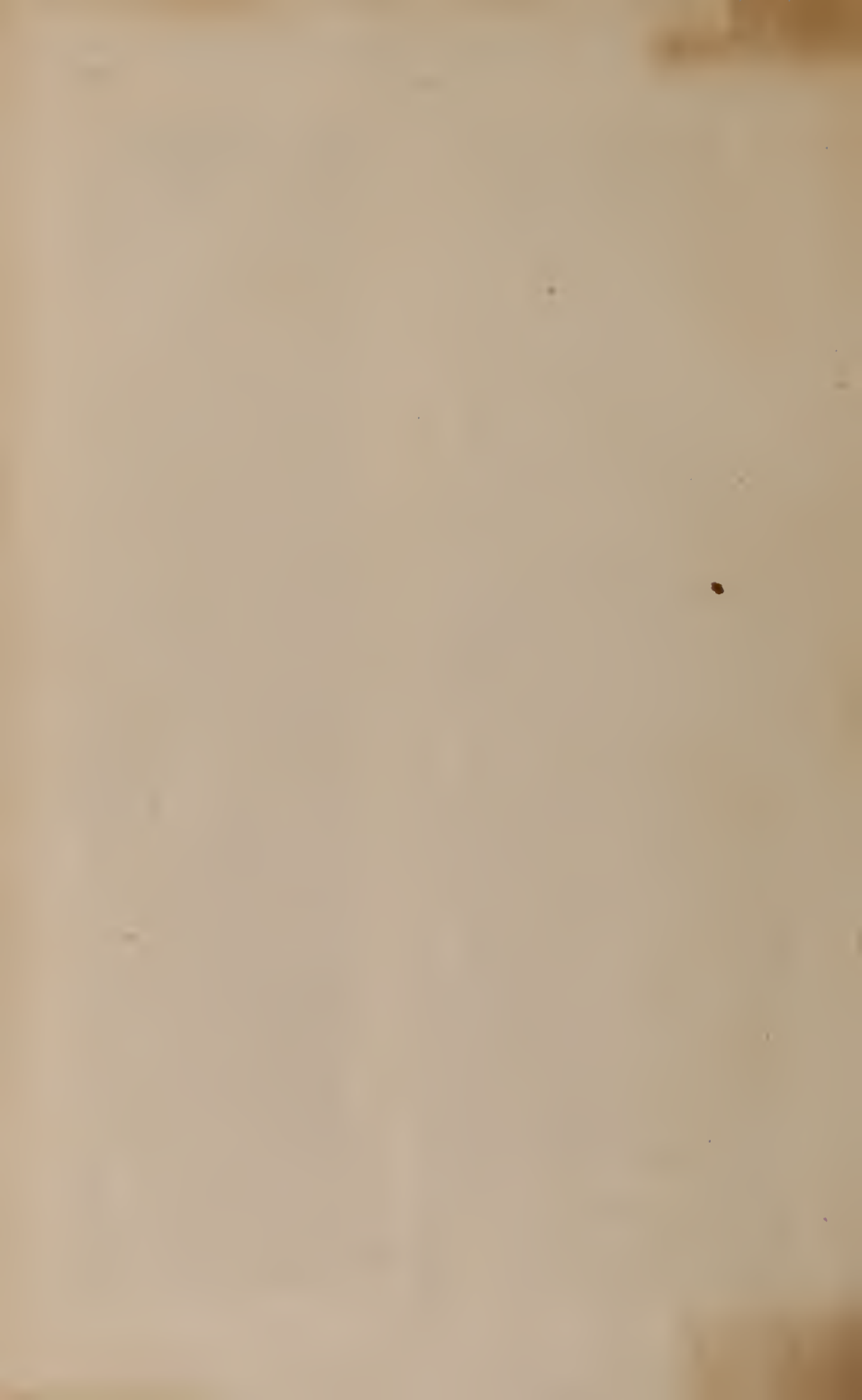
OHIO.—*Brownsville*—Robert Hamilton, to Jan. 1853..... 1 00

LOUISIANA.—*Plaquemine*—C. W. Keep, to Nov. 1853..... 1 00

ILLINOIS.—*Washington*—Henry J. Clark, to July, 1852..... 1 00

MINNESOTA.—*St. Anthony's Falls*—Rev. Eli C. Jones, to July, 1853. 1 00

Total Repository..... 285 42
 Total Contributions..... 1,248 84
 Aggregate amount.... \$1,534 26



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