



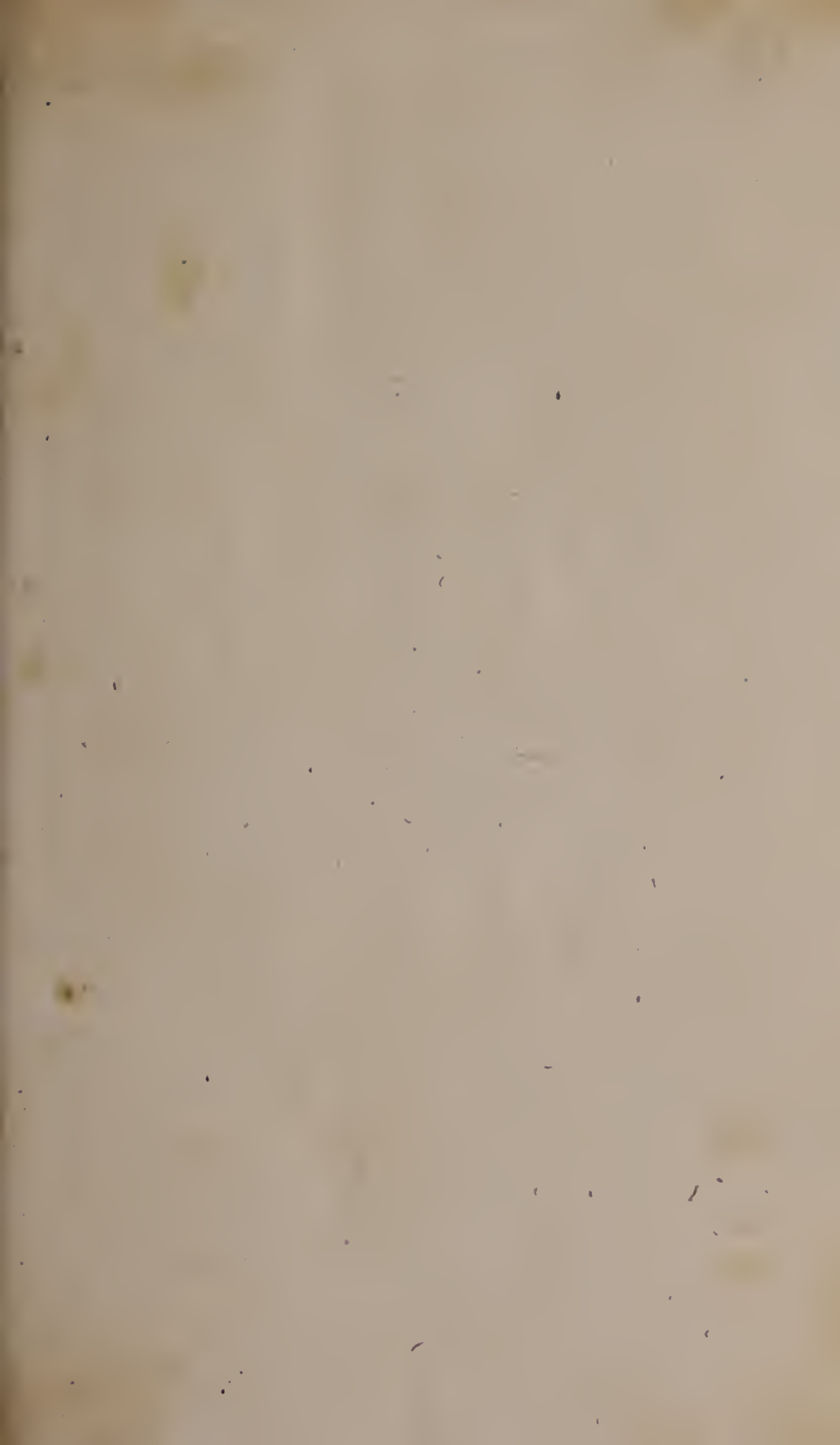
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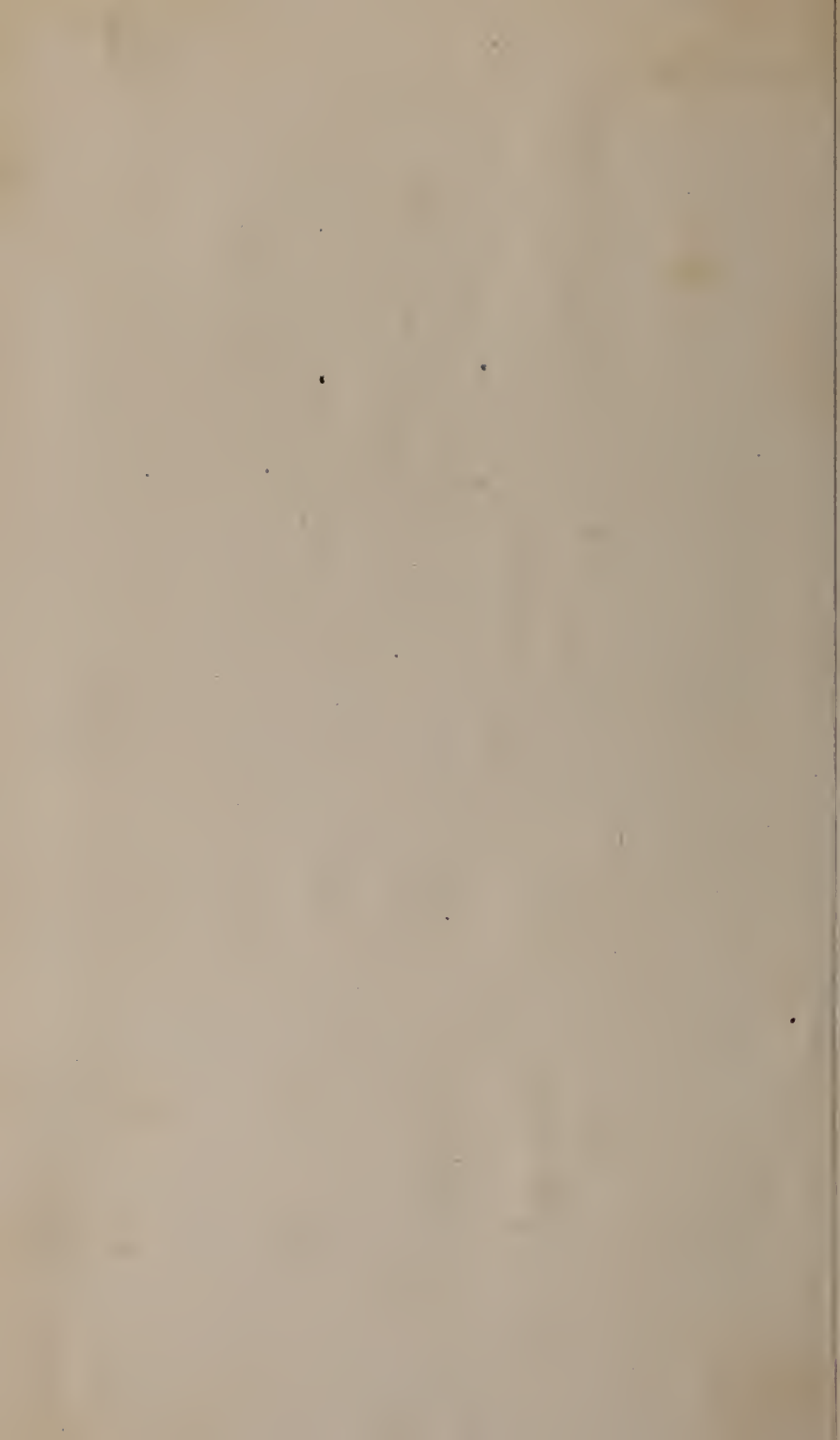
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THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXIII.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1857.

[No. 6.

Second Emigrant Expedition by the Mary Caroline Stevens.

THIS Ship, the generous gift of the late John Stevens, of Talbot Co., Md. admirably constructed as an emigrant vessel, and proved by her first voyage to be a very fast sailer, will leave Norfolk with 222 emigrants. We have no exact information concerning all the families and individuals which go to make up this large company, but a full list will appear in our next number. The ship sailed from Baltimore on the 21st of May, with 56 emigrants, viz: 43 from Kentucky, 6 from Virginia, 6 from New York, and 1 from Alabama. The Rev. D. A. Wilson, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and principal of the Alexander High School, Monrovia, and Mrs. DeLyon, colored, (whose son is receiving medical instruction at Pittsfield, Mass.) are the only cabin passengers. On the 26th there were waiting to embark in the *Stevens* at Norfolk 124 emigrants from N. Carolina, 23 from Tennessee, 4 from Virginia, and 15 others announced by telegraph as

on their way. Of the company from North Carolina one hundred and five were slaves, emancipated by the will of the late distinguished Representative in Congress from the Wilmington district. Of this great and liberal act of General McKay, the *Wilmington (N. C.) Herald* of the 22d ult. says:

“One hundred and five slaves arrived here on Thursday, in the steamer *Magnolia*, on their way for Liberia, by the way of Norfolk. They were emancipated under the last will and testament of Gen. J. J. McKay, for many years the Representative from this district in Congress.

“One only refuses to partake of her late master's bounty. She will not go, but prefers remaining where she is, as she is. The negroes are all young and likely, except four, and would command from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars, cash, to-day in market. The emancipated slaves are traveling under the care of Captain James Robeson, who married a niece of General McKay, and qualified as administrator with the will annexed. He leaves in the train this evening, and expects to deliver the slaves to the agent of the

Colonization Society (to which they were bequeathed, for the purpose of going to Liberia,) on the 23d or the 24th. They sail to the land of their fathers, carrying with them the principles of Christianity and civilization acquired by their sojourn here.

"To show with what scrupulous fidelity the Supreme Court of North Carolina carries out the will of a deceased party, with reference to the manumission of his slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of General McKay filed a bill in equity for the proper construction of the will, under the advice of H. L. Holmes and J. G. Shepherd, Esqs. Col. John G. McDugald represented the next of kin, and C. G. Wright, Esq., the Colonization Society.

"The will was executed, say twenty-five years ago, and in effect, provided for 'the emancipation of all the negroes he received from his father's estate.' Those he received from his father's estate numbered fifteen or twenty, mostly old, decrepit and worn out. It was contended by C. G. Wright, Esq., and the Attorney General, that the issue born since the execution of the will followed, and were entitled to the benefits and privileges awarded, the mother; and that in a doubtful case the law would lean in favor of human freedom.

"The Court decreed that those born since the execution of the will, as well as those born before, were entitled to their freedom, unless the Court could discover from some subsequent act or writing that the testator meant that the increase should not be emancipated; and as no subsequent will showing this intention could be produced, the Court decided the original slaves and their increase, which he acquired from his father's estate, were entitled to be emancipated. And that each one was entitled to money

from the estate to carry her or him to Liberia."

In allusion to the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in this case, and the prompt and faithful manner in which the administrator, Mr. Robeson, proceeded to execute the provisions of this will, the *National Intelligencer* very justly says:

"All this is characteristic of the parties and exhibits indisputably the fact that, in such cases, Southern men, Southern communities, and Southern courts, scrupulously guard and respect all bequests in favor of or rights supposed to appertain to the feeblest classes, whose claim is upon the generosity and fair dealing of the dominant race; and this, too, at heavy pecuniary sacrifices."

These emigrants will be landed at different settlements, Cape Mount, Monrovia, Sinou, and Cape Palmas.

On board of the *Stevens* are three Cottage Receptacles, to be erected at Sinou; a large steam sugar mill, forwarded from New York to Mr. Richardson, one of the most enterprising planters and sugar-growers on the banks of the St. Paul's; and a universal assortment and variety of freight, of such things as will prove of early or immediate use to the Liberians. Among the various articles are one hundred bedsteads and two hundred chairs. The ship takes a large number of packages from friends in this country, and in mail bags some six bushels of letters and newspapers. Prosperity and a Divine blessing attend this swift ship—a messenger of good-will, of peace, liberty, light, truth and hope to Africa!

An Evil Report.

It would be remarkable, if no emancipated slaves, sent to Liberia, should in the first months of their settlement in that new country, become dissatisfied and be disposed to return to their original condition. But it is still more deserving of notice that such cases are very rare. Our attention has been directed to a recent article, copied into the *Talahassee Floridian*, from the *Atlanta Examiner*, (Geo.,) detailing the very unfavorable account given of Liberia by "Jefferson," one of the recently liberated slaves of G. N. Waters, Esq., of Gwinnett Co., Georgia.

"Time was," says the *Floridian*, (adopting as its own the remarks of the *Macon Telegraph*,) "When we regarded the project of the Colonization Society as in itself one of the most meritorious and feasible which could claim the sympathies of a benevolent people, and we looked forward to the day when Africa might be in rapid process of civilization and christianization by missionaries of her own race, sent here, in the order of Providence, to be fitted for the work under tuition and training of the whites. Longer experience, closer observation, and mature reflection, however, have satisfied us that the whole idea was founded upon a false estimate of the capacities of the negro race, and that they can really enjoy none of the blessings of civilization when removed from the management, supervision and influence of the whites. They will sink again into barbarism as naturally and inevitably as water finds its own level."

Whatever may have been the "experience, observation or reflection" of the editors of the *Floridian*, the *Examiner*, or of the *Macon Telegraph*, by which they have been led to their conclusions of the incapacity of the negro race for civilization, except when under the direction and influence of the whites, it is certain that Liberia has not supplied them. And it must be equally clear, that the testimony of an unfortunate slave, returning after a few months residence in one of the new settlements of that Republic, where the company bearing the same name, liberated with him, and with whom he was intimately associated, were severely and unusually afflicted with sickness, and a number of deaths, can supply no reasonable basis for such conclusions. What was it possible for *Jefferson Waters* to ascertain, during his brief visit and in his peculiar circumstances, in regard to the government, institutions, progress and prospects of Liberia, or the character, condition, and views of the people of that Republic? We might show, from the testimony of our naval officers, from missionaries, and from other intelligent visitors to Liberia, that this Republic stands well founded, well ordered, and well governed, having within itself all the elements of moral influence, growth and improvement.

We apprehend there are persons both at the South and North, who feel a secret pleasure at finding anything which they may turn to the discredit of Liberia and to the disparagement of the African race, and who reluctantly consider and make known facts that speak powerfully for the reputation of both. In regard to the particular case of Jefferson Waters, we submit the following brief statement of Dr. James Hall, who visited Liberia and returned in the *Mary C. Stevens* on her last voyage. Dr. Hall has resided in Africa, and from his medical knowledge, habit of close observation, and deep and intelligent interest in that community, is every way qualified to express a judicious opinion in this case. Speaking of Jefferson's escape, the *Examiner* says, "accordingly by shrewd management, 'Jeff' contrived to effect his escape, we may term it, from Liberian citizenship and freedom," to Baltimore, &c. Dr. Hall says:

As to facts, of which I may be supposed to know more than yourself, they are very few, or say only one which contradicts directly the statements in the article from the *Atlanta Examiner*. Two Watersmen, William and Jefferson, came home in the ship; their passage was publicly engaged a week before the vessel sailed, and they presented me their passports three days before, signed by the Secretary of State. The proposed return of these people was known to the public, and many expressed their satisfaction that they were coming.

So much for the only assailable point I notice, except what you know as well as myself, and can manage a great deal better.

Two large families went out in the *Elvira Owen*, and stopped at Cape Mount. The Kelleys or Killmanock people and the Waters.—The Kelleys are doing well. I believe not one of them has died, and not one expresses a desire to return home; they are a thrifty people, most all in their own houses, and their little town or village lots fenced in and planted, presenting a beautiful appearance on the seaward declivity of this most beautiful of all beautiful lands, Cape Mount.

On the contrary the Waters family were remarkable for their indolence, gluttony and absolute aversion to labor or to do anything to benefit themselves. They suffered severely from the fever, near one-half of them having died. Most of them are of Indian descent, and apparently possessed of the Indian characteristics.

I do not say or think that the fatality was caused by their indolence and aversion to labor, probably not, but the reverse. Any one acquainted with the action of the African fever upon our emigrants, must have noticed that oftentimes whole families are swept off, while others under precisely similar circumstances suffer but little; proving that peculiar temperaments or idiosyncracies, as medical men term them, render some entirely unfit to withstand the influence of the African malaria. Of this class the Waters family evidently were, and they are rather objects of our pity and commiseration than censure.

We also refer to several letters from Liberia in our present number. It is but a few months since, a free man of color, by the name of Nesbit, who had gone to Liberia from

Pennsylvania, and soon returned, published a small volume, filled with sad stories and dark pictures, to discourage his brethren from seeking a home in Liberia, and if we mistake not Charles Deputee (whose letter is in our present number) was cited as one of the emigrants who looked despondingly, if not with despair, upon the Colonization enterprise.

Great is the affliction of an unusual mortality among emigrants, not to themselves and their near relatives only, but to all concerned in the affairs of the Colonization Society, and to all the friends of Liberia. Such trials are however to be expected in missionary endeavors, and in most great benevolent enterprises. We fear that true christians are disposed to give unreasonable weight to danger and difficulties in works of benevolence to mankind. In works of selfishness and ambition and inhumanity, multitudes perish and are forgotten. The lives saved by Liberia, in the suppression of the slave trade and the promotion of peace among barbarous tribes have been to the

numbers that have fallen by her climate, as thousands to tens, if not as to one.

But we conclude this brief notice with the testimony of Dr. Lugenbeel, who resided as physician in Liberia five years, and whose careful inquiry, sober and earnest devotedness to truth and duty, give the greatest weight to his statement.

“During my residence of nearly six years in Liberia, from 1843 to 1849, my position and duties were such as to enable me to make extensive observations, among the citizens of that Republic, with reference to their condition and prospects: in addition to which, I made many inquiries, among all classes, to ascertain whether there was much dissatisfaction, and whether any persons desired to return to the United States, to remain permanently; the result of which observations and inquiries was, that I never met with a dozen people, in all the settlements in Liberia, who had resided there six months, or longer, who seemed to be desirous to return to this country, to remain either in a state of slavery at the South, or nominal freedom at the North. On the contrary, nearly all seemed to prefer Liberia, as a place of residence, to any part of the United States.”

Letters from Liberia.

WE can select only a few from our numerous letters from Liberia, with the remark that our correspondents generally express cheerful views of their condition and prospects, and of the increasing prosperity of the Republic. Presi-

dent Benson is well known to all. The Rev. B. R. Wilson has resided in Liberia twenty-three years, and during that time has been distinguished for fidelity in all his duties, and for his wise, earnest and successful labors in the christian

ministry. He emigrated from Norfolk, Virginia. Simon Harrison's letter needs no comment. Mr. Depntee is one, of whom we had received some discouraging accounts, but he now writes to one of his most liberal friends in Pennsylvania, who has thought proper to publish his letter. We learn that the writer is an intelligent and virtuous man, and we have no doubt expresses himself with candor and truthfulness.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, March 7, 1857.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge, by the departure of the *M. C. Stevens*, the receipt of your favors of the 24th October and of the 5th and 28th November. This fine ship (on the possession of which I congratulate your Society) arrived in this port about the 21st January, after having landed nearly a hundred immigrants at the rapidly improving settlement of Robertsport, at Grand Cape Mount. I have had the pleasure of seeing once more in Liberia, our highly esteemed friend, Dr. James Hall, and of making the acquaintance of his inestimable daughter. The doctor has been detained on this coast by unforeseen circumstances, some days longer than he anticipated. You will have no doubt heard, before this reaches you, of the lamented outbreak of hostilities at Cape Palmas, or between the government of the State of Maryland in Liberia and some of the aboriginal inhabitants of the same. As you will doubtless learn, from the report Dr. Hall will make, all the particulars of that occurrence and the result up to the date of the sailing of the *Stevens*, I will not particularise.

I regret that the copy of the resolutions of the Executive Committee, sent by the *M. C. Stevens*, did not reach me timely to enable the legislature to consummate their action upon the subject, at their session which closed on the 7th ult. They regard it as being a subject of considerable magnitude, and wish time to view it, if possible, in all its bearings: and they have ordered a number of copies of the resolutions printed, to be distributed to the members, so that it may receive their mature consideration until their next session. I believe the legislature enter fully into the views of the Executive Committee, and will decide and propose to do all they can consistently to carry out their wishes:—a happy result, which Liberians do, and *should* feel equally anxious with the Executive Committee to secure.

Such has been the pressure of business upon me since the arrival of the *Stevens*, as well as upon those to be associated with me to constitute a Board of Trustees, for the management of the schools you have authorised and requested to be established in the Receptacles, as that very little as yet has been done. I think Mr. Chester has his in operation. I purpose leaving this city for Grand Cape Mount on the 10th instant, and will give it the necessary attention while there, so as to get it successfully on foot, and, on my return, will do the same here, which I have been obliged to delay in consequence of the absence of all the members from this city for the last three weeks; Mr. Dennis having returned from Palmas in the *Stevens* on the 3d inst. It is a system highly esteemed and spoken of throughout Liberia.

You have no doubt learned, ere this, of the safe arrival in December of the ship from Boston, with the

materials for the college buildings. She arrived in about a week after the arrival of our esteemed friend, Mr. Ex-President Roberts. I have the pleasure of informing you of the reception, in good order, of the books and papers (the former for this government) by the *Stevens*, for which I beg, in behalf of this government, to tender thanks to the donors.

I believe the Rev. John Seys is getting on encouragingly with the interior settlement. The immigrants by the *Stevens* who went out there had not had a symptom of fever up to my last dates from there, this week. You will see in the *Liberia Herald* the act of the legislature providing for the formation of new settlements in the future. In case you discover anything in the act that you think really exceptionable, please advise me. The legislature deemed it advisable to have a standing regulation, so as to obviate the necessity of delaying the prosecution of such enterprises in the future till legislative action can be taken. I will forbear, just now, giving an expression of any opinion as to the comparative adaptation of the two sites (the one selected by Mr. Seys, and the Dyge mountains.) for the objects desired to be secured by the Society in the formation of an interior settlement. I leave the future to determine that.

There are several other subjects on which I purposed writing you, but have of necessity, to defer them to another time. You will be able to gather all the Liberian news of importance from the *Herald* and the letters from your numerous friends and correspondents, as also from our mutual friend, Dr. James Hall. Our public affairs are moving on encouragingly. Peace and harmony prevail throughout the Republic.

With kindest regards to your

family, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,
Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

—
GREENVILLE, SINOU CO.,
February 27, 1857.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

My Dear Sir:—I now embrace this opportunity of writing you a few lines, which I hope may find you in good health. I received your letter bearing date December 2d, and, as ever, was happy to hear from you, but sorry to learn that you had not received a letter from me, for I have written twice to you.

I feel happy to say that my health at the present time is very good, as much so as at any past period of my life; twenty-three years in Liberia has made but a very little change in my general health. I am now sixty years of age, and can preach three times a day with as much ease as ever. I am yet on the Sinou district, where I have been for the last five years; and I must say that the last year has been one of great distress; though I have no doubt but you have heard of and seen the full detail of all the sufferers. But at the present I can say, thanks be to a kind Providence, the storm has blown over, and peace and prosperity again begin to appear in our midst, for our people now, as a general thing, have a free and uninterrupted intercourse with all of the surrounding tribes, who were last year our inveterate enemies. Commerce has greatly improved since the war, better than many years previous; and upon the whole I can say that the present prospect is quite flattering.

And now, after taking our present situation and circumstances into consideration, I can safely say that Sinou County deserves particular

attention, for it certainly is a beautiful location, as healthy as any part of Liberia; has a free and easy access to the interior on all sides, and now since the natives have been thoroughly convinced of the Liberian superiority in war, they have become quiet and friendly; so much so that we could easily establish settlements to any reasonable distance in the interior without the least danger. We have had several applications for teachers to go out among them; therefore I have recently established a school, some considerable distance in the country, where the hottest wars have been carried on for a number of years. We have here, in connection with that branch of the church, to which I have the honor to belong, five schools, which are in successful operation, besides others which are carried on by other christian missionaries. Owing to the long protracted war and the great exposure to the sometimes inclement weather, many of the citizens have died off. Therefore Simou County now needs very much a good emigration, which I know you will endeavor to send us as soon as practicable. I was very happy when I saw that you had again renewed your labors in connection with the colonization cause: I wish you abundant success, for after many years experience in Africa I believe now as firmly as I ever did that the work of colonizing the colored people of the United States on these shores, is the work of Almighty God, and it must and will prosper. I have frequently thought that the colored people of the United States have but a very faint idea of Liberia, in a political or any other point of view, and my reason for thus thinking is, that if they did have the slightest idea of it they never would want so much persuasion and preaching to come to a land which is ours by

right, and especially when so many facilities are afforded them; though I am willing to admit that perhaps they have heard of some disadvantages that some have had to contend with on their arrival here, and many too, perhaps, have been sadly disappointed in the appearance of their new homes. Well, that may be accounted for in several ways: some perhaps start out here with notions too highly exalted, which is generally the case when one is on too good terms with themselves: others again, perhaps, are not much in favor of making the least sacrifice for personal and political rights, therefore to be deprived of seeing railroad cars and steam packets, for the present is too great a one for them to make—the future prosperity of their children notwithstanding. Again, too many are disposed, when they come to this country, to crowd in or near the capital, (which is Monrovia,) not considering for a moment that it is far better and easier to grow up with a new settlement than to try to grow up after it. Therefore, upon the whole let me tell them, or any that may be concerned, that Liberia will never prove the home that it was intended to be, if all wish to settle at one place—Therefore I can assure them that Simou affords as many facilities and natural advantages as anywhere else; the proof of which is this, if they wish to come out as merchants, by referring to Mr. G. W. S. Hall, and others, they will perceive that there are as many, or more, goods landed in Greenville as anywhere else in Liberia, according to the population, and their credit never disputed, (refer to the same.) If he wishes to farm, the same climate and season of Monrovia; and you hear enough about St. Paul's river land—this is just the same—cannot be disputed; the same timber, rocks, water and

land; but you must go off of the beach to look for this land and timber, and so they do to go up the St. Paul's. If they wish to follow any trade, craft or calling, can they not carry it on here as well as any where else; so what is it, and why is it, that every body that comes to Liberia wish to settle that way? We drop these hints to call the attention of the public to Simon, which is a limb of Liberia—though last yet not the least.

In a general point of view, I can safely say that Liberia is still on the march to that point that the founders of this noble enterprise looked to with an eye of anticipation—for she is becoming daily better acquainted with the position that she has assumed; and the two principal stays of all countries, to look after more attentively, are commerce and agriculture: the education of our youth is no less remembered.

I am now preparing to make a considerable tour into the interior after which I will endeavor to give you a general account of the same. I will be happy to hear from you.

And believe me to be, your most obedient servant,

B. R. WILSON.

[From the Holliday-burg (Pa.) Register.]

BARRE FORGES,

April 25th, 1857.

Editor Register:—I received the following letter a few days since, and as its views are so diametrically opposite to what have been propagated in our vicinity and elsewhere. I think justice to the friends of Colonization requires its publication. It is long, truly, but very interesting, and the known sterling integrity of Chas. Deputee, gives it weight. Please publish, and oblige your friend,

S. MILES GREEN.

MARSHALL, LIBERIA,

West Africa, March 4, 1857.

Gen. S. Miles Green,

DEAR SIR:—It is through a kind Providence that these lines leave myself and family in good health.— My health for the last six weeks has been improving, and I can now safely say that I feel as well as can be expected, or I could wish at this time. I have returned home on a visit to my family after an absence of two months. I have been out in the interior, helping to prepare for the new emigrants, under the charge of the Rev. John Seys. The place selected is on a mountain in the midst of a fine country, 45 miles from Monrovia—20 miles by water and 25 miles by land.— Having spent all my money, and previous time, on our mill, I left with the intention of taking charge of a sugar mill. But being recommended by my friends to Mr Seys, I went to him a stranger—he put me to work as a carpenter, at the rate of \$8 per month; one-half the time to work for him, the other half for myself. He pays 50 cents per day and board while working for him—so that my wages are about \$15 per month. This I think better than doing nothing, and I cannot be idle. I have the promise of getting a better situation, if Mr. Seys realizes his expectations, which I think he will. The emigrants number 25. They have had no fever yet. They that remained at the river are sick, and a number died—while those in the interior have no fever and are able to work daily in chopping and clearing off land. This is indeed encouragement and cheering to the friends of Colonization.

There is a *bounty* of a town lot and 30 acres of land given to those of the old settlers who go and remain one year. The mountain is a

mass of iron ore and very rich.—The regulations and rules at the settlement are good: prayers in the morning at 7 o'clock; in the evening also; class meeting on Sunday evenings; preaching at 11 a. m.; Sabbath School at 3 p. m.; preaching at night; preaching every Thursday evening; and on Friday public prayer meeting; day school through the week. The name of the town is Careysburg. The government has given them a grant of land 20 miles square—the Society to be at all the expenses that may occur.

Now, a word for myself. My prospects are better, than when I wrote you last, if I should not get what I expect from the Society. I have an offer to superintend a sugar mill and saw mill, that will be put in operation the present year by Mr. Richardson—an establishment that cost \$7,000 in the United States. It will be owned by one man—the most enterprising in the Republic. He has the plough and oxen going daily; has buildings going up of brick, lime burned on his own farm, out of limestone from Baltimore, brought out as ballast!

My son, James Henry, is still teaching school, but will have to leave it in July, to go to the Rev. Mr. Horne, the professor of the High School, to study the higher branches of his education—and this is the desire of the mission community. I think he is preparing for the ministry. He has built himself a study house. I wish to encourage him all I can, for he is a faithful boy. But going to school will deprive the family of his assistance; but if for *good* the Lord will make up the difference.

I thank you sincerely for your very kind offer, and that I have friends I can still look to for aid,

should I desire it. Wishing to remain here, I prefer to see what the present year will do. I am sorry to find there are WIRES at work in the United States by some colored persons, who may think they are doing me a favor here, and that is to raise money to defray my expenses back to the States. Now I have written to no person but yourself. I have received no letters from any colored man, but they have been writing to *Lilason* and others, that they are willing to get my family back to the United States. Nesbit and Chaplin are both engaged in writing this way. Mrs. Deputee is not altogether satisfied here, their letters make her less so—and it must be expected that leaving her friends behind would be a cause for being so.—The liberty of writing from both sides of the water is another cause. They do not consider the injury they are doing, should they accomplish their object in persuading Mrs. Deputee to return. No one can leave Liberia without a passport. The penalty is \$500 fine for any master of vessel taking any one out of the Republic without a pass. Now so long as I live my children are under my control.—They can get no passport without my consent. But, I wish my wife to pay a visit to her friends and take some of the younger children with her, when I can raise the means for her to do so, and go reputably. *Lilason* has lost his, and is going to return to the United States. His situation is not good; his health is bad, no means and no friends to help him. But this is his own fault. He ran headlong into politics; the last presidential election, the *Roye* party was defeated, and he left behind. He then got friends to give him goods to the amount of \$700, and in three

months he was out of all of them. From some cause he has been going back ever since. Of course, he returns to the States with a bad report of Liberia, and that all his own fault. Had they, Williams and Harris, attended to our own business properly, we would all be in good circumstances at the present time. I have been censured by some of our party for not running the country down. I have had hard scuffling—but the present year, things look much more favorable.—I have the approbation of the heads of government, also of the M. E. Church mission, and one foot on the steps of the Colonization Society, and I think, respected by all *good men*. And now, who is on the right side? Please tell Mr. Chaplin for me, that I don't want his assistance. I have wheat flour, sugar, coffee to drink, *from my own lot*, good milk to put into it, *dig my own potatoes*, and good, lively boys to catch *oysters* to boot!!

Excuse my long letter—my mind is somewhat confused in the bustle and preparation to return.

Remember me affectionately and kindly to your family, and all good friends in the cause of Africa.

Your obliged friend,

CHAS. DEPUTEE.

P. S.—The Rev. F. Burns, one of our ministers, is going to the United States. If you can see and hear him preach, you will see and hear a "HENRY CLAY!"

[From the New York Observer.]

UNCLE SIMON IN LIBERIA.

Uncle Simon Harrison was a slave among the Choctaws; he was redeemed by the contributions of the missionaries and others, and sent to Liberia. Here is a letter from him, to the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury.

MONROVIA, Aug. 12, 1856.

Rev. C. Kingsbury:

Your kind and affectionate letter, dated at Pine Ridge, Choctaw Nation, February 28, 1856, was most thankfully received by me a few months ago, by the brig General Pierce, a vessel from New York, in the employ of Dr. Hall & Co., of Baltimore, Md. The \$100 you have most kindly and generously raised for my benefit and forwarded to the Presbyterian Mission House, N. Y., has been most judiciously laid out by the Agent, in provisions, &c., and forwarded to me per General Pierce, and never has pecuniary assistance come to my relief more timely. I feel under the deepest obligations to you, and the friends who contributed this large donation, for the support of your unworthy servant and his family. Surely the Lord is good to me and mine, and by the assistance of his grace, I will try and serve him faithfully, and do what I can to instruct the perishing multitudes around me, in the way of life.—How good you are in manifesting such an interest in me and my family. We are all well. My wife complains now and then of slight indisposition, but on the whole enjoys good health. My boys and myself enjoy first rate health; and we are doing what we can for the good of this land of our adoption. If I had only a partial education I think I could do much more for the good of my race than it is possible for me now to do.

I have recently been appointed magistrate in the settlement where I live. Not that I feel qualified for this responsible office, do I mention it, but to show you that my friends in this country think I am fit for something; neither do I feel proud of worldly honors, but humbled, and especially when I

compare my qualifications with many of my countrymen, who appear and act like the *big men* of America, and who you could not tell from them if you did not see their *faces*. If you would pay us a visit, and go into our Legislative Halls, and our Courts of Justice, shut your eyes and keep open your ears, you would forget you was in Africa, and believe you were only dreaming of Africa, while you was in big America.

I must say I am like the Queen Sheba, half was not told me while I was in the United States; I never thought the negro race was capable of such elevation; I do not see any difference between them and their white brethren. For my own part I would advise every colored man in the United States to look towards Africa as his only home and country, where he can only hope to be a *man*. And here let me caution all who think of emigrating to Africa: they must not come here, expecting the next day after their arrival to be elected to the President chair, the Legislature, &c. They must come here expecting to go to work, and get a living out of this rich soil, or try their trades, and if any have talents, or worth or qualifications, the country will find it out quite soon enough for its good, and theirs too. An educated colored man in Liberia, that has been here from five to ten years, is just as far above the new emigrant, just out of slavery, as the most intelligent American in the United States is in advance of the most ignorant emigrant just landed in the United States. If our colored brethren in

the United States will come to Liberia, and be content to stay long enough to learn, they will find this the happiest home for them in the world. You will please say to Larry and her family, that I think Liberia is the best and only place for them. We have a fine country; I live on the St. Paul's river, 21 miles from Monrovia, the Capital of the Republic, at a settlement called Harri-burg. This settlement is the last one made in the country, and occupies a beautiful tract of land, rich, high, rolling, one of the healthiest locations in the Republic, at the head of boat navigation.— Along the St. Paul, to this place, on both sides of the river, are beautiful farms, many of them well cultivated, sugar cane, coffee, rice, corn, cassada, potatoes, cocoa, plantains, bananas, &c. Brick farm houses, brick churches, schoolhouses may be seen here and there, &c., also a fine brick female seminary and a college, about to be erected at Clay-Ashland, about 6 miles from my place; one steam sugar mill now in operation; another one will be put in operation next year, besides two iron sugar mills, worked by cattle, now in operation. Give our most affectionate regards to all our friends, and tell them I was never for one moment sorry that I emigrated to Liberia. The Lord be with you and bless you all.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) SIMON HARRISON.

The Pres-byterian Mission has just commenced a school at our settlement; one of the graduates from the Alexander High School has charge of it.

Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Colonization Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the Rev. Dr. Hut-ton's Church, New York City, on

the evening of the 12th of May. The audience was large. The Rev. Francis Burns, a distinguished co-

lored missionary of the Methodist Church, and his son, a native of Liberia, and several other persons of color, were present. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hutton. The Rev. J. B. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented the following abstract of the annual report:

THE past year has been eminently one of success and progress.— Since the last annual meeting, two large companies of emigrants have been sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society, the first in the ship "Elvira Owen," conveying 321, and the second, the Liberia packet "Mary C. Stevens," carrying 217.

The Society had prepared two large buildings, called receptacles, partly burned, nearly 100 feet by 30, and two stories high, capable of giving comfortable accommodations to one hundred persons each, which were forwarded by the "Elvira Owen," and erected one at Cape Mesurado and one at Cape Mount.

An agent, the Rev. John Seys, was appointed to select an interior site upon high ground with a view to an experiment as to the comparative healthfulness of the interior and sea coast. By the latest reports he had selected a location thirty miles east of Monrovia, and a company of some twenty persons, who emigrated in the packet last autumn, are now there acclimating.

The reports are not definite enough to pronounce positively, but are, to the latest date, very encouraging.

The generous donation of \$36,000, made by Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot County, Maryland, which was noticed in our last Annual Re-

port, was at once devoted to building a packet-ship, for the Colonization Society, of over seven hundred tons. This ship, when completed, cost \$44,000—the excess of expenditure over Mr. Stevens' donation being generously donated or advanced in Maryland.

The ship was appropriately named "Mary Caroline Stevens," thus bearing at once the name of the generous donor and of his beloved daughters Mary and Caroline.— Having demonstrated her excellent qualities by her first successful voyage, she is now receiving emigrants for her second voyage, and is expected to sail on the 15th instant.

The Treasurer of the American Colonization Society reported at the annual meeting in January the receipt of \$31,802.22 in donations; \$24,715.84 in legacies; and from emancipators of slaves for their emigration and settlement, \$22,635.09; this, with the sum donated to construct the packet-ship, \$44,000, makes a total of (\$123,254.15) one hundred and twenty-three thousand and two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Subsequent to their Annual Report, besides the ordinary income of that Society, its Treasurer has received from one generous donor, in Mississippi, (45,000,) forty-five thousand dollars.

The New York State Colonization Society has continued to receive tokens of favor and support, though compelled to encounter the hindrances to success which naturally arises from the excitement of a great political contest. The exasperation from this source has not yet been entirely allayed, but the Board do not doubt that the popular feeling is steadily growing in favorable appreciation of the cause.

Since the last Annual Meeting,

no prominent member or officer of this Society has died. During the year thirty names have been added to the roll of Life Members, and four to that of Life Managers.

The actual contributions to the Colonization cause from the State of New York have been \$32,278 40, exceeding those of any former year. These consist of:

General donations,	- -	\$6,759 75
Special " "	- -	463 00
Church collections,	- -	2,490 36
Agency collections,	- -	5,913 02
Legacies,	- - - -	16,662 27

Of this sum \$15,949.49, the avails of three legacies by former citizens of this city and Brooklyn, was paid directly to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, as

also were several donations amounting to \$2,610, including the very liberal donation of \$2,500 by John Knickerbacker, Esq., of Watertown, New York. If to these we add the sum of \$5,000 paid to said Society by our Treasurer, to purchase a receptacle for emigrants, and the sum of \$1,782.07 of surplus funds in the hands of our Agent in Liberia, appropriated to that Society, we have the handsome total of \$25,341.56 from this State to the American Colonization Society during the year.

EXPEDITIONS.

Two large companies have emigrated to Liberia since our last anniversary, as follows:

No.	Vessels.	Time of sailing.	Born free.	Emancip'd.	Purchased themselves.	WHERE FROM.													
						Mass.	Conn.	Penn.	Md.	Va.	N. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ky.	Mo.	Cal.	Total.
1	Elvira Owen,	May 20	44	269	8	0	2	0	4	57	41	85	2	14	42	67	7	0	321
2	M. C. Stevens,	Dec. 6	9	196	12	6	0	1	1	103	13	56	3	113	19	0	1		217
			53	465	20	6	2	1	5	160	54	141	5	15	55	86	7	1	538

These four hundred and sixty-five slaves were emancipated by forty owners, and their average age was twenty-one years. At a moderate estimate, their value, under the Southern laws, was fully \$250,000, or over five times the sum of all donations received from the free States unitedly.

The progress of the enterprise has been prosperous in Africa. A new settlement named Robertsport, commenced in 1855 by the Republic of Liberia, has been strengthened by an accession of one hundred settlers, landed from the "Elvira Owen."

The administration of President Benson has been eminently successful and popular; so that the latest advices leave no doubt that

he will be re-elected without opposition, at the biennial election to occur this month.

He has pacified the hostile chiefs on the northwestern border of the Republic; has effectually chastised the tribes in Sinou county, whose barbarous murders and incendiarisms were referred to a year ago.

The small community at Cape Palmas, having become involved in conflict with the native tribe nearest to the Cape, and having appealed to the Republic of Liberia for assistance, it was promptly yielded, the danger averted, and as a result, by mutual agreement, the Maryland settlement joined the Republic as a county. Thus, while extending its territory and influence, securing its protection and support.

Revivals of religion have been reported in several churches, and an encouraging attention to education has continued. The material interest of Liberia, amidst all her disturbances, have continued to advance. Agriculture has received a new impulse. The increase of the income, mainly from customs, has exceeded by twenty-five per cent. that of 1855.

With all this is coupled the loss by death, of some of its oldest and most worthy citizens. Ellis of Monrovia, Washington of Edina, and Cassell of Cape Palmas, were men so related by long residence or influential position to the community, that their removal could not but awaken sorrow.

The Board regret to conclude the Report by a reference to a most mortifying topic. The African slave trade—pronounced piracy—and therefore infamous by our laws—the opprobrium of this enlightened age—has been renewed with increased energy, and, we regret to add, with very great success.—Cuba is supposed to have received, during the last year, 15,000, and not less than 10,000 since January.

Still worse than the existence of the trade is the shameful fact that it is, to a great extent, conducted by American vessels, and is openly advocated in some sections of our country. The combined ocean police of Great Britain, France, and the United States will, in order to be effectual, require to be supplied with the auxiliary power of steam, and to be concentrated on the coast of Cuba.

As this is not likely soon to be secured, the friends of colonization may demand the co-operation of all the humane and philanthropic in their effectual effort to shut out this monstrous evil, by pre-occupy-

ing the coast of Africa with organized christian civilization and free governments.

Liberia is to Africa, so far as her territory extends, the death-blow to the slave trade, and the herald of peace.

Let the work spread to the east, and southeast, and, if needful, to the northwest, and thus save Africa from the blood and suffering of a general renewal of this inhuman traffic.

TREASURER'S REPORT, N. Y. S. COL. SOC.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, 1st April, 1856,		\$41 94
Donations,	\$6,749 75	
Church Collections,	2,490 36	
Legacies,	16,622 27	
Agencies,	5,913 02	
Returns from Lamarine and Estelle, and special donations, per Smou,	2,546 07	
		34,361 47
Duc Treasurer,		279 54
		<u>\$34,685 95</u>

Payments.

American Col. Soc.,	\$25,435 66	
Emigrant expenses,	753 78	
Agents,	2 550 84	
Colonization Jour., bal.,	1,023 22	
Expenses, interest, etc.,	4,922 45	
		<u>\$34,685 95</u>

EDUCATION FUND.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, April 1st, 1856,	\$213 06	
Stocks, bonds, and notes on hand, same date,	16,700 00	
Bonds rec'd since, part Bloomfield legacy,	3,250 00	
Dividends and interest on stocks and bonds,	1,385 00	
		<u>\$21,548 06</u>

Payments.

Education Dpts., Liberia	\$578 51	
“ in U. S.	183 00	
“ Prot. E. Mission	250 00	
		<u>1,011 51</u>

ON HAND.

Stock, bond & notes - - -	\$19,950 00	
Cash in Treas.	586 55	
	<u>\$20,536 55</u>	
		<u>\$21,548 06</u>

Col. Office, March 31, 1857.

(Copy) NATH. HAYDON, Treas.

After the reading of the report, letters were read from Rev. Mr. Gurley, of Washington City, and Rev. Dr. Haight, who were both prevented by sudden sickness from fulfilling their engagements to speak at this meeting.

The following resolutions were then submitted in behalf of the Society:

1st. *Resolved*, That we acknowledge with devout gratitude to God, the signal interposition of His providence during the past year, in the noble liberality of some of the friends of our cause, whereby the burden of debt has been removed from the American Colonization Society; in the happy issue of the war at Sinou and at Cape Palmas; in adding that beautiful country to the Republic of Liberia, thereby consolidating the power and greatly extending the sea coast of the Republic; in the first prosperous voyage of our own ship, the *Mary Caroline Stevens*; and in the apparently favorable results of the great experiment of interior settlements for the newly arrived emigrants.

2. *Resolved*, That in the present agitated condition of the public mind in this country, on subjects connected with the rights and destinies of the African race, the friends of colonization regard our heaven-blessed cause with undiminished confidence, and look upon the spectacle afforded to the world of a successful Christian Republic on the coast of Africa, as calculated more than anything else to elevate the African race, and prepare the way for their deliverance from bondage and degradation.

3. *Resolved*, That the Colonization Society look with undiminished horror upon the African slave trade, and regard it as a point settled beyond all controversy that the only practicable method of putting an

end to it, is by extending Christian colonies along the whole coast of that great continent.

The first speaker was the Rev. Mr. Burns, (colored,) who has been for several years superintendent of the Methodist missions in Liberia. He commenced by apologising for the lack of ability to speak properly. He had been struck with the fidelity of the annual report; had seen the increased comfort which the emigrants in Liberia enjoy in the receptacles alluded to, and the increase of conveniences; but he supposed they were all posted up in these matters. If he told them that the water in West Africa is sweet in all the rivers, he would be telling them only what they knew before. If he should tell them that the land is adapted to the growing of coffee, the sugar cane, and all the productions of tropical climates, he would be only telling them what they all knew. He could look back twenty-three years, and certainly there has been a great change come over Liberia in that time—improvements in every department. Should he tell them that the people of Liberia are satisfied? They are satisfied. He then alluded generally to the prospects of Liberia. He could only say, that since Mr. Benson had come to the presidential chair all was quietude.

The government of Liberia was extending its influence and exerting it over the native tribes, bringing them together and inducing them to treat one another as friends. He did not see that the supporters of this Society had anything to fear from extending colonization. They might well speak in glowing terms of their success. He wished them increased success, and he would be glad to aid them all he could in Liberia. He was glad to hear that the Society had large funds in their

hands to devote to education there, and it was very much required; they did not want the higher order of education, but common schools. He knew many instances in Monrovia where natives who had been brought out of the bush had been introduced into the schools, taught civilized arts, married into families of colonists, and become respectable men. After apologizing for not being prepared to make further remarks, the speaker retired amid applause.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune then addressed the meeting, as usual, with great eloquence. He preferred old truth to new error:

The Colonization Society has been always in the same place as to principles. It has grown in strength, purpose, and determination, but its principles have ever been so far in advance, that others have only reached them now. It has always maintained that the colored man should be regarded with special favor and tenderness, and elevated to a position in which he might say, "take knowledge of me that I am a man." It recognised him as a fellow man, joined together with us by God, saved with us by his Son. It asked how, without violating the laws of the land, it could extend to him an opportunity to obtain these blessings. It had not excelled in destroying, but had sought to reach and bless. It could not free slaves against the master's will, nor alter the laws of slave states.

In the spirit of humanity masters at the South may wish to emancipate their slaves, and place them in a country where liberty will prove to them a blessing. Is there any place to which we may advantageously send them? We will give them an asylum, says the Coloniza-

tion Society; we will establish on the coast of Liberia the principles of American liberty and of the Gospel. Well, they had trouble; certainly; but every new town has trouble. How many have suffered in our new Western towns? How did the colonists at Jamestown and Plymouth suffer? Has there been no sickness, no mortality among the emigrants to California? Dr. Bethune spoke of great and shining examples, both of donations in money, and of emancipations in the South, and of the vast influence of such examples. He gave just and high praise to the government of Liberia, and defended that provision in the constitution of the Republic confining the rights of citizenship to persons of the colored race. He spoke of the vast capabilities of the tropical zones of the earth, destined to be in the hands of the dark races, and the importance of moulding them aright now. Dr. Bethune (says one of the New York papers) kept the audience in a delicious humor for nearly an hour and a half.

Colonizationists (he said) had been content to bide their time, preferring waiting for the progress of events to denouncing those who opposed them. They might have established presses, and started newspapers, and held meetings and cheered each other, and denounced everybody who differed from them, as murderers and hypocrites and fools, (laughter,) but they preferred to do something else. They believed that religion should be the pioneer of morals, and that where the spirit of God had touched the heart of a southern man, he might be persuaded, if no counteracting influence intervened, to free his people; and the way to do it easily and pleasantly was afforded by the efforts of the Colonization Society. He traced the origin and progress

of the Society, and dilated upon its usefulness; and then passed to a running review of the operation of colonization in Africa; looking upon the successes of Liberia within a year past as being equal, relatively considered, to that of this country, and in fact a great deal better. He was very earnest in his commendation of colonization enterprises generally, and those in which this Society is engaged in particular; and then apologized for taking up so much time, but the audience did not appear to require any apology, listening to him with profound respect.

Rev. Mr. Pinney then announced that a collection would be taken up for a deserving family of six colored persons, by the name of Holcomb, from Lockport, whom the Society wished to send on to Liberia. It was stated that \$300 would be sufficient. The collection was then taken up, hats being taken round for that purpose, and the required sum secured.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hatford, Conn., and the audience having dispersed, the members proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was held last evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The unfavorable weather caused a rather slim attendance.

Bishop Potter presided. The exercises were opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mayer.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Malcolm, then read a statement of the working of the Society and the condition of the colony at Liberia. The following is the substance of the statement:

The entire contributions from Pennsylvania for colonization purposes, during the year ending January 1, 1857, were \$10,067 37.

During the past year a noble ship has been built for the use of the American Colonization Society, at a cost of about \$42,000, towards which Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot County, Md., gave \$36,000. The ship, which bears the name of the daughter (*Mary Caroline Stevens*) of the generous donor, has large iron water-tanks, a library, and all the conveniences needed for the

comfort of the colonists. Last January the ship sailed for the first time with 353 emigrants; the homeward voyage was made in thirty days. To-morrow the "Stevens" starts again on her errand of mercy. About 500 applications have been made for passage, but only 309 can be accommodated. Perhaps some generous citizen of Pennsylvania may be prompted to make a similar gift!

About twelve thousand people of color have left our shores for Africa. More than half of them were emancipated for the purpose. In and around the Republic of Liberia, native tribes, numbering about two hundred thousand souls, have acknowledged the government, thus opening an inviting field for the civilization and evangelization of native Africans.

The Republic of Liberia has been recognised by Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium and Brazil. During the past year, treaties of amity and commerce have been ratified with the Free Hanseatic Towns of Lubec, Bremen and Hamburg.

Two Receptacles have been prepared and sent to Liberia, for the

use of emigrants. They are named "Tracy" and "Brewster," the latter in honor of a liberal citizen of Pennsylvania. The cost was \$12,000.

An interior settlement has been established, fifty miles from Monrovia, under most favorable circumstances.

Materials have been shipped from Boston for the erection of the Liberia College edifice. The late President of the Republic of Liberia, Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, has accepted the Presidency of the College. The Institution will be located on the St. Paul's river, about 12 miles from Monrovia: the edifice, &c., will cost about twenty thousand dollars.

The recent difficulties at Cape Palmas, between the Maryland Colony and the natives, have been happily adjusted, and the Maryland Colony will be annexed to Liberia.

A monthly line of steamers leaves London for Liberia and other portions of the coast.

The Republic of Liberia stands as a beacon light on the shores of Africa. Cheered by God's blessing upon our past efforts, we confidently labor. Our motto shall ever be, "Peace on earth, and good will to men." May the day speedily come when the flag of the "United States of Africa" may float in every port.

A letter was then read from the Rev. L. B. W. Balch, D. D., expressing regret that ill health prevented his being present, but expressing his conviction of the great advantages that must result from the colonization enterprises. He looked for a large emigration of the people of color to Africa.

The Rev. W. G. R. Taylor, of Philadelphia, thought the great obstacles in the way of the enterprise were avarice and ignorance,—the latter was the principal obstacle. Deep prejudice existed against the

scheme in the African, and many susceptible to the wrongs of Africa, turned from the remedy for these wrongs and were ready to tear to pieces the social fabric. He could not understand the wisdom of doing nothing because he could not do all that was desired. The statement read by the secretary proves what has been done for the cause during the past few years. God was on the side of the enterprise, and God would aid the infant republic in His own way. In the fullness of time God speaks and it is done. God makes great events spring from trifling causes. A few years ago, in an obscure little room in the University of New York, a professor of chemistry conducted a series of perplexing experiments unheeded by the world. After a long struggle against discouraging obstacles, they were at last overcome, and the grand result is seen in the magnificent enterprise which is to connect the Old World and the New by means of the submarine telegraphic cable. So God works in the accomplishing of *His* designs.

The speaker referred to other Republics of the world, and declared that Liberia had her heroic page, her heroes that would be remembered. In her schools, churches, and manly strength, were the elements of the success of Liberia. The speaker dwelt at great length on the future of Liberia. He defended the African race from the charge of inferiority. Put the foot of bondage upon the sturdy Anglo-Saxon race, and where would then be your boasted superiority? His own ancestors were wretched idolators a few centuries ago, and when he saw what Christianity had done for his own race, he had no fears for the African, with proper opportunities for culture.

Mr. Pinney gave some account of

his experience as a missionary in Africa. He did not think it was right to consider the African race with reference simply to the condition of the handful of the people among us. They must be considered in reference to their future numbers in their own land and the importance of christianising the masses.

Africa can now support one thousand millions of souls. The masses from teeming Europe must find a better home, and they will seek it in the Western world. These masses will overrun the South, and the colored race will naturally seek a better land and a better clime in Africa. The speaker thought the colored race was progressing as rapidly as other races in this country. They were not only educated in the North, but even in the South, in the slaveholding states, they are now openly taught to read and write. The speaker narrated the history of the progress of education among the colored people in the United States. There are now numerous schools and colleges where the colored people can obtain excellent educations.

Even in the British West Indies the colored man was being educated,

and the speaker saw upon all sides evidences of the rapid improvement of the race. The latter is only in a school here—God never intended the perpetual enslavement of the race. Circumstances drove him higher, and he is now being fitted by education to occupy his proper position in the far-off land, which he can claim by the right of ancestry.

Mr. Pinney dwelt at length upon the progress the work of colonization had made, and said that the South had, by its liberality in aid of the cause, shamed the North.

Henry Clay had been, at one period if not at all times, favorable to emancipation in his own State of Kentucky, thinking her great interests would be advanced thereby, and he was among the founders and long the President of the American Colonization Society.

The speaker continued at considerable length, urging the importance of colonization, and appealing to his hearers to do their share of the work and assist in carrying out the great scheme.

After Mr. Pinney had concluded his remarks, the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

[From "Abbeokuta; or Sunrise within the Tropics."]

Remarkable Providence.

THE following very interesting illustration of Divine Providence, as educing good from evil, is from the introduction to a brief but encouraging history of the establishment of missions by the church missionary Society a little distance north of Lagos on the western coast of Africa.

"On Friday, the last day of October, 1851, an interview took place between two individuals at the

Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, which will not soon be forgotten by those who happened to be present. One of the two was an English gentleman, of middle age, whose calm and dignified look and manner well accorded with the fact of his being a Christian sailor, long accustomed to command. The other was a younger man, one of the sable sons of Africa, in whose intelligent countenance, and manly yet gentle bearing, might have been read a tale of wonder and of mercy at which angels had rejoiced. This

last was the Rev. Samuel Crowther, a native of Yoruba, once a slave boy, but now an ordained minister of the Church of England. The other was Sir Henry Leeke, an admiral in the British navy. The pause of sudden feeling, the eager grasp of the hand, the inquiring look of glad recognition, and the hasty question and reply, 'Do you remember me?' 'Oh, indeed I do,' told of some previous meeting, of no common character, and of no very recent date.

"And so it was. In the year 1822, Sir Henry Leeke, then in command of H. M. S. 'Myrmidon,' was cruising in the Gulf of Guinea, when he fell in with and captured a Portuguese slaver, in which Mr. Crowther, then a lad, had just been embarked to be borne across the Atlantic. He took him, together with some other boys, on board his own ship, and after a two months' further cruise, landed him in freedom at Sierra Leone. Mr. Crowther was, at that time, thirteen years old, and since then they had never met; but twenty-nine years had not effaced from the recollections of the grateful African the lineaments of his deliverer.—Often, when musing on the past, had he recalled them to his memory, and when, in 1841, he accompanied the expedition up the Niger, he delighted to trace, or to fancy he could trace, a likeness in one of the officers on board the *Soudan*, to him to whom he owed so much. And now, when he met him once more, hand to hand, and eye to eye, and recognised the same warm manner and kindly look that had won his heart on board the *Myrmidon*, the events of the intervening years crowded fast upon his memory, and a flood of mingled feelings passed across his soul, that well-nigh overwhelmed him.

"The interview was necessarily

brief, and again they parted—the one to take the command of the Indian navy, the other to return to the work of an evangelist in his native land.

"We have placed this little incident thus early in our narrative, that we might at once introduce our readers to the name of Crowther, which will very frequently occur in the following pages, and we will now proceed to a more connected history.

—
"It would be beyond our purpose were we to enter into any history of the slave trade—of its abandonment on the part of our own country in the year 1807, or of the endeavors made to prevent its continuance by other nations. The names of Clarkson and Wilberforce are still too dear to the memory of Englishmen to need our mention of them; and the details of their persevering zeal, and of the success with which it was crowned, may be read elsewhere. We will only glance at the state of things since that period, in order to make our succeeding pages more intelligible.

"Even the youngest of our readers will remember the form of the western coast of Africa; how, when beyond Cape Verde, it follows a south-eastern direction for four or five degrees, how the encroachments of the Gulf of Guinea then force it into a course due east, for several hundred miles, till, after yielding to two smaller sweeps of the sea, the Bight of Benin and the Bight of Biafra, it turns abruptly to the south, and scarcely varies its direction till it reaches the equator. Along the whole of this coast, an extent of nearly 2,600 miles, the Spaniards and Portuguese, notwithstanding their treaties with Great Britain, continued to pursue the hateful traffic with unremitting activity. Nearly

seventy ports were open to their slave ships, and tens and tens of thousands were annually shipped off to supply the markets of Cuba and Brazil. Oh! could the walls of those dismal factories and barracks relate the scenes of sorrow and suffering, of cruelty and despair that have taken place within them, we believe we should find that in the annals of the whole world no page more dark with crime and misery has ever been looked upon by God's All-seeing Eye.

"Africa had indeed become 'one universal den of desolation, misery* and crime.' A fearful waste of human life was incurred in the seizure of the slaves for the market—in the hurried march through the desert to the coast, under a blazing sun, with a very scanty supply of water—in the detention at the ports, where hunger, disease, and despair carried off their many victims. Those who survived these accumulated sufferings, pressed down for weeks between the decks of the slave ship, had to endure torments that cannot be described. Scarcely even can the mind realise the horrors of that

voyage—the sea-sickness—the suffocation—the terrible thirst—the living chained to the dead—the agony of despair. Many perished on the voyage, and the remnant were sold as slaves, to endure the frightful cruelties of their Spanish and Portuguese masters.†

"Thus did this hateful trade continue for more than thirty years after its abolition by Great Britain, depopulating the countries, and demoralising both the captors and the enslaved. Sierra Leone indeed was a haven of refuge to those who were recaptured by our cruisers; but the hundreds, or even thousands,‡ that were thus annually rescued bore a very small proportion to the mass of sufferers. The whole of this part of Africa, with the exception of Liberia, was in apparently hopeless darkness; liberty, whether bodily, mental, or spiritual, was unknown, and the eye of pity sought in vain for any gleam of better things.

"But in the year 1839 the faint streaks of a brighter morning appeared; and, since that time, thanks to the unconquerable spirit of a few British and Christian philanthropists,

* "When we look on Africa, does not the scene that we behold approve itself to our sympathising hearts as more deeply needing, than any other region under heaven, that message which can light the eye with the beaming smile of joy? Joy, of all blessings, is the least known in Africa. To bid the African go on his way rejoicing is a task too little tried: for ages and for centuries sorrow has been the heritage and portion of the sons and daughters of Ham."—Sermon by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, at Carfax Church, Oxford, Oct. 31, 1852.

† That this is no exaggerated or overcharged picture, we have unhappily abundant evidence; and as late as 1839 Lord John Russell, in his letter to the Lords of the Treasury, proposing the Niger Expedition, says: "I find it impossible to avoid the conclusion that the average number of slaves introduced into America and the West Indies from the western coast of Africa annually exceeds *one hundred thousand*, and this estimate affords but a very imperfect indication of the real extent of the calamities which this traffic inflicts upon its victims. No record exists of the multitudes who perish in the overland journey to the African coast, or in the passage across the Atlantic, or of the still greater number who fall a sacrifice to the warfare, pillage, and cruelties by which the slave trade is fed. The whole involves a waste of human life and a state of human misery, proceeding from year to year without respite or intermission, to such an extent as to render the subject the most painful of any which, in the survey of the condition of mankind, it is possible to contemplate."

‡ In the three years preceding 1838, 13,000 recaptured negroes were brought into Sierra Leone and set free.

—thanks to the far-sighted benevolence of our rulers in entering into treaties with the more friendly tribes, and to their steady firmness in maintaining the cruising squadron to check the trade where it could not be eradicated,—above all, thanks to Him who not only thus guided the minds of his servants, but ordered the events of his Providence to the same end—the slave trade has grad-

ually diminished. In 1851, the nearly seventy three ports were reduced to three: Lagos, Porto Novo, and Whydah, all in the Bight of Benin; and now, in 1853, Lagos is taken; Porto Novo and Whydah are no longer able to continue the traffic; Brazil itself has denounced the trade, and the slave trade is, we hope and believe, extinct."

Regulations concerning Interior Settlements in Liberia.

THE friends of Liberia will peruse, perhaps with some little surprise and regret the following law passed by her Legislature at its last session. The interest of that Republic in all measures designed to preserve the health and lives of emigrants, is so great, that we presume it will not long continue to impose conditions upon the American Colonization Society, which must greatly embarrass, and indeed absolutely frustrate all its endeavors for the establishment of interior settlements. By the original terms of agreement between the Society and the Government of Liberia, when that government assumed independence, the establishment of new settlements was to be effected with the concurrence of both parties, and certainly no object connected with the cause of Colonization, deserves earlier, more careful, or more thorough consideration of both. The views of the Executive Committee, (in the adoption of which there was entire unanimity,) are expressed in the resolutions which follow this

law, copies of which have been transmitted to President Benson, and to the Special Agent of the Society, the Rev. John Seys.

An Act providing for the establishment of Interior Settlements.

Whereas the American Colonization Society and the authorities of this Government, have long entertained the idea that the mountainous districts in the interior of our country possess superior advantages to the seaboard, for the enjoyment of health, for the pursuit of agriculture, and for the development of the vast resources of our excellent country.

And whereas the American Colonization Society, solicitous to test, by actual experiment, the correctness of the above mentioned supposition, so important in its results to the cause of religion and humanity, and to the cure of slavery, and redemption of Africa, have generously proposed, through their special agent, the Rev. John Seys, to furnish liberal means to establish, by and with the consent of this government, an interior settlement in the Queah Country, distant about fifty-two miles from Monrovia in the County of Montserrado; and have assured this government that no expense whatever will be saved on their part to meet every contingency, and have further declared in due form that, should any difficulties arise with the natives, in which pecuniary embarrassments are involved, the Society pledges to indemnify the authorities of the Republic for any and all such liabilities.

And whereas the said settlement in the Queah Country, in the interior of Montserrado County, is a test settlement to prove the correctness of the above supposition, preparatory to a general movement by the American Colonization So-

ciety to form interior settlements; and creates the necessity of adopting some uniform system whereby interior settlements shall be established; and as distant interior settlements, in the midst of large and powerful tribes, cannot be protected unless due prudence be exercised by this government, and each settlement be furnished with the requisite means of defence; therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled: SEC. 1. That the American Colonization Society be, and is hereby authorized, to establish settlements in the interior of the different counties of this Republic, under the direction of the President, according to the provisions hereinafter ordained.

SEC. 2. *It is further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the American Colonization Society to procure the proper company of efficient volunteers, consisting of acclimated Liberian citizens from twenty-one to forty-five years of age, to enlist as permanent settlers. The American Colonization Society shall also be held amenable to this government for any and all expenses this government may incur in the defence of said settlements; until each of said settlements shall register, as permanent settlers, one hundred able-bodied men, between twenty-one and forty-five years of age, when their special responsibility shall cease and come to an end.

SEC. 3. *It is further enacted,* That no settlement shall be commenced with a less number than forty volunteers: the number of volunteers may be increased, however, to one hundred; and the privilege of volunteering shall be extended to six months after the commencement of each settlement; *provided, moreover,* that whenever any of said settlements, or any other settlements in Liberia, be in danger of invasion, or have become weak and require to be strengthened, the President may, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to grant to as many volunteers as he may deem expedient, enlisting to settle at said places, a town lot and thirty acres of farm land; and cause the agent of the American Colonization Society, or instruct the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, as the case may be, to issue or cause to be issued to such volunteers, the rations allowed by law to the militia in actual service, for a limited time, not exceeding six months.

SEC. 4. *It is further enacted,* That in all cases hereafter occurring, for which no previous stipulations have been specially entered into between this government and

the American Colonization Society, the President shall require full and satisfactory security of the American Colonization Society, that strict conformity will be observed on their part to the provisions of this act, before he grants permission for the formation of any settlement contemplated by this act whatsoever.

SEC. 5. *It is further enacted,* That the American Colonization Society shall also be required to build, as fortresses, two or more block houses, as the President may direct, on the outposts of each settlement, and a suitable one in a central position as an armory; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to deposit, in the armory of each interior settlement, sufficient munitions of war, of every description, to defend the place against any emergency; and in case of deficiency in the supplies of this government, the President shall cause the American Colonization Society to supply that deficiency.

SEC. 6. *It is further enacted,* That a superintendent shall be appointed by the President, for each distant new settlement, who shall have the general supervision of the civil and military affairs of the settlement, under the direction of the President, and shall be considered, in every respect, as his vicegerent. There shall also be a commander of the military, of the rank of captain, two lieutenants and a commissary, to be appointed by the President; and such other subordinate officers, as belong to the different companies of the militia, shall be appointed by the company.

The captain, lieutenants, commissary, and agent of the American Colonization Society, shall form a cabinet council, to advise with the superintendent respecting the most efficient plans of executing the regulations made and provided for the military of the settlement, not repugnant to the laws and constitution of this Republic and the instructions of the President, to be by him approved before enforced, unless in cases of emergency, not provided for in law or otherwise.

SEC. 7. *It is further enacted,* That each immigrant and volunteer residing in, or going to, any of said settlements, shall be furnished with, and keep in their possession, a good musket, cartridge box and bayonet, which they shall keep in order and use at drills. And any and all persons that reside in said settlements previous to the registry of one hundred able-bodied men from twenty-one to forty-five years of age, who cannot use a gun efficiently, shall be required to practice marksmanship at least once a week, and oftener if necessity demand it, in the discretion of

the Vigilance Committee, ordained by the 6th section of this act, until he shall be a proficient marksman.

SEC. 8. *It is further enacted*, That each volunteer, and such immigrants to whom lands have not been previously assigned, who may go out before the expiration of three years after the commencement of the settlement, shall be entitled to a town lot of one hundred feet front and two hundred and eighteen feet deep, being about a half acre of land; and a farm lot of thirty acres, to be seven and a half chains front and forty chains deep, in the vicinity of the settlement.

The method of allotment shall be, that the volunteer whose name shall be first enrolled, shall have the first choice, free from any lottery whatever; and the next on the list shall make his free choice, and so on, to the end of the list; and in like manner with immigrants.

SEC. 9. *It is further enacted*, That no deed shall be granted in favor of any volunteer, until he shall have resided one full year in the settlement, and shall have produced satisfactory evidence that he has faithfully discharged the duty of a volunteer, and that there are no fines standing against him; provided, further, that in the event of the death of any volunteer while in actual service, the land to which he would have been entitled had he served out his full time, shall be deeded to his heirs; and provided, moreover, that should any volunteer have been honorably discharged from said settlement, from failure of health, or any other justifiable cause, he shall have a *pro rata* portion of the premium lands granted to him according to his time of service.

SEC. 10. *It is further enacted*, That each interior township shall be laid out in manner following:

The town proper shall be two miles and one hundred feet square, divided by avenues of one hundred feet, crossing at right angles the centre of the town, extending in the country as far as the township shall extend, or necessity shall require, as highways; and a like avenue of one hundred feet shall be on the four sides of the town, and to be also extended in the country as far as the township shall extend, or there shall be necessity of a highway. The farms shall front on the four side avenues, enclosing the town in a hollow square, for one tier, excepting to wns situated on rivers, when the farms shall be on either side and on the rear; and there shall be no farms in front between the town and river, but the farms on either side of the town next to the river shall face the river, and after

the first tier the farms shall be reversed and turned crosswise, and front on the avenues running from the town, according to the map or plan hereunto annexed.

SEC. 11. *It is further enacted*, That the President shall have power to determine the position of the settlements; form and institute such special regulations as he may in his discretion deem proper, not repugnant to the laws and constitution of this Republic; *provided, nevertheless*, that all such settlements shall be considered under martial law for one year, and for a longer time, if the President in his judgment may think proper—unless the legislature shall otherwise determine.

SEC. 12. *It is further enacted*, That the settlement to be formed in the Queah Country, shall be named *Careysburg*, in honor of the late Lot Carey, and that all other settlements formed shall be named according to the pleasure of the legislature.

M. A. RAND,
Speaker H. of Reprs. R. L.
B. P. YATES,
Pres. Senate, V. P. R. L.

Approved, Jan. 24, 1857.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, on the second of May, 1857, the subject of the late act of the legislature of Liberia providing for the establishment of interior settlements, having been carefully considered, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sole object which the American Colonization Society had in view in sending the Rev. John Seys as special agent to Liberia, to select a place interior and to take a company of unacclimated emigrants there, was to make an experiment for six months as to the healthfulness of that place as compared with the settlements on the coast.

Resolved, That such experiment having proved successful, it was obvious that a new and permanent interior settlement would add to the security and happiness of the emigrants—to the inducements for em-

igration—to the facilities and advantages of commerce with numerous native tribes, and consequently to the population, strength and prosperity of Liberia; and therefore the Committee have relied upon the full sanction of the Government of Liberia in all measures that may tend to render this experiment successful, and thus lead to the permanent establishment of numerous and prosperous interior settlements.

Resolved, That since by the articles of agreement entered into on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848, between the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Commissioners of the Republic of Liberia, "new settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society," harmony of opinion in all matters relating to any such contemplated settlements, is essentially important.

Resolved, That while the act, entitled "an act providing for the establishment of interior settlements," passed by the legislature of Liberia at its last session, and approved by the President on the 24th of January, 1857, contains many important, and perhaps necessary, provisions in regard to the regulation and defence of such settlements, the duties and obligations it imposes upon this Society, this Committee do not feel required or at liberty to assume; and while it is their purpose to fulfil all obligations that have been rightfully made under their authority, they cannot hope (should the regulations declaring that the American Colonization Society shall be held am-

enable to this [the Liberian] government for any and all expenses this government may incur in the defence of said settlements, until each of said settlements shall register as permanent settlers one hundred able bodied men, between twenty-one and forty-five years of age, be insisted on) to make any further attempts towards the formation of such settlements.

Resolved, Nevertheless, that this Committee are so deeply impressed by the immense advantages that must accrue from the planting of settlements in which newly-arrived emigrants can be acclimated with far less danger than in the present towns and villages on or in the immediate vicinity of the coast, that they will gladly co-operate, to the extent of their ability, with the Liberian Government, and will greatly rejoice to learn that the authorities of that Republic take upon themselves the work of establishing such settlements, in the time, place, and manner, most conducive, in their judgment, to the public good.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to President Benson, and also to the Rev. John Seys, and that the latter be instructed to discontinue the settlement at Careysburg unless arrangements can be made to secure its continued existence and defence, under the law of Liberia, by a volunteer company of settlers, who will look to the advantages of the settlement for their compensation, or the Government will absolve this Society from all obligations for its defence.

Mission Intelligence.

APPEAL TO OUR BAPTIST BRETHREN.

Through the HOME AND FOREIGN JOURNAL for April, the Rev. JOHN DAY, one of the earliest, most faithful, and successful

missionaries, appeals from Monrovia, Liberia, earnestly to Southern Baptists and Southern gentlemen, generally, for the means of building an edifice for a classical

and theological school, which design has received the sanction of the Baptist Missionary Board. This Board, he states, have allowed him to apply \$1,000 towards its erection. "The house and its fixtures cost about \$2,000. This house is too small for all our schools in Monrovia, which should be under the superintendant's eye. We need a kitchen, a mission provision store, a lodging room for boarders, and a dining room; besides a room is wanted for a female school. I wish also to enclose at least two acres for a mission garden. To complete the work \$1800 is needed."

Mr. Day further urges upon Southern gentlemen to pay into the hands of the Baptist Missionary Board, \$1,000 a year for five years, to aid in the education of young men in Liberia for the christian ministry.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Home and Foreign Journal of May mentions the arrival at **ABBEOKUTA**, of Messrs. Cason, Trimble and Priest, with their wives, missionaries of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, on their way to **YORUBA**. The Rev. J. M. Harden, the worthy Missionary of the Board at Lagos, writes under date of February 14, 1857, "I have now the pleasure of informing you that our new chapel was yesterday dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, in the presence of a large assembly—perhaps between three and four hundred people, among whom was his Majesty King Dosunen of Lagos, with all his chiefs and a number of other attendants. The Rev. E. A. Gardiner, a white missionary of the Wesleyans, read the introductory hymn and prayed most fervently. I then read the 8th chapter of 1st book of Kings, the second hymn, and preached from Gen. 28th chapter, first part of 22d verse; then
Rev. Edward Bickensteth prayed first

in English, and then in Yoruba. After singing the doxology, I pronounced the benediction.

"Thus, my dear brother, you have seen, with the assistance of our blessed God and individual subscriptions, I have been enabled to build a neat little chapel, forty-six by twenty-five feet, containing thirty benches, made of planks, without one cent expense to our Board; and this chapel has been dedicated to God.—Now will our brethren suffer this station to be behind every other missionary station in this place for want of proper schools to train the children. Will they not send books and make an appropriation for a teacher."

MISSION AT THE GABOON.

At a meeting of the friends of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the Church of the Puritans, New York City, on the 15th of May, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presiding, the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, missionary from the Gaboon, Western Africa, said, "The faith of God's people concerning the christianization of Africa has been weak. Missionaries circumnavigated it on their way to other fields, neglecting entirely its benighted people. Peculiar difficulties obstructed missionary effort there; and the pioneers endured privations without a parallel. But many of the difficulties have disappeared, and a brighter day is dawning. Fifteen societies have been established on about 3,000 miles of coast, occupying a hundred stations, and with about one hundred and fifty missionaries. In connection with them have been 14,000 and 12,000 children are gathered into schools.

The Gaboon Mission occupies a central and important position. Two important languages have been reduced to writing. Several hundred children have been gathered into schools, from seven different tribes. The progress into the interior, necessarily slow, has already reached a

point one hundred miles from the coast; and tribes have been reached beyond the debasing influence of the slave trade and New England Rum. A station eighty miles up the river was occupied as an experiment, but though the sounds of war were daily heard around, the mission has not been disturbed. A native chief sent word that he would come and destroy them. Mr. B. proposed going to his village, but no one could row him there, unless his wife would go. The chief seemed exceedingly embarrassed, but was softened, and collected his people to hear a sermon, and offered them refreshments on leaving, and has continued a firm friend. He desires a missionary at his town. Another chief has given up his son, a promising boy, to be educated. The boy has become a Christian, and says he shall be a missionary.

The missionaries desire to penetrate the interior to table land, more salubrious than the coast. The missionary who was last year preparing for this work was taken away. His death-bed scene was most triumphant. For half an hour he described heavenly scenes, and with prophetic faith pictured the future triumphs of the Gospel on the mountain heights and table lands of all Africa. The moral influence of one such death is worth a thousand lives of indolence and self-indulgence in this country. Concerning his field he could say in the words of Caleb, 'Be strong and of a good courage, and go up, for we are well able to overcome it.' He dwelt on the certainty of success: 'Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God.'

LIBERIA IDENTIFIED WITH THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS.

THE Rev. J. Rambo, from the United States Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Buchanan, Bassa county, Liberia, wrote to the Financial Secretary Oct. 29th, 1856:

"I have received a very kind fraternal letter from Rev. Mr. Seys, in answer to

one I wrote him. I shall take great pleasure in accompanying him to the mountains, especially as Bishop Payne, months ago, advised me to go there the next dries to select an elevated site for a future station we hope to establish there. I may be located near the new settlement of the Colonization Society propose making there, though it is our intention to labor principally among the native Bassas.

"A word in favor of our mission there in your valuable *Repository*, may stir up our Episcopalians somewhat to help both your cause and ours at that point. I am on the best terms with our brethren of other denominations here, for I realize more and more that our cause is all one with colonization.

"Liberia has a great and glorious mission in Africa. Whoever helps Liberia, helps missions, and all altogether will combine to bless and redeem poor down-trodden Africa. I preach and lecture much both among Liberians and the Bassas."

ONE of the missionaries of the Southern Baptist Board says: "From Lagos, for hundreds of miles into the interior, I have scarcely a doubt but the Missionary of the Cross would be received with acclamations of joy. The North, East, and West, stretching out through a country needing only the hand of the enlightened cultivator to become a second Palestine, invite us thither. The last tours to the interior, exhibit Africa now in the most interesting aspect. Ishaki, Ogbomoshaw, and Ilorin, together with other cities, have their gates standing open. The last mentioned city, whose population is perhaps half a million, two-thirds of whom are Mohamedans, and of whose opposition we had great fears, on a recent visit made by Bowen, invited him thither, and promised to appropriate land for building purposes. As to security of life and property, I have no reason to desire a change for any country. A more harmless, inoffensive, kind, and hospitable people are scarcely to be found on the globe. I have traveled nearly two hundred miles into the interior from Lagos; sometimes through dense forests, at times alone, without ever seeing the signs of danger from the beasts of the forests, or receiving a harsh word from my traveling companions. I have declared openly and plainly the gospel of Christ, and denounced Orisha and idols before hundreds and thousands who had never before seen the face of a white man, and that with such impunity as scarce ever to have met opposition."

Intelligence.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S BOOK.—In a note to the London *Athenæum* Dr. Livingston says: "The principal object of my prolonged sojourn in this country is to prepare a narrative of my travels and discoveries for general information. Great has been my surprise to find a host of pirates start up, who, upon the strength of some few extracts from certain letters of mine, collected without my consent or knowledge, have published what they are pleased to call a narrative of my travels, and by artful wording of their advertisements, lead the public to believe that these works emanate from me. I appeal, therefore, to you, from the high position and influence you hold in the world of literature, to warn the public against such deception."

The New Haven Register says that a large family of colored persons manumitted by the will of their late master, a gentleman of Montgomery, Ala., have been provided with a home and means of support in that city. Their master left about \$12,000 to them, with their freedom, on condition that they should remove to a Free State; and one of the executors of the will has recently purchase one or two houses and several lots for them in the upper part of the city, and the children are now attending one of the public schools.

Persons unacquainted with the facts can hardly be aware of the extent of contributions at the African churches in this city. Not long since \$218 was raised at one church, to assist friends who have gone to Liberia. Only think of it—*slaves* sending a part of their surplus earnings to help feed and clothe *free persons*.

The members of "Thankful Church"

The Graves of President Monroe and Henry Clay.

MR. MONROE died in New York on the 4th of July, 1831, and a well stained slab of marble, two feet square, over a vault in a burial ground near that city, bears his name. He shares his grave with another man; died without wealth or a tomb of his own.

The editor of the *Fort Wayne Times* sought in vain among the obelisks and imposing monuments of the Cemetery near Lexington, for the grave of Mr. CLAY:

"A lad at last led him to the spot, where

are now building a chapel in the rear of the church, for their own use. We have some statistics to show our Northern friends in a few days.—*Enquirer*.

On the 8th of June last, eight native Africans at Sierra Leone were ordained ministers after the forms of the Episcopal church.

Coffee has propagated itself along a great extent of the African coast, and grown without culture for many years. It is not known whether it is indigenous, or whether it was introduced by the Spanish and Portuguese.

Not less than one hundred ships trade regularly between British ports and the coast of Africa, and a regular line of steamers plies between England and Liberia, and other settlements on the coast. The annual exports from Western Africa to Europe are estimated at fifteen millions of dollars.

A new species of silk-worm exists among the Yorubas in Central Africa, from which the natives spin a very fine thread. A single cocoon is several inches in diameter. This may perhaps form an important contribution to commerce and the appliances of civilization.

FOR AFRICA.—The new schooner President Benson, named in honor of the President of Liberia, is about to sail for Monrovia, and will be used in the coasting trade of that country. She will take out the remainder of the sugar-mill, a part of which went out in the Mary Caroline Stevens. She belongs to Mr. Hall, of this city, and will be under the control of Messrs. McGill, of Monrovia.—*Baltimore Sun*.

a little mound, marked only by the path worn by the footprints of devoted countrymen, told that the great commoner still lived in the hearts of the people. Near by was the monument affectionately inscribed by Mr. Clay to his mother."

Kentucky however has decreed to build a lofty monument, out of the marble of her own hills, to the honor of her favorite son. This is well. But the *Republic of Liberia* is the noblest monument which will ever be reared to the honor of these great men.

Another donation (\$20,000) from Mr. Hunt—Grateful Acknowledgment.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, Washington City, May 1st, 1857, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That DAVID HUNT, Esq., be informed of the sentiments of profound gratitude which his extraordinary liberality towards this Society has awakened in the

minds of this Committee, and which, as on several preceding occasions,—now in consequence of the receipt from him of \$20,000,—they have reason most respectfully and warmly to express, and they will cherish the hope that an act of such large and bright beneficence will inspire others with a like generous and lofty spirit of philanthropy.

Extract from a letter from a Friend of the Cause in Ohio.

MAY 25, 1857.

“Enclosed I send you \$5 for the good cause. When I see such munificent gifts as those of Mr. Hunt, I exclaim to myself, ‘O the luxury of doing good!’ and would

to God I was able to enjoy it a thousand fold beyond what I can. As it is, I must be content with a few crumbs, but even those crumbs are delicious!”

Latest from Liberia.

WE have received by the English mail steamer, letters up to the 18th of April.—The Rev. John Seys, under dates of the 2d and 9th of April, gives very cheering accounts of the health and progress of Careysburg, the interior settlement. He says “the most complete success which the warmest friends of the Colonization scheme could have anticipated is attending our interior settlement. The twenty-two immigrants, by the M. C. Stevens, in which number are included three women

and one child, have been here now over two months, and are as well, and many of them better than when they left the ship.” An emigrant by the name of Walker with seven children had joined the settlement, making the whole number thirty. There had been a number of deaths in the large company by the Stevens, that settled at Clay Ashland on the St. Paul’s. Mr. Seys letter will appear hereafter.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1857.

MAINE.

By Capt. G. Barker:	
Hallowell—A lady.....	5 00
Augusta—Daniel Williams	1 00
Gardiner—Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess, \$10; R. H. Gardiner, \$5; R. Thompson, \$1; Cash, 50 cts.	16 50
Brunswick—Rev. T. C. Upham, Robert Spear, each \$5; L. Woods, S. A. Packard, each \$1.	12 00
Portland—W. L. Dana, Luther Dana, each \$5; Jos. Maxwell, \$2.....	12 00
Kennebunk—Mrs. Lord, D. W. Lord, Jos. Titcomb, Mrs. A. Titcomb, W. B. Sewall, each \$5; C. C. Perkins, N. L. Thompson, each \$2; Cash, 50 cents.....	29 50
Wiscassett—P. Lenox, \$5; W. Wood, \$2; Rice & Dana, H. Clark, S. P. Baker, Mrs. Ingalls, each \$1.....	11 00

Newcastle—W. Hitchcock, B. D. Metcalf, each \$5; E. Farley, \$4; Joseph Day, \$3; Mary Farley, Cyrus Cotter, each \$2,	21 00
Warren—Mrs. P. McCallom, \$5; Mrs. E. A. Kennedy, \$3; Edwin Smith, \$2; Dr. Kennedy, \$1.	11 00
Thomaston—E. O’Brien, \$10; Levi B. Gilchrist, \$3.....	13 00
	132 00

VERMONT.

Enosburg—Mrs. R. S. Nichols..	1 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Pittsfield—Rev. Dr. Humphreys,	5 00
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CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. Orcutt:	
Norwich—A. H. Hubbard, \$100; R. Hubbard, J. L. Greene, Wm. A. Buckingham, each \$20; Genl. Williams, Mrs. Geul. Williams, each \$10; J. M. Huntington, Geo. Perkins,	

Dr. Charles Osgood, David Smith, E. Learned, Jed ^h Huntington, Wm. P. Greene, jr., E. O. Abbot, Chas. Stedman, each \$5; L. Ballou, L. F. S. Foster, Mrs. Lee, G. Greene, Mrs. A. Thomas, I. M. Buckingham, each \$3; A. P. Prentice, J. H. Dunham, J. W. Stedman, each \$2; J. P. Barton, F. Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Huntington, Dr. Eaton, Mrs. Whiting, each \$1.....	254 00		
<i>Fitchville</i> —Asa Fitch, \$10; Mrs. Raymond, \$5.....	15 00		
<i>New London</i> —E. & N. S. Perkins, jr., Thos. W. Williams, each \$30; W. C. Crump, H. P. Havens, Acors Barns, Misses Goddard, each \$10; Thos. W. Perkins, \$6; Rev. Dr. Hallam, J. N. Harris, Thos. Fitch, Wm H. Starr, A. F. Prentice, Asa Otis, A. M. Frink, Mrs. Jonathan Starr, each \$5; Mrs. Ellen Gurley, Mrs. Rainey, Mrs. M. C. Chew, Mrs. Jos ^a Learned, Miss J. S. Richards, Mrs. Thomas W. Williams, each \$3; Mrs. S. Cleaveland, Dr. Morgan, each \$2; Mrs. Hallam, Friend, Mrs. E. Gurley, Miss Mumford, J. B. Lyman, J. C. Douglas, D. Sterne, J. A. Smith, Dr. Manwaring, Dr. Betts, each \$1.....	178 00		
<i>Southington</i> —Timothy Higgins, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; F. D. Whitteley, \$10; Miss Ellen Lowrey, H. Lowrey, B. F. Seward, each \$5; William Wilcox, \$2; L. Upson, L. B. Frost, S. Pratt, Mrs. E. C. Jones, each \$1; J. Humiston, 50 cents.....	61 50		
<i>Westport</i> —R. H. Winslow, \$50, to constitute the Rev. John Purves a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; E. Swift, \$3..	53 00		
<i>Southport</i> —Fred. Marquand, \$60, to constitute two life memberships; M. Bulkley, \$5; Miss D. Perry, \$2; C. Bulkley, \$1.	68 00		
<i>Birmingham</i> —Geo. W. Shelton, David Barrett, each \$5.....	10 00		
<i>Clinton</i> —Genl. Elliott, \$10, in part to constitute a life membership; Dr. Hubbard, \$5; Chas. A. Elliott, \$2; Alfred Hull, J. D. Leffingwell, each \$1; Others, \$5.12; Collection in M. E. Church, \$3.50.....	27 62		
<i>Woodbury</i> —J. Parker, R. J. Allen, J. Abernethy, D. C. Bacon, Mrs. D. C. Bacon, W. Cothren, D. C. Bull, G. P. Allen, G. B. Lewis, Rev. John Churchill, Rev. R. G. Williams, each \$1; C. C. Mitchell, 50 cents.....	11 50		
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Wm. D. Bishop, \$10, towards life membership; Isaac Sherman, \$2; Miss Sarah Sherwood, E. G. Staples, each \$1.	14 00		
<i>New Haven</i> —Wm. S. Charnley, \$10; Fred. Crosswell, \$5; Harris Smith, \$3; Mrs. Laban Smith, G. B. Rich, Mrs. N. Peck, Wyllys Peck, J. M. Mason, each \$2; Rev. Ed. Strong, W. A. Reynolds, H. W. Benedict, J. Winship, Alexander Macwhorter, Isaac Thompson, each \$1; Collection in the Howe Street Church, \$12.25.....	46 25		
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<i>Big Lick</i> —Rev. Urias Powers..	10 00		
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<i>College Corner</i> —Rev. P. Monfort, John Buck, each \$5, by J. M. C. Howe.....	10 00		
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		345 50	
MISSISSIPPI.			
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By Rev. Dr. J. S. Bacon:			
<i>Natchez</i> —Thos. Henderson, A. C. Henderson, Mrs. A. H. Baker, each \$100; Dr. F. W. Davis, Mrs. Anna F. Elliott, each \$50; Mrs. Helen McLean (by her brother, W. M. W.			

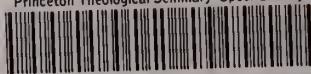
Cochran, to constitute her a life member,) \$30; Mrs. W. C. Connor, \$10; B. Wade, \$5; Mrs. A. M. Ogden, \$20.....	465 00			
<i>Second Creek</i> —Hon. A. K. Farar, \$50; Wm. Mitchell, \$30; Miss E. H. Young, \$20; Dr. C. F. Farar, Rev. Mr. Ogden, each \$10; Miss Dunbar, \$5.....	125 00			
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<i>Vicksburg</i> —Jos. Willis.....	50 00			
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LOUISIANA.				
By Rev. Dr. J. S. Bacon:				
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<i>Bayou Sara</i> —Rev. D. S. Lewis, by self and congregation, to constitute him a life member..	30 00			
<i>Baton Rouge</i> —Mrs. Dickson....	20 00			
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<i>Doakesville</i> —Sampson Folsom, \$10, A friend, \$5, by Rev. C. Kingsbury.....	15 00			
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Smith, \$1, to Nov. '59. <i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. J. Abby, \$2, to Jan. '58.....			36 00	
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