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THE  
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Vol. XXXIV.

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## AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXIV.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1858.

[No. 10.

**The Recaptured Africans;**

THE BENEVOLENT POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THEM:

LIBERIA TO BE THEIR HOME.

THE PRESIDENT, following the example of Mr. Monroe, has decided to place the Recaptured Africans in Liberia, under the care of the American Colonization Society. Ample provision is to be made by the Government for their support and instruction during one year. Under authority of the President, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Steam Frigate *Niagara* to proceed to Charleston, to receive on board without delay these Africans, and convey them to the shores of Liberia. In all his arrangements for these people, the Chief Magistrate has shown great energy, decision and benevolent concern for their welfare, as well in the mode of their conveyance as in the disposal of them among the humane and religious citizens of that Republic. Nor will the country fail to express, warmly, its approbation of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, for calling the *Niagara*, already consecrated by its

service in giving effect to the greatest scientific achievement of this age, to renew its honors on a voyage of Philanthropy: thus proclaiming that acts of justice and mercy are worthy to be associated with the triumphs of Genius, and in dignity and importance transcend all the merely intellectual inventions and works of man.

Difficulties had arisen to the General Government in the execution of the law of 1808, against the slave trade, from the regulations of some of the States, and the fact was communicated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Adams, to our Ministers abroad,—Messrs. Gallatin and Rush,—in his letter of November 2d, 1818. “A plan proposed (says a writer in the *Boston Traveler*,) by the British Government was declared impracticable,” because “the condition of the blacks being, in this Union, regulated by the municipal laws of the separate States, the Government of the United States can neither guar-

anty their liberty in the States where they could only be received as slaves, nor control them in the States where they would be recognized as free."

The anti-slave-trade act of 8th August, 1807, and which went into effect January 1st, 1808, declared that any negro, mulatto, or person of color, brought into the United States, or territories thereof, in violation of law, "shall remain subject to any regulations, not contravening the provisions of this act, which the legislatures of the several States or Territories may make, for disposing of any such negro, mulatto, or person of color."

Some slaves thus unlawfully introduced into remote Southern States, were by an unfortunate interpretation of the words of the law just cited, sold by their authority; but when the American Colonization Society was formed, the Legislature of Georgia, in an act authorizing this disposal of Africans brought into the State in violation of the laws of the United States, humanely declared, "that if previous to any sale of any such persons of color, the Society for colonizing free persons of color within the United States will undertake to transport them to Africa, or any other foreign place which they may procure as a colony for free persons of color, at the sole expense of the Society, and shall also pay to his Excellency the Go-

vernor all expenses incurred by the State since they have been captured and condemned; he is authorized and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of the Society, in such manner as he may deem expedient."

On the 13th of April, 1819, the Hon. W. H. Crawford, a citizen of Georgia, and then Secretary of the Treasury, informed the Managers of the American Colonization Society that some Africans were advertised to be sold at Milledgeville, unless the Society should interpose for their deliverance, when without delay the present venerable Senior Bishop of Virginia consented, under instructions from the Society, to repair to the capital of Georgia, where he arrived in time to arrest the sale, and secure to these people the hope and prospect of a safe return to their native land.

In view of this condition of things, and through the influence, we are assured, of distinguished friends in Congress of the American Colonization Society, the act of the 3d of March, 1819, entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," was passed, and is still in force.

The second section of this act is in the following words:

*"And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and*

removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

By the first section, all slaves brought from abroad into the United States or its territories, are to be delivered to "the marshal of the district into which they are brought, if within any port of the United States," or if elsewhere, "to such person or persons as shall be lawfully appointed by the President of the United States in the manner hereinafter directed." This act placed one hundred thousand dollars at the disposal of the President, to enable him to carry its provisions into effect.

On the 17th of December, 1819, Mr. Monroe communicated to Congress, in a special message, his views of this act; that it was enjoined on the Executive to cause all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color taken under it to be removed to Africa; that as no place in Africa was designated, the whole coast was open for a selection, that one or more persons were to be appointed to receive them; that they should be aided in their return to their own homes, or in their establishment, at or near the place where landed; that

temporary shelter and food should be provided for them, and that it was incumbent on the President to make the necessary arrangements for carrying this act into effect, in Africa, in time to meet the delivery of any persons who might be taken by the public vessels and landed there under it.

With such views, Mr. Monroe announced in this message his purpose to send a public ship to the coast of Africa with agents, tools and implements necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Although these agents of the Government were to exercise "no powers founded on the principle of colonization," it became evident to the Government and the Colonization Society, that by mutual co-operation could the objects of both best be attained. The agents of both embarked, therefore, in the same ship, the *Elizabeth*, (chartered by the Government,) January 21, 1820, taking with them thirty-three mechanics and laborers, with their wives and children, eighty-eight in all, the men being under contract to erect barraeks, and make other preparations for the reception of recaptured slaves. And to the honor of Mr. Monroe, and his Cabinet, and to the noble and persevering efforts of our naval officers, sent to carry out the benevolent policy of the Government in execution of the act of 1819 against the slave trade, are Humanity and Religion mainly indebted for the purchase of

Cape Messurado and the establishment of the independent Republic of Liberia.

The venerable first President of the American Colonization Society, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, in his opening address at the third annual meeting of the Society, among other things said :

“ All that now remains to be accomplished is to obtain the countenance and aid of the National Government, in such manner, and to such extent, as Congress in its wisdom may think expedient. Independent of the unanswerable reasons urged by the committee of the House of Representatives in their report of the 18th of April, 1818, in favor of Colonization, it may well be questioned, whether the humane policy of the Government to suppress the slave trade, and particularly, whether the act of the 3d of March, 1819, authorizing the President to send beyond the limits of the United States, all captured negroes, and to appoint agents, residing on the coast of Africa, to receive them, can be executed in the spirit of the Legislature, without establishing a settlement on some part of the African coast, to which captives may be sent, and where they may be received, supported, and instructed in the arts of civilized life. To land them on the coast, and to leave them exposed to a repetition of those outrages which had originally destined them to a life of slavery, would seem to accomplish very imperfectly, if at all, the humane and enlarged views of the Government.”

From the 15th of December, 1831, when Lieutenant R. F. Stockton and Dr. Eli Ayres, as representatives of the American Colonization So-

ciety, secured by purchase the territory of Cape Messurado, and waved over it the flag of Freedom, a home has been secured on the African coast for recaptured Africans.

The heroic Ashmun, in June of the next year, sailed in the brig *Strong*, Captain Otis, in charge of fifteen recaptured Africans from the State of Georgia, taken under the benevolent care, and restored to Africa at the expense, of the United States. In the absence of other agents, Mr. Ashmun on his arrival assumed the control of affairs, and in the course of a few days announced the following arrangements for their benefit :

“ 1. They are to form a community by themselves, entirely unconnected except in worship, and as hereinafter stated, with the other colonists. They reside together, under the constant direction of Major T. Draper, a single man, who constantly occupies apartments connected with theirs.

“ 2. Their superintendent is to control their hours of rising and sleeping, lead the family devotions, diligently instruct them in reading, writing, figures, and the principles of Christianity, from three to four hours daily.

“ 3. George is appointed to take charge of them at a particular hour every day, lead them into the field, and teach them agriculture for several hours—subject to future designation.

“ 4. Draper is to be responsible for the good order, cleanliness, and good conduct of the boys: rules, permissions, penalties, are established. Cleanliness, order, and indus-

try must be carried to the last degree of perfection among them."

From time to time this little community of recaptured Africans was increased, by additional companies sent from the United States, and by a considerable number rescued from the enemies of the colony in its vicinity; a settlement near Monrovia, called New Georgia, (a place unwisely selected as we think,) became almost exclusively theirs. The process of civilization and the precepts of Christianity, wrought effectually for their benefit, until they became entitled to the privileges of citizenship in the Republic. Since the commencement of this year the Rev. Alexander M. Cowan visited New Georgia, and from his very particular description we submit one or two extracts.

"New Georgia has two principal streets, on which most of the inhabitants reside. Some few cross-streets have dwellings on them. One hundred and fifty-nine town lots of one-fourth of an acre have been drawn, but not more than twenty-one of them are now occupied by the original settlers, because they are too far off from their farm lands. The soil is a white sand with very little loam in it. The streets are remarkably clean. The houses are mostly of one story, and are framed buildings; other houses are built of poles, daubed with clay. All the houses are raised from two to three feet from the ground, and are placed on pillars of wood or brick, to give a free circulation of air, especially in the wet season. This practice prevails in Liberia. They have no stone

in this settlement. The improved lots are planted with cassada, sweet potatoes, eddoes, yams, beans, melons, cucumbers, &c., with a suitable proportion of the pawpaw, pine apple, tamarind, cocoa nut, orange, lime, guava, plantain, and banana." \* \* \* \*

"The orange is, in size and branches, like an apple tree, and bears twice a year, having the oranges scattered in its branches. They can be found on some of the trees every month in the year, though the principal ripening of them is in May and June, and in November and December. There can be seen at the same time on the trees the bud, the blossom, the full formed fruit, and the ripe fruit. They have two kinds, the sweet and the sour. The sweet are better than the Havana and the New Orleans oranges. The lime is much like the orange tree in its growth and yield, but differs in size, the lime being the smallest in growth. The guava tree abounds here. It is like to our peach tree. The guava is not fit to eat from the tree, but makes a very rich preserve. Its size is that of a common peach. The Georgians spoke the English language with a foreign accent. Their children had not that accent in their speech. They were ready to give me information in regard to their means of support, their productions, their schools, and their religious privileges. They raised cotton, spun it, and in some measure, wove it into cloth. Their dress, the cultivation of their land, their social intercourse, and their religious improvement, bespoke much for their comfort, their industry, and morals. Order seemed to prevail throughout their town. In their yards, and at their doors, I could see the female members of the households in their every day dress, brought out of their houses from cu-

riosity to see me, a white person, walking up and down their streets, gazing at what I saw in their town. I was very much gratified at the cleanliness and good manners I witnessed among them as a body—for there was a difference in the comforts and style of the people. In every place there will be, and must be, for good order, males and females who have proper ideas of what constitutes a good, orderly, and moral society, and who will give a particular personal exhibition of its several parts in their daily life. They have two churches, Methodist and Baptist, two day schools, and two Sabbath schools. Many of the children read and spelt for me, showing that they had an 'aptness to learn.' \* \* \* \*

"Great contentment prevailed among them. I need not say they were citizens of the Republic, and that the officers of their town were elected out of their own class of persons. I did not see a mulatto among them. I went into a house and stated I would be glad to have dinner, but with no special preparation for it, as I wished to see what could be furnished me, on such a call, to eat. I was soon seated at a table, having before me cold mutton, cassada, rice, and sweet potatoes. The mutton was not as fat as Kentucky mutton, but it was sweet, tender and juicy. I was pleased with my dinner. They gave me to drink the juice of the grandilla. It grows on a vine." \* \* \*

"I bade this people farewell, with the full conviction that the gospel of Christ, with its attendant means, as education, civilization, and a proper sense of duty that man owes to his fellow man, in a social and civil state of life, can, and will, elevate the heathen in religion, in knowledge, and manners of life. Here has been this evidence before

my eyes. And their children coming on the stage of life, with these advantages, (which their fathers possessed not in their youth,) will act with higher views from their citizenship, and with more enlarged ideas arising from the spiritual, social, and political benefits furnished them by living in Liberia, than they could possibly have had, if they had been born, and lived, and died in the United States."

Of these recaptured Africans, Geo. W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore, who is well acquainted with Liberia, and but just returned from there, in the Baltimore American says :

"They were located on Stockton Creek, and their town, called New Georgia, now boasts two Christian churches, in which Sabbath schools are regularly held, in addition to two day schools. A few of those sent from here have learned to read, and very many of them are respectable members of a church. They long since took the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Liberia, and most of them possess the requisite property qualification entitling them to a vote. One of their number has been a member of the State Legislature. A few have married colonist females.

"They are not traders, but simple cultivators of the soil, and market gardeners for the town of Monrovia, four miles distant.

"They are an honest and industrious people, and highly respected as such by the Americo-Liberians, with whom they associate on the most brotherly terms of equality. The adults still speak in broken English and cannot be considered wholly civilized men ; but their children have had the benefit of a common school education, and would not be recognized as differing in



any respect from those whose parents were born in this country."

Bright and unfading honors were won by the people of Liberia in the reception cheerfully given by them in December, 1845, to the 756 slaves captured in the "Pons," by Commander Bell of the "Yorktown," near Kabenda, about 900 being on board, of whom, during the fourteen days which elapsed on her voyage to Monrovia, 150 died. The Liberians welcomed these naked, miserable, perishing Africans to their protection and to their homes: they were uncertain as to compensation, but moved by compassion and true to the call of humanity, they kindly brought them under the influences of civilization, instructed them in useful arts, in morals, letters and religion, and thus prepared them to maintain themselves and contribute to the strength and prosperity of the community. The hopes expressed by the Managers in their thirtieth Report, that these rescued people would ultimately become citizens of Liberia, and instruments in the Divine Hand of great benefit to the heathen tribes, will, we have reason to believe, be realized; and though the amount appropriated by Congress after much delay towards their support, in accordance with the act of 3d March, 1819, was less than justice demanded, yet it was enough to show that Mr. Monroe fairly interpreted the intent and provisions of that act, and that his interpretation

will continue to be sustained by the justice and humanity of the country.

In a memorial presented to Congress, February 6, 1822, by a Committee of the Board of Managers, after referring to their successful negotiations for the purchase of Cape Messurado, and the settlement of emigrants at that place, the Committee say:

"Your memorialists have heretofore represented the great importance of forming such establishments, both for the purpose of relieving our own country from a vast and increasing evil, and also to facilitate the total suppression of the African slave trade.

"All who are conversant upon this subject, have agreed in the opinion, that it is by operating upon the coast, and among the natives, introducing civilization and the useful arts among them, and an honest and beneficial commerce, that the slave trade will be most speedily and effectually extirpated. Such is the view of your memorialists in the settlement they are forming, and now that they trust they can show that their design (admitted almost universally to be highly desirable) has the fairest prospects of success, may they not hope that some assistance will be afforded to the further prosecution of an object so obviously of great national importance?

"May they not at least expect, that their success has so necessary a connection with the great public measure of suppressing the slave trade, some portion of the public countenance and support may be afforded them."

The Africans now sent to Liberia in the *Niagara*, were captured in the brig *Pulnam*, (with the assumed

name of the *Echo*,) from New Orleans, by Lieut. Maffit, commander of the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, near the coast of Cuba, August 21st. Her capture is officially announced to the Navy Department, in the following letter :

“ U. S. BRIG DOLPHIN,  
 “ *At Sea, lat. 23.50, lon. 80.42,*  
 “ *August 21, 1858.*

“ Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department, that after a long chase, I overhauled and captured, at 6 o'clock this evening, a slaver, surrendering under American colors. She has on board over three hundred slaves, and, when I first made her out, was standing for Key West, with the expectation of landing her cargo this evening. Her officers and crew consist of eighteen men, several of whom are Americans, and one possessed an American protection. I have put the prize under the command of Lieut. J. M. Bradford, with Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, ten seamen, and six marines, with orders to proceed at once to Charleston, South Carolina, and act in the premises as the case may require.

“ I am credibly informed that several American vessels are expected on the north of Cuba about the first of October.

“ Being short of officers and men, and the vessel requiring some overhauling, I shall sail at once for Key West, there to await the instructions of the Department from its receipt of this communication.

“ I am, very respectfully,

“ Your obedient servant,

J. N. MAFFIT,

*Lieutenant Commanding.*

To Hon. Isaac Toucey,

*Secretary of the Navy.”*

The arrival of this prize slave ship with the negroes on board, was com-

municated to the Navy Department under date of August 27th.

The “Southern Charleston Baptist” says:

“The slaver is a brig, variously estimated at from 200 to 280 tons, very heavily sparred, and as rakishly rigged as a clipper. She bears the assumed name of the *Echo*, but her real name is the *Gen. Putnam*, of New Orleans, and formerly in the coffee trade from Baltimore to South America. In this small craft there were taken aboard 455 negroes when she sailed, forty-five days prior to her capture on the 21st ult. The cargo was gathered up in Kabenda, near the Congo river, about six degrees south. They were nearly all youths, averaging from 15 to 20 years, though some of them are children of nine or ten years, and hardly one above twenty-five years old. There were but two infants among them, though it was evident that of the forty females surviving, most of them had been mothers. When captured, the brig had 316 negroes alive, and on her voyage to this port ten died, and soon after, some four more died, leaving 302 out of 455, making a mortality of 153, or one-third of the whole in a little over fifty days.

“This fact of itself tells the sad story without our detailing the harrowing particulars. Some twenty or more were very sick on their arrival, and most of these may die. A large proportion of them were wan and wearied, some of them diseased with ophthalmia and dropsy, and two or three with the consumption. The males, who are the great majority, had been confined in the middle passage, a space fifty-five feet long, nineteen feet wide in the broadest part, and forty-four inches between decks. Beneath this floor, which could be shipped or unshipped, was

the main hold filled with water casks.  
\* \* \* The hold had no ventilation except the hatchway in the middle of the deck. If the hatch should be shut down, there would not be a particle of light, in so far as we could see there was not a single bull's eye even, or the smallest port-hole, for light or air, except the hatch. \* \* \*

"They had been collected from a region of 500 miles in extent, and prior to their being shut up in the African barracoon, few of them had probably known each other. Two of them only could speak in broken Portuguese, but it is difficult to ascertain whether they generally are bound together by a common language."

The same paper states, that the captain of the *Dolphin*, Lieutenant Maffitt, reports that when captured the slaver contained 316 negroes. There were turned over to the U. S. marshal, 306; of these, eight have since died, leaving now 298 in the fort.

Two Portuguese prisoners state, that the number given as originally shipped (455) is too high, and that it was 420. One, acting as cook, made this representation. But infants and young children were omitted in this estimate. Says the editor of the *Baptist*—

"By the lowest calculation, therefore, the number who have perished from the rigors of the voyage was 122. Some half dozen or more will yet probably die from the dysentery. Some half dozen are stone blind from the ophthalmia, and others may lose their sight. The great body of them are now rapidly recovering. The United States functionaries in

all departments are doing their duty in a praiseworthy manner, relying upon the justice and liberality of the general government to sustain them in their labors and expenditures."

Says the *Mercury*—

"There were 246 males and 60 females, who were kept separate on deck and in the holds. The men and boys were kept on the forward deck and in the forward hold, which latter is 55 feet long, 19 feet wide in the broadest part, and narrow at the head, and 44 inches high, the floor being formed of loose boards, movable at pleasure. The hold for the women and girls is behind this. It is of the same height, 12 feet long and 19 wide. Under this temporary flooring is stored the provisions, consisting of rice, peas, and the water to drink. Their food is boiled like 'hoppin'john,' put in buckets twice a day, at 10 and 4 o'clock, and placed in the midst of circles of eight or ten each, and well guarded to prevent the strong negroes from taking more than their share, although all are liberally allowed. A pint of water is given to each morning and evening."

If it be difficult to over estimate the good secured to African Colonization by the co-operating policy of Mr. Monroe for the benefit of these recaptured Africans, not less difficult would it be to calculate the advantages afforded by the American Colonization Society to the Government in the execution of its laws against the slave trade and directing the restoration of all recaptured slaves to their own country. If the Liberian Colony, now an independent Republic, owes its establishment very much to the policy of the U. S.

Government, that humane policy had suffered inevitable defeat but for the co-operation of the American Colonization Society in aiding and sustaining that colony. And if the great end of the act of March, 1819, be the suppression of the slave trade, and the return of recaptured Africans to their country be a provision and duty incidental to that main end, all that our Government has expended for the support and defence of such Africans in Liberia, thus contributing indirectly to the growth and prosperity of that Republic, has accomplished more towards the great object of the act than could possibly have been done by tenfold the amount expended in any other known way. For while an armed squadron of eighty guns on the African coast has sent to Liberia, in ten years, hardly one thousand rescued slaves, this Republic has extended her prohibitory laws against the slave trade over more than five hundred miles of that coast, and bound a large native population to renounce it forever. While the influence of the article of the Webster and Ashburton treaty, directing the maintenance of English and American squadrons on the coast, is great and beneficial, repressing the traffic in slaves at many points, encouraging lawful commerce, and guarding the first beginnings of civilization—Sierra Leone, Liberia, and other Christian settlements in Africa, contain permanent

and diffusive and increasing elements of intellectual and moral power, to work with renewing and life-giving energy throughout the land. And if it be right and expedient for our Government to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa for a great purpose of justice and humanity, why may it not properly contribute to maintain a civilized Republic there, mightier than any squadron for the same end? And if lawful commerce in Africa be the foe of the slave trade, why should not avenues be opened and inducements offered by civilized nations to such commerce? And if Christianity be the great reformer of mankind, why should not its teachers be encouraged to go and reside in barbarous regions and direct their inhabitants to knowledge, happiness and salvation, with the countenance if not beneath the shield of Christian nations?

Africa has great commercial resources, and the prosecution of lawful commerce will contribute to her civilization, and every step of her progress in this will add to the extent and value of her trade. The teachers of her civilization will be richly rewarded. A national policy looking to this end is then not more a matter of duty than of interest. England already begins to gather from the fields of Africa the first fruits of her philanthropic enterprize. Something is already gained from African trade by the United States;

and much more is in prospect if we prove true to ourselves and humanity. Let it not then be doubted that the extension of aid by our Government to Liberia, whether for the support of recaptured Africans or to strengthen that Republic in its contest with the slave trade, and in opening the paths for commerce and civilization among the people of Africa, is a wise national policy, full of honor to ourselves and of blessings to an oppressed and barbarous race, before whose eyes begins to spread the dawn of a brighter day. And while we would aim at no nationality for the free colored emigrants of this country distinct from that of Liberia, we trust the influences of this Republic will be rapidly and widely extended, until it is felt along the whole margin of the Niger, and to the great cities of Sudan. "Why," says the able missionary, the Rev. T. J. Bowen—who writes from careful observation in Yoruba and the adjacent countries—

"Why should it be too much to hope that our own government may explore the Niger, and establish commercial relations with the adjacent nations? By this measure, another wide field of enterprize would be thrown open to our citizens. The influence of civilization and Christianity would be brought to bear upon twenty or thirty millions of people, who are now prepared to receive them; and there would arise a necessity for laborers in Sudan, which would put a natural and effectual stop to the North African slave trade, and to the wars by which

it is supported. Neither is it too much to say that the diffusion of civilization, prosperity and happiness, is an appropriate work of Christian governments. Philanthropy, no less than good policy, is worthy of the attention of nations; and especially when good policy and philanthropy are inseparably united, we must say that the preservation of a nation, as in Turkey, or the creation of nations, by the reciprocal benefits of commerce, as in Sudan, is legitimately a national work. In our own nation, raised up by Providence for the exposition and vindication of principles which are destined to govern the world, such a work would be particularly consistent. When we look back upon the long train of heaven-directed events which have conducted us to our present position—the ancient civilization of Assyria and Egypt, its transference to the republics of Greece and Rome, its victorious conflicts with the barbarous tribes of Central and Northern Europe, its union with the elements of true liberty in England, its toils, battles, and victories in the name of the living God, here in America, its reflection in purer form upon Europe, its late expansion to Africa, its constant advances to higher and higher purity—when we contemplate all this, who could be surprised if America, the exponent of civil and religious truth, should invade the dominions of sin and degradation, in new and surprising ways, with results never before realized or even expected?

"The extension of civilized commerce to Central Africa, attended, as it would be, by the pure Gospel, could not fail to have a powerful effect on the minds and institutions of the people. The various branches of business called into existence by commerce would require education; and the people would be anxious to

obtain it. Then the philanthropic supporter of schools could teach the youth of the country, without standing exposed to the charge of performing the absurd labor of cramming their minds with learning for which they have no use, and consequently, no appreciation of. Soon, also, as now in Sierra Leone, the natives would sustain their own schools, esteeming education far more valuable than the time and money expended in obtaining it. As a consequence, missionaries would no longer preach to illiterate barbarians who will never be able to perpetuate the Gospel among them, but to men who can learn their duty by reading the Bible, and, of course, would be able to sustain their churches and pastors from generation to generation, like other Bible-reading people.

"Another advantage of commerce would be an increase of industry, which, in all climates and states of society, is indispensable to the existence of virtue. No people will labor merely for the sake of toil. The Central Africans, at present, produce abundance of every thing necessary to their existence as bar-

barians, but there is no market to draw off surplus produce, if it existed, and the supply is very naturally limited by the extent of the demand. Under these circumstances an increase of industry, and consequently of virtue and of civilization, is impossible. We might introduce ploughs, wagons, and other labor-saving appliances; but without a greater demand for produce, these apparent steps toward civilization would be a curse instead of a blessing, because every hour saved from labor is only so much added to idleness, and consequently to immorality and degradation. But create a demand for all that they are able to produce, or in other words, give them commerce with the civilized world, and then the introduction of ploughs, wagons, &c., and the opening of roads, would be a work of real benevolence. The demands of the foreign market would stimulate industry; the supplies brought into the country by foreign traffic, together with education and the Gospel, would create new wants and new aspirations, which would naturally and inevitably lead to the regeneration of society."

### Return of the Mary C. Stevens.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

THE "Stevens" arrived in Baltimore on the 16th ult. She brought 200 casks of palm oil, coffee and various other articles of freight, and 16 passengers. Among these, was the Rev. Francis Burns, bishop elect of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia; two young medical students, destined to complete their medical education at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; with a few other Libe-

rians visiting the United States on business, and expecting soon to return. By this arrival we have conclusive evidence that the Government of Liberia *has given no countenance, directly or indirectly, to the slave trade, and that not one cent was paid by the master of the Regina Cæli for passports for his alleged voluntary emigrants.* Ex-President Roberts gives briefly the state of this case.

The health and general progress of improvement in the Republic appears to be unabated. At the Interior Settlement (*Careysburgh*) slight cases of fever have occurred, but up to June 15th, Dr. Snowden reports no death from that cause, and that of but two children (of the Rigg family) from other causes. On the 12th of July he mentions two deaths in the Banks family—Myra Banks, aged 14, and Dylsie Banks, aged 60, the last from fever.

Under date of June 18th, the Hon. J. H. Paxton says:

"I feel sanguine that the Board, as well as yourself, will be pleased to learn, that of the company sent us last, I have had to record but two deaths among them, and those were infants; the balance have passed gently through the acclimating process, and the majority removed into their own houses—happy and well pleased. Permit me to say, that all of the Rigg family have removed to their own places.

"The signal prosperity which has attended this company, in health and industry, I trust will be the good fortune of all future immigrations to this place. The entire company, I may say, have been orderly and easily governed; and I pray nothing will arise to interrupt the present prevailing harmony. \* \* \*

"I am pleased to assure you, that our peaceful relations with the natives continue uninterrupted, and they flock to our settlement almost daily with articles for barter.

"The M. C. Stevens, I learn, is expected hourly on the coast, and in the event of an accession to our present number being sent by her, I am striving to make all preparation for their reception.

"I am pleased to inform you that the Rt. Rev. John Payne visited our settlement on the 18th, spent a day with us, and left on the 20th. He was highly pleased with our mountain home, and seemed impressed with its delightful prospects. No doubt you will hear from him. He administered to us in Holy things, to the edification of many."

In a subsequent letter, dated July 31st, Mr. Paxton, after giving a very gratifying account of Careysburg, and the arrival of emigrants, 101 in number, by the *Stevens*, says:

"While detailing matters connected with this settlement, I will inform you that five adults and one infant have died out of the number of immigrants; two were elderly persons of 60 years of age each, and the remaining four of those who had suffered from the measles."

Mr. W. H. Dennis, (Agent of the Society at Monrovia,) under date of August 30th, communicates to the Financial Secretary valuable information, and encloses a petition from the citizens of New Georgia that a company of emigrants may be sent to their town; also a request from Mr. Underwood, who has established a soap manufactory, that future emigrants may be supplied with his article. Mr. Dennis states the necessity for an additional Receptacle and storehouse at Careysburg, and says he is admonished, by the want of sufficient room at present, that some preparations must be made at once for the next company expected there in December:—"I will be as economical as possible in the expediture. I intend to have this work

done myself, and be there myself a large portion of the time while it is going on. There is only one substantial building of the Society at the place, and that is the Receptacle; the others were temporarily put up and are now unfit for comfort, and the constant repairing and patching up of these are very expensive. The Receptacle now there can only contain about forty persons comfortably." Mr. Dennis declares his purpose to commence opening the road to Careysburg at the beginning of the dry season. Dr. Roberts and himself will ascend the Messurado river, and learn whether the road cannot be made from the headwaters of this stream, so that the passage from Monrovia to Careysburg may be made in nine hours. Mr. Dennis mentions that when he wrote, August 3d, five deaths were reported as having occurred among the last company sent to Careysburg. This company, numbering 101, (having suffered from measles and fever on their passage,) were in Careysburg June 19th.

Dr. H. J. Roberts writes, under date of August, 1858, of the disappointment at Robertsport at the non-arrival of emigrants at that place by the *Stevens*, but adds:

"I considered it a very judicious move under the circumstances, for it is indispensable for the substantial growth and advancement of the settlements, that the emigrants be put in immediate possession of their farm plots, and more especially as they are, without scarcely an excep-

tion, persons who have been reared exclusively on farms or plantations, and know no other calling. I however regret exceedingly the necessity of such cessation to the thriving and beautiful settlement of Robertsport, which will ultimately in my opinion prove one of the most healthy settlements in the Republic: the rural scenery of which, I think, is surpassed by none."

Dr. Roberts thinks it very essential that a good "substantial store or warehouse be erected as soon as possible at Robertsport, for the better security of the Society's property, as the present one is very insecure, being constructed of bamboo wattling and thatch, which can be easily entered by thieves, and has been on more than one occasion." This he states would add materially to the comfort of the emigrants. There are four rooms—the agent, teacher, physician, and steward, occupying one each—which could be assigned to emigrants were there a storehouse and school room, the erection of which is earnestly demanded.

Dr. Roberts understands that the settlement at Careysburg is improving finely, but needs a suitable and commodious Receptacle. A good road to this settlement would be of greatest advantage.

Ex-President Roberts, in a letter to the Financial Secretary, among other things says:

"I am clearly impressed with the importance of our advancing as rapidly as possible towards the interior of this country. Many reasons, which I have not time now to



enumerate, convinced me of the importance of renewed efforts in this direction. I hope before long to give you my views fully on this subject. And also in respect to a plan I have been thinking of to advance more rapidly the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the aborigines.

"I have read, with much pleasure, accounts of the wonderful and glorious revival of religion which seems to have visited nearly all parts of your country. I notice that in some villages nearly every adult inhabitant has professed religion—wonderful indeed! What a merciful outpouring of the Holy Spirit!—a whole country so signally blessed! What cause of national congratulation and thankfulness!

"You will have heard, of course, of the mutiny on board the French emigrant ship 'Regina Cæli,' in the neighborhood of Grand Cape Mount, in April last. Certain facts having come to the knowledge of the government, in relation to the manner some of the emigrants on board said ship had been procured, the Attor-

ney General filed information against her commander, Simons, alleging an infraction of our slave trade laws. The matter was investigated by the grand jury, at the last session of the Quarterly Court, and Capt. Simons indicted for slave trading. But as catching is before hanging, I presume Capt. Simons will avail himself of his absence, and say, Catch me if you can. Two of the mutineers were put on their trial for murder at the said Quarterly Court. They were acquitted, upon what grounds I know not.

"I think we shall not be troubled more with these emigrant ships, collecting *free* laborers, on this part of the African coast, at least. These people are quite contented at home, and depend upon it when you hear of large numbers emigrating all is not right."

We have a very interesting letter from President Benson, which with other communications we are compelled to postpone to our next number.

### The Revival of the African Slave Trade.

#### SOUTHERN OPINION ON THIS SUBJECT.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

In order to leave no further room for dissatisfaction or doubt, (some indications of which have reached us,) as to our course or views, we propose now to put on record the grounds of our uncompromising opposition to the revival of a traffic, which the undivided sentiment of the civilized world, (our own country, and especially the southern section, taking the lead,) has long since stamped and stigmatized with utter reprobation and abhorrence.

Were the revival of the slave trade practicable, (which we hold it not to be under our existing Constitu-

tion and legislation, and in the present state of public sentiment throughout the Union, and especially at the North, likely to be perpetual,) we set our faces against it for the following reasons:

1. The slave trade is inhuman and brutalizing, and we would not stain our national flag or our Southern escutcheon by re-opening it. The recent arrival of a captured slaver in our port, is full of evidence and speaks volumes to this point. Cupidity and avarice stow away and pack their human victims by hundreds, *spoon fashion*, in a single vessel, without regard to decency, mo-

rality, cleanliness, health or life; and numbers, in the midst of stench and filth, frequently, if not necessarily, perish from disease. The poor Africans are not as well cared for as are dogs, horses, or other brute freight; a certain per centage of mortality among them is counted on as matter of mercantile calculation; and, in case of storm, or danger of shipwreck, or shortness of provisions or water, they are mercilessly thrown overboard, and with less scruple than mere goods and chattels would, in like cases, be committed to the deep. It is vain to say that were the traffic licensed and regulated, these evils and atrocities would cease to characterize it; they are inherent in its very nature, and, for proof of this melancholy and revolting truth, we cite the historical and conclusive fact, that all "the horrors of the middle passage" occurred, in their worst form, when the slave trade was licensed by every civilized nation. The recent disclosures of oppressions and atrocities, practised in emigrant ships, illustrate the subject.

The fact is, that the slave traffic is, in itself, brutalizing and debasing. As a general rule the master and crew of a slaver, as is shown by those now in port, are fit to become cut-throats or pirates. We have no sickly sensibilities on the subject of slavery. We hold slavery as an existing institution in our land, to be defensible, economically, morally, and scripturally, and to be maintained with our life's blood; we believe, too, the condition of the enslaved African in this civilized and Christian country, to be infinitely better than that in his native land; but still we say, God forbid that the slave trade should ever again be prosecuted under the flag of the Union or the flag of the South.

2. The revival of the slave trade

would deteriorate, barbarize, and heathenize, or supersede, our now civilized and Christian slaves, by an unceasing and ever increasing infusion of native Africans, and introduce the insurrectionary element among our now orderly and contented slave domestics and peasantry.

3. The revival of the slave trade would brutalize ourselves. Were it cheaper to import than to cure or rear slaves, instead of multiplying and replenishing the earth, as our happy slaves now do, they would be annually decimated, as they were formerly in Jamaica and Brazil, and still are in Cuba, and the places of the dead supplied by new importations of the raw material and *Uncle Toms* and *Legrees* would be no longer fabulous personages in the South. For proof of this, see the obsolete colonial legislation against cruelty to slaves, too revolting and disgusting to be specifically mentioned, yet unrepealed on our statute book. As a corollary, too, would cease the patriarchal character of the slave institution, compensated for its admitted evils, by the widespread relation of humane and attached masters and subordinate and attached servants.

4. The revival of the slave trade would speedily abolitionize the border Southern States, by rendering slaves of no value, and the institution an incubus among them.

5. The revival of the slave trade would ruinously impair the value of slaves, and destroy the culture of short staple cotton in the Atlantic Cotton States, and build up at their expense the prosperity of the South-western States. The new and fertile lands of that region, cultivated by imported Africans, bought for a song, would render short cotton so cheap as to be of impossible production on the Atlantic border.

6. The revival of the slave trade would fill Northern pockets at the expense of Southern interests. Let the slave trade be re-opened, and Northern cupidity and Northern capital would at once seize on it for Northern enrichment, and certainly not for Southern good. New York and Boston, in spite of Northern fanaticism and hypocritical free-soilism, are the great centres, from whence now issue covertly flotillas of slavers, in defiance of the laws of the Union and the cruisers of England and France; and, were the trade legalized, fleets of the like character would openly *blacken* the ocean.

7. The very agitation of the question is calculated to distract and divide the South, the harmony and unity of which is especially necessary in these disjointed and distempered times, when a large portion of the Northern people, faithless alike to the country, the Constitution, and their oaths, are waging internecine war against the rights, interests and domestic peace of the conservative and the Constitution loving South. Its tendency, too, is to alienate friends and strengthen enemies, and to precipitate the downfall of the Republic, on the perpetuation of which, in its whole constitutional integrity, rest at once our own happiness, greatness, and glory, and the hopes of our race.

8. Lastly, we are happy to say that our views are in concurrence with those of most of the leading men and minds of the State and the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPOSITORY,  
FROM A GENTLEMAN IN GEORGIA.

*Mr. Editor*:—The attempt to revive the slave trade in our country, fills the nation with horror! No one, with a philosophical, a reflect-

ing caste of mind, for a moment can, with concession, entertain the idea. Its advocates, mainly residing in South Carolina and Louisiana, do not at all look into the *future*, nor take a view of the *consequences* to Africa and the South. In the one country, by fomenting wars, it is putting back civilization, palsying the influence and power of the missionary, and withstanding the cause of Christianity; it, in fact, properly seen in its deformity, is "fighting against God:" in the other, in our own country, it is repleting her with a population that cannot combine and form any portion of our corporation; and without the foresight that this kind of property would not *always* be profitable. England and France, our main customers for the staple cotton, are scheming to supply their manufacturers from Africa, and Asia, from Algiers, Guinea, China, and India, and from South America, the Brazils. How long, at this rate, can our cotton fields in the future be profitable to cultivate, and how soon would we have a redundant population of *useless* slaves?

Another view, as important as any, is that we are fast settling up, by wholesale European and other migrations, the cultivable parts of the Great West, and our teeming native population, also, will soon find no avenue for emigration; will *jostle each other*; and in that event, what disposition would be made of the negroes that will necessarily be *in the way*—supposing (what, however, I regard as an impossibility,) the African slave trade were to pour fresh slaves into our country, and the Colonization Society become crippled, or abolished, as is the wish, it appears, of the Editor of the Charleston Courier, and others—to whom this argument is directed? At such a time a crowded and dense population would impoverish each

other: make money scarce; the difficulty of deportation to Liberia would be very great, and then, what is to be done with the redundant slaves, thus indispensably idle, and with the increase of the free negroes? Is the African slave trade in such a view desirable? By any calculation of moral philosophy, of abolitionism, even, and of political economy, can we perceive that it is needful, and if not in the short in the long run, not to prove a curse to the American people and a pest to the American Union? The conclusion to be intelligently derived from this investigation of the future result of the prevailing condition of things without the existence of any Liberia

or colonization, and with the slaves already in the South, would not be favorable to the idea of benefit to us or to the blacks; and it totally represses and suppresses the least imagination that the revival of the slave trade can ever be beneficial to the South!! I wish the thoughtless advocates of that trade to reflect on these things; and hope that some abler pen than mine, *in extenso*, will examine the whole subject, and satisfy every man in the United States that the law of Congress of 1808, against this trade, must be kept forever inviolate.

J. J. FLOURNOY.

Athens, Geo., Sept. 8, 1858.

[From the Christian Intelligencer.]

#### Africo-American Nationality.

THERE is one grand omission in this article: the writer seems to forget the existence of the Republic of Liberia, and its admirable constitution of government. We concur in the importance of developing the benefits of Colonization in Yoruba and along the banks of the Niger, and we expect the nationality of the Liberians will finally extend itself over this part of Africa.

IN a former article the feasibility, as well as the beneficial results of national development for colored Americans, was adverted to. The truth is self-evident, that the work of forming a government, and of administering the laws, with all the multifarious requisitions which would be made upon the capacities and energies of the colored people, would, of necessity, stimulate all their powers, and elevate all their aims and their hopes. We

will now proceed to show that there is a sphere for the development of an independent existence for such a nation, and that it coincides with the order of Divine Providence, and will meet with the Divine blessing.

Some of the requisites for national development are, variety of climate, fertility of soil, navigable waters, productions of value, which are of universal demand, to which may be added, in most cases, a sea coast, or easy access to the sea. If any place can be found possessing these characteristics, that region is well adapted to form a prosperous nation. Now, we have suggested to the oppressed, and also to the enterprising of the colored race, that, in a nationality of their own, there would be, to the one, a refuge from oppression, and to the other, a field for the exertion of all their energies, and an outlet for all their activities. Can any reasonable mind doubt the truth of these suggestions?

It has pleased Divine Providence to crown with success the efforts of

our missionaries in Africa within a few years past. Perhaps the most instructive and edifying of the various works on Africa are the narratives of the Rev. Dr. Livingstone in Southern, and Rev. T. J. Bowen in Central Africa. From Mr. Bowen's extremely interesting volume we derive information of a region which, in all respects, answers the requisites above mentioned for the success of a new nationality. The extremely attractive portion of country bordering on the river Niger, and forming the eastern part of Yoruba, presents all the varied features which are needed for the development of Christian civilization in Africa.

In a letter just received from him, the following passage occurs: "As to the country itself, it cannot be surpassed. It is dry, healthy pleasant, well watered, productive in corn, cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, palm oil, etc., and is so situated as to be forever the highway and the key to all the wealth and influence of Sudan. Want is out of the question. You may set a hundred thousand Americans down there in a day, and the vast towns and markets of Yoruba will supply them all with food for a year. A single one of the large cities could feed ten thousand of the new-comers. The trade of the Niger and its tributaries is certain to be worth millions per annum."

The climate of Central Africa is varied, and of course the productions are likewise varied by the differences of climate. At some distance in the interior the highlands and mountains affect the temperature so sensibly, that cold winds and ice are observed in their season. Nearer to the coast the productions which have given such an impetus to slavery in our own country can be raised in luxuriant profusion: cotton, sugar-cane, rice, etc., with other valuable articles of commerce. The

palm oil is becoming yearly more profitable, and its production more extended. In the words of Mr. Bowen, "The little palm nut is one of the greatest foes to the slave trade." The energies hitherto devoted to the slave trade are now becoming devoted to the production of palm oil, thus cutting off the inhuman and piratical traffic at its source. But the culture of cotton in Central Africa would inevitably extinguish the unlawful trade in the bodies and souls of men. The soil and climate of Central Africa are better adapted to the raising of cotton than those of the South. All that is needed is a sufficient number of able cultivators, aided by the appliances of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the African slave trade will cease. This subject will be the basis of a separate article, as its intrinsic importance demands.

The soil of Central Africa is fertile, and readily yields ample returns to the cultivator. All the various fruits, trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, grasses, etc., common to the tropics, naturally flourish there, besides many of the temperate regions, which have been recently introduced. Indian corn grows most luxuriantly.

Yoruba is accessible, by way of the sea, near the mouth of the Formosa, also up the river Ogun to the environs of Abbeokuta, a large city of 65,000 inhabitants, and by way of the Niger, by the means of steamers ascending that remarkable stream.

Thus it presents all the features which have been mentioned as requisites to a successful nationality, viz: fertility of soil, variety of climate, navigable waters, access to the sea, and productions of value and demand. What more could any people want as inducements for settling such a region and establishing a nation there. Some one will

say that nothing is wanting but a title to the land—how can that be obtained? This is, indeed, of primary importance. If you will take the map of Yoruba, which can be found in the *American Missionary* [published at 48 Beekman Street, New York,] for August, or *Spirit of Missions* for June, or *Colonization Journal* for July, you will find that a line of towns is marked from the coast far up into the interior. To the east of these, near the Niger, there is an open district extending from the coast up towards Rabba, on the Niger. This is the district recommended in which to plant the

germs of a new Africo-American nation which shall be to Africa what Plymouth Rock has been to the United States—the commencement of a glorious Christian Republic. That region is very sparsely inhabited, owing to the causes mentioned in Bowen's "*Central Africa*," and is open to purchase from the chiefs who have nominal possession. Thus in responsible hands, a *valid title* may be immediately obtained, and, with our present facilities for settlement, a flourishing nationality might spring into vigorous existence in the space of a few years.

T. B.

#### Auxiliary Societies.

WE copy the following statement from the *Xenia News, Ohio*. In this part of Ohio, the Society has many ardent and steadfast friends. We have omitted one of the resolutions. Dr. McMullin has proved himself a warm and able supporter of the cause for many years.

##### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CEDARVILLE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*Cedarville, Aug. 11, 1858.*

Society met, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bodkins, of the M. E. Church. Rev. Dr. Hall, of Oxford, delivered an address of about two hours in length; after which a collection was taken up, amounting to about thirty dollars.

Rev. Dr. McMullin moved that the thanks of the audience be tendered to the Rev. Dr. Hall, for his able and appropriate address, and that we request a copy for publication.

Rev. Dr. McMullin then submitted a series of resolutions, which were approved by the Society, and of which we publish the following:

*Resolved, 1.* That the proper treatment and disposal of the colored race now in our State, and constantly increasing by emigration from the Slave States, is a subject calling for and deserving the early consideration of both the churches in the country and of the General Assembly of Ohio, each acting in their own appropriate sphere.

2d. That as citizens of Ohio, or of the United States, it is our duty to call on our State Legislature, and on the General Government, to give this subject the attention which its merits require.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. That the scheme of African Colonization being no longer an *experiment*, but a *fixed fact*, whose success has far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its early projectors, we, the friends of the cause, do again re-affirm our belief and abiding conviction in the *wisdom*, the *benevolence*, and the *justice* of this scheme of colonization; and that nothing more is needed, under the approving Providence of God, hitherto enjoyed, than the active and united co-operation of the State

and of the General Government, together with the zealous missionary operations of the churches, in order to hasten and usher in the day when a slave shall not tread American soil, nor an idolater bow the knee in the land of Ham.

Memorials were then read, one to be sent to our State Legislature, the other to Congress, requesting them to recognize and assist colonization measures.

*Seven o'clock P. M.*—Meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hall. Rev. E. G. Nicholson then read the verse—"Princes shall come out of Egypt, Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God," and made a very beautiful and appropriate comment on it, after which he delivered a very excellent address. Society adjourned.

DR. STEWART, *Pres.*  
Wm. G. White, *Sec. pro tem.*

MAINE STATE COLONIZATION  
SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of this Society was held at the High Street Church in Portland on Wednesday the 11th instant. John A. Balkman in the chair.

After reading the Report of the Treasurer and of the Executive Committee, by Rev. Dr. Chickering, the Corresponding Secretary, Thomas M. Chester, Esq., a colored lawyer of Liberia, made an able and interesting address, giving an account of the growth, situation and prospects of that Republic, the character of the inhabitants and the encouragements to emigration, and made satisfactory replies to inquiries proposed to him by persons present. [Mr. Chester is direct from Liberia, and his cheering testimony was on that account the more effective. We were only sorry that so few availed themselves of the opportunity. Mr. Chester is about starting a monthly

newspaper in Monrovia. Dr. Chickering read its prospectus. It is to be called the "Lone Star,"—we think that is the name—and will doubtless prove to us in this country a valuable source of information from Liberia. We hope Mr. C. will find many subscribers in Portland.] Afterwards voted, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Thomas M. Chester, for his interesting and seasonable address before the Society this evening.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers; and the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries having declined a re-election, the following officers were chosen.

*President*, Hon. Phineas Barnes.

*Vice Presidents*, Hon. George F. Patten, Joseph McKeen, Rev. Caleb Hobart, Hon. George Downs, Andrew Masters, Leonard Woods, D. D., Hon. Joseph Titcomb, Rev. Alexander Burgess, Amos H. Boyd, Rev. John Maltby, Moses Gould, M. D., Hon. Josiah Pierce, Thos. Harward, William T. Dwight, D. D., Edward Fenno, Hon. William A. Haines, Rev. John A. Douglass, William Chase, Henry C. Buswell, William H. Shailer, D. D., J. G. Huston, John Kelley, Harrison J. Libby, Woodbury S. Dana, Rev. E. Robinson, Rev. Phineas Higgins, Thomas M. Reed.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

*Recording Secretary*, Israel T. Dana, M. D.

*Treasurer*, Freeman Clark.

And the foregoing officers constitute the Board of Managers.

*Ex. Committee*, Phineas Barnes, Joseph McKeen, Samuel Tyler, William Chase, Rev. James Pratt, Freeman Clark.

Adjourned.

PHILLIP EASTMAN,

*Rec. Sec.*

### Report of Committee on African Colonization.

#### TO THE PEORIA CONFERENCE :

*Dear Fathers and Brethren* :—The Committee on African Colonization beg leave to report—

Whereas the experiment of Colonization upon the Western Coast of Africa has fully demonstrated the capacity of the African race for self-government, and the progress of the colony and nation, in all the elements of civilization and Christianity, has equalled that of any other colony in modern history: therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we rejoice to see in Liberia, a ground for hope to the land of Africa, that so many of them as may return to the land of their fathers will succeed in securing to themselves and posterity, the blessings of equality, worldly competency, and Christianity.

2d. *Resolved*, That we commend the Colonization Society and cause to the sympathy, prayers and liberality of our people.

3d. *Resolved*, That our Government owes it to herself, to the cause of human freedom and humanity, to

recognize the independence and nationality of Liberia.

4th. *Resolved*, That in the establishment of the nationality of Liberia, we recognize the dayspring of hope for Africa.

5th. *Resolved*, That we rejoice to learn that our United States Navy is awaking to a sense of the obligations it owes our country and the cause of humanity, and that we recognize in the late capture of a slaver on the coast of Cuba, by the United States ship *Dolphin*, Lieut. J. N. Maffit commanding, the earnest of future action in support of that law which rightly declares the slave trade to be piracy.

6th. *Resolved*, That we sympathize with Brother Seys, in the duties to which he is called to accompany the recaptured Africans, and thus visit Africa the seventh time; and we will attend him with our prayers for the accomplishment of that object, and his safe return to his beloved family.

N. C. LEWIS,  
W. H. HUNTER,  
O. S. MUNSSELL.

[From the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.]

#### Ashmun Institute.

THE Trustees of the Ashmun Institute would again respectfully invite attention to that enterprise. It has been, by Divine favor, conducted successfully to the close of another session. At the public examination, the pupils acquitted themselves in a highly satisfactory manner, giving pleasing evidence of their capacity and industry—an earnest of future usefulness. By leave of Providence, at the close of the next annual session, three or four of the students will sail as missionaries to Liberia. It is gratifying also to be able to state, that such is the in-

fluence which these young men are exerting among their own people in this region, that several respectable families are preparing to go with them as permanent emigrants to Liberia.

Several churches and many individuals in Western Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, very kindly made contributions to the funds of the Institute, during the month of July, last year. For that aid they are very grateful; and they would now ask a like favor next month.

Contributions made to the Ashmun Institute, not only promote the best



interests of the colored people in this country, but also directly sustain the cause of the Gospel, and of Christian education in Africa. Contributions may be left with Mr. J. D. Williams, 114 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, or sent to  
 J. P. CARTER,  
*President Ashmun Institute.*  
 Oxford, Pa., June 8th, 1858.

[From the Christian Herald.]

### Liberians not "Short-Sighted."

THE REV. GEO. THOMPSON, a missionary from Africa, says:—I see in a letter written by Bro. Jack, from West Africa, an opinion to which I beg kindly to except. Toward the close, in speaking of Liberia's policy in not permitting *whites* to be citizens, he calls it a "*short-sighted* policy, which keeps men of enterprise and means, friendly to Liberia, from coming in and assisting them in the development of their resources."

I know many are of the same opinion, but permit me to suggest that I consider this very clause in the Liberian Constitution a *very wise* thought—a *long-sighted* policy. \* \* Suppose *whites could* be citizens there—how long would Liberia be

under the control of the blacks? Let it once be *seen* certainly that there is the finest sugar, cotton, and coffee country *in the world*, and how *easy* and natural it would be for Southern capitalists to go and buy, and buy, till in a short time they would have the *entire control* of Government, and establish slavery to their hearts' content? I am persuaded it would not be long before it would be theirs; and I am *glad*, therefore, even though I cannot be a citizen there, that they have been *long-sighted* enough to insert such a clause in their Constitution. It is *wise*. It is not *caste*, but done in *pure self-defence*.

### Intelligence.

THE late Abraham Miller, of Philadelphia, left charitable bequests amounting to \$26,500. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb receives \$6,000; the Blind Institution, \$1,000; the Academy of Fine Arts, \$500; the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, \$1,000; and sixteen other institutions have legacies ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 each.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN WEST AFRICA.—The *Cavalla Messenger*, published in Africa, in noticing the formation of a Young Men's Christian Association on the western coast of that benighted continent, says: "This is the name of a new society formed at Cape Palmas, but which we hope to extend far and wide over this land. The object of it is to unite young men, (by whatever name they may be called,) who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth, in the great work of

saving souls. To devote all the time they can spare from business and other engagements in searching out all who are perishing for the bread of life, and sharing with such of the abundance wherewith God has blessed them."

LIBERIAN MARINE.—The brig George C. Ackerly will sail from New York on next Saturday, August 1st, for the West Coast of Africa, thus furnishing a direct opportunity of sending to the Liberian Republic and to the African squadron. The G. C. Ackerly is a fine brig of some three hundred tons, and is the pioneer vessel of the "Liberian line" to run between New York and Monrovia. She is the property of E. J. Roye, (colored,) merchant, of the latter named place, and is intended as a trader along the western seaboard of Africa, as far as the Bight of Benin—thus fairly entering into competi-

tion with foreign ships and traffickers. This is an encouraging indication of the growth of African commerce and of the enterprise of the Liberians. There are some thirty small vessels engaged in the coast trade of Liberia, built and owned in that country. Besides these, the firm of McGill Brothers, colored men, own two schooners of some hundred tons burthen each. One of these, the President Benson, has recently sailed from Baltimore, homeward bound, with a valuable cargo.—*Phil. Ledger.*

**FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.**—The revival in Fredericksburgh, Va., is spoken of by a writer in the N. C. Presbyterian as a very extensive and wonderful work of grace. All the churches have shared in the blessing, and the effects of the work are felt among all classes of the population. The members of the Episcopal Church have joined with their fellow Christians of other denominations in every effort for the glory of God and the conversion of sinners; and in the union meetings for prayer their constant attendance and lively interest bear testimony to the reality of the work in their own congregations. A prominent minister of that church, and belonging to the diocese of North Carolina, visited Fredericksburgh in June for the purpose of seeing his kindred, but so general and deep was the religious interest that he became engaged in the work, and for several weeks preached three times a day to crowded audiences of his denomination. He has lately returned and reports that the work is proceeding with marked power and results.—*Christian Observer.*

**THE BLOCKADE OF AFRICA.**—France and Great Britain have well appointed and highly efficient naval fleets in the African waters. That of the former consists of one steam frigate, one sailing frigate, 52 guns, four steamers of six 32-pounders each and 220 horse-power, four steamers of 80 horse-power, one steam and one sailing transport. Hereafter this station is to be commanded by an Admiral or a Commodore. On the Senegal river, it has seven small, well armed steamers, chiefly engaged in trade, and 1,200 white troops, with a large number of natives. Great Britain has stationed in the same seas, 29 vessels, mostly steamers, carrying 217 guns and 3,353 men. The United States squadron consists of four sailing vessels, with 76 guns, viz: the Cumberland, 24; Vincennes, 20, Dale, 16; Marion, 16.—*Col. Herald.*

**THE SINGING OF BIRDS.**—A correspond-

ent writes to us from a country village in a Western State, to say that no morning prayer meeting held in any of the large cities can equal, in one respect, the sunrise meetings held in that place; for it is a favorite haunt of multitudes of singing birds, whose voices without, chord sweetly with the songs of the worshippers within! Such an accompaniment is better than Beethoven's Organ! When Nature praises God, shall not also the heart of man?

**A CITY GREATLY BLESSED.**—The revival in Natchez, Mississippi, has resulted in the addition to the various evangelical churches of that city, of over six hundred persons. This is almost one-tenth of the whole population, a larger proportion than in any city of its size, of which we have knowledge.

**A WHOLE TOWN REFORMED.**—The newspapers describe a remarkable work of grace in Troy, Missouri, a place long noted for its abounding wickedness.—Drunkenness, gambling, fighting, and Sabbath breaking, held almost undisputed sway. A protracted meeting was commenced in a feeble Presbyterian Church on the first Sabbath in May, and resulted in the hopeful conversion of nearly seventy persons, including some of the most hardened characters in the place, and sometimes whole families, parents, children and slaves together, kneeling at the same altar, and converted to God at the same time.

**LECTURES BY THOMAS M. CHESTER, ESQ.**—The young colored man, Mr. Chester, a native of our town, recently returned from Liberia, has been on a tour through the New England States, delivering lectures on Liberian Colonization. We find in a paper published at Portland, Maine, the following complimentary notice of an address recently delivered by Mr. Chester, in that city, before a large and intellectual audience:

"T. M. Chester, Esq., of Liberia, was introduced, and delivered a finished and eloquent speech. He gave a full account of the past and present state of Liberia, in a physical, moral, social, and educational point of view; alluded to its climate, of equal comparative temperature; richness of soil, and variety of productions, and answered several questions relative to the general subject. Mr. C. is a colored young lawyer, and he was listened to with much interest. He proposes to commence the publication of a monthly paper at Monrovia, to be called 'The Lone Star of Libe-

ria,' which is to be devoted to the interests of the rising young Republic of the western coast of Africa."—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Daily Telegraph*.

PORTUGAL has, at length, abolished slavery in all her dependencies, and as a State will now co-operate with England in helping on the work of Dr. Livingstone in Africa. It may be recollected that the settlements on the Zambesi river, visited by this traveler, belong to Portugal. "Let us be thankful," says our ever-hopeful correspondent, "for every step in advance towards the final overthrow of slavery. Russia goes on in her work of demolishing serfdom, and Holland is emancipating its slaves. France, as you see by the papers, has been stirred up by the planters of Guadeloupe and Martinique to revive the slave trade, under the name of immigration. This wicked work is watched with painful interest in this country; and Lord Brougham and Bishop Wilberforce are loud and earnest in their remonstrances against it. I wish the people of America would petition Congress, not only to forbid the use of their national flag to men-stealers, but to search every vessel which uses it, that may be suspected of slave-dealing. If honestly pursued, this would go far towards putting down the slave traffic in Cuba."—*Friends' Review*.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Secretary of the American Colonization Society, spent the last Sabbath in this village, and in the afternoon addressed a very full and deeply interested audience upon Africa—its condition, and the means of bringing its people to the enjoyment of a Christian civilization. His statements were made with great clearness and ability, and embraced a very large amount and variety of information. He expects, we believe, to spend a little time in the eastern part of Vermont. Do not fail to hear him, if you have opportunity.—*Vt. Chronicle*, Aug. 31.

ONE MORE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LIBERIAN NATIONALITY.—By a private letter lately received by a gentleman of this city from Gerard Ralston, Esq., London, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Liberia, we learn that Portugal is ready to acknowledge the Republic, and to make a treaty of amity and commerce with her. Mr. Ralston was at once about to enter upon the formation of a treaty with Count Levradio, the Portuguese Ambassador. This will make the ninth nation which has acknowledged Liberia. How long will the preju-

dice and absurd dignity of the United States cause her to withhold such encouragement on her part from the infant Republic?

We also learn that the Lark, Government schooner, from Monrovia, had arrived at Plymouth, to be repaired on her Majesty's dockyard, free of cost to the Liberians. Our Government might profit by this example of liberality on the part of the English nation to a colony founded by Americans.—*Phil. North American*.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from the U. S. Frigate Powhattan at St. Helena, February 1st, gives an account of his visit to a slaver, which had recently been captured and brought into that port. It proved to be an American vessel, built about four years ago in New London, Conn. Six hundred and fifty human beings had been crowded into the hold, which was only four and a half feet high. The revolting details brought to light by the capture of this vessel, are only a repetition of the horrors of the middle passage, which have heretofore been so vividly portrayed, and which have served to characterize the African Slave Trade as the most inhuman, not to say infernal, of all kinds of traffic, which the cupidity of man has devised. It seems that previous to the capture a fearful mortality had broken out, which carried off many of the poor Africans, and perhaps if the voyage had not been broken up the entire cargo would have died before reaching America.—*Vt. Chronicle*.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The *Richmond Enquirer* very earnestly condemns that part of the Message of the Governor of South Carolina which recommends the revival of the slave trade. The Enquirer may be fairly regarded as expressing the views of the Virginia Democracy. It says:

"Our own laws condemn the traffic: and there is no chance of their repeal. The laws of the civilized world denounce the severest penalties of piracy against it; and they, in any event, are beyond the range of our control. Is there anything in the tone of public opinion in this or any other country which warrants the idea that we may procure the re-establishment of the slave trade as a legitimate branch of commerce? Is the thing possible? Certainly this inquiry touches the most essential point of the controversy, and yet Governor Adams entirely ignores it.

"It being apparent from the mere statement of the proposition that the revival of the slave trade is a moral impossibility,

there is no need of any further discussion of the subject. *The States of the South are not yet prepared to defy the public opinion, and to provoke the foremost powers, of Christendom;* and as the attempt to re-open the traffic in African negroes would inevitably draw this penalty upon us, we may rest upon the conclusion that the policy is impracticable, and will never be subjected to the test of experiment.

"We have a word in illustration of the impropriety and folly of even discussing the revival of the slave trade, as an object of Southern ambition and enterprise. Can any man fail to observe how much of stimulus and strength the mere agitation of the scheme imparts to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North!—how much of odium and resentment it provokes against the 'progressive spirit' of 'slavery propagandism'?—to what extent it impairs the moral security of the South, and so injuriously affects the stability of its institutions? It is idle to deny that slavery is condemned by the public opinion of the world. The States of the South are cut off from the sympathies of the most despotic, as well as the most popular Governments of Europe. Whether from honest conviction or the suggestions of hypocrisy, they all join in clamor against us. Even Spain, in whose dominions slavery exists, affects a sort of moral antagonism to the South. Is it the policy of the South still further to embarrass its position; still more scornfully to defy the opinion of the world—to inflame the zeal and multiply the number of its enemies? And all, too, in the pursuit of an impracticable enterprise and an equivocal advantage? If not, then let us stop this talk about reviving the African Slave Trade."—*Nat. Int.*

**THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.**—The work of emancipation never showed to better advantage in these Islands than at the present time. Peace and contentment reign. A fine sugar harvest is nearly ready for the grinding-mill. And such confidence have the magistrates in affairs that they propose to raise and send to India for the aid of England, 10,000 troops, who would be admirably fitted to that climate. The cost of emancipation in the Islands was \$100,000,000. Where has England ever made a better investment? Let us have, if possible, something as good or better.—*N. C. Advocate.*

A splendid sugar plantation, containing 1,643 acres of land and 95 negroes, near Bayou Goula, La., belonging to the estate of Samuel S. Harrison, was sold at public

auction a few days since, and brought the handsome sum of \$240,500. The purchaser was Cyprien Ricard, a free man of color, who owned the adjoining plantation, which is worth as much more.

**A COLORED MAN'S FAITH.**—A colored man in a Southern city thus graphically sketches an interview with an humble Christian: "Here is Uncle Jack C—, an old, white-headed black man. 'Uncle Jack, how are you?' 'I is very painful in my knee, but thank my Heavenly Master, I'm cause to be thankful. My good Master jus' gib me 'nuf to make me humble.' 'And do you enjoy religion as much now, Uncle Jack, as when you could go to church and class meeting?' 'Yes, I 'joys him more. Den I trust to de people, to de meeting, to de sarment, an' when I hear de hym sing, and de pray, I feels glad. But all dis aint like de good Lord in de heart. God's love here'—striking his breast—'makes all de hard heart go 'way, and make Jack sit down and wonder what de good Master gwine to do wid dis old nigger.' 'Then you love God, if he does afflict you?' 'O, yes, God—him do all dis for my good. God wise. Jack don't know. At night hear a noise. Me no know what him is; but when me get light and me hear noise, den me see, me know, me got sense den. Here in dis painful life all dark, me no know; but dare, *wid God*, all is light—see all, know all; glory Hallelujah!'"

**AN AFRICAN RIVER.**—We had changed the amene and graceful sandstone scenery, on the seaboard, for a view novel and most characteristic. The hippopotamus now raised his head from the waters, snorted, gazed upon us, and sank into his native depths. Alligators, terrified by the splash of oars, waddled down with their horrid claws dinting the slimy bank, and lay like yellow logs, measuring us with small, malignant, green eyes, deep set under warty brows. Monkeys rustled the tall trees. Below, junglemen and women—

"So withered, and so wild in their attire,

That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,

And yet are on 't,"—

planted their shoulder-cloths, their rude crates, and coarse wiers, upon the mud inlets where fish abounded. The sky was sparkling blue, the water bluer, and over both spread the thinnest haze, tempering raw tones of color to absolute beauty. On both sides of the shrinking stream a dense curtain of many-tinted vegetation,

"Yellow and black, and pale and hectic red,"

shadowed swirling pools, where the current swept upon the growth of intertwisted fibres. The Nakhlel Shatan, or Devil's Gate, eccentric in foliage and frondage, projected gracefully curved arms, sometimes thirty and forty feet long, over the wave. This dwarf giant of palms has no trunk, but the mid rib of each branch is as thick as a man's thigh. Upon the watery margin large lillies of snowy brightness, some sealed by day, others wide expanded, gleamed beautifully against the dark verdure and the russet-brown of the bank-stream. In scattered spots were interwoven traces of human presence; tall æreces and cocos waving over a now impenetrable jungle; plantains, sugar-cane, and bitter oranges, choked with wild growth, still lingered about the homestead, blackened by the murderer's fire. And all around reigned the eternal African silence, deep and saddening, broken only by the curlew's scream, or by the breeze rustling the tree tops, whispering among the matted foliage, and swooning upon the tepid bosom of the wave.—*Captain Burton in Blackwood's Magazine.*

**MASSACRE AT A MISSION STATION.**—A deplorable and bloody war has at last broken out between the Free State and the Basutu nation. The alleged cause of the war is the interminable boundary question. Moshesh, the chief of the Basutus, has several times appealed to the Governor of this colony to mediate or arbitrate, but without effect. The war commenced by the Boers, by order of President Boshof, attacking and sacking the French missionary station of Beersheba, within the Free State boundaries, and massacring the unoffending inhabitants. A great quantity of cattle and other property was captured. Various collisions and reprisals have taken place, generally resulting in favor of the Boers, and in considerable loss of life to the Basutus, but the main forces on either side have not yet come into contact. The Boers are concentrating with the intention of attacking Moshesh near his stronghold of Thaba Bosstou. The Basutus are numerically strong, but they are a peaceful and unwarlike people, very different from the frontier Kaffir, and both intelligent and industrious, and far from barbarous. If something be not shortly done for them, they will be destroyed. All this comes of the shameful want of faith on the part of the British Government towards the native tribes which it undertook to protect, and afterwards abandoned. A large order for gunpowder, lead, and muskets, has been

received in the colony for the Free State, but the unfortunate Basutus are not allowed to have an ounce. All this is called non-interference.—*African Cape Argus.*

**THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—The Rev. D. Washburn, of Pottsville, Pa., in a recent sermon, thus eloquently and truly pleads the cause of this noble Society:

“When the Dutch man-of-war landed on the shores of Virginia twenty Africans, in 1620, is it probable that the trader who thus initiated slavery in our infant colonies, even dreamed that that little handful would be multiplied to three millions of bondmen in two centuries? Or when Bushrod, of Washington, Randolph, of Roanoke, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, with other Christian statesmen, viewing the phenomenon of so many slaves in a free Republic, had organized the American Colonization Society, is it probable that in 1820 the most sanguine even hoped to see in about a quarter of one century a fair Republic fully established through its instrumentality in wretched Africa—the slave trade, in that entire region, virtually ended—and the light of Christianity, from permanent stand-points on those shores, shooting its genial rays into the thick darkness that broods over mountain, river and plain of all the continent beyond? Yet such are the recent facts of history, which at once explain the origin, and point you directly to the great object of the Colonization Society. Threefold, at least, are these objects—1st, to plant and render self-sustaining an independent Liberian Republic, such as, in due time, shall attract more and more the kindred African population of America, whether already free or hereafter to be emancipated; 2d, to overawe and finally terminate the slave trade, in its primary, and alas! too abundant sources in Africa herself. And last, but not least, to rear and develop, in full proportions, by the favor of Heaven, a pure and Apostolic Christianity in Liberia, which, full of love towards God and man, shall diffuse itself with regenerating power into the very heart of continental Africa.

“Such being, in brief, the objects, I need hardly urge the claims of the Colonization Society upon the minds and hearts of this Christian congregation. Intelligent patriotism and discriminating piety at once acknowledge them. Already have nine States of our Federal Union responded to those claims by special appropriations. In this, Connecticut and Virginia cordially unite. Maryland has given her two hun-

dred and sixty thousand, and established the settlement in Liberia which is called the Maryland Colony. Kentucky, too, has her settlement in Liberia, and Missouri has voted to Colonization \$3,000 annually for ten years. Georgia and New York are considering proposals of similar character. From Norfolk and Savannah a vessel, as we have seen, has just been freighted with colonists for Liberia. New Jersey aids with men and means, and citizens of Maine are building a vessel for this service. The Indiana Legislature has testified its interest in Colonization, and the individual names of Howland of New York, Helfenstein, of our anthracite coal regions, and Stevens of Maryland, are most recently distinguished by munificence in the same behalf. The philosophic mind of Marsh speaks for Vermont, and extreme Southern States cordially endorse her catholic sentiments—so pervadingly national is the Colonization movement, so independent of all local or sectional feeling.”

**ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.**—The last arrival from Jamaica brought a draft of the provisional law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, liberating 50,000 negro slaves in Surinam. The Kingston Journal heartily approves of its provisions, regarding them as designed to avoid the social, commercial and political difficulties in which the British West Indian colonies became involved by the general emancipation some years ago. The Journal says:

“The law by which this gratifying result is accomplished, fixes the indemnity to the slave owners in proportion to the ages of the slaves. For those between the age of 25 and 35, the maximum price is fixed at 700 florins; for those of 55 years, the minimum is 50 florins; for children between 5 and 10 years, the sum to be paid is 100 florins; and all children below five years to be free unconditionally.

“Upon being liberated, the slaves are not to be left unconditionally to their own control, and the control of those who are ready to take advantage of their ignorance to impose upon them, as in this and the other British Colonies; at the same time the former slaveholders are protected against the evils arising from the want of labor, as the emancipated will not immediately become the unrestricted owners of their own time and labor; that is, they will be compelled to labor to educate their children and make provision for the time of sickness and affliction. The law defines plantation and household slaves, and subjects both to separate and special superin-

tendence. ‘The duties they are to perform, are to be made known by general orders; but all slaves who shall repay to the Government the amount paid for their freedom, are to be exempt from these orders and released from the superintendence necessary to enforce them.’ There are special rules provided, by which it shall be determined under what circumstances persons shall be considered guilty of dereliction of duty; and the punishment laid down to be, under certain authority, correction, and if necessary, punishment on the plantations. These are wise provisions, which cannot fail to prevent those bickerings between the employers and employed which long existed in this country.

“Another and by far one of the most wholesome provisions in the law, is that providing that all who obtain their freedom ‘are to contribute on fixed terms, towards a fund for repaying to the government the cost of their freedom;’ and all will be compelled by law to pay their share to another fund for the following objects—

“Their religious teaching—

“The education of their children—

“The nursing of the sick, and

“The relief of the poor and aged

With us in the West Indies, the absence of such regulations at the general emancipation, involved us in difficulties, against which, at the present time, we have to be fighting a hard battle.”

The Cornwall Chronicle is of the opinion that the abolitionists of Holland will make a strong effort to secure the abrogation of the clause by which emancipated slaves are held responsible for the amount of indemnity paid the owners of slaves, viewing it as “retarding the extinction of slavery for years, saving only in so much as the slaves are free under the regulation of country settlements and guilds.” Children under five years, however, being at once free, are exempt from the effects of this clause. Some apprehension is expressed, lest the sanitary condition of the negroes shall be neglected, and the fearful decimation which has been in progress in many districts since the emancipation, shall be further extended. It has recently been shown that in the island of St. Ann the population has been reduced from 30,000 to 25,000, from the absence of proper surgical and medical treatment. Notwithstanding, the West India emancipation papers believe that the Dutch islands will prosper more than any others in which emancipation has been tried.—*Jour. of Com.*

**AFRICA.**—The “*Commission; a Southern Baptist Missionary Magazine*,” uses the fol-

lowing language respecting the mission work in Central Africa:—"A more direct call of God's providence on his people was never heard, than that which now sounds in the ears of Southern Baptists, from our mission in Central Africa. The numerous, and some of them large cities, which are found in the Kingdom of Yoruba, and which stretch across that part of the continent, almost from the eastern coast to the western, are, we have reason to believe, accessible to the messengers of salvation. Uncounted millions are passing on in their guilt to the pit of despair. We have the means of recovery in our hands. The glorious gospel of the blessed God has been given to us, and woe be unto us if we withhold it. What increases the responsibility of Southern Baptists, is the fact that they have penetrated, through their missionaries, this interesting region, and are in the occupancy of four of the cities found there. God seems to have thrown open this inviting field to their gaze, and to be inviting them to its occupancy and culture. We cannot go back in this work without treachery to the Master, and dishonor to ourselves."

Rev. Richard Cooper, of the English Wesleyan Mission, writes from Bathurst, Gambia:—"I feel greatly encouraged in my labors, by seeing the work of the Lord revive. Since Christmas-eve, about forty persons have professed to find peace through believing; and many more are earnestly seeking the pearl of great price." Mr. Shepstone, of the same society, wrote from Kamastone, British Kaffraria, Nov. 10th:—"For the last few weeks, God has been working by his Spirit among our congregations, especially among the young. Many have been deeply convinced of sin, and several have professed to have found peace with God. Twenty joined us in one week, and we have now above fifty on trial; so that we even here can use Mr. Wesley's words, and say, 'The best of all is, God is with us.' Nor is it here only; in Graham's Town, Queen's Town, and Lesseyton, we have the glad tidings that God is convincing, and that mightily."—*Journal of Missions.*

**LIVINGSTONE AT SIERRA LEONE.**—Letters have been received from the Rev. Dr. Livingstone—the latest date being at Sierra Leone, March 30. The party were to sail that day for the Cape. The voyage of the Pearl had been a very favorable one; every thing had been propitious, and the doctor was well pleased with his companions. Dr. L. thus describes Sierra Leone:

"From its character I expected to find

it a great mud bank like Quillimane, but found, instead, a rocky promontory, pretty well covered with tropical vegetation, and having high hills in the background it presents a beautiful landscape. It is wonderfully free from mosquitoes, that plague of hot climates, even though the atmosphere has the hot steamy feel which prevails where the insect abounds. It is to be hoped that they have suffered from the ravages of the fever for which this place has become famed, and mean to remain away. Some of the older inhabitants (and among the rest, Mr. Oldfield, the traveler, whom I was happy to meet here hale and hearty) inform me that Sierra Leone has been much more healthy during the last ten years than it was previously. This I conclude to be the result of drainage of Kroo Town, which has been accomplished by the present Governor. The streets, which formerly were full of holes, where the water lay stagnant, filthy, green, till the sun licked it up, diffusing in the meanwhile the fatal seeds of fever and death, have all been raised in the middle, and runs made for the surface water to run into the sea. This is a great improvement, and a corresponding amelioration of public health has been the result.

"We were here on Sunday last, and saw an ordination service by the bishop, an energetic good man. He was a missionary formerly, and a better man for a bishop could not have been selected. The Sunday is wonderfully well observed, as well, I think, as anywhere in Scotland. Looking at the change effected among the people, and comparing the masses here to what we find at parts along the coast where the benign influence of Christianity have had no effect, 'the man, even, who has no nonsense about him,' would be obliged to confess that England has done some good by her philanthropy; aye, and an amount of good that will look grand in the eyes of posterity.

"A fine large ship, the 'Calcutta,' came in here to coal. This would be a better place for that and for getting refreshment than St. Vincent, if the means were provided for doing what is needed quickly, for no port dues are charged during the first 96 hours. Fruits are very cheap, but there no hotels nor public conveyances."

**EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES**—On Wednesday, forty-nine slaves, having been granted their manumission by a Kentucky lady, (whose name our informant had forgotten,) passed through Covington in charge of Dr. Price, on their way to Green County, Ohio. They came from Fayette

County, Ky., and consisted mainly of women and children. With this batch the emancipated colony of Green County number now eight hundred and forty-nine.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions have kindly agreed to take under their care for education eight of the young Africans sent to Liberia in the "Niagara."

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society;**

*From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1838.*

**MAINE.**

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$76,) viz:  
*Portland*—N. Cummings, Phineas Barnes, Cash, William Chase, C. B. Clapp, each \$10, A. W. H. Clapp, M. A. Deblois, Cash, each \$5, Mrs. Jos. Hall, H. J. Libby, J. A. Balcorn, each \$3, J. S. Little \$2. 76 00

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

*Lowell*—L. Keese, Esq., to constitute Rev. John P. Cleveland, D. D., a life-member. . . . . 30 00

By Capt. G. Barker, (\$20,) viz:  
*Lowell*—Wm. A. Burke, to complete life-membership of Annie Alvord Burke, \$10, and \$10 toward a life-membership to be designated. . . . . 20 00

50 00

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

By Capt. G. Barker, (\$37.75,) viz:  
*Bristol*—Mrs. Cavis, \$1, Misses M. & D. Green, each 50 cents, J. C. Bartlett, \$2. . . . . 4 00

*Concord*—Mrs. Mary G. Stickney, \$15, in full to constitute her a life-member, Hon. N. G. Upham, \$3, Joseph B. Walker, \$2. . . . . 20 00

*Laconia*—C. Lane, \$1, Cash, 25 cents. . . . . 1 25

*Newport*—Rev. Mr. Cummings, John Swett, M. D., L. W. Barton, each \$1, Hon. Edmund Burke, \$5, Thomas Gilmer, \$3, Joseph Hoyt, 50 cents, John Trask, \$1. . . . . 12 50

37 75

**VERMONT.**

*West Townshend*—Rev. Seth S. Arnold. . . . . 5 00

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$51.55,) viz:

*Windsor*—W. M. Everts, \$5, Allen Wardner, Dr G. B. Green, each \$3, S. Blood, \$2, Judge Coolidge, Judge Redfield, Rev. David Green, M. C. White, Israel Hall, J. P. Skinner, Col.

Harlow, S. K. Gates, Rev. E. C. Tracy, W. Courier, J. Steele, each \$1, Mrs. Stone, 55 cents, D. Tuxbury, C. H. Hawley, E. Cleveland, J. T. Freeman, each 50 cents. . . . . 26 55

*Brattleborough*—John Stoddard, N. B. Williston, each \$10, Ed. Kirkland, \$5. . . . . 25 00

By Capt. G. Barker, (\$62.91) viz:  
*Grafton*—Mrs. Lucy Barrett, \$8, F. Daniels, \$5, Charles Barrett, \$1, Dea. Dean, \$1, Rev. Moses Bradford, \$1, John Dwinnell, Gideon Palmer, each 50 cents. . . . . 17 00

*Townsend*—J. Blandin, Rev. Mr. Wood, Mrs. Wood, each \$1, Mrs. M. Gray, Judge Roberts, each 50 cents, Mary Faulkner, Mary Willis, Mrs. Wheelock, each 25 cents. . . . . 4 75

*Putney*—Isaac Grout, \$3, James Heyer, 50 cents. . . . . 3 50

*Hartford*—Mrs. Strong. . . . . 1 00

*Pomfret*—N. Snow. . . . . 1 00

*Woodstock*—Hon. J. Collamer, \$1, Normal Williams, \$2. . . . . 3 00

*Queechee Village*—Jacob Dimnick, \$1, Cash, 25 cents. . . . . 1 25

*Sharon*—Chester Baxter. . . . . 10 00

*Royalton*—Calvin Skinner, — Florbin, each 50 cents, Mrs. Washburn, E. Atwood, each 25 cents. . . . . 1 50

*Bethel*—Jacob Smith. . . . . 1 00

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