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TO THE
FORTIETH VOLUME
OF THE
African Repository.

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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

L.] WASHINGTON, JAN., 1864. [No. 1.

RETURN OF THE MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

ship of the Society arrived in Baltimore from Liberia, on the last month. The late voyage was for trade principally, the cargo being conveyed to Liberia but twenty-six passengers.

Following persons return in her cabin:

Margaret Heigard, Abraham Hanson, Chauncey Leonard, Jer-Bowan, John Brown.

In the steerage, Caroline Peacher, Joseph Turner, Amy Stewart, Vest, Wm. West.

Hanson, who comes as a passenger in the Stevens, has recently been appointed by our Government, Commissioner and Consul General to Liberia, and will probably return without delay.

We are indebted to our friend, Dr. James Hall, for the following account of the late voyage of the Stevens:

It may be well to give the reasons for the length of the last voyage of the Colonization Society's ship. Previous to, or soon after her return from her former voyage, K, arrangements had been made by the American Missionary Society for landing several passengers on Sierra Leone. As the time approached for her sailing, it was ascertained that but few of the many emigrants expected would be ready to embark, and but little freight offered. The only cargo left, were to charter a smaller vessel, or *make freight* on her, for the Society was not only desirous to continue her voyage, but was under contract through its Agent to take the passengers referred to. It was therefore decided by the Executive

Committee to purchase on account of the Society, a quantity of merchandise, for the several ports lying almost directly on way of her voyage to Sierra Leone and Liberia, on account of the Society, thereby saving some freight and in the hope of making a profit thereon, to liquidate in some measure the heavy expenses of the voyage. It was decided also to have the Ship procure at some of the Cape Verd Islands, as many donkeys as practicable to carry, to be disposed of in the Republic, as beasts of draft and burthen—a matter long since urged upon the Society by the farmers of Liberia.

The Ship left the Capes of the Chesapeake, May 29th; reached St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verdes, on the 24th of June; took on board some 40 jacks, and after touching at St. Iago and Goree, finding the markets glutted with American produce, she arrived at Sierra Leone on the 18th of July; discharged her passengers, and was forced to sell the cargo destined for that port at cost, and take pay in produce on her return voyage.

The Ship left Sierra Leone, July 30th; arrived at Monrovia, August 8th; discharged emigrants and part of her cargo; took a supercargo on board and proceeded to the leeward settlements. Returning, she left Monrovia, Oct. 3d, arriving at Sierra Leone on the 17th, where receiving her return cargo, she left for home on the 16th, arriving in Baltimore, on the 12th of December.

The ship brought as cargo for the Society, and as freight for other parties.

From Liberia, 68 casks of palm Oil, 23 bbls. molasses, 7 hhd and 18 bbls sugar, 38 bags coffee, and 6 tons camwood, besides sundry small packages.

From Sierra Leone, 140 bags or 13,000 lbs. ginger root, and 1,200 hides.

Four cabin and four steerage passengers came home in the Ship among the former, Hon. Mr. Hanson of Wis., Commissioner and Consul to the Republic of Liberia for the U. S. Government.

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LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

From President Benson to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, C. S.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, *October 2, 1863.*

Rev. and Dear Sir: I duly received your kind favor of the 7th of May, on the arrival of your ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, on the 1st of August. It was a matter of regret that she brought so few emigrants. By the last mail, via England, I learned that, at present (the result of the riot,) there are many persons intending to emigrate for Liberia this fall. Something, I feel sure, will, in the order of Divine Providence, take place, tending to influence the colored people to emigration thither. Great have been the late military and naval successes of your Government. * * *

* It is not known yet if the measure of punishment or chastity

tisement has been meted out by the Almighty. We should hope and pray for its termination.

I have nothing of importance to write. We have written over fully, via England, explanatory of what is said to be a discrepancy in Mr. Sey's certificates of recaptured Africans, &c., &c.

I am somewhat cheered in the prospect of relief, in a very few months, if life be spared, from public duties and cares. Yet I shall feel the greatest interest in Mr. Warner's success, and will, though in private life, contribute what little I can to secure it.

I am, sir, with much respect,

Yours, &c.,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

From Ex-President Roberts to the same.

MONROVIA, September 25, 1863.

My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for your esteemed favor of May 8th, per M. C. Stevens; and I beg to thank you for the kind expression of interest it contains in behalf of our college enterprise; and especially do I thank you for the assurance of your willingness to co-operate in promoting its interest among the friends of Africa in the United States. I am still, and I may say more than ever, impressed with the importance, not only of increasing the facilities, but also of elevating the standard, of education among us. Hence the very deep concern I feel for the success of Liberia College. If liberally sustained and properly conducted, I am satisfied it cannot fail to produce results decidedly favorable to the future welfare of Liberia, not only in respect to Americo-Liberians, but equally beneficial to the thousands of native Africans who are now dependent on Liberia for that kind of training which alone can raise them from their present degradation. Entertaining these feelings, I can but hope that the kind and generous friends of Liberia and of Africa in the United States, and elsewhere, will deem this effort for the elevation of a long-neglected people particularly worthy of their support.

I am gratified in being able to state that, thus far, since its opening, everything relating to the college has progressed satisfactorily; and its present prospects, I think, are as encouraging as could be reasonably expected, though, as yet, we are greatly in need of funds for various purposes—especially a few scholarships, to aid several deserving young men who are anxious to avail themselves of its advantages, but who are not able, entirely, to support themselves in the college while pursuing a course of studies.

At the end of the second term, 15th July last, the students were examined, in presence of the executive committee and a goodly number of citizens, and acquitted themselves well—indeed, quite to the satisfaction of all present—on the following subjects: English

Language and Literature, Scripture History, Elements of Moral Science, Algebra, Greek, Latin and French. The term closed with nine students in the college proper, and twelve in the preparatory department. The third term commenced on the 15th ultimo, with three additional students in the college, and two in the lower department. Three of the students are beneficiaries of the New York State Colonization Society; the others are supported by their parents or relatives.

I can't say, my dear sir, that I am greatly surprised at the small number of emigrants brought by the Stevens; nor, indeed, is it surprising that the minds of the colored people in the United States are so much divided and distracted by events growing out of the present distressing civil war in which your country is involved. Many, I am aware, have high anticipations that an important change will be wrought by it in their favor—nay, that at its close their political condition will be so much improved as to relieve them from the necessity of seeking a home elsewhere; others, however, are not so sanguine that any material change for the better, in respect to them, is likely to be effected; but, now that the subject of colonizing the blacks, and where, is claiming the attention of Government, they prefer to wait awhile and see what new scheme will be proposed. Well, indulging, as they are, such expectations and reflections, I have no disposition to question the soundness of their conclusion to await the results. Though I confess, as regards the first, I see but little prospect of the realization of their hopes; and, as to the latter, I am satisfied in my own mind that no place, "beyond the limits of the United States," can be selected where the people of color will find a home more agreeable, and replete with advantages—social, civil, political and pecuniary—than Liberia; and I doubt not, that whatever place shall be selected, or plan matured and presented to them, their own good judgment, under the direction of an all-wise Providence, will determine them in favor of "Fatherland," where, I have great reason to believe, Heaven designs to build up, in time, a respectable Negro nationality. While, then, the cause of colonization may seem to languish for the present, I perceive no serious grounds for discouragement; on the contrary, I am satisfied that in a few years the work of colonization will be renewed with increased vigor. In the mean time, it strikes me as desirable that no effort on the part of colonizationists should be relaxed to aid Liberia in whatever may be regarded as essential to her progress, and thus make it a still more inviting home for the thousands who will ere long be seeking her shores; as a country offering them the largest freedom, and the widest scope for the development of those faculties of the mind, with which they, in common with all other men, are endowed.

As regards the present condition of public affairs in Liberia, and of matters and things in general, I presume you will be fully ad-

vised through other channels. I therefore refrain from trespassing further on your time.

Mrs. Roberts desires to be kindly remembered to Mrs. Gurley, yourself and family; and believe me, my dear sir, with high respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Form the Rev. Wm. C. Burke to the same.

MOUNT REST, CLAY ASHLAND,

September 29, 1863.

MY MOST EXCELLENT FRIEND: Yours of the 7th of May was duly received by the M. C. Stevens, which as usual gave me the greatest pleasure to hear from you and your family, and that you were all enjoying the blessing of good health. * *

* You will please accept our thanks for your kind agency in looking up our relations at Arlington and elsewhere, and causing them to write to us. I was much gratified in receiving a letter from Selina, [his sister.] She writes me that the place abounds with contrabands. I wonder if they could not be persuaded to seek a home in this the land of their fathers; it seems that they must ere long find a home somewhere. We cannot but look forward to a great number of our colored friends seeking a home in this country; but we were rather discouraged in seeing such a small number come out in the last vessel. As regards the contrabands, I suppose they are waiting to hear what the Government thinks they should do. I pray that it may be their own voluntary choice to come to Africa. Many of our old settlements are going down for the want of emigrants; besides it is so necessary to build up new settlements.

The rains, which are now going off, have been very favorable. The growing crops are very promising; the rice crops are just coming in in small quantities; the coffee crop this season promises to be very good. The planting of coffee is now receiving attention from almost every farmer in Liberia. I regret, and it seems to be the regret of almost every farmer, that they had not attended to planting coffee many years ago. Mr. Blackledge seems to be the only man on the St. Paul's river who has a coffee farm sufficiently large to yield him a comfortable support. I have planted a goodly number of trees this season.

The Southern board of missions have entirely abandoned their operations in Liberia. The schools and churches have all suffered in consequence of it; yet we are still going on, trusting in God for the future. There have been some intimations that the Northern board (now in a prosperous condition) will at some future day do something for Africa.

I feel quite anxious to hear of the settlement of the great difficulties now existing in the United States. My prayer is that the

day for the termination of all those troubles is near at hand, even at the door. My wife joins me in the kindest remembrances of yourself and family, and believe me

Your obedient servant,

WM. C. BURKE.

From Mr. M. A. Rick to the same.

CLAY ASHLAND, Sept. 28, 1863.

SIR: I drop you a line to inform you that I and family are well, hoping you and yours are well. Tongue cannot express my sympathy with you and the Government concerning this great war that is now going on; I hear of thousands dying on both sides; there is nothing too hard for the powerful hand of God. I think a general fast throughout the world, would be the greatest thing that could be done. Truly, the Lord has been good to us thus far, and I hope He will go with us to the end. It is not for any thing good that we have done, yet it seems that our country is still going up in improvements; we are improving in coffee and sugar, and in rice and cotton, and many other things. Zion is not travelling as swift as she has been at present, yet she is going on and gathering in many that were born in darkness. Those that God has given unto us are being converted, and brought to the fold of Christ's Church. The harvest is great, and the laborers are few; pray for us that he may send forth more. I must tell you of the painful loss of my dear brother and sister Erskine; we just received news yesterday that George, his oldest son, that he sent to Scotland, is dead; it is a sudden stroke; but it is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good; he knows what is best; all we have to do is to get ready for the call.

P. S. Everybody or the greater part, are trying for coffee, and there is more cotton planting now than ever I saw; we spin and weave cloth occasionally, and desire to do more. I was pleased to hear that Mr. Morris was pleased with our country; I believe it will be a great country yet if we live right and serve our blessed Jesus in spirit and truth. I write in haste, for the Stevens came sooner than we expected. My best compliments to your beloved family. I hope the day is not far when you and family will once more sit in peace, without hearing the roaring cannon and battles of war; may it come quickly. No more at present.

But remain your humble servant in Christ,

M. A. RICK.

From the Rev. B. V. R. James to the same.

MONROVIA, Sept. 8, 1863.

HONORED AND REV. FRIEND: Your very kind letter, per M. C. Stevens, was received early in August. I know no friend in America from whom I am more delighted to hear from than yourself.

You have been a friend to our race ; all your great powers from your youth have been devoted and faithfully employed for the welfare of the African and the African race, and I do rejoice that God has spared your life to see this day—a *day* that few men that entered upon the work with you expected to see. The recognition of Liberia's nationality by your Government I did not think would take place in my day, but God in his wisdom has changed the heart of your nation; how true it is afflictions will humble the stoutest and proudest hearts. Had not God have visited your country with his awful scourge, the poor bleeding Negro's petition never would have been heard. God knows how to do his work and make his proud and hasty creatures do justice to one another.

I received the bundle of maps you kindly sent to me and others, and thank you for your continued rememberance. They will be of great use to us.

A new Administration will go into operation the first of January. The President elect is a popular man, and a man of good reputation, honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow man, and I now believe he will do everything in his power to promote the welfare of his country. * * * * *

I am happy to say our farming interest is still improving. It would do you good to be able to visit our St. Paul's now. Mr. Jesse Sharp from his sugar farm clears about \$1,000 per annum with a hand mill ; he has this year ordered a steam mill which will cost about \$1,500, and will be enabled to pay for it by the time it reaches here, all from the products of his farm ; he has a splendid crop of cane this year, and what is best of all, he makes no *rum*. He began here a few years ago with little or nothing, and he is now well off. I tell him God will prosper him just as long as he lets rum alone ! Had I time I could write of many others, saying many things that might interest you, but I am now greatly pressed for time, having a great many letters to answer, and only evenings and Saturday to do it.

Your ever grateful friend,

B. V. R. JAMES.

From the Rev. H. B. Stewart to the same.

GREENVILLE, SINOE COUNTY,

September 18, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have nothing special or new to write you ; things here remain the same, with little or no alteration ; I think, however, a little towards a doing of something, a little more of a disposition towards the farming line, whether from actual necessity or a sense of bettering conditions in future, time will tell ; there has been an increase in the farming operation over former years among the Liberians, in such things as the natural products of the county, rice,

potatoes, etc. I am glad in saying that our recaptives are getting on remarkably well with few exceptions; here and there you may find a rude fellow that will steal. The company that were sent to the settlement of Ashmun, under proper managers have behaved themselves in every sense worthy of future hopes. In industry and sobriety, they have not only maintained themselves, but in a great measure supplied the town of Greenville with the products of their industry. This I think is a great beginning for the better; as an illustration of this fact, a few weeks ago they presented quite an imposing sight in our town, under the command of Capt. R. S. Jones, Esq., for company drilling; it was a pleasing sight for me to see over eighty of these once raw heathens under the military command of our Government. Their deportment and orderly behavior won the respect of all. I understood from the Captain that there are in all over one hundred and fifty of them enrolled for military duty.

What an acquisition to this county! Those that were apprenticed out are doing well; their term of service will expire on the first of the coming year. We were pleased with the company of our friend, Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia. Mr. Morris's plans of cleaning and preparing coffee, have attracted and stimulated the minds of many of our people; he has done great good in his visit to Sinoe. I am afraid, however, that the fond desires of our friends for the culture of cotton, in Liberia will not to any extent be soon met, especially so in this county. In this I would not predict, as we know not what a day, or a year may bring forth. The M. C. Stevens has just left for Palmas, and will not on her return touch this place. She has, I learned, brought but a few emigrants, and some jacks; of course none could be expected for this place, as it would seem that Sinoe is to be the last to be served.

We would have been glad to have a few emigrants for the new Recepticle, 16 miles above this. This building is well nigh completed; it can now receive visitors. My son Thomas informs me that you had written him sometime back; when last heard of, he was doing well in his studies at Oberlin; we are all well; thank you kindly for your favors; no letter come; remember me to Dr. McLain.

I am, yours truly,
H. B. STEWART.

From the Rev. B. R. Wilson to the same.

MONROVIA, Oct. 2d, 1863.

REV. SIR: I received yours of May 13th, and as ever truly glad to get a line from you. Our election is over; in that respect all is calm, and I would be most happy if I could say that all the matters concerning our Government was also calm, but I cannot. •

* * * * *

We Liberians deeply sympathise with the United States in their

affliction, and we rejoice greatly at every victory gained by the federal troops, and are earnestly praying and wishing for their final success and of the emancipation of our race, which we believe will certainly be the result of this great struggle.

Whatever the opposition our people has been and is to emigrating to Africa, it is very clear to me that all will be overruled by Divine Providence, and they will come. The day is not far distant when means will be the only obstacle that will be in the way of a most rapid immigration.

Our farming interest is rapidly increasing; it is now pleasant to ascend our rivers and see the number of prosperous farms now under cultivation. We have sustained quite a loss in the death of Bishop Burns, but we trust that God will supply his place with another, but in the midst of all we have great reason to be thankful that our works are still prospering; we have had a number added to the church from among the natives this year, both in the interior and among the Congoes, and our work is still progressing. I have had the pleasure of seeing friend Brown from your city; I hope he will be able to carry a good report; he is an old acquaintance of mine; nothing would give me more pleasure than to have an opportunity of visiting your country once more, but to do so in this troubled state of affairs would prove but very little comfort; so if ever, it must be when the war is over.

Yours very truly, Rev. and dear sir,
Your most obedient servant,
B. R. WILSON.

From the Rev. J. J. Richardson to the same.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

MONROVIA, Oct. 3, 1863.

MOST RESPECTED SIR: As the M. C. Stevens is on her way to America, I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know that I have not forgotten you, and also to prevent you from forgetting me; knowing as I do, that you are one of Liberia's tried friends; and believing that you are interested in every thing that concerns her well being; therefore, I take the liberty to open a short communication with you. We are getting along well, all things considered. On the "St. Paul's river" there is growing sugar cane, coffee, corn, and rice, &c., &c., in greater quantity than ever before. I have a fine little farm ten miles up the river from Monrovia, and I am making out as well as can be expected. I am engaged in the Mission work under the patronage of the Southern Baptist Board in Richmond. For three years we have been cut off from all communication with them; consequently we have not received our salaries as

heretofore to support ourselves, and give that attention to our mission work as is necessary. Yet we are doing the very best we can under the circumstances, trusting in an allwise Providence, who will bring light out of darkness, and order out of confusion. Our Government is in a confused state at the present, growing out of the Congo fund. There is great dissatisfaction existing among the people, yet I hope it will be better in time to come. I have learned all the news in regard to your country from the newspapers. I do hope and pray that the shedding and flowing of human blood will soon be stopped, and the nation will learn to fight no more. Terrible must be the state of things in that once great and happy nation. It is hoped that the God of nations will interpose, and bring about peace and happiness again. You will please write to me as soon as you can spare the time, as I shall look for a letter by every vessel coming to the coast from America. If I can get a letter to Virginia, please inform me, as I am very anxious to hear from Mr. Nathaniel C. Crenshaw, who lives in Hanover county. I now close for want of more time, but at some subsequent period I will write you more fully.

In the bonds of christian love, I hope ever to remain yours, &c.,

J. J. RICHARDSON.

[From Liberia Herald, August 5, 1863.]

THE MONROVIA ATHAENEUM.

This is the name of an institution recently formed in this city for the promotion of literature and intelligence. We say *formed*; but we think we might have used the word *FOUNDED*; for we have the impression that this society is a real and substantial thing; that it is destined to have a long and a useful career; and to run a like successful course to similar institutions in the chief cities of foreign, civilized lands. It has long been a reproach to the city of Monrovia, that, although it is the residence of the chief officials of the Government, the home of the leading ministers of the different denominations, the dwelling place of the foremost teachers of high schools and academies; yet no town in the country is more noted for mental stagnancy and intellectual inertion. No literary club, no debating society, no large and attractive reading room, has ever been able to elicit general interest, and to obtain a fixed and stable existence. As a consequence, mere material aims and interests command attention: the mass of the people live without any of the stimulants to mental research and activity: the young especially, at the very period of life when the mind is curious and inquisitive, are left without those due supplies of wisdom and information, which serve to balance the unequal poise of the passions: the more mature and aged are thrown back upon themselves, and if inclined to intellectual pursuits, are forced into that unhealthy mental status, wherein, instead of expansion and generous diffusion, the mind is left to feed upon itself, and to run to waste in a state of morbid fullness.

The object of the "Athæneum" is to put an end to a state of things alike unworthy and injurious, and to inaugurate a new order of things in our literary world, by which it may convey light, intelligence, mental satisfaction, the love of the beautiful, and a generous taste, to all inquiring and susceptible minds.

The society will open, at an early day, a reading room in this city; where, at an almost nominal price, the choicest literary journals of England and America may be found. Before many months have passed we hope to see in our city an attractive Hall; its walls ornamented with superior pictures and engravings; its tables filled with such valuable magazines as "Blackwood," the "Edinburgh," the "North British," and the other English reviews; the "Eclectic" and "Harper's," from the U. S. A.; the illustrated journals from both countries; and the "Times" and "Observer," of London; the "Evening Post" and the "Tribune," of New York; and other such papers.

We are given to understand that especial pains will be taken to make the reading room so attractive and interesting, so orderly and well regulated, that the matrons, and their daughters, of our city may find it a pleasant resort; and we hope that arrangements will be made by which the *youth* of our city may be enabled to secure fit opportunity of spending their evenings most profitably in reading and gaining information. Courses of lectures are also to be provided for in this association; which will tend to disturb the dull monotony of our lives, give scope for the exercise of oftentimes real, but unknown talent, and also to direct general attention to important and valuable trains of thought, which otherwise might be entirely neglected.

The "Athæneum" has undertaken a most needed and responsible work. It is no less than to attempt to cultivate the intellectual taste of this community, and to establish upon a firm basis an ambitious and superior institution. We have written with the conviction that their effort is no ephemeral and transitory undertaking, but a real, substantial and abiding work, although but in its infancy. We trust that our expectations may be fully realized, and that the "Monrovia Athæneum," in far distant days to come, will have fully realized the aims and expectations of its founders.

We give here a list of the officers of the "Athæneum:"

President, Hon. JOHN N. LEWIS.

Vice President, A. F. JOHNS, Esq.

Recording Secretary, WM. M. DAVIS, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. ALEX. CRUMMELL.

Treasurer, C. B. DUNBAR, Esq., M. D.

Committee of Management, Rev. G. W. GIBSON, Jos. TURPIN, Esq., J. M. MOORE, Jr., Esq., M. D.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH.—Our national day came on Sunday. Monday, the 27th, was celebrated. The day was fine, and the people seemed to enjoy themselves.

The seventeenth anniversary of the nationality of our country had come,

and it should be a source of deep gratitude that so many of the people have lived to see the day. We remember distinctly the day and hour when the "Lone Star" was first unfurled to the breeze—we also remember how gratefully the people poured forth thanksgivings to that great and holy Being who had stood by them in hours of fearful trial, and had spared them to witness the attainment of nationality; we remember also how faithfully they promised to sustain their nationality; how discreetly they would act to merit the good opinion of Christendom and prove to the world that they were capable of self-government. Have they acted up to these promises?

It is reported, and we believe correctly too, that the natives along the coast have refused to trade with foreigners because they cannot sell their cotton goods and tobacco at prices which they were accustomed to purchase them at. In the early part of last year, considerable pains were taken by some merchants to explain to the natives the troubles in America, and as long as these troubles continued so long would these important articles of trade command higher prices. At that time they seemed to understand the matter, and carried on trade as they had been doing all along.

Merchants and others must exercise patience under these trying circumstances. It may not, perhaps, be long before our aboriginal brethren come to the conclusion to have a talk on the matter; but until they do so, there is no help for it.

We learn that large quantities of palm oil are in hand at Grand Bassa waiting for shipping, and that American and European merchandize is in great demand, and will command ready sale at reasonable prices. We hope the vessel of our townsman, Leo L. Lloyd, Esq., which has a valuable and well assorted cargo, may reach that port in time to supply the merchants and purchase a portion of the oil now collected.

From the Liberia Herald of August 19.

On Saturday, the 18th, inst., we were gladdened by the arrival of the "Mary Caroline Stevens" from the United States.

We had been looking for the Stevens for weeks, and had begun to fear that some accident had happened to her.

The Stevens brought some 40 or 50 passengers, among whom we were glad to find our old friends J. D. Johnson and lady, and R. H. Griffin. Mr. Johnson's father and mother in law also accompanied him to his adopted home.

Most of the passengers are unknown to us, but we have made the acquaintance of Messrs. Treadwell, Bowers, Francis and others, with whom we are much pleased.

We give them all a hearty welcome to their Fatherland, and trust they may have no cause to regret coming to these distant shores.

The Stevens also brought about 40 jacks, which were obtained at the Cape Verd Islands.

These jacks were sent out by the Colonization Society, and will, we think, prove quite beneficial to our farmers, and citizens generally.

Some of the people here think the price, \$40 a pair, too much; but from the rapidity with which they were sold, we think a new supply will soon be needed.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. the mortal remains of the late Bishop Burns were consigned to their last resting place.

The body was brought out in the Stevens, enclosed in a handsome coffin, and was in a pretty good state of preservation.

The M. E. Church in this city had made, (as we had heard) ample preparations, some weeks before the arrival of the Stevens, for paying that respect to the memory of the late Bishop which his merits and station deserved. But the Spirit of Discord, which seems to delight in making itself conspicuous on such important occasions, was dominant among some persons, and of course all their arrangements were disarranged.

We had heard that a committee of the church members had been selected to receive the venerable remains, and convey them to the church, or to the late residence of the Bishop; what then must have been the surprise of our citizens when they heard that the body had been sent ashore.

The funeral services took place in the M. E. Church. The church was filled, and an able and feeling discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Seys.

We had understood that the funeral sermon was to be preached by Rev. B. R. Wilson, and were therefore much surprised that Mr. Seys had been selected.

The Rev. Francis Burns is the First Negro Bishop Liberia has ever had; and it must be painful to every true hearted Liberian, to think that after nearly 30 years of service among us, no Liberian, no Negro was allowed or had an opportunity of having a conspicuous part in the funeral honors which were paid to the deceased, in this country or in the United States.

Mr. Seys gave as good a sermon as could have been desired; but still we think, it would have been more in accordance with the feelings of citizens generally, if not of the members of the M. E. Church, to have had the last sacred rites of his Church performed by a negro and a Liberian.

The funeral was a very large one, and the ministers of the different denominations took part in the procession.—*Com.*

We learn from the Sierra Leone Free Press, that throughout the Sherbar country the most fearful inroads are being made by Prince Mannah of the Gallinas—that much British property had been destroyed, and that English traders were leaving for Sierra Leone. Some of our readers will remember that one of the main objections to Her Majesty's Government acknowledging

the Sherbar as the northern boundary of Liberia, was the apprehension that we could not protect British property in that neighborhood.

NATIONAL FAIR.—To afford our citizens timely notice, we have much pleasure in informing them that the next National Fair will be opened in the city of Buchanan, on the second Monday in March, 1864. We hope to learn that there will be a noble rivalry among all classes of the people.

The third Term of Liberia College opens on the 15th inst.

From the Liberia Herald of October 21.

The Monthly Court for this month, from the character of the cases before it, attracted more than ordinary attention. His honor James C. Minor presided with much credit to himself and to the county. We were pleased to learn that the utmost order and propriety prevailed during the session.

Our correspondent, "Methodist," asks our opinion as to the appointment of a white Superintendent, in case the Methodist Church in Liberia remain dependent on the Church in the U. S. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the general policy of that Church to form an opinion on the matter, but so far as our acquaintance goes, a more energetic and faithful man cannot be found to fill so very important a position than the Rev. Mr. Seys. We have known this gentleman to fill that position with the greatest faithfulness—not indifferent to his Holy work, like many in this day, who with apparent unconcernedness, leave their stations and church for weeks and months together. We should be pleased to see Mr. Seys again Superintendent in Liberia. We feel quite certain that such an appointment would materially benefit the Church and the Mission.

THE "MARY CAROLINE STEVENS."—This vessel cleared from this Port on Saturday the 3d inst., for the United States, via Sierra Leone. Besides Messrs J. W. Bowers and Brown, who came out in the Stevens, there were several of our citizens as passengers.

Among the passengers are two little boys by the name of West, and Mrs. C. Peacher, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Peacher of Careysburg, who go to visit their relatives in the United States.

Mrs. C. D. Lyons and her daughter, Mrs. M. E. Emersang and servant, went as passengers to Sierra Leone.

The United States Commercial Agent, Abraham Hanson, Esq., also goes home in the Stevens.

Mr. Hanson has been here for the last ten months, and during that time he has gained many friends. His conduct, both officially and socially, has been such as to endear him to our citizens, and many of them sincerely hope that he may be sent back to Liberia with a higher position.

The Stevens takes over a large freight of sugar, coffee and molasses.

Late advices from Sierra Leone informs us that the native disturbances in

the Sherboro country still exist, and that the factories of British traders are very insecure, that it would not be surprising if at any moment, the natives had destroyed and plundered them. This is a portion of our northern territory which the Sierra Leone Government claims to exercise jurisdiction over.

The Sierra Leone Free Press, speaking of the appointment by Her Majesty's Government of Captain Burton as Commissioner to the King of Dahomey, remarks:—"However great Gaptain Burton's merits may be, (and we have always done justice to them,) we cannot refrain from expressing our belief that Commodore Wilmot was the proper person to have been sent. The King has already once received him with marked favor, and urged him to return. We cannot understand the *policy* which refuses to send as an envoy to a monarch whom we desire to influence for good the person most likely to have influence with him. Captain Burton will have to go over all the ground already gained by Commodore Wilmot, and may not be personally so acceptable to him: more will therefore perhaps be expected from him by this country than he will be able to accomplish. We must say that we think this arrangement unfair both to Commodore Wilmot and to Captain Burton."

GOLD COAST.—The 4th West India Regiment has been dispatched directly from Jamaica for service to this Colony. "The Regiment is commanded by Colonel Couran, who will take the command of the forces employed in the Ashantee war. While Governor Pine's course is approved by every one, the Military Chiefs is as universally stigmatised. The army has been three months in the field, and the Military Commander had managed never to see the enemy, although he had been within a few miles of them. By a series of "strategic movements," which have the superior merit, when compared with those of McClellan, of being executed without loss of life, he contrived to arrive at the agreeable sea coast town of Mamford, sixty miles from the enemy, where he remained for three weeks."

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LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

In our last number we published some account of the efforts of Edward S. Morris, Esq., to promote agriculture and other improvements in Liberia, and especially the culture of coffee, and we now insert the letter of that faithful Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, whose good judgment and long experience entitle his opinions to great weight.

SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS,
Off Sinoe, January 13th, 1863.

MR. EDWARD S. MORRIS:

MY DEAR SIR: I desire to express to you the great pleasure I feel in common with others in your efforts to develop the agricultural resources of Liberia, especially in the cultivation of Coffee. Your proposition to furnish companies and individuals with hulling machines, whereby at very small expense and little trouble, large quantities of coffee may be daily hulled, will remove a difficulty which heretofore has prevented its cultivation to any great

extent. The common method to bruise the coffee berries in a mortar, wash them, and pick the grains out by hand, is not only exceedingly laborious, but involving so much time, and so great an expense, that valuable as the coffee is, it can scarcely be made to pay. The quantity cultivated must necessarily be very limited for want of laborers to clean the coffee, when accomplished by such a slow and tedious process. Your hulling *machine entirely removes this grand difficulty.*

The people *feel this*, and therefore, my dear Sir, from one end of Liberia to the other, you have been regarded as her benefactor, and are every where sincerely welcomed with gratitude and affection. I share these feelings and heartily wish success to your enterprise. I rejoice in the good reasons which you have to hope for success. In the first place, Coffee, equal to *any in the world*, if not superior, can be raised to any extent in Liberia. Whether it be indigenous or not, I cannot say. That it is found growing in a wild state in different parts of the country, I know. Having just visited Greenville, Since county, I have seen a small plantation, over one hundred trees, all of which, with the exception of three, were transplanted from the adjoining forest. The farmer told me that on the banks of the Po river, two miles from the settlement, wild coffee trees were abundant, growing five and twenty and thirty feet high, and that they had supplied themselves from thence with young plants for their plantation, which trees I myself saw, in full bearing with the finest Coffee. There seem to be some varieties of this wild Coffee, some berries being larger, some smaller, some oblong, and some round, and one variety was quite remarkable, being the shape of a fig. It is known by that name, the "Fig Coffee," and obtained the prize at the last annual fair. When the commissioners appointed by the Government to choose a site for the new capital, visited for this purpose the interior, one of the gentlemen brought with him ten or fifteen pounds of Coffee which he said had been picked and cleaned by the natives, residing forty or fifty miles back from Bassa. This again proves that Coffee grows in a wild state in the country. When transplanted or raised from the seed, it grows vigorously in all the Liberian settlements. Nothing has prevented its extensive cultivation, but the difficulty which, *by your machines, is at once removed, viz.: the time and expense of hulling.*

The advantages of its cultivation are manifest. 1st. Coffee is in great demand, and finds a ready market. 2d. *It is more profitable* and requires less outlay of money than any other crop. 3d. While its cultivation will prove a source of wealth to the enterprising, it will afford *labor* to a large class of the population who find it hard to get employment. The planting of Coffee can be performed by women and children, even by the weak and disabled, and thus an honest living may be obtained by those who might otherwise suffer.

If taken up by the Government on the plan you propose, it will be a source of general prosperity, and tend largely and rapidly to develop the resources

country. I am glad to find that your propositions to the Government awakened the deepest interest in all the settlements. All classes of the community have been aroused.

poor widow, as well as the prosperous merchant and the far-seeing man, has been cheered by the prospects you have opened for individual, and the country's prosperity.

w era opens now in the history of Liberia, and should not all this be read in connection with the condition of the negro in the United States? not have some effect upon emigration? The great question is with respect to them, *where shall they find a home? Africa is their home, and here is a source of rest*, and now is opening before them a source of wealth not exhibited by the gold mines of California.

At the hand of the Almighty in all this, who is preparing the way for them to return? Coffee and sugar will doubtless become the great staples of Liberia. Coffee for the reason given, and sugar because of the adaptation of the soil to its growth, and the fact that it only requires to be replanted in ten years. Already has this branch of agriculture received much attention from the people, who are making sugar and syrup, exporting it and becoming rich in its cultivation.

Believing you, my dear sir, of my high appreciation of your efforts in developing the agricultural resources of Liberia, and heartily wishing you

I am faithfully yours, &c.,

C. C. HOFFMAN.

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ADDRESS OF WILLIAM H. ALLEN, LL.D.

An able and eloquent address before the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Dr. Allen very justly observed:

Suppose that within half a century after the settlement of Jamestown or Plymouth, it had been predicted that before two centuries should elapse, the voluntary self-supported emigration from Europe to this country would average a thousand a day; would not the prophet have been suspected of madness? Yet this was the rate of immigration during several years between 1850 and 1860; and a majority of these immigrants were in no better condition, pecuniarily, than the blacks of this country now are. If a tenth part of that number had landed on our shores during our early colonial times, poor and ignorant as many of them were, they would have perished by starvation. The country could not have supported them, nor furnished them the means to support themselves by labor. An asylum had to be prepared for them; a free nation had to grow; capital had to be accumulated, and a demand for unskilled labor created. After all this was done, and the country rendered capable of absorbing them, they came first by scores, then by hundreds, then by thousands, in an ever

widening stream, until a great army arrived every year. Yet then was no glut in the labor market. Even when the tide of immigration was at the flood, the wages of labor were all the while increasing.

Who shall say that within two centuries a similar emigration from this country to Africa shall not be witnessed? First prepare the asylum, and the down trodden of this land will fly to it from the depressing influence of a dominant *race*, just as the down-trodden of Europe have fled hither from the despotism of a dominant *class*.

Liberia has grown as rapidly as is consistent with its health and long life, and more rapidly than the early colonies of North America. The tree that strikes the deepest roots, and forms the sturdiest trunk, and throws out the widest branches, and lives the longest, is the tardiest grower, while the gourd that springs up in a night, perishes in a day. In the progress of civilization Providence hastens slowly, very slowly. The great movements of history, like the germination of a seed beneath the surface of the ground, begins unseen and silently. Here and there, apparently disconnected, the forces that are to change the world work on, seldom observed and never fully comprehended, until the time arrives for their combination in a grand result. For example, the discovery of America, doubtless the most important event of modern times, required a vast outlay of time and thought, of study and invention, as a preparatory work. But the Divine Being was not impatient at the delay. The fairest portion of all his earth was trodden only by wild beasts and savage men. But he seemed in no haste to rescue it from them. Here lay the continent in its virgin beauty,

"Where nature loved to trace,
As if for gods a dwelling place."

Here it lay, the spinal column of the globe, until the fullness of time should come. The art of printing was to be invented. Science was to be disseminated. The form of the earth was to be investigated. The properties of the magnetic needle were to be discovered and applied to navigation. The commercial spirit was to be awakened, and the human mind was to be stirred to new activity in every field of enterprise. And these things were being done, in different countries, by men who knew nothing of each other, and when all were ready—printing, astronomy, magnetism, commerce, enterprise—then Columbus was ready to use them, and unveil a new continent beyond the sea.

As the redemption of America from savage barbarism to Christian civilization was the greatest fact of history from the fall of the Roman Empire to the American Revolution—standing for "the single wonder of a thousand years," so we may believe that the redemption of Africa will be the great leading fact in the progress of civilization for some centuries to come.

History proves that barbarous races do not emerge from barbarism by development from within, but by accretion from without. America derived its culture from Western Europe; the people of Western

Europe received theirs from the Romans; the Romans from the Greeks; the Greeks from the Phœnicians and Egyptians; and long before Tyrian merchants trafficked, or Egypt became the school of the world, a high civilization and a profound philosophy had a home beyond the Indus, in the old cradle of mankind. One race hands the torch of science to another; but no one seems to know how to strike the fire for itself. Had no invader gained a footing in England, that Island would have remained in barbarism to this day; and America had been still the hunting ground of the savage, had not civilization been imported. Africa is behind the rest; and yet not very far behind, for in the life of humanity three or four centuries are but as three or four years in the life of man.

It would not be for the advantage of Liberia that a large number of persons just liberated from servitude, and ill fitted for self-direction and self-support, should be thrown at once upon her shores; nor would it be for the advantage of this country that the exodus should be other than gradual. No nation could bear the loss of millions of its laboring population at once, without serious embarrassment and derangement of all its industrial interests. Such an emigration is fortunately impossible, for it would ruin this country, ruin the emigrants, and ruin Liberia.

Another fact which will induce a large emigration, at no distant day, is the demand for tropical products by the inhabitants of the temperate zones. This demand is increasing every year, and outstripping the supply; while commerce is eagerly searching for new localities of their production and new avenues to reach them. While the interior of Africa, dotted with lakes and intersected by rivers, stands ready to pour out of her abundance, commerce stands waiting impatiently for the deadly coast belt to be cut through by men who can endure the climate, and land or river transportation from the interior to the sea provided. Then the buyer will meet the seller on the shore, and the exchange of commodities will benefit and enrich both. Commerce is the great pacificator and civilizer. It teaches even the rude barbarian that it is more profitable to barter with men than to butcher them; and when the warlike tribes which prey upon their weaker neighbors shall discover that they can make more money by exporting raw cotton than raw men, they will turn from predatory warfare to the peaceful culture of the soil. Emigration will provide teachers to instruct them in all this.

Finally, on this point, the Missionary spirit of the age demands the colonization of Africa. Nearly all the white missionaries who have been sent to Africa, died of diseases incident to the climate, or returned home with ruined health. One, at the time of his embarkation, pronounced these heroic words, "Though thousands perish, Africa must be redeemed." Like many others he went forth an apostle and perished a martyr. But the missionary societies have found a better way. They educate colored men and send them. Thus colonization, commerce and Christianity are co-workers in the

grand scheme of giving a continent to civilization, and making "Ethiopia stretch out her hands to God." Where emigration goes, commerce will follow; and where commerce can penetrate the people will be at her side. Civilization demands Africa for its future progress; commerce demands Africa to strike the balance of exchanges between the intertropical and wintry regions of the earth; and Christianity demands of Africa that her ministers may obey the divine command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

I regard it only a question of time that the Republic of Liberia, and other kindred colonies which may hereafter be planted on the western shores of Africa, should extend their population and jurisdictions far into the interior, and count their inhabitants by millions, as they now do by thousands. When this time shall arrive, and this teeming population shall place steamboats on every navigable river, and lay down the iron arteries of commerce through her valleys, and the whistle of the locomotive shall echo through the gorges of her mountains, and schools, academies and universities, of which the college now opening at Monrovia will be the parent and pattern, shall become luminous points to enlighten the whole land, and the industrial arts shall make the wilderness blossom as the rose, there needs no prophet to foretell that lines of steam ships will leave New York and Philadelphia for the African coast as regularly as they now leave Liverpool for America.

I desire to make this record, and if anything I may say shall be remembered so long, I hope it may be this expression of my belief—that before the year two thousand a vast commerce between our northern ports and Africa will be carried on, and that a voluntary, self-paying emigration of the colored people of this country will set strongly to that continent before the lapse of a century from this day.

But suppose, for the sake of argument, that emigration will never be self-supporting. Even in that case the removal of the colored people will not be so impracticable an enterprise as many assume. No extraordinary skill in arithmetic is required to demonstrate that the money which the present war has already cost the country, both North and South, would have removed every colored person in the land, bond as well as free, to a port of embarkation, given him an outfit worth a hundred dollars, paid his passage to Liberia, and left a balance over sufficient to purchase a few acres of ground and build a comfortable dwelling for every family. And if the war shall continue two years longer, at the past and present rate of expenditure, it will have cost enough more to purchase every slave from his owner at the average price of \$500 a head for men, women, and children. Let him who doubts this try the logic of figures.

But a productive soil, a genial climate, and all other physical advantages are not sufficient for the building up of a nation. Something more is required. There must be mind to act on and through

matter, intelligence to direct labor to useful ends and to subjugate the forces of nature for the service of a civilized community. To establish the equilibrium of a prosperous state, there must be an even balance of brain and muscle. Labor without thought is unproductive; and thought without labor only consumes; but combine the two, and there is nothing too difficult for their united power to achieve. I infer from published accounts, as well as from the nature of the case, that Liberia needs a greater number of organizing and administrative minds. The disciplined interest of the country is not adequate to all the demands of private enterprise, and the growing responsibilities of the public service. While such culture as Presidents Roberts and Benson, Professors Blyden and Crummell, Chief Justice Drayton, and the President elect, Daniel B. Warner, have attained, has placed the capacity of colored men beyond dispute, the want of facilities for instruction has kept the supply of such men unequal to the demand. As population shall increase, the republic will require more school-teachers, and those of a higher order; as commerce shall extend, their foreign relations shall become more complicated, they must have a greater number of educated men to make and execute the laws at home, and to discharge diplomatic and consular functions abroad; and as they shall penetrate further into the interior, in their intercourse with the native tribes, they will need moral and religious teachers to dispense light and truth to those who now sit in darkness.

These wants may be partly supplied, as heretofore, by emigrants previously educated in the United States. But this supply will be inadequate. Liberia must educate her own children in her own schools, and her teachers in her own college. She must have a fountain of intelligence on her own soil, from which knowledge shall flow to all her borders. Her leading men have seen the necessity for this, and her friends have responded liberally to their call. A handsome college edifice has been built at Monrovia, and opened for the reception of students; a president and two professors have been inaugurated, a class of eight youth admitted, and eight more are in course of preparation. To the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, filled by Professor Alexander Crummell, and the chair of Greek and Latin languages, filled by Professor Edward W. Blyden it is desirable to add a chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Without instruction in this department the course of study would be radically defective. It might seem more difficult to find a competent man for this chair, than to raise means for his support; but such is not the case. Professor Martin H. Freeman, a graduate of Middleburg College, Vermont, and for twelve years past principal of an institution for the education of colored youth in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, a man fully competent and prepared for the work, has offered his services to the new college, and will emigrate to Liberia with his family, whenever a support of eight hundred dollars a year for five years shall be contributed

or guaranteed. Our large-hearted President has subscribed a fourth part of the sum required, and I understand that another thousand has been pledged from Vermont. It will be an honor to Pennsylvania if her citizens will make up the two thousand dollars which are still wanted. I can conceive of no possible investment in the cause of humanity which promises so large a revenue of good as this. When we can count the value of a school system which the fathers of New England introduced into this country, and of the colleges which fed and sustained that system, we may be able to estimate the benefits which Liberia College and others, which will be formed after its pattern, will confer upon Africa.

The college must also have books. Its want of a library attracted the notice of our respected manager, Edward G. Morris, Esq., of this city, who visited Liberia during the past year; and with his characteristic energy he has undertaken to collect and forward contributions of books and periodicals. As the heart, hand and purse of Mr. Morris are in this enterprise, he will know no such word as fail. Through the aid of authors, publishers and citizens, who have more books than they have time to read, we believe that his efforts will be successful, and that the library of Liberia College will be an enduring monument of his philanthropy.

Among the obstacles which the Colonization Society has encountered, no one has been more persistent and disheartening than the reluctance of the free colored people to emigrate. There is something in human nature which makes us "rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." Only those of manly spirit and respectable standing will say with Professor Freeman:—

"I prefer, if need be, a log hut, hard labor and poverty, with political, civil and social freedom and equality, to the most easy and prosperous condition attainable by the colored man here, combined, as it must be, with political, civil and social slavery and degradation."

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, NEW YORK.—This noble institution, established twenty-seven years ago by the indefatigable labor of a few faithful women—true Christian philanthropists—had, as our readers already know, its valuable and commodious buildings destroyed by a blind and reckless mob, in the 7th month last, and all the furniture, bedding, clothing, &c., was either consumed by fire or carried away by plunderers. Nearly two hundred and fifty poor colored orphans were suddenly driven from their comfortable home; but, through the exertions of their faithful care-takers, they were all safely conveyed to a crowded Station house. There they remained for three days and three nights, and were then taken to Blackwell's Island, where they were kindly protected and provided for by the Commissioners of Charity and Alms.

A large house at Carmansville, on the Hudson river, within the limits of New York city, has been rented by the managers of the asylum, and the children were removed to it about the middle of last month. Large expenditures are necessarily made in procuring furniture, bedding, clothing, provisions, &c., and the means must be solicited from those who are blessed with more than they need, and feel that they are stewards who must render an account to the Father of the fatherless.

Packages of goods may be sent to J. D. Smith, No. 374 Fourth Avenue, or to the Superintendent, Wm. E. Davis, at Carmansville. Contributions in money will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, D. W. James, No. 38 East 31st street, or by any of the managers, of whom we may mention Anna H. Shotwell and Sarah S. Murray, No. 60 East 29th st.; Elizabeth Bowne, No. 51 Bond st.; Fanny Paxson, No. 137 East 15th st.; Mary Jane Underhill, No. 87 East 35th st.; Phebe M. Willis, No. 116 Lexington av., and Maria Willets, No. 15 West 34th st.

Among the many objects needing aid in this day of unsettlement and overturning, none can have stronger claims upon our benevolence than the colored orphans.

THE LIBERATED CONGOES.—A sugar planter in Liberia says:—"Allow me here to digress a little, and speak a word for the recent laborers thrown into our midst, (the Congoes, by the United States cruisers.) My entire farming operations are carried on with them and some few Golahs. My steam mill has for engineer a Vey boy. My sugar-maker, cooper, and fireman are Congoes, and their acquaintance with the material parts has been gained by observation. At wood chopping they cannot be excelled. Seven boys or young men have, in three weeks' time, cut one hundred and seventy-five cords of wood; and when I tell you how they managed thus to do it, it will be but another fact to prove that the hope of reward sweetens labor. These boys are my apprentices, and they cut each, as his week's work, five cords of wood and put it up; for all they can cut and put up over that quantity I pay them fifty cents per cord. So you see in three weeks' time they make for themselves twenty-five dollars. My cooperis far in advance of many Americo-Liberians, who style themselves such; and likewise my sugar-maker.

THE AFRICAN TRADE—HINTS TO OUR MERCHANTS.

A Blue Book just published in England contains some information which may be of interest to American merchants. Dr. Baikie reports that the trade with Central Africa is very lucrative, and the demand for calicoes and other goods is rapidly increasing. The following examples show what is to be done there in the way of trade: Twelve yards of unbleached calico, invoiced at 4s. to 4s. 6d., sold at 8s. 9d. to 10s.; and light gingham, invoiced at 5s. per piece, fetched 12s. 6d.; and so of other clothing articles in proportion. The

best palm-nut oil, superior to that exported from Lagos, is sold by the natives at from 6d. to 10d. per gallon, and good cotton, cleaned, at from 1d. to 1½d. per pound; ivory from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per pound. Indigo, ground-nuts, red pepper, red wood, hides and ostrich feathers may be obtained in abundance.

Dr. Baikie strongly advises an English trading station on the banks of the river Niger or Kowora, but not a territorial occupation. He describes the mind of the Central African races, even of the savages near the coast, as of an eminently practical nature, capable of appreciating the advantages of trade, and ready to turn all facilities to account. The place proposed for a settlement is known as the Confluence, where the rivers Benawe and Kowora meet; this point would command the navigation of the Niger and the highway into the heart of the African continent. It is this portion of central Africa that Dr. Baikie regards as a most promising cotton field, and, as he thinks, superior to the region explored by Dr. Livingstone, from the proximity and navigability of the Niger to the Zambesi. Lukoja, at the confluence, is the site recommended for a trading factory. To this the ivory trade would be directed. From the sea to the confluence is two hundred miles, and in all the countries along the lower part of the Niger, English salt is in great demand. Salt, costing in England eight shillings to nine shillings per ton, brings at the Confluence nineteen pounds per ton, at which enormous rate Dr. Baikie had to pay. Above the Confluence native salt comes into competition, but of very inferior quality; and where saline matter is scarce wood ashes are added to food while cooking. Finally, Dr. Baikie is very confident that Africa could yield large supplies of cotton to Lancashire, the great bulk coming from the countries bordering the Niger.

LIBERIA.—The next national agricultural fair in Liberia is to be held at the city of Buchanan, Bassa county, St. John's river, on the second Monday in March, 1864. A fine display of agricultural and other productions is anticipated. Buchanan is the residence of President Benson, who, having served the usual time, will on the first of January, retire to his coffee farm at Buchanan.

The third term of the Liberia College, at Monrovia, opened on the 15th of August.

THE FREEDMEN.—We press these poor sufferers on the attention of our readers. There is nowhere a subject of charity more worthy, no place where money given will confer so much happiness as on these suffering, dependent negroes, unfit and unable to help themselves. Every man in New York ought to be glad to give something, if it be ever so little, to relieve their necessities. We repeat, that we will forward to Rev. Mr. Fiske any sums intrusted to us, and we have no doubt that he will faithfully disburse them, so as to do the most good. Mr. Fiske assures us that he will report to donors the disposition made of the money, and if any one wishes to invest in a paying busi-

ness, we recommend this opportunity. The returns will be of the most happy and comfort-giving sort.

We received, yesterday, the following sums for this object, and hope our readers will continue to send of their abundance, for these poorest of the poor, of all people in America unquestionably the greatest sufferers from the war.

J. C.....	check	\$100
L. B. \$ T.	"	25
F.	cash	10

AN AFRICAN TRAVELEH.

Dr. A. Peterman, in the *Cologne Gazette* of July 25, gives an account of Dr. Steudner's death, and of the progress of the German expedition under Baron Heuglin.

Dr. Steudner had withstood the African climate for two years; had borne the tropical heat of the Red Sea, the snow-storms of the highlands of Abyssinia, been to the fever regions of East Soudan and Khurtum, and died thirty-one years of age, at Wau, a Dschur village, a few miles west of Bahr-el-Dschur.

In the last dispatch but one which arrived in Germany in the beginning of June, he had sent reports to Dr. Barth. All the diaries of the deceased, his many other manuscripts, drawings and collections, have been carefully gathered by Herr von Heuglin and dispatched to Germany. "We buried him," writes Herr von Heuglin, "the same day, in the evening, under a group of trees not far from the river. The spot was secured from the floodings, and we dug the grave deep. We wrapped the body in a large Abyssinian shawl, had a narrow hollow dug at the bottom of the grave, and filled it with leaves. The body, after having been consigned to its resting-place, was carefully covered with wood and bark, plenty of leaves, and then with earth. Thus another restless wanderer and explorer in Africa has found an untimely end and will not reap the fruit of his labors. I lose in Dr. Steudner a brave and faithful companion, who has shared with me many an hour of sadness, and who has watched many a night at my bed and nursed me." On the 17th of April only, Heuglin was able to leave Wau and the land of Dschur to proceed to Bongo, in the land of Dor. At Bongo he succeeded in obtaining more carriers, and found himself enabled to return to Lake Rek. One hundred and twenty people carried the luggage of the expedition from here to the interior next to Bongo and the Kosanga river, a journey of about ten days, for which the people received a sum of \$1,000 thalers (about 150*l.*) On the 10th of May, the last date of the present communications, the bulk of the expedition, with the three ladies and Herr von Heuglin at the head, were on the point of starting for the interior.

IN THE WILDERNESS SHALL WATERS BREAK OUT.—Perhaps no more hopeless enterprise could be undertaken than to attempt to reclaim the great African desert of Sahara, where no rain ever falls, and there are but occasional oases to give relief to the weary and fainting caravans that traverse it. Modern science, however, laughs at seeming impossibilities. Skillful engineers in the French army in Algiers proposed to sink Artesian wells at different points, with the strong confidence that thus water could be reached and forced to the surface. In 1860, five Artesian wells had been opened, around which, as vegetation thrives luxuriantly, 30,000 palm-trees and 1,000 fruit trees were planted, and two thriving villages established. At the depth of a little over 500 feet, an underground river or lake was struck, and from two of them live fish have been thrown up, showing that there was a large body of water underneath. The French government by this means hopes to make the route across the desert to Timbuctoo fertile and fit for travelers, and thus to bring the whole overland travel and commerce through Algeria, which will be one of the greatest feats of modern scientific enterprise.

The Indian Territory is not included in the emancipation and amnesty proclamations, but those Indians who had joined the rebels desire to come under its provision. Already the Creeks have negotiated a treaty with our government providing for the abolition of slavery among them as a condition of their being reinstated in the enjoyment of the benefits which they forfeited by their disloyalty, and similar treaties are contemplated with the Choctaws and Cherokees. The latter, through their own Council, have provided for freeing their slaves; but a stipulation for that end is required in a new treaty.

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“THE MEMORY OF THE JUST IS BLESSED.”

REV. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET,

Letter to Abduhl Rahhman, the Moorish Prince.

The *Friend's Review* of the 12th of December alludes to the efforts of the late eminent philanthropist, Thomas Gallaudet, founder of the Asylum for the institution of the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford, in behalf of Abdhul Rahhman, the Moorish Prince, who was forty years a slave near Natchez, but who subsequently, with his family, emigrated to Liberia. Mr. Gallaudet took the deepest interest in his temporal and spiritual welfare.

In 1859, when in Monrovia, the writer visited his wife and two daughters on the outskirts of that town, and was presented by his wife with the following among other letters from Mr. Gallaudet to that venerable man. To find the moral and spiritual power of this great and good man on the coast of Africa was most gratifying to one who has been familiar, for many years with his piety and eminent benevolence.

"HARTFORD, *May* 15, 1828.

"MY VENERABLE FRIEND: I have read with deep interest the late accounts respecting you, and how, with the blessing of God, and by the liberality of kind friends, yourself and wife have obtained freedom, and are soon to return to your native land.

"I saw in this city, a few days since, the Rev. Jonas King, who has lately been a Christian missionary in Palestine. He told me that when he should arrive in New York, from which place he expects soon to embark for Greece, he would send you an Arabic Bible. I hope it will reach you in safety. I also send you—and of which I beg your acceptance, as a small token of my esteem and friendship—a small book in Arabic, which was sent to me a few years ago by a friend in England, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, Secretary at the time of the Church Missionary Society, which has done so much to enlighten the Africans in their native country.

"Remember, my venerable friend, that it is the religion of Jesus Christ which leads men to do good to the souls of their fellow-men. What other religion does this? I know there are men that call themselves Christians—and it is easy for men to call themselves by any name—and yet act directly contrary to the commands of Jesus Christ. Do not judge the religion of Jesus Christ by such men.

"Reading attentively, my venerable friend, the New Testament, you will see the character of Jesus Christ, and in all his precepts a religion, which, if cherished in the heart and practiced in the life, would make men good and happy, both in this and the future world.

"Perhaps you have met a few persons who are Christians in heart, and who imitate the example of Jesus Christ. What do you think of them? What do you think of the religion which has removed darkness from their minds, and made their hearts love God and their fellow-men? Look at such men. Are you not glad to have them for your friends? They are the ones who wish not only to do you good in this world, but to prepare you after death—which, ah, my venerable friend, cannot be far distant from you and your dear wife—to be happy forever in Heaven.

"Was Jesus Christ, who set such an example and taught such a religion, a bad man, an impostor? You say, perhaps, he was a good man. Well, if he was a good man, he could not have spoken falsehoods; he must always have told the truth. But, if he told the truth, his religion must be a true one, and all religions which do not agree with it must be false. He said he was the only Saviour, and that only by repentance toward God for all our sins, and by faith in him as our only Saviour, we can be saved. The Arabic book which I send you, my venerable friend, shows very clearly the truth of the Christian religion. * * * I beg you to read it carefully. I beg you to read the Arabic book carefully, which, I hope, you will receive from my friend Mr. King. I beg you at the same time to pray Almighty God that He will guide you by His wisdom into the knowledge of the true religion, for,

my venerable friend, how important is it that you should find and embrace the true religion—you, whose soul will soon be in eternity.

“May the Holy Spirit lead you in the way of truth, of safety, and of peace. Is not Jesus Christ just such a teacher, just such a guide, just such a protector, just such a friend as you and I need in a world like this, so full of disappointment, of sorrow, and of sin? Shall we not need Him when we die, and when our souls appear at the judgment seat at the last day?”

“I heard yesterday that some family near this city had a long letter in Arabic, which you wrote when you first came to this country, in Charleston, S. C. I rode seven miles last evening to try to find this letter. I did not succeed; but I heard something about it, and I will try to procure it and send it to you. Please write to me as soon as you receive this letter, and tell me how soon you expect to embark, and to what place I shall direct another letter to you. Give kind regards to your wife and children, all of whom, as well as yourself, I commend to the protection and blessing of Almighty God, beseeching Him, for the sake of Jesus Christ, to guide you all, after the trials and changes of this short and uncertain life, to the mansions of eternal rest.

“I am, my venerable friend, your friend in truth,

“THOMAS H. GALLAUDET,”

GERARD RALSTON, Esq., Consul General of Liberia, writes, Dec. 12th, to the Financial Secretary:

“I have been called upon by the directors of the African steamship mail company, and understand they intend to apply to the Post Office Department for a renewal of their contract for carrying the mail to and from the coast of West Africa, extending their route some sixteen hundred miles further to Loando. I shall make a great effort to get Government to compel the company to call at Monrovia (they only go to Cape Palmas now) in going to and from the coast, for the purpose of taking in passengers and freight, which can be done with very little additional expense, as the steamers generally go within seven miles in passing along the coast. This additional mail facility will be of great benefit (it is contemplated to have a fortnightly mail, instead of once a month, as at present) to the African trade, and promote the welfare of your little State of Liberia very much.

“I should rejoice to hear of increased emigration of respectable colored people of the United States to Liberia, where they are much wanted to cultivate coffee, sugar, cotton and oil. These men would do much better in our little republic than they ever can in our great American republic.

“Kind regards to my friend Mr. Gurley. I am sorry to say that young Erskine died in Edinburg, and for fear of the climate killing young Roberts, we have sent him back to Monrovia by the mail of the 24th of November. We are sending back young Crummell also. He will go in a few days from Liverpool. Young Payne and Roe are attending lectures in University College, in London, and will not go back till May next. Mr. Planque and Dr.

Marchesis have just arrived here from Monrovia. Mr. McGill, of Cape Palmas, is in London. I hope our treaty between Hayti and Liberia will be signed before the next mail leaves for Liberia. I hope the same in regard to a treaty between Liberia and Portugal. You are aware of one having been signed between Sweden, Norway and Liberia some weeks ago.

Most truly,

G. R."

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EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society has determined, in view of the small number of emigrants offering to embark at this time for Liberia, and the necessity of subjecting the Stevens to many repairs, to detain her in Baltimore for a time, and to send such emigrants as were anxious to hasten to Liberia in the Thomas Pope, now lading in New York, and belonging to Yates & Porterfield of that city. The New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey societies have cheerfully co-operated in this movement. The New York society sent out those who went from New York last May, endowed one scholarship in Liberia College, in which it was before supporting a professor, the Rev. Edward Blyden and three scholars, besides several in preparatory schools.

Of those about to embark in the Pope, says the New York Observer of the 31st, 16 are of this city, among whom are six men of middle age, two women, five boys, and three girls. There are two families; the rest are single men. One is a carpenter, one a shoemaker, two are farmers, and the others laborers. The other emigrants will chiefly come from Pennsylvania, among whom is a well-educated black man, Prof. M. H. Freeman, who graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., some fourteen years since, and who goes out with his family to fill a professorship to which he has been appointed in the Liberia College. Prof. Freeman, since he left Middlebury, has been a valued teacher in the "Avery Institute," in Allegheny city, Pa. From his own choice, he relinquishes a salary of \$800 per annum in the school at Allegheny, and leaves this country to promote the welfare of his race in Africa. Another of the emigrants is Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, also of pure African extraction, who goes with his family from Alton, Illinois.

We have contracted for a passage for all such as are now disposed to embark in the Thomas Pope, (probably 26;) and as this Company depend upon the Society for provisions and six months' support, the friends of the cause will, we trust, generously contribute towards defraying the expense.

THE REV. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, D. D., Secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, died at Augusta on the 22d ult. He continued his labors to the last, trusting alone in our Saviour for eternal life. He was one of the best of men.

JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New York, died at 7.30 o'clock, on Sabbath night, the 3d inst.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held in this City, on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

The Board of Directors meet at 12 o'clock the same day at the Colonization Building, 411 Pennsylvania Avenue.

ERRATA.—In the December number, page 384, eleventh line from bottom, for Wm., read Mrs. Laban Smith, New Haven, Connecticut; and same page, 6th line from top, read Rev. Ravand Rogers, D. D., Bound Brook, N. J.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1863.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		ber, Marcellus Barber ea.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$65.)		\$1.....	4 00
<i>Concord</i> —Rev. Hen. A. Kendall, Mrs. Lydia Kendall, ea. \$10, in aid of salary of Prof. Martin H. Freeman at Liberia College...	\$20 00	<i>Rutland</i> —Additional for outfit, &c., of M. H. Freeman.....	9 00
<i>Dover</i> —Dr. Nathl. Low, \$3. John P. Miller, William Woodman, \$2. ea. Mrs. Susan M. Paul, \$1.....	8 00	From Vermont Col. So. by G. W. Scott, Treas. \$25 27	79 00
<i>Exeter</i> —Mrs. E. Hurd.....	2 00	Less this sum of same on act. of M. Butler's collection.....	17 55
<i>Great Falls</i> —Messrs. J. M. & E. A. Tebbetts.....	5 00		7 71
<i>N. H.</i> —"A friend to Africa."	30 00		86 71
	65 00	MASSACHUSETTS.	
		Legacy of Jonathan L. Pomeroy, late of Northampton, Mass., rec. through Eliphalet Williams.....	180 00
VERMONT.		CONNECTICUT.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$69.)		By Rev. J. Orcutt, D. D. (\$273:)	
<i>Hardwick</i> —Hon. Lewis H. Delano, in aid of salary of Prof. Freeman, Liberia College.....	50 00	<i>Litchfield</i> —A Friend, \$20. W. H. Thompson, \$5. Rev. George Richards, J. P. Brace, ea. \$3. Mrs. Z. Marsh, \$2. O. B. Bishop,	
<i>Thetford</i> —Con. Ch. and So., by Rev. L. Tenney.....	16 00	<i>West Southport</i> —Mrs. Mary F. Wintlow, \$20.	
<i>Windsor</i> —Mrs. Jno. T. Freeman, \$2. Sarah C. Bar-			

RECEIPTS.

81

h, H. R. Coit, H.	Cash, Cash, ea. 50 cents.	
l, G. C. Woodruff,	Cash 15 cents.....	28 65
. E. Thompson,	<i>Colchester</i> —E. Ransou, Dr.	
. R. Thompson,	S. E. Swift, E. Day, J. C.	
O. Benton, N. Bis-	Hammond, ea. \$5. Mrs.	
. W. Thompson,	John Isham, Mrs. Nathl.	
D. & C. Parmelee,	Hayword, ea. \$2. Dr. E.	
ane, Rev. Wm. S.	W. Parsons, Mrs. M. A.	
ate, Mrs. F. D. Mc-	Tainter, Mrs. N. A. Avery,	
O. Barber, M. Os-	Mrs. P. W. Turner, R. R.	
. W. Plumb, A.	Barrows, J. M. Pedding-	
Mrs. Melissa Bis-	house, ea. \$1. Mrs. Wm.	
s. Thomas Coe, ea.	Niles, Mrs. Abby Dol-	
s. C. Woodruff, A	beane, ea. 50 cents.....	31 00
J. Williamson, N.	<i>Rockville</i> —A. Bailey, C.	
orn, H. B. Bissell,	Winchell, ea. \$5. Cyrus	
ents.....	Winchell, \$1.....	11 00
—A. O. Mills, \$5	<i>Wethersfield</i> —E. G. Howe, \$10	
orton, R. O. Hum-	Dr. Cooke, \$3, Capt. Sav-	
. H. Tiffany, Dr.	age, D'n. Robbins, P. South-	
an, ea. \$2. H. G.	worth, Miss H. Wolcott, Ho-	
gton, B. F. Sears.	race Wolcott, W. Willard,	
ama Mills, Saml.	J. Smith, Rev. W. W. An-	
g, T. C. Bodwell,	drews, ea. \$2. J. N. Stan-	
on, Chas. Blair, ea.	dish, A. Friend, C. Robbins,	
Grow, Cash, Mrs.	C. Wolcott, Dea. Wells, S.	
tter, Mrs. Uriah	Wolcott, A. Wells, J. Wells,	
ea. 50 cents.....	S. R. Wells, Mrs. G. L.	22 00
B. Loomis, D Nor-	Wells, Mrs. R. Wells,	
\$5. Mrs. A. Hath-	C. Wells, Mrs. S. M.	
Miss M. Hanchett,	Wells, Mrs. S. Dillings,	
Mrs. H. Sykes,	S. B. Churchill, Miss R.	
Loomis, ea. \$2...	Churchill, Mrs. S. Wood-	20 00
-H. S. Hayden, \$5.	house, Mrs. S. B. Gris-	
. Pierson, \$3. Mrs.	wold, F. M. Griswold,	
uttle, Mrs. A. S.	Mrs. S. Griswold, Z. N.	
, Dea. Morgan, S.	Griswold, W. Adams, S.	
son, E. S. Clapp,	W. Robbins, A. Friend, S.	
Z. Mather, Miss	Bulkley, M. Butler, L. R.	
ce, Miss S. M. Loo-	Wells, Miss E. A. Allen,	
. McCall, H. W.	Miss S. Hanmer, A. S.	
ea. \$1. A Friend,	Warner, M. Woodhouse,	
Howard, a friend,	H. Buck, Dr. R. Fox, W.	
. S. Roland, A	Buck, Mrs. C. Coleman,	
ea. 50 cents....	W. F. A. Sill, Mrs. J. Rob-	25 50
m—H. Mygatt, \$5.	bins, ea. \$1. Z. Griswold,	
rah Porter, \$3. A.	\$1 50. A. Friend, Mrs. E.	
l, Fisher Gay, E.	Buck, Cash, A. Friend, J.	
. ea. \$2. Rev. Dr.	W. Francis, Cash, A	
Rev. L. L. Paine,	Friend, Cash, A. Friend,	
att, K. Klansen, J.	Cash, C. B. Deming, Cash,	
Corkle, Mrs. M.	D. W. Bailey, Mrs. A.	
, F. W. Cowles, C.	Brigden, A. C. Griswold,	
ies, W. M. Wads-	Mrs. H. Griswold, Mrs. E.	
Dr. Thompson, A	Hanmer, Mrs. M. Rogers,	
Wm. Gay, ea. \$1.	Cash, Cash, ea. 50 cents.	
id, Cash, A. Friend,	Cash, 75 cts. Cash, 40 cts.	

A Friend, Cash, each 25 cts. A Friend, 20 cents...	79 35	Brady, \$5. Mrs. H. C. Nye, \$5.....	10
Southport—Miss Mary F. Winslow.....	20 00	Concord, Lake Co—A. Brown, \$5.....	1
	273 00	Hampden—John Cutts, Abram Waykoff, and S. Thayer, \$5 each.....	15
PENNSYLVANIA.		East Claridan—J. C. Lukens, \$10. Emily Bradley, \$3. Saml. Nye, \$5.....	18
By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$662:)		Montvill—Frank Ruggles...	10
Philadelphia—John P. Crozer, \$100. Jno. A. Brown, \$50. Jay Cooke & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., A. B. A. McIntyre, J. G. Fell, Hon. Edward Coles, ea. \$25. Alex. Fullerton, A Friend, Jos. H. Dulles, John T. Lewis, Mrs. S. N. Lewis, W. A. Droun, R. Richardson, Alex. Whilldin, H. J. Williams, ea. \$10. Mrs. Woodruff, J. R. I. ea. \$5.	Madison—H. F. Griswold, and A. Trumbull, ea. \$5.	10	
	400 00		68
Pittsburgh—W. M. Lyon, \$50. J. B. Lyon, \$25. Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Henry Lloyd, ea. \$20. T. M. Howe, John H. Shoenberger, John McCurdy, W. McClintock, Dr. C. G. Hussey, James Park, jr., ea. \$10. W. M. Moffett, Geo. A. Berry, H. Childs, William Semple, James Laughlin, Wm. M. & J. H. Creery, Jno. Bissell, Alex. Laughlin, W. B. Copeland, J. P. Hanna, Allen Kramer, James Brown, R. Dalzell, ea. \$5. F. G. Bailey, \$4. Geo. R. White, David Park, Sam'l Rea, ea. \$3. Rev. E. E. Swift, L. Childs, ea. \$2. Alex. Leggate, O. McClintock, Mrs. S. A. Sawyer, Cash, J. F. Loy, each \$1.....	Less over in return of June 11, 1863, in name of H. N. Mervin.....	4	
	262 00	Orrin Baldwin.....	10
	662 00		74
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		Cincinnati—Specific Legacy of Mrs. Mary G. Swayne, late of Cincinnati.....	2,000
Washington City—Mrs. Flagg through her Son Edmund Flagg.....	10 00	On act. of Sec's claim as one of her residing legatees	1,500
Miscellaneous.....	732 24		3,500
	742 24	FOR REPOSITORY.	
OHIO.		OHIO—Canal Dover—Mrs. Louisa Bleekensdever, to Sep. 1, 1864.....	1
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$74.)		Paris—Jacob Garwig, to Jan. 1, 1864.....	1
Leroy Township—Barney		ILLINOIS—Abingdon—Rev. John Crawford, to Jan. 1, 1864	1
		Lane Station—Elizabeth D. Roe.....	1
		WISC'N—Monticello—Rev. J. S. Lake, 2 copies, Mr. Wright, Mr. Marty, Mr. O'Neal.....	
		Evansville Rock—Mrs. J. N. Dow, Mrs. G. W. Delamater, Mrs. M. Boice	
		Union—Mr. S. Simpkins.	
		Oxford—Jacob Beck.....	10
		Total Repository.....	14
		Donations	1,170
		Legacies	3,680
		Miscellaneous	731
		Aggregate.....	5,596

T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XL.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1864. [No. 2.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

DECEASE OF FRIENDS.

While the mortality among the friends and benefactors of this Society has not been unusually great during the year, the State Societies record the decease of several distinguished and liberal advocates of the cause. The names and virtues of these friends are commemorated by the Societies with which they were more intimately associated, though many of them have generously contributed to the prosperity and funds of this Institution.

Four Vice Presidents have also departed this life since the last meeting of this Society, viz: Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., of Tennessee, Gen. John S. Darcy, of New Jersey, Thomas Henderson, Esq., of Mississippi, and Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

This Society cannot pass in silence the decease of that eminent patriot and Christian, Admiral A. H. Foote, whose voice of benevolence and encouragement has repeatedly cheered the progress of this Institution, and who, at our last anniversary, expressed his deep convictions of the wisdom and beneficence of this Society; nor the

death of the Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., an early and steadfast supporter of our great enterprise, and whose unceasing efforts in behalf of evangelical religion gained for him thousands of warm friends throughout the world.

Liberia has also suffered during the year the loss of her first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Francis Burns, who adorned the Christian ministry on her shores for many years, and bequeaths to the churches of that Republic a precious memory and an undying example.

EMIGRATION.

The Mary Caroline Stevens left Baltimore for Liberia on the 25th of May last, taking twenty-six passengers, and several missionaries destined to Sierra Leone and its vicinity. The Executive Committee were induced to dispatch this expedition, notwithstanding the small number of emigrants, to keep up its regular intercourse with Liberia, to introduce animals much needed, and, by trade, to diminish the necessary expenses of so large a ship and so long a voyage.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's report shows a total receipt during the year ending December 31, 1863, of \$50,900 36, and the disbursements \$35,719 95;—leaving a balance to the credit of the Society of \$4,482 88, and of the Government of Liberia for recaptured Africans of \$23,214 66.

AUXILIARY STATE SOCIETIES.

Brief reports have been received from several of these Societies, showing undiminished confidence in African Colonization. The great excitement of the times, the urgent claims of many other benevolent objects, the impression that our Government had appropriated a fund which might be applied to colonization, and the small number of emigrants that had avowed a purpose of removal to Liberia, have prevented the employment of agents by State Societies, and very large accumulations of funds. But they have continued to exert and extend a salutary and wide-spread influence in favor of the cause; and, by their writings and appeals, by the

personal influence of their members, and contributions to Liberian education, to aid one great branch of its interests, and that which is not the least vital in the prosperity of the cause to which they are devoted.

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL.

The last year has been the first during which Liberia has been acknowledged as independent by the Government of the United States. The recent appointment, by our Government, of the Hon. Abraham Hanson, to Wisconsin, as Commissioner and Consul-General to Liberia, meets the approbation of some of her best citizens, and we believe will aid the cause of African improvement and civilization. Mr. Hanson has spent several months at Monrovia, and shown an earnest desire to promote the interests of that Republic.

BIENNIAL ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The election, on the 5th of May, of the Hon. Daniel B. Warner, as President, and the Rev. James M. Priest, as Vice President, without agitation, and by large majorities, showed a determination of the people to discharge their highest civil duties with order.

PRESIDENT BENSON IN EUROPE.

The reception shown to President Benson, and other distinguished citizens of Liberia, during their visit to England and the continent, was noticed in our last Report, though little was said of the benefits anticipated from that visit. The treaty negotiated by our Minister, Mr. Adams, and President Benson, on the 21st of October, was subsequently ratified by the United States and Liberia.

Several important subjects were brought to the attention of the British Government, and H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs was pleased (says President Benson to the Legislature) "to express in person every assurance of the best feelings of H. M. Government, as well as of himself individually, for the welfare and success of Liberia."

The difficulties in determining the northwest boundary of Liberia are yet unsettled. A joint commission was appointed by the two Governments, but they arrived at no satisfactory conclusion. With

this exception, the relations of Liberia to foreign countries, as well as to the native Africans, are those of amity, and improving social and commercial intercourse are highly conducive to the progress of civilization on the African coast.

LIBERIA COLLEGE AND EDUCATION.

In his letter of September 25th, Ex-President Roberts says: "I am gratified in being able to state that thus far since its opening, everything relating to the College has advanced satisfactorily, and its present prospects, I think, are as encouraging as could be reasonably expected—though, as yet, we are greatly in need of funds for various purposes, especially of a few scholarships, to aid several deserving young men who are anxious to avail themselves of its advantages, but who are not able entirely to support themselves in the College, while pursuing a course of studies."

At the end of the second term, 15th of July, last, the students were examined, in presence of the Executive Committee and a goodly number of citizens, and acquitted themselves well—quite to the satisfaction of all present, on the following subjects: English Language and Literature, Scripture, History, Elements of Moral Science, Algebra, Greek, Latin, and French. The term closed with nine students in the College proper, and twelve in the preparatory department. The third term commenced with three additional students in the College, and two in the lower department. Three of the students are beneficiaries of the New York State Colonization Society; the others are supported by their parents or relations.

The New York State Colonization Society is much impressed with the importance of giving permanent support to this College, and to that end recommend the establishment of scholarships, and the Board of Trustees for Education highly approve the object, justly deeming the cause of education in Liberia essential to its honor and prosperity.

Three young men have been supported in preparations for the College from the income of the Bloomfield fund, and will be assisted during their College course by the application of this same fund, though the New York Colonization Society. The same Society has

resolved to provide for the salary of the Rev. Edward W. Blyden from the income of the Joseph Fulton Professorship fund.

Martin H. Freeman, A. M., a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and for the last twelve years, principal of Avery College at Alleghany City, Pa., is preparing to embark for Liberia, having been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of that Republic. John P. Crozer, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, has generously subscribed \$1000; the Rev. Franklin Butler engages to secure an equal amount from friends in Vermont, and John Cox, Esq., of Philadelphia, has kindly agreed to give \$500 toward the sum of \$4000 required for the support of Professor Freeman for five years.

The Government of Liberia and the Trustees of the College have shown an earnest resolution in the cause of education. The number of schools authorized by the Legislature is sixteen, to be increased by those to be established in Bassa County, and opened as early as teachers can be obtained. The Legislature also appropriated \$500 to establish a Preparatory Department to the College. This is regarded as but a temporary arrangement; since the Monrovia Academy, the Alexander High School (to be established at Harrisburg, on the St. Paul's) and the Episcopal High School, at Cape Palmas, will all be prepared to qualify young men for College.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

These Africans are reported as improving rapidly in intelligence, morals and industry, and skill in their labor. A distinguished minister of the Gospel wrote early in the year from Monrovia, that in the general they are making progress in civilization and in the knowledge of God and of His Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ. He mentions the addition of a number to the various churches, in different districts of the Republic, and to their ready attendance at the churches and Sunday schools on the St. Paul's river. The Rev. John Seys, the Agent of the United States Government, to protect the rights and advance the interests of these Africans, testifies that "no place could be selected on the face of the earth, where the same expenditures of money, effort, and care would result in the same amount of good—physically, morally, politically, and spiritually—to the Africans taken by our cruisers, as in the Republic of Liberia." About

forty of these Africans, placed by the Liberia authorities at a settlement called Ashmun, near the falls of the Sinoe river, have conducted themselves well, not only supporting themselves, but supplying the town of Greenville with the products of their industry. A letter from an intelligent citizen of Greenville, of the 18th of September last, states that, with two others, he had visited this place, and looked into the condition of the recaptured Africans and was much gratified to find that a school is established by the Government for their benefit, that a minister of the Methodist Church is in charge, and religious services performed every Sabbath and that devout attention is given to these services. From various sources we learn that these Africans add very largely and profitably to the Agricultural labor of the Republic. One of the leading sugar growers on the St. Paul's river thus testifies to the capacity and industry of those apprenticed to him :

“ My entire farming operations are carried on with them (the Africans) and some few Golaahs. My steam mill has for engineer a boy. My sugar-maker, cooper, and fireman are Congoes, and my entire acquaintance with the material parts have been gained by their observation. At wood chopping they cannot be excelled. Several of our young men have in three weeks' time cut one hundred and twenty-five cords of wood ; and when I tell you how they manage thus to do, it will be but another fact to prove that the hope of reward sweetens labor. These boys are my apprentices, and they do each, as his week's work, five cords of wood and put it up ; if they can cut and put up over that quantity I pay them fifty cents per cord. So you see, in three weeks' time they make for themselves twenty-five dollars. My cooper is far in advance of the Americo-Liberians, who style themselves such ; likewise my sugar-maker.”

CAPACITY OF LIBERIA.

From an able article, published in the *Boston Courier*, by the Secretary of the Massachusetts Society, the Liberia Republic has an extent of territory of 15,276,000 acres. Dr. Tracy says : “ All the land remaining 15,000,000 acres ; that is, lots of ten acres each for 1,500,000 families ; and these families, at four persons each, would amount

3,000,000 inhabitants; more by upwards of a million than all the colored people in the United States and in Liberia. The African equivalent of a log cabin may be built in a few days, at an expense of five dollars, and is expected to last five years. With a few weeks' notice that they will be wanted, they may be ready at any time in any number. No emigration made with deliberation and forethought, need be restricted on this account."

PRODUCTS, INDUSTRY, AND TRADE OF LIBERIA.

The visit of Edward S. Morris, Esq., to Liberia, has done much to awaken a new spirit of agricultural and other improvements among her people, and more especially to convince them that in the culture of the coffee-plant, they have an exhaustless source of wealth. Having cherished for some years a warm interest in African civilization, participated in the councils of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, corresponded with some of the ablest citizens of Liberia, his zeal rose to enthusiasm, and taking with him the best machine of which he had any knowledge for hulling and cleaning coffee and preparing it for the market, he visited Liberia, repeatedly addressed her citizens, inspired them with agricultural resolution and hope, and showed them that in the cultivation of the rich productions of the tropics, they possessed advantages over most nations of the world. We believe that the visit and addresses of Mr. Morris made a deep impression upon the people of Liberia, and will contribute largely to the skill, energy, and profitable results of their agricultural industry.

The Massachusetts Society states, in its last report, upon the authority of the Liberia Herald, that the exports of sugar from Monrovia during the last fiscal year, ending September 30, 1862, were 14,892 pounds; for the next six months, 31,331 pounds, of which 28,176 were sent to the United States, and 2,708 pounds to Sierra Leone. Of coffee, 9,102 pounds were exported to the United States, and 230 to Sierra Leone. The total exports from Monrovia for the first of these periods was \$14,204 50; for the second, \$72,757 82.

The Legislature of Liberia, at its last session, passed an act restricting the trade of foreign vessels to ports of entry after January 1, 1865. This restriction will enable the Government to collect duties on all imports, which has hitherto been impossible.

At the last International Exhibition in London, 123 articles from Liberia were exhibited, presenting a variety of manufactured articles, both native and Liberian. At a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, May 21, last, Alfred Churchill, M. P., in the chair, honorable notice was taken of these articles by G. F. Wilson, F. R. S., a gentleman appointed one of the jurors of that Exhibition.

A paper, read by Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of Liberia, on the Republic of Liberia, its products and resources, containing much information, was highly commended, and the audience was addressed by President Benson, Ex-President Roberts, Colonel O'Connor, formerly Governor of the Gambia, and Captain Close, of the Royal Navy, who had commanded on the African coast.

Mr. Ralston wrote to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Society: "The timber of Liberia, such as we saw at the International Exhibition, is of excellent quality, and would be much used, if it could be obtained here. For coffee, sugar, and particularly cotton, the demand is for inexhaustible quantities. All the Lancashire spinners say, that the Liberian cotton is the best substitute for the middling New Orleans quality, of which four million of bales are annually wanted in Europe."

ENGLISH COMPANIES FOR AFRICAN TRADE.

Several large companies are organized in Great Britain, to prosecute commerce with that country. The West African Steamship Company has a capital of £250,000, or \$1,250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10. Consul-General Ralston is one of the Directors. We understand that the Company intend to apply to the Post Office Department for a renewal of the contract for carrying the mails to and from the coast of West Africa, extending their route some 1,600 miles further to Loando. It is proposed to have a ship leave England once a fortnight, instead of monthly, and efforts will be made to have the line touch at Monrovia, as well as at Gape Palmas, which will give much additional facility for trade to Liberia. The great object of the Company is to establish agencies, factories and depots on the coast of Western Africa, to bring down the valuable products of the interior to those factories and depots on the coast, and thereby to open up, in exchange for British manufactures

practically illimitable market for cotton and other products, and secure their transmission to the ports of the United Kingdom. Persons acclimated, native merchants and others are employed by the Company, or are ready for its service at Abbeokuta, Elmina, Lagos, Cape Palmas, and on the Niger. By its agency at Cape Palmas it connects Liberia with its extensive operations.

Two other large Companies—the London and West African Bank, with a capital of half a million of pounds, and the London and Liberia Banking and Commercial Institution, with a capital of more than a million of dollars, have issued their proposals, and are thought by the establishment of branches at the various commercial settlements on the African Coast, they will afford accommodation to all respectable merchants in Liberia and on other parts of the African coast. By a return of imports from Western Africa into England, it appears that the increase in 1860 over 1859 was £250,388; and the increased exports from Great Britain to that coast in 1860 over 1859 was £255,268.

SLAVE TRADE.

How far the recent treaty between this country and Great Britain has accomplished its object, is not yet ascertained, though there is reason to hope it may prove effective. By this treaty, the reciprocal right of search and detention of all vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, within two hundred miles of the African coast, and to the thirty-second parallel of south latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba, is actually conceded. Courts of Mixed Commission are also established at New York, Sierra Leone, and the Cape of Good Hope, to adjudicate upon all cases of alleged prosecution of this trade.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The cause of missions, though sometimes darkened and interested, and in some cases failing of predicted success, is making progress and winning signal triumphs on most parts of the African coast, and far into the interior of Africa. The recent labors of that great traveller, Dr. Livingstone, and the University Mission which he engaged so earnestly in planting near the Zambesi, have lately been attended by opposition and calamities which have

inclined the Government to abandon further exploration. geographical discoveries made do not, it is thought, warrant continuance of the heavy expenditures required, and the expeditions ordered home.

But benevolent Societies are still persevering in their endeavours. Dr. Krapf, so eminent for his labors within and on the borders of Abyssinia, has returned to his chosen field, having visited various missionaries in Egypt on his way, while Swiss and German missionaries traverse wide districts of Eastern Africa. Missionaries of England, France, and America occupy large regions to the south, while those from Scotland have proceeded interiorly to the unhealthy regions visited by Dr. Livingstone on his route to the continent.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The last has been a year of remarkable explorations and discoveries. Captain Speke, at a banquet recently given to him and his companion, Captain Grant, in London, said: "My object is not less than the regeneration of Africa. I believe—and I say I believe—because I have only been across the tract once—that I have discovered a zone of wonderful fertility in Africa. It is in a line with the Equator from east to west, and its fertility perfectly astonishes me. This region is represented by him to be between 3000 and 4000 feet in altitude, watered by rains the entire year, fertilizing the soil, and joining regions with a temperature as mild as that of England in summer, and the most healthy of all the countries through which I have travelled. Arab merchants, and others, say that there is no region so healthy as the equatorial region. "If means," said Captain Grant, "were taken to colonize it, there would, I am sure, be ample room for them; and if missionaries should again enter Africa, I would wish that to this spot they should especially devote their attention, wherever they should do so, they will meet there with a people who are not purely heathen, but who emanated from the Abyssinian and have the germ of Christianity within them. I wish particularly to draw the attention of clergymen to these people. When I told them of the power of knowledge, they wished that I would enlighten their children. I told them that I would send missionaries to them, and as they all accepted the view which I then expressed,

"I am certain that they are now expecting them." Captain Speke said that negro clergymen should be employed from the Western world. In the view of this great traveller, the instruction of the native African people, and their civilization, is the speediest and safest way of suppressing the slave trade.

The country interior from Liberia has been but imperfectly explored, yet the extent to which some adventurous citizens of this Republic have examined it, induces the expectation that an elevated region will there be revealed, beautiful, healthy and fertile, inviting the dispersed children of Africa from this and many lands to repose, civilize, and enjoy the ancient home of their race.

CONCLUSION.

The policy of the Government of the United States towards the free people of color, and such as become free in the progress of the great contest in which we are involved, is a subject of much controversy and debate. The President and Congress entertain a deep interest in Liberia, and in the civilization of Africa. The spirit of humanity and of commerce, and the desire to promulgate Christianity, have inspired this and other enlightened nations with justice and benevolence towards the people of Africa. Other ends may be sought and gained, but the recovery of this quarter of the world from the night of ages to knowledge and religion should not be neglected or forgotten.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FROM JAN. 1ST TO DEC. 31ST, 1863. 4

TREASURER'S REPORT.

	Dr.		Cr.
1. To balances due the Society, 31st Dec. 1862.....	\$105,330 83		\$5,750 71
2. Less balances owed by the Society, do.....	27,646 91		12,864 96
		\$177,683 92	
51. To am't rec'd for expenses of emigrants.....	9,015 35		5,098 83
55. " " am't rec'd ship M. C. Stevens " " from Liberia.....	10,226 94		1,508 74
83. " " " of Repository subscribers.....	1,020 00		23 00
99. " am't rec'd from donat'ns and collections.....	121 85		484 24
127. " am't rec'd from rents of colonization building.....	6,665 76		100 00
134. " am't rec'd from legacies.....	3,370 74		168 53
136. " " " " miscellaneous.....	12,338 95		213 97
75. " " " " transportat'n of Congoes.....	5,728 27		5,811 68
	2,412 50		3,273 64
			35,298 30
			421 65
			99,728 40
			34,561 11
			65,167 29
	50,900 36		
			27,697.04
			92,864 33
			\$128,584 28

The Committee on Accounts have performed the duty assigned to them, and have found the accounts submitted to their inspection correct and properly vouched.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the American Colonization Society held January 19, 1864, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., pastor, Washington City. The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, presided.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Society, on motion, adjourned to meet to-morrow evening in the 4½ street Presbyterian Church.

The Society convened, according to adjournment, in the 4½ street Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor, on Wednesday evening, January 20, the President in the chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

After the benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev. R. R. Hiley, the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society.

The Annual Report was presented, and earnest and eloquent Addresses were made by the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Lewis H. Wheeler, Esq., of Towsontown, Maryland; and the Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., of Washington City.

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, the Society met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair, when the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., George W. Pettit, Esq., and Gen. E. A. Elliot a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The committee subsequently nominated the following named gentlemen as officers, who were unanimously elected:

President :

Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Gen. John H. Coeke, of Virginia. | 45. Benjamin Silliman, L. L. D., of Conn. |
| 2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut. | 46. Hon. Joseph E. Ingersoll, of Penn. |
| 3. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York. | 47. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn. |
| 4. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., of Alabama. | 48. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Penn. |
| 5. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York. | 49. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of N. Y. |
| 6. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississippi. | 50. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Mississippi. |
| 7. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. | 51. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of Louisiana. |
| 8. James Boorman, Esq., of New York. | 52. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn. |
| 9. Henry Foster, Esq., of New York. | 53. Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., of N. Hamp. |
| 10. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia. | 54. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y. |
| 11. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey. | 55. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Penn. |
| 12. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia. | 56. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Delaware. |
| 13. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware. | 57. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C. |
| 14. Gerard Raiston, Esq., of England. | 58. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida. |
| 15. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England. | 59. Hon. J. J. Ormond, of Alabama. |
| 16. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts. | 60. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of Alabama. |
| 17. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island. | 61. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., of Miss. |
| 18. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Virginia. | 62. Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., of Ky. |
| 19. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A. | 63. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Illinois. |
| 20. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey. | 64. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio. |
| 21. James Railey, Esq., of Mississippi. | 65. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio. |
| 22. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. Carolina. | 66. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Indiana. |
| 23. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., of Ohio. | 67. Rev. James C. Finley, of Illinois. |
| 24. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky. | 68. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri. |
| 25. James Lenox, Esq., of New York. | 69. Hon. John F. Darby, of Missouri. |
| 26. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., of Tenn. | 70. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of New York. |
| 27. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine. | 71. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of California. |
| 28. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. | 72. Hon. H. Dutton, of Connecticut. |
| 29. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn. | 73. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi. |
| 30. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia. | 74. Hon. George F. Patten, of Maine. |
| 31. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Georgia. | 75. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia. |
| 32. Hon. R. J. Walker, of New Jersey. | 76. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., of N. Y. |
| 33. John Bell, M. D., of Pennsylvania. | 77. W. W. Seaton, Esq., of D. C. |
| 34. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia. | 78. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of N. J. |
| 35. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Kansas. | 79. Richard T. Haines, Esq., of New Jersey. |
| 36. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia. | 80. Freeman Clark, Esq., of Maine. |
| 37. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey. | 81. William H. Brown, Esq., of Illinois. |
| 38. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. | 82. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, of N. H. |
| 39. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York. | 83. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee. |
| 40. Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York. | 84. William E. Dodge, Esq., of New York. |
| 41. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana. | 85. Hon. L. H. Delano, of Vermont. |
| 42. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey. | 86. Robert H. Ives, Esq., of Rhode Island. |
| 43. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey. | 87. Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., of New York. |
| 44. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, of Conn. | |

On motion of Hon. P. Parker, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Colonization Society are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Lewis H. Wheeler, Esq., and the Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D.,

in very able and timely addresses before the Society last evening, and that those gentlemen be requested to furnish a copy of their respective addresses for publication under the direction of the Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1865, at 7½ o'clock, p. m., at such place as the Executive Committee shall select.

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ADDRESS OF JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Members of the American Colonization Society,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been unexpectedly requested by the Executive Committee to occupy the time, this evening, which had been allotted to one more speaker, who have failed to attend. I cannot do so more profitably than by saying a few words touching the condition and prospects of the Colonization cause.

The question is constantly asked, "What are you doing—how many emigrants are you sending to Africa?" And the invariable reply is, "We are doing little or nothing—we are sending few if any emigrants; and yet, never has the success of our scheme appeared more certain than at the present time."

The paucity of emigrants and the smallness of our collections are susceptible of easy explanation; so, too, are the grounds of our unhesitating confidence in the future.

We are engaged in a contest unparalleled in the history of the world; and the prominence which it has given to the subject of slavery, and the general belief that it will end in the freedom, sooner or later, of all who are now held in bondage, has led many to suppose that the condition of the negro will be so much modified, when peace shall be established, that the separation of the two races, towards which Colonization tends, will be no longer necessary; and that whites and negroes will come to be regarded as equals, socially; or that, at any rate, there will be a fair division between them of the rewards of industry, if not of place and power.

That the negro should be credulous at the suggestion of so easant an illusion, is not unnatural; and although his past experience ought to create doubts as to the probability of such a result, yet, we would be more surprised if he did not wait to see the issue of the war, before he made up his mind about Colonization, than we are at his doing so.

The hesitation of the free negro to emigrate at this time, abandoning the vague and dreamy hope of some great, but undefined, good that is to befall him when the war is ended, is thus readily

accounted for; and until his eyes shall be opened to the truth can expect but very few emigrants from this quarter.

While the war, in this way, affects indirectly the supply of grants, it has entirely cut us off from our usual supply of slaves, anticipated by southern masters, for emigration to Liberia. And again, Colonization suffers for the present.

But the dreams we have above referred to are not confined to the negro. The whites indulge in them. They lose sight of the mighty and paramount question of our Union, and, because a collateral one of the negro has been made prominent, they set to work to imagine that the war will end by overcoming all the prejudices of the whites, annulling the law of races, and fitting the new free men for that social equality, which those of their race, free, educated and refined, have never yet been able to attain. They make no attempt to vindicate these views by argument. They have a faith, but no reason for it: and while they wait, in hope that all they wish for may 'turn up', they suspend their judgment in regard to Colonization. They suspend their contentions too. And, here again, Colonization suffers.

Verily, if either whites or negroes are right in these anticipations, Colonization is, indeed, *functus officio*; and the most that we can hope to do, is to maintain a respectable position among the missionary associations, differing from them in this only, that we have a peculiar field of operations, cultivated by us in a peculiar manner.

But, are they right? We think not. And in demonstrating our error, we will vindicate our belief that the success of our scheme was never more assured than now. We have often said that the success of Colonization was destiny. This war will force all men to admit it.

Let us assume, that, sooner or later, immediately, or after a comparatively brief interval, every slave in America finds himself a freed man when peace shall be restored; not freed by Proclamation merely, but actually, practically free—free to work at pleasure and for whom he pleases. It requires no stretch of the imagination to do this; we have only to fancy ourselves in the State of Pennsylvania, where there are many free negroes, and no slaves.

What, then, will be the condition of the country? We know now, according to the last census, 482,005 free negroes. We then have 4,441,765.*

Our population, now, is divided into three classes, whites, negroes, and slaves. Then, there will be but two classes, whites and negroes, both free.

A mighty change will have been accomplished; and the que-

* The figures of the last census are used in these remarks, although the lapse of time is daily changing them. Still, they answer the end of the argument.

how will it affect the social condition of the negro race amongst

Will it reconcile the whites to receive negroes into their families—into their counting houses—to work with them in the same factories—to share with them the same out door-labor—to live with them under even the humblest roofs? Will it do anything, in a word, to obviate the strife and heartburnings, that have of late years prevailed wherever the races have been brought in contact, and which have been regarded as making their separation, by means of Colonization, a necessity?

The subject is too grave to be dealt with by dogmatic assertions. The happiness and destiny of a people are not to be perilled by a rough pride of opinion. We have no justification in continuing a scheme, and urging it upon whites and negroes, merely because we believe that we are right. Proof is necessary to justify us; and there is, happily, any amount of it at hand.

In Massachusetts, the free negro population is a little more than one-quarter of one per cent. of the aggregate. With a population of 1,221,464 whites, she has but 9,602 negroes. And no where else the wrongs of the negro been more emphatically discussed than in this State. The press, the pulpit, and the platform, have been eloquent in this behalf. And, yet, after the war began, and when all the contingencies of the future had become prominent, Massachusetts, officially, eschewed the increase of the negro element within her borders. It was thus shown, that words were not to be relied on; that it was one thing to talk of negro wrongs, and quite another thing to take negroes by the hand, and hail them as friends and neighbours. And can it for a moment be imagined, that the feeling in Massachusetts, due to less than one per cent. of the negro population, would be modified in favor of the latter, by increasing the ratio to ten per cent? It is only necessary to ask the question, to see how ineffably absurd would be the idea of any such result. Where there is one hate—or to use a milder word prejudice, in the one case, there would be ten times as many in the other.

Now, we do not find fault with Massachusetts, when we thus set her forward as our illustration of what must take place throughout the land, when the number of free negroes shall be ten times greater than it is at present? Wise and prudent, keen of observation, learning fast from experience, her own or other people's, through schools everywhere, with thrift everywhere, with hospitals and colleges and libraries, and with soldiers, too, that do her honor, Massachusetts has but manifested a matured judgment, armed with all the means of making it a correct one, of the expediency, looking to the happiness and prosperity of her people, in lessening the present great disparity of numbers between the whites and the negroes within her borders. Massachusetts may love the negro race, as she does, if we believe her orators and poets; but it is at a distance that her affection is the strongest.

So far from holding that Massachusetts is to blame in this respect, we would have her example imitated throughout the so far as might be consistent with humanity and the duties we owe to the negro race; and it is because we firmly believe it will be imitated, that we are colonizationists. When the States shall feel as Massachusetts feels, a home for the free beyond the sea will be all that can save the race from extirpation and that home we have prepared in Liberia.

But, while Massachusetts merely protests against the influx of her free negro population from abroad, Indiana, another State, proud, wise, intelligent and wealthy, brave, too, as the vest, has gone a step further, and actually taken measures to keep the free negro from her confines.

What will the increase of the free negroes, at the end of the war, or in a comparatively short time afterwards, when all shall be free, do to modify the feeling or the action of Indiana in this regard? Will it cause the repeal of the unkind legislation on her statute book? Will slaves, just freed across the Ohio, be more welcome in 1866 than they were in 1861? How idle to imagine anything of the kind! On the contrary, unless the war should change humanity, the tendency of circumstances will be to make the legislation of Indiana more restrictive rather than more liberal.

We might go on, and refer to New York, where, without whites are permitted to exclude negroes from certain employments—to Pennsylvania, where, in Philadelphia, negroes at one time assailed by mobs—to Ohio, where, in Cincinnati, cannon have been brought into the streets to quell a negro riot. But why multiply illustrations? Surely enough has been said to show that the increase of the numbers of the free negroes, after the war, will operate to remove or lessen the obstacles which now effectually exclude them from social equality with the whites, and threaten them no alternative to extirpation but emigration.

When the negro race shall be a free race here, wherein will they differ from the Indian race; and why should the destiny of one be different from that of the other? Will it be because negroes are tillers of the soil, and more docile and more amenable to restraint than the Indians? Why, this very mildness of character will operate against them, when the whites, armed with political power, increase in numbers to such a degree as to produce a competition with negroes for the means of livelihood. Will it be because they are mixed up with us in the same communities, while the Indians have been pushed beyond our borders, and maintained as a separate organization remote from us? Why, this very commingling is another element of weakness, should the anticipated state ever arise. Is it because there are more educated men among them than are to be found among the Indians, with more intelligence, more civilization, more religion? While the fact has

doubted—for John Ross and the Folsoms, and others, yield to few of any race in information and intelligence—yet, even were it conceded, of what avail will all their qualities be when the question of bread presents itself, as in time it must, to the masses of the population, with whom the negroes will then be intermixed?

On more than one occasion, the speaker has asked, what would have been the fate of the negro, had Ireland, during the famine of 1847, been inhabited by a mixed population of whites and blacks, in the proportions in which they exist in the United States, and entertaining the feelings towards each other there that prevail here? Who can doubt which would have starved? This is a question which will bear repetition. It suggests an illustration that cannot be overlooked by those who, regardless of specious declamation, when the interests of humanity are at stake, are not afraid to face the facts in coming to their conclusions.

But, as the effect of the war, in freeing the slaves, is to operate in the States where slavery exists, it would not do, in the examination we are giving to the subject, to omit these in our discourse. To one of them, Maryland, the speaker has the honor to belong. There are, in Maryland, 83,942 free negroes—more than in any other State of the Union—more than in the two great free States of New York and Ohio, put together. Nearly one-fifth of the free negroes of the United States are to be found in this State. In Maryland they have increased to more than twelve per cent. of the entire population, by emancipation, immigration, and births. And in Maryland, with the experience afforded by this large percentage, more has been done for colonization than in all the other States combined. And yet, in Maryland, notwithstanding the kindness which has attracted them from other States, until their numbers have reached the ratio above mentioned, they have been gradually and finally excluded from the ship-yards, from the coal-yards, and from many an old and accustomed calling.

In Maryland the free negro population is already so large, that doubling it by freeing the slaves will not produce so striking a change as where—further South, for instance—the proportion of free negroes is now comparatively small. For years past, free negroes have formed an important portion of the agricultural labor of many counties; and the experiment of working the plantations by hirelings, instead of slaves, has been more than tried. It has become, in fact, a part of the agricultural system of the State. And, without going into the rationale of the fact, at this time, it may be remarked that it has been found necessary, apparently, to make the violation of a free negro contract for hire, on the part of the laborer, a penal offence, instead of leaving it to be punished by a civil action at the suit of the aggrieved party.

That Maryland will, before long, rank as a free State, cannot now be questioned; but there is nothing in her history or experience to make us hope that the increase of free negroes will operate

The speaker has been told by high authority, that, excluding the vast areas on the maps where arid plains alternate with mountains unfit for cultivation, but little land remains, speaking comparatively, that has not been taken up; AND THE LAND DOES NOT INCREASE.

But the population, which was 3,929,827 in 1790, and was 31,445,089 in 1860, will be 100,000,000, in round numbers, at the close of the century, and upwards of 200,000,000, much upwards, in 1930, only three score years and ten, a single lifetime, from to-day. *

Of this teeming, stirring, jostling mass, the negroes, all made free by the war, will form but an inconsiderable part, even though they number millions. Deprived of the protection which they enjoyed as slaves, thrown upon their own resources, the vast majority of them hirelings, and nothing but hirelings, they will be subjected to a competition which the increase of the aggregate of population will render inevitable. The competition that has heretofore been felt by the free negroes in the great cities, only, with the effects we have referred to, will then be felt every where, with none of those alleviations arising from the kindly feelings which, in the slave States, have ever existed towards the race, feelings which, in the slave State of Maryland, go far to account for the accumulation of its immense free negro population.

We are not speaking of to-day or to-morrow, but of a distant period, which is as sure to arrive, however, as is the rising of the sun.

For years, the demand for labor will preserve the freed negro from the consequences here indicated. He did not anticipate, during the revolutionary war, what he has experienced in New York and Indiana within the last twenty years: but in less time than has elapsed since the revolution, will he suffer, if he remains here, not in the cities only, but everywhere, what we foretell.

Without the war, this antagonism of races in the South would have been long postponed. Even then it would have come at last with the increase of population. With peace, and without slavery, it will be at once inaugurated.

One thing seems to be conceded in this connection, that white labor will find its way to the South more rapidly than it has yet done. It will be attracted by the demand for it. The Southern climate, the productiveness of the soil, the value of its great staples, and the fact that there being no longer any slaves, free white labor cannot be invidiously compared with, or likened to, slave labor, will all have their effect in producing this result. So long as the owner of land was a slave-owner also, it was his interest to work his land with his slaves. Ceasing to own slaves, and having offered to him a choice between free white

* These calculations, long since made and appreciated by colonizationists, have been communicated to Congress by President Lincoln in one of his Messages.

labor and negro labor, he will be governed by his interest in choosing between them. The whites will thus be brought into competition with the negroes; and there will soon prevail the same antagonism at the South that exists elsewhere; an antagonism embittered and made intense by the peculiar circumstances that have produced it.

If there be any who assert that this can never be, because the necessity for negro labor, to produce the great Southern staples, will make the negro a necessity there, and secure for him better treatment as a hireling than he has received as a slave, it may be replied, that this is by no means certain. The assertion has been repeated a million times that cotton could only be produced by associated negro labor; and this, too, by those, who, being planters, might be supposed to know. But not one of them ever tried the experiment under circumstances that made the result reliable. The white laborer has always heretofore had a choice of toil, and has chosen that which was most agreeable to him, and has kept away from fields in which slaves were fellow-workers. But this cannot be so always; and it is the speaker's firm belief, founded on many years of careful observation, that when the necessity for it arises, cotton, not here and there, but universally, will be grown by white men. That the war will hasten the coming of this time, to the destruction of the *prestige* of negro labor in this direction, admits of little question.

In the many addresses which the speaker has been called upon to deliver in the last thirty years, he has always anticipated the time when, through the operation of natural causes, at the instance of the owners of slaves, prompted by their own interest, slavery would cease, and America would be inhabited by an homogenous population of white men; and he clung to this theory the more, perhaps, because it was a pleasant one, involving no painful disruption of old ties of affection, which were independent of color or race, causing neither loss nor suffering, leaving the old, when their days of labor were over, to die in their beds, in comfort, and opening to the young and adventurous a field of honorable ambition in the land from whence their fathers came. It was a theory that looked to the oozing, as it were, from amongst us, slowly, but certainly, in the course of generations, of the whole negro race.

But the war, from present appearances, at least, ends the theory referred to, in many of its aspects, and certainly not to the comfort of the negro.

We cannot close our remarks without a word in reply to those who insist that the sad losses of the present contest, in human life, will of themselves give to negro labor a value that will operate to elevate the race, and bring them nearer to social equality, if it does not establish them upon that footing; and that this effect will be enhanced by the fact that the negro is now made a soldier, and is uniting with the whites in sustaining the Union so prized and so cherished.

This is but a narrow view of the matter. There is, already, a foreign immigration, the *avant courier* of a still greater, which is filling our numbers, not of the army, but of the people, as fast as war is depleting them. The ordinary immigration of past years, which has been felt in maintaining that uniform ratio of increase which enables us to fix the population of the country, at any given period in the future, has been increased by the war, and the demand for labor, and the high price of wages due to it. That the census of 1870 will show the same ratio for the preceding decade that has been shown by the census of 1860, for that then closed, can scarcely be questioned.

And this immigration! Ask the free negro what he thinks of it. Who hung him to the lamp-posts in New York, and kindled fires under his body as he swung there, before suffocation came to rescue him from torture? Who have ever been the bitterest enemies of the negro? Who but the foreign emigrant. It is not from this quarter that he can hope for assistance in realizing his vain and idle dream of social equality—nor even the more reasonable, but still impracticable expectation of an equal division of industrial occupations.

But then he has been a soldier! Well; will he be treated better, on that account, than the learned and refined men, negroes, who for the last thirty years have illustrated the capacity of the race to take an honorable rank in Science, Literature and Art, to conduct the affairs of government in Liberia with ability and reputation. Will the soldier who has survived the war, and attained some smaller rank, perhaps, be better received in society, or be recognized as having done more to elevate his race, than Crummell, and Blyden, and Roberts, and Russwurm, and Benson, and McGill. There is no reason why he should be. There are many reasons why he should not; reasons unnecessary to enumerate, as they suggest themselves naturally. "They employ us as porters, but do not employ us as clerks," said a most intelligent and accomplished negro in New York, when speaking, not many years ago, of some loud-voiced friends. It can hardly be hoped that the war will open the doors of the counting houses to the race, after they have so long been closed against commercial intelligence and clerical capacity, because their possessors were negroes.

No! the war will not change, for the better, one feeling, or modify one principle, for the negro's advancement in the social scale. On the contrary, he will find when it is over, that where he had before one motive for emigration, he will then have two.

War! why, it softens none of us. Its tendency is the reverse. Even now, we are as the spectators at Spanish bull fights, whose satisfaction is in proportion to the slaughter that distinguishes the spectacle. Years since, a steamboat explosion on the western waters, accompanied with the loss of some score of lives, caused a thrill that pervaded the country, and draped the newspapers that

first announced it in mourning. Now, we consult the list of killed and wounded to determine the importance of a victory, and are disappointed at successes whose misfortune it is to be bloodless! We do not acknowledge this; we hope it is not so. But the fact is not changed by our silence or our hopes. And the negro, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, will find himself less thought of, and of less consideration, with his whole race free, than when a part of it was in bondage.

He doubts us, we well know, when we speak in this way—we who have, as colonizationists, recognized his ability, made him the governor of our colonies, the professor in our colleges, and entrusted him with thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, when our only security was in his honesty and truth; we, who, while we rejoice in his freedom, are still the friends who proclaim to him his fate if he remains here.

And whence does he derive the hopes that retain him in America? From the press, the pulpit, and the platform. But what do they know of his troubles and difficulties? Neither the orators nor writers, nor their hearers or readers, ever meet with the negro in the walks where he is striving for bread. What effect has the most eloquent oration ever delivered in his behalf upon the hungry whites, who, with every one a vote, insist that negro waiters shall no longer be employed in a fashionable hotel. What effect has the most vigorous article ever penned upon the gang of laborers who, rioting along the wharves, drive off the negro stevedores? Was the negro to be seen working with whites in manufactories at alternate benches, associating with the laboring class of white men in the streets, there would be far more reason to hope for his social advancement than can fairly be derived from all that the press, the platform, or the pulpit has ever said in reference to negro wrongs. They have caused negroes to be seen at anniversary meetings, scattered here and there through the audience—the *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, of the poet—but as to any permanent effect produced by them upon those on whom the negro's comfort depends, it has been less than nothing—it has been worse than nothing; for the white man, the poor man, has felt himself neglected for the negro, and has hated the latter for the prominence that has been given to him.

As Colonizationists, we deal with the negro question as it is presented to us. We have prepared a home to which the negro can escape when he becomes satisfied that the evil day is at hand. We compel none to go to Liberia. Not every one is fit to go, or ought to be received there. That it is a land flowing with milk and honey—that the emigrant will not have to encounter difficulties and submit to privations there—we have never pretended to assert. But we have always said, what we now repeat, that it is a land where labor will meet a fair reward in the cultivation of a fertile soil, where there is a wide field for commercial enterprise,

where negroes have established, and now maintain with honor, a government, republican in form, and recognized by the leading nations of the world; and where it is our assured belief that an emigration, voluntary and self-paying—just such an emigration as brings the European to our shores—will, in the inevitable course of human events, build up a great nation, vindicating, in its own prosperity, and in the Christianizing of Africa, the ways of God towards man.

Such have been the views of Colonizationists heretofore. Concededly incompetent, with any means at their command, to transport the free people of color, or any considerable portion of them, to Africa, even before the war, infinitely absurd would be the idea that, when all shall be free, of the negro race, they would be able to do so. But, blessed by Him who liveth and reigneth, their feeble strength and limited means have founded Liberia, and have made it, and will be able to continue to make it, sufficiently attractive, to cause, when combined with the pressure of increasing population here, the exodus, in time, of the whole negro race from amongst us.

We are weak, very weak; we, the friends of Colonization! But mighty agencies (this very war not the least of them) are at work to indicate the wisdom of the founders of our Society. Time and circumstances are our great auxiliaries; and upon these we depend. Nor do we doubt that the day will come, when, on the coast of Africa, the thanks of grateful millions will be rendered to even the humblest of those who have wrought in the great cause of African Colonization.

Address of Rev. P. D. GURLEY, D. D.

MR. PRESIDENT: When an honorable member of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society called upon me a few days ago to ask the use of the New York Avenue Church for your anniversary exercises, he, at the same time, requested that on this occasion I should say a few words in favor of the cause. I promised to do so; not to make a speech, but briefly to add my testimony to that of other speakers on behalf of African Colonization. I stand here to redeem that promise; and for the sake of brevity and precision, I have reduced what I wish to say to writing:

Though the Colonization Society is merely a voluntary association, and though it has had to labor with many difficulties growing out of misapprehension and prejudice, still it can boast of achievements which are enough to silence its enemies and fill the hearts of its friends and supporters with gratitude and joy. What has it done?

1. In the first place, it has opened an asylum for the free people of color, to which they may go and enjoy all the rights and immu-

lone all along the coast, wherever their influence extends. Yes, it is a fact that Liberia has suppressed the slave trade for hundreds of miles (700) along the seaboard; and whereas that whole region was little less than a storehouse and an outlet for slaves, before it was occupied by Christian colonies, it may be fairly estimated that, through their instrumentality, at least twenty thousand Africans are kept back from slavery every year. This is no small achievement, and, it seems to me, it should endear the cause of African Colonization to every philanthropic heart.

3. Again: As a means of carrying the blessings of Christianity to the 150,000,000 of heathen on the continent of Africa, Colonization seems to be our best and only hope. What has ever been done for Africa apart from Colonization? Very little indeed. The missionaries have either died in a short time, or been driven from the country by the severity of the climate, or else they have fallen an early sacrifice to the barbarity of its inhabitants. The climate is fatal to the white man. He cannot endure it. And if the enterprise of kindling the lights of civilization and Christianity in every part of that dark continent is to depend upon him, *it must fail*. If Africa is ever to be redeemed, it must be through the instrumentality of colored men. This seems to be a settled question. But how are even colored men to operate in that country against the combined influence of war, plunder, cannibalism, and the slave-trade? Can they accomplish much single-handed and alone? Certainly not. If they would do good in Africa, they must go together, and in such numbers as to form an organization strong enough for the purposes of self-defence. Rely upon it, all past experience proves that *colonies of colored people* are the only means whereby the blessings of the Christian religion can be carried to the benighted millions of Africa. By a close and critical historical examination, made within the last twenty years, it has been demonstrated that Roman Catholic missions for three centuries, and Protestant missions for one century past, *disconnected with civilized colonies on the coast*, have been an utter failure. This examination has also shown that colonization has had the most marked and marvelous influence in protecting and sustaining Christian missions. Indeed, it has been their great safeguard and defence, and is now regarded by those who have carefully attended to the subject as the only medium through which they can extend their redeeming power over the continent, and usher in the day when "princes shall come out of Egypt, and Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

We bless God, then, for Liberia; for what it has done and promises to do for the free man of color; for what it has done and promises to do for the suppression of the slave trade; for what it has done and promises to do for Christian missions, and, through them, for the complete redemption of Africa. Its various benevolent bearings, and what it has actually accomplished for the cause of God and humanity, give it a strong and unquestionable claim upon our sym-

pathy and assistance, our confidence and prayers; and unless I greatly mistake the signs of the times, as connected with current and coming events in our own beloved and bleeding country, they point to a day near at hand when Liberia and African Colonization will assume an importance in the estimation of the American people such as they never had before; and when thousands now indifferent to their claims, or disposed to call them in question, will confess their mistake, and admire, as we do, the wisdom that devised so blessed a scheme for the deliverance of a suffering people and a suffering continent from the pressure of darkness and sorrow.

I will only add in conclusion, that, in my humble judgment, the success that has attended the Colonization enterprise, considering the feebleness of its means, and the scantiness of its resources, is one of the most extraordinary events in the history of the world. The smile of heaven evidently has rested upon it from the beginning, and rests upon it still. I have no doubt of its complete success. I believe the colonies planted on the Western coast of Africa are but the opening of a house of refuge to which thousands and tens of thousands of the colored people of this land and of other lands will yet be seen fleeing every year with gratitude and gladness, hailing it as their surest retreat and their most inviting home. I believe that the little State of Liberia is but the germ of a great and glorious Republic, which will carry light and liberty, and blessing to benighted and down-trodden millions over whom it will extend its peaceful sway. Nay more: I believe African Colonization is to be very conspicuous among the distinguishing events of the nineteenth century, and that when the future historian shall write the history of the age in which we live, among the brightest pages in all the record will be that which chronicles the achievements of that blessed, blessed enterprise we are this evening endeavoring to promote.

I will only add, Mr. President, that when the slavery question shall have been solved, and solved, it may be, in blood, *the negro question will remain*: and when an anxious and an agitated people shall seek the solution of *that* question, they will find it—where? *In the blessed work of this Society.* The free and prosperous Republic of Liberia will then be hailed with gratitude and gladness as the true solution of the difficult and perilous problem, and thenceforth the memory of the men who founded that Republic and of the friends who fostered it in its days of darkness and trial, will be precious, very precious. The friends of God and humanity everywhere will give thanks for their work of faith and labor of love, and coming generations of every clime and color will arise and call them blessed.

EMIGRANTS BY THE THOMAS POPE.

Eighteen emigrants embarked on Saturday, January 16th, on the der, Thomas Pope, from New York, for Monrovia, at the expense this Society. Two of these are clergymen, who are qualified education and experience to pursue their holy calling in Liberia.

List of Emigrants by the Thomas Pope.

Name.	Age.	Where From.	Where to be Landed.
Rev. B. Watson.....	35	.....Boston.....	.....Monrovia.....
Mrs. B. Watson.....	30	.....do.....	.....do.....
James G. Ferris.....	30	New York.	.....do.....
Lavinia R. Ferris.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....
Emily Jane Ferris.....	17	.....do.....	.....do.....
Ida Mary Ferris.....	9	.....do.....	.....do.....
James Henry Ferris.....	4	.....do.....	.....do.....
Rosanna S. Ferris.....	2 m.	.....do.....	.....do.....
Alfred Gorham.....	30	.....do.....	.....do.....
Rev. S. Wilkinson.....	28	.....Alton, Illinois.....	.....do.....
Mrs. L. Wilkinson.....	28	.....do.....	.....do.....
Mary Louisa Hunter.....	10	.....do.....	.....do.....
Hannah R. Hunter.....	7	.....do.....	.....do.....
Jacob Miller.....	37	.....Philadelphia.....	.....do.....
Mrs. Elizabeth Miller.....	34	.....do.....	.....do.....
Samuel Miller.....	14	.....do.....	.....do.....
Nathan Miller.....	9	.....do.....	.....do.....
Fanny Miller.....	7	.....do.....	.....do.....

NOTE.—The sixteen emigrants by the above named vessel, added to the 1,678 previously sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society, makes a total of 11,696.

—ooo—

PROVIDENCE WORKING TO SPREAD THE GOSPEL.—In a late communication Mr. Krapf, the celebrated African explorer, writes: "I have received the astounding news that in the vicinity of Matamuca, on the north-western coast of Abyssinia, where the missionaries of the Pilgrim Missionary Society have taken up a station, natives have been discovered who came from Koordofan, Harar, Beghermy, Wadai, Bornou, Haussa, and other nations bordering on the coast of Sierra Leone. They came in numbers of eleven thousand annually, and went as Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca; but half of them remained and settled down on the banks of the fine river Atbarra, which runs into the Nile; and now, by their instrumentality, the missionaries have an opportunity of conveying Bibles and catechists to the very centre of Western Africa. Who would have thought of this wonderful opening previously? God's dealings are for a time very mysterious, but they turn out most blissful and clear. He overrules the pilgrimage made to honor a false prophet in Arabia for the spread of the everlasting gospel."

PERSONAL.

During the recent session of the Board of Directors, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, whose name has so long been familiar to the friends of African Colonization, was relieved from the cares and duties of the office of Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and was assigned an honorary relation in connection with the Society.

Mr. Gurley has identified himself with the interests of this Institution to an extent which entitles him to the regard and gratitude of the people of this country and of Africa. The best wishes and prayers of all those with whom he has been associated will go with him for his future happiness, and that he may be blessed abundantly, in his declining years, with the comfort of those precious truths which he has so successfully dispensed to others.

Mr. Gurley's place was supplied by the unanimous election of Mr. William Coppinger, of Philadelphia, for the last twenty-six years connected with the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

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Liberia and Hayti.

A treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, was signed at London, on the 14th January, between Mr. Gerard Ralston, the Consul-General of Liberia, and Mr. Dubois, the Minister of Hayti, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two contracting Republics. This compact contains the subjoined special and stringent article: "The slave trade is assimilated to piracy; it is rigorously prohibited, and the vessels of the two States which may be engaged in this infamous traffic shall be judged and punished according to the laws in force in their respective countries against piracy."

There is great propriety in the negro nations, Liberia and Hayti, assimilating the slave trade to piracy, and punishing it accordingly. The people of color must have a detestation of this barbarous commerce, if there be any genuine haters of it.

This is the thirteenth treaty made by Liberia with European and American nations.

—ooo—

COMMERCE OF LAGOS.—We have had occasion more than once to allude to the West Africa Company. We now have much pleasure in stating that the Directors seem determined to embark in the Lagos trade with becoming

spirit, their agent here having received advices that three vessels have been despatched to him with full cargoes, and may be daily expected; two other ships, one from London, and the other from Liverpool, will also bring him considerable consignments, and an addition to his staff of clerks, which will enable him to establish two other stations, in addition to those of Lagos, Abbeokuta and Porto Novo.

The Directors have also purchased from Messrs. Horsfall, of Liverpool, the steamer *King Eyo Honesty*, built as a yacht for the late King of Old Calabar. This steamer is intended for the Niger. A master, mate, and crew arrived for her by the *Armentan*, and we may expect her to arrive here shortly from Bonny.

A steamer suitable for towing over the bar, and for working the Lagoon, will, we understand, be sent to Lagos at an early period.—*The Anglo-African, of Lagos, West Africa.*

THE IVORY TRADE—Few persons are aware of the immense demand for ivory in our days. At the close of the last century England did not work more than 192,000lb. of ivory per annum; in 1827 the demand had risen to 364,784lb., which supposes the death of 3,040 male elephants per annum, yielding 6080 tusks, averaging 60lb. each: At present England consumes 1,000,000lb. per annum, or upwards of three times the consumption of 1827; and therefore the number of Elephants killed for England alone must be 8,333, or thereabouts. A tusk weighing 70lb. is considered by the trade a first-class one. Cuvier made a list of the largest tusks found up to his time, and the most considerable one registered by him weighed 350lb. At a late sale of tusks in London, the largest, brought from Bombay and Zanguebar, weighed from 120 to 122lb. Those from Angola averaged 69lb.; those from the Cape and Natal, 106lb.; from Lagos and Egypt, 114lb.; and from Gaboon, 91lb. But these are by no means the largest sizes to be found at present; for elephant hunters now penetrate further inward into Africa, and therefore meet with older animals. A short time ago an American house cut up a tusk which was not less than 9ft. in length and 8in. in diameter, and weighed 800lb. In 1851 the same house sent to the London Exhibition the largest piece of sawn ivory ever seen; it was 11ft. in length and 1ft. broad. There are several kinds of ivory; that which is brought from the Western coast of Africa, except Gaboon, is much less elastic than other sorts, and not so easily brought to perfect whiteness by the working. Since the conquest of Algeria by France, the ivory trade has considerably increased in the north of Africa, which receives its supply from the caravans crossing the Desert. The hippopotamus also yields ivory, which is much harder and less elastic than that of the elephant, besides being of much smaller dimensions.—*Galignani.*

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of December, 1863, to the 20th of January, 1864.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Cate, \$2; Mrs. A. H. Tilton, \$3.....	\$5 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$67 87.)		<i>Francetown</i> —Israel Batchelder, \$2; Stephen Holt, George Kingsbury, Rev. Charles Cutler, \$1 ea.....	5 00
<i>Plymouth</i> —Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$19, in part to constitute Rev. Henry A. Hazen, L. M.; Methodist Epis. Ch., \$3 62.....	\$22 62	<i>Henniker</i> —A. D. L. F. Connor, \$10; Mrs. M. L. N. Connor, Dea. H. Childs,	
<i>Samborton</i> —Hon. Asa P.			

\$5 ea.; J. Wallace, \$2;
 W. Berry, Rev. J. M. R.
 Eaton, \$1 ea..... \$24 00
Laconia—Dea. Orrin Bug-
 bee, \$1; a friend, 25 cts.. 1 25
 Miscellaneous..... 10 00

67 87

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$8.)
Cornwall—Barlow L. Rowe. 3 00
West Townshend—Rev. Seth
 S. Arnold..... 5 00

8 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$127.)
Providence—Rob. H. Ives,
 \$25; George Hail, \$11;
 James F. Smith, Mrs. Ar-
 nold and daughter, Miss
 Julia Bullock, ea. \$10; A.
 D. Smith, Miss Elizabeth
 Waterman, Miss A. L.
 Harris, R. Waterman, H.
 A. Rogers, Earl P. Mason,
 Gilbert Congdon, Prof.
 Dunn, J. Rogers, ea. \$5;
 Mrs. S. A. Paine, J.
 Steere, C. E. Carpenter,
 B. White, E. Davis, each
 \$3; W. C. Snow, \$1..... 127 00

NEW YORK.

Kingston—W. H. Reynolds
 —amount collected in his
 family for the years 1862
 and 1863, viz: in bank
 notes, \$63; in silver dimes,
 \$5..... 68 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, \$242.
Philadelphia—Joseph Harri-
 son, \$100. Thos. Richard-
 son & Co., \$25. C. H. P.,
 \$20. G. W. Fahnestock,
 \$15. Workman & Co.,
 Cash, Samuel Bettle, Eli
 K. Price, G. F. Lee, Wm.
 V. Pettit, each \$10. Rev.
 H. F. Hurn, John Wie-
 gand, S. H. Perkins, Rob.
 C. Grier, each \$5. W. H.
 Drayton, \$2..... 242 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miscellaneous—..... 3886 97

OHIO.

New Concord—Collection in
 Pleasant Hill congrega-
 tion, per Rev. John Mil-
 holland..... \$3
 By Rev'd B. O. Plimp-
 ton, (\$25) viz:
Youngstown—Cramer Mars-
 teller and Edward Moore,
 \$5 each. Dr. Stephens,
 \$10, Thomas Wood, \$5... 21

21

FOR REPOSITORY.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol—Mrs. Samuel Brad-
 ford, and Hon. Benj. Hall,
 for '64..... 1

CONNECTICUT.

Centre Brook—Wm. Red-
 field, for '63.....

NEW YORK.

Norwich—D. Buttolph.....

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabethtown—Miss Laura
 Crittenden, for '64.....

OHIO.

Chagrin Falls—Wm. Luse;
Massilon—C. B. McAbee;
Palmyra—Stephen Ed-
 wards, for '64, each \$1....

WISCONSIN.

By Rev'd A. Callender, viz
Oakley—M. G. Kassion,
 Isaac Trembley, Rev'd W.
 B. Cooley, W. Kenyon, \$1
 each.....
Rock Grove—B. Chambers,
 W. Barber, \$1 each.....
Iuda—Watt & Graham, Mrs.
 P. Minghimer, \$1 each....

CEYLON—Miss Elizabeth Ag-
 new, Missionary, paid by
 Samuel Gordon, Boston...

Total Repository..... 5
 Donations..... 38
 Miscellaneous.....

Aggregate..... 44

THE
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EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
JANUARY, 1864.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 19, 1864.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the rooms of the Society, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

The President of the Society, Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, called the Board to order; and the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., offered prayer.

The Board, in compliance with the seventh article of the By-Laws, proceeded to the selection of a Secretary, and on motion of Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM COPPINGER was re-appointed.

The President appointed Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. F.

Butler, and William V. Pettit, Esq., a Committee on Credentials; who subsequently reported the subjoined named Delegates for the present year :

Delegates for 1864.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler, Hiram O. Alden, Esq.*

New Hampshire.—Hon. Onslow Stearns.

Vermont.—George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. J. K. Converse.*

Massachusetts.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Gen. E. A. Elliot, George E. Elliot, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* S. S. Ward, Esq.*

New York.—Hon. D. S. Gregory.

New Jersey.—Dr. L. A. Smith.*

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Coppinger.

Life Directors.

Rev. John B. Pinney, Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., James Hall, M. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, John P. Crozer, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Executive Committee.

Dr. H. Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society read the Minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, as Corresponding Secretary, presented and read the Annual Report of the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as related to Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Rev. W. McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the So-

* Not present.

ciety, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Financial Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the topics embraced in the statement of the Executive Committee be referred, as follows :

SUBJECT.	COMMITTEE.
U. S. Government and Colonization.....	Foreign Relations.
Expeditions to Liberia.....	} Emigration.
Offer to the African Civilization Society....	
Colonization Building.....	} ... Finance.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.....	
Land in Illinois.....	
Will Cases.....	
Legacies.....	
Treasurer's Report.....	} Accounts.
General Accounts.....	
Report and Account of Dr. Hall, as Agent of ship Mary Caroline Stevens.....	

The following are the Standing Committees, as appointed by the President :

<i>Foreign Relations</i>	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Gen. E. A. Elliot, Dr. James Hall.
<i>Finance</i>	{ Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.
<i>Auxiliary Societies</i>	{ John P. Crozer, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.
<i>Agencies</i>	{ Hon. G. Washington Warren, Hon. S. H. Huntington, Onslow Stearns, Esq.
<i>Accounts</i>	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, George E. Elliot, Esq.
<i>Emigration</i>	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. Franklin Butler.

Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., from the special Committee appointed at the last session of the Board, in relation to the call of the Liberia Government for certain accounts of the Society's Agents in Liberia, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were laid over for further consideration.

The following, on motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, was unanimously adopted, viz :

Whereas; Questions as to the North-west boundary of Liberia have been raised on the part of some foreign Governments, and the future peace and strength of the Republic are deeply concerned in the settlement of these questions; and *Whereas,* this Society, having raised a fund of over thirty thousand dollars, to purchase for Liberia the native title to the coast as far North-west as Shebar, cannot but feel an earnest desire to have the just claim, thus fairly purchased, secured for the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That this subject be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for consideration and report at this session of the Board.

Rev. Franklin Butler, Agent of the Society for several of the New England States, presented and read his report of Agency labors during the year; which was referred to the Committee on Agencies :

To the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society :

The receipts from my district (exclusive of \$400 donated to Professor M. H. Freeman) are about \$3,000, (three thousand dollars,) a portion of which is from legacies—a small sum, in view of the magnitude and importance of our cause, yet larger than we feared at the beginning of the year—large enough to show that a deep and abiding interest pervades the mind of some good people, and that our labor is not “in vain in the Lord.”

The donations have come chiefly in small sums, by private solicitation. Opposition to our work has nearly ceased. The conviction that some good has been accomplished is almost universal, yet, by reason of a want of knowledge of our legitimate sphere and object, and of the temporary prominence of some works of charity and humanity peculiar to the times, the public interest in Liberian Colonization has not been so lively as we could wish. Sufficient interest, however, exists to secure cordial reception of the messenger of this Society by many, if not most, clergymen and benevolent people. A greater number of emigrants appealing for aid, and clearer views of the magnitude and importance of our work in Africa, would doubtless touch more forcibly the springs of benevolence.

Besides the occasional labors of the excellent secretary of the Vermont Auxiliary, (Rev. J. K. Converse,) I have been assisted for a short time by Martin H. Freeman, Professor elect in Liberia College. His addresses were listened to with profound interest, and they will no doubt result in good.

Of my own labors, I may say, I have done what I could—preaching on the Sabbath—soliciting during the week—in person, by correspondence and communications through the press—aiming to sow good seed that will not fail of the fruitful harvest.

Each State Society in my field is in good working order, managed by men in lively sympathy with the spirit and object of the founders of our enterprise. It remains for us now to pursue steadily the path marked for us by the wise men of 1816, in the faith of him who said he knew “that the scheme is from God.”

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN BUTLER,

Agent for Northern N. E.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1864.

Hon. S. H. Huntington presented and read several resolutions, which were, on motion, referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Washington City, January 20th, 1864.

The Board met this morning, at the Society's rooms, pursuant to adjournment; President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Tracy, D. D.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Tracy, Maclean, and Gregory were appointed.

The report of Dr. James Hall, as Agent of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, was submitted and read; and on motion, was referred to the Committee on Accounts, as follows:

*To the President and Board of Directors
of the American Colonization Society, in session:*

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty to lay before you a statement of the operations of the ship M. C. Stevens the past year, together with my accounts as your Agent of her disbursements and earnings during that period. From the knowledge you all have of the extremely limited operations of the Society, you are doubtless prepared to anticipate no very favorable report, and I am forced to say you will not be disappointed. It is the more painful to make up this report and the accompanying accounts, as it follows the one submitted to you at our last Annual Meeting, covering eighteen months' service of the ship, out of her regular business, made with a hope of realizing a profit, in which we were disappointed.

It will be recollected that the summing up of the freighting operations referred to, showed a loss of some five hundred dollars as the accounts stood, but that there was really a gain, as the ship was put in the best possible condition for future service, at St. Thomas, her last port of discharge, rendering very little outlay necessary the past year. But a fact transpired soon after closing my last report, which shows that the voyage resulted not only in the improved condition of the ship, but in an actual gain, by the excess of her earnings over her expenditures.

During the summer of 1862, when it was probable that the ship would be in port in season for the fall expedition, it was determined

by the Executive Committee and the various Agents of the Society that she should resume her regular trips, however slight the prospect of emigrants and freight. Every effort was made by your Agent to secure the latter, and by the several Agents of the Society the former; but partial success crowned the efforts of all, and the ship left port with less than one-sixth of her complement of emigrants, and about one-third freighted, in lumber, shipped by the Society, which was disposed of at a very low figure. Yet with all this, the accounts herewith submitted of the actual outlays and earnings of the voyage show a slight gain.

As the time approached for the return of the ship in the spring of '63, your Agent found it very difficult to advise as to her making another voyage, and the Executive Committee were slow to come to a conclusion, and had they known the actual number of emigrants that would ultimately go, no doubt but they would have decided against the voyage. There was some hope, and a strong one, in the minds of some Agents of the Society, that a ship-load of Contrabands might be obtained. It is sufficient to say that the voyage was decided upon immediately on the arrival of the ship. As the time approached, the emigrants fell off, and a less amount of freight was offered than any preceding voyage. The voyage would now have been given up, but your Agent had contracted with the American Missionary Association to take four missionaries to Sierra Leone, and could not with propriety fail to fulfill this contract. Under these circumstances, he strongly urged the Executive Committee to make a shipment of merchandise, not only to derive the advantage of freight for the ship, but with the hope of realizing a profit thereby, to make up for losses otherwise inevitable. After much deliberation, the measure, with some modifications, was decided upon, and the Agent purchased and shipped an invoice, which with cost and charges amounted to some \$14,000—a copy of which, together with much correspondence concerning it, may be seen in the ship's letter-book now before you.

It will be recollected that instructions were given the Master of the ship at the last preceding voyage, commenced in November, '62, to call at the Cape Verdes, and procure donkeys, for agricultural purposes. This object was frustrated by a most trivial cause—want of a bill of health—without which the Master was not allowed to communicate with the shore. The present was thought a most propitious time for executing an object so desirable, and one which had been urged upon the Society for many years. It was hoped, too, that much of the cargo shipped by the Society might be advantageously disposed of at these Islands. Every arrangement was made to execute this object; a bill of health was procured, proper papers obtained from the Portuguese Consul, hay, oats, corn and water were put on board for the animals, and full and explicit instructions given to the Master in regard to the entire voyage, not only as Master of a packet ship, but as a merchant trader, till he should arrive in Li-

beria, where the cargo would be placed at the disposal of the Society's Agent, Mr. Dennis. The financial results of the voyage will be seen in the accounts laid before you. It was, as might be expected, a losing one—some 25 adult emigrants in place of 300, and little freight besides what was furnished by the Society. True, there were a respectable number of cabin passengers, but many of these at rates scarcely defraying the outlay for stores. The desideratum of obtaining donkeys was effected. Forty-three were shipped at St. Vincents, and on arrival at Monrovia, were placed in the hands of the Society's Agent, Mr. Dennis, for sale, and most of them were disposed of ere the ship left.

It is impossible at this time to give the result of the shipment, as some few articles were left in the hands of the Agent unsold, and the greater part of the return cargo, or proceeds of sales made on the coast, are yet on hand, but are in good demand, and sales of all will no doubt speedily be closed. The conclusion may be warranted that no loss will be sustained, and possibly, some little profit realized. The Captain found the market glutted with articles of all American products at the Island and at Sierra Leone, and all merchandise disposed of at the latter, near half the cargo was at cost, a part only covering freight. This, in connection with the fact that he was obliged to return to Sierra Leone for produce in payment, materially increased the expenses of the voyage. The voyage was, of necessity, from causes adverted to, an uncommonly long one, consequently the ship did not arrive in port in season for her autumnal trip, had it been thought advisable to have made one. The causes which rendered the expediency of voyage I, so doubtful, induced the Executive Committee to decide upon laying the ship up until sufficient inducements were offered to warrant another voyage.

I regret to say that the past year's service has pretty much used up the sails and rigging of the ship, and their renewal at present prices must require a heavy outlay. The question of charter for a short voyage has been mooted, but nothing offers that would promise anything but loss, even were the ship constructed for a freighter; and I see nothing better in the present state of things than to keep her at the wharf at the lowest possible rate of expenditure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL, *Agent.*

The proceedings of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at a meeting held Sept. 14, 1863, and published, as required, in the *African Repository* for October last, giving notice of proposed amendments to the 5th and 9th articles of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, were read, and the Board passed to their consideration.

On the question being raised, the President decided that amend-

STATE OF DIRECTORS.

... must be confined to the several articles
... and that amendments to other articles of the
... in order.

Mr. Gregory proposed two amendments to the fifth article of the
... of Mr. Warren, it was

Resolved, That the several amendments proposed be referred to
... Messrs. Warren, Tracy, and Gregory was
... .

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee just appointed be enlarged by the
... Messrs. Paine and Peck.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet to-morrow morning
at 10 o'clock. Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 21, 1861.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in
the chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Frank
lin Butler.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report of the Society
as relates to Liberia College, at Monrovia, be referred to a special
Committee. Messrs. Tracy, Gurley, and Ropes were appointed.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on
Foreign Relations, reported, with amendments, the resolutions
offered by Hon. S. H. Huntington and referred to them, and recom-
mended their passage by the Board. Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted, and the resolutions
adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be and hereby is instructed to
address a letter, without delay, to the President of the Republic of Liberia,
requesting him to furnish the Board, from the information which may be in
the possession of the Liberia Government, a concise statement for the last
or current fiscal year of Liberia, of the number of acres of land in the Re-
public under cultivation and increase of the same during the year; of the
kind, quality and value of agricultural and manufacturing products of the
Republic; of the amount and value of the annual exports and imports, speci-
fying the quality and kind of the different articles constituting the exports
and imports; the present population of the Republic, distinguishing between
foreigners and their descendants and natives; the number of schools and
churches, the numbers and members of each and the addition to each during
the year; and any other statistical information tending to show the progress
of the people in wealth and civilization, and to forward the same.

Secretary, that the whole, or an abstract thereof, may be embodied in the Annual Report.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the President of Liberia, that the object of this Society in asking for such report is to enable it to present to the United States Government, and to the free people of color of the United States, a better knowledge of the present condition of Liberia, and thereby to obtain the influence of the Government, and the approbation of the free colored people in favor of emigration to that Republic.

Mr. Crozer, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, made a report, which was read, and on motion accepted, as follows:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies having considered the subject submitted to them, respectfully Report:

That your Committee were much gratified to find that the Auxiliary Societies generally, if not without exception, where a collecting agency was employed, have realized an increase of receipts above those of the previous year. This is an interesting fact, inasmuch as it shows that our friends are still willing to sustain the cause by their contributions when called upon to do so; and does it not also furnish an argument in favor of the policy of employing suitable Agents, to some extent at least, in these "troublesome times?" We apprehend there is little danger that our treasury will ever be burdened with funds which cannot be used in promoting the legitimate objects of the Society. We think there is more reason to fear a scanty treasury when it need be full.

Your Committee would further express their deep conviction of the importance of *harmony* between the Parent Society and its branches in the prosecution of their great work. Free, mutual correspondence, with an earnest desire to secure this desirable end, would be a hopeful means to obtain it.

JOHN P. CROZER, } *Committee.*
JOHN ORCUTT. }

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read a report; which, on motion, was accepted. Pending the consideration of the accompanying resolutions, (the first and second having been adopted,) the remaining resolution was, on motion, laid on the table for the present:

The Committee on Accounts have performed the duties assigned to them, and have found the accounts submitted to their inspection correctly kept and properly vouched. They also find that the ship Mary Caroline Stevens is now lying idle in port, at some expense for wharfage, care and insurance, and cannot be fitted for future service without a considerable outlay, while if sailing from New York she would be placed at a disadvantage by the competition of private enterprise, even if it were desirable (which we cannot think it is) that a benevolent Society should engage permanently in mercantile operations. In the meantime, the altered circumstances and aspects of the times have checked the current of emigration to Africa, and when it shall again set in, it is by no means certain that we can best promote it by running an emigrant packet on our own account.

The Committee therefore beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1. That the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1863 are hereby approved.
2. That the Report and Accounts of Dr. James Hall, relating to the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, are hereby approved.

J. S. ROPES, *Chairman.*

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read a report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the resolution accompanying it was adopted:

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report relating to this subject, respectfully Report: That they have given it the best consideration the brief period allowed them permits. It appears that but a small number have emigrated during the past year, although very active and earnest efforts were made, both by this and the Auxiliary Societies, to impress the conviction on our colored population that their best interests would be promoted by accepting our liberal proposition to convey them to the land of their fathers. We have earnestly endeavored to convince them that it would be to the interest of themselves and their posterity to become citizens of the free Republic that has been established on the shores of Africa; and that they ought to unite with and strengthen their brethren who have already gone, and who have so highly honored themselves and their race in building up a nation, the destinies of which is to be in their own hands, and where they will not be burdened by the competition or the presence of any rivals except of their own people. But while your Committee have to regret that the inducements thus held out have not been immediately accepted, they yet hope that the teaching has not been in vain. The disturbed and almost chaotic condition in which the colored population have been thrown by the extraordinary events of the past two years, has tended to confuse and embarrass them in their choice. Vague hopes of a beneficial change in their condition here, and the pressing demand for their services in various capacities, are among the causes which have diverted their attention from the greater advantages held out for their acceptance in Liberia. How long this may be the case it is impossible to foretell. But, during this state of uncertainty, we may still continue the generous offer of the Society to them, and send out the limited number that may offer, until their condition among us shall become more clear and defined. In this view, we would recommend that no effort be relaxed to present to them the benefits offered by their emigration to their own land and Government in Africa. We are the more impressed with the propriety of this course by the urgent want of increased numbers in some of the settlements of that country. Sinoe and Cape Palmas, and even Bassa, are particularly in want of an increased population, and it is highly desirable that their numbers shall be increased as early and as rapidly as possible. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Society will use its best efforts, notwithstanding all discouragement, to secure this end.

In accordance with the views thus expressed, they respectfully submit, for the adoption of the Board, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to use their best efforts to obtain and to forward the largest possible number of industrious and intelligent emigrants during the present year.

WM. V. PETTIT,
GEO. W. SCOTT,
FRANKLIN BUTLER. } *Committee.*

Hon. Mr. Warren, as Chairman of the Standing Committee of Agencies, made a report; which was read, and, on motion, accepted.

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to submit their report:

The report of only one Agent has been referred to them—that of Rev. Mr. Butler, Agent of three of the New England States. This report speaks for itself, and fairly sets forth the ground upon which Agencies have heretofore been established.

The means of this Society, whether in regard to its permanent fund, or the sums annually received on behalf of the cause of Colonization, for defraying the expenses of the Parent and Auxilliary Societies, have been derived, 1st, from liberal donations and bequests; 2d, from the fees paid by Life Directors and Life Members; and 3d, from small sums annually subscribed, or collections taken in the churches.

The influence which disposes the liberal and christian men and women of our country to furnish aid, in either of these modes, is very largely owing to the exertions made by the regularly appointed Agents, acting in co-operation with the officers of the different Societies. Agents "sow the seed," and the harvest is gathered, in part, soon after their labor has been faithfully bestowed; but the largest portion does not appear until after the lapse of many years. It is obvious, therefore, that if this influence should be wholly withdrawn, by discharging the faithful laborer, the good result would soon cease to appear.

The Committee are of opinion that the Board should employ every means in their power to keep alive in the community the interest in the cause, by unfolding the objects of the Society and the mode proposed to accomplish them, and also by securing the money, both in large and small sums, necessary to carry out these objects. And, among those means known to the Board, that of employing competent and devoted Agents should never be overlooked.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, *Chairman.*

The resolutions attached to the report of the special Committee to inquire into the grounds of the call made by the Liberia Government for certain accounts of the Society's Agents in Liberia. in connection with recaptured Africans, (submitted and accepted by the Board on Tuesday,) were taken up, and, after some slight amendments, were adopted.

The Board took a recess for the business meeting of the Society; and, after a brief period, resumed its session.

The third resolution of the Standing Committee on Accounts was then considered, amended, and adopted.

Mr. Gregory, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a report; which, on motion, was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, concerning claims of foreign Governments to portions of the territory of Liberia, presented and read a report; which was accepted, and the resolutions attached adopted, viz:

In reference to the subject of the North-western boundary of Liberia, the consideration of which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to collect from the minutes of this Society the different records pertaining to this sub-

ject; and to send copies of these records to the Consul-General of Liberia, in London, that he may be able, in his correspondence with the British Government, to show what sums have been expended by the American Colonization Society, in purchasing from the natives their titles to the territories now in question between the British Government and the Government of Liberia; and that he may be further able to show, that these purchases were made with the knowledge of the British Government at that time, and under the impression that the action of the Society met the approval of that Government.

2. *Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society has learned, with deep regret, that the British Government, which has hitherto shown the greatest kindness to the Government and people of Liberia, now refuses to recognize the claim of Liberia to the territories in question; and the American Colonization Society cannot but hope, that when the British Government shall be in possession of all the evidence relating to the action of this Society, and the expenses incurred by the same, that that great and powerful nation will recognize and confirm the claim of Liberia to the territories in question.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Warren,

Resolved, That we do now adjourn, to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION, *January 21, 1864.*

The Board met at 7 o'clock, p. m., agreeably to adjournment; the President in the chair.

The minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

A note was read from Dr. L. A. Smith, Newark, N. J., January 18, expressing regret at his inability to attend the present session of the Board as a Delegate from the New Jersey Society.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, it was

Resolved, That it has ever been the aim and purpose of this Society to conciliate the favor and obtain the countenance and aid of the National Government; and, since it is cherished as one of the deepest convictions of this Society, that the growth of Liberia and the extension of our commercial influence on the African coast, is of great importance to this nation; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with the President and Members of his Cabinet, and Members of Congress, with the view of representing to them the great interest to be secured by African Colonization by the United States, and leading to the adoption, by our Government, of the wisest and best measures for the furtherance of that great cause; and that the Committee continue during the year.

Messrs. Gurley, Parker and Kerr were appointed the Committee.

Hon. Mr. Warren, Chairman of the special Committee to whom were referred proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Society, presented and read a report.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendments, when the 9th article was unanimously adopted, as reported, and is as follows :

9th Article. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting ; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

Pending the consideration of the reported amendments to the 5th article, it was, on motion of Rev. J. Maclean, D. D.,

Resolved, That said amendments be laid on the table.

Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., as Chairman of the special Committee on that portion of the Annual Report in reference to Liberia College, presented and read a report ; which, on motion, was accepted, and the resolution attached adopted, viz :

The special Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to Liberia College, and Education in Liberia, ask leave to report as follows :

From sources accessible to the Committee, we learn that some of the statements in the Report need to be qualified by later information. The action of the New York Colonization Society has provided all the charitable aid to students that will probably be needed for some years, so that there is now no present call for formations of scholarships. A part of this provision arises from the surplus of the income of the Fulton fund, which remains after paying the salary of the Fulton Professor.

The support of Professor Freeman is expected to be furnished by friends in Pennsylvania and Vermont, as stated in the Report.

The salaries of the President and one Professor, and of the Principal of the Preparatory Department, for the coming year, and some minor expenses, are yet to be provided for.

The funds holden by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia have been much reduced by the erection of the College buildings, and the payment of other expenses connected with the establishment of the College, and its support hitherto. Besides a donation received January 1, 1864, of \$5,000, as a permanent fund for the establishment and support of the library, these Trustees now hold only about \$8,000 of some of the best stocks in New England, which no good financier would willingly sell ; yet their income falls far short of the amount necessary to support the College, even with the aid from other sources above mentioned. The Trustees are now engaged in an effort to raise funds whose income will meet this deficiency ; but they need aid while making this effort.

In this state of the affairs of the College, the question may well be raised, whether this Society may not, with propriety, now give those Trustees that " co-operation " which it promised at its annual meeting in 1850. The proceedings were as follows :

" The following paper was submitted, and referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Maclean, Phelps, and Tracy :

"The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in obedience to a vote of the Society, passed at its last annual meeting, have appointed a Committee to report on the formation of a Board of Trustees for a fund for Collegiate Education in Liberia. The Committee still have the subject in charge; and the prospect is, that they will be able to select a small Board of gentlemen who will consent to serve, and who will entirely command public confidence, and that some amount of funds will be given.

"The Board and its Committee are perfectly aware that it is impossible immediately to establish in Liberia an institution which would deserve the name of a College in this country; but they are fully persuaded that the work ought to be done as soon as practicable, and that the necessary preparatory measures ought not to be deferred.

"In this stage of the business, the Board requests such notice from the Parent Society as may best promote this important object.

"By order of the Executive Committee.

"JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary.*

"The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Board, and recommend their adoption:

"Resolved, That this Board have learned with much pleasure, that the subject of establishing a College in Liberia has engaged the attention of the Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society; and, to the utmost of their ability, this Board will co-operate in so important an enterprise; yet they deem it expedient to leave this matter to be matured by their friends in Massachusetts, who have already taken it in hand.

"Resolved, That the legacy bequeathed by the late Mr. Stanton, of Illinois, and to be expended in promoting the cause of education in Liberia, be invested as soon as received; and that this legacy be sacredly kept as a part of a permanent fund for the endowment of a College in Liberia; provided that the provisions of the Will will admit of this being done.

"JOHN MACLEAN, *Chairman.*

"The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted."

These proceedings were among the encouragements which induced these "friends in Massachusetts" to proceed in this work, and incur the responsibilities which now rest upon them. There seems, therefore, to be some obligation resting on this Society, to render some of the needed aid. An appropriation of \$2,500, to be paid to the Trustees towards the support of the College for the current year, would probably enable them to meet all their liabilities without diminution of the funds now held by them. The Committee therefore propose the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the sum of \$2,500 is hereby appropriated to be paid to the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, towards the support of Liberia College for the current year.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Chairman.*

Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., as Chairman of the special Committee of nomination of officers for the ensuing year, presented and read a report; which, on motion, was accepted, and the officers named therein elected:

The Committee to nominate officers respectfully report, that they have taken the liberty, which they suppose the position of our affairs requires and justifies, to recommend a new official title. The Secretary, whose official

connection with this Society dates almost from its first organization, and has continued, with brief interruptions, to the present time, has earned exemption from the labors and responsibilities of the ordinary routine of official duties. Yet his place in the history of this Society, and in the hearts of its friends, and his knowledge of its affairs, are such as forbids the termination of his official connection with it. The Committee therefore nominate the Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, Honorary Secretary of this Society.

In their judgment, his salary should continue as it has been for the past year, till July next; and thenceforth he should receive an annual, quarterly or monthly payment, sufficient for his comfortable support during life. This, they think, is his due, fairly earned by his past labors; independently of any literary or other labors in behalf of the Society, which his zeal may prompt him and his strength enable him to perform. For the amount to be paid him after July next, the Committee would suggest the sum of twelve hundred dollars a year.

The Committee also nominate for

Financial Secretary and Treasurer,

Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary.

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary,

WILLIAM COPPINGER, Esq.

Executive Committee,

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,

HON. PETER PARKER,

HON. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

HON. JOHN B. KERR.

JOSEPH TRACY,
JOHN MACLEAN, } Committee.
D. S. GREGORY, }

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Mr. Gregory be requested to reduce to writing his remarks in relation to the services of the Honorary Secretary, and that the same be entered on the records.

On the consideration of the adoption of the report of the Committee, consisting of President Maclean, Rev. Dr. Tracy, and Mr. Gregory, to relieve the Corresponding Secretary from the labors of that office, and substituting a permanent honorary position to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Mr. Gregory asked permission to make a few remarks. He said:

That being on the Committee, he had to perform one of the most painful acts of his life. He had, with some intervals, attended the annual meetings of the Parent Society for many years; and as the roll of Delegates and Directors of the Society present was read, he wished there had been a column for the record of the age of each person, to teach us all how swiftly pass the years. It would be an instructive lesson to every one of us, for "all men deem all men mortal but themselves."

Mr. President, (he continued,) indulge me on this occasion, while I impulsively recount my first acquaintance with the aim and objects of the Colonization scheme. Many years ago, I attended a large and influential meeting of the friends of the cause, held in the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York, now occupied as a post-office. Seating myself in the gallery, I observed and listened to the proceedings. Three eminent men followed each other in a few brief remarks, recounting the manner of their enlistment in the cause. The first speaker was the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, long a Baptist clergyman in that city. He referred to the change in his life, from the stage, when quite young, to the pulpit; and that, on one occasion, while addressing, in Virginia, a large assembly of colored people, (and his success was so apparent among them that he thought at one time that his mission was to be a Paul among them,) a hearty looking young man, with rosy cheeks, came into the aisle of the church, and at the close of the service made himself known to him, and besought him to come up to his school-house and address the colored people in that neighborhood. The appointment was made, and a large audience was in attendance, filling the building and surrounding it. That young man, now in the meridian of life, is present with us, (referring to the Rev. R. R. Gurley,) and I trust will address us on this occasion. The second speaker was not less eminent; it was Benjamin F. Butler—first the pupil, then the law partner, of Martin Van Buren, and subsequently the Attorney General of the United States under President Jackson. This learned and eloquent man related how he was induced to take a deep interest in the plan of African Colonization, by personal interviews with Mr. Gurley. The third person who arose and made remarks was William L. Stone, editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, (and co-partner, as proprietor, with the venerable Francis Hall, one of the most earnest friends of the Colonization cause, and although now over eighty years of age, is actively engaged in the cause of religion and benevolence.) In the course of Col. Stone's remarks, he also related the manner of his being brought to advocate the cause, ascribing it all to the personal interviews and efforts of the Rev. Mr. Gurley. Three of these men are now in the mansions above. The audience having been thus warmed up in a desire to hear from the great and earnest advocate himself, he proceeded to the platform, and poured out one of those eloquent appeals of which those who heard him in his palmy days can alone appreciate. It was on that occasion I enlisted, and two framed certificates, of an old date, hanging on the walls of my library, testify that I have been long a Life Member of the Parent as well as of the New York Society.

Since that remarkable meeting time has made rapid strides in the events of all our lives; and, with your further indulgence, I will continue my brief narrative, leading to my personal acquaintance with Mr. Gurley.

My only sister, who had travelled with her husband, George Catlin, among the Indian tribes, was in the city of London in 1840 and 1841, and they occupied Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, with his Museum. It being a convenient and central position, it became the daily resort of Americans in London to meet each other; and it was this Hall which Mr. Gurley occupied at that time in debate with opponents of the cause during his visit to England.* A full ac-

* See a valuable work, containing a history of the American Colonization Society, worthy of a second edition, entitled "Gurley's Mission to England," pp. 11, 99.

count of this debate was written out and sent to me by my sister. Messrs. Stone & Hall published it in the Commercial and Spectator, and I sent copies to London. However gratifying this circumstance was to Mr. Gurley, he was not aware of the authorship until some years after. In the Providence of God, this Christian lady died in Paris, in 1845. Her body was embalmed, and sent to be buried in her own country. The funeral service took place from my residence in Jersey city. Just before the procession moved for Greenwood, a stranger entered the house, and asked permission to accompany the relatives and friends to the place of interment, for he said he had known her abroad. Arriving at the Cemetery, after the coffin had been lowered to its final resting place, this stranger stepped forward, and he said that he could not permit it to be covered until he had thrown upon it the wreath of affection he had for the departed, and in a brief address rehearsed her moral worth, and in language touching and sublime reached the tenderest cords of all present. Thus I became personally acquainted with my excellent friend, Rev. R. R. Gurley, and from that day have not ceased to esteem and love him. The day following the funeral there appeared in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce an obituary notice of the departed one, and this I cut out and kept, knowing it to have been written by this good man.

Mr. President, I will trespass on your time with but a word or two more; and, though foreign to the subject of the report, yet they belong to this story. Some months later, after this melancholy duty, a sculptured monument, from the design of her husband, was sent from Paris, to be placed over the remains of his wife. The inscription was left out, to be inserted by her brothers. Visitors to the city of the dead, at Greenwood, will find this striking monument at *Sylvan Bluff*, and the inscription there, penned by your Corresponding Secretary, and extracted from the obituary notice referred to, reads thus:

"While her remains sleep under the eyes of affection in her native land, her spirit, we feel assured, is in the land of the blessed. Not more certainly will the breath of spring re-animate and re-adorn the flowers around her grave, than her form come forth from the dust, at the voice of the Son of God, clothed with immortal beauty, in the morning of the resurrection."

In this retrospective view of my early acquaintance, of the efforts of the missionary of the great cause we represent, of its greatest advocate, longest friend, and most eloquent and earnest officer of the Society, is it surprising that I should deeply feel the responsibility of acting for his welfare in my service upon the Committee?

On motion of Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee with authority to publish the same, or such parts thereof as they may deem advisable.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to the President of the Society, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided on this occasion; and to the Secretary, for his faithful services at this meeting.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board then united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Tracy; when the Board adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1865, at 12, M, at the rooms of the Society.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President Am. Col. Society.

ADDRESS OF LEWIS H. WHEELER, Esq.*

MR. PRESIDENT: In this almost ultra philanthropic age, that philanthropy which grasps within the range of its object the interests of a nation—a continent—the whole world—deserves at the hands of thinking men more careful attention and investigation than the less comprehensive efforts of those who seek only the benefit of a small community or a particular section. Do not understand me to say that the magnitude of the scheme of the American Colonization Society in striving to create a new nation and elevate a race to be fit citizens of that nation, is a matter of more self-interest to every person present than the efforts which may be made to benefit the inhabitants of the community in which each individual lives. The one is the progress and support of a nation, the other the benefit of a few individuals. The one is the grandest scheme the world ever saw, the other is a minor undertaking, in which we may each be personally or selfishly interested. I mean to say that the subject of African Colonization demands more careful study and more profound investigation than the usual philanthropic undertakings of the day, because the one affects the civilization of a continent, the support and individuality of a nation; the other the wants of a particular section.

It is proposed to conquer the barbarism of Africa by means of a nation which shall take its stand as peer of the other nations of the civilized world, which shall open up to civilization the vast, the illimitable wealth and resources of a continent containing an area of three million more square miles than the whole of North America, and a population, civilized, semi-civilized and savage, of more than double the number of our own continent. Is not this a project of magnitude? Are not its magnificent proportions sufficient to arrest the attention of the world? Can this be comprehended and investigated in one evening—in one day—in one year?

The magnificence, the grandeur of the project was worthy of the men who first started it; the very men who built and sustained the magnificent architecture of the temple of our own Government.

The founders of the American Colonization Society knew the truth of the saying, that "Rome was not built in a day." They were content with planting the acorn from which they believed the oak would grow. That oak is now a vigorous sapling. The nation from which these great and glorious results are anticipated is in existence. It has its independence, its laws, its constitution, its recognition, by other nations. Behold it in the infant Republic of Liberia! Infant, I say: Liberia has had her separate, independent existence for nearly quarter as long as we have had ours. A nation of seventeen years' existence is an infant, but for forty-eight years

* Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society, in Washington City, January 20, 1864.

the embryo and the existing nation of Liberia have been watched over, fostered and directed by the Society which I have the honor to address this evening.

Our own national troubles, at this time more than ever before, urge us to examine the condition of the colored race in our midst, and to do for them what we wisely, calmly and judiciously think may be best. The recent action of our National Executive, the continued progress of the war by which we are now distracted, indicate that we shall soon have on our hands a much larger number of colored people than we now have; provision must be made for them at once; hungry mouths and naked backs do not admit of delay and discussion.

The vast majority of the freedmen, I think I may say without fear of contradiction, are not fit for citizenship in such a Republic as ours. Slaves, the offspring of generations of slaves, of savage ancestry, notoriously the most ferocious and inhuman of savages, can we expect them at one step or for many generations to be the peers of the Anglo-Saxon—the Anglo-Saxon, who for generations and centuries has stood before all the world as the leader in civilization, in Christianity, in progress and refinement? One might as well harness the cart-horse with the full-blooded racer; generations of careful training might make the cart-horse a passable racer, and generations of weary plodding in the cart might compel the fine and sinewy limbs of the racer to perform good labor in the cart, but each distinct blood is antagonistic to the other.

It is to be regretted that various ephemeral schemes of colonization have appeared and found advocates among those hot-blooded philanthropists who would reap a crop without sowing the seed, or waiting to watch the growth of the blade, the ear, and the full corn in the ear. Each of these plans have opposed themselves to the American Colonization Society, some from the petty self-interest or ambition of their projectors, others from the headlong and ruinous haste in the management of public affairs with which an American education is apt to impregnate a naturally hasty temperament. Each has ended in failure.—Hayti, Venezuela, Central America, and other schemes of minor importance. Each has been held up as offering great inducements to the colored man to emigrate.

The first is a country overrun by Spanish soldiers, and in a continued state of war, which has never recovered from the bloody massacre which endeavored to overthrow in a day a complete system of labor and national policy; a revolution which conceded no worth or wisdom to the oppressor, while it insisted that all valor, wisdom and patriotism was in the oppressed.

The second is a country inhabited by a degenerate race of mixed blood, jealous of their national existence, without energy to develop their own national resources, and without wisdom enough to welcome colonists who might benefit them by bringing industrial capital into their midst.

The third, a country the most unhealthy and malarious of all the tropics; its sanitary condition being at once manifest to a thinking mind, from a glance at its geographical location, a narrow strip of land on the Equator, bounded on either side by a vast ocean, over which the hot breeze of the meridian blows from January to January; a country where no uplands or mountainous districts bring that change of temperature which is essential to the life and progress of every race.

To all three of these colonization schemes the same fatal objection is open. Hayti, Venezuela and Central America differ in language, in religion, and in laws, from the country in which our own colored men have been educated.

Would you transplant a black man to make him learn French or Spanish in addition to the difficulties he must of course encounter from the very fact of his emigration? Would you send him to a strange land to learn a new creed, or a different dogma of religion? Liberia offers to him the same language, the same religion, the same customs, and the same laws which he has known from boyhood.

Before our nation had an existence as a nation, the ancestors of the colored men in our midst were brought from Africa by our fathers; to Africa they ought to be returned. It is a debt which the posterity of the one race owes to the posterity of the other. But the American Colonization Society proposes to pay Africa more than the mere principal of this debt; it proposes to pay interest, compounded and doubly compounded; the grandest, the most momentous of its objects is the civilization of the whole continent of Africa. This object can only be insured by the establishment, on a sure basis, of a civilized and Christianized nation within her borders, which shall gradually work it out by the slow but sure antagonism which civilization offers to barbarism.

But it is said that self-interest is the great mainspring by which nations or individuals are induced to act. Let us, then, look for a moment at what self-interest induces us to do in this matter. This question, no doubt, entered early into the minds of the men who founded this Society. The fact that they were most of them slave-owners or inhabitants of slave States, adds greatly to the weight of their opinions. They planned, they thought, and they acted before the day when their minds could be biased or warped by the hasty and hot-blooded crimination and re-crimination on the subject of African slavery, which has been so prominent an element in our more modern politics. The antagonism of races was seen by the fathers of this Society as clearly as it is at this day, after a much wider discussion. All men on the continent of North America who have entered into the discussion at all, agree as to the antagonism of races; they differ as to the mode in which this antagonism is to be overcome. Some say by making one race entirely subject to the other; by far the larger part say by colonization; an isolated few say by amalgamation.

Whatever may be the theories of the universal brotherhood of man it will, nevertheless, be admitted that what each of us learned in the rudiments of geography is true, that the earth is inhabited by various distinct races; and however extraordinary may be the exceptions which now and then arise, I venture to say, that there are no two races possessed of more opposite characteristics than the Anglo-Saxon and the African. Differing in physical character, they necessarily differ otherwise. The one thrives, improves, and increases in a cold climate and with an ungrateful soil, but degenerates in a hot country where a warm, rich soil gives support almost without the labor of cultivation. The other becomes pinched in a cold climate and dies out in a few generations, while in the tropics, his prosperity and rapid growth show him to be as indigenous as the coffee or the palm tree. The Anglo-Saxon is thrifty, careful, and laborious; the African is less thrifty, less pains-taking, and less inclined to labor. Place either in a climate where he is obliged to exercise faculties foreign to the character of the race to which he belongs, and he will degenerate or die. The history of the world, and of the different races of men, proves this conclusively.

Admitting, then, the antagonism of races, the question of our own self-interest seems an easy one. The theory of the entire subjection of one race to the other has been tried since our earliest colonial existence; its result speaks for itself. In examining the theory of amalgamation, we at once arrive at a foregone conclusion. It is a well established physical fact that a few generations of mixed Africans and Caucasians will not even propagate themselves. The laws of nature forbid this theory at its outset.

The various plans of Colonization we have now to discuss.

The American Colonization Society offers to you, to night, no ephemeral scheme; it is a plan, matured in its inception, by the best and wisest men of the country. Forty-eight years have tried it; forty-eight years of advancement; forty-eight years of continued progress; forty-eight years of constantly increasing benefit to those colored men who have embraced its offers. In Liberia, the colored man can exercise all the rights of citizenship, and is untrammelled by conventionalities, or the deep-rooted prejudices of a race of superior civilization. Here, his status is, to say the least, uncertain. Decided by the Supreme Court of the nation not to possess even the right of citizenship; confessed by the most profound thinkers of our land to be unprofitable as a laborer in a grain-growing State when competing with white labor; repudiated and cast out by the North, and held in subjection by the South, where is his refuge, except in his own country, and among his own kindred? And what a refuge Liberia affords him! a land flowing with milk and honey, promising wealth, abundance, and progress in civilization to him and his posterity, so long as he will use, and not abuse, the gifts with which the God of nature has so bountifully eadowed all tropical countries.

The recent African explorations, by European travellers, are most marvellous in their results, bringing to the notice of the civilized world facts almost incredible. American or European travellers cannot, without great risk of life, explore this vast continent; this continent, which every one can remember as being marked "an unexplored region" on the maps of our school-boy days. "An unexplored region!" How vast the teeming wealth of its mineral, vegetable, and animal productions! What a hoard of now unproductive and unused treasure it would pour into the world's treasury, were its resources developed by a civilized nation! With this fact in view, it was proposed, some years since, by the comprehensive mind of Professor Agassiz, to educate colored men especially for the purpose of conducting these explorations, for the benefit of the civilized world. Agassiz perceived, as every man of intelligence must, that white men who accomplish much, either in the civilization or the exploration of Africa, are the exception, and not the rule. And, here, I will read a few lines from the admirable pamphlet of Mr. Ralston, Consul-General from Liberia to England, touching upon the sanitary condition of the country:

"The climate of Liberia is warm, (the latitude of Monrovia is only 6.19 north of the equator,) but equable, and tempered by frequent rains and daily sea breezes. The year is divided into but two portions, known as the rainy season and the dry season. The rainy time commences the middle of May, and the dry season commences the middle of November. It should, however, be understood that this absolute distinction is in some measure to be qualified, as there are rainy days, and clear, pleasant days, in every month of the year. The dry season is the warmest, and January is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer usually being about 75 deg. The negroes from the United States do not find the heat oppressive at any season. It is a mysterious and unaccountable fact, that the climate that is fatal to the whites, is not only innoxious, but is congenial to the blacks. This is a benevolent provision of Providence. If white men could have lived in Africa, within the tropics, the whole continent would doubtless long since have been subjected, like America, to the domination of rulers of European origin, which has resulted in the extirpation of the aborigines. Many attempts have been made by different nations—Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, Danes, and Swedes—to establish settlements of white colonies on various inter-tropical portions of the African coast, and all have failed from the same cause—the deadly nature of the climate. Yet, at Sierra Leone and Liberia, colored men, whose ancestors for two hundred years had resided within the temperate zone, find the climate salubrious, and live as long as others of the race in America. All immigrants, however, have to pass, shortly after their arrival, through what is called the acclimatizing fever. It is a bilious remittent fever, which usually passes into the intermittent form. The first settlers suffered severely from this disease, but now that its treatment is better understood, and the proper accommodation and attendance is provided, it has ceased to be so much dreaded as formerly. Two or three deaths usually happen out of every one hundred emigrants who arrive, but it is observed that the fatal cases are almost always those of persons who were previously in bad health, or who neglected the simple precautions which are prescribed for new comers. In many cases, on the other hand, the immigrants find their health improved by the change of country. It is a remarkable fact that foreigners may visit this coast, and land at six or eight o'clock in the morning and re-

main on shore all day, until six or eight o'clock p. m., with perfect exemption from coast fever, if they only are careful to sleep on board ship at night. It seems that African fever is contracted principally while asleep, or while exposed to the miasma, which appears to be more noxious during night. There are numerous cases of foreigners being detained on shore at night, and for several nights at a time, who shut themselves up in a close room, with a little fire to expel dampness, and who escape entirely all deleterious effects of climate, except a little lassitude for a day or two."

This statement of a gentleman of intelligence and experience shows how greatly exaggerated are the generally received reports of the effect and character of the African fever. With the use of proper precautions, it is fatal in scarcely one case in a hundred. And I do not hesitate to say that, within the knowledge of our present generation, it will cease to be a bugbear in the way of African Colonization.

Mr. President; Liberia stands before you to-day, not as a suppliant, but as a nation, civilized, progressive, Christian, needing none of the aid of this Society to keep her alive, or to insure her growth. For the fostering care which this Society has exercised, and for the interest in her national growth it continues to exercise, she is grateful; but it is to ourselves, and our own colored people, that this Society is now chiefly beneficial. Its success, and enlarged means for carrying on the work of colonization, is vitally important to us and to our posterity. The nation of Liberia is recognized by the chief nations of the earth. She has entered into treaties of amity with them. She has her schools, her college, her seminaries. Her seventeen years of history as a nation, and her forty-eight years of care and protection by this Society, will compare most favorably with the same period in the early history of our own colonies. Indeed, our colonies suffered from the want of the same wise care which this Society has bestowed upon Liberia. Her miles of sea-coast; her progress inland, subduing the savage tribes by the steady march of civilization, and by the strong arm of well-administered law; her rapidly increasing wealth, in all articles of foreign export, render her more than self-sustaining, as every year's report of her financial condition will show.

Compare her with Sierra Leone, the neighboring English colony, which is many years older than Liberia, and which has always been, and still is, governed by white men, as one of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain. Where millions of pounds sterling have been spent by the British Government upon Sierra Leone, this Society has expended thousands of dollars, and our national Government not one cent upon Liberia—if we except the small amount paid for the expenses of the recaptured Africans taken from slavers by our Government and landed in Liberia. The capacity, the energy, and the power of the Republic of Liberia was never more conclusively proved to the world than in the way she received and provided for these destitute savages,

amounting to some thousands in number, which the cruelties of the slave trade so unexpectedly threw upon her charity.

The evidence of the rapidly progressing civilization which she opposes to the barbarism of Africa, is most strikingly seen in the fact that the principal men in the neighboring savage tribes send their children to be educated at the Liberian schools, knowing that the acquisition of the English language, and modes of carrying on mercantile transactions, will greatly aid their ability to prosecute successfully the traffic with European nations, by which the native kings obtain their wealth. These children, educated in Liberia, carry to the interior civilization in the best and speediest manner which could be devised.

How can we, then, do otherwise than trust in an all-gracious Providence, that the Republic of Liberia may be a powerful instrument in His hands, by which Ethiopia may be taught to stretch forth her hands unto God, and all the ends of the earth may fear Him.

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EARNEST WORDS FOR AFRICA.

The subjoined stirring appeal was prepared by a zealous Agent of this Society for circulation in the States to which he is accredited. The sad condition of Africa and her children, and the necessity of enlarged help for their relief and benefit are so forcibly presented, that we assign it place in the Repository. We hope that thus others than those for whom it was originally intended, may be induced to act liberally upon consideration of its facts and suggestions.

“DEAR SIR: Will you suffer a word concerning Africa and her children? We know that many things are pressed upon you to which you can give but little attention, and that in this multiplicity even the most worthy may fail of just regard. Of two things, however, none of us fail of thought—our country and the negro. God in his providence is holding these up in characters red with blood. To the one we yield our sons and our treasure with all alacrity, and for the other we ask what is the Divine will and our duty!

The problem of the colored race in this country is receiving its solution; and four millions of these people, now rapidly changing their status, will soon require benevolent care. Of their brethren, emancipated or free-born more than twelve thousand have emigrated since 1820 to Africa. By the blessing of God they have established an American Christian Republic in that land of their forefathers, embracing a territory of more than five hundred miles of sea coast, extending some fifty miles into the interior, and containing about 30,000 square miles and about 300,000 souls, native and immigrant.

It has a government of colored officers and citizens, fashioned after our own, and acknowledged as an independent sovereignty by the chief civilized powers. It has churches and schools and seminaries of learning, with a Col-

Colleges and colored Faculty worthy of all respect. It has a climate most genial for the man of color, and prolific of every tropical production, proffering to the immigrant and his race home, peace, prosperity, and the highest culture and happiness, with the widest and most honorable field of usefulness. But Liberia is weak—an infant among the nations—and can neither fully accomplish the work for which she has been raised up, nor, we fear, perpetuate her own existence without further aid of good men. To leave her now without our charities, is to forsake the daughter of our munificence when most she needs our care. Shall this be done? Will Christians and philanthropists of New England and this country, that have so nobly labored for her in years past, now push away her hand and refuse to hear her voice?

The troubles of our afflicted country seriously affect her. Commerce is embarrassed; immigration is impeded; education is retarded, and even agriculture, prosperous as it has been, advances less rapidly than it would if peace prevailed, while missions and churches and the blessed work of Christian evangelization greatly suffer. "Send us more men" is one cry, "O for more missionaries and teachers" is another; "Give us help for Bibles and Sabbath School books;" "Don't forget our Colleges;" "Encourage us with implements of Agriculture, Mechanics and the Arts;" "Help, *help*, HELP."

These are calls that are constantly coming to us now from those who have gone forth to bless Africa with civilization, nationality and true religion. Shall they be disregarded? Is it right—is it wise and safe, even in our affliction and sorrow, to lose sight of these our brethren and their work in Africa? Surely, we must not stop our ears at their cry, if we would be heard in the time of our need.—Prov. xxi. 13.

Nor may we forget that, with the most favorable results of the war for the colored man, great obstacles will still oppose his *highest* welfare in this country. An unparalleled emigration from Europe is already begun, which will inevitably fill the ranks of labor in the East and West and roll southward to wasted cotton fields and deserted plantations. Colored people will be but as a drop in the bucket before the advancing millions of those who must needs be the practical arbiters of labor.* Should not wise preparation be made for these coming events?

Whatever may be the course of the mass of freedmen, many will doubtless in due time seek Africa; and should not the door be opened wide and that land be made inviting for their emigration? Of those who are free-born there are now and constantly more or less of intelligent, enterprising applicants for passage to Liberia, and shall we not bid them "good speed?"

Friend of our country and our Lord, "who loved us and gave himself for us," minister of Christ, citizen and philanthropist, we know it is in your heart to do good to Africa, and that the only question with you is what and where and when?

* Official documents show that 194,377 foreign emigrants arrived at New York during the year 1863. The action of Congress and of some States, in connection with other agencies, will doubtless soon induce an immense increase.

In courteous deference, then, to your own views, we respectfully submit; whether the work which the American Colonization Society has so long and so successfully pursued in Africa and this country should not be vigorously prosecuted. That work, as you may know, is in the general, 1st, To aid the voluntary emigrant of color to his ancestral land, providing for him through his acclimation and endowing him with a *homestead* of as much land as he will need for cultivation till he can purchase more with his own means. 2d, To lay broad and sure foundations for an honorable and permanent African Nationality. 3d, To diffuse the blessings of Christian civilization over the whole continent of Africa.

We submit; whether the beneficent hand of this society should not still be reached forth to encourage him that would do good to his brethren and elevate himself and children to the highest position by emigration to Liberia—whether its civilizing and Christianizing influence should not be perpetuated and widely extended in the great continent of the black man. In all earnestness and solicitude, as well for America as Africa, we ask whether this enterprise should not have a place in the charities of every Christian congregation and of every patriot and philanthropist of our land?

Permit us to hope for your sympathy and aid. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble." Ps. xii. 1.

Yours, very truly,

FRANKLIN BUTLER,

Agt. of Am. Col. Sec'y for Northern N. E."

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SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS BETTER.

The writer of the subjoined letter was born in Trenton, N. J., passed two years as a member of Dartmouth College, and was widely known as an ingenious artist at Hartford, Conn. In 1854, he availed himself of the benefits freely offered to his race by this Society to reach Liberia; now, he represents, with others, Montserrado county in the Legislature of that Republic.

Mr. Washington remarks: "I am at least six thousand dollars better than I ever was in the States." Other Liberians could testify to the same effect, and withal to their greatly improved social, political and spiritual privileges. Emigration to Africa thus helps the emigrant, and tends to propagate the blessings of the English language, free government, civilization and religion over a continent! Who can compute the value of the reflex influence in elevating those they leave in this country?*

We have great faith that if the friends of the colored people will present to them the advantages of Liberia, a largely increased exodus thither would soon be witnessed. This idea we commend to the serious consideration of our citizens. Whenever a colored man can be helped to go to that Republic, it will be to his advantage. There never was a time in our national affairs

when the mighty importance of efforts to improve the present and future of the people of color was so transparent and pressing.

“MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Oct. 3, 1863.

Dear Sir :—Perhaps you would like to know what I have done. Well after being here nine years, I may simply state to you as a friend, without seeming to be egotistical or presumptuous.

After being here a year or more, I became convinced that the true interest of Liberia consisted in the development of her agricultural and mineral resources. Without any previous knowledge of farming, and surrounded by none that could instruct, I started into the forest, cut down the bush, planted a cane farm, and built the necessary houses. Then I had no capital, no mill, no cattle, no horses, nor means of turning my crops to profitable account, nor any friend here or elsewhere to help me. But I continued to plod along, acting as merchant at Monrovia, farmer on the St. Paul's, and artist at Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Senegal. By carrying on so many branches of industry, I have lost a great deal, and yet this mode of procedure has been my success. I think I am at least six thousand dollars better off than I ever was in the States, and I believe that if I had remained there till now, I should have been so poor I could not get away.

Eight years ago my farm was forest; now we have growing sugarcane, coffee, rice, cassada, potatoes, and in our garden cabbages, radishes, turnips, tomatoes, and many other vegetables. You can see here now our carts hauling bricks, rocks, wood, &c. Four yokes of the largest African cattle, milch cows and other cattle, two horses, six jacks, turkeys, chickens, ducks, pigeons, &c. You will see also fifty persons here who are fed, clothed and supported now in the rainy season, and who, when the weather will permit, are engaged in various avocations. I reside at my farm nearly all the time, but I do not superintend in person any of the business on the farm. My own time is occupied with trade and domestic correspondence.

I have lately appointed an agent in New York, and if the war does not interrupt commerce, I shall export largely to that port, and order my American goods from that market instead of purchasing, as I have heretofore been doing, on the coast, at an advance of seventy-five per cent. on the invoice. My wife and two children brought from America, and one born here, are all well. We were expecting to come to the States last June, but you had such storming times in New York, that we were afraid to venture.

Yours, faithfully,

A. WASHINGTON.

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INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

Hon. Daniel B. Warner was inaugurated, on the 4th January, President of Liberia, with “great demonstrations and enthusiastic rejoicings.” His address on the occasion is a carefully prepared and creditable production, in which he advocates retrenchment in the government expenditures, and the

fostering of internal improvements, agriculture, education, and a more active part in the civilization of the surrounding natives. Mr. Warner expressed himself hopefully of the future of the republic. He remarks: "I believe, fellow citizens, that our work on this coast will go on. Though some suppose that the liberal treatment which is now being accorded to colored men in the United States will stop emigration from that quarter, yet this will not interfere with our work. I believe that nothing will transpire to prevent the fulfilment of God's designs in Africa."

In regard to affairs generally, a prominent citizen wrote thus from Monrovia, January 7: "I am happy to say that in all material matters, prosperity and progress shine out everywhere around us. There can be no doubt of advancement when house building and boat building are becoming common throughout the land, and when coffee and sugar cane farms are being doubled in their extent."

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Much of the present number is occupied with portions of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at the session held in this city January 19, 20 and 21, 1864. Harmony and Christian courtesy prevailed during the deliberations, and it was the feeling of those present that the prospects of the future were such as to stimulate and encourage the friends of the colored race. The purpose of the Society is to pursue steadily the path marked out by its founders. Emigration having been impeded of late by obvious causes, the work will be vigorously prosecuted of enriching Africa with the graces of civilization, education, and religion, and to diffuse information and afford every possible facility for the settlement of intelligent, enterprising people of color in that land of promise for the black man.

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THE IRON OF LIBERIA.

The natural resources of the continent of Africa will be found, we believe, to be equal in value to those of India. The growing republic of Liberia, planted and constantly strengthened with colored people from this country, is increasing in importance and is opening up that vast region of the West Coast to commerce, civilization, and the English language. Coffee, cotton, and sugar are among the productions of its citizens, and palm oil is seeking its settlements from the interior. An excellent iron, more pure than any previously known, was a few years since obtained at Bassa Cove. Before us lays a piece of good-looking iron, worked, it is said, direct from the ore. A letter which accompanied it, giving an account of the ore and the manner in which the iron was produced, will be found annexed. It is from the pen of Mr. Charles Deputie, a reliable and worthy colored man, who worked for

some time at the iron works near Hollidaysburg, Pa., and who has resided at Carysburg for the last eight years. This experiment was made at his suggestion, and by the aid of an appropriation made for the purpose by the Legislature of Liberia :

CARYSBURG, LIBERIA, *September 10th, 1863.*

DEAR SIR : Your favor of May 1st was received, and I thank you for the papers sent from time to time. Your inquiry as to how the iron is made, I will answer. The process is called blooming—making the iron direct from the ore—not making the metal or pig iron. By putting into operation a bloomery, iron can be made profitably. The pig iron would pay well for such purposes as railing, pots, door-sills, and many other purposes. I was always under the impression that iron could be made direct from the ore. The sample sent you was made in that way. As to the state of the ore in Carysburg, it covers a space of 3,000 feet in length by 1,200 in width. The surface, in places, is all iron. In the Colonization block, it is a solid rock on a part of it, yet the block has an abundance of ore. The ore here, in its native state, is a better quality than the ore used in Pennsylvania. After cleaning the ore at Gen. Green's, the cost of getting it to the works was about \$5 per ton. The ore of Carysburg looks much like the Pennsylvania ore—so much so that you could not tell the difference. Blooming is the old way of making iron direct from the ore with charcoal. If you could get some arrangement to have some ore sent over to try, I think it would pay to ship it as ballast. We have not the means to go into operation, and the Government is not able. The ore is in the town proper of Carysburg. The surface is covered from the largest rock to the smallest size. The depth I cannot tell.

As regards myself, I am farming, but on a small scale; I am planting coffee. I have no means now to go into farming more than to support my family. The crops are good this year, but our harvest is late. There has not been so much rain this year as formerly. The health of Carysburg is good. Some of the families have gone to the St. Paul's river; they were mostly day laborers; they were not much benefit to the settlement, as they did but little at farming. Carysburg has her own breadstuffs this year; farming is on the increase, also the raising of coffee and sugar cane.

I send you a copy of my report in regard to my iron operations, and will try to get and send you some minerals by return of the "Stevens." With respect, I remain yours truly,

CHAS. DEPUTIE.

Mr. Deputie's official report is as follows :

In accordance with an appropriation of the Legislature of Liberia, approved February, 1862, I have proceeded to try an experiment in the manufacturing of iron at Carysburg, and find that it has proved sufficient, and the iron can be manufactured here. The facilities here are better at present than at any portion of the Republic. There is an abundance of the best iron ore,

not only in the settlement, but in the neighborhood of Carysburg. Iron can be made either in pig or malleable state. The Government would realize a profit by an investment of \$6,000 to put up an establishment for the purpose of manufacturing iron, and making tools, such as hoes, axes, &c. The time for burning coal would be from November to the first of January, as the "rain" would somewhat operate against the burning of coal unless burnt in a kiln. The "dries" would be the proper time for cutting and coaling. I would recommend the Government to reserve the vacant lots in Carysburg, as there is an abundance of ore on many of them; and also timber lands and sites for water power. I also give you an estimate of the expenditures of buildings and necessary works to be done.

Hoping that this may prove satisfactory,

I have the honor to be yours, respectfully,

CHARLES DEPUTIE.

Carysburg, January 15th, 1863.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES.

Stock and fixtures.....	\$800 00
Water or steam power.....	1,200 00
House over furnace.....	500 00
Eight pairs oxen or mules.....	600 00
Two wagons.....	300 00
Two carts.....	150 00
Wood—1,500 cords, at 50 cents per cord.....	750 00
Tools and other equipage.....	200 00
For labor, &c.....	1,500 00
Whole amount.....	\$6,000 00

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The Yoruba Episcopal Mission.

The (English) *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for January contains, among its items of recent intelligence, statements of some interest respecting the prospect of peace at Abbeokuta, West Africa, and the Niger Mission.

We are happy to find that efforts are being very energetically put forth from Lagos, by natives located there, to terminate by persuasion, the war so long raging between Abbeokuta and Ibadan. The following passage from the "Iwe Irohin" will show with what prospect of success:

"We are very thankful to be able to state, that the gentlemen who went to Ibadan on a mission of peace, sent by the Association in Lagos, returned to Abbeokuta on November 5th. The account given of their reception is most pleasing and hopeful. All Ibadan was to have been moved with glad anticipations of peace. They

most hospitably entertained, and sacrifices were made by the to their gods, that the chiefs in the camp might be inclined give them with peaceful desires. They went to the camp, ere equally well received there. Presents were made them ling to the usual custom when well received. Their mes- n short—'Can anything be done towards making peace?'— ell received. The chief spoke of the wrongs they thought ad received, how the war commenced, and various tribes who onsulted consented to their intended war, but afterwards as- their enemy against them. That they desired to be on ly terms with the Egbas, for they had in times passed, be- re war broke out, received many tokens of friendship and feeling from them, until this present difference arose. Their to the message was : 'We will gladly meet a deputation from oposite party, on neutral grounds, to talk over our matters, in to come to some arrangements. More than that could not be ted. The gentlemen of the deputation have done a good and we sincerely hope that God will bless their efforts with ete success.

m the Niger mission interesting intelligence has been re- l. The Rev. S. Crowther, with other laborers, had been g at the Nun for the means of transit to the upper stations, on Sept. 7th, the "Investigator" made her appearance on the o communicate with Dr. Baikie. On September 13th, Onit- as reached. The Rev. J. C. Taylor and other members of mission were all well. Mr. Crowther says—"It will cheer parts of the Parent Committee to hear that fifty-three baptisms lts and children have been performed at Onitsha since last mber, and that there are about forty-two names at present on t of candidates for baptism, who receive weekly instruction ratory to being admitted to that holy rite."

September 16th, Gbebe was reached. On Sunday, October r. Crowther had the privilege of baptizing eight persons, two nd six women, in the presence of about 200 persons, at the ng service. The mission work here may now be regarded ing taken root; and various evidences are afforded of the in- e which have been acquired over the surrounding heathen, and good will with which the agents of the mission are regarded.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1864.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Keene—Hon. John Prentiss.	2 00
Rev. F. Butler, (\$12,) viz :		
Lancaster—R. Roundy...	\$1 00	14 00
Lancaster—Alva K. Johnson,		
Anonymous, \$10.....	11 00	
	Lancaster—Wm. Holkins, \$5	
	for Liberia College.	

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$40,) viz :
Brookfield—Jno. Cotton, \$2 ;
 J. S. Allen, David Bigelow,
 and Luther Wheatley,
 \$1 each..... 5 00
Newbury—Freeman Keyes,
 \$20 ; Congregational Ch.
 Society, \$15, to constitute
 Thomas C. Keyes a Life
 Member..... 35 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Northampton—Mrs. G. W.
 Talbot, for Colonization,
 \$5, and for Liberia Col-
 lege, \$5..... 10 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt,
Hartford—James B. Hosmer,
 \$25 ; George Beach, \$20 ;
 Charles Seymour, W. T.
 Lee, H. Huntington, D. P.
 Crosby, S. S. Ward, J. W.
 & C. M. Beach, Ebenezer
 Flower, Isaac Toucey,
 \$10 each ; E. B. Watkin-
 son, G. W. Moore, Wood-
 ruff & Beach, E. T. Smith,
 L. Barbour, Charles Hos-
 mer, James Goodwin, C.
 H. Northam, Henry Keeny,
 Rev. W. W. Turner, R.
 Mather, \$5 each ; R. J.
 Seyms, Mrs. S. S. Wil-
 liams, H. H. Barbour, E.
 Bolles, Charles Benton, S.
 J. Tuttle, Mrs. L. H. Sig-
 ourney, M. W. Chapin, Al-
 bert Day, W. W. Eaton, H.
 L. Porter, Mrs. Prof. Stick-
 ney, \$3 each ; J. C. Walk-
 ley, S. G. Savage, J. A.
 Butler, \$2 each ; E. W.
 Parsons, Dr. S. C. Preston,
 S. Spencer, each, \$1 00... 225 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$21 50.)
Union Mills—J. P. Hall, \$10 ;
 S. Doolittle, and Jason
 Hatch, \$10 ; James Hovey,
 \$1 50..... 21 50

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Our good friend
 DEL..... 50 00
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Washington—Miscellaneous. 274 99
 OHIO.
Chillicothe—Abner Wesson... 10 00
 418 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE—*Calais*—S. Stick-
 ney, for 1864..... 1 00
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Han-*
cock—Anna Tuttle, for
 1864..... 1 00
 MASSACHUSETTS—*North-*
ampton—Mrs. G. W. Tal-
 bot, for 1864..... 1 00
 NEW YORK—*White Hall*—
 G. K. Baltimore, for 1864. 1 00
 NEW JERSEY—*Jersey City*
 D. S. Gregory, to January,
 1864..... 2 00
 PENNSYLVANIA—*Phila-*
delphia—Rev. A. Elwyn,
 for 1864, \$1 ; E. S. Morris,
 for 12 Nos., \$1..... 2 00
 ILLINOIS—*Lane Station*—
 Rev. D. S. Boyle, Rev. A.
 W. Paige, M. J. Elling-
 wood, James S. Patchin,
 John Dalrymple, Miss
 Phebe C. Vroman, Miss
 Ruth Youngs, Mrs. Parley
 Hurd, and Charles King,
 \$1 each, for 1864..... 9 00
Lindenwood—Daniel Coun-
 tryman, for 1864..... 1 00
 WISCONSIN—*Beloit*—R.
 Hall, M. Jones, G. Craven,
 E. Wilson, J. M. Cable, B.
 C. Rogers, A. Noble, Rev.
 C. D. Pillsbury, Rev. S.
 Adams, \$1 each, for 1864. 9 00
Evansville—T. Robison, for
 1864..... 1 00
Janesville—Rev. C. S. Thomp-
 son, and E. S. Barraves,
 \$1 each, for 1864..... 2 00

Total Repository..... 29 00
 Donations..... 370 51
 Miscellaneous..... 274 99
 Aggregate..... 674 41

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
PRESIDENT D. B. WARNER,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT CONVENTION,

MONROVIA, JANUARY 4, 1864.

Hon. Daniel B. Warner was inaugurated at Monrovia, on the 4th of January, 1864, President of Liberia. His inaugural address, delivered in the presence of the Legislature in joint convention, is a well prepared and judicious document. We give it entire, and invite for it an attentive perusal.

Mr. Warner is of unmixed African descent, born in Baltimore, April 19, 1815, and landed with his parents at Monrovia, May 24, 1823, since which time, he has not been absent from Africa. He has had large experience as a ship-builder and master, and as a successful merchant. Latterly, he has proved a popular legislator. Mr. Warner is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Monrovia, and is universally esteemed as a man of strict integrity and unswerving Christian principles.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Sixteen years have elapsed since we assumed the responsibilities of an independent nation. Amid numerous doubts and fears—chilled by the scepticism and forebodings of friends and the sneers and evil prognostications of enemies—we discontinued our political connection with that philanthropic American institution which founded and for more than a quarter of a century had fostered Liberia. We have thus far, with varied fortune, maintained our position among the nations of the earth.

MY PREDECESSORS.

At the outset of our national career, all felt the necessity of a wise and prudent ruler. The importance of the issues involved in the experiment we were about to make, seemed by the unmistakable signs of the times constantly rising up before us, to call for a man to take the helm of affairs of peculiar abilities. All felt that to succeed in the enterprise—to form a nucleus for a nation out of materials which had been exhausted of nearly all the properties adapted to so grand an undertaking—there was needed a combination of such rare qualities in the head of the nation as perhaps could not be found in Liberia.

But Providence, whose superintending power can be traced through all the affairs of Liberia, directing and controlling them from the days of its founding to the present, had prepared the man, and at the hour pointed out to the nation, **JOSEPH JENKINS ROBERTS**. With a stout and resolute heart, Mr. Roberts undertook the arduous task to which he was called, and with an application undissipated and unwearied, he achieved for Liberia a respectable name among the nations.

The labors and perplexities attendant upon the formation and settling of foreign diplomatic relations and aboriginal disturbances at home, left little time for the organizing Administration to prosecute enterprises for the development of the internal resources of the country. Though an eye was constantly had to such improvements, yet little could be done in consequence of the division of energies just referred to.

Having performed the task imposed upon him by his country, and for which his energy, boldness, directness of purpose and diplomatic skill so eminently fitted him, of making us known abroad and inducing those relations between Liberia and the Great Powers which have been of such immense service to us; and having, in various other ways, served Liberia's best interests for eight years under most trying circumstances, Mr. Roberts retired and the Government was assumed by **STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON**.

Mr. Benson, trained from infancy in Liberia, and having also passed through various gradations of office, brought no little expe-

rience to the Presidential chair. He took the Government just as it was on the eve of a heavy and expensive native war. But the foreign relations of Liberia being in a satisfactory condition, he could turn his attention to domestic improvements. He displayed, on his induction to office, great power and ability in leading popular sentiment, and either keeping in check or completely destroying for a while the noxious influence of restless demagogues, and turning the attention of the people more generally to the cultivation of the soil. He has shown himself an able chief, and his Administration was marked by a vigorous commencement of internal improvements.

DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

This day marks another epoch in the history of Liberia. I am called before you to-day to assume the solemn responsibility of the duties of Chief Magistrate—to pledge myself to study and to endeavor to promote the best interests of the nation for the next two years. No desire of my own, no ambition to figure in political life, however justifiable such an ambition may be, has contributed in the least to the causes which have conspired to place me in my present position. Nothing but the desire of large numbers of my fellow-citizens, expressed again and again, and formally and decidedly announced on the fifth day of May last, has impressed me with the idea that I should make an effort to administer the affairs of this government. Of the great honor conferred upon me on that day by your abundant and enthusiastic vote I feel myself inexpressibly sensible; and it shall be one of the first duties of my life and a prominent care among the many cares devolving upon me, always to prove myself worthy of the confidence you have reposed in me.

In accordance with the custom on such occasions, it becomes my duty to indicate the manner in which it is my desire to administer the national trust which you have committed to my hands. It is of course impossible for me at the beginning of a career, to state the details of the policy by which I shall be guided, as these will develop themselves only with circumstances. But I may indicate, in general terms, the course which I think the present exigencies of the country demand.

We are still at the threshold of our work on this continent. So to accomplish what our hands find to do that we may not transmit weakness and helplessness, but strength and efficiency to posterity, should be our earnest endeavor. For this we should labor and strive. To succeed in the enterprise begun by us, on this coast, of rearing an African Nationality, requires a highminded and untiring devotion, a lofty and unswerving purpose and an intense patriotism, which I think we need to cultivate. We have much work to do. Our task is immense. We are backward in almost everything. We have to achieve our own fortune by unremitting indus-

try and self-devotion. Neither the ultraism of party measures, nor the dissimulation of office lovers, nor the craft and deceit of demagogues, nor the loquacity of fault finders, nor the orthodox lamentations of progressive or go-ahead men, nor high sounding letters for foreign consumption, nor the bolstering up of foreign friends, nor the sympathy of the Great Powers, will supersede the necessity of intelligence, thrift, industry and enterprise on our part.

RETRENCHMENT.

In the beginning of my career, then, I shall encourage and endeavor to carry out, as a prime necessity in view of our financial depression, a vigorous retrenchment of Government expenditure. And this economic course I would recommend to all my fellow-citizens in their social relations. Having assumed a position among the nations of the earth, we must quit us like men. We must not shrink from the exertion and self-denial which our condition and circumstances demand.

There are many expenditures we indulge both in government and in our domestic relations, which we can ill afford; much work done and paid for out of the Government treasury, which should be done by citizens free of any charge to Government.

I have nothing to say against the refinements and comforts which civilization brings along with it; for these things are the result, and to a great extent, the promoters of civilization. Material enjoyments and elegancies are no doubt desirable. But what I wish our citizens, male and female, to consider, is this: Whether they can afford the time and the money, in this youthful country, which many of our indulgences call for; whether any portion of these luxuries really contribute to our progress in true refinement or not; and whether, on the whole, they are conducive to the development of those manly qualifications which are desirable in the present state of Liberia?

I would ask, is it not probable that our political and social life is based upon an erroneous assumption? We have modeled in theory, and are endeavoring to model in practice, all our affairs upon the customs and practices of the United States, from a false idea of the analogy of the conditions of the two countries. Few comparisons, however, could be more infelicitous. What analogy is there between the United States with their millions of inhabitants and multiplied agencies of civilization, and Liberia with its few thousands and the absence of almost every art? Compare the population and exports and imports of the one country with those of the other, and see whether our exports bear anything in proportion to our population as compared with similar things of the United States. No class of our population have reached that security and ease in their circumstances which give leisure and means for indulgence. We are, for the most part, still bound to the neces-

sity of seeking supplies for our rudest wants. The inexorable necessities of daily life absorb nearly our whole attention and entire strength. Were it not for the assistance which we receive from abroad, we could not support many of the institutions of literature and religion among us. To argue, therefore, from the condition of things in the United States to that of things in Liberia, is simply preposterous

To name, for illustration, a single instance in which we are too servilely copying the United States, I may refer to our system of representation and the expenditure it involves—too great by far for our real necessities and our financial ability.

The average annual receipts of the Treasury during the last five years was \$45,000 00. The amount disbursed on account of the Legislature for the same time was \$5,000 00, being an annual expenditure of more than one-ninth of the entire revenue.

I have named but one of the instances in which we have been expending money without anything like a remunerative return.

Did the limits of this paper allow it, I would show further how systematically we are impoverishing the country by sending to foreign ports our vessels for repairs. Without stopping to point out to you the many ways in which the practice is highly detrimental to the interests of all, I will simply state that the cost of the repairs in foreign docks, put upon the three of our vessels sent away for repairs within the last three years, was over six thousand dollars.

It is very important, in order to achieve a proper independence, that we look at things in their true light; and that we set ourselves earnestly to work to lay a strong and sure foundation for the national superstructure which we are endeavoring to erect. In connection with this I would remark further, that my strong convictions are that our national strength would have been greater, our wars with the Aborigines fewer, our growth more rapid, our prosperity more uniform and permanent, and our happiness more increased and abiding, had all our settlements been comprehended at most in but two.

There are many burdens which we needlessly lay upon our shoulders in this new country which interfere with the bearing of those burdens which are really necessary. Many are under a great delusion as to the amount of money necessary to carry on our government. For my part, I consider that our revenue, provided we were out of debt, is amply sufficient to keep the machinery of government in effectual operation and carry forward several much needed improvements. But we must surrender the idea of slavishly copying older governments for the sake of keeping up appearances. The follies arising from this idea are not more detrimental to our prosperity than they are censured and ridiculed by honest and observant foreign visitors to our shores. We must be content to do and improve at home, without being solicitous to make a fine show for effect abroad. In incurring expenditure, we should con-

sider whether what we are about to pay for will really contribute to our national progress and happiness, or, whether we merely wish the object because others have it. We must learn to distinguish between things that differ. We must lay hold of essentials instead of accidents—of substances rather than shadows. I am satisfied that if we pursue this course—if in our political and social life we restrict ourselves to our actual necessities; if we reduce our exigencies from what is purely factitious to what is undoubtedly real, we should soon place ourselves individually and our country generally on a more comfortable, easy and prosperous footing.

Considering the character of the country before us, no people on the face of the globe should be less affected, in a material point of view, by the present distracted state of America than ourselves. In fact, we might have, by this time, by a vigorous culture of cotton, ground-nuts &c., attracted the commercial attention both of England and France. Believe me, fellow-citizens, we have, in many things, been going wrong. We must begin again.

We are not so circumstanced as to render it possible, or even proper for the Government to give every individual citizen employment to enable him to procure his daily food or support. But we have an abundance of good, fertile land, which only requires to be properly cultivated to afford each citizen both a comfortable living and means to contribute liberally to the public institutions of his country. Remember, fellow citizens, that heat is not more antagonistic to the cohesive properties of substances than non-industry to the prosperity of any people.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I shall encourage a system of internal improvements—a liberal outlay of public money upon public works, without which the vast resources of our country must remain undeveloped. Though charged by some with antiquated notions, I shall at all times be ready to extend a welcome hand to what are commonly styled liberal and progressive views. But I must be convinced that they *are* liberal and progressive. “Modern improvements” that involve the Government in an expenditure of thousands of dollars without producing in return one cent of pecuniary or moral advantage, I beg to be excused from prosecuting. At this truly critical moment in our history, when our affairs are in a state of dangerous depression, it is especially incumbent upon us to prove all things and to hold fast that which is good. We should carefully consider what will be the practical bearing of every novel influence upon the success of our work. As I have intimated, a few patriotic spirits have manifested some alarm at beholding me in an attitude, as they allege, of hostility to the tendencies of modern improvements. This attitude they deprecate as inconsistent with the position of the Chief Magistrate, and as inevitably detrimental to the prosperity of the

country. For the comfort and consolation of these patriotic souls, I beg to say, I am no enemy to modern improvements, especially among ourselves, if they are anything in advance of the times of Lott Cary, Elijah Johnson, Sampson, Allen, James, and others, who wrought here in the darkest hour of our beginnings and have been dead for more than a quarter of a century.

As another means of developing the resources of the country, I will give, as far as shall be in my power, encouragement and assistance to the various branches of national industry. Foremost among these, agriculture will claim the patronage of the Government. Little system has been practised in our agricultural labors. In order to increase our independence, it is necessary that our people not only labor industriously but that their labor be wisely directed. I believe that nowhere can there be found a more laborious class of men than our farmers.

Destitute, for the most part, of those implements and machinery which are so useful in saving labor and rendering it efficient, they use their bone and sinew with an industry and perseverance highly commendable. But they need that their labors should be aided and directed to the production of proper articles—such articles as either in themselves or by way of exchange with foreign countries are most capable of ministering to our wants. I believe that if there were a proper division of labor, or, as the later political economists call it, co-operation of labor, we should be able to produce nearly all that we need for our consumption, and have a considerable quantity to sell to foreigners. Therefore, I beg to suggest the following as an initiatory step towards systematizing our plans of operation in the general, and causing a more advantageous division of labor in the great scheme before us, viz: That a suitable number of citizens devote their attention exclusively to the rearing of cattle—such as are mostly required for food; another number engage in the cultivation of the heavier vegetable crops—sugar-cane for instance; a third number enter upon the growing of coffee, and a fourth, if the doing so profitably be practicable, go into the cultivation of cotton.

The professed merchant should prosecute distinctively his branch of industry, regarding his interest as intimately associated or connected with the interest of the farmer; and such a number only of mechanics should engage in their useful art as can obtain ready and constant employment at fair wages; and so on with other departments of industry. Experience has shown us that it is altogether impracticable for either one of the above departments of industry to engage at one and the same time profitably in the business of all the others. At the rate we were living until within the last few years, we could never thrive. And there is abundant room for improvement. Our expenditure in money for dry goods and provisions is a dead expense—what is called exhaustive expenditure, for it takes away from the resources of the community and yields

nothing in return, but what is consumed and passes away. When a country has to pay money out to foreigners for what it eats and wears, it is exhausting its resources.

Witness the present depression of our money market, notwithstanding the thousands of dollars recently paid to this Government for the support of the Congo Africans, by the Government of the United States. And again, for example, if a man buys a barrel of flour and pays for it in coffee of his own raising, the money which he would have been obliged to pay for the flour remains for circulation in the country, and his labor is so much gain to the country. But when he pays money for the flour, and consumes it, his expenditure is exhaustive. He reaps only a temporary advantage and his country none.

We number in population between twelve and fourteen thousand. At an average of one dollar a suit for each of these, and this suit repeated twice a year, we have an expenditure for this article, dress, alone, of from twenty-four thousand to twenty-eight thousand dollars annually. Now, what proportion of this amount is paid from the exports of the country arising immediately from its sugar and coffee plantations, the only source whence any available commodity in commerce is derived from our industry?

Nor does the argument that each citizen is supplied with a dozen such suits, and is therefore relieved of the necessity of purchasing others for six years hence, do away with the evil or kill the canker worm preying upon the vitals of the nation; for, at the end of the six years, we shall be under the necessity of paying to some foreign country for six years clothing the sum of one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars, unless, however, we shall before that time manufacture a part or all of it ourselves. At present there are not five suits of clothing of any description made here a year from cotton grown and manufactured by ourselves.

Give, fellow-citizens, your attention more to these stern realities than to the more formal parts of this address. To correct this economical irregularity—this consumption of our resources—by encouraging the various branches of productive industry, will be the earnest endeavor of the Administration.

EDUCATION.

Some years ago, a foreign visitor to our shores charged upon us the discredit of having all our schools supported by foreigners. This was to a great extent true. This state of things, all will agree, should be discontinued as far as possible. It does not, to say the least of it, accord with our high professions of independence.

The Legislature has, from time to time, passed laws and appropriated money for the support of schools, but owing to the expensive multiplication of Government offices, and the much to be regretted increase of salaries, the Government has not been able to carry out

those very wholesome and necessary laws. But we must, if we are obliged to forego other things, remedy the necessity of depending upon foreigners for the education of our people. We have, in the recent suspension of several of the mission schools, seen and felt the inconvenience of trusting to such schools, instituted and maintained as they are by voluntary associations abroad. We must, as far as possible, rid ourselves of the trammels of this dependence. I do not wish to be understood as objecting to those Associations operating in Liberia. They are worthy of abundant praise. By all means let them continue their efforts. They are powerfully aiding us to reclaim our heathen brethren from the great depth of ignorance, immorality and vice into which they have been sinking for unnumbered centuries. There is a great work in this respect to be done. We cannot do it alone. But what I insist upon and shall endeavor earnestly to carry out is some Government scheme for educating the people—schools to be established and supported by Government, and open to Government inspectors. The moral effect of such establishments upon our people would be wholesome. Their understanding would open to the importance of instruction, and they would get into the habit of making provision for that necessity; our educational system would acquire a character of reality to which it has never yet attained, and which it can never reach while our schools are dependent upon a precarious foreign support. Bright examples of the tuition received at schools established in the early settlement of the country and supported entirely by the settlers themselves, are not wanting even in the present history of Liberia. If similar schools were now put on foot, subject to the special and rigid inspection of the parents or guardians of the children attending them, our educational interest would be promoted and would be fixed upon a firmer basis than it is at present.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It shall be my constant endeavor to maintain and cultivate the good-will and friendly feelings of foreign nations, especially those with whom we are in treaty stipulations. And whatever difficulties or misunderstandings may now exist between us and any foreign Power, growing out of territorial or other questions, it shall be my earnest effort to arrange and settle them in the most satisfactory and amicable manner.

THE NATIVE TRIBES.

I regret that it is impossible for me, within the limits of this Address, to enter as fully as I could wish to do on the question of the native tribes around us. Without denying the great benefits which have been conferred upon our aboriginal brethren by preceding Administrations, and the salutary impulse that has been given to the cause of their civilization, I think the time has come when greater efforts should be put forth by the Government to teach them our

fraternal connection with them, and the nature of the feelings which should subsist between us. There are obvious reasons which render it desirable that the State should take a more direct part in the work of civilizing the natives, and in imbuing all classes of our civilized population with a deep sense of the advantage of speedily training and incorporating them among us. There are political reasons. We cannot or should not expect to build up the nationality we are daily picturing in our minds and after which we are striving, with the scanty materials which come from the United States of America. Admitting we could do so, and become in point of wealth and power foremost of the nations, this would not free us from our great responsibility to the Great Head of nations for the moral reformation of the people around us—for their elevation, and, as far as human agencies can effect it, their genuine conversion to and constant practice of the Christian religion. But we cannot do without them. In the bosom of these mighty forests lie the elements of the great African Nationality. They, brought out and instructed, are to develop the resources of this country, and extend and continue the noble work of which we have been privileged to assume the initiative, and to which we may hope we are giving a wholesome stimulus.

There are commercial reasons. Immense wealth is in the hands of the interior tribes. A channel for its conveyance hither should be opened up that it may be judiciously handled and made to contribute to the best interests—the civilization and Christianization of those tribes, and to the benefit of mankind generally. I appeal to men of business and capital among us to further their own interests by boldly embarking in enterprises of trade with the interior which would be remunerative to themselves, beneficial to the nation, and of incalculable good to the aborigines. I shall take measures to enter into friendly relations with distant tribes and open up and maintain regular intercourse with them—improving every opportunity and seizing upon every favorable circumstance to convince them of our brotherly connection and our good-will towards them. As long as we maintain a distance from them it will be impossible to civilize them, and jealousy and war will always, as they have hitherto done, form the middle wall between us. It is true that now and then circumstances occur which induce despondent feelings as to the speedy and complete civilization of the aborigines. This is the case when we witness the sad return to their original homes, to indulge and practice all their former heathenish customs, of some who have, on various occasions, shown a strong aversion to their native habits and condition. But I am sure I need not stop here to explain to this intelligent audience the causes of this disheartening result. The revolving of a few thoughts in your own minds will fully solve the question. Before we yield to despondency and deprecate the susceptibility of improvement of our heathen brethren, let us fulfill our duty to them in a national form as well as in a benevolent and Christian spirit. The late invention of letters or writing among the Veys will

It will shortly afford the State important help in its efforts to make its laws and policy to that tribe and the tribes contiguous to

Already this invaluable art is being made a medium of communication between the Americo-Liberian and his Vey neighbor; and if he be encouraged and persevered in, it will soon revolutionize the good the whole country within our jurisdiction, and even regions beyond.

SHIPPING.

The shipping interest of the country should claim a greater share of our attention than it has for the last eight or ten years. In number of vessels, it should be revived to what it was at the time of, and several years immediately after, the declaration of our independence.

First, in order to give employment, and thereby afford the means of sustenance to that class of our citizens whose legitimate homes are to be upon the great and dangerous deep. At present many of our hardy sons of Neptune are wandering on our streets in almost total destitution. And, secondly, that there may be no diminution of the various articles of export collected from time to time along our coast. I differ most respectfully from those persons who conceived the "Port of Entry Bill," recently passed into law, and the operations of which will demand an increase of National vessels, into an injustice to our seaboard tribes residing between the several ports of the country. For it must be known to all, that the stipulations of some of the articles of our treaties with all the foreign Powers with whom we have treaties, oblige us to defend their citizens and their subjects and their goods trading to our coast or thrown upon it by accident, against attacks and plunder by our aborigines or others of our citizens; that these stipulations cannot be observed or their requirements met, so long as foreigners entitled to these benefits are permitted unqualified intercourse with all persons and at all points of our territory indiscriminately; hence the numerous complaints of foreigners, sent to the State Department against our aborigines residing immediately on the seaboard, and the great expense the Government is made to undergo year after year by the way of Commissioners and as often war.

PERMANENCY OF THE REPUBLIC.

I believe, fellow-citizens, that our work on this coast will go on. Although some suppose that the liberal treatment which is now being accorded to colored men in the United States will stop emigration in that quarter, yet this will not interfere with the progress of our work. I believe that nothing will transpire to prevent the fulfillment of God's designs to Africa.

The mission of Messrs. Mills and Burgess to Africa, on behalf of the American Colonization Society, and the attempt of that Society to found a Colony on Sherbro Island, through these self-sacrificing

Agents, were attended with difficulties sufficient to chill and eventually break up a much better sustained undertaking. But the will was of God, and designed to affect Africa for good through all coming time. Out of that supposed defeated mission—from that dead Sherbro Island—has sprung the free, sovereign, and independent Republic of Liberia.

SECTIONALISM.

Of late, however, I have noticed with emotions of deep regret and I consider indications of a growing feeling of sectionalism among us manifested particularly within the last few weeks. Need I say, that in every point of view, whether affecting the social condition, the material prosperity, or the civil liberty of our country, sectionalism is an unmitigated curse. I sincerely trust that every such feeling will be at once put down among us, for it cannot but exercise a deep and wide-spread influence for evil and only evil continually.

The unhappy disruption of the United States of America, our mother country, is truly a most unfortunate event. We cannot but cordially sympathize with that country in the disasters which have had so retarding an influence upon the progress of civilization. Let us take warning. Trifling differences, if fostered and enlarged, become in time vital differences necessitating disunion. As I have already intimated, my confidence in the permanent and ultimate success of Liberia is by no means shaken. I believe that the Great Being who planted us on these shores, and who has so kindly protected us, will continue to protect us if we put our trust in Him. He will bear down and remove every hindrance to our progress. The mighty wheels of His Providence are in operation, and those which will not move along with them will be ground to powder. The cutting off of a right hand or the plucking out of a right eye be necessary to the ultimate success of Liberia in all her various interests, I believe that in the administration of Providence we shall not lose that right hand and be deprived of that right eye. That we have met with such trials now is no proof of the impossibility of ultimate success and triumph. The history of the world shows that progress in man in science and art, and in national permanence and prosperity is the result of many years of experience and of numerous failures. I believe that, notwithstanding past and present discouragement, Liberia is destined to be a blessing to Africa, and to vindicate the negro's character. Liberia may be pronounced a failure by people among us and by persons abroad whose standard of success is a short-sighted one of immediate prosperity, wealth and predominance. To such, perhaps, Liberians have shown themselves unequal to the people with the responsibilities of nationality. But only to such. The fact that we have difficulties in this early stage of our existence should only lead us to labor more earnestly to diffuse and establish throughout the land those principles and to promote those practices which tend to foster true liberty and independence.

CONCLUSION.

me say in conclusion, fellow-citizens, that in all my efforts to te the political, industrial and educational prosperity of the dlic, I shall be guided by my highest convictions of duty. I t say I am indifferent to popularity. This would be an affecta-

I have no special abhorrence of popularity. But the popular- icht I respect is that popularity which is gained by adhering to th of dnty; the path of virtue and integrity; a popularity, indeed, is not sudden and dazzling, which may be preceded by tem- r obloquy, but which when secured is permanent, because found- on truth.

ve not entered into any detailed statement of my future policy, se, as I intimated at the outset, I cannot pledge myself to ad- undeviatingly to any mere details of policy. I shall always dily study the best interests of the country, and, having delibe- considered them, I shall strive always to keep them in view, in every emergency, select that policy best suited, during the yency, to attain the desired object. I shall not hesitate to vary casures and plans whenever I shall conceive that altered na- circumsstances demand an altered national policy. I enter, fel- tizens, upon this high office, I hope, with becoming humility. I I place a just estimate upon the slender abilities I bring with the management of our national affairs. I am aware that the t wisdom I may possess, and the most prudent policy I may , must be at best fragmentary and imperfect. I shall, therefore, vays open to suggestions from all classes.

ael that the first duty of the high position which I am assum- to abjure prejudice and leave myself free to profit by new facts, rguments, old errors, and the lessons of past experience, from ver source they may be indicated.

then, during my administration, you shall have reason to be- that there is error in some point of policy, which, in your ent, weakens the Government, your counsel and assistance, ten- in a proper manner, will be most gratefully received. To r counsel and aid will be more just and patriotic on your part, to become disaffected and, by senseless clamors of reproach rimation, to endeavor to disgrace the Administration, and thus e ourselves to the ridicule of our enemies abroad, and give oc- i for regret and despondency to our friends. With these views eeling, I this day enter upon the responsible position which your l suffrage has assigned me. I throw myself confidently upon mpathy and support of the patriotic among my fellow-citizens ; ng that the Great God of nations may vouchsafe his blessing and nce to our feeble efforts to establish a home for the oppressed, n this benighted continent, and extend the glorious kingdom Redeemer.

DANIEL BASHIEL WARNER.

NEOVIA, *January 4, 1864*

[From the Liberia Herald.]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE ST. PAUL'S.

Recently some statistics came into our hand, and after personal thought to give them to the public. We hope that these will be of some service—will serve to guide the planter as well as the merchant, but more especially the former. Such figures are of the most importance to an agricultural community; without such knowledge, sure, intelligent, calculative progress and success in planting cannot be attained. Agricultural figures show where much may be lost and where much may be gained. They are further beacons of encouragement. They tell either of progress or decline: if of progress, while they tell how much has been done, they also indicate how much may be done, and nerve on to the doing.

It is our very great regret that the figures to which we have reference are but partial; circumstances did not allow of their being otherwise. We should have been glad if statistics of the whole agricultural portions of the Republic had been afforded us. Then we have refer exclusively to the St. Paul's river. Well, for special purpose, we know of no section of the Republic that offers better grounds for arriving at the extent and progress of farming in Liberia than the St. Paul's. It is *the* agricultural district. The figures spread over much paper, and enter into minutiae. We have not time for a repetition of them, and give those which, in our opinion, indicate the progress of agriculture, though if we had previous figures the contrast would be more striking. Still our citizens know what amount of planting was done on the river from 1858 to 1860, which, in contrast from 1860 to 1863, is a certain index to progress of the most hopeful description. As to the progress which has been made within the last five years: we were last week in conversation with a farmer who had been very unfortunate. He asked us how long we thought he had been there? We said ten or fifteen years, when he quietly smiled, and told us—five years. Yet he owns a brick house, which, though not finished, he would not take two thousand dollars for. In short, to use his own language, "he is doing well, and is feeling rather independent." And this sentiment is increasing among men of thrift and enterprise.

The statistics are from Harrisburg, Millsburg, Carysburg, White Plains, New York, Bensonville, Louisiana, Clay-Ashland, Caldwell, Virginia, and New Georgia, and give 2969 acres in cultivation. On these are grown the following articles, which, for convenience, we have divided into classes A and B—the former including such articles as are exportable, and the latter those which are raised and used chiefly for home consumption. In class A, for the eleven settlements on the river, we have 46,649 full grown coffee trees, and 1,828 cocoa trees, all bearing. We have 682 acres sugar cane, 24 ginger, 27 cotton, 26 ground nuts, and 16 arrow-root. Under class B, there are 1028 acres cassada, 724 rice, 807 potatoes, 81 eddoes, and 39 corn.

To these domestic products we have also added the animals, the result of which is 5 horses, 20 asses, 264 cows, 276 sheep, 489 goats, and 298 hogs. To find out what the value of these animals in the aggregate would be, we have not attempted; neither the worth of the domestic products; as from the quantity, any reader would readily compute the value. Indeed, the object is not so much to deal with home-consumed articles, as with those exported—to see the quantity and value, as well as to show how that quantity and value can be increased.

We have, to begin with, 682 acres of cane, which ought to give 880 hhds. of sugar of 2,240 lbs. each. That is allowing the yield to be per acre $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 hhds., which we have been told is the case; when we would have 4,211,200 lbs. sugar; one-third allowed for home consumption, would leave exportable 2,857,467 lbs. The deductions of waste may be made—still the general amount of the figures would not be affected.

But we have stills in the country; only 3; too small a number for the sugar grown. Now see what is lost, and must be lost annually, if the number be not increased: 1,880 hhds average two-fifths, or 752 phns. of rum of 90 gallons each, which, if it be no higher than the general trade rum of 40 and 48 proof, brings one dollar and fifty cents per gallon, or \$126,900. If we import spirits, why common sense says you had better make it, and seeing that spirits will be more in demand, because substituted for turpentine in painting and other purposes, we might be able to export it also.

Coffee. 46,649 trees in full bearing will yield, at a very low computation per tree, one pound and a half, which, at twenty cents, give \$14,000. But the yield will increase rapidly and steadily for the next five years. There are 32,964 young trees, which will give next season half a pound, and 79,239 scions, which, within the time stated, will produce \$79,239. Now, on these facts, we satisfactorily look with pleasure on coffee.

Cotton. This article attracts the attention of every place within the tropics. Our tables give 28 acres of cotton; but what is done with it? Does it bowl, and is the cotton allowed to waste, or is it gathered and used for quilting? We know not of this, but we know it is not exported. Twenty-eight acres of cotton, how planted? Regularly, so that land may not be wasted and the trees have room to spread, or are they scattered here, there, and together in a clump, just as they were sown with the rice? These questions our planters must answer for themselves. We only put them to provoke inquiry. Twenty-eight acres young cotton for the first year gives 8,100 pounds, which by the last English quotations would be valued at £573 15, or nearly \$2,850. The increase would go on for four or five years steadily to about 600 pounds per acre.

Ginger. This is a very valuable and remunerative produce, and brings from £3 per cwt. for inferior to £8 for best fine scraped. Its value in the market will, we hope, induce our people to its larger cultivation.

Ground-nuts and Arrowroot. Of the former there were 26, and of the latter 16 acres. We know not of any quantity exported; we do not believe that any has been from the St. Paul's. The market price of ground-nuts is encouraging: the value of its oil and the demand for the oil-cake, make it profitable to cultivate, not to say the very prolific nature of the nut. Arrow-root is one of those things which is grown cheaply, without much labor, and as easily made marketable. We advise its extensive cultivation. As a starch it is good, and as a nutriment for infants or invalids is unexceptionable.

Cocoa. There are but 1,828 full bearing trees. This tree produces from five to eight or ten pounds. Our number would be moderately estimated at 10,000 pounds, which, at £2 8s. per cwt., brings £432; and which might bring to the producer more if prepared. In the raw state, however, it brings over \$2,000. We advise that more care be paid to the trees and their fruit—that as much attention be given to the cocoa as to the coffee tree.

But while the products which are staple claim attention, we might be pardoned if we give some other facts, that the increasing prosperity of the planters may not only be calculated from the amount of produce, but from other realities. Take the buildings for the last five or six years erected and being erected, and we have something like 44 brick, 147 frame, and 25 log houses, the computative value of which is \$122,755. The figures are low, but we had rather they be so. Thirty kilns of bricks, \$32,575, at a value on the spot of \$3 per thousand, or on delivery \$6, amount respectively to \$2,496 and \$4,002. These are the bricks, but there are twenty-four saws or sawpits. In these buildings is used lumber, but it was African lumber. The value of lumber used or got out has not been taken account of, much to our regret. There are two steam, and thirteen wooden mills; their value might be placed at \$15,000.

These show the increasing and stable wealth of the St. Paul's farmers. But there is another and a most pleasing feature in this growing wealth—the increased value of land. In 1859 land could be easily bought on the river at \$5 and upwards. Now the value, as reported by the Commissioners of the statistical report, is \$25 per acre for land on the front tier, \$20 on the second, and \$10 on the third. Uncultivated lands on front tier range from \$10 upwards per acre. Improved lands on the front tier are valued from \$25 to \$50 per acre, according to the kind of produce for which they are best adapted.

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CONVENTION OF TEACHERS IN LIBERIA.

take pleasure in publishing the annexed statement of the proceedings
a *Teacher's Convention*, held in the Monrovia Academy, December 8th,
and 10th, 1863. The people of Liberia are laying broad and deep the
education, which will tell most powerfully in the future of its

In obedience to a call published in the "Liberia Herald" by W. F. Burns, M. A., inviting Teachers, Clergymen, and others interested in the subject of Education to a Convention, several gentlemen met in the school room of the Monrovia Academy, Tuesday afternoon, December 8th, 1863, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Dillon moved that we proceed to business, and that Prof. Crummell act as Chairman *pro tem*. Motion carried. Moved by P. H. Paulus that W. F. Burns act as Secretary *pro tem*. Motion carried.

The Chairman then suggested that a Committee be appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention. Hon. J. J. Roberts moved that said Committee consist of Rev. D. Ware and T. E. Dillon. Motion carried, and the committee withdrew to nominate.

After returning they reported:

PROF. A. CRUMMELL, *President*.

W. F. BURNS, *Vice President*.

P. H. PAULUS, *Secretary*.

The Committee's report was received and adopted.

The President then addressed the Convention on the present system of school teaching in Liberia, after which the Vice President made some remarks corroborating the President's observations. T. E. Dillon moved that a committee be appointed to propose questions for discussion. Motion carried.

Committee to suggest questions for discussion: Hon. J. J. Roberts, Rev. J. W. Gibson, W. F. Burns, T. E. Dillon.

Hon. J. J. Roberts moved that we adjourn, to meet at half-past 7 P. M. Motion carried.

Evening.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention met at half-past seven o'clock, and, at the President's request, prayer was offered by the Rev. E. W. Stokes.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The President suggested that persons wishing to become members of the Convention should have their names recorded; whereupon the following names were registered:

Rev. E. W. Stokes, Rev. G. W. Gibson, Rev. Prof. Alex. Crummell, Mr. T. E. Dillon, Mr. Geo. A. Dunbar, Hon. J. J. Roberts, M. A.; W. F. Burns, M. A.; P. H. Paulus.

The President then addressed the Convention upon the duty of a civilized people to hand down their culture and attainments to posterity; that this is to be done by the training and instruction of children, and by especial attention to this training in the youth of a nation. He also called attention to the defects of school instruction in Liberia; and pointed out some of the methods by which this Convention could aid in these efforts.

The Committee's report was then read, received, and adopted, and the subjects taken up *seriatim* and discussed, viz:

1. Will such an Institute of Instruction as proposed benefit Liberia?
2. Which is the best method of teaching the alphabet and reading?

3. What number of hours ought to be spent in school daily?

4. Would it be well to nationalize our instruction?

5. How are we to remedy the defects of our [Liberian] common schools and school teaching?

6. Is it advisable to have female teachers in our schools in preference to males?

7. Which is the best method of teaching Grammar?

Mr. Burns proved that Liberia will not only be benefited by such an Institute of instruction as proposed, but that great advantages will accrue to the members of the Institution. Messrs. Dillon and Paulus's remarks corroborated the speaker's argument.

W. F. Burns then moved that, "Inasmuch as it is the sense of this Convention that an Institute of Instruction will be beneficial to Liberia,"

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for such an Institute, and report the same.

The resolution being adopted, W. F. Burns, Rev. G. W. Gibson, and Rev. D. Ware were appointed that Committee.

While the above was being considered, Prof. Crummell stated that the common mode of teaching the alphabet and reading had become obsolete in some countries, and that a new method had been adopted, and was supposed to be superior to the former. Mr. Burns took the ground that to teach the alphabet consecutively was the best mode, and Revs. Stokes, Gibson, and Ware supported him. P. H. Paulus took exceptions to W. F. Burns's statement, and said that the methods described by Prof. Crummell were decidedly the best, viz. the analytical mode, and that of connecting ideas with the letters and words.

Whereupon it was moved that we adjourn to meet on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

Monday, 10th. The Convention met according to appointment, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. C. O. Luca had been named as a member of the Convention, and, upon motion of W. F. Burns, the question of teaching the alphabet and reading was deferred till Tuesday.

The first question was taken up and discussed, "What number of hours ought to be spent in school daily?" This also was deferred to another session, when Messrs. Burns, Luca, and Prof. Crummell were in favor of spending six hours every day with their pupils. Rev. Ware would spend four, and Mr. Stokes three. It was agreed with the High Schools, as the

Laws placed in the Secretary's hands until Thursday, p. m. The Convention then adjourned, to meet on Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m. *Day, 10th.*—The Convention met at 7 o'clock, and the minutes were read and adopted.

Question of nationalizing the Institute was brought up. Messrs. George Ashton and W. F. Burns thought that it would be premature to nationalize as our brethren in the Leeward counties had not received information regarding our project, so as to give their opinion on the subject or consent thereto.

Prof. Crummell and Mr. Paulus expressed themselves to the effect that the object of the Institute is to disseminate knowledge throughout the Republic, our friends in other parts of Liberia might rather take exception to the first article of the Constitution than being offended at our nationalizing the Institute without their consent. It was, however, moved that the resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

Ashton, Wm. H. White, C. H. Harmon, A. Washington, Mrs. A. V. White and S. F. McGill enrolled their names as members of the Convention. Messrs. George A. Dunbar and A. Washington were appointed a committee to select officers for the ensuing year.

The committee reported :

- REV. PROF. A. CRUMMELL, B. A., *President.*
- HON. J. J. ROBERTS, M. A., } *Vice-Presidents.*
- “ C. H. HARMON, }
- W. F. BURNS, M. A., *Secretary.*
- GEO. A. DUNBAR, *Assistant Secretary.*
- REV. E. W. STOKES, }
- “ D. WARE, }
- W. F. BURNS, M. A., } *Executive Committee.*
- A. WASHINGTON, }
- P. H. PAULUS, }
- S. F. MCGILL, M. D., *Treasurer.*

The committee's report was received and adopted. A resolution was delivered by Mr. Burns—subject: “The Teacher—his qualifications and duties.”

The committee, consisting of Rev. G. W. Gibson, for Montserrado county; W. F. Burns, Grand Bassa county; George A. Dunbar, Sinoe county; and J. W. Ashton, Maryland county, were appointed to report the condition of the schools annually.

A resolution was made that a committee of two be appointed to print the proceedings of the Convention, and having prevailed, W. F. Burns and P. H. Paulus were appointed that committee.

The question of teaching the alphabet and reading was resumed, and, after a short discussion, Mr. Burns moved that we adjourn *sine die*. Motion carried.

Read and adopted are articles second and eighth of the Constitution, and sixth and seventh of the By-Laws, as adopted by the Convention for the TEACHER'S IN-

"ART. 2ND. The object of this Institution being for the purpose of raising, systematizing, and advancing the cause of education in the Republic of Liberia, all teachers of day schools, academies, professors in colleges, ordained clergymen, and private citizens having the above-named cause at heart may become members upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, and with the payment of an entrance fee of one dollar, with such monthly or other fees as may be found necessary to the support of such an Institution.

ART. 8TH. The Institute shall hold an annual meeting on the first Tuesday in December, at Monrovia, and shall have two or more lectures upon subjects pertaining to Education during the said time of meeting; shall elect officers for the ensuing year; shall have discussions or debates upon questions to be proposed by the Executive Committee; receive new members, and transact the business of the session."

"6TH. A committee shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the teachers of the schools in Liberia, learn the number of pupils, the subjects taught, the qualifications of the teachers, and such other matters as, in their discretion, shall be beneficial to the cause of education, and report annually to the Secretary. This committee shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of four members, one to report the condition of the schools in each county.

7TH. There shall be four meetings in each year, to be held in the different townships at such times as shall be thought most proper. At these meetings the regular business of the Institute shall be attended to not otherwise prohibited by the Constitution."

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INDEPENDENT CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

Steps were taken in Liberia, about a year ago, to organize a separate Episcopal Church for that Republic, and copies of the proceedings had on the occasion, were directed to be transmitted to the proper authorities in this country.

Among the transactions of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in the United States, lately assembled at Providence, R. I., we find the following reference, on the part of the Foreign Committee, to this interesting movement:

"In the month of February last, Bishop Payne and the Rev. Mr. Hoffman left Cape Palmas for Monrovia, for the purpose of attending a meeting of the General Missionary Convocation, appointed to be held at the latter place on the 18th of that month.

After divine service, on the day mentioned, on proceeding to organize for business, it was found that a quorum of the Convocation was not present, and that body adjourned. Immediately after this was done, the six Liberian clergy proceeded to organize the General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia.

There were present at the subsequent meeting one lay delegate from Trinity Church, Monrovia; one from St. Peter's, Caldwell; and one from Grace Church, Clay-Ashland; all within the bounds of Montserrado county.

All having been done which the Council thought necessary for the organization of an independent church, a resolution was adopted that the organization go immediately into effect. To this resolution Bishop Payne objected, and it was subsequently modified by the adoption of the following resolution, namely: "That the organization go into operation after nine months; in the mean time that it be referred to the churches of Liberia for opportunity to state their objections, if any, and to report at the next proposed meeting, in December, 1863."

Committees were also appointed to correspond with the Foreign Committee, and with the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

The Foreign Committee are advised that St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, has, by a vote of its vestry, expressed its dissent from the action of the Council; and the Missionary Convocation of Maryland county, at a meeting held in April last, passed a series of resolutions repudiating the action of that body.

Your Committee have carefully considered the communications received by them in relation to this subject.

All questions concerning it are merged in the one consideration: What course is wisest and best for the interests of the kingdom of Christ in that land?

The subject, in some of its relations, is, of course, beyond the control of the Committee and of the Board. Still, it is hoped and believed that an expression of the views of either, and especially of your body, will be listened to with respectful attention.

Your Committee are not surprised that there should exist in the minds of the Church in Liberia a desire for independence in their ecclesiastical relations. It is rather an occasion of rejoicing that there is the noble ambition after that growth of the church which shall place it in a position of independence. The joy which the Committee would feel in seeing such a result follow the long-continued fostering care extended to them by the Church in this country, would hardly be less than that which would fill the hearts of the clergy and laity of Liberia. To such a result the longing desire of the Committee looks earnestly forward. The faithful missionaries from this country who have fallen victims to that climate so fatal to the white man, have been laid to rest in their graves, and others have gone to fill their places, under the hope that this early work, so full of sorrow and of tears, would by and by reach that point of progress, when, to her native and adopted children the work of Missions in Africa can be entirely committed.

But, in the judgment of your Committee, that day has not come. The Missionary Bishop, whose feelings and hopes correspond

precisely with those of the Committee, has, after mature consideration, expressed the opinion that the action of the Council was premature.

The Church in Liberia is very weak. In the four counties, which it is proposed to erect into as many separate sees, there are in all little more than two hundred Liberian communicants. Their churches and schools are supported almost entirely by contributions made here—there is not one self-supporting parish among them. These facts are mentioned in this connection, not with a view to casting reproach upon them, but as facts pertinent to the subject under consideration. They are, moreover, such as are mentioned in their own communications.

The Committee have yet to learn that the Churches not represented in the Council have acquiesced in its proceedings, and instances have been already cited in which a portion of the Church has dissented from those proceedings.

It is hoped there will be a reconsideration and postponement.

There are other considerations growing out of the past relations of the Church in this country to that of Liberia; into these, however, the Committee do not think it necessary to enter, and having thus expressed their views, leave the subject to the consideration of the Board."

In the Board of Missions, the Bishop of Maine, from the Committee on the Annual Report of the Foreign Committee, presented a report, as follows:

"The subject of the organization of the Liberian Church, as the Foreign Committee have justly remarked, is, in some of its relations, beyond the control of this Board, which is not called to the expression of any opinion, either on the facts of this action, or on its accordance with the law of this Church, or with any principles of still more universal application, except so far as the general interest of Missions long since cherished by this Board may demand, and so far as the special question of the support and continuance of those Missions, under the charge of this Board, may be brought into question. The Board has the right and duty to advise, and it must also determine how far its own immediate relations to the Missionaries in Liberia are affected.

The proposed organization was avowedly not intended to go into operation till after nine months from its adoption; and in the mean time an opportunity was afforded "to the churches of Liberia to state their objections, if any," and thus it is probable that any counsel of this Board may be heard in time to exercise its due influence, and prevent any anticipated evils.

The separate organization of the Church in Liberia is an event which must, sooner or later, follow from the national existence of that Republic; but the time when it shall hold itself prepared to

assume all the responsibilities of such a position should be determined by those to whom the decision belongs, with very deliberate counsel, and under a most solemn sense of the necessity of Divine guidance. Should this Board, after so many years of watchfulness, and after such an expenditure of that which is much more precious than gold, in connection with its African Missions, now declare with unanimity its conviction that this attempt is premature, and that the common interests of the Church in Western Africa may be seriously endangered by its consummation, it is not to be doubted that the Liberian Clergy and Laity would give respectful and earnest attention to a counsel which can proceed only from an affectionate solicitude for the common cause of our Redeemer.

But on the supposition that the separate organization of the Church in Liberia should at any time have gone into operation, some duties on the part of this Board must ensue toward its Missionaries in that Republic. They are not less its Missionaries because they are Liberian citizens. They may continue to be its missionaries so long as they acknowledge the jurisdiction and government of its Missionary Bishop, and are subject to the canons and discipline of the Church in which they have been ordained. In the judgment of this Committee, they must cease to be missionaries of this Board when they cease to be ministers of that Church, as distinguished from the Church in any other nation. While they desire the Episcopal supervision, acts and offices of the Missionary Bishop, and have not in any way violated the bonds of communion in the faith, no principle seems to forbid appropriation of funds by the Board to their temporary support, though not strictly in the character of its missionaries. The expediency of such appropriations would rest with the conscientious discretion of the Board; but this would doubtless be exercised in the spirit of Christian kindness, forbearance, and unity, as well as with constant fidelity to that one foundation which alone can be laid.

The following resolution is offered for the adoption of the Board:

Resolved, That under the peculiar circumstances attendant upon the attempt to establish an independent branch of the Church in Liberia, and the difficulties therein, depending upon the absence of any canon of the Church providing for action in such cases, it is affectionately recommended to the Clergy and members of our communion in that country to delay the attempt to consummate the now proposed arrangement, and any further final action in the premises, until the next session of the General Convention of the Church, when measures, not now within the power of this Board, can be adopted to provide for united action in preparing for such a change, and for perfect harmony in its consummation.

G. T. BEDELL,
GEORGE BURGESS,
L. W. P. BALCH,
J. L. CLARK,

GEORGE LEEDS,
R. A. HALLAM,
J. J. BRANDIGEE,
J. N. CONYNGHAM.

The resolution connected with the report was unanimously adopted."

AFRICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.

The African Mission of the Episcopal Church of the United States is within the territorial limits, except in a single instance, of the Republic of Liberia. Nearly all the Missionaries and every member of the Church are of African descent. The Report of the Foreign Committee, presented at the late Annual Meeting of the Board of Missions, gives the subjoined statement of the operations of the Mission during the past year, and of its prospects for usefulness:

PRINCIPAL STATIONS: *Cape Palmas, Monrovia, Bassa, Sinoe, etc.*—Rt. Rev. J. PAYNE, D. D., Missionary Bishop; Rev. C. O. HOFFMAN, Rev. J. G. AUER, Rev. THOMAS TOOMEY, Rev. G. W. GIBSON, (colored;) Rev. THOMAS J. THOMPSON, do.; Rev. J. K. WILCOX, do.; Rev. C. F. JONES, do.; Mrs. PAYNE, Mrs. HOFFMAN, Miss EMILY E. GRISWOLD, Mr. FERGUSON, (Liberian Teacher;) Mrs. E. M. THOMPSON, do.; Mr. G. T. BEDELL, (Native Teacher;) Mr. THOMAS C. BROWNELL, do.; Mr. WILLIAM H. KINCKLE, do.; Mr. JOHN FARR, do.; Mr. JOHN W. HUTCHINS, do.; Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, do.; Mr. JOHN A. VAUGHAN, do.; Mr. J. M. MINOR, do.; Mr. WILLIAM SPARROW, do.; Mrs. EMMA GILLET, do.; Mrs. SETON, do.; Mr. A. POTTER, do.; Mr. J. BAYARD, do.; Mr. E. W. HENING, do.; Mr. J. D. GEORGE, do.; Mr. RUSSELL LEACOCK, do.; Mr. FRANCIS HOBKINS, do.

To our Church, God, in his condescension, has granted the great privilege of taking part in giving the gospel to the millions of Africa.

The field, taking into account those portions only which fall within the purview of our own operations, is vast; and as the eye looks out upon it, as it lies in the depths of its ignorance and wretchedness, there must be a present consciousness of the earnest pleadings which it makes for more of sympathy, more of effort on the part of the Christian Church.

Through a course of years the Church has prosecuted its work in that land; never with that zeal and heartiness which became so holy an enterprise; never with a force of men and means at all commensurate with its growing demands.

Through much of sorrow, much of trial, the Mission has moved on in its behest of mercy. There are monuments there to attest the self-sacrifice and devoted love of many who have left kindred and home that they might preach Christ to the perishing, and whose precious dust has made that consecrated ground.

There are men and women who have gone out from us who still survive; a faithful though feeble band—bearing the heat and burden of the day; enduring “as seeing Him who is invisible.”

There are Liberian and native teachers, the fruit of missionary labor; and there is a goodly company of humble, earnest followers of Christ, over whom the missionaries rejoice as over children begotten of them through the Gospel.

These results may well evoke a tribute of praise to Him through whom alone come grace and salvation.

The past year, in the history of the Mission, has not been without its usual record of sickness and death.

Mrs. Auer, wife of the Rev. J. G. Auer, after nearly ten years of service in the Mission, fell asleep on the tenth day of February last. At an early age, Mrs. Auer, formerly Miss Mary Ball, devoted herself to the work. She was faithful therein; and her consecration to it was blessed, not only to the spiritual good of those upon whom she bestowed her patient labors, but also to her own growth in grace, which made her lovely in the eyes of her associates, and of all who knew her. She suffered greatly during a painful and protracted illness, bearing all her trials patiently and with quiet submission to the will of God; murmuring not when it was evident that the longing desire to see her earthly parents—the hope of which had cheered through many months of earnest expectation—was not to be realized; looking by faith for a reunion hereafter in a better country, and calmly resigning herself and all objects of earthly interest and affection to the hands of Him whose she was and whom she served.

Miss Delia Hunt, whose appointment was mentioned in the Report of last year, sailed from this country in November, 1862; reached Cape Palmas in January, and on the 12th of the following month was called away.

The offer of herself as a missionary was not the result of any sudden impulse, but was, through several years, the subject of prayerful thought and consideration. When the decision was reached, there was no lingering doubt in her mind as to the propriety of her course—she fully believed herself called of God to the service.

During her voyage out she approved herself as a faithful servant of Christ, in her efforts to do good among those with whom she sailed. Her arrival in Africa was hailed with delight by the missionaries, especially by Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, to the assistance of whom, in the care of the Orphan Asylum, Miss Hunt's appointment had special reference.

She entered at once upon the duties assigned to her, and continued therein until she was laid upon a bed of sickness, which terminated shortly in death.

There is comfort in the assurance that it is said of her by the Master: "She hath done what she could."

Some of the other members of the Mission have suffered very much from sickness. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have both been dangerously ill. It was found necessary, last spring, in view of Mrs. Hoffman's feeble health, that they should leave Africa for a time; and a convenient opportunity occurring, they embarked for England, and, at last accounts, were staying at the house of Mr. Hoffman's brother-in-law, Dr. Pattison, of London. Mr. Hoffman's

health is so improved, that he expects to sail for Cape Palmas during the present month. The nature of Mrs. Hoffman's illness will require her to remain in England for several months longer.

The Rev. Mr. Auer, also, has suffered greatly from sickness. After the death of Mrs. Auer, he determined, upon the advice of the Mission, to carry out his previous purpose, and to visit the United States with his children, two in number, for the benefit of his exhausted health, and for the purpose of placing his children with their grand-parents in Philadelphia. Before leaving Africa one of the children died. No opportunity offering for a vessel direct to the United States, Mr. Auer embarked, with his surviving child, for England, in the same vessel in which Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman were passengers. After a short stay in that country he came to the United States, arriving in New York on the 15th of July last. His health, the Committee are most happy to see improved, and Mr. Auer is now actively engaged in efforts towards the cause of missionary work in Africa. His labors in that direction will, the Committee believe, prove very effective during his present stay.

The Rev. H. H. Messenger, whose return to this country was mentioned in last Report, has resigned his appointment, the condition of his health being such as to preclude the expectation of his being able to resume his labors in Africa.

In the absence, almost entirely during the last year or two, of appointments to the Mission, while the missionary force has been much reduced by death and by withdrawals from the field, the Mission, so far as the Foreign Missionary force is concerned, is left very weak in numbers. *There is a pressing demand* that should be recruited with the least possible delay. The Committee regard the filling up of the ranks of the missionaries as vital to the interests of the cause of Christ in that land. This they believe to be true, not only in relation to the progress of the Gospel among the native population, but also to the perpetuity and enlargement of the institutions of Christianity among the colonists. Men who are hoped, will be found to meet the great want, and means for their support, it is believed, will not be withheld.

About the time of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman from Cape Palmas, the Bishop found at Monrovia several persons seeking employment in missionary work, who had previously been connected with the Mendi Mission, between Liberia and Sierra Leone, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. These persons, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Miles and Miss Hannah More, were engaged for a time, by the Bishop, to fill, so far as circumstances allowed, some of the vacancies occasioned by the departure of the missionaries.

Miss More is an assistant at the Orphan Asylum, and Mr. and Mrs. Miles would be stationed either at Cape Palmas or Cavalla. It is proposed to employ Mr. Miles as a catechist and tea

STATIONS.

MONROVIA.—Trinity Church. Minister, Rev. G. W. Gibson. Communicants, 45. Baptisms—adults, 2; infants, 3. Confirmations, 3. Marriages, 4. Burials, 4. Sunday School teachers and scholars, (including 30 Congoes,) 100. Families, 19. Adults in congregation, 55. Alms, \$25. General contributions, \$215.

Trinity Church was consecrated by the Bishop at his visitation on the 22d February, 1863.

Day-School taught by Mr. White; attendance from thirty to sixty scholars.

CALDWELL.—St. Paul's Chapel, supplied by the clergy of Montserrado county. Communicants, 8; Sunday-school scholars, 25.

CLAY-ASHLAND.—Grace Church. Communicants, 17; deaths, 3; marriages, 1; Sunday school teachers, 5; scholars, 70.

BASSA COVE.—Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, minister. Communicants, 28; Sunday-school scholars, 57; Day-scholars, 69.

SINOE.—St. Paul's Church, Rev. J. R. Wilcox, minister. Communicants, 14; Day-scholars, 13; Sunday-school scholars, 20.

St. Paul's was consecrated by the Bishop on the 28th of January last.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.

Embracing St. Mark's Church, Mount Vaughan High School, Orphan Asylum, Hoffman Station, Fishtown, Rocktown, Half-Grahway, and Grahway.

Of these St. Mark's, the High School, and Orphan Asylum are exclusively for Liberians—the remainder for natives.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—Rev. C. C. Hoffman, rector. Communicants—colonist, 90; native, 40: total, 130; baptisms—colonist, infant, 7; native, 6: total, 13; colonist, adult, 1; native, 3: total, 4; confirmations—colonist, 5; native, 3: total, 8; marriages, 8; deaths—colonist, infant, 2; adult, 4; native, infant, 2; adult, 2: total, 10; Sunday school scholars—colonist, 107; native, 20: total, 127; missionary collections—Church, \$112; Sunday school, \$45; alms, \$18; Church expenses, \$30: total, \$205; Parish school teacher—Miss E. Norris; scholars, 30.

HIGH SCHOOL, MOUNT VAUGHAN.—S. D. Ferguson, teacher and candidate for orders. Scholars, 8.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—During the absence of Rev. Mr. Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman, now in England, in charge of Mrs. M. Cassell, superintendent; Miss H. More, teacher. Scholars—boarders, 17; day, 5: total, 22.

HOFFMAN STATION.—St. James' Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman. Communicants included in the above.

STATISTICS OF ST. MARK'S.

Samuel Seton, native superintendent; Alonzo Potter, teacher.

Boarding scholars, 9; day, 5: total, 14. Native school of eleven girls, called the "Frey School," (supported by friends in Philadelphia,) under the care of Mrs. Harris, widow of the late N. S. Harris, superintendent and candidate for orders.

ROCKTOWN.—Rev. Thomas Toomey in charge, assisted by G. T. Bedell, catechist, and E. P. Messenger, teacher. Boarding scholars, 8; day, 2: total, 10.

FISHTOWN.—Samuel Boyd, teacher. Scholars, (native,) 5.

HALF-GRAHWAY.—John Farr, teacher. Boarding scholars, 8; day, 1: total, 9.

GRAHWAY.—James Bayard, teacher. Boarding scholars, 3; day, 1: total, 4.

CAVALLA DISTRICT.

This embraces Cavalla, River Cavalla, Rockbookah, Taboo, Hening, and Gitetabo stations.

CAVALLA.—Bishop Payne in charge, assisted by Rev. C. F. Jones, and Edward Neufville, candidate for orders. Communicants—foreign, 3; colonist, 2; native, 88: total, 93. Baptisms, adult, 5; infant, 18: total, 23. Marriages, 2. Deaths, 6. Missionary collections, \$314 15; alms, 59 51. Teachers, Miss E. E. Griswold, Mrs. E. Gillette, Mr. Edward Neufville. Boarding scholars, 43; day, 11: total 54.

RIVER CAVALLA.—J. D. George, Catechist.

ROCKBOOKAH.—R. Leacock, E. W. Hening, native catechists.

TABOO.—J. M. Minor, native catechist.

GITETABO.—Francis Allison, native catechist.

BOHLEN DISTRICT,

Extending from Gitetabo to Webo, 50 miles.

BOHLEN.—Mr. L. Thornton, Liberian; Mr. T. C. Brownell, native catechist. Boarding scholars, 6; gathered into night schools, about 30.

TEBO, fifteen miles below Bohlen.—W. H. Kinkle, native catechist; F. Hoskins, teacher. Boarding scholars, 6.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

STATIONS.—Liberian, 7; native, 13; churches, 9; missionaries, foreign, including bishop, 4; Liberian, 3; native, 1: total, 8; communicants, Liberian, 208; native, 133: total, 341; baptisms, infant, 36; adult, 11: total, 47; confirmations, 17; deaths, (returns imperfect,) 23; marriages, 12; general collections, \$466; missionary collections, \$628 15; alms, \$115 51: total, \$1,209 66; scholars, Sunday school, Liberian, 434; native, 247: total, 681; candidates for orders, Liberian, 3; native, 2: total, 5.

MISSION FIELD IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

The discovery of the sources of the Nile, we have no doubt, will, before long, lead to the establishment of Christian Missions in Equatorial Africa. Those who read the book of Capt. Speke will find that, as was inevitable from its journalistic form, it is much more ethnographical than geographical. A harder book to read, or a more important one to study, has not for many years been published. But it only reflects the tedium which Captain Speke and his companion had to endure by their detention in every petty province through which they took their way from Zanzibar to Gonalokoro. There was little hardship in entering those States; the almost insuperable obstacles raised were to their getting away.

Chary as Capt. Speke has been considered of granting a full measure of merit to his precursors in the discovery, (a reflection upon him which we think originates from the fact that his journal is simply an *itinerarium*, and not a disquisition,) he did acknowledge, last week, at a meeting in his honor, that two missionaries had been the pioneers in the first part of his route. And as missionaries have pointed his way, we doubt not they will follow on his track. In short, this indomitable and amusing explorer, who deserves to have his locks twined with laurel, and some say to be occasionally well pulled, always told the native princes of the country between lakes Tankanyika and Nyanza that he would send them "his children," the missionaries. Captain Speke accepted two or three negroes as nominally his wives, but he shows us that he sustained only a paternal relation to them, and if he had not been ready to bestow them upon his followers, and to teach a native king how to distil his fermented drink into ardent spirit, there would be little reason why the missionaries should object to be called his "children." It is a great fact, if confirmed, of which Captain Speke informs us, that throughout the midst of Africa, from the mouth of the Juba to the Delta of the Niger, there is an elevated, salubrious region. As the future missionaries look toward the west, the desert will be on their right hand, the fever-laden plains of the Zambesi on the left, and the whole breadth of the African continent before them.

If there are such stepping-stones from the coast of the Indian Ocean to that of the Atlantic, through the very midst of Africa, we must conclude that Providence has prepared the way for the diffusion, not only of a higher culture, but of the only true religion throughout that continent. It has obtained a slight tincture of cultivation from Mohammedan nations on the north, and from Abyssinia on the east. It has heard the fame of an adulterated Christianity from the Portuguese on the southwest and on the southeast. It has the light of genuine Christianity, though feebly enkindled, on the west, and on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea, and more powerfully illuminating fifteen degrees of latitude on the south—
English Paper.

THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

The Forty-first Anniversary of the settlement of Monrovia was celebrated by the citizens in various ways.

It was intended that the oration for the day should be delivered in the Government Square, but a hard shower of rain came up about 9 o'clock A. M., and many persons thought that the ceremonies would have to be postponed. The rain ceased about half past 10 o'clock, and the ground being too damp to hold the celebration in the square, the Presbyterian church was kindly tendered for the occasion.

About 11 o'clock the procession formed in front of the Mansion, and escorted His Excellency, the Members of the Legislature and other dignitaries to the church, where Professor Crummell delivered the oration of the day, which charmed all hearers, and is acknowledged, we believe, by all who heard it, to be the best oration ever delivered in this country. The singing, under the direction of Professor C. O. Luca, was all that could be desired. In the afternoon there was a barbecue given by the young men, at which many of the leading citizens and members of the Legislature were present. Everything passed off finely.—*Liberia Herald.*

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IN THE WILDERNESS SHALL WATERS BREAK OUT.—Perhaps no more hopeless enterprise could be undertaken than to attempt to reclaim the great African desert of Sahara, where no rain falls, and there are but occasional oases to give relief to the weary and fainting caravans that traverse it. Modern science, however, laughs at seeming impossibilities. Skillful engineers in the French army in Algiers proposed to sink Artesian wells at different points, with the strong confidence that thus water could be reached and forced to the surface. In 1860 five Artesian wells had been opened, around which, as vegetation thrives luxuriantly, thirty thousand palm trees and one thousand fruit trees were planted, and two thriving villages established. At the depth of a little over five hundred feet, an underground river or lake was struck, and from two of them live fish have been thrown up, showing that there was a large body of water underneath. The French Government by this means hopes to make the route across the desert to Timbuctoo fertile and fit for travellers, and thus to bring the whole overland travel and commerce through Algeria, which will be one of the greatest feats of modern scientific enterprise.

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THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church have appointed as Missionaries to Liberia, the Rev. S. Suss, who has labored for many years in Africa in connection with the Basle Mission at Akropang, and Mr. Thomas Burrows and Mr. Benjamin Hartley, of the Theological Seminary, Gambier, Ohio. These gentlemen are expected to take the earliest favorable opportunity to sail for Cape Palmas.

BASLE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—More than thirty missionaries—preachers and teachers—under the direction of the Basle Missionary Society, are laboring at various stations, for the most part in territory under British protection, between the river Volta and the Kingdom of Ashantee. A cart road is to be completed from Akkra, by Abude, to Akropong, if one thousand dollars is contributed by the friends of “Christian Civilization in Africa.”

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,*From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1864.*

MAINE.		CONNECTICUT.	
<i>Bangor</i> —Thomas U. Coe....	\$2 00	By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$348.50):	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		<i>New Haven</i> —C. S. Bushnell,	
<i>Concord</i> --Legacy of Mrs. Jane		\$25; Timothy Bishop, \$20,	
M. Pierce, by J. Minot, Exr.	100 00	Pres'dnt Day, Misses Gerry,	
VERMONT.		A. Heaton, R. I. Ingersoll,	
<i>Brattleboro</i> —A. Van Doorn..	5 00	E. C. Scranton, E. C. Reed,	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$63.32:)		each \$10. N. Peck, Mrs.	
<i>Brandon</i> —V. Ross, a friend,		Whitney, James Brewster,	
\$5 each.....	10 00	James Fellows, C. M. In-	
<i>Cornwall</i> —B. L. Rowe, \$1; a		gersoll, Presid'nt Woolsey,	
friend, 25 cents.....	1 25	Judge Boardman, Eli Whit-	
<i>Orcutt</i> —Con. Ch. and Soc.		ney, each \$5. Mrs. C. A.	
in part to make Rev. Lewis		Ingersoll, Mrs. M. W. Nich-	
A. Austin a Life Member..	22 07	olson, Dr. N. B. Ives, Miss	
A Friend.....	30 00	Mary Dutton, M. G. Elliott,	
	68 32	Wm. Johnson, Mrs. Lois	
RHODE ISLAND.		Chaplin, Mrs. Henry Ives,	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$143:)		each \$3. G. B. Rich, A.	
<i>Providence</i> —H. N. Slater, S.		Treat, Samuel Noyes, H.	
G. Arnold, T. P. Ives, each		N. Whittlesey, Mrs. S. A.	
\$10. Miss E. Waterman,		Stevens, J. A. Bishop, Mrs.	
E. W. Howard, each \$5...	40 00	J. W. King, Mrs. T. D.	
<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. Ruth De Wolf,		Wheeler, each \$2. Mrs.	
\$30, to constitute Mrs.		Isaac Beers, J. Anketell,	
Hannah Gibbs a Life Mem-		Mrs. C. A. Butterfield, Wm.	
ber. R. Rogers, Mrs. R.		Franklin, C. B. Whittle-	
Rogers and sister, ea. \$10.		sey, Dr. Levi Ives, E. S.	
E. W. Brunson, Mrs. Wm.		Minor, E. Marble, W. B.	
Fales, Mrs. L. S. French,		Coley, M. Tyler, Dr. Dag-	
T. P. Bogert, ea. \$5. Mrs.		gett, J. Winship, Wyllys	
Sarah Peck, Friend, ea. \$4.		Peck, Henry Sanford, Isa-	
Dea. Spooner, Dr. Briggs,		ac Thompson, each \$1.	
S. W. Church, each \$2. J.		Jas. Olmstead 50 cts..... \$200 50	
De W. Perry, Wm. Pearse,		<i>Hartford</i> .--Judge Waldo, \$3.	
A. T. Usher, each \$1.....	87 00	W. H. Morgan, O. D. Sey-	
<i>Warren</i> —Dea. S. Welch, Mrs.		mour, T. Wadsworth, M.	
Temperance Carr, each \$5.		Crosby, each \$2. Dr. Jack-	
Capt. Child, \$2; C. T.		son, J. W. Danforth, Mrs.	
Child, G. M. Fessenden, W.		J. B. Corning, H. Benton,	
P. Hyde, Dea. Hoar, ea. \$1.	16 00	J. H. White, S. Chapman,	
	143 00	Dr. Holmes, Geo. Brinley,	

S. Towle, W. H. Hill, J. T. Peters, Dr. Hunt, W. N. Matson	\$24 00		
<i>New Haven</i> .—Wm. S. Charnley, Thos. H. Bond, each \$10. Saml. Brace, Wm. B. Pardee, B. Mallory, ea. \$5. Dr. E. H. Bishop, Chas. H. Pardee, E. Bowditch, each \$3. Wm. T. Bradley, Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, A. Bradley, each \$2. A. B. JACOBS, A. C. Wilcox, each \$1.	52 00		
<i>Stratford</i> .—Mrs. S. B. Lindsey	2 00		
<i>Middletown</i> .—Mrs. J. E. Huntington, \$20. E. H. Roberts, Henry G. Hubbard, each \$10. Mrs. E. B. S. Smith, E. A. Russell, J. H. Watkinson, Mrs. General Mansfield, each \$5. Mrs. Saml. Russell, J. L. Smith, Dr. Woodward, each \$2. Mrs. Jonathan Baraes, E. Stearns, C. Bacon, T. C. Canfield, each \$1.	70 00		
	348 50		
NEW YORK.			
<i>Ithaca</i> —Balance of bequest of the late Joseph Speed, \$139 30, by Amasa Dana, Executor. Amasa Dana, 20 cents.	139 50		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Arthur G. Coffin, by Rev. Dr. Orcutt.	25 00		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Miscellaneous.	609 17		
TENNESSEE.			
<i>Nashville</i> —Mrs. Emma S. Cameron, to constitute Rev. Thomas S. Johnson, of Lebanon, Pa., a Life Member.	30 00		
OHIO.			
<i>Oxford</i> —Alexander Guy, M. D., to constitute himself a Life Director.	1,000 00		
MICHIGAN.			
<i>New Hudson</i> —Legacy by Heman Smith, by Alan-son Smith, executor.	100 00		
MISSOURI.			
<i>St. Louis</i> —D. C. Jaccard.	2 00		
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Lyme.</i>	
		—J. S. Washburn, in full.	\$1 00
		VERMONT.— L. H. Marsh,	
		for 1864.	1 00
		MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Hingham</i> —	
		Morris Fearing and David Fearing, \$1 ea. for 1864.	2 00
		NEW YORK.— <i>Harlem</i> —W. W. Ripley, for 1864.	1 00
		ILLINOIS.— <i>Pain's Point</i> —	
		T. P. Hastin; <i>Lane Station</i>	
		—Mrs. Sabina R. Cooper;	
		<i>Ogle Station</i> —J. G. Gibson.	
		<i>De Kalb Station</i> —	
		Rev. James T. Hanna, Rev. —Brookens, T. Vilas Tappan.	
		<i>Erniston</i> —Rev. F. Curtis.	
		<i>Lyonsville</i> —Mrs. Robert Vial.	
		<i>Lemont</i> —	
		L. Clifford, Elisha Smart.	
		<i>Ogle Station</i> —Sarah Beach, Aaron Beach, D. Earl, Chas. W. Buttolph, Mrs. A. Roe, Mrs. J. Rinker, C. M. Hicks, David Steele, Melvil Beach.	
		<i>Franklin Grove</i> —Leander Rosecrance.	
		<i>Chicago</i> —John V. Farwell, Chas. V. Farwell, Rev. Thos. Milner, Hugh Martin.	
		<i>Lemont</i> —Charles W. Miller, D. C. Smith.	
		<i>Canton</i> —William Hult.	
		<i>Oquawha</i> —Rev. David Olicn.	
		<i>Napierville</i> —Rev. G. W. S. Smith.	
		<i>Lyonsville</i> —James Low. \$1 ea. for 1864, by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Roe.	30 00
		WISCONSIN.— <i>New Chester</i> —	
		Rev. J. W. Perkins, \$1.	1 00
		<i>Monticello</i> —Thomas H. Heftay, and Markus Heftay, \$1 each for 1864.	2 00
		<i>Jefferson</i> —Rev. C. A. Chuake,	
		<i>Monroe</i> —Rev. W. T. Schneider, and Rev. J. M. Hammittee, \$1 each, for 1864.	3 00
		Repository.	41 00
		Donations.	1,617 02
		Legacies.	339 30
		Miscellaneous.	609 17
		Aggregate.	2,606 49

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XL.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1864.

[No. 5.

PRESIDENT BENSON'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In meeting you at this session of the National Council, during which my administration of the affairs of this Republic for the last eight years will close, I am prompted by the dictates of propriety to restrict this last annual message mainly to showing the state of the country in its various interests, from which my successor may derive sufficient data to assist him in deciding on and shaping the course of his policy at the commencement of his administrative term, on the 4th proximo.

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVES.

Owing to circumstances which have transpired at the seat of government this year, I deemed it imprudent to absent myself, as I fully intended the early part of this year, for the purpose of giving my personal attention to rectifying matters with the aborigines, the entire extent of our coast. I however adopted the best means at my command for that purpose, the Honorables Messrs. Drayton and Harmon having spent some time in August and September as Commissioners in settling native difficulties in Maryland county, in which they met my expectations.

In Sinoe and Bassa counties, and Marshall, Carysburg, and Robertsport of Montserrado county, the respective Superintendents have been, with very little exception, equally successful in adjusting matters with the aborigines, and in keeping the country in a state of quietude.

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I am however apprehensive that when the enforcement of the law commences which restricts the foreign trade to ports of entry, there will be some manifestations of dissatisfaction for awhile by the coast tribes, which I have no doubt will subside in due time if the proper policy shall be pursued. The most sanguinary disturbances have prevailed this year in that part of our territory lying between Solyma and Shebar. Those disturbances would have been quelled by a military force early this year had pacific measures failed, but for the unexpected obstructions put in our way by H. B. M. Government since my return from Europe, by hesitating to recognize the Shebar as our Northwestern boundary, and by expressing, to say the least of it, a desire that we would not, before they had recognized our right of jurisdiction, employ a military force for the purpose of bringing them to loyalty and order, especially as British commerce would likely be injured thereby.

EDUCATION.

I did not regard it this year prudent nor practicable to expend more than half the appropriation for common schools made at the last session. One reason for which was, that the citizens had paid no direct tax for two years, and as I was winding up the affairs of my administration, I wished to leave my successor as little pecuniarily encumbered as possible. 2d. I thought then and think now, our citizens ought to begin to manifest more patriotism, by showing more liberality in contributing to the education of their children. The common schools have, however, progressed this year as encouragingly as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances. I have incidentally learned that Liberia College went into operation last January. As I have not been advised of its commencement, proceedings nor examinations, I am unable to make even a feebly cursory allusion to it, farther than to say, that it is the almost universal regret in Liberia that the College buildings had not been erected either in one of the rural districts of the St. Paul's river, or at Carysburg.

AGRICULTURE.

The progress in Agriculture this year has been very gratifying—the increase in some of the main exportable articles, say sugar and coffee, within the last nine years, has been as 50 to 1, or 5,000 per cent., and that of those of exclusive domestic use has been almost equally as unprecedentedly great. This is specially gratifying, when it is remembered that ten years ago, not more than one out of ten of our citizens could be induced to believe in the practicability, that Liberia could produce sugar, coffee, cocoa, &c., to compete in price in foreign markets with those produced by other countries. Now there is not one out of fifty to be found who will express a doubt

that the cultivation of these articles is the most profitable investment they can make of their time and capital, and that Liberia can be made to compete with any country on earth in quantity, quality, and price, and that she is encouragingly progressing to that point.

COAL AND IRON.

I will transmit to you, without delay, the report of Mr. Barbour, who has been engaged a few weeks this year, under appropriation of the Legislature, for the purpose of ascertaining the reality of the existence of coal in the Golah country, interior of Cape Mount. I will transmit also the report of Mr. C. Deputie, for whom appropriation was made to enable him to experiment, with a view of ultimately developing the iron resources of Carysburg and vicinity.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

The Secretary of State will transmit to you his report on the Recaptured Africans, who were landed in this Republic under the auspices of the U. S. Government, in 1860 and 1861. It may not, however, be amiss for me to briefly remark that the progress these people have made in conforming to civilized life has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Fortunately, most of them were young and had not acquired fixed habits. This, united with the good treatment, advice and encouragement which, as a general thing, they have received from their guardians, coupled with the very kind and efficient supervision of the United States Agent for Liberated Africans, has greatly tended to inspire them with love for and confidence in the government and people of Liberia, and an intense desire exists to be not only like us, but to be like us on equal terms, in a common body politic.

RECEPTACLES.

The receptacles originally intended for Recaptive Africans have been erected in three of the counties of this Republic, and are completed, excepting two locks and other fastenings. They are said to be fine buildings, and though we may not have occasion to use them for the purpose originally intended, yet they and additional ones will no doubt be much needed within a comparatively short time. Erected as they are in healthy districts, contiguous to fertile lands abounding in timber and other building materials, they will no doubt admirably serve the purpose of accommodating during acclimature, the thousands of emigrants who will soon find their way to these shores. The total cost of the three substantial buildings, erected in 1860-63 for the direct and indirect use of Recaptive Africans, is \$21,448 81.

The one erected at Sinoe is a little below the falls, the terminus of canoe and boat navigation, said to be sixteen miles from the seaboard. It is a fine section of country, and as it is intended to form

a settlement at that point, and as that county greatly needs emigrants, it is very desirable, and I hope that many emigrants will soon find their way there.

The new interior settlement (Finley) at the mountain region of Grand Bassa, and situated about eighteen miles (direct) from the seaboard and the settlements of Buchanan and Edina, has so far progressed as to be prepared to receive a large number of emigrants. Half the distance from Edina and Buchanan can be travelled in boats or canoes on the St. John's river.

A good road has been made the remaining distance from the head of navigation; and a number of bridges, at considerable expense, have been constructed. That part of the site at which the receptacle and volunteer houses are built is not more than a mile from the St. John's river. And though far from being the greatest elevation in that extensively hilly and mountainous region, is supposed to be from 500 to 600 feet above the level of the sea, which is visible from the settlement. That entire section of country is very fertile, well timbered, and abounds in other excellent building materials. The arrival as yet of no emigrants for that place has been a very great disappointment to the people of that county. The receptacle built at Bexley, in that county, is on the St. John's river, about seven miles interior of Buchanan and Edina. It was commenced in 1860, (procuring materials,) for the use of Recaptive Africans, by the Agent of the American Colonization Society, before the Recaptive African's affairs were transferred to this government. It has a fine tract of land in connection with it.

The receptacle in this county (Montserrado) is on the road leading from the St. Paul's river at White Plains to Carysburgh and is situated about equi-distant. Our citizens are settling along that road rapidly. I have directed that one-half of the lands on that road be reserved for emigrants, and the other half to be sold on account of government, in the usual way.

I succeeded this year in having the farms of our citizens at Robertsport laid off up in the country. That contemplated rural settlement is between the Bomar river and so-called lake. It is a beautiful and fertile section of country.

I had hoped that before this time such would have been the extent of emigration of persons of color from the United States to this country, as that the fine banks of the Cavalla river, in Maryland county, would have been occupied by organized civilized communities. I hope the time is not distant when so very desirable an enterprise shall have commenced.

QUAIL.

The Liberian Government schooner Quail needs thorough repairing.

FINANCES.

The present indebtedness of the Government is thus represented by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury :

The Debits are—	
Individual accounts.....	\$8,885 07
Estates	13,452 52
Debits.....	9,978 41
	32,316 00
The Credits are—	
Individual accounts.....	\$7,309 60
Estates.....	534 80
Deposits.....	22 00
	7,866 40
Indebtedness of Government to September	
30, 1863.....	24,449 60

This indebtedness is more than balanced in favor of Government by the amount of taxes and military fines due Government, which cannot amount to less than \$30,000. The Secretary of the Treasury will, at a very early day of your session, transmit to you, according to law, his accounts, which will, I have no doubt, lucidly represent the financial state of the country. Notwithstanding his incumbency comprises a period of very little more than seven months, and he has had to perform very much work in the department that should have been attended to long before his incumbency, and innumerable obstacles have been premeditatedly and boldly thrown in his way to check his progress in bringing up the accounts, and he has been subjected to many impositions and annoyances in this city, yet I have endeavored to encourage him in his arduous duties; and I am pleased to be able to say that he has labored day and night with a fortitude, manliness and principle that reflects great credit upon him, and which, I trust, will be duly considered and rewarded by you. I earnestly solicit a very careful perusal of his report, and such action thereon as will tend to correct in future such most manifestly delinquent, audacious, and felonious conduct as is set forth therein. I also solicit, in his behalf, an early and thorough examination of his accounts, especially those respecting the Recaptive African business.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

It will be your duty to seriously consider if it be any longer safe to the liberties of the people generally of this Republic, and consequently advisable, to continue the seat of this Government in a community, so many of whose leading men—who should be exemplars of sobriety and good order—encourage with impunity, from year to year, such disgraceful and disorganizing conduct. The threats and

annoyances, to say the least, to which the three great departments of this Government have been subjected within the last few years in this county alone of all Liberia, are as well known to you as are the leading restless individuals who have induced them.

While there are most honorable and noble exceptions among the leading men of this community, and the common classes, so called, are generally disposed to be loyal and quiet citizens, and have as a general thing most praiseworthily demeaned themselves, yet such has been, is, and for some time will continue to be the influence mischievously if not feloniously exerted over the uninformed and unstable portions of the community, for the purpose of forcibly controlling and directing of those whom the people have elected and appointed under the Constitution to fill the three great departments, (Executive, Judicial and Legislative,) as that I am led to the conclusion that unless some change shall be speedily made as to the location of the seat of this government, not that they cannot be quelled by force, but as a judicious rebuke, our free institutions will either merely have existence in name, subject to the dictum of less than a dozen men in this community, or officers appointed by authority to fill the three great departments, as your honorable body has already experienced, will be constantly subject to indignities and annoyances induced as usual by the influence and constant exertions of some of the leading men of this community: which state of things, if allowed to continue, must, before many years, if not months, prove most seriously disastrous in its result. In this opinion, many citizens in this city—eight-tenths of those in other parts of this county—the leeward counties almost unanimously concur, whether the change be made to Carysburgh or one of the leeward counties. Any further information you may need on the subject respecting such occurrences, I will be pleased, on intimation, to communicate to you fully.

NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY.

Our foreign relations may be regarded as pacific. I regret, however, to have to state that our N. W. boundary has not been definitely settled with H. B. M. Government. This fact I am sure was as little expected and is as much regretted by you as by me.

I transmitted to the Legislature, at the last session, the correspondence I had with H. B. M. Government during my visit to Europe last year, which fully confirmed all I stated in my message in regard to the same.

The conclusion arrived at by the correspondence was simply, as I understand, that on my return home a joint Commission was to have been appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the course and extent of the river Jong, with a view of ascertaining if its extent was sufficient (60 miles) to form our N. W. boundary; if not, that a line should be run from its terminus due north, so as to complete the sixty

miles. In a few months after my return home, I received a dispatch from H. B. M. Government, through our Consul General in London, to the effect that they had learned from the authorities at Sierra Leone since I left that the natives occupying territory we claim to the N. W., deny our claim, and consequently have no right to exercise political jurisdiction; and that in the opinion of the authorities at Sierra Leone, for the Government of Liberia to employ the requisite means (by force) to compel them to keep faith with us in their most solemn stipulations and obligations of allegiance, would too injuriously affect the commercial interests of British trade in that section of country, to be regarded favorably by H. B. M. Government.

The British Commissioners arrived in April. I appointed the Honorables J. J. Roberts and J. N. Lewis on the part of the Republic of Liberia. I will transmit their report to you to-morrow. The instructions of the British Commissioners, and consequently their proposals were so dissimilar to the understanding I had had in England with H. B. M. Government, and so contrary to what Liberians can possibly voluntarily accede to, as that the entire matter remains to-day in *statu quo*.

A copy of the proceedings of the joint Commission has, by my direction, been transmitted by Mr. Consul General Ralston to H. B. M. Government, and a definite reply has been solicited as to whether H. B. M. Government will adhere to the understanding I had with them in London, 1862, or will they adhere to the position assumed by their Commissioners. In a recent dispatch from H. B. M. Government, I am informed that they have the Commissioners' report under consideration, and will likely arrive soon at some conclusion on it.

I need not remind you of the immense difficulty this Government has had from abroad and at home for several years past, owing to the hesitancy of H. B. M. Government in recognizing our claims to territory acquired by bona fide deeds. It has been the sole cause of the repeated attempts of foreigners and the aborigines, for the last ten years, to renew the slave trade at Gallinas and vicinity. The intestine wars that have ravaged that country, and even the extensive and destructive intestine wars now waging among that very people, of which the British press complain bitterly this year as being so destructive of British property, so crippling to British commercial interests in that vicinity, would have been perfectly obviated had H. B. M. Government recognized our just right to that territory.

Several treaties have been concluded this year with European governments, and will be duly transmitted to the Senate for ratification.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this communication, which propriety dictates should be

brief, I beg to assure you of my hearty and prompt co-operation with you during the few remaining weeks of my term, in expediting the prosecution of the duties of the session. And I have to request that those matters of most importance which connect with my administration, among which I will specify the public finances, &c., &c., will claim your earliest attention, so that they may be disposed of in a just and proper manner before the expiration of my term.

Any information or explanation regarding any of these matters, if desired of me, and the application made in a proper manner, will be given with the greatest pleasure.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, December 5th, 1863.

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LIBERIAN INTELLIGENCE.

We clip the subjoined from the Liberia Herald of the 6th and 20th January last, as illustrating the condition and progress of affairs in the New Republic :

CITY HALL.—A few days ago a list containing the names of subscribers to build a City Hall was handed to us. It is contemplated to obtain subscriptions to the amount of one thousand shares, at ten dollars a share. We consider it a very important enterprise which the citizens are undertaking ; and among the circumstances which induce us to believe that the enterprise will be successful, is the fact that our men of capital, our poor men, and all classes, are convinced of the necessity of an edifice of the kind. All know that it is difficult to procure a suitable house in which to celebrate even our national anniversaries ; all the churches in the city but one (Presbyterian) refuse to open their doors for such occasions. And besides these national days, there are other occasions that might contribute to the intellectual improvement, or the amusement of the people, for which the churches could not be had in requisition.

It seems that all people know better how to amuse themselves than we Liberians do. It is not a fact that we are a lazy people ; but to us labor becomes, as it would to all others, monotonous and irksome, when there is no recreation, mental and physical. We retire at night, weary and jaded, and arise in the morning with the same depressed spirits to pursue our ordinary avocations.

We speak thus because it is necessary to increase our means of enjoyment. Where are our lyceums, and reading rooms, and lecture rooms ? Where can we have a comfortable entertainment of any kind, where there must be a large number of people ?

Besides these conveniences which a City Hall might supply, as

the building would consist of more than one story, it might be so arranged that, to suit the circumstances of the country, business men might have in this building offices which would yield a considerable revenue to the shareholders.

FINANCIAL.—President Warner has sent to the Legislature a special message on the subject of the reduction of the salaries of government officers, recommending that, in view of the present exigencies of the country, the members of the Legislature be made salaried officers, their salaries to be drawn during the session, and on the adjournment of the Legislature.

MUNICIPAL.—At the city election, held on the 11th inst., considerable interest was manifested, notwithstanding less than half the number of votes in the city was polled. The result of the balloting was :

For Mayor—S. F. McGill, 75 ; E. J. Roye, 12.

For Councilmen—W. F. Burns, 66 ; J. W. Diggs, 78 ; W. H. Lynch, 72 ; Alex. Jordan, 59 ; R. C. Cooper, 68. R. R. Johnson, 12 ; I. J. Saunders, 12 ; A. B. Smith, 13 ; C. Brown, 14 ; J. D. Johnson, 13.

We congratulate the successful ticket, because there are some improvements needed in our city which we believe the successful candidates are the men to effect. Among other reasons why we are glad is that for several years the Council have served *without* pay, and we believe the men returned are of the kind that can serve without pay.

THE CABINET.—His Excellency President Warner has been pleased, up to this time, to make the following new appointments, which have been ratified by the Senate :

For Secretary of State, E. W. Blyden ; for Attorney General, H. W. Erskine ; for Treasurer, A. F. Johns ; for District Attorney, G. W. Moore.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.—On the 22d inst. the Hon. J. M. Priest, Vice President, arrived from Sinoe in the Government schooner Quail. On the day following, the President administered the oath of office to the Vice President in the Senate Chamber ; after which Mr. Priest immediately entered upon the duties of his office as President of the Senate.

THE WEDDING.—The marriage of Miss Aphia, the youngest daughter of his Honor, Judge B. R. Wilson, with Mr. Edward F., oldest son of Hon. E. J. Roye, took place in this city on the evening of the 27th inst. It was one of those brilliant affairs in Liberia that occasionally dazzle us with their splendor ; and notwithstanding the occasion was one that naturally caused some sadness

in the hearts of the father and mother of the bride, when they were giving away the hand of their last child to him who sought it, yet that sadness did not prevent them from doing all that could be done for the comfort and pleasure of the guests.

The marriage ceremonies were performed by the Rev. J. W. Roberts. We saw at the marriage the President, and the members of his Cabinet, members of the Legislature, foreign officials, and many distinguished citizens. Professor Luca presided at the piano, and interspersed the pleasures of the evening with music of the rarest description.

After spending a few days at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Roye will lead his bride to his residence on Ashmun street.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

President, Hon. James M. Priest, of Sinoe county.

Secretary of the Senate, Daniel J. Beams, Montserrado county.

Engrossing Clerk, F. K. Hyde, of Carysburg, Mont. county.

The following are the names of the Senators from the several counties, with their post offices, respectively:

Montserrado—Hon. A. F. Russell, Clay Ashland; Hon. John H. Paxton, Carysburg.

Bassa—Hon. Anthony W. Gardner, Buchanan; Hon. St. James Gilchrist, Edina.

Sinoe—Hon. Robert S. Jones, Greenville; Hon. Stephen J. Crayton, Greenville.

Maryland—Hon. Charles H. Harmon, Harper; Hon. H. W. Moulton, Harper.

Chaplain, Rev. Joseph G. Thompson, Carysburg.

Sergeant-at-Arms, T. N. Travis, Caldwell, Montserrado county.

Messenger, H. P. Sherman, Monrovia, Montserrado county.

House of Representatives.

Speaker, Hon. H. W. Dennis, Monrovia.

Chief Clerk, H. J. Neyle, Bassa.

Engrossing Clerk, P. T. Gross, Monrovia.

Montserrado—Hon. G. J. Hargraves, Robertsport; Hon. Augustus Washington, St. Paul's river; Hon. Joseph W. Hilton, Monrovia.

Bassa—Hon. I. N. Roberts, Edina; Hon. R. F. Hill, Bexley; Hon. Walter Brumskine, Buchanan.

Sinoe—Hon. Zacharias B. Roberts, Greenville; Hon. I. M. Montgomery, Louisiana; Hon. C. F. Mason, Lexington.

Maryland—Hon. J. E. Moulton, Harper; Hon. C. S. Campbell, Harper; Hon. J. W. Ashton, Harper.

Chaplain, Rev. S. W. Britton, New Georgia, Mont. county.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Chauncey Brown, Monrovia.

Messenger, R. A. M. Deputie, Carysburg, Mont. county.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

We have seen men constantly announcing new theories, devising new plans, and heralding new enterprises, without once having the ability to put one of their plans in operation. Such men, it seems, would establish their merits by the moral rule, that the intention is as good as the deed, forgetting that though this is a fixed rule when applied to man by a Being who is absolutely independent, yet it is of no benefit when applied by man to man; for even could one man see the intention of another, it would avail him nothing in a case where he stands in need of material aid. There is another class who announce great theories and plans in high-sounding terms, not because they intend to do anything, but to make themselves appear great and good. Hence, others by reason of these high-sounding professions of state policy, are led astray after mere phantoms, without ever seeing the real, or the thing which ought actually to be done.

When the new Administration was inaugurated, it announced as a policy to be pursued by it, the civilization of the native tribes, and the speedy training and incorporating of them among us. Well, this enunciation of a policy was quite natural; it is a thing to which the world has always been accustomed. But, unlike many other cases in keeping with this policy, the new Administration has already invited numerous native Chiefs to the Capital, as an initiative of the course to be pursued by it in its dealings with the Aborigines.

On Thursday, the 28th inst., many Chiefs, who came to congratulate the President, assembled in the Government square, where they had a lengthy interview with his Excellency; and on the same day they dined with the President and Cabinet and foreign officials in the Mechanics' Hall.

It has been the custom of nations from the earliest ages, for Kings, Princes, and Chiefs to go to congratulate each other. The tributary Chiefs of any sovereign, after a great victory, or after his accession to the throne, always went "to congratulate him;" and all who were loyal evinced their loyalty in this manner. Even at this day, the most powerful rulers congratulate a new sovereign, and tender their congratulations either in person, or by an ambassador, or by letter.

We are highly gratified to know that our Aborigines have brought this custom down by tradition from the earliest ages. With us it is of vast importance, from the nature of the relation we sustain to these chiefs. Already there is more confidence established between the Government and the native tribes. On Thursday the Chiefs came in the attitude of peace, with no martial music and warlike display, as in former years, when, even in our memory, the little ones cowed beside their parents from fear at sight of these warlike natives.

The President has truly remarked in his inaugural, that "we cannot or should not expect to build up the nationality we are daily picturing in our minds, and after which we are striving, with the materials which come from the United States of America." We have always thought that the best workmen are those who can be found on the spot, inured to climate and circumstances, provided they can be made to understand the nature of the work they are to perform. That our government cannot prosper without the aid of the natives around us, seems to us to be an axiom. The more we become enlightened, without proportionably enlightening them, the more dissimilar we become, the more unlike in our tastes and habits, and the more unfit to be co-workers. As we raise ourselves, we must civilize them, until we shall mutually upbuild each other, or rather until we shall unite in building up one common home.

Study the history of the English and other nations on the coast of Africa, and it will be seen, that whatever may be their policy with regard to other matters, they have striven to make the commercial policy of themselves and the natives the same; until Sierra Leone, Bathurst, Lagos and other places have become commercial babels, into which all the tribes from the interior pour their wealth. And even settlements of more recent date than ours are flourishing in their trade with the natives, while our trade seems to be growing sickly.

We admit that our brethren in America should come to us; but how are they sent here? Even to the third and fourth generation we feel the want of the energy which the lash of the slave-holder, and the cruel prejudice of others have neutralized. The fact is, slavery has degraded us; we need a new element, and this new element is to be found in those of our Aborigines who have not been degraded by the slave trade and the crimes that foreigners have introduced among them.

Besides, we have a vast amount of *capital*, in the persons of these Aborigines, *unemployed*. No one can suppose that twelve or fourteen thousand people can practice the arts of agriculture and commerce to an extent sufficient to build up a great nation, especially when they have not all the appliances of civilization. If we would have vast cotton fields, large coffee plantations and sugar estates, we must bring to our aid the Aborigines around us. And never can we establish our prosperity until we collect and bring into requisition that physical force which is either dissipating in the interior or lying dormant.

Besides, no theme gives us generally more pleasure than "*internal improvements*." We speak of roads, and bridges, and breakwaters, and other gigantic works; but where have we the strength to accomplish them. When Solomon would build his temple, he called to his aid whole tribes and nations; and the pyramids of Egypt were not built by the might of a few men. Hitherto, when

a road was to be made by us, or a bridge built, with a few men, and a few thousands, we repeated our efforts from year to year, and generally in vain; because on such works, a great deal must be done at one time. Let the natives but know that their interest is united with ours in the building of bridges, roads and such things, and whole tribes may be had to assist in paying taxes either in money or in labor. But while we attempt to work separate and alone, it will be a long and weary day, that will at its close find us still at the beginning of our task.

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THE ABORIGINES OF LIBERIA.

The annexed copy of an act passed at the last Legislature of Liberia, shows the desires of its people to introduce the arts of civilization and the blessings of Christianity among the native Africans resident upon the soil of the Republic.

An Act authorizing the President to adopt measures for entering into friendly relations and holding regular official intercourse with the native Tribes in the different counties.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint in each county of this Republic a Commissioner—Montserrado county excepted, which shall have two Commissioners, one of whom shall reside at Robertsport—to be styled Commissioners for the Aborigines, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President and the Superintendents of the Counties respectively, to have the oversight of all matters—except such as belong to the Judiciary—pertaining to the Aborigines. He shall be the medium between them and the Superintendent and the General Government. He shall twice during the year itinerate among the native tribes within the county, and visit officially the leading Chiefs, furnishing them with information on the state of the Republic, and of the laws passed by the Legislature from time to time or about to be passed, so far as such laws may affect them. And in connection with this, he shall carry out any other instructions which from time to time the President may see proper to enjoin.

SEC. 2. *And it is further enacted,* That the Commissioners shall make quarterly or semi-annual reports, as the President may direct, for Montserrado county, to the Secretary of State, and those in the other counties of this Republic, to the Superintendents of the several counties respectively. Said reports shall state the regions of country visited, number of towns, names of chiefs, physi-

cal and political condition of the country, disposition of the Tribes towards Liberia, state of agriculture, manufactures, &c. The Commissioners shall receive severally the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) per annum for their service until the same shall be altered by law.

SEC. 3. *And it is further enacted,* That whenever the President shall deem it most expedient, he may invite the leading Chief of each county to visit the capital during the session of the Legislature, or at any other time that he may think it necessary. Said Chief shall be received by the Commissioner of Montserrado county, and boarded at the expense of the Government, and be treated in every way that shall best carry out the spirit and intention of this Act. The President is further authorized to draw out of the public Treasury any and all amounts required to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. *And it is further enacted,* That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with the regulations of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, January 25, 1864.

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[From the Liberia Herald.]

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

MR. EDITOR: As you wish occasional items of the doings of our Agriculturalists, allow us through your columns to give a few of the sights we saw during a trip up the St. Paul's last week.

Seated in our gig, (softly, Mr. Editor—Kroo canoe) we left Monrovia. Nothing of importance occurred, shooting at a monkey excepted, until we were abreast "Cary's farm," where we met a canoe with four hogsheads of sugar belonging to Mr. Sharp; three of them ranged from 424 to 530lbs.—judging that the numbers meant pounds—the weight of the fourth we did not see; but better still the whole thing was African, sugar, canoe and hogsheads, all being made on the St. Paul's.

After entering the river, we met a second canoe, and further up a third, all belonging to Sharp, at any rate so said their crews. This of course led us to think that Sharp's mill, which by the way arrived here last November, was at work. On we sped, deriving satisfaction from the various improvements made on our noble river.

Boats were seen at Mr. Simpson's wharf, in one of which a cask was being put—the smoke was issuing from his mill chimney, and the amount of "gas" proved that the mill has very recently been at work. Next to Mr. S.'s, in my opinion, the best site on the river is the farm of the Hon. Speaker Dennis. There too the smoke, song of the Kroo boys, as they pushed forward the shafts, the sheep, geese, and cows, all gave us high notions of

ming propensities, and carried us back to descriptions of farming operations in other countries.

Messrs. Cooper & Sons' mill was in operation—the kettles full, and we saw in their sugar house about 30,000 pounds of sugar in various stages. On the west bank, and opposite the Coopers' mill, friend Sharp's was humming. He expects to make 80,000 s. next year; how much now, we cannot say for fear our estimate may be incorrect.

Anderson's mill was not running, and on we pushed to friend Benj. Parm's. Through his untiring perseverance, it is said that the huge mill imported by L. L. Lloyd has been put up and was in working order. Whoever the person is that has done it, he certainly deserves the plaudits of every true Liberian.

This mill is on a different scale from the other steam sugar-mills here, in this particular: in the others, the mill has to be fed and the gas carried off by hand; this has a contrivance which ought to make that labor unnecessary. The whole affair can be described by a capital L (block letter) with the long part forming the ascending and the short part the descending portions of an inclined plane, the rollers being between the two edges of the plane. How this improvement will work remains to be seen.

Improvements on the St. Paul's are numerous in the shape of buildings, clearings, and brick kilns; but to the places where the latter are made we certainly do object—we object to seeing the high banks of our noble river cut down by any one, and we sincerely hope, that pride for the banks that beautify it may restrain the ruthless hands of every would-be brick maker.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will encourage our farmers, and give us from time to time the prices of our staples in American and English markets, we subscribe ourselves

LIBERIAN.

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PRESIDENT WARNER.

Rev. J. Kistler, of the Muhlenburg Mission in Liberia, lately wrote from Monrovia, as follows:

“On the 4th of January I had the pleasure of attending the inauguration of President Warner. When I arrived at Monrovia, I found the city full of people, a long procession was marching the streets, headed by the President and Vice President, and other government officers. About 12 o'clock this procession marched into the large government yard, where seats and a stand had been erected. The meeting was opened by prayer, the President was then sworn into office, after which he delivered his inaugural, which was a very fine production. President Warner is the right

man in the right place. I had an interview with him, and found him to be a most agreeable, christian gentleman. I rejoice that Liberia has made such a wise selection. After the inaugural was delivered the vast crowd was invited to a large public dinner which had been prepared for the occasion. Everything passed off pleasantly and agreeably; the order and system which was observed during the day would do honor to any country.

This is coffee season; everywhere persons are picking coffee. Liberia will yield quite a large crop this year."

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INFORMATION ABOUT LIBERIA.

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1864, published by George W. Childs, Philadelphia, is an admirable volume in its condensations, and satisfactory in the detailed information it affords relative to our condition as a nation. The last eighty pages of the book are devoted to the presentation of facts in relation to foreign countries, among which, we are happy to say, the Republic of Liberia is prominent. From the latter we append the following extract:

The first President was Joseph Jenkins Roberts; he was succeeded by Stephen Allen Benson—each of whom served four terms of two years each. Daniel Bashiel Warner, the third President of Liberia, entered upon his duties on the first Monday in January, 1864.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The form of government in Liberia is Republican, having an elected President, and two Houses (Senate and House of Representatives) of the Legislature. The Vice President and President are elected for two years, the House of Representatives for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are thirteen members of the lower House, and eight of the Upper House, each county sending two members to the Senate. Hereafter, as the population augments, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional Representative. The Vice-President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of \$600; and, in case of the absence or death of the President, he serves as President. He is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the Legislature, is a Council for the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties for ratification and appointments to public office for confirmation. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have property

ne value of \$600 The judicial power is vested in a Supreme
rt, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from
to time establish.

or political and judicial purposes, the Republic is divided into
ties, which are further subdivided into townships. The coun-
are four in number—Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and
yland. The townships are commonly about eight miles in
nt. Each town is a corporation, its affairs being managed by
ers chosen by the inhabitants. Courts of Monthly and Quar-
sessions are held in each county. The civil business of the
ty is administered by the four Superintendents appointed by
President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The
ty system of government is capable of indefinite extension
new districts of territory that may be acquired, giving all the
ntages which local self-government affords to the inhabitants.
he Government of Liberia is entirely in the hands of colored
and is successfully maintained. Its independence has been
ally acknowledged by thirteen of the Powers of Europe and
rica—England and France being among the former, and the
ernment of the United States among the latter. Treaties of
y, commerce, and navigation have been concluded between it
most of the nations referred to above, besides several others.

HISTORICAL NOTICE, PROGRESS, &c.

On the 15th of December, 1821, Commodore Robert F. Stock-
U. S. N., and Dr. Eli Ayres, acting for the American Coloni-
n Society—which was formed in Washington City on the
of the 20th of December, 1816—purchased Cape Mesurado,
which is now situated Monrovia, the capital of Liberia.
e was subsequently added about six hundred miles of the
African coast, with an average depth interiorwards of twenty

1839, the several settlements planted by American benevo-
on the shores of Western Africa were united as a common-
th. In 1847, this gave place, at the desire of the settlers and
the consent of the Colonization Society, to the present Re-
c of Liberia.

POPULATION, &c.

early twelve thousand persons of color have been settled in
ria by the Colonization Society. The great majority of these
born in the United States. Besides these, about 6,000 native
ans, rescued from slave ships by American naval vessels, have
provided with homes in the Republic. An aboriginal popu-
n, estimated at 200,000, reside upon the soil, and are amenable
e laws of Liberia. Many of the natives have become useful
ens, serve on the jury, act as magistrates, and one of them

was elected and creditably served as a member of the Liberian House of Representatives.

EDUCATION.

A system of common-school instruction is provided by the Liberian Government; and several institutions of a more advanced character are supported by the benevolence of the American people. A College-building, erected at a cost of \$20,000, is open at Monrovia, having a faculty of three (colored) professors, and about twenty-five students.

CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, &c.

From an address to the colored people of Pennsylvania, by Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia—a gentleman feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, and well informed concerning its affairs—we extract the following passages relating to its climate, soil, productions, &c.:

“On Christmas afternoon, 1862, our good ship anchored at Monrovia. The appearance of the surrounding country from this anchorage is superb, being adorned with all the luxuriant vegetation of that sunny clime, although it wanted many of those improvements which the hand of man can bestow in more favorable circumstances. The sloping banks, *carpeted* with the richest tropical verdure, the city on the hill, the fort and its flag, the light-house, store-houses, &c., formed a scene which excited admiration.

“The climate of Liberia varies but little in temperature throughout the year. Properly speaking, there are but two seasons—spring and summer. Vegetation is not interrupted. While some products of the earth are in blossom, others are coming to maturity. The two seasons which divide the year are called the wet and the dry; the former extends from the beginning of June to the end of October. During the wet season the rains are by no means incessant, and in the dry season there are some refreshing showers. The temperature in the warmest weather seldom exceeds 90° Fahrenheit, and it has not often been known to fall below 68°.

“The soil of Liberia is in all respects excellent: it is so exceedingly fertile that many articles which require much labor in other countries are here produced spontaneously, or with very little effort on the part of the husbandman. The vegetable productions of the country are of countless variety, some of them very valuable. The forests produce mahogany, hickory, teak, rosewood, boxwood, and many other kinds of timber suitable for carpenters, ship-builders, and cabinet-makers; also camwood and other dye-woods of great value. The acacia, which produces the gum arabic of commerce, is found in some parts of the interior, likewise the copal, from which the celebrated varnish is extracted. There are several varieties of the palm-tree, of which the

g palm is the most valuable, as it produces the palm-oil of erce. The returns of imports from Western Africa by Eng-uring 1860 gave the value of palm-oil as reaching £1,684,-—equal to \$8,000,000. There are also medicinal plants in variety. Indian corn and rice (the latter of a superior qual-re produced in great abundance; also yams, sweet potatoes, la, (which in flavor resembles the Irish potato,) and many vegetables suitable for table use. All the common garden ibles of America may be cultivated in Liberia, Pigs and and the various kinds of domestic fowls, thrive well. Wheat, r, and oats may be produced in some localities. The fruits undant and of great variety, many of them extremely deli-

Among them are the mango, orange, lemon, lime, guava, ind, cocoanut, banana, rose apple, and African peach. The ation of sugar is also very promising, and is already carried a considerable extent.

ut, in conformity with the opinion which I have often ex-d here and in Africa, the cultivation of coffee holds out the rest inducement to agriculturists. Since the production of rticle in Brazil has greatly decreased, owing to local causes, pply in all parts of the world has fallen far short of the de-; and, as a consequence, prices have considerably advanced. e is a native of Africa, and the coffee plantations of the world heir origin to plants obtained from that continent. There is uch of coffee-growing in Liberia and its neighborhood, and uality of Liberia coffee is deemed to be equal, if not superior, at of any other, not excepting the celebrated Mocha. Im-e fortunes will be made by the cultivators of this article, all cumstances being now favorable for the successful prosecution s branch of industry. There is nothing to prevent Liberia becoming the principal coffee emporium of the world."

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

e Liberians have built and manned thirty coast traders, and have a number of large vessels engaged in commerce with ind and the United States. The principal articles of export offee, sugar, palm-oil, and camwood.

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LORED CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—There are in Philadel-about 23,000 colored people. A large majority of them are ; industrious, and intelligent, sustaining themselves by labor-1 various ways; many of them in the capacity of servants, red promiscuously over the city. These people have 18 hes of their own, with an average capacity of 300. Of these 0 people, there are 4,000 in communion with these 18 hes.

862 the imports of palm-oil from West Africa into the United Kingdom were of the r £1,784,316.

SABBATH SCHOOLS IN MONROVIA.

A letter received a short time ago from the Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school in Monrovia, directed to the Congregational Sabbath school of Brattleboro, Vermont, in acknowledgment of the receipt of a donation, commemorates the following facts:

A Sabbath school connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in Monrovia as early as 1823, the second year after what the writer calls "the landing of our pilgrim fathers from the ship Elizabeth on this once barbarous coast." Mr. Munroe, then Governor, Elijah Johnson, and Rev. Richmond Sarratt, a colored minister, were engaged in its origin and instruction.

Stephen Allen Benson, late President of the Republic, and Daniel B. Warner, now President, were among its earliest pupils, of them being less than ten years old. This school, as it now exists, is composed of native and Americo-Liberian children, averaging in number 175, of which 100 are females—and 75 are Americo-Liberians. There are 22 teachers—11 females and 11 males, with Superintendent, and assistants for classes and four regular teachers. There are eight bible and testament classes and fourteen primary classes. In the primary classes, the English alphabet, reading, and spelling are taught. The native children are chiefly in the primary classes, although some of them can read the Scriptures. They evince a strong desire for learning, and make good progress. They meet at half-past one o'clock, P. M., and separate at half-past three, P. M. They have a library of 100 volumes for the children. Twelve of the scholars are members of the church.

There are three other Sabbath schools in Monrovia, viz: a Baptist school, consisting of 100 scholars and 20 teachers, 10 bible classes and seventeen primary, with a library of 72 volumes; a Presbyterian school, of 60 scholars and 9 teachers, one bible class and eight primary classes—books in library, 100 volumes; an Episcopal school, of 140 scholars, 14 teachers, six bible and eight primary classes, with 175 volumes in their library. In the Sabbath schools of Monrovia there appear to be, therefore, 475 scholars, 65 teachers, and 494 volumes in the libraries.

In all other settlements in Liberia there are also Sabbath schools embracing both natives and immigrants. Great interest in Sabbath schools has uniformly existed in Liberia from the beginning. The best men have been connected with them, and very few if any of our prominent citizens have failed of being either pupils or instructors in them. Not a few have been hopefully converted to Christ in these schools, and recent information encourages us to believe that the Lord is pouring out His Holy Spirit there, and gathering from these nurseries of piety some who will "shine like lights in the world." The encouragements to establish

schools and missions among the natives of the interior are numerous, and more teachers, and more books, and more good colored people from this country are *greatly wanted*.

Will not the friends of Sabbath schools remember these schools in Africa in their sympathies, prayers, and gifts? To almost every other spot of the globe the little gifts of the children of our Sabbath schools go with messages of light and love for them that know not Jesus. Should not some be sent also to the thousands of Liberia and interior Africa who have long been neglected?

F. B.

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ADDRESS OF JOHN P. CROZER, Esq.

Prominent among the earnest and liberal friends of Africa, the name of CROZER will forever endure. First, by reason of the devotion of Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, who was the first Agent and Physician sent with the first company of emigrants and in the first vessel despatched by this Society, and who early fell a victim to that hospitable clime; and second, by his worthy brother, John P. Crozer, Esq., the zealous President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, whose address, at its late anniversary meeting in Philadelphia, we have the pleasure to present to the readers of the Depository:

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society, the anniversary of which we hold this evening, is auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, founded in Washington about forty-five years ago. The philanthropic men who were instrumental in its origin, have nearly all passed away, but the wisdom of the organization and the far-reaching forecast of its founders were never more apparent than at the present time. The Society has all along had the sympathies of very many men high in character and estimation throughout the whole United States; leading men in political life, philanthropists and gifted Christian ministers have been amongst its active friends and supporters. The Society has worked modestly but efficiently. The leading object of its appointment being to colonize "the free people of color, with their own consent," on the continent of Africa, has sought, in aiming to fulfil this mission, avoidance of conflict with all, whether in the North or in the South.

Such was the object sought, and to accomplish this, much labor and much money have been expended; and the result is now apparent in the existence of the infant Republic of Liberia.

The Colonization enterprise seems *now and in the future* to present itself under a somewhat changed aspect, from the changed position of the colored population of this country, brought about by

the sad existing rebellion; but the Society has not, as yet, departed from its original mode of procedure as laid down by its constitution. Circumstances may, however, induce an early modification and change.

The first effort of practical colonization was in the winter of 1820. In February of that year the ship Elizabeth, a vessel of about four hundred tons burthen, was sent from New York by the American Colonization Society with eighty-eight emigrants, laden also with implements of husbandry, mechanics' tools, and a variety of such articles as were deemed essential in forwarding the enterprise. Included in them were fancy articles for presents to the native chief, with whom the agents were directed to treat for lands to locate upon. The colonists, after encountering much hardship, succeeded in making a settlement on the African coast.

I may be pardoned here for remarking that this first expedition is particularly and sadly impressed upon my memory. It was accompanied by my own brother, Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, in the twofold capacity of physician and first agent of the American Colonization Society, and as such he had the chief charge and direction of the colonists. But very early after their arrival on the coast he fell a victim to the climate, and a martyr to a cause in which he was so deeply engaged.

A nucleus thus formed, it was strengthened from time to time by new emigration from the United States, not by any spasmodic effort, but by the attractions of the settlement, sustained and fostered by the untiring labors of the Society in this country.

I shall not detain your attention in tracing minutely the progress of the colony. For many years it encountered hardships and privations, such as are incident to new settlements so far removed from sources of succor and supply. Not, however, nearly so severe and crushing as those recorded of the early European emigrants to Virginia; nor even those in New England in the days of the Pilgrim Fathers.

But these trials and hardships decreased from year to year, until now, aided as the emigrants are, on their arrival in Liberia, by arrangements previously made for their reception, their trials are not greater than those of European emigrants to the United States.

The colony increased slowly at first, but steadily—each succeeding year adding to their number, until in due time it seemed best that it should become an independent Government, enacting its own laws, and to be no longer under the control of the Society in America. And in 1847, they adopted a Constitution and form of government after the model of our own, which has since been acknowledged by nearly all the European Powers, and after much vexatious delay, by the Government of the United States also, and Liberia now takes rank amongst civilized nations.

Liberia is an infant Republic, but its constitution and laws, and the wise administration of those laws—its location—its natural

attractions as a home for the colored man, and above all the salutary and powerful influence it seems destined to exercise over the more savage tribes of that continent, encourages the belief that, at no very distant day, Liberia is to become a great and mighty nation.

This Republic is the offspring of the Colonization Society. It is the child of this organization, and owns no other parentage. It is now independent of us; but the Society still renders efficient aid. It aims to foster and strengthen the rising State, and it is our desire to encourage respectable colored people to emigrate more largely from this country. We firmly believe that the Republic of Liberia is very far in advance of all other places as a home for the black man. The new Republic possesses unmolested sway over more than five hundred miles of Atlantic coast, with a most fruitful and productive soil and territory, extending many miles into the interior parallel with the coast. Its seaboard was once a principal mart for traders in human beings; but this hateful traffic is now expelled and driven away on all this line of coast.

The Republic, by its proximity to and frequent intercourse with the interior will, under God, be a great instrument in introducing Christianity into these wide wastes of heathenism and habitations of cruelty. The Christian influence of the Colonization enterprise was not, perhaps, prominent in the minds of its founders, but now its friends look to this result as of primary consequence.

The Society feels that it has a great work on hand. To send colored Christian men and women, not especially as missionaries, but as citizens, who, in cultivating the soil, or in mechanical or mercantile pursuits, will in their frequent mingling with the natives infuse the principles of the Christian religion amongst them, working as leaven upon the African mind.

It is no Utopian idea for us, as a Society, to look along the vista of future years at the work which has been in progress for almost half a century, but is now extending with greatly accelerated force and power. Its infancy was tender, but not sickly. Its youth was not precocious, yet promising. It now stands before the world in comely proportions of vigor. It has reached the statue of early manhood.

I believe this Society and the Republic of Liberia are smiled upon by Him, "who made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation."

I believe that the Almighty Sovereign of all, the Creator of all, inspired our forefathers to establish this Society to aid in elevating the colored race to a position of freedom and equality, and to plant the colony, now the Republic of Liberia, which, in the fulness of time, is to serve as a beacon to the tribes and nations of Africa, and to introduce the principles of our holy religion amongst these savage people.

This, brethren, is our work, this our hope, and to this end let us labor and pray. None now living may see the great results here foreshadowed and in reserve for our reward. But when those now active in the work shall lay down their armor in death others will arise. A cause so noble—so philanthropic, may I add, so holy, cannot die until its mission is accomplished. The Society must not tire or faint, or slacken its labors until the slave-trade and slavery shall no longer exist—when the accursed traffic in human sinews shall terminate forever—Africa be redeemed from ignorance, superstition and cruelty, and Ethiopia stretch forth her hands to God in gratitude for deliverance from the iron yoke of her oppressors, and for the light of the gospel of the Son of God.

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BENEFITS TO THE COLORED RACE.

African Colonization benefits the people of color in enabling them to remove from their subdued and inferior condition in the United States to become active and industrious citizens of the Republic of Liberia. The difference is immense. The man of color is here subjected, whether at the South or at the North. He is a freeman there. Here he is under disqualification; there the white man is, for he cannot become a citizen.

The progress made in African Colonization has proven that colored people, governing themselves, can be free and enjoy their freedom. Where else have they governed themselves? Where will they get the opportunity, if not in Liberia? She has shown it satisfactorily; the Government is strong, well consolidated, and well respected.

Colonization benefits Africa. It is a natural historic fact, that the millions of that tropical land can only be reached by the instrumentality of the colored race. That being the case, the means of developing her broad and fertile fields and abounding resources, and the hopes of Christianizing her teeming population, are founded. and must depend mainly, upon the success of such efforts as are put forth by the Colonization Society.

Shall the Society and Liberia be cheered onward by the countenance and support of the friends of the people of color? With the liberal aid of our citizens, the moral and Christian grandeur of the enterprize is rendered certain.

THE SLAVE TRADE ASSIMILATED TO PIRACY.

We learn that that portion of the treaty lately made between Hayti and Liberia which assimilated the slave trade to Piracy, has attracted considerable and favorable notice in England. This suggestion emanated from the zealous Consul General of Liberia in London, Gerard Ralston, Esq., and efforts will be made to have a similar provision inserted in such future treaties as he may conclude in behalf of the young Republic which he so ably represents.

There is great wisdom in this movement, and we trust that it may be successful. The American Colonies were always opposed to the foreign slave-trade, and one of the charges against the King of Great Britain contained in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence was, that he had "prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce." The Government of the United States prohibited the trade as soon as it had acquired constitutional power to do so, and by a succession of laws increasing in severity—until finally, in 1820, it made it absolute piracy. The Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives who brought in the bill to that effect, borrowing the language of the memorable Congress of Vienna, pronounced the trade to be "the scourge of Africa, the disgrace and affliction of both Europe and America."

It is certain that no change has since taken place in the character of the trade which should make it any the less an object of detestation. The wretched business is now just as much calculated as then to encourage domestic wars in Africa, and prevent its emerging from its native barbarism. Barth gives an account of a slave-hunt, which is identical in all the details of horror with the statements given by Mungo Park seventy years since, and by Denham and Clapperton forty-five years ago. Said Park: "The King of Bambarra having declared war against Kaarta, and dividing his army into small detachments, overran the country, and seized on the inhabitants before they had time to escape; and in a few days the whole kingdom became a scene of desolation." Said Major Denham: "On attacking a place, it is the custom of the country instantly to fire it; and as the villages are all composed of straw huts only, the whole is shortly devoured by flames. The unfortu-

nate inhabitants fly quickly from the devouring element, and fall immediately into the hands of their no less merciless enemies, who surround the place; the men are quickly massacred, and the women and children lashed together and made slaves." And, says Barth: "While remaining behind in the empty encampment, I lamented the misery of accompanying such an expedition; for nothing can be more disheartening to the feelings of a traveller who is desirous of knowledge, than to visit these beautiful countries under such circumstances, when the original inhabitants are either exterminated, or obliged to seek their safety in flight; when all traces of their cheerful life are destroyed; and the abodes of human happiness converted into desolation; when no one is left to acquaint him with all the significant names which the various characteristic features of the country must necessarily bear, especially those numberless creeks, swamps, and rivers which intersect this country in all directions. The stranger who intrudes upon the natives in this hostile manner is scarcely able to make out a few dry names of the principal dwelling-places, and being placed under such disadvantageous circumstances, is at least justified in speaking more emphatically of the endless misery into which the finest and most populous regions of this continent are plunged by these slave-hunting expeditions of their merciless Mohammedan neighbors."

The ravages and desolations in Africa entailed by the illicit commerce, then, have not changed. The pestiferous miseries of the middle passage are the same, as has been verified by the terrible spectacle exhibited on the slavers latterly captured off the coast of Africa, and taken into the harbor of Monrovia. The disgrace is the greater for the voice of all christendom, and the conscience of the world are no longer wavering, but are most decidedly opposed to it, as a crime against humanity and a sin against God.

ONE BRIGHT SPOT.

It is cheering to know, amid all the darkness and doubt that have prevailed respecting the American of color and his destiny, that there is one spot on the earth where he is rising to the full dignity of manhood.

Liberia exists with its republican government of colored officers and citizens. Acknowledged by the chief civilized countries—with

its College of colored Faculty and students, its schools and seminaries of learning, with teachers of African descent, its Christian Missions and churches, its agriculture and arts and commerce not to be despised. The labors of good men during these forty years past, for the welfare of Africa and her children are already yielding fruit "an hundred fold."

Whatever may be the ultimate destiny of the mass of colored people of this country, it is clear that by means of some of them, through the blessing of God on the efforts of American philanthropists, a new Republic has sprung into being on the continent of Africa. African emigration has given birth to African nationality, African civilization and Christianity. The race, once reckoned by many, with the animals, is now endowed with a name and a place among the nations of the earth. Whatever may be the doubts in regard to many schemes of benefiting the descendants of Africa that are now among us, there can be none respecting the wisdom and beneficence of aiding African emigration. This plan is sufficiently approved by experience. The experiment is successful. We think we can do no greater service, either to our country respecting our colored people, or to them in the depression and sorrows that attend their lot among us, than to invite attention to Liberia, and in our measure aid the work of African emigration. Though that emigration, slow as it has been from the beginning, may for a time be further checked by the troubled condition of our country, it will no doubt soon revive and be greatly enlarged.

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From the London Record.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND THE UNIVERSITIES MISSION.

In proportion to the sanguine expectations which were entertained of the results to be secured by Dr. Livingstone's African Expedition, will be the disappointment occasioned by the announcement of its failure. It was a grand conception with which he was filled when last he left our shores—nothing less than to carry Christianity and commerce into the heart of the African continent, and thereby to root up the accursed slave traffic which has devastated it, and win for Christ and civilization its miserable and benighted tribes. Nor did Dr. Livingstone stand by while others did the work. If perils were to be encountered, he placed himself in the van to meet them. His last words in the Senate-house at Cambridge were these: "I know that in a few years I shall be cut off in that country which is now open; do not let it be shut again. I go back to Africa to try to make an open path for commerce and Christianity; do you carry out the work which I have begun." The expedition started under the happiest auspices. Lord Clarendon entered into the object of it with hearty zeal. A grant of £5,000 was cheerfully

voted by Parliament. The Admiralty rendered valuable assistance, and several gentlemen duly qualified to carry on such scientific investigations as might be necessary were selected to accompany the Doctor. Almost concurrently with these arrangements, the Universities' Mission was organized and sent forth under Archdeacon, subsequently Bishop Mackenzie, for the purpose of proceeding into the interior, under the advice of Dr. Livingstone, and planting a station there, as the centre of an earnest effort for the evangelization of the natives. Up to this time the accounts of both expeditions have been a record of trial and disaster. In reliance on a supposed state of things, which was found not to exist, the Mission was too hastily organized, the difficulties to be overcome were not fully realized or provided for, warnings prompted by Dr. Livingstone's experience of the country and climate were unheeded, a singularly unhealthy locality was selected for the first station, and then, to crown all, and as if to court disappointment and failure, the Bishop and his companions most unjustifiably entered on a career of aggressive and retributive warfare against an unfriendly tribe, of which the only result was to impress on the first six months' proceedings the dark features of war and bloodshed. Nor was this all. The Bishop first succumbed to the combined effects of climate, privation, anxiety, and toil, and several other members of the Mission, one by one, followed him to the grave.



THE DESERT OF SAHARA.

The discoveries of recent African explorers have dispelled many of the popular notions concerning the great desert of Sahara. It used to be described as a nearly level sandy plain. This plain, it is now ascertained, does not exist, except at its eastern and western extremities. The central portions rise, in the form of terraces, to 900 or 1,200 feet above the valleys of the Atlas and Soudan. They are interspersed with ravines and granite hills. Barth speaks of mountains 4,000 or 5,000 feet high. In general, however, the surface of the desert is flat or slightly undulating; in some places covered with a thick bed of sand, in others hard and flinty. Every aspect confirms the opinion of Humboldt, that the desert is the bed of a former sea, elevated by geological convulsions. The traveller, almost at every step, meets with mounds of fossil shells and other debris of marine animals. There are immense deposits of rock salt, in some places as pure as marble, and so compact as to serve in the construction of houses. Soudan derives salt from this source. The effervescence of nitre and saltpetre is almost everywhere apparent. Lions, tigers, and other ferocious animals with which the desert has in imagination been peopled, are met with only in the forests of the oases, where alone they can find

food and water. The lion is the king of the desert only in poetry. Man is the true wild animal with whom the traveller dreads an encounter, and bandits infest every caravan route in the Sahara. The Sahara is not always destitute of water. In passing between the tropics the sun carries with him heavily laden nimbus clouds, which, not meeting with any mountains high enough to condense their moisture and cause it to fall at intervals, descend occasionally by their own gravity, and drop their watery treasures in gushing torrents, which fill every ravine. It is a deluge which lasts but for a moment; the water disappears in the permeable soil as fast as it came, and forms extensive sheets of water a short distance below the surface. This fact has been revealed by numerous soundings. Already excellent Artesian wells, sunk by French engineers, have created verdant oases in places where every vestige of vegetation appeared to be eternally buried beneath the sand. But these hidden lakes, on which the desert partly reposes, are not a recent discovery. From time immemorial the Arabs have sunk in the open desert wells several hundred feet deep, till they met the watery bed which they called the subterranean sea.

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From the Colonization Herald.

PROGRESS OF AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Interesting and encouraging intelligence has been received from several of the Mission stations in Western and Southern Africa. "The day of her redemption is drawing nigh." The time is near, we hope, when prophecy and promise shall meet with a glorious fulfilment.

Schools and churches are exerting a potent influence in the colony of Sierra Leone. A colored American Missionary wrote, November 9th, last:

"The colonial statistics for 1862 record the number of schools to be 67, and 11,299 scholars, (6,162 males and 5,137 females,) supported by the Government, the Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan Missionary Society, United Methodist Free Church, Lady Huntingdon Society, and the native pastorate. There are 30 Episcopal churches and chapels, attended by about 7512 persons; there are 61 churches and chapels of other denominations, attended by about 13,320 persons. This point is one of the grand depots for religious operations on this coast."

The Gospel of John, in Sherbro, has been issued from the Mission press; the printing being done by two of the Mission native boys. The same Gospel, in Mendi, is ready for the press. The reported condition of the church at Good Hope is favorable.

The territorial extent of the American Methodist Mission in Africa extends from Cape Mount on the north, to Cape Palmas on

the south, and from the Atlantic on the west to some ten to fifty miles inland. The foundations are being laid in this Mission for the upbuilding of a Church in Africa which will no doubt become a light on the coast, to shed its beams upon the interior of that dark continent. The Republic of Liberia, which has taken its place among the nations of the earth, is the fruit of Christian effort.

Old Calabar is on the Guinea coast, in 8° east longitude, and 5 4' north latitude, just west of the great angle in the west coast of Africa. Here the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has a Mission now sixteen years old. The language has been reduced to writing, and acquired by natives as well as the Missionaries, and the New Testament has been translated and distributed.

The Gaboon Mission of the American Board was never before so greatly favored. Eighteen persons were received to the communion of the church in 1862, making a total of thirty-three native members. In the Mission school there are thirty-five boys and fourteen girls.

During the year ending May 31, 1863, the Zulu Mission of the same Board received eleven persons, who were added to the church on profession of their faith. In all, there are not less than two hundred and twenty-five church members. There are three hundred and seventy-five Sabbath school scholars in the Mission, and one hundred and fifty-one children and adults have attended the day and family schools, with more or less regularity. For the support of the schools, one hundred and fifty-five dollars have been furnished by the natives. One hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents have been contributed to the American Board at their monthly concerts.

The subjoined table embodies the facts in regard to the operations in Southern Africa of the Berlin Missionary Society:

	Communicants
<i>Cape Colony</i> —Amalienstein	249
Lady Smith.	58
Anhalt Schmidt.	30
<i>British Kaffraria</i> —Bethel	50
Wartburg.	25
Petersburg.	24
<i>Orange Free State</i> —Bethany.	100
Pneil.	40
<i>Natal Colony</i> —Emmaus	10
Christianenburg.	72
Stendal.	2
<i>South African Republic</i> —Gerlachshoop.	6
Khalalolu.	20

The Rhenish Missionary Society supports, at present, twenty-nine ordained Missionaries in South Africa, spread over nineteen stations, of which ten are situated within the Cape Colony. At one place, *Stellenbosch*, the Mission church "contains not less than twelve hundred members, all converted from the darkness of idolatry." *Sharon* "contains a church of between five and six hundred baptized individuals, and its school is attended by three hundred and fifty children." At another station, commenced in 1854, there are two hundred and fifty communicants.

More laborers are greatly needed at all the stations. May we not confidently look forward to the people of color in this country to furnish, in large numbers, Missionaries prepared by education and by grace, to present the Gospel to their own race in Africa? Much can be done to extend the Kingdom of God through educational institutions, the press, and Christian settlements.

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INVESTIGATIONS OF AFRICA.

Among the contemplated examinations of Africa is that of Monsieur Jules Gerard, who proposes to trace out the sources of the Niger in the footsteps of Mungo Park, Laing, and Caillie, and to visit Timbuctoo. At this place he hopes to organize commercial relations between the traders of that teeming centre of population and the colony of Algeria, to which he expects to return with one of the native caravans.

M. Paul du Chaillu has returned to his former field on the Gaboon, this time well prepared, by diligent study of the use of instruments, to make accurate observations. He has shown his earnestness in the cause of geographical research by freighting and storing a ship at his own expense, intending to penetrate to the eastward, and, if possible, to gain the mountain chain which is supposed to extend, in an easterly direction, along the line of the Equator, of which the Sierra del Crystal of the Portuguese is the northwestern termination.

A collection of Arabic books, published by the American missionaries at Beirut, in Syria, was sent from New York some months ago, for the purpose of transmission into the kingdom of Foulah, (the country of the Fullas Fellatahs,) and, if possible, further eastward, among the eight or ten Mahomedan States beyond it. Arrangements had previously been made with President Benson and Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, for their diffusion. As each volume contained a list of questions in Arabic, with requests for replies, it is believed that valuable information will ere long be obtained through this agency concerning civilized nations inhabiting the interior of Africa, or of tribes which seem to have attained to a considerable degree of civilization.

THE AFRICAN RACES.—The African races, with all their depression, still show in some directions superior capacity. Docility, obedience and love are their native traits. Whatever culture they receive goes at once to the affections—takes a moral and religious direction. To educate them is, with rare exceptions, to make them devout, grateful, kind, and exemplary in their social relations and duties. . . . But there is every reason to believe that they may be so trained as to exhibit the richest traits of moral excellence, to be the ready recipients of the highest social influences, and to reflect the love, as other races reflect the wisdom and beauty, of the creator.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1864.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Also, the following sums, in aid of Prof. Freeman's support at Liberia College, \$42.50, viz:
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$5 :)	•	
Meriden—Deacon Daniel Merrill	\$5 00	Fairhaven—A. Penfield, \$25.
VERMONT.		Dr. B. S. Nichols, \$5. Hon.
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$166.15:)		W. C. Kittridge, C. Read,
Arlington—H. Canfield, \$5.		\$2 each.....
S. Deming, \$3. H. S. Hard,	10 00	Pittsford—Cong. Church and
\$2.....	3 00	Society.....
Ascutneyville—Mrs. S. Bowen,		166 15
Bennington—Con. Ch. & Soc.,		NEW YORK.
which and previous, const.		Kings Co.—Legacy, in part, of
Dea. Stephen Bingham Life	20 00	Newell Woolsey, by A. P.
Member.....		Cummings, Executor.....
Castleton—C. S. Sherman, \$10.		166 66
Dr. Joseph Perkins, C. C.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Willard, Benj. F. Adams, H.		Washington City—Miscellane-
Griswold, \$5 each. W. C.		ous.....
Guernsey, Westover & Son,		431 66
\$3 ea. F. Parker, J. Adams,		FOR REPOSITORY.
Dr. J. Northrop, \$2 ea. T.		MASSACHUSETTS.—Cam-
W. Rice, W. Moulton, L.		bridgeport—Thos. G. Rice,
W. Preston, Charles Lang-		to April 1, 1865.....
don, Friend, \$1 each. B.	47 50	1 00
W. Burt, 50 cents.....		OHIO—Hillsborough—Saml.
Fairhaven—J. Davey, \$10.		Linn, to May 1, 1865, \$5.
Mary H. Nichols, to help		New Castle—Eli Nichols, to
colored little children to		April 1, 1865, \$1.....
Liberia, 15 cents.....	10 15	6 00
Hartland—Con. and Meth. So-		Repository.....
cieties, by Rev. Prof. H.		7 00
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T H E

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CAPTAIN SPEKE'S NARRATIVE.*

The volume which Captain Speke has presented to the world, possesses more than a geographical interest. It is a monument of perseverance, courage, and temper displayed under difficulties which have perhaps never been equalled. Captain Speke set out from the coast opposite to Zanzibar on the 2d of October, 1860, with a train of no less than eighty-six followers, but of these only twelve remained with him till the conclusion of his task. Forty-two deserted their master, sometimes by fours and fives, and, as was to be expected, exactly at the time when their services were most required. Ten Hottentots, selected from the Cape Mounted Rifles, were loyal to the cause, but their constitutions proved utterly unable to contend with the hardships of the march; they speedily sickened, and after the death of one, the rest were sent back. The next, in point of moral qualities, were the Wanguana, freed negroes of the eastern coast of Africa, a stalwart race who offered themselves out as porters on expeditions into the interior. Not much more than half of these deserted, whereas, out of thirty-six negro gardeners who had been secured at Zanzibar by the exertions of Sultan Majid, only nine failed to do so, and of this minority one died and another had to be left behind sick. Ten ran away on the very first day, believing that the Englishmen were cannibals, who were only taking them into the interior to eat them. Of the other negroes engaged in the interior to supply deficiencies,

** Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile. By John Hanning Speke, Captain, Her Majesty's Indian Army.*

three-fourths also deserted. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that, although the space traversed by Captain Speke before arriving at Gondokoro, on the Nile, perhaps does not exceed 1,500 or 1,600 miles, two years and nearly five months were spent in traversing it.

The first point of importance in the route was Zungamero (lat. 7 deg. 26 min. 53 sec. S., long. 37 deg. 36 min. 45 sec. E.) It is here that begins the ascent of the eastern coast range of mountains which form the buttresses of the table land of Central Africa. The continent is well compared by our traveller to a dish turned upside down, the country between Zungamero and the coast being represented by the flat rim.

On the 23d of November the travellers, after surmounting the hilly framework of the mountain range (Usagara), descended into the table-land of Ugogo, an elevated plateau of something more than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The country through which they had passed is one which is continually harried by slave-hunters. The poor inhabitants, a timid, spiritless race, live in villages built on hill-spurs, for the facility of resisting a weak party of their persecutors, or dispersing before a more formidable one. Far from attempting to exact transit dues from the passing caravan, they fly on the intimation of its approach, and no persuasions will induce them to quit their refuge.

The inhabitants of Ugogo differ altogether from the persecuted hill-tribes which fringe their territory. They go always armed, build villages of mud huts wherever a spring of water is to be found, keep large numbers of cattle, and grow grain not only for the supply of their own wants, but to sell to the caravans which pass through their country.

It was not till the 24th of January, 1861, that the expedition arrived in Unyamiezi, the country of the Moon, which was the proper scene of its operations. By that time more than the original number of the force had deserted, more than half the property had been stolen, the travelling expenses had been unprecedented, owing to the prevalence of a famine along the whole line of march, and yet only the first stage and the least difficult of the journey had been completed. Kaze, a well-situated town about five miles within the frontier of Unyamiezi, is the great central depot for the trade in slaves and ivory, and to this point Captain Speke had taken the precaution to send on a large stock of articles of merchandise, just as a European traveller carries a letter of credit on a distant bank. Kaze, (which is situated in lat. 5 deg. 0 min. 52 sec. S., long. 33 deg. 1 min. 34 sec. E., at an elevation of 3,561 feet above the sea) is regarded as the capital of Unyamiezi, a large country of an area equal (Captain Speke thinks) to England. Its inhabitants (Wanyamiezi) are an industrious race, who cultivate extensively, make cloths of their own cotton in their own looms, melt iron and work it up, and breed flocks and herds. They are

excessive smokers and given to drink, but the greatest traders in Africa think no more of leaving their own country and visiting the coast for commercial purposes than our countryfolk of going to a fair. It so happened that Speke was detained nearly six months in Unyamiezi before he obtained the means of advancing to the next district, Uzinga. The exactions to which he was subjected now were such as to throw all previous attempts at extortion into the shade. In the case of one chief, Makaka, who had enticed him to his palace through collusion (as seemed too probable) with his guide, English patience almost gave way before a series of vexatious annoyances.

But the rapacity of Makaka was eclipsed by that of another chief, Lumeresi, in whose "boma" (fortified palace) Speke was detained for ten weeks, being during a part of the time delirious with fever, and at last owed his deliverance to the arrival of a formal summons from Suwarora, Lumeresi's liege lord, who sent his mace—a long rod of iron bound up in stick charms, and called Kaquenzingiriri (commander of all things)—with a message that the white men were his guests and must not be detained. Suwarora himself, however, was as greedy as his vassal; and plundering went on by himself and his officers by day and the unofficial commonalty by night, until, on the 17th of November, 1861, a year and seven weeks after the commencement of the expedition—the weary travellers entered the belt of neutral territory which separated the land of the thieves and extortioners from the dominions of the good King Rumanika—a model of courtesy and mildness, whom even civilized Europeans might imitate with advantage.

Karague, the kingdom over which this chief presided, is, with the exception of Uzinza, the southernmost portion of the ancient kingdom of Kittara, which extended about three degrees on each side of the equator, and met the great lake Victoria Nyanza, now regarded as the source of the river Nile, on its northern and western banks. It was governed, according to Captain Speke, by a race who originally emigrated as a pastoral people from Abyssinia; and both the kings and the aristocracy of the country still preserve the characteristic features which distinguish the Gallas from the native African population—comparatively straight hair and a bridged, instead of bridgeless, nose. In their acquired possessions they take the name of Wahuma. But although they retain traces of their original physiognomy, and the symbols of their original character of pastoral warriors (for it is a piece of court etiquette in Uganda, the most important of the kingdoms into which Kittara has split, for the king always to appear armed with shield and spear and followed by a dog) they have lost their religion, forgotten their language, and adopted the practice of their subjects in mutilating their faces by the extraction of the lower incisor teeth. The North-eastern portion of the country is now called Unyoro, the North-western Uganda. Karague, which joins on to these,

may be roughly described as comprising the affluents of a considerable river (the Kitangula) which enters the Victoria Nyanza on its western shore in the first degree of south latitude. It is a land of lakes and streams, and from its high level enjoys, although nearly under the line, an agreeable temperature. We give the description of the first sight of the royal residence, as it appeared to the cavalcade while crossing the hills of blue clayey sand-stone, breasted with dykes of pure white quartz, which is the type of the country:—

“After breakfast next morning we crossed the hill-spur called Weranhanje, the grassy tops of which were 5,500 feet above the sea. Descending a little, we suddenly came in view of what appeared to us a rich clump of trees in S. lat. 1 deg. 42 min. 42 sec. and E. long. 31 deg. 1 min. 49 sec.; and 500 feet below it we saw a beautiful sheet of water lying snugly within the folds of the hills. The clump was the palace enclosure. As to the lake, for want of a native name, I christened it the Little Windermere, because Grant thought it so like our own English lake of that name. It was one of many others, which, like that of Urigi, drains the moisture of the overhanging hills, and gets drained into the Victoria Nyanza through the Kitangule river.”

To do honor to his Royal host, Captain Grant ordered his men to put down their loads and fire a volley; after which, on approaching the palace, he received an invitation to come in at once. Ever since their entrance into Karague the travellers had been treated with the most generous hospitality, although famine had prevailed here also. The further they proceeded in the country, the more they were pleased with it. The people were kept in good order, the village chiefs brought presents of sheep, fowls, and sweet potatoes, and never begged for anything more than they received in return, and finally, on the night before their arrival, there appeared a huge pot of *pombe* (plaintain-beer) and some royal tobacco, which the king had sent on exclusively for the consumption of his white visitors. The latter was “as sweet and strong as honey-dew, and the beer so strong it required a strong man to drink it.” After such treatment we cannot wonder that the travellers, upon their admission to the royal presence, thought Rumanika and his brother Nuanaji, whom they found sitting cross-legged on the ground, “men of noble appearance and size. They had fine oval faces, large eyes, and high noses, denoting the best blood of Abyssinia.” Hands were shaken in the English style, which is, it seems, the peculiar custom of the men of this country, and the conversation began in good Kisuahili, the language of the Zanzibar coast. After discussing a variety of subjects, among which the principles of taxation and the physical structure of the globe appear to have each found a place, “so quick and inquiring was the king’s mind,” the travellers were offered the option of lodgings within the palace or a camping-ground outside. They

chose the latter, in order the better to enjoy the lovely view. The hospitable monarch, too, did not confine his civilities to the chiefs of the expedition. For a whole month and more, goats and fowls were brought regularly by his officers into camp, and their improved diet put the Wenguana into good humor. They, however, shivered under the temperature of the high table land (of which the extreme was from 80 deg. to 84 deg., and the mean 69 deg.)

In both kingdoms there is no notion of any Supreme Being or belief in the immortality of the soul, but numbers of spirits (which may be described as a sort of nymphs, dryads, and water pixies, divested of the poetical dress they wear in European mythologies) haunt the country, and are propitiated by various charms. The spirits of ancestors are also revered and conciliated by annual sacrifices. But the power for good or evil of all these perternatural agents does not range beyond that of an old-fashioned English witch. Their most potent instrument of mischief is mildew and similar plagues of the husbandman. Long life is considered as the great blessing, and the mythical accounts of the royal family make it one of their characteristics. Certainly their habits (so far as the male sex is concerned) are apparently most conducive to health and the development of a stalwart frame. Captain Speke went out for a day's sporting with the king's sons. "Tripping down the greensward of the hills together, these tall athletic princes every now and then stopped to see who could shoot furthest. With powerful six-foot bows they drew their arrows to the head and made wonderful shots in the distance. They then placed me in position, and arranging the field, drove the coverts like men well accustomed to sport."

Rumanika entered warmly into the objects of the expedition, but shrunk from the idea of sending his guests on to the north, which he regarded as a course pregnant with danger. Friendly as he was, this hesitation caused considerable anxiety to the travellers; for one word of opposition from him would have effectually stopped their further progress. Fortunately, just at the beginning of the year 1862, an officer of the king's, who had been sent four years before on a mission to Kamrasi, the chief of Unyoro, returned with a message from that potentate to Rumanika that he too had foreign visitors—who had arrived, not indeed in Unyoro, but in his dependency, the country of Gani, coming up the Nile in vessels. This was the route by which Petherick was expected, and Captain Speke entertained no doubt that the white men in question were his party. A few days afterwards another messenger arrived from the King of Uganda, bringing a present of ivory and slaves, and a message to invite the white men to him. All these favorable circumstances combined induced Rumanika to yield to the arguments of Captain Speke, and on the 10th of January he quitted his hospitable entertainer, without, however, his com-

panion Grant, who was necessarily left behind with a disorder in his leg, which prevented him from walking.

Mtesa, the King of Uganda, into whose dominions he now entered, is described as a sort of negro Domitian, a grown-up baby, living in a perpetual excitement, generally intoxicated, and without a particle of consideration for human life. Guns and medicine are the great levers in the hands of an European at a barbarous court, and Speke made good use of both of them. He taught the King to shoot, and he doctored the Queen Mother, and played them off against each other for the accomplishment of his main desire—to be enabled to verify, by actual observation, his theory of the exit of the Nile from the great lake, the southern portions of which he discovered in 1858, and on the northern waters of which he now actually embarked for a party of pleasure with the king and his harem. This result, however, was not attained till nearly half a year had been spent at the court of Mtesa, and probably would never have been brought about except for the report of white men having come up the Nile to meet him, and the hope of obtaining from them more of the European products for which the barbarian's cupidity had been excited.

Captain Grant, who had been left five months before at the court of Rumanika, arrived towards the end of May; and now, he being able to "limp about a bit," there was every inducement for the travellers to continue their journey. While passing through that part of Uganda which lies on the northern shore of Lake Nyanza, Speke had occasion to ford several "rush-drains," some of great magnitude, which he was informed issued from the lake, but none of these were the Nile, and the very sight of them increased his anxiety to visit this at its veritable outlet. One obstacle after another was interposed to the gratification of his desire, but at last, after a series of negotiations with the capricious Mtesa, continually broken off and again resumed, he set out, accompanied by an escort of Wagonda officials, and fortified with the powers of a royal guest, for a place called Urondogani, lying on the Nile, below which that stream was said to be navigable downwards. His project was to proceed by boats on it to the court of Kamrasi, the King of Unyoro, the northernmost of the kingdoms into which Kittara is broken up. Grant, in the meantime, was to proceed direct by land to the same point, as well to prepare the barbarian chief for the reception of his fellow-traveller as to hasten the communication with Petherick; while at the same time more knowledge of the region would be gained. It turned out that this arrangement proved almost fatal to the success of the expedition. A considerable amount of border plundering continually took place between the subjects of Mtesa and Kamrasi, although the sovereigns themselves were on formal terms of amity; and the latter, a fidgety and suspicious person, no sooner found that our travellers were entering his country on two distinct lines

than he concluded that some mischief was brewing against himself, and at once assumed a hostile attitude. Speke's boats were attacked, and Grant's party summarily ordered back, and at first it seemed as if the furthest limit of the expedition had been reached; but a concurrence of fortunate circumstances permitted an explanation to take place, and Kamrasi not only withdrew his opposition, but actually lent Speke assistance in resisting a mandate for his return to Uganda, which the weathercock temperament of Mtesa had caused him to issue. He reached the palace of Kamrasi (lat. 1 deg. 37 min. 45 sec. N.), when he again struck the Nile, which he had left a little below Urondogani, on the 9th of September. After a stay of two months he resumed his journey northwards, and on the 3d of December, at Feloro, (lat. 3 deg. 10 min. 33 sec. N., long. 31 deg. 50 min. 45 sec. E.,) came in sight of what he took for the outposts of Petherick's expedition. His men, as happy as himself, begged to be allowed to fire their guns. The salute was instantly returned from the northerners' camp, and at once every height was covered with a swarm of men, and the English flag displayed. But although friends, the new comers were not Petherick's men, but a number of Turkish soldiers, Nubians and others, who were under the command of one Mahamed, the vakeel of Debono, an ivory merchant connected with the Egyptian Government. All danger of effective opposition was now passed, and although the arrangements of the ivory hunters necessitated a delay of some weeks more, yet on the 15th of February, 1863, the travellers "walked into Gondokoro," and felt themselves at home, the remaining portion of the mysterious river of Egypt being already well-known. There they met Mr. Baker, the well-known sportsman of Ceylon, and from him learnt for the first time the stirring events, domestic and foreign, which had come to pass in the preceding two years. Mr. Petherick also arrived at Gondokoro three days later.

We will terminate this article with a brief notice of Captain Speke's visit to the Ripon Falls—a point where the Nile issues from the great lake.

This expedition was made from Urondogani, between leaving the Court of Mtesa and arriving at that of Kamrasi. Urondogani stands in lat. 52 min. 27 sec. N., on the brink of the Nile, which at this time (July 21) presented itself as "a magnificent stream from 600 to 700 yards wide, dotted with islets and rocks, the former occupied by fishermen's huts, the latter by crocodiles basking in the sun—flowing between fine high grassy banks with rich trees and plantains in the back-ground, where herds of the *nsunnu* and *hartebeest* could be seen grazing, while the hippopotami were snorting in the water, and florikan and guinea fowl rising at our feet." Elephants were very numerous in the district, as appeared from the marks of their devastations, and lions also, the latter to such a degree that just after Captain Speke's people had removed

a buck shot by him, two came out of the jungle and lapped up the pool of blood where the animal had lain, and nearly frightened the men into abandoning their prize. From this point Speke ascended the left bank of the river, although generally at some distance from the stream, for three days. The march was fatiguing, through long grass and jungle, except when village plantations desolated by elephants varied the scene. At last "the stones"—the local name for the falls—appeared, "by far the most interesting sight I had seen in Africa." They are exactly forty miles east of the palace of King Mtesa, and on the same parallel of latitude (21 min. 19 sec. N.) Their depth is about 12 feet, and their breadth, broken by rocks, from 400 to 500. A spur of the hills, unfortunately, shuts out the broad surface of the lake, the head of which being on the 3d deg. of south latitude, gives it a length of more than 220 miles. Still, the picture is one of extreme beauty, and rendered lively by the appearance of thousands of fish constantly leaping up the falls, fishermen on the rocks, and crocodiles and hippopotami floating on the water.

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From the Presbyterian.

RELIGION OF THE PEOPLE OF CORISCO.

Most heathen nations have some false god, to whom they pray; but these Benga and neighboring tribes have no idols, and no worship. Their religion is a fear of death. They do not say, *There is no God*; they know there is a great, good Being, whom they call "Anyambe," who made them. But they do not worship him. They think that when Anyambe made man, he left him by himself, and takes no more care or notice of him. But they think there are many spirits, called *myondi*, some of whom Anyambe made like angels, and others who are the souls of men now dead. Of these spirits they are afraid. They say, "If the spirits choose to be kind, they will treat us well; but if they choose to be cruel, they will hurt us." They think that these spirits join with men to do evil; so that when a person dies, they say, "Some one has joined with a spirit, and killed this person." That one they call a "witch." So they try to find out who the witch is. The doctors look into a looking-glass to see the face of the witch; or they make the accused one drink the poison-water of a kind of nut or bark of a tree; or they mix together a great many barks and leaves, and burn or eat them with magical ceremonies, and then put the "witch" to death, sometimes in a horrible manner.

Sometimes they cook food, and lay it as a *mwambo* or sacrifice on the grave of their dead relatives, to please their spirits. But they never pray, or have meetings for worship; though, at the new moons, they have dances and songs to drive evil spirits away. But, though they know God is good, they do not ask his favor; it

the *myondi* that they are always afraid. They do not like talk about them, or about death. They fear to die; it is the great fear of their lives. If it was not for evil spirits and demons, they think they never would die. So they make *bwanga* medicines," ("charms" you would call them,) to keep the way. These charms have been called "fetiches" by some men; and so the religion of those who trust in fetiches is Fetichism, just as the religion of those who trust in Mohammed is called Mohammedanism. These fetich charms are more the gods of the Benga people, because they trust in *Anything* may be a fetich. Take a walk by a garden of beans, or potatoes, or corn, or gourd-nuts, and you will see the shell of a large kind of snail ("Ha,") or of a conch (*konungu*) on the end of an upright stick, or strung like beads from tree to tree on a strong vine. That is a fetich; no person but the owner may touch it, nor dare any one steal the fruit that is near. Instead of the shells, there may be a torn piece of cloth, a human bone, or dirty and soot covered fibres of the plantain stalk. These are fetiches for assistance or protection in every act of life that you can think. They are worn on the body, or are hung about the houses. They are to insure success by pleasing the gods, or to prevent failure by driving them away. There are fetiches to help in trading, fishing, gardening—sleeping, eating, drinking, loving, marrying, nursing, sickness, fighting, boating. I would be tired before I could tell you of all the different kinds of fetiches that could be made for even one of these purposes. If one kind fails, and they do not succeed in what they have been doing, then they do not lose their faith; they say, "The evil spirit has been stronger than this fetich; I will buy or make a stronger one." And so they are all their lives trying what will save them.

Since the missionaries have come, some have thrown away these fetiches, and have received to their hearts the Heavenly Father. Pray that they all may do so.

The most common fetich is the horn of a goat or gazelle, filled with different kinds of colored clays, charcoal of several kinds of colors, ashes of leaves, ground human bones, finger-nails and teeth, human hair, blood, red feathers of a parrot's tail—all put in by the hands of a magic doctor. This horn is hung about the neck or shoulders of men, women, and children, or over the door of the houses, above the fire-place. They think themselves safe till sickness comes, and then they buy a stronger fetich. Always in fear; never safe. They have not known the Great Physician, the Saviour of sinners.

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COLORED SCHOOLS IN ST. LOUIS.—It is proposed to establish a generous system of education in St. Louis for the colored people. The Board of Education has taken the matter in hand, and appeals to the citizens for assistance.

OLD CALABAR MISSION.

Rev. J. L. Mackey, one of the oldest and most successful members of the (Old) Presbyterian Mission at Corisco Island, Equatorial Africa, is the author of the annexed article, taken from the New York Observer. It will be noticed that legitimate commerce, prosecuted for a century, did not elevate the Efik people, but that the efforts of civilized and Christian men, some of them of their own color, have been attended by the signal displays of God's goodness and glory. Such has been the invariable result along the coast of Africa.

Old Calabar is the name of a river and the adjacent country in the Bight of Biafra, West Africa. Near the sea and on the borders of the river the country is low and marshy, and, for the most part, unfit for the habitation of man. The borders of the river, for a distance of 40 or 50 miles from the ocean, are covered with a dense growth of mangrove, but the country in the interior is high and well-drained and rich in agricultural resources. It was in former years a great resort for slave-traders, but the foreign slave trade has been for years suspended; the domestic trade in slaves, however, is still carried on. There are, perhaps, but few free men in the country who do not own slaves; some of them own hundreds, and some of the chief head men, I am informed, own a thousand or more. It is not an uncommon thing for men who are slaves themselves to be the owners of slaves; this however, is not peculiar to the Calabar country. Among many of the tribes in West Africa slaves are permitted, when they can acquire the means, to purchase and hold slaves, which indicates a mild kind of bondage.

The chief trade in the Calabar river of late years has been for palm oil. It is now one of the principal marts of the palm oil trade. It is the outlet for a large extent of country; the oil is brought down from a distance of more than a hundred miles in the interior, and even across from the valley of the Niger.

The people of the country call themselves Efik. They are numerous, but as no census has ever been taken the population is not known. Forty or fifty miles from the sea, where the river banks become somewhat elevated and suitable for human habitation, there are several towns, numbering from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants each, and the interior country is occupied by a teeming population. The river has been open to the trade of civilized nations for more than a century, but until very recently no advance had been made by the people in civilization. Heathenism, with the disgusting and barbarous customs so common among the tribes of West Africa, flourished. The slave trade and the foreign commerce that succeeded it planted no germs of civilization; the popu-

as degraded in 1840 as the earliest records, a century before that, show it to have been then, and the same essentially prevailed. Darkness overspread the land and darkness the people, but a better day and a brighter prospect, in the providence of God, to dawn on Old Calabar. Immediately after the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, a desire sprung up among the liberated Africans in to carry the Gospel to Africa. The missionaries, who long laboring among them, encouraged this desire; after consideration and correspondence with the Missionary Society which the various missionaries were connected, it was decided to undertake a mission to some part of the Western Africa. About the same time a request was sent to Engking Eyeo, one of the native kings of Old Calabar, for him to come out and labor among his people. This opportunity providentially made, indicated the field of the new mission, as commenced under the auspices of the United Presbytery of Scotland. This Synod had at the time a large number of missionaries and converts in Jamaica, and it was expected that a large number of the laborers for the new mission would be drawn from that Island. The white laborers there had become acquainted with the African character and were already inured to a tropical climate, and the negroes who might be sent on the mission would go with constitutions suited to the climate of the country from which their immediate ancestors had been

these favorable prospects and providential indications the mission was undertaken in the early part of the year 1846. Mr. Goldie, who had spent a number of years in Jamaica, and who had gained an experience in the missionary work invaluable in this new field, was appointed to take charge of the enterprise. The aid which was at first expected in the mission from a number of laborers has not been realized, but the mission has made good progress since its commencement; it has been conducted with ability and wisdom, and it is now one of the most successful on the Western coast of Africa. The laborers have been nearly all white men, and about one-half of them have spent several years in Jamaica before coming to Calabar. The Efik language, spoken in Old Calabar, was an unwritten language when the mission was commenced; it is now reduced to writing, and a dictionary containing a large number of the words has been published during the last year. It was prepared and printed by Rev. Mr. Goldie, one of the first members of the mission. The dictionary forms an octavo volume of nearly 700 pages in double columns, and is a monument of persevering industry and labor. Different portions of the Scripture have been translated into the Efik by several members of the mission, and they have printed the entire New Testament and several books of the

Old Testament. They have also printed in the Efik several school books for beginners, a Summary of Old and New Testament history, a History of Joseph's Exposition of the Ten Commandments, a book of Hymns, a Catechism for children, and one for candidates for baptism, the Shorter Catechism, the Story of Sodom, the Story of Elijah, Come to Jesus, and some other small works for the religious instruction of the people. There is an amount of intellectual labor required in reducing a barbarous language to writing and in making such translations into it as are required in the progress of the missionary work, which few can appreciate but those who have been engaged in such work. The members of the Calabar mission have accomplished an amount of labor in this department highly creditable to their abilities and industry.

The chief labor of the missionaries is devoted to the preaching of the Gospel. Eight ordained ministers are engaged in this work all, with the exception of one or two who have recently joined the mission, preach in the Efik language. A large number of people are reached by the preached Word; and, as Calabar is a central place of trade, many strangers who come from a long distance to the interior are brought under the sound of the Gospel, and, without doubt, carry back with them to their own country some seeds of the precious truth which they hear. The written language is not used beyond the immediate sphere of the mission, as none can read it but those who have been taught in the mission schools, and, of course, the translations of the Scriptures and the other religious books prepared by the mission can have but a limited circulation; but this arm of the missionary work will grow more and more efficient every year as the schools are increased and the number of readers multiplied. Beside the ministerial laborers enumerated above, there is one physician, who is an elder in the church, and four single ladies engaged as teachers, connected with the mission.

The mission has two organized churches, one of which has 100 members, the other 29. Some of the members who have been connected with each of the churches have gone back to their heathen customs and have been cut off from the list of members; but the consistent walk of others has been gratifying. There are in the several schools connected with the mission about 300 pupils receiving daily instruction.

The humanizing influence of the mission on the mass of heathenism around has been very great. Some of the superstitious and inhuman practices so universal among the people before the establishment of the mission have been abolished, or to some extent stayed. The leaven of Christian truth is working, and is ready, to some extent, affecting the mass of the community. The seed, which has been sown in faith, is already springing up, and in God's own time, will produce an abundant harvest. The name of Jesus is precious now to some who but a few years ago were immersed in heathenish darkness, and multitudes more are daily

anted to that Saviour who alone can save sinners and, through Spirit, fit them for a holy Heaven.

The field of labor before the Old Calabar mission is almost boundless. Though at present the interior is closed against the advance of white men, the progress of the truth will open it as the laborers are ready to occupy it. If the work in this mission continues to be prosecuted with the same prayerfulness, wisdom and zeal in years to come as in the past, the Church will not be wrong in expecting, with the blessing of God, large results in this field.

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From the Spirit of Missions.

A TRAINING INSTITUTION IN AFRICA.

Bishop Payne and the Foreign Committee are persuaded that the time has arrived when there should be established, in connection with our African Mission, a Training Institution, for native preachers, catechists, and ministers of the Gospel. The custom heretofore has been for each foreign missionary to have two or three young men under his instruction at the station where he is located, but it is believed to be a much better plan to gather them all into one institution, and the time of one or more of the foreign missionaries be given wholly to the training of these young men for their important work.

The Basle Missionary Society have had an extensive mission on the Gold Coast; and the Rev. Mr. Auer, who was for several years connected with that mission, states, in the following communication, some interesting facts concerning their Training School at Akropong;

"An important branch of missionary work is to train natives as preachers, interpreters, and catechists, who can take charge of outstations, as well as assist the foreign missionary in his own place, and on his travels. In the beginning of a mission, individual laborers gather such men around them, educating them as well as their multifarious and manifold duties will allow. Often times they are compelled to employ a young man as teacher who has not yet had the necessary education for that position. But as the work advances, as the number of schools and stations increases, the want of many well educated interpreters, teachers, and catechists, is more and more felt. A man must not only be able to read and to write; not only be versed in a little Geography, History, Arithmetic, Grammar, Bible knowledge, etc., but *he ought to be qualified to teach these branches well*, and to teach them in his own native language. A thorough training for this cannot be accomplished without gathering the ablest boys from different stations and schools into one institution, where studies of minor importance, such as music, drawing, etc., may be added, and where the studies and

exercises in teaching and preaching may be carried on in the same spirit and according to one plan. Our African mission has now arrived at that point when the need of such an institution is greatly felt, and when we have schools enough to furnish the students in a class of from five to ten young men, who are offering themselves for missionary work among their benighted brethren, may be received annually, so that after some time we can send out the same number of able and willing laborers year by year. The best of them in Christian life and learning may receive an additional education for the ministry.

“We hope that such a school will soon be opened at Cavalla, or any other suitable place. Our German neighbors on the Gold Coast have established one long ago, though their mission is, from the time of its recommencement in 1843, younger than our own. But they from the beginning had a greater number of missionaries than we, and thus labor could be more divided among them.

“One missionary on the coast, and another in the interior, began to gather older scholars, from the boys' schools as well as servants and boys in missionary families, giving them daily instruction in the most necessary studies. The one labored among the Akras, speaking their language; the other among an Asante tribe. Their houses and lesson-rooms were simple huts, such as the natives can erect. The expense was not much more than that of a common boys' school.

“To save time, teachers, and labor, the two institutions were united, after some years, at Akropong, the healthy station of the interior. One of the missionaries was made principal; others, with some natives, assisted him. The Committee of the Society always kept up the number of teachers, by sending new ones when the older missionaries had to leave.

“Since 1858, when it was resolved to receive a new class annually, the institution increased in number, in learning, and missionary spirit. In 1862 forty young men were there, and the number has increased since. They come from different countries and nations and tongues. Four African languages are spoken there, besides English; though instruction is given only in three—Asante, (Otji,) Akra, and English. There are three European teachers (one not ordained,) and two natives, who have been efficiently trained in that school. They live in four large one-story stone houses, forming a square; two are occupied by the teachers and their families; the two larger ones by the students, who keep their rooms in order, wash and iron their clothes, and eat what the country provides. Their studies comprise simple, expressive Reading, Orthography, Arithmetic, Grammar of three languages, Geography, Universal History, Sacred History, (Systematic Bible History,) exposition of the Bible, exercises in preaching and catechizing, (first in the institution, then also on the streets and schools;) principles and method of teaching, with exercises in

ools ; Church History, Singing, Music, Compositions of Music, Drawing.

Last year's report of that school says: In catechising, the boys show much more spirit and liberty than is usual in Europe. Church History is one of their favorite studies, and, with their remarkable memory, they do remarkably well. In Drawing, they made very much progress. Playing the melodeon is their dearest exercise, and their progress is surprising. With our singing we can cheer many hearts, and on our preaching excursions, we have many friends. A good-sized farm gives opportunity for daily exercises for the body.

The writer has, when he spoke to those forty young men of the need of Africa, of apostolic labors, of the loving care of Jesus, their eyes glisten with tears and with zeal. All of them were ready to spend their life and strength for the salvation of their people. And now they are scattered over a large country, proving that they then were in earnest.

It is a rule with Basle missionaries not to send a native teacher to any place before the people are somewhat prepared and desirous of the Gospel, or before some have become Christians there. The teacher has then work, and a foundation for it; the Christians are coming from him, and helping him in building up a school and a new church, and he is not left alone to the influence of heathenism, from which he has escaped.

In one of such places, the two native teachers were the means of bringing about eighty people to their Saviour, most of whom are now fluently reading and writing, many also in English. About twenty young men are becoming teachers from that place.

There is now a goodly number of successful native teachers and preachers there, who are an essential feature in missionary operations.

As the training-school has been so very much blessed hitherto, it was greatly enlarged by grafting a seminary for native ministers upon it. May the Lord continue to bless them!"

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TABOO TRIBE AND STATION.

This station is on the extreme east of the region occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas. It was opened by Rev. L. B. Minor in 1840. God removed him soon afterward. Then came Rev. E. W. Hening, who, with his gifted and now departed wife, occupied it for several years, when he left it for what was deemed to be the more important position—Rocktown. Next, Rev. M. Minor, son of the late king of the village near the Mission house, and connected with the earliest efforts of Rev. L. B. Minor, was left in charge. He did well for a season. But wars and other untoward circumstances compromised his character, and in the approbation of the Bishop he removed his family to Cape

Palmas, Hoffman station, at the close of last year. A few days afterward an attack was made on his father's town, a portion of which was burned, and some of Mr. Minor's property.

After some two years' quarreling and fighting, in which the whole Plabo Tribe (Taboo) was involved, the people seemed tired of war, and readily yielded to the persuasion of some friendly natives to make peace. At this favorable juncture we appointed the station Mr. R. Miles, a foreign missionary.

Taboo Station occupies a beautiful and picturesque hill at the mouth of Taboo river, through which it looks out over the foaming waves on the great ocean. To the west the river flows in a course generally parallel with the ocean, through dense and luxuriant under-growth, for a mile, when it turns off to the interior. North and north-west of the station are hills covered most part with palms.

The Mission House and premises occupy ground formerly owned by the Kevi, (demons or spirits of the departed,) and Mr. Minor had to seize a cutlass and cut the first "bush," before he could prevail upon the superstitious natives to clear a site for a house.

The Plabo (Taboo) tribe begins on the coast, at a point six miles east of the Cavalla river, and extends to Beverly, fifteen miles inland. It numbers twelve towns and villages, with a population of twelve to fifteen thousand. The language of the people is allied to that of the Baboes, between them and the Greboes, also with Dabo and Wambo, immediately in their rear. These latter tribes there is constant communication with Tebo, opposite to the Webo, (Bohlen,) around the falls of the Cavalla. Indeed, the Taboo river, (Horo,) with a little labor, will afford water communication with a point not far from our Tebo on the Upper Cavalla.

Beyond Plabo, to the East, are the Hidebo, Worobo, Marbo, and numerous other tribes. All readily assemble for two hundred miles with those in their rear, waiting for the messengers of peace and salvation. The Taboo people having come from the interior at a comparatively recent period, are closely connected with tribes there, with whom they have constant intercourse. Taboo, beyond the Cavalla river, becomes thus an important radiating point toward the East, as Northtown is on the West, Cape Palmas and Cavalla in the centre, and Bohlen in the North. At all these points, through the toils and sufferings of other years, homes have been provided for Christian missionaries, and an open door of access opened to 150,000 heathen Africans.

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THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.—At a recent meeting of the London Geographical Society, it was contended it is impossible to colonize tropical regions with the Anglo-Saxon Race.

PRESENT MEASURES INADEQUATE.

Intelligence from Eastern Africa shows that the slave-trade is carried on extensively, attended with the usual atrocities. Capt. Speke has, during his travels in Eastern Africa, ascertained workings of the inland slave-trade. He states that in Zanzibar the trade is three times as great as in Cuba, and almost beyond description on the White Nile. On his return to England, he addressed a meeting of the friends of Africa. He gave it as his decided opinion that the measures employed by the British Government for the suppression of the slave-trade were very inadequate. With an annual expenditure of £150,000 very slight results were obtained. Indeed, he lost confidence in the cruising squadrons along the coast of Africa. He stated that, in his opinion, the only way to put an end to the nefarious practice was to educate the negro to maintain his own independence and to unite with the civilized nations in the abolition of the slave-trade. He recommended the conclusion of treaties between England and the African chiefs, the Pasha of Egypt, and the Sultan of Zanzibar; the establishment of missions and schools in the interior of Africa; the punishment of all persons convicted of taking part in the trade of men; the formation of depots of negroes round the east and west sides of Africa, which shall be devoted to the liberation of our countrymen from slavery, and the education and employment of negroes in all departments of British service.

At a meeting that Captain Speke addressed resolved to form an association "for the suppression of the slave-trade, the instruction of the natives of Central Africa in the truths of Christianity, and for the opening of a wide field for commerce in lands remarkably rich and fertile." The enterprising traveller alluded to demonstrated that the existing treaties between the European powers for the suppression of the slave-trade were altogether inadequate to the end proposed, and urged that they ought to be amended.

In respect to the treaties alluded to, the great fault is, *they are not enforced*. England has a treaty with Spain by which the latter is engaged, for a large consideration in money, promptly paid, to abolish the slave-trade, and yet the provisions of the treaty on the part of Spain has never been fulfilled. England has remonstrated and over again, has threatened and re-threatened, and yet Spain, pocketing the enormous tribute, has never performed her obligations. Has it been for want of power to apply efficacious remedies on the part of England? By no means. What then? Most assuredly, want of inclination. The whole proceeding on the part of England seems to have been a farce to gratify the sentiment of the people of that country, while for political reasons, she has winked at the fulfillment of the treaties so ostentatiously made with Spain.

Without doubt the measures recommended by Captain Speke are of great importance, and if carried into practice would be attended with

most beneficial results. But experience proves that civilization and Christianity in Africa are much more likely to be brought about by means of such institutions as the Colonization Society. The restoration of civilized colored men to their ancestral continent, carrying with them our holy religion, and the arts and customs of the American world, is a work full of promise for the future of Africa. It is to regenerate and civilize, and the people of color will be the missionaries of that regeneration and civilization.

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RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL.

We transfer from the *Liberia Herald*, the annexed report of an event of much interest and importance to the people of the United States and of Liberia. No better selection, we believe, could be made for the useful and honorable position than Abraham Hanson Esq., the first Commissioner and Consul General from the mother to the daughter Republic.

On Monday, February 22d, Hon. Abraham Hanson, United States Commissioner and Consul General, arrived from America. Mr. Hanson left Liberia, where he had served as U. S. Consul, in October; but after reaching the United States, and receiving his credentials as Commissioner, &c., he left at once for Liberia, having remained but a few days with his family.

The return of Mr. Hanson has given satisfaction to the Government and people of Liberia. No foreign functionary ever stood high in the estimation of a people, than Mr. H. does in that of the Liberians. That the relations of friendship between the two Governments and peoples will be increased and strengthened, no one doubts; and all hail this event as a favorable sign for the development of the commercial relations existing between the two nations.

On Thursday, 25th February, the reception of the Consul General by His Excellency the President, took place at the Mansion House. Besides the President and Cabinet, there were present the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ex-President Roberts, and other distinguished citizens, and Rev. John Soper, U. S. Agent for recaptured Africans.

The President proceeded to welcome Mr. Hanson in the following terms:

It affords me great pleasure, sir, to welcome you again to Liberia and to assure you that the people of this community entertain for you personally very friendly feelings. These kindly feelings on their part are, I am happy to inform you, the gratifying result of your Christian intercourse with, as well as your official residence of the brief time of thirteen months among them.

The high estimation in which you are held by the people of this city, was made manifest to me the day of the announcement of your recent return to the country, by their almost enthusiastic expressions of joy on that eventful occasion, and I think you may safely felicitate yourself in the hope of enjoying, for many days to come, the renewed good will and wishes of your Liberian friends.

But, sir, it is a more pleasant task—more peculiarly gratifying both to this Government and people—for me to have at this time the pleasure of according to you an unreserved and cordial reception as a highly distinguished representative of the Government of the United States of America, accredited near the Government of the Republic of Liberia.

And it renders me very happy, indeed, sir, to be able to announce to these gentlemen present, that you bring with you to this Government a commission and credentials of a higher grade than any it has hitherto had the pleasure of receiving from the hands of any other foreign public functionary commissioned to this country.

This event is hailed by us as another unmistakable evidence of the very friendly feelings and the national regard entertained by the great American Republic for the Government of Liberia. We greatly appreciate the event, and cordially reciprocate the friendship of which it is the sequence.

With these views, I take pleasure in congratulating you, sir, as Commissioner and Consul General of the United States Government to the Republic of Liberia, assuring you, at the same time, in behalf of this Government and people, that there will be accorded to you by both all that courtesy and good will to which your high official position entitles you.

Mr. Hanson responded in substance :

That, as he had the honor of knowing, and being personally known to His Excellency the President, and to the distinguished members of his Cabinet ; and as he had in another capacity had an opportunity of attesting his deep and earnest concern for the welfare of the Republic of Liberia, he did not deem it becoming to indulge on this occasion in extended remarks.

He would, however, beg leave, most respectfully, to present to His Excellency the President what he had already communicated to the honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs of Liberia, the strongest assurances of the warmest interest and sympathy of his Government with the Government of the Republic of Liberia.

The circumstances under which he presented himself before His Excellency the President of Liberia, as the representative of the United States, were to him thrillingly interesting. He came to a people who had derived their origin from America ; who had adopted its forms of Government and administration, and who were reproducing those forms upon the coast of this extensive and very fruitful and interesting continent, and who, moreover, had not at any time forgotten the ties which bind them to their native land.

It was, among others, one object of his mission to foster this feeling and develop the commercial relations between the United States and Liberia; and while he could assert that the American people had always looked with deep interest and solicitude upon the novel but most important enterprise of establishing this new Republic, yet it had been reserved for the present moment to give a defined and solemn proof of that interest and solicitude, on the part of the Government of the United States, by accrediting a political agent to the Government of Liberia, as a distinct and responsible recognition of the national independence and sovereignty of that Republic.

He assured His Excellency the President, as he had already assured the honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs to whom he was accredited, of the zeal of the honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, to cultivate and deserve the friendship of the Republic of Liberia, by whatever may depend upon his ministry.

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Elements of Stability and Progress.

From the able and impressive address of Dr. Allen, late President of Girard College, delivered at the last anniversary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, we select the subjoined extract:

The Republic of Liberia is no longer a problem; it is a success. Thanks to the men who founded and have sustained the American Colonization Society and its branches in the States, they have worked on in faith and hope, in the face of opposition at home and discouragements in Africa, until they see the fruits of their philanthropy, in a well established, self-governing republic of colored men, into which the colony they planted forty-three years ago has grown. Along a coast-line of five or six hundred miles, which, within the memory of some of us, was visited only by slave-ships, and covering an interior occupied by two hundred thousand native Africans, who were divided into hostile tribes engaged in perpetual wars with each other to supply the slave dealers with human merchandise, now no prowling slaver casts anchor to await his prey; no wars are waged for human booty; no captives are torn from home and friends to perish in the middle passage, or pine in hopeless bondage; no blood of slaughtered hecatombs assuages the anger of malignant demons, nor slakes the savage bloodthirst of chiefs more demons than they; but thriving settlements dot the sea-shore and extend along the banks of the rivers for miles into the interior; the marts of lawful commerce stand on the sites of forsaken barracoons; cotton, coffee and sugar grow on old battle fields; school houses and churches rise on grounds once devoted to the orgies of a ferocious superstition; and the voice of prayer

and praise ascends to God where but a few years since were heard the mummeries of idolatry and the wail of victims led forth to the sacrifice.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society, which has contributed its share, both of money and counsel, to these cheering results, may be pardoned for a feeling of exultation in a retrospect of its doings on every return of its anniversary.

Many honest doubts were formerly entertained as to the capacity of the colored people to support and govern themselves, as a permanent civilized community, without the direction and presence of white men. It was predicted that the colony, as soon as it should be left to its own control, would relapse into barbarism. The indolence of the tropical races, the improvidence of the negro, and the overpowering numbers of the native tribes, were arguments to sustain these doubts. But the history and progress of Liberia during the sixteen years of its existence as an independent State, will do much to satisfy the most skeptical on this point. It has framed a constitution and organized a government, with distinct executive, legislative, and judicial powers, and with all the official machinery of administration. It has elected prudent and capable men to the Presidency, who have preserved order at home and secured respect abroad. Its Legislature, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, has enacted wholesome laws, adapted to the necessities of the people, and these laws are executed in due form. Courts of record are regularly held, their Judges are respectable, and their mandates are obeyed.

It has a military organization to enforce the laws, and for protection against the native tribes beyond its borders. It has asserted its superiority over the natives within its jurisdiction, in arms as well as in arts, and these now yield peaceable submission to its authority. It has a school in every neighborhood, a church in every village, and a college at Monrovia, its capital. Life and property being secure, the products of its industry are annually multiplying in a greater ratio than its population, and consequently individual and national wealth are increasing. Its exportable products, cotton, sugar, rice, coffee, ginger, pepper, indigo, arrow-root and palm oil, may be grown in quantities that have no limits but those of land and labor; and these commodities being in demand in the markets of the world, will supply the Republic by exchange with all the products of other lands which its people may require.

These are elements of stability and prosperity, and though the beginnings have been small, there is a continent for expansion. Let no man despise the day of small things. As black men were the Zerubbabels who, under the auspices of the Colonization Society, laid the foundation of this temple of freedom for their race, so shall their hands finish it, and shall bring forth the head-stone with rejoicing. Fear not that the native population will absorb this handful of people, and reduce them to their own level. Civ-

ilization, commerce, and Christianity are mighty aggressive forces. In contact with barbarism, ignorance and idolatry, they are always victorious. Where the race is different and its temper intractable, as in the case of the American Indians, they may exterminate; but where the race is identical and its disposition docile and imitative, as in the case of the Africans, they will instruct, employ, elevate and absorb.

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RESEARCHES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

England has made efforts worthy a great nation to redeem Africa from the barbarism that has for ages oppressed her. That those in progress may succeed must be the fervent wish of civilized man throughout the world. The explorations of Captain Speke, elsewhere adverted to at length, and the travels of Dr. Livingstone, have revealed somewhat the resources of the equatorial portion of that hitherto unknown country, and in a great measure shown the character of its inhabitants.

The territories visited by these daring travellers are stated to be rich in almost every variety of production. Cotton is produced in abundance. The sugar cane is indigenous. Immense tracts are deemed suited to the culture of coffee. Indigo abounds. Medicinal plants are exceedingly valuable. Senna grows in whole forests, and the nux vomica, producing strychnine, flourishes abundantly. In a word, nature has been lavish in her gifts to this hitherto unrevealed region.

Turning from the tropical luxuriance of the land, the character of the inhabitants challenge our inquiry. Speke and Livingstone show us the African, not as he is known on the outskirts of his own country, corrupted and brutalized by his commerce with the slave traders, "but he is here put before us," as an English writer forcibly remarks, "in his true colors, with all the elements of good and evil that belong to his native, unsophisticated character. Barbarous he may be, and liable to gusts of passion that sometimes carry him to deeds of savage violence: ignorant he may be, and the slave of gross idolatry: but he is not insensible to kindness; he is not unwilling to be taught and raised to something that belongs to a far higher order of humanity. And take him as he is—untaught, ignorant of the arts of life, and the sport of savage passion—yet has he learnt to be faithful to his leader, to be true to his word, and honest in his deal-

ngs; and he has learnt so much of the nature of social union, that he is loyal to his chief, and proud of his tribe and name; and he has many of those points of character which, among civilized men, are called honor and patriotism. Nor is he a mere fierce and wandering hunter, like the red Indian of North America. For though he loves to follow the 'large game,' and to bring back their spoils for commerce, he also delights in agriculture, and dwells contentedly among his gardens and fields of corn; longs to possess new implements and arts of culture, that he may turn them to profit; delights to improve his stock of domestic animals, to exchange produce with neighboring tribes, and thus to learn the arts of peace. Above all, he longs for the improved arts and commerce of the white men, whose fame has reached him, but whose persons he has never seen."

Such the country and such the people that are to be brought under the influence of civilization and Christianity. With the success of the efforts now being made for the redemption of Africa, the effect upon the commercial and industrial agencies of Europe and America must be incalculable. The influence upon that vast continent, in all respects, will be beneficent, and add another link to the golden chain of Christian nations.



REMEMBER THE WANTS OF AFRICA.

It has been customary, for some years, to ask from the ministers and congregations throughout the land, a contribution, on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding the FOURTH OF JULY, in aid of the cause of African Colonization.

The Colonization Society needs no commendation with any who are at all acquainted with its history or fruits. It is an organization to afford opportunity and provide assistance for the American people of color to change the place of their residence, provided, in their judgment, they can thereby multiply their privileges and better their circumstances: and through their agency, and by the Divine blessing, to propagate civilization and religion in Africa.

Ethiopia is stretching out her hands for the Gospel and the arts of civilized life, and Christian settlers from this country to bear these blessings to her children. It becomes us to recollect that we are debtors to the sons and daughters of Africa in our midst and

in their own land, and that merely for the evangelization of that continent, there is no agency more economical or efficient.

The duty of remembering the weighty objects of the Society in our prayers and efforts, is too clear to need extended remark, and we therefore invite its practical remembrance on some Sabbath near the approaching day on which we commemorate our national independence.

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CHARGE D' AFFAIRES FROM LIBERIA.

On Wednesday, May 18th, the Rev. John B. Pinney, who has held the position of Consul General of the Republic of Liberia, presented his credentials and was received by the Secretary of State as Charge d' Affaires of that Republic near this Government.

By this reception, and by the appointment of Abraham Hanson, Esq., as Commissioner and Consul General to Liberia, the United States, in its national capacity, evinces its desire to preserve the most friendly relations with the Liberia Government, and as ever ready to advance its prosperity and its dignity.

Our country has no reason to act otherwise with Liberia. The foundation of such a Republic upon the benighted shores of Africa will ever be regarded as one of the noblest achievements of American philanthropy. No where else, out of our own limits; has the efficiency of our institutions in developing national strength and character been so satisfactorily shown; and it should be no less our pride than it is our interest to employ all legitimate means of cultivating her good will, and drawing her into closer intercourse.

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ENCOURAGING FROM LIBERIA.

By the last West African mail steamer to England, we have received letters and papers from Liberia. Health and general prosperity prevailed in all the settlements. The emigrants sent by the Society in the trader "Thomas Pope," which left New York on the 16th January last, arrived at Monrovia on the 22d February, and had located at Sinon and Harrisburg—the latter an agricultural village on the St. Paul's river.

The Legislature of Liberia had adjourned. Among the acts

passed by it and approved by the President may be named one imposing a tax of one half per cent. on real estates for the support of common schools, and one authorizing the President to adopt measures to encourage emigration from the West India Islands to that Republic, and appropriating four thousand dollars for the purpose.

St. James Gilchrist, a Senator from Bassa county, died at Monrovia, February 8th, of consumption. Hon. John H. Chavers had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. On the 25th February Abraham Hanson, Esq., Commissioner and Consul General from the Government of the United States, presented his credentials, and was warmly welcomed by President Warner.

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LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

The subjoined communication from Liberia, though very tardy in reaching us, embodies facts which not only encourages but persuades to the hearty prosecution of the enterprise of African Colonization.

MONROVIA, *November 30th*, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Our Capital just now is the scene of unusual life and activity. Strangers are arriving from every quarter of the land, and our inns and even private residences are fast filling up. The streets of Monrovia are well cleaned, and white-wash and paint give quite a holiday appearance to house and cottage.

The annual session of the Legislature will begin in the course of a fortnight, and the various denominations of Christians take advantage of this season to assemble and transact their business. The Baptist Association met in this city. The Rev. A. P. Davis, of Bassa county, presided—a man, by the way, of great common sense and large practical wisdom; born a slave in Virginia, surrounded by ignorance and benightedness on the plantation on which he was reared, his soul rose superior to the circumstances, and aspired after training and letters. I have heard a most interesting statement of the manner in which he first learned to read. Since his arrival in this country, he has been a schoolmaster, for several years; and you can judge for yourself of his ability when I tell you that he has been raised to the Bench, as Judge of the Quarterly Court in the county of Bassa.

Nine ministers attended this Association, accompanied by several lay members. Although these men have not been in receipt of salaries over three years, yet they have supported themselves and families, and carried on the operations of their denomination among natives and American settlers with their usual efficiency. During their session they had constant preach-

ing, and much religious interest was excited in our city. I may add here that it is much to their credit, that several of these ministers walked long distances on the beach to attend this conference.

The next ecclesiastical assemblage will be that of the Presbyterians. Their Presbytery meets on the St. Paul's river, at Clay-Ashland, on the 5th of December. The body is not large, but its ministers are among the foremost in the land in intelligence.

We are all looking forward with exceeding interest to the session of the Legislature. Many important and exciting questions will be brought forward for consideration. It is moreover the termination of one President's term of office, and the commencement of a new President's career. And what with the valedictory of the one, and the inaugural and new policy of the other, our town will, without doubt, be lively and interesting.

The commencement of the new year, brings us a new national policy. The "Port of Entry Bill," adopted by a former Legislature, goes into effect early next year. This bill breaks up forever the direct foreign trade with our native population, and brings them more immediately under our own control and influence. This, in divers ways, will bring a most weighty responsibility—the *commercial responsibility*. I have no reason to suppose that we can fully meet this at once; and possibly our failure to meet the demands of native trade immediately, and in the same manner as foreigners, may involve us in some difficulties. And if so, it will be truly sad. But I am right glad that the bill is to go into operation; and that we, the rightful guardians of the aborigines, are to assume the full care and provision of them.

I am most happy to say that preparations are being made in every settlement to meet the commercial responsibilities about to fall upon us. One boat of ten tons was built two or three months ago, for the coast-wise trade, and has already made one successful trip to Sierra Leone. Another built by Judge Drayton, of Cape Palmas, is already launched, and is now on its way up the coast. Four more boats, of from twenty-five to thirty tons burden, are now on the stocks, and will soon be ready for service. All these belong to merchants in the leeward counties. In addition to these, I may mention a packet now in the harbor, which was built at Cape Mount, in this county, and which is to carry passengers and freight to Sierra Leone; and Messrs. Warner and Cooper are busy building and repairing vessels at their ship yards in this town. Indeed, we have every prospect of a rapid increase in small craft, and full preparation for our coastwise trade. It will be pleasing to you to know that we are building our own vessels, and not sending our money abroad for them.

What will be done to meet the moral, spiritual and educational responsibilities which will arise out of this new policy, I am unable to say; but you need not fear they will be neglected. The people of Liberia boast sometimes too much; but in one thing they never do themselves justice, in that they never tell the world the whole of their work among the heathen. I think it

would be impossible to tell how many heathen children are daily in the habit of joining in family prayer in our whole country; how many go to Sunday school; how many go to church; how many profess Christianity as members of Christian denominations. Though we fall far short of our duty in this respect, yet it is something to be thankful for that we have such good men at work for religion as Vonbrunn and Crocker, and Pitman and Lowrie—all converts from heathenism; leading unblemished lives, and possessed of good education. I hear it hinted that the next Administration intends to make some arrangement for schools among the heathen; and when the conferences of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and other denominations meet, I expect there will be some means fallen upon for their evangelization. The Methodists are now laboring very faithfully in Bassa county, and a number of natives have come forward for baptism and membership. I shall watch this particular matter, and from time to time give you information.

Trade has been very active during the last three or four months; and our streets have been constantly traversed by interior traders, bringing rice, cattle, ivory, and other articles to market. Chief among these are the Mandingoes. They are fine fellows; exceedingly tall, reaching in some instances six feet two in height, and seldom below six: agile and athletic, keen, bright-eyed and intelligent; and withal sober and grave in demeanor. I stopped one of these fellows at the waterside the other day, attracted as I was by an Arabic book, suspended by strings around his neck; I took the book, beautifully written in the Arabic character, on about fifty pages, and bound in leather; in vain I attempted to purchase it. He mentioned a large sum, and declared that if I offered such a sum he would not take it for his book.

I saw the other day a man from the Hurrah tribe, whose home is some sixty miles in the interior. He had been captured in some tribal fight; brought down, with his burdens, by his captors to meet some of the traders. A neighbor of mine asked him whether he would not like to be free, and he expressed his strong desire for the great boon. My acquaintance brought him with him. What especially attracted my attention was his fine and noble physique. He is nigh six feet in height; rather broad and stout; perfect features; and one of the most finely shaped heads that I have ever seen upon human shoulders. I am informed that this is the general physical character of this particular tribe; and that they are such great fighters that they are a scourge to their neighbors for miles around.

Everything seems prospering in the rural districts. It is most cheering to hear the farmers on the St. Paul talk concerning their progress and their increasing fortunes. But the appearance of things in our agricultural districts is inspiring. New farms are being opened; old ones enlarged. Sugar cane and coffee, however, demand more attention than anything else. L. L. Lloyd arrived here two or three months ago, and brought a steam sugar mill of thirty-five horse power—the largest mill in the country; and he is acting in a large and unselfish manner in his business. His mill is going up; and at

the same time he has informed all the small farmers on the river to plant as much as they can, as he proposes to purchase all their cane, *standing*, at a definite price; remove it, and grind and manufacture. This will cause a revolution in cane planting in this country. Poor men cannot spare the capital to get mills for their farms; those who venture to do so, as several have, find but little advantage, for to make money a mill ought to be kept going at least four months. But by carrying out his plan, Mr. Lloyd will be enabled to turn his whole attention to the manufacture of sugar; and soon purchase enough cane to keep his mill in operation *one-third* if not *one-half* of the year. The benefit to the people will be that numbers of persons who own land but who have no mills, will be induced to plant extensively, instead of allowing bush and trees to grow up on their large estates.

The "Greyhound" arrived a few days ago, and brought out two steam sugar mills intended for the farms of our enterprising fellow-citizens, Mr. Jesse Sharp and Hon. A. Washington.

In addition to these signs of prosperity, I will briefly add the *house-building* going on in every part of the country. New houses are going up at Cape Palmas and at Sinoe. At Bassa, I hear that Edina is almost a new town, so many buildings have recently been put up there. And in Monrovia, besides several small frame buildings, there are going up just now *four* large and capacious stone and brick buildings; two of these are enlargements of smaller ones. The St. Paul's, however, surpasses every other part of the country. In one settlement, (Clay-Ashland,) over thirty brick houses, I am informed, have been erected in less than a year; and higher up the river, two of our sugar planters have put up as fine country mansions as most substantial farmers in America would build.

You will thus see that we are also making some progress in material matters. I hope ere long that I may speak more assuredly about literary and educational progress. "THE ATHENÆAN," I hear, has secured a reading room, and is now waiting the journals sent for to the States. The members of this Association desire much to erect a hall, with reading rooms, and another room for a museum. As the country is young and poor, I hope they may be aided by the generosity of some of your wealthy fellow-citizens.

— ooo —

Items of Intelligence.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.—The agricultural prospects of Liberia are encouraging. A most pleasing feature of growing wealth is the increased value of land. In 1859 land could be easily bought on the St. Paul river at \$5 and upwards. Now the value, reported by the commissioners of the statistical report, is \$25 per acre for land on the front tier, \$20 on the second, and \$10 on the third. Uncultivated lands on front tier range from \$10 upwards per acre. Improved lands on the front tier are valued from \$25 to \$50 per acre according to the kind of produce for which they are best adapted.

BATH COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bath (Maine) Colonization Society, was held in the Universalist Church, at Bath, on Sunday evening, February 14th, Rev. H. W. Rugg delivering an address. The audience was very large, attentive, and evidently well satisfied with their intellectual entertainment. At the close of the more public exercises the Annual Meeting was held, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing: Freeman Clark, President; Rodney Hyde, Treasurer; E. S. J. Nealley, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENTS.—Card Photographs of the Presidents of Liberia have been prepared in Philadelphia. McAllister & Brother have published a capital likeness of Mr. Roberts; and Mr. O. H. Willard, 1206 Chestnut street, has just issued portraits of Mr. Benson and of Mr. Warner. The latter are from pictures taken in Liberia. The price is eighteen cents each: upon the receipt of which copies will be sent by mail.

AN AFRICAN BISHOP.—Rev. Samuel Crowther, the successful native African missionary, is at present in England. Arrangements are in progress for his appointment and consecration as Bishop of the native churches in parts of Western Africa beyond the dominions of the British crown. He will not have jurisdiction over European missionaries. The interest of this announcement is enhanced by the recollection that Samuel Crowther was once a slave-boy, rescued by a British cruiser, and then, through divine grace, a trophy of missionary teaching in Sierra Leone.

THE BEST PLAN.—Captain Speke, the distinguished African explorer, says, in a recent letter: "I maintain that the slave-trade will never be put down by vessel-hunting at sea alone. We are fruitlessly spending millions in that way at present without any good effect, and we shall continue to do so until the Government is enabled to see, through public opinion, that the cheaper and surer way of gaining their point is, to assist in the development by commercial and missionary enterprise, of the interior of Africa." The Captain offers five hundred dollars toward giving any missionary a start who would go to instruct the people of the Wahuma kingdoms.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The reports respecting the massacre of this distinguished missionary and discoverer are happily not corroborated. The British war sloop Rapid has brought a letter from Bishop Tozer, dated at Murchison Falls—at the Luabo mouth of the Zambesi river—on the 21st of December, which states that Dr. Livingstone had come back from his expedition up the country, and arrived at the foot of the Murchison Falls in November. There seems to be no doubt left upon the question of his continued success, and we may look for yet greater service from him for the church and the world.

NATAL.—The revenue is flourishing. The interest of money has been reduced to eight per cent. per annum. As the soil and climate are found to

suit it, tobacco is being very generally planted in all parts of the colony. The sugar crop is expected this year to amount to 5,000 tons, so that there will be 3,000 tons for export. The Natal Cotton Company are waiting a supply of coolie labor from India.

TOKENS OF THANKFULNESS.—Bishop Twells, who was recently appointed to the newly created Bishopric of the Orange Free State and Basuto Mission in South-Africa, writes that "he has been everywhere received with expressions of thankfulness on the part of the Dutch, English, and natives." The English residents had contributed twenty-five hundred dollars toward the obtaining of additional clergymen from England.

NEGRO STUDENTS AT ROME.—On Monday, January 18, there was the annual "Accademia Poliglotta" of the students of the Propaganda, and I allude to it only to observe that the youths who carried off the palm were two negroes rejoicing in the names of William Samba and John Provoost. Their delivery and action were wonderful, and called forth thunders of applause, even in a church.—*London Record.*

A CHRISTIAN NATIVE VILLAGE.—Rev. W. H. Tyler writes as follows: "There is on the Farmington River, in the Junk country, a Christian native settlement called Mount Olive, or Christian Village, commenced by a native named Joe Harris. He first became instrumental in the conversion of his wife, and was baptized and received into the Church at Marshall. By the divine blessing, the efforts of Harris, and the help of Rev. J. D. Holly, the preacher at Marshall, there is now a Church and forty-five Christian native members. We made a visit there while at Marshall, baptized nineteen, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper. O it was a melting time to see grown native men and women, with their children, rejoicing in the love of God!"

LIBERIA MISSION CONFERENCE.—The session of the Annual Conference was held at Marshall. It commenced on the 9th of February, 1864, and lasted five days. The statistics for 1864 are as follows:

Members, 1,351. Probationers, 142. Local Preachers, 36. Native Members, 98. Number of Schools, 19. Officers and Teachers, 164. Scholars, 978. Churches, 19—probable value, \$20,908. Parsonages, 5—value \$2,550. Infant Baptisms, 76. Adult Baptisms, 94. Deaths, 19.

MISSIONARY TO LIBERIA.—Rev. J. M. Rice has been appointed Missionary to the Lutheran Station of Muhlenburg, and is preparing to embark for his interesting field of labor.

VESSEL FOR AFRICA.—The "Ocean Eagle" will sail from New York about the 15th June next for the Western Coast of Africa. Letters for Liberia will be forwarded if sent to this office.

ARRANGEMENT REGARDING SLAVE TRADERS.—It is understood that an arrangement has been entered into between our Government and that of Spain, for the purpose of rendering up slave traders who escape from Cuba to the United States, and from the United States to Cuba.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1864.

MAINE.			
<i>Bath</i> —Bath Colonization Society, Rodney Hyde, Esq., Treas., through Freeman Clark, Esq., Treas. Maine Colonization Society.....	\$64 00	Also, in aid of salary of Prof. Martin H. Freeman, at Liberia College, viz: <i>Middlebury</i> —Rev. Pres't B. Labaree, D. D., and others.	\$25 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
<i>Nashua</i> —Hillsborough Co. Con. of Churches, per E. S. Russell, Treas., viz: Cong. Ch. and Soc. in Amherst, \$15. Members of Presb. Ch. and Soc. New Boston, \$17 22.....	32 22	<i>Enosburg</i> —George Adams....	1 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$20 38:)			54 50
<i>West Lebanon</i> —Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$17 38. J. D. Hosley, \$3, which and previous constitutes Rev. J. H. Edwards a Life Member.....	20 38	CONNECTICUT.	
	52 60	<i>Middletown</i> —Legacy of Mrs. Sarah Spencer, by M. Culver, ad'r, \$100, less Gov't tax, \$5.....	95 00
VERMONT.		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$461 56:)	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$54 50:)		<i>New London</i> —Mrs. M. H. Lewis, C. A. Lewis, W. C. Crump, A. M. Frink, Mrs. F. Allyn, ea. \$10. Mrs. Coleby Chew, Mrs. L. and daughters, Dr. W. W. Cutler, Benj. Stark, ea. \$5. Rev. Dr. Hallam, Mrs. T. J. Chew, ea. \$4. Miss C. E. Rainey, \$3. Mrs. Jonathan Starr, \$2. N. Belcher, \$1.	84 00
<i>Castleton</i> —Rev. H. O. Higley.	3 00	<i>Mystic</i> —Chas. Mallory, \$10. C. H. Mallory, G. W. Mallory, ea. \$5. C. S. Williams, N. G. Fish, A. C. Tift, Mrs. Asa Fish, B. F. Palmer, James Cottrell, G. W. Noyes, John Gallup, Jas. Gallup, Geo. Greenman, ea. \$1. Mrs. Hannah Ashbey, Mrs. L. Ashbey, A. F. Young, ea. 50 cents.....	31 50
<i>Cornwall</i> —Barlow L. Rowe..	3 00	<i>Norwich Town</i> —D. W. Coit, \$10, in full to constitute Daniel L. Coit a Life Member.....	10 00
<i>Middlebury</i> —Prof. R. D. C. Robbins	3 00	<i>Centerville</i> —Rev. C. W. Everest.....	15 00
<i>Orwell</i> —Dea. Asa Young....	1 00	<i>Mount Carmel</i> —Collection in	
<i>Swanton</i> —Rev. John B. Perry, which and previous constitutes him a Life Member...	3 00		
<i>Royalton</i> —Dan'l Rix, Lyman Burbank, Geo. H. Harvey, R. K. Dewey, ea. \$2. Martin T. Skinner, J. P. Smith, Mrs. W. D. Skinner, Mrs. J. A. Skinner, Asahel Clark, ea. \$1. S. V. Kendall, E. Atwood, C. Skinner, Mrs. A. R. Mack, ea. 50 cents. M. Corbin, S. R. Williams, O. A. Burbank, D. W. Wells, Levi Rex, E. Wild, ea. 25 cents.....	16 50		
	29 50		

the Congregational Church		\$9. C. H. Rodgers, E. E.	
\$14 60. James Ives, \$3...	\$17 60	Bishop, ea. \$2. S. Beach,	
<i>Hartford</i> —W. P. Burrall, \$10.		\$1.....	\$1
Prof. W. W. Hawkes, Mrs.		<i>Stratford</i> —D. P. Judson.....	
E. M. Jarvis, \$5 each.....	20 00	<i>Enfield</i> —Collection in Second	
<i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard,		Cong. Church, (Rev. Mr.	
\$100. B. W. Tompkins,		Brigham,) \$16 56. Luke	
\$15. Wm. P. Greene, jr.,		Watson, \$2. Mrs. E. Wat-	
Dr. C. Osgood, ea. \$10.		son, \$1.....	15
Mrs. J. H. Spaulding, L.			461
Blackstone, Cash W., ea.		NEW JERSEY.	
\$5. J. Dunham, \$4. J.		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$55:)	
Huntington, Friend, ea.		<i>Meluchen</i> —Moses Webb, \$50.	
\$3. Charles Spaulding,		D. G. Thomas, \$5.....	55
Mrs. M. W. Rockwell, L.			
W. Carroll, E. O. Abbot,		PENNSYLVANIA.	
ea. \$2. F. Johnson, W. P.		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$25:)	
Eaton, ea. \$1.....	170 00	<i>Philadelphia</i> —Coffin & Alte-	
<i>Lyme</i> —Mrs. J. Mather, Mrs.		mus.....	25
F. A. Griswold, C. C. Gris-		By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$10:)	
wold, H. L. Sill, ea. \$5.		<i>Wilmington</i> —Lawrence Co....	10
Miss McCurdy, Mrs. E. M.			35
Moore, R. W. Griswold, ea.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
\$2. P. R. Noyes, Dr.		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	206
Noyes, M. Griswold, W.			
Chadwick, A. Bacon, W.		OHIO.	
P. Tucker, C. L. Peck, D.		By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$15:)	
Chadwick, E. Noyes, R.		<i>Youngstown</i> —John Moore,	
Champion, ea. \$1.....	36 00	Cramer Mosteller, ea. \$5...	10
<i>Madison</i> —Mrs. J. S. Wilcox, \$2.		<i>Claridon</i> —Mrs. P. Dimmick...	5
Dr. T. S. Scranton, J. Gris-			15
wold, G. Dowd, M. L. Dowd,		MISSOURI.	
Mrs. J. P. Cone, Mrs. F. Dowd,		<i>Auburn</i> —Legacy of Miss Ann	
A. O. Wilcox, Mrs. T.		Duff, by Thomas S. Reid,	
Scranton, Mrs. E. S. Ely,		admr., \$45; less for ex-	
ea. \$1. Miss A. Meigs, Mrs.		change, 25c, through Rev.	
T. Coe, Miss L. S. Scrant-		John G. Miller.....	44
on, Mrs. F. Munger, F.			
Scranton, T. H. Smith, Mrs.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
S. F. Willard, Mrs. A. W.		VERMONT— <i>Enosburg</i> --Deacon	
Slater, W. Chittenden, Mrs.		Levi Nichols, Moses Wright,	
S. R. Crampton, Mrs. J. F.		S. H. Dow, and George Ad-	
Smith, Mrs. E. S. Smith,		ams, \$1 ea. for 1864.....	4
ea. 50 cents. E. Smith, 75		CONNECTICUT— <i>Danbury</i> --Mrs.	
cents. Mrs. H. Coe, 40 cents.		S. W. Bonney, for 1864.....	1
Mrs. E. R. Knowles, Mrs.		MARYLAND— <i>Hagerstown</i> —Jo.	
T. Dudley, Mrs. H. Lee, Mrs.		Reuch, to Jan. 1, 1864, \$3.	
B. T. Dudley, Mrs. T. Brad-		<i>Annapolis</i> —Dr. D. Claude,	
ley, each 25 cents.....	19 40	to Jan. 1, 1864, \$3.....	6
<i>Guilford</i> —Mrs. J. Tuttle, Mrs.			
M. G. Chittenden, J. Mur-		Repository.....	11
roe, ea. \$5. Rev. L. T.		Donations.....	738
Bennett, \$2. Mrs. C. Starr,		Legacies.....	139
H. Fowler, S. Graves, T.		Miscellaneous.....	206
A. Weld, ea. \$1. P. Bish-			
op, 50 cents.....	21 50	Aggregate.....	\$1096
<i>Branford</i> —Rev. T. P. Gillett,			

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AFRICA RESTORED BY NATIVE AGENCY.

A SERMON BY REV. SAMUEL E. APPLETON,

preached in the Episcopal Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia, Sunday, April 19th, 1863.

Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God—*Psalms* lxxviii. 31.

The scheme of Christian Missions is one of the most comprehensive benevolence. Its object is manifestly not to bring the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the knowledge of a single State, Kingdom, or Continent, but to the knowledge of every hamlet, family and individual of the human race. None are to be excluded from the influence it is calculated to exert, and the multiplied blessings it sheds abroad. Civilized and uncivilized, poor and rich, and free of every nation, tongue and kindred, are alike to participate in the Divine favors which it generously bestows. The Gospel is to be preached to every creature. There are no circumstances of life in which one of our race may be placed, however favorable; there is no position which he may occupy, however disadvantageous; there is no condition, however degrading, which can remove him from the proper sphere of missionary effort. If there be a lonely and insignificant island in the vast ocean whose native inhabitants are unprovided with Gospel messengers and messages, and if this scheme puts not forth its helping hand, it so fails.

In the way of its success there are great, yet not insurmountable difficulties. Labor must be expended and life sacrificed to effect

In view of this, some one ventured to ask the late Duke of Wellington as to the propriety of carrying on the work of Missions. The only reply given by the world-famed warrior was, "Look to our orders." Those orders, given by the great Captain of our

salvation, were: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Though it is undoubtedly true that the church must obey the command of her Head, yet has He left the *means* of fulfilling his commands to her. To assist her choice He leads by His providences, and unfolds their meaning by the illumination of the Holy Ghost. It is with the means to be employed that we have to do this morning. We have in our remarks exclusive reference to Africa; that vast continent whose population is one hundred and sixty millions. It is well known that our Church has had a mission in that benighted land for nearly thirty years. During that period the glad tidings of salvation have been preached through our instrumentality. But often have the lamentations of a bereaved mission and a bereaved church been swept across the Atlantic to our homes. They have told again and again of laborers being gathered to their rest, who had but just learned to put in the sickle or scatter the good seed. The last tidings were of this character. Two more graves have been dug in the Mission burial ground. Two more laborers have been laid unto their rest. Their funeral dirge is heard distinctly coming over the swelling billows which roll five thousand miles away. One of these laborers had been engaged in service for ten years. The other can scarcely be called a laborer, for she died just as she had taken into her hands the implements of service. She left this country in November last, and was in Africa only twenty-six days.

These facts, brethren, have led me to think of presenting before you the claims of another friend of Africa—the Colonization Society. Before doing so, it will be well to view more fully and generally what has been attempted and effected for this vast continent by Christian zeal and labor. I quote the words of an earnest friend of Africa: "Protestant Missions to West Africa were commenced in 1797, when the Edinburg, the Glasgow, and the London Missionary Societies each sent two missionaries. In three years, one returned enfeebled by disease, one had been murdered by a party of Foulahs, and the other four had fallen victims to the climate. The English Church Missionary Society commissioned its first missionaries in 1804. They arrived at Sierra Leone in April of that year. According to the latest accounts this Mission has 23 stations and 36 clergymen, 18 of whom are Europeans, and 18 are blacks; 63 male and 11 female native assistants; 9,996 native communicants, and 946 pupils in schools and seminaries. Such has been the progress of this Society's labors in Africa, that its last report announces the transfer of its Sierra Leone Mission to the independent position of a native church—self-supporting, self-governing and self-extending."

Our own Mission to Africa was established in 1836, and has scarcely operated outside of the limits of the Republic of Liberia. Its general summary is as follows: Missionaries, 4, including the

op; Colonists, 5; Native, 7; Assistants, (foreign) 4; Colonists, 3; Native, 16; Candidates for Orders, (Colonists,) 3; Native, Communicants, 357; of which number 200 are Colonists. 149 Native. There are 345 pupils in the different schools. There are other flourishing Missions in this benighted country. It has been estimated that, connected with various Christian denominations along the West coast there are 150 churches, with 20,000 members: 200 schools are open with 20,000 children under instruction: 25 dialects have been mastered, into which portions of Scriptures and religious books and tracts have been translated and printed; and that some knowledge of the Gospel has reached 100,000 of heathen Africans. Surely the harvest is great, the field is magnificent. To accomplish this result, to gather in this harvest, has cost much.

We speak not of perishable wealth, of silver and gold, but of immortal human life. The records of mortality among the white missionaries are fearful. "Out of 117 missionaries," writes a devoted missionary in that field, "sent out by the Wesleyan Missionary Society during forty years, no less than 54 died on the field—39 of them within one year of their arrival; and of those who survived, 15 were obliged to return, after a residence of from six to twenty-months. During thirty years the English Church Missionary Society sent out to the same region 109 missionaries, more than 60 of whom died at their stations, 3 or 4 on their passage home; 14 returned with impaired constitutions; and in 1835 only three survivors remained."

Our own beloved Mission has in common with others suffered from the fatal climate. Those who have prayerfully watched its progress and labors, and have sympathized with its griefs, know full well the extent to which it has suffered for the cause of Christ. They remember full well the deaths of the devoted Minor, Smith, and Holcomb. They have stood beside the dying martyrs, noble and patient women, as they breathed out their souls into the hands of their Redeemer. They have heard the last testimony of Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Hoffman. In those touching testimonies there is no place for murmur. They are rather anthems of thanksgiving which they were counted worthy to suffer for Jesus. In the humble mission burial ground at Cavalla, their bodies lie awaiting the sound of the archangel's trumpet to awaken them to a resurrection of joy and glory. No splendid marble shafts rise to heaven to mark their resting places. No "storied urns," no "animated statues" are laid upon their graves. There, in that distant country, they have covered the turf in many a mouldering heap. Each in his narrow grave forever laid, the missionaries sleep. Thrice blessed is their lot. They shall awake to put on glorified bodies, and look upon the Great King in His beauty. They shall be satisfied when they see the King in His likeness.

As in the experience of other Missions, so has it been in ours;

the average length of life of the laborer has been very, very brief. Robert Smith and Henry Holcomb, two of the most promising young men of the Church of Christ ever sent to Africa, died in less than a year after they reached the field to whose cultivation they consecrated themselves. And so has it been that the Mission has lost the great majority of its workmen, either by death, or a return to this country, forced by ill health. These facts, brethren, are such as we can neither neglect nor ignore. They must be looked upon as Providential. They are deeply significant. Significant of what? What does the great mortality of those laborers mean? They go up as warriors to the castles and strongholds of heathenism. They scale the ramparts of the enemy. As good soldiers of Jesus Christ, they "wrestle not with flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." The weapons of their warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds. In their hands they hold not the glittering sword or spear, but the Word of the living God, the sword of the Spirit. Thus accoutred they go up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Look at that little army. They plant the standard of their King under the very walls of the frowning fortresses of heathendom. Nay, they scale the walls, and plant that holy standard high upon the keep.

But it falls again and again from hands palsied by death. As often as it falls it is caught by those who press on eager for the honor. Why does that banner fall? Is it grasped by the enemy? No, the enemy has become a friend, and aids in throwing its folds to the breezes of morn and eve. Ah! that subdued fortress stands in a country whose atmosphere is burdened with the exhalations of death. In Afric's garden there grow the abundant fruits of sin—sickness and death. In a word, the climate is the great obstacle to the progress of Christianity. The white laborer faints and dies before the pestilential breezes. He dies often, as we have seen, ere he puts in the ploughshare, or scatters the seed.

Must the work then be abandoned? By no means. Are there no others capable of sustaining the work? There are. The Baptist and Methodist Missions have been devolved upon the natives themselves or colonists. And they are now successful. Africa is the home of the negro. His constitution is adapted to the climate. Let us take a single illustration: "The celebrated Niger expedition of 1842, organized under the auspices of the late Prince Albert, lost, in a few months' exploration of that natural highway of Africa, forty of the one hundred and forty-five whites which composed the officers and crew, while among the one hundred and fifty-eight colored persons not a single death occurred." If, then, Africa be the home of the negro, and if his constitution be adapted to that climate, it is he who should carry on the great work of evangelizing his native land. The inauguration of the work must be made, has

been made, by the white man. Faithfully has he thus far performed his mission. For some years longer, perhaps, he will labor amid scenes of sickness and death. But no one dreams that he will permanently be engaged in this work. His is the toil of sowing the seed, and laying the foundation. Africa's sons must gather in the ripe grain, and raise the superstructure. Ours is the work of initiation—theirs of carrying it forward unto completion.

The American Colonization Society has for its high and honorable object the enlightenment, civilization and Christianizing of Africa. The agents of its benevolent design are the colored people of America. They are invited to look upon poor, degraded Africa as their home. They are invited to assist in the moral and intellectual elevation of their fatherland. Observe, they who answer the Society's appeal are not forced to leave this land, but are volunteers to the cause of humanity and religion. They are volunteers in the true sense of the word. Their country calls upon them to aid in placing her among the civilized nations of the world.

It is to assist those who are willing to give up the associations and ties of their adopted land for Africa, that the Colonization Society was founded. Since its establishment twelve thousand of our colored people have responded to the call. They have gone to that far off country, having in their hands not the arms of horrid warfare, but the implements of agriculture, and all the instruments of prosperity and civilization. Do you ask for the results of this Society's efforts? We point you with sincere gratification to Liberia, now recognized as a Republic not only by the nations of Europe, but by our own Government. Do you ask the results, not only politically but as they affect the cause of humanity? We need only tell you that six hundred miles of sea coast have been rescued from the bloody, avaricious grasp of the slave-trader. As Christians, do you ask the results as they bear upon the preaching of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour? Here, too, we may give entire satisfaction. While it is not her avowed object to send the Gospel to Africa, yet this Society really does so. You have heard it this morning, in the brief history we have given of Missionary effort.

There is no antagonism between Missions and Colonization. On the contrary, they go hand in hand, as brothers engaged in the same, or at least a kindred work. The one enlightens and cultivates the intellect, the other sanctifies the soul. The Missions of Christianity are deeply indebted to Colonization. Believing, as I do, that Africa shall be sanctified by the Spirit of God, and the feeble missions shall become strong native churches, ruled and ministered to by native bishops, priests and deacons; I also believe that Colonization shall furnish those churches with some of these servants of the church. Indeed she has done so already. Both the Church of England Mission and our own have received teachers and ministers through this agency. If, then, you have entertained the idea of antagonism between these two friends of Africa, dis-

abuse yourselves of it at once. It is an error. They are fellow-helpers to the same great end. Some of those who leave this country for the Republic of Liberia, are men who will be of great advantage not only to the success of that commonwealth in the things of this life, but being followers of Jesus, will help on the greater and more momentous interests of His kingdom. From their ranks will step forth those who shall teach the heathen mind Divine truths in the sabbath school and from the pulpit.

In our text the Psalmist speaks in the language of prophecy: "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." The stretching forth of the hands, is the attitude of yielding submission or entreating pardon for crime. This, like all the predictions of inspiration, shall have a most certain accomplishment. Egypt shall yield submission to the Saviour, whom in His infancy she received, when he fled from the wrath of Herod. Africa shall weep for sin, and bow in humble supplication before the mercy seat of Jehovah. Aye, she shall bring presents unto the Messiah, with the kings of Tarshish and the Isles. She shall offer gifts—gold, frankincense and myrrh. She shall lift up her hands, not only in supplication, but also in thanksgiving. The prophecy of the Most High shall assuredly be fulfilled. Poor, chained, degraded, wronged Africa, thy shackles and fetters forged by the cruelty of ages, shall be knocked off from thy manacled and bruised limbs. Thou shalt arise from the dust and degradation of centuries.

A magnificent vision floats before my mind. I see Africa as she shall be when the dawn which is now breaking shall have fully come. I see her when her great rivers reflect as in a mirror the glory and brightness of noonday. Ah, how changed from the present! The boundaries of civilization and Christianity shall not be the Senegal and the Gaboon. We should, indeed, praise God that two thousand miles of coast are now dotted with Christian settlements. As I look peeringly into the future I see, by faith in prophecy, that the bounds of Christ's kingdom yonder are co-extensive with the whole continent. Upon her hill-tops and among her vallies nestle churches of the redeemed. Over them have been anointed successors of Augustine and Cyprian. Heathenism has disappeared before the Gospel as the foul vapor before the rising sun. Regenerated by the Spirit of God, Africa knows nothing of chains and scourges, save as tales handed down as legends of a by-gone age. The promise is true which the Father made unto the only begotten Son: "Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."

Brethren, call not this vision the foolish phantasy of a disordered brain. It is suggested by the sober predictions of Divine truth. The humble missionary of the cross labors for this result. The Society whose cause I plead, dear to my heart, like John the Baptist, prepares the way of the Lord before Him. It levels moun-

tains of heathen delusion. It fills up plains of an unsatisfying creed with the promises and hopes of a satisfying and sanctifying Gospel. Civilization and knowledge shall make the crooked places straight and the rough places smooth for the coming of the Great King. Ah, how easy and pleasant the work of the Christian missionary to follow in the wake of such an instrumentality.

Because Colonization provides for Africa not only human knowledge and elevation, not only a preparation for the preaching of its religion, but also missionaries of the cross, who can endure the unhealthy clime, I commend it to your prayers and alms. In praying for and giving to it, you assist in the regeneration of a continent. As ye give of your substance to the cause of humanity, give your own selves to God. Remember, ye were bought with the precious blood of Christ: therefore, by forsaking every evil way, and exercising an humble trust in the merits of the crucified One, glorify God in your body and spirit, which are God's.

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ADDRESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE DRAYTON.

We have before us, in handsome pamphlet form, published by order of the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, an account of the "Proceedings at the Inauguration of Liberia College, at Monrovia," and have read it with an unusual degree of interest. We think we hazard nothing in the assertion that the addresses delivered by Chief Justice Drayton, Ex-President Roberts, and Professor Blyden, do them the highest honor, as well for their eloquence and sentiment as for their appropriateness on the occasion, as they would do credit to any faculty of a similar institution in either the Old or the New World. Two of the speakers are already well known to our readers, so we quote largely from a new and rising citizen of the Republic, Judge Drayton, the recent unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of Liberia. After speaking of the completion of the College building, Judge Drayton observes as follows:

We behold a Temple erected, to be dedicated to learning, to which our children may come, to imbibe civil and religious knowledge, and from which also a rich and refined civilization, with its conquering impressions, shall most abundantly emanate, to make wise the sons and daughters of this country. The taste and durability of every part of the College building, together with its spacious apartments, and its eligible and airy situation, must necessarily make it a very pleasant and desirable abode. These views of the building being considered, it is no less, in point of

decoration, a decided ornament to this city,—the landing-place of our "Pilgrim Fathers," and the nursing mother of this growing Republic.—now covering a sea-coast of more than six hundred miles, with an interior limitation indefinite. It is not too much for her that has borne the conflict, clash of arms, daring exploits, to be made the cradle of African science and of liberty.

These reflections, most undoubtedly, draw us together from all parts of the country to this hallowed spot—to this Mount of Prospect—as a united, free, and grateful people, to dedicate this gifted Temple to Education, in all of its healthful ramifications, that its happy and powerful influence may be exerted over thousands of our heathen kinsmen, for whose benefit in part we are here, and for whose most exalted elevation, with ourselves, this building and institution has been presented to this nation. This high consideration makes this day auspicious to Liberia, in the inauguration of this institution of learning. We come here with devout hearts of gratitude to our Heavenly Father for this, another clear and unmistakable evidence of His favor—that He thus influenced the hearts of noble philanthropists in a distant land, to put in our possession an institution calculated as an instrument to disseminate religious and civil liberty more effectually throughout the land. These repeated instances of sincere interest in our welfare by our friends, to assist us in the great work of establishing and maintaining our nationality, ought to incite in us inquiring thoughts, as to the part belonging to us to uphold, enlarge, and perpetuate these monuments of benevolence: that from this time henceforward the vigor and energy of manly action may more clearly show itself than ever: that it is our duty and purpose to man the chariot of State, the Church, with a wholesome education, and go on to perfection: do it of ourselves: do it with a will and determination to achieve what we came to accomplish, even if we *die* in the struggle. This is an occasion of no mean import; not to be classed with the moments or days of popular excitement, or to be considered like the furious tornado, fiercely raging and collecting in awful grandeur the clouds at one moment, and then sinking into a dead calm, and leaving the ship it has just before furiously driven, to rest on the bosom of the sluggish ocean. This day, being of vital importance to our country, and one to which many have looked with deep anxiety, the watchword should be from henceforth—a *persevering march onward*.

While the elements of conflicting views were raging, and while many despaired of ultimate success or the realization of this happy boon, we are too happy that, with entire unanimity, we can thus congratulate ourselves, in view of the success thus gloriously achieved—and with united hearts and fraternal consent, bring our offerings of differences, and thus deposit them upon the common altar of national union, to be consumed by the all-powerful principle of love, which has its abode in celestial regions. The sacrifice

ceptable to our Heavenly Benefactor, it will rise as sweet to the skies, to be returned only in such abundant blessing shall eventually crown our united efforts to further this cause, with more than ordinary success. What people on earth have better reasons to love each other and be united than the people of Liberia? What people have suffered more than our people? What people have taken into consideration all the past and present circumstances to inaugurate a government upon the simple, heaven-born principle of man's right to claim, assert, and maintain his liberty? A negro born on American soil has, after years of toil and suffering, returned to his fatherland, without purse or scrip, with a precious gift which this College is intended to bestow, to overcome the prejudices of a wild country; but, under these favorable circumstances, he has taught the world that a man is what he is allowed to try to show himself such. And to behold this powerful auxiliary given to this nation, as a help to assist us in our arduous labors, as well as a proof of the wisdom, on the part of our Anglo-Saxon brother, that his sable people has, latent in his mind, all the principles and elements of civilization, only needing suitable instruments to bring them into use. They have shown their faith by their works; we are to show our gratitude by the efficient use we shall make of this institution.

The great utility of the erection of this State for the purpose of securing and maintaining African nationality has been, amply verified. The execution of our plans of government, by those who were but children, so to speak, in the science of letters, has proven to an admiring world the high ability of our race, and, in these circumstances, to shed brilliancy in the most elevated sphere of life. If so much as has been done is brought to pass by those who were only partially blessed with the powerful rays of knowledge, it is pleasant to reflect on the future glory of the generation who are to be borne on the wings of this institution, whose duty it is to develop and give tone to those lofty geniuses of our race who are to retain, by the power of knowledge, the sacred principle of freedom bequeathed to us by our fathers, who, in the absence of profound education, but in the strength of Jehovah, have preserved to us these liberties unimpaired.

Having done so much, or such wonders, in the absence of the most mighty facilities—an absence they doubtless deplored—what an idea of the magnitude, power, and colossal strength of the generation who will go forth from this institution as ministers, statesmen, merchants, teachers, mechanics, and agriculturists? We can only imagine, and by holy faith pray, that such will be the result of the united appreciation of this legacy, that generations unborn may have it to sing, Great is the Lord, and worthy to be praised for His *great* deliverance!

Let us meet to-day not to test the efficiency of any newly-discovered weapons of warfare—not to celebrate the victory of some coura-

geous chieftain, who has just returned from a bloody carnage, with the trophies of conquered territories dragged at the wheels of his triumphal chariot. We are here, not to give aid in the revel of the spoils obtained from the widows and orphans, whose homes have been spoiled by the strong arm of the desperado, to satisfy fiery ambition. No; a much higher and exalted object claims our attention and admiration, the value and greatness of which is more desirable than gold, than much fine gold. Education and the dissemination of letters, the diffusion of refinement, and the security of national virtue, by which so much has been effected for the past and present peace and happiness of mankind, are what claim our chief thought to-day. The inauguration of this College, this day, forms an important feature in our history, important as to the use we will make of it and the amount of support it shall receive from this nation. The obligations, of course, as to its maintenance and perpetuity, rests upon the nation, and no one can say he has no interest, for it is clear that fathers and mothers, rulers and people, are equally concerned. The public heart and affection must yearn after its offspring, that the lambs may be gathered to the public nursery schools, supported by the common consent and stipend of the people, and thus prepare a host of minds to grasp what nature's God has bequeathed to them. The growth and prosperity of a people is certainly in proportion to its intellectual improvement—and the mind being thus cultivated it is, as we are aware, more susceptible of the great saving truths of the Bible. It is, then, for the perfection of these high and lofty principles, that this institution has its existence amongst us. Education has done a great deal, as you know, in all enlightened countries; for, in consequence of its power being brought into contact with minds susceptible of its golden touch, mountains have poured forth rivers of wealth, the arid wastes have been made fertile, and from it has sprung the golden sheaf to make glad the hearts of faithful and scientific husbandmen. Much, much more has been done in all countries by this powerful agency, than by any other. Who will venture to compare now the great success achieved by the founder of the art of printing with that attained by the conqueror of the world? More than three centuries ago the monumental skulls of the wild Tartar chief were mingled with the dust, and all the grandeur which he obtained, at the expense of the lives of millions, was wafted into oblivion by the first wind that swept over his grave; yet Guttenberg, with his movable types, has done more to dethrone tyrants, subdue rebels, and establish nations, than all the Tamerlanes the world ever witnessed. Knowledge, by this immortal invention, has traversed all seas, lands, and countries, and has left no desolation behind; but has dispensed peace and comfort, happiness and freedom, to thousands and millions who were once miserable slaves. These wilds are destined to be made glad and the solitary places to sing the triumphant march which letters shall have achieved on this continent.

Shall we speak of those mighty geniuses—Watt, Fitch, Lawrence, and a host of others, whose special characters will, perhaps, be portrayed before you to-day, in one or the other form, who were brought forth from the dark abode of the unknown, but who are now, with lightning marches, extending their sway to every part of the globe, bearing with them the imperishable standards of civilization, and establishing the unfailing empires of commerce and agriculture, of the arts and knowledge, and enlightened liberty? A knowledge of letters, to the perfection it has arrived, has been, and is now, the powerful engine that has given life to these stupendous inventions with which man is blessed. Still further will it be carried. Lands yet covered with the pall of ignorance shall eventually be brought under its mighty and pervading influences. This continent, with all its rich and wealthy resources, with its abundant materials to make glad the hearts of its children, is intended and ordained to be brought under its genial sway, that, consequent upon the intelligence of its people, emanating from schools and colleges, hidden treasures shall be brought to light, by the powerful aid of scientific researches, obtained in our schools and temple of learning. By this powerful agency, the beds of rocks over which we pass daily will be converted into an immeasurable amount of gold; the distant mountains, the watered valleys, the variegated plains, and parts to us unknown, will be brought into juxtaposition with the sea-shore, and the heavy caravans groaning under their weight of wealth, will move in powerful columns here to this spot, Liberia, the cradle of science and of liberty, and empty their contents into her lap, receive civilized impressions, and return to tell of the things they have seen.

It is possible I am consuming more time than is allotted to me on this occasion, and hence I must hasten to a conclusion. In doing this I beg to introduce to the entire nation, to fathers, mothers, and friends, as well as to the young men of the land, this valuable institution of learning, which is now being solemnly dedicated, as a gift from noble-hearted friends in the United States of America. It is ours to keep, support, and defend. It will be our own shame and disgrace if it be not appreciated and enlarged. In the name of Heaven we receive it, with hearts of gratitude, with the hope that it may be handed down, with others of a similar class, to those of our race yet unborn. This day may be made the epoch from which every public enterprise may be dated; such as asylums, hospitals, charitable institutions, and other monuments setting forth the liberality and greatness of a free people. I am too happy, and I am sure that every Liberian is glad, that this College can be inaugurated with a Faculty of our own people; men fully qualified to occupy the positions to which they have been called. This is a great deal for our infant country; and it is hoped that all other vacancies in the Faculty, when required, may be filled by our own people. In the first place, our

attention is drawn with pleasure and admiration toward our own Roberts, the able President of the College. That he has been honorable and successful in the past is our security for his future career in this exalted enterprise. We turn with more than ordinary delight toward the youthful giant, Professor Blyden, of whom we can speak with assurance, that we can depend on him, at home and abroad, as being a qualified representative of the capacity of the black man to occupy the first rank in literature. We can accord to the Rev. Professor Crummell, the unfading laurels he has gained in intellectual improvement, than whom Africans cannot have a better representative, for the world has already acknowledged his superior ability.

Is it a dream or realization, that such as I have spoken of to-day are in our possession? May the God of all goodness speed, secure, and give ample success to this Institution! May its influence be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land! May the echo fly from one extremity of the land to the other, and being caught by the mountain breezes, be thrown far beyond its lofty confines, to be felt in the remotest regions; and when the great end shall have come or been attained in the redemption of our race and continent, may the chorus be joined by the celestial myriads, to swell the jubilee that such an occasion will excite, by ascribing honor, praise, glory and dominion to our God, for the religious and civil liberty ordained for all men alike.

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WEST AFRICAN TOWNS AND PEOPLE.

We extract from the London Reporter, the following interesting paper, prepared by T. A. Taylor, Esq., the late British Vice Consul for Abbeokuta:

Sierra Leone, our best settlement in Western Africa, is a thriving colony. The mail steamers, on their voyages to and fro, remain only from four to forty-eight hours at any of the places at which they touch. At Sierra Leone their stay is of the latter duration; and during this time, I found the means of taking a drive to some distance round Freetown; and it was pleasing to observe indications of prosperity everywhere evident. Good roads, good fences, neat and clean huts or cottages, no idlers, but, on the contrary, every one engaged in various occupations, and all presenting an air of peaceful contentment and eager pursuit. The clear mountain streams of the district do not here flow uselessly along, for at almost every one of them several groups of women were to be seen beetling, on the great boulders or stones that are everywhere by the river's sides, the large baskets of clothes they had taken out with them to wash. Freetown itself, the capital of the colony, presents a most busy scene; indeed, the native traders and shopkeepers do not seem one whit behind those of London in skilfully exhibiting their wares, and encouraging peo-

to buy. Some of them, too, I understand, have risen from nothing, and if possible, less than nothing, to comfortable independence; and many of them, I doubt not, find themselves in easy circumstances: it was no uncommon thing to see a venerable-looking man, black as jet, and with hair white as flax, sitting comfortably in his large shop, while his numerous assistants attended to the customers.

Freetown can boast of a cathedral and numerous churches of various denominations. It has also a substantially-built and most commodious market and other public buildings, as commissariat stores and barracks, and a comfortable Government-house. The census, taken in 1860, showed a population of 41,624, with 11,418 dwellings in the colony; 15,782 of the population were liberated Africans, and 22,593 had been born in the colony. Perhaps the most gratifying piece of information disclosed by this census is, that of the whole population, only 3,351 remained pagans, and only 1,734 were Mohammedans; 15,180 were Methodists, and 12,954 Episcopalians; 1,016 children were taught in the schools in the year. The Governor reports that "the customs' receipts have increased to 20,000*l.*; and the internal trade of the colony is steadily growing; and that the population is rapidly learning the general customs of civilized society, engaging in commercial transactions with surprising diligence and avidity, submitting on the one hand, to the various necessary imposts, and, on the other, gladly reaping the benefits of enlarged communications, and in many instances amassing wealth, enabling them to vie with European enterprise."

We thus see that both the general appearance and the statistics of the colony indicate good government and increasing prosperity; and whatever may be the fate of other British possessions in Africa, there remains, I think, no doubt that the money expended here has not been thrown away. An influence must go forth from this place—indeed, is rapidly spreading—that will have a mighty effect in the regeneration and improvement of Africa.

Many of the more civilized and educated blacks are even now going from here to their fatherland in various places in the far interior of Africa; and although I have heard these people reviled without mercy and without measure, still I hold to the belief that such a dissemination of even partially educated people, in a country so utterly ignorant, cannot fail to have a very great and good effect. No doubt we, perhaps even many, of these emigrants and returned slaves have their good manners and civilization where they found them—

Sierra Leone; but I can testify to the fact that this is not the case with all; and can anything be more unjust or more injurious than for men, whose position entitles their words to more than ordinary credence, to stamp a whole class as utterly bad because of the wrongs of a few—acts, too, some of which, perhaps, are often resorted to merely in retaliation, or possibly even to protect their own interests against real or fancied injustice.

We will now say something of the Gambia, which also seems a

thriving colony; but Bathurst, the capital, at which the vessels anchor, being situated on an island, and our stay there being of the shortest, I had of course no opportunity of observing the state of the surrounding country. In the town of Bathurst, however, there is all that bustle and activity which indicate an industrious and prosperous people. Here, as in Sierra Leone, there is a large and well-arranged market, in which the various products of the country (but principally those of domestic consumption,) and such European imported articles as are in daily use, are exposed for sale and barter. Everywhere women might be seen sitting by their stalls, while busily engaged in other occupations also, as sewing, spinning, with that oldest and most time-honored instrument, the distaff, dressing or otherwise attending to their children, grinding corn, stringing beads, making mats and nets, embroidering, preparing food, &c.; nor was it all uninteresting to see the numerous forms into which the same article of food was dressed and exposed for sale, as if to suit all tastes and tempt all appetites.

The natives of Africa generally are, I think, on the whole, larger than the people of our own country; and at Bathurst they struck me as of usually large stature. In the streets I passed several groups of eight to a dozen each, of Mohammedans and pagans from the surrounding country, and they were all certainly not inferior, indeed, I think, superior, in size to the men of our life-guard and dragoon regiments. In the country, too, between Lagos and Abbeokuta, I was much struck with the size, remarkably fine proportion or symmetry, and great muscular development of both men and women, and particularly the latter, owing no doubt to the fact of their having the heavier work to do. It was certainly surprising to see the great broad shoulders and brawny arms and legs of these female laborers, as they trotted along with burdens of from 50 to 120, or even 160 pounds, on their heads, which they carried apparently with the greatest ease, though not without bringing every muscle of the frame into full play; nor were they unfeminine withal. Bathurst has by far the best houses of any of our colonies on the coast. Many of the European residences are, in every respect, superior buildings, large, substantially built, commodious, and even elegant. The population of Bathurst is said to be about 9,000. Our trade with this colony is very small, the principal exports being red wax and ground-nuts to France, from the latter of which an oil is extracted in that country, which is generally sold as salad-oil.

Originally the mail-steamers called at Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, but now the calling-place is Cape Palmas, at the south-eastern extremity of this promising Republic, and from here a considerable trade is springing up in palm oil, &c. Cape Palmas, as many are no doubt aware, is in that part of Africa called the Kroo coast, the natives of which are in many respects peculiar, and very different to those of other parts of the country. It is here that men of war, and vessels trading to the various places along the coast, procure

tional hands to do the more exposed work within the tropics ; and believe it is a fact, that none of them have ever yet been known to be in a state of slavery ; nor does even domestic slavery, so common in all other parts of Africa, exist amongst these people. Occasional slavers have called here, and engaged men in the usual way ; instead of returning them to their native country, as agreed upon, have carried them off to the West Indies, where, I have been well informed, they would suffer every possible kind of punishment, and even die itself, rather than submit to the terms and bonds of slavery. I have known them myself, when not well treated in palm-oil ships, to die *en masse*, and endure all the horrors and privation of living in the bush, rather than return to the captain, who they considered had oppressed or ill-treated them. Although inconsistent with the limited brevity and scope of this paper, I am tempted to relate an incident of this kind in which I happened to have occasion to take part, near back as the year 1852. The Kroomen, about twenty in number, of one of the palm-oil vessels in the Bonny river, which is about 100 miles distant from Cape Palmas, conceiving that they were ill-treated by their captain, embraced an opportunity to escape, and took their way round to the New Calabar country, from whence every effort had failed to induce them to return, though they were obliged to live only on such food as they could pick up in the bush, and perhaps an occasional bit from a passer-by.

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DEFEAT OF THE DAHOMIAN ARMY.

On the Guinea coast is the Bight of Benin, where the river Ogun flows, formerly a chief rendezvous of slave traders ; and sixty miles inland, finely situated on the river, is the important city of Abeokuta, which contains a population variously estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000 souls. The history of the city and its inhabitants is extraordinary. When it was visited in the year 1849, by Rev. Mr. Bowen, of the Baptist mission from America, the population was supposed to be not far from 100,000, originally made up of refugees from about one hundred towns destroyed by war. It was founded at fifty years ago, and called Abbeh-o-kuta ("Understone,") from the fact that at first a few persons took shelter on the shelving sides of the granite rocks on which it is situated. The length of the city, measured by Mr. Bowen, was within a few rods of four miles, and the width from two to three miles, the whole enclosed by a strong wall, beyond which were farms extending in every direction for a great distance.

The origin of the wars is ascribed to the petty jealousies and intrigues of independent Egba towns, of which surrounding tribes took advantage to secure slaves for Cuba and Brazil, or slave markets beyond the Niger. It was through some of these, who had been returned and sent to Sierra Leone, and afterwards returned to their countrymen, that the Wesleyan missionaries were invited to settle at

Abbeokuta, where much success attended their efforts and those of the Episcopal mission.

As would be natural among the savage and semi-barbarous tribes of the western coast, the rising greatness of Abbeokuta excited both the envy and cupidity of their old enemies, who resolved upon destroying the city. Several formidable assaults were made, all of which were successfully repelled, and of late years the people have carried on a prosperous traffic with the coast. At one time they also enjoyed the friendship of the King of Dahomey, but he turned on them in battle, and was driven of in ignominious defeat, with the loss of his royal chair. According to accounts just received, this king has again been vanquished, losing 3,000 warriors killed or prisoners.

The Anglo-African, of Lagos, states that the name of the present king is Teuge, and that his army left Abomey on the 24th of February. The first halting place was Chotonu; there they stayed four days; the next was Kurugba, the third Aisunu, the fourth Wonu, the fifth Zirigbonu, the sixth Aisochogon. Between this and the seventh halting place, Isume and Opera river, the boundary line between Dahomey and Yoruba was crossed. The eighth station was Refurfu, after which place they passed the Yewa river, and slept at the ninth place, Beshe. The tenth station was Jiga, where they stayed four days. From this place they marched to the river Owivi, twelve miles to the west of Abbeokuta, where they rested for a short time, and then went in the night towards Abbeokuta. After having refreshed themselves by an early bath in the river Ogun they attacked the town about 6.45 in the morning. The time of actual travel was from morning 6 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M., during twelve days. The time of rest at Chotonu and Jiga was eight days, which together with the twelve days travelling makes up the time between the 24th of February and the 15th of March.

"An African" records, in a communication to the London Times, the subjoined particulars of the attack and defeat of this long vaunted expedition :

"On Monday the 15th of March, the Dahomian army, with the King at its head, encamped at Owivi, which is about twelve miles from Abbeokuta. Before six o'clock on Tuesday morning the frequent reports of a gun fired at Aro, one of the five gates of Abbeokuta, gave warning to the Egbas that the Dahomians were in sight. The Abashorun had made every preparation for the defense of the town. "Abashorun" signifies the principal chief, and, as this word is curious in composition, I may as well explain that its literal meaning is, "A King of Heaven opening out everything."

The enemy approached boldly enough. He had three brass field 6-pounder pieces, bearing the inscription upon the breech of "Mexico, 1815." He advanced in a column of 3,000 strong till within a few yards of the wall of Abbeokuta, then suddenly displayed his

extended his lines, and marched rapidly towards the wall. Egbas immediately opened a tremendous fire on the serried lines, and rested them at once.

Dahomians were utterly defeated. In fact, they have never known such a signal defeat—not even in 1851. They lost upwards of 1,000 men killed; and the number of prisoners is said to exceed 1,000. The whole strength of the King is stated to have been 2,000 men and women.

Dahomians fled in two divisions. In front of the division that took first to flight was the doughty King himself. The Egbas cut off both divisions and slaughtered the fugitives without mercy and without a pause. Seeing the discomfiture of the King, the chiefs of the neighboring crowns turned out and joined heartily in the general massacre. Out of his three field-pieces, the King had the misfortune to leave two in the good keeping of the Egbas.”

The success of the Egbas is an event over which the friends of African religion will rejoice, as it must prove a powerful check to the incursions of their old enemy, the Dahomians. The slave trade thereby received a severe blow, and an impetus must result to commerce and civilization which will soon tell on the destiny of this important but undeveloped region of the great African continent.

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AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

There are two organizations of African Methodists, denominated the African Methodist Episcopal and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches. The membership of the former was estimated in 1860 at about 20,000—that of the second at about 6,000. In all essential points of their ecclesiastical economy, fully in accordance with each other and with the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is a well-known fact, that a very large portion of the slaves in the Southern States were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Southern Methodist Almanac of 1860 states the colored membership of that church as amounting to 188,000. These, a considerable number having lately the liberty of choice, are naturally gravitating towards the African Methodist Churches. In consequence of this the African Methodist Episcopal Church, at its Quadrennial General Conference, was able to announce that its membership had increased from 20,000 to 50,000, and the Zion Church reported for North Carolina alone an increase of 2,000 members.—*The Methodist*.

NATIVE BISHOP OF NIGER.

The most recent ecclesiastical appointment which Lord Palmerston has made well deserves notice. "Adjai," now better known as Samuel Crowther, a native of Ochugu, in the country of Yoruba, has been selected as Bishop of Niger. The past career of Mr. Crowther is but too full of the melancholy interest attaching to thousands of his fellow-countrymen. In 1821 he was carried off from his home and exchanged for a horse; then he was exchanged for something else, and cruelly treated; then he was sold for some tobacco; next, shipped on board a slaver, he was captured by an English man-of-war, and landed at Sierra Leone in 1822. In that colony Adjai was baptized. He took the name of a well-known evangelical minister, and was thenceforth "Samuel Crowther." Four years after his baptism he married a native girl, Asano. He loved learning; from a pupil he became a teacher; for years he was schoolmaster at Regent's Town; after this he accompanied one of the Niger expeditions as interpreter; and then came to England. Completing his studies at the Church Missionary College, Islington, he was ordained by the Bishop of London. As a clergyman he has labored zealously, and among other things has translated the Bible into his native dialect. On one of his visits to this country he was very graciously received by the Queen and the Prince Consort, and now we learn that he is to be Bishop of Niger.

The new Bishop has no cathedral in his diocese, the history of which forms a sad record of the deaths of many devoted men. One brave missionary after another has sunk down, weary and forespent, to breathe his last upon the burning sand. The appointment of a negro to the bishopric is one of much significance, politically and religiously. In it the Church has performed a catholic action which must tell for good upon the population included in the diocese, and in which we cannot but rejoice, because of the impetus which can scarcely fail to be given to the extension of native agency.

We look upon this appointment as not only important but interesting. For many years the English Episcopal Missionary Society has desired to see the consecration of a native African Bishop. Their desire is now about to be accomplished, in the case of a missionary trained by themselves. One of the first fruits of their labors in their first and most interesting mission field, Sierra Leone, is to be consecrated a Bishop to preside over native churches, gathered by their instrumentality from among the tribes of Western Africa. Years ago the Sierra Leone became not only a flourishing native Church, but the mother Church of other churches around, and now she sends out a Bishop to preside over these churches; in them twenty-five native ministers have now been ordained, and successive Bishops of Sierra Leone, have borne the most satisfactory testimony to the ability and fidelity with which they discharge their ministerial duties. On these the Bishop of the Niger will now preside, and introduce an organization as may tend to secure their permanence and extension.

PRESBYTERIAN AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Summary view of the African Missions of the (O. S.) Presbyterian Church, May 1, 1864.

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mission begun.	Missionaries & Ass't Miss.				SCHOLARS.							
			Ministers.		Lay Teachers and others.		Boarding.		Day.		TOTAL.			
			American.	Native.	American Male/Fem	Native.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
LIBERIA.....	Monrovia.....	1842	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
	Kentucky.....	1850	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†
	Harrisburg.....	1854	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†
	Greenville, or Simou.....	1847	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†
	Mount Coffee.....	1860	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
	Marshall.....	1863	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†
	Sethra Kroo.....	1841	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Corisco—3 stations, 4 out-stations.	1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	At home.....	1850	—	—	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	†
	Total of African Missions.....	.....	11	.....	5	5	15	290	70	33	80	18	—	201

† Not reported.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

In glancing over the recent message of President Benson, of the Republic of Liberia, the reader cannot fail to receive new encouragement in the belief that a bright future awaits that people. Besides 6,000 native Africans received from slave ships, and not far from 200,000 aborigines residing on the soil, they have within their borders nearly 12,000 persons of color settled there by the American Colonization Society, the majority of whom were born in the United States. Admitting that these men labor under natural disabilities more formidable than those developed in most other races, they are still urged forward in the path of an enlightened civilization by powerful incentives. Many of them are liberally educated, graduates of our own literary institutions, and fully confident that they are working out, under auspices most favorable, a grand experiment in behalf of the race of which they are at once the type and representatives. The government is entirely in their own hands.

Their independence has been acknowledged by thirteen of the leading commercial Powers, including England, France, and the United States. They are already dignified in being the custodians of more than five hundred miles of Atlantic coast, once made horrid with the traffic of the slave-hunter, but now in many places blooming with luxuriant fields of sugar, coffee, cocoa, &c. In regard to agriculture, President Benson says progress within the last year has been very gratifying, the increase in the main exportable articles and those exclusively for domestic use, having been great beyond precedent. Now, as stated in President Benson's message, there is not one out of fifty among citizens of the Republic who will express a doubt "that the cultivation of these articles is the most profitable investment they can make of their time and capital, and that Liberia can be made to compete with any country on earth in quantity, quality, and price, and that she is encouragingly progressing to that point."

Of the recaptured Africans, it is stated that "the progress these people have made in conforming to civilized life has exceeded our most sanguine expectations." The receptacles originally intended for this class have been nearly completed in three counties, and are expected to prove invaluable to newly arrived emigrants during acclimature.

Notwithstanding the civil war in the United States has been pre-
 jicial to the interests of Liberia, by diverting to the army many
 old have sought to improve their fortunes by
 can Republic advances steadily in her
 7 boasts of thirty coast traders
 ns, beside a number of ships

CENSUS FACTS.

The CENSUS REPORT for 1860, soon to be issued, contains material for constant reference. The following from the introductory chapter, is an interesting condensation of returns ;

Looking cursorily over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States, from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000 : equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23.44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of the ten years. By a law of April 16, 1862, slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia, the owners of slaves having been compensated out of the public treasury. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, together with the Federal District, contained, according to the eighth census, 19,203,008 persons, of whom 18,939,771 were white, 237,288 free colored, and 41,725 civilized Indians. The increase of both classes was 5,620,101, or 41.24 per cent.

The increase of the classes of population is thus noted :

In the interval from 1850 to 1860 the total free-colored population of the United States increased from 431,449 to 487,970, or at the rate of 12.33 per cent. in ten years, showing an annual increase of above one per cent. This result includes the number of slaves liberated and those who have escaped from their owners, together with the natural increase. In the same decade the slave population, omitting those of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, increased 23.39 per cent., and the white population 37.97 per cent., which rates exceed that of the free colored by two fold and three fold respectively. Inversely, these comparisons imply an excessive mortality among the free colored, which is particularly evident in the large cities. Thus, in Boston, during the five years ending with 1859, the City registrar observes : "The number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one." In Providence, where a very correct registry has been in operation under the superintendence of Dr. Snow, the deaths are one in twenty-four of the colored ; and in Philadelphia, during the last six months of the census year, the new City registration gives 148 births against 306 deaths among the free colored. Taking town and country together, however, the results are more favorable. In the State registries of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the distinction of color has been specified, the yearly deaths of the blacks and mulattoes have generally, though not uniformly, ex-

ceeded the yearly births; a high rate of mortality, chiefly ascribed to consumption, and other diseases of the respiratory system.

CENSUS OF SLAVES AND FREE COLORED.

Census of—	Free colored.	Increase per cent.	Slaves.	Increase per cent.
1790	59,466	—	697,897	—
1800	108,395	82.28	893,041	27.97
1810	186,446	72.00	1,191,364	33.40
1820	233,524	25.23	1,538,038	28.79
1830	319,599	36.87	2,009,043	30.61
1840	386,303	20.87	2,487,455	23.81
1850	434,449	12.46	3,204,313	28.82
1860	487,970	12.32	3,953,760	23.39

The greater apparent increase among slaves from 1840 to 1850 is connected with the admission of Texas in 1846. For the future, the rate will probably continue to diminish; and to apply unchanged the rate of the last ten years must give results exceeding rather than falling short of the truth. The following estimates, therefore, have been computed on the assumption that the rate of the last ten years, 22.07, shall continue twenty years longer, or until 1880, after which the rate is diminished to 20.00 until the close of the present century, for the colored population. And to facilitate comparison, the next column exhibits the aggregate of whites, free colored and slaves, based on the well known and very correct assumption of a mean annual increase of three per cent.

PROBABLE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Free colored and slaves.	Aggregate of whites and colored.	Percentage of colored.
1870	5,421,900	42,328,432	12.81
1880	6,618,350	56,450,241	11.72
1890	7,642,020	77,266,989	10.28
1900	9,530,424	100,355,802	9.50

Thus, according to the best estimates, the total population of the United States at the close of the present century will be about a hundred millions. All observing persons will perceive that the relative increase of the whites exceeds that of the colored, and that the disparity is gradually becoming more and more favorable to this part of our population. Leaving the issue of the present civil war for time to determine, it should be observed, if large numbers of slaves shall be hereafter emancipated, so many will be transferred from a faster to a slower rate of increase. In such case, nine millions of the colored in the year 1900 would be a large percentage. Of these, a great proportion will be of mixed descent, one-ninth part of the whole colored class were negroes, while in 1860 it is more than one-eighth of per cent. of the free.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Concord on Thursday evening, June 9.

In the absence of the President, the Hon. N. G. Upham, L. L. took the chair, and made some interesting remarks concerning the magnitude and importance of the work of the Society, and the necessity of perseverance in its labors in these troublous times.

The Treasurer, L. D. Stevens, Esq., reported an increase of receipts for the past year, being entire, over \$500.

Encouraging statements were made by Rev. F. Butler, Agent of American Colonization Society for northern New England, concerning the late Annual Meeting of the Parent Society, and its present plans and prospects.

The following resolution was introduced by Rev. H. E. Parker, Concord, and unanimously adopted, viz :

Resolved, That though, for obvious causes, emigration to Liberia is for the present retarded, the claims of this Society upon the munificence of the good people of this State, for its missionary, educational, and philanthropic work in Africa, and the aid which emigrants as apply, were never more urgent than now, and the prosecution of its labors never more imperative, and that our hearty co-operation with the Parent Society, for the increase of its funds, is hereby pledged.

L. D. Stevens, Esq., introduced the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are hereby presented to such members of this State, as have in any manner during the past year, called attention of their people to the work of this Society, and have taken a part in its aid; and that we renew our request to all pastors in the State for a like favor in the ensuing year.

The following officers were elected for the year ensuing, viz :

PRESIDENT—Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS

n. N. G. Upham, L. L. D.	Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D.
r. D. J. Noyes, D. D.	Hon. David Culver,
n. Wm. Haile,	Hon. John H. White,
r. John R. Young, D. D.	Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D.
n. Joel Eastman,	Isaac Spalding, Esq.

MANAGERS.

Hon. Onslow Stearns, Rev. H. E. Parker,
 Rev. Prof. Patten, Horace Webster, Esq.
 Rev. C. W. Flanders, D. D.

SECRETARY—S. G. Lane, Esq.

TREASURER—L. D. Stevens, Esq., of Concord.

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INTERESTS TO BE SECURED.

The history of the American Colonization Society for forty years furnishes abundant evidence of its usefulness, and demonstrates the practicability of its plans and the wisdom of its operations. Nearly six hundred miles of contiguous territory on the west coast of Africa, with an average inland depth of some thirty miles, has been secured by fair purchase from the native proprietors. About twelve thousand of the people of color of the United States have been provided with a comfortable passage, six months' support after arrival, and a homestead in Liberia. Upwards of five thousand native Africans, rescued by American cruisers from the loathsome holds of slave ships, have there found a happy asylum. A government has been established, republican in its form, and officered exclusively by colored men who emigrated from this country. Agriculture and commerce are increasing, institutions of learning, including a college building, with a full faculty of their own race, have been planted, religion has taken deep root, and the elevating influences of law, art, and the English language have there a new home. The Republic of Liberia, which declared its independence in 1847, has been formally received into the family of nations by Great Britain, France, and other leading powers of Europe, and by Brazil and the United States in the western World.

At this juncture in our national affairs, this rising African Commonwealth offers a solution of the question as to the best and permanent welfare of the American colored population. Many are in want, private charity is being exhausted, and it is not to be expected that this class will be pensioned upon the public treasury any great length of time. Many will remain in the place of their present residence, but the younger portion of them will choose

exercise the right to emigrate. Where so natural a home for them on their own ancestral shores? Where does there open a field so inviting and so promising for them and their descendants? A continent, foreign to the white man, invites them, with relatives and friends and acquaintances ready to greet and to aid them. Where they are at once admitted to all the social and political rights and privileges of freemen.

Repelling forces here and attractions there will greatly hasten this result. An emigration has set in from Europe, which is represented in the recent arrival at one of our ports, in a single day, of over five thousand souls! These myriads come to be the laboring element, and practically to stand in the black man's stead in every part of the country. Western Africa is incomparable in fertility and the rich rewards offered to agricultural industry and legitimate commerce. The exports of the British colony of Sierra Leone, for 1862, are given as £68,814. In the prospectus of "The Company of African Merchants" of Liverpool, with a capital of £400,000, which has been fully subscribed," it is stated that—

The total actual value of imports from Western Africa into the United Kingdom for the six years, 1856 to 1861 inclusive, (being the latest official returns,) amounted to..... £9,804,356

The value of British and Foreign Goods exported from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa was—

In 1827.....	£155,759
In 1840.....	410,798
In 1850.....	890,216
In 1860.....	1,145,434

The people of the United States have the means at hand of readily commanding a large share of the valuable and growing trade of Western Africa, and at the same time of essentially aiding a race which has powerfully helped to build up our great prosperity and renown. Let our efforts be continued and enlarged to strengthen the foundations already laid in Liberia, and by generously assisting such of our colored population, as choose to remove, in their endeavor to settle in that attractive Republic.

The suppression of domestic slavery and the foreign slave trade, and the extension of civilization and Christianity in Africa, must

be done chiefly on the spot through the agency of organized communities of black men. Enriched and blessed will all those be who shall contribute by their prayers, their services, and their substance, in laying open a continent to virtue, liberty, and pure religion.

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WEST AFRICAN NEWS.

The steam packet Athenian, at Liverpool, brought interesting information from the West Coast of Africa. The long vaunted expedition of the King of Dahomey against Abbeokuta and the Egbas, had been undertaken and had come to a disastrous close. On the 16th March, the Dahomian army, with the King at its head, approached the wall of Abbeokuta, and began a furious attack. In the advancing columns were Amazons, who fought bravely and desperately. The Egbas opened fire, arresting them at once, and utterly defeating them.

Abbeokuta, which has now a population, it is said, of 200,000 souls, was commenced in 1825 by some native Africans, who fled to it because of its natural security from the clutches of the slave-hunters. Other wanderers arrived to seek and to find an asylum. This free and almost Christian town has long excited the hatred of the King of Dahomey; but it is not likely he will again venture to attack it. The result cannot but be looked upon as important in a religious, political, and commercial point of view. Abbeokuta is several hundred miles south of Liberia.

Two public companies had been organized in Monrovia; one called the CARYSBURG LIVE STOCK COMPANY, to introduce and improve the cattle of Liberia; the other, the UNION AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE COMPANY, whose proposed field of operations is the St. Paul's river.

An Act had been passed by the Legislature of Liberia authorizing the President to aid and encourage the immigration of persons of African descent into the Republic from the West Indies. Ten acres of land are to be assigned to a single individual, and twenty-five to a family. This is an important measure, and it is hoped will meet with success. Hundreds of the residents of Barbadoes are said to be desirous of removing to Liberia, and would gladly

themselves of the provision offered to the worthy colored people of this country—of a free passage and support, and house-
and sustenance for six months after arrival in Liberia—were

Colonization Society to extend these bounties to them. We
st that some plan may be adopted whereby many of the intelligent,
ustrious, and economical residents of Barbadoes and the neigh-
ing Islands may be enabled to reach Africa.

The emigrants by the "Thomas Pope" were doing well. Among
e, were Rev. Summerfield Wilkinson and wife, of Illinois, who
settled at Edina, and it is stated "are much pleased with their
homes."

A prominent official of Liberia wrote from Monrovia, April 9th:
The agricultural interest, if cared for and promoted, will, in two
three years hence, be prominently foremost of all the other sec-
interests of the country. Between the English and American
ers here, has been divided all the sugar manufactured this year
the St. Paul's—the manufacturers receiving in return for it bills
England and America. This ready sale of sugar by Montser-
o county, and the yet active demand for more, have begot in
three leeward counties quite a spirit of emulation. This is
d, and I heartily wish all an abundant success.

"I heartily wish more of our people would be convinced that
will be more advantageous to them to direct their attention to
employ their energies in Agricultural pursuits, than to con-
ue to depend as much for sustenance and success on the native
de of the coast."

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PROVIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.

We invite attention to the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, of
Philadelphia, published in this number of the Repository; in which
pointed out, with signal force and perspicuity, the workings of
vidence which indicate that the plan of blessing Africa is mainly
means of the colored race in this country; and that a reunion on
our own continent will afford the brightest display of Divine good-
ness towards this long afflicted people.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF AN ABLE MAN.—Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, ex-Chief Justice of New Jersey, died at Newark, N. J., on the 11th of June, in the 88th year of his age. His life was full of honors and of wise and worthy memories for regard and incentive. He was long President of the Historical Society of New Jersey, and of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West. Judge Hornblower was President of the New Jersey Colonization Society from its formation till a few years since, when in consequence of the infirmities of age he requested to be relieved. He was also a Vice President of the American Colonization Society.

READY TO GO.—At the last general term of the Supreme Court at Rochester, New York, Mr. Henry W. Johnson, a colored man, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor in the courts of that State. Mr. Johnson was formerly a barber in Canandaigua, studied law under H. Cheesebrough, Esq., and is said to have passed an excellent examination. In a letter from Mr. Johnson, written since his success, he remarks: "I have occupied almost every leisure moment in trying to qualify myself for future usefulness in Africa. I am now ready to go to Liberia. If the Society will extend to me the same facilities offered me last year, I will go in the ship that usually goes in the fall."

THE BOLTON SCHOOL.—Miss Henrietta Bolton, lately deceased, by her will bequeathed \$5,000 to the President of the Maryland Colonization Society, in trust, for the endowment of a school for female children in Liberia, to be called THE BOLTON SCHOOL.

BEQUEST.—Among the bequests made by Mrs. Finley, widow of the Rev. R. S. Finley, who died in Peoria, Illinois, was one to the Presbyterian Board of Education, to be appropriated to the Christian instruction of youth in Liberia.

PALM OIL is one of the most valuable natural products of Western Africa. In 1818 the declared imports into England were 1,465 tons; in 1823, 3,300 tons; in 1831, 8,164 tons; in 1841, 19,853 tons; in 1860, 40,216 tons; and in 1862 it reached a valuation of £1,784,310, or nearly equal to \$8,000,000.

TRANSITION OF CONGREGATIONS.—In the last report of the English Episcopal Missionary Society, it was stated that two years ago several native congregations in Sierra Leone had been set free from connection with the Society, having their own native clergymen. Some anxiety had been felt as to the success of this experiment; but the result was most encouraging. Not only have these congregations raised the stipends of their ministers, but have materially increased their missionary contributions, and in one or two instances have raised funds for replacing their old and dilapidated churches with new structures. All that the Society still does is to afford aid for the training and theological institutions.

DAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—In the journal of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, voted missionary at Cape Palmas, occurs the following: "Dec. 29.—Anniversary of our Sunday Schools was held to-day. A pleasant meeting has been. At noon about one hundred and twenty-five children assembled at St. Mark's Church with their teachers, twenty-one in number. A number of addresses were made after the opening devotional exercises; and the children brought forward their missionary collections in baskets adorned with flowers, and boxes with various devices, some of which were appropriate and beautiful. The total amount received was \$31 51. After the exercises, the schools walked in procession to a beautiful hill, where the afternoon was pleasantly passed and each class was provided with refreshments."

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS AT CAPE PALMAS.—The journal of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, for the first month after his return from a visit to England, has been received. He met with a very warm welcome on his arrival. Five persons were confirmed at St. Mark's by the Bishop, December 27. Mr. Hoffman has begun to build a house for the blind, to cost about \$250. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are to have the charge of the inmates, who are to be taught to work, as far as they can be, to read, on Mr. Moon's system of raised letters.

THE NIGER MISSION.—The English Episcopal Missionary Society is extending its missions along the banks of the Niger. The last important place visited is Ghebe, which is not only a confluence of waters, but also of languages. Nine languages are spoken there. The resident missionaries require to be versed in two or three languages at least; and so we read of a sermon preached by the same missionary first in the Igbira language, then in a second, and then a third.

VARIETY OF LANGUAGES.—Amidst the singularly constituted population of the Africans, brought together from their own countries, by a singular chain of events, to Sierra Leone, are spoken one hundred distinct African languages, which the *Church Missionary Record* says "have been admirably analyzed by Rev. Dr. Koelle in his *Polyglotta Africana*."

SLAVE TRADE ON THE WHITE NILE.—The slave trade in the White Nile country, for a long time held in restraint and sufficiently feeble, has had for many years an extension truly frightful. Every year more than one hundred slaves leave Khartoum for the purpose of hunting down the negroes; and those who have formerly been brought in by stealth are now dragged publicly along the highways of the country, and even through the streets of Khartoum, with the yoke on their necks.

AFRICAN MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.—From a published table it appears that the total of the baptized adult membership is 3,751, and of the adult converts for membership 1,623, and of baptized children 2,978, who, together with 300 under discipline, gives a total of converts connected with the mission of 8,645. The whole number of children attending Day school is 2,539, and of children attending all the schools, 2,539.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. M. M. Clark, the three delegates from the African Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently in session at Philadelphia, made the following statement in his address :

“The ground on which now stands the house in which our General Conference is holding its session, is the same spot on which stood the old smith shop, well known in our history—the only Church property which in the beginning owned, and worth less than \$500. Our real estate church property may now be estimated at about two millions of dollars, located in the New England States, the Middle States, the North-West States, in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and California. Our membership of our connection is 50,000; attending our congregation 1,000; local preachers, 1,000; travelling preachers, 500; ordained ministers, 200, and three bishops. Our missions are in nearly all of the States just named; our missionaries number 20. We have facilities for the education of our people. There are about 1,200 day schools; teachers of 1,000—educated at the various institutions of learning in this country and in Canada. Our Sabbath schools are to be found in nearly all of our meeting houses, taught principally by the members of our Churches. We have about 100,000 children attending our Sabbath schools—200,000 volumes of Sabbath school books.”

JUSTICE.—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have, on the recommendation of Viscount Palmerston, granted the sum of £100 ‘as of Her Majesty’s Royal Bounty,’ to the widow of the late Mr. Consul Hanson, (to whom, it will be remembered, lost his life in August, 1862, in an heroic attempt to save the Royal African mail-steamer *Cleopatra*, which had run aground at the mouth of the Sherbro river, West Africa. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has also confirmed the appointment made by Major Blackall, G. C. B. of Sierra Leone, of the eldest son of Mrs. Hanson to the post of Surveyor of Customs. The high character and great ability of the young man were prominently dwelt upon by Major Blackall in recommending him for the post.

A SUCCESSFUL CRUISE.—The screw steam gun-vessel, *Espoir*, Comd. by S. Douglas, left England on September 27th, 1860. On the 19th of October, 1860, off Gallinas river, she captured a Spanish brig, and subsequently near Ascension, the barque *Clara Windsor*, with 570 slaves. The *Espoir* was occupied until July, 1861, in suppressing the slave-trade. She was subsequently engaged in escorting the *Sunbeam* up the Niger to Onitsha. She then returned on the North coast until May, 1862, when she was ordered to the South coast, where she captured, July 22d, off Congo, the barque *Traviata*: in October she captured the Dutch barque *Jane*, or *Fleet Eagle*; in November, 1862, the Portuguese launch *E*, with £1,200 for the purchase of slaves; and in August, 1862, she captured the brig *Haldee*, with 590 slaves. The total amount of her prize-money amounts to £10,000.

AFRICAN COTTON.—The diminished supply of Cotton from Western Africa has been owing to unusual causes. The increased production up to 1859, in which year 3,447 bales were exported, had excited sanguine hope that larger quantities would continue to be received, but the imports have since fallen off, and seem now to have entirely ceased. This result is attributable to the wars now raging between neighboring tribes, which have been continued for several years, and in consequence of which trade with the interior has been wholly obstructed. It is stated that thousands of bales of cotton, together with other property, are now lying useless and suffering great injury at Abbeokuta, the transport of which is prevented not only by the interrupted communication, both by road and the river Ogun, between Abbeokuta and Lagos, but also by the stoppage, through the feuds of adjacent tribes, of the ancient road from Ibadan to Ikorodu, and thence direct to Lagos.

THE SLAVE TRADE REVIVING.—A slaver arrived at St Helena on the 29th of February, in charge of Lieut. Acklun, of H. B. M. ship Griffon. The vessel is a brigantine, apparently Spanish, of about 130 tons, and is fully equipped for the slave trade. She was captured by the Griffon at Ambrette, on the west coast of Africa, and is sent here for adjudication. There were no slaves on board at the time of the seizure. The slave trade appears to be reviving, information having been received by the officers of the British squadron that thirty-seven vessels are being fitted out in ports of Havana for the purpose of embarking slaves from the African coast. It is reported that there are two steamers on the coast suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. Their movements are narrowly watched by the British cruisers. There are but very few Africans at the depot here at present, most of those lately brought in having been sent to the West Indies. Those recruiting for the Fifth West India Regiment are now being drilled, and will be shipped in the Matilda Atheling, now on her way from England for the purpose of conveying them to Jamaica.—*Helena Cor. Journal of Commerce.*

THE HONORED WORKMEN.—Rev. S. J. Whiton of the Mendi Mission, lately wrote: "The good work here goes forward slowly. Sometimes our faith is sorely tried, yet God's promises are sure, and we strive to toil on in the 'patience of hope and the labor of love.' The efforts of missionaries have not been put forth in vain. Many priceless souls have been led to Jesus. One great hindrance to the work is the inability of white missionaries, on account of the diseases of this deadly coast, to do what ought to be done; and I am fully convinced that the great work must chiefly be done by colored laborers."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June, 1864.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$50.)
Concord—Hon. Ons. Stearns,

\$10. Hon. N. G. Upham,
J. R. Walker, Esq., Mrs. M.
G. Stickney, Mrs. T. D.

Merrill, each \$5. Hon. Ira A. Eastman, Dr. E. Carter, Mrs. R. Davis, C. Minot, S. G. Lane, each \$2. Rev. H. E. Parker, Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Arthur Fletcher, A. Tenney, L. D. Stevens, Friend, each \$1. Francis N. Fisk, Esq., \$4.....	50 00	Mrs. S. Root, Z. A. Hart, Samuel Cratt, R. A. Neal, each \$1. Rev. E. C. Jones, \$1.50. Mrs. J. W. Twitchell, 50 cents.....	38
VERMONT.		<i>Cheshire</i> —Rev. Edward Bull, John A. Foote, each \$5. B. Ives, Mrs. A. H. Doolittle, Judge Hinman, ea. \$3. Rev. S. J. Horton, \$2. E. A. Cornwell, Miss Sarah Low, Mrs. A. C. Peck, Mrs. Mary Doolittle, each \$1....	25 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$51:) <i>Ascutneyville</i> —Rev. M. Kimball.....	1 00	<i>Wallingford</i> —Dr. J. B. Pomeroy, E. H. Ives, each \$3. Israel Harrison, Abner Hall, each \$2.....	10 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Hiram Harlow, S. R. Stocker, H. Wardner, L. C. White, C. Coolidge, Friend, each \$5. Rev. M. Douglas, H. D. Stone, Z. Kimball, each \$2. P. Merrifield, U. E. Damon, L. W. Lawrence, J. H. Simonds, D. Tuxbury, ea. \$1. others, \$9.....	50 00		160 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Danvers</i> —Legacy of Israel Adams by P. Putnam, Ex., per Rev. J. Tracy, D. D....	500 00	By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$101:) <i>Altoona</i> —Rev. S. A. Holman, J. McCormick, 20. Wm. Colder, \$10. Rev. T. H. Robinson, Hamilton Alrichs, Mrs. A. R. Warford, R. A. Lambertson, Daniel Eppley, Mrs. Curtin, Judge Pearson, Immanuel M. Kelker, ea. \$5. Mrs. J. H. Briggs, Judge Hummel, ea. \$2. Dr. Fleming, \$1.....	100 00
CONNECTICUT.			101 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$160:) <i>New Britain</i> —F. H. North, \$25. Henry Stanley, \$15. Oliver Stanley, \$10. Horace Butler, Mrs. C. N. Rockwell, each \$3. G. M. Sanders, W. H. Smith, each \$2. O. H. Seymour, \$1.....	61 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Bristol</i> —W. H. Nettleton, N. Pomeroy, Deacon W. Day, Elias Ingham, N. S. Birge, S. E. Root, W. Barnes, E. S. Dunbar, each \$2. C. H. Sparkes, Thomas Barnes, Mrs. Clarissa Darrow, A. Norton, H. Beckwith, S. H. Sutliff, Dea. E. C. Brewster, L. Goodenough, ea. \$1. Mrs. S. Peck, S. P. Burwell, G. S. Atkins, ea. 50 cents. Capt. Peck, Mrs. L. Ives, each 25 cents.....	26 00	<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	217 00
<i>Southington</i> —F. D. Whittlesey, Henry Lowrey, ea. \$5. Dea. Higgins, \$10. C. H. Upson, E. W. Twitchell, each \$3. Mrs. J. S. Bull, Mrs. Wilcox, George F. Smith, each \$2.		OHIO.	
		<i>Cincinnati</i> —Legacy of Mrs. M. G. Swayne—part of Residuary Estate.....	500 00
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		CONNECTICUT— <i>Meriden</i> —Gen. W. Booth, to June, 1865...	1 00
		NEW YORK— <i>Albany</i> —J. H. Hickcox, to January, 1865.	1 00
		PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Philadelphia</i> —E. L. Witthaus, to January, 1865.....	1 00
		Repository.....	3 00
		Donations.....	362 00
		Legacies.....	1,000 00
		Miscellaneous.....	217 00
		Aggregate.....	\$1,582 00

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XL.] WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1864. [No. 8.

New York State Colonization Society.

A pamphlet copy of the Thirty-Second Annual Report of this
Society's Auxiliary, is before us. We make several extracts of gen-
eral interest:

FUNDS AND AGENCIES. No Agencies were employed to collect
funds by this Society the past year. The church collections have
fallen far below former years, as have the donations also. The
Churches generally, while friendly to the cause, find the calls for
increased expenditure in the missionary and evangelizing agencies
conducted by themselves, so loud and pressing, that under the well-
known disinclination of free colored persons to emigrate, they have
felt that for the present, other calls should have precedence.

The Treasurer has received from

Ordinary donations.....	\$2,050 44
Special donations for education.....	1,500 00
Church collections.....	659 72
Colonization Journal.....	6 00
Legacies	8,803 53
Sale of steamer Seth Grosvenor.	4,375 00
	17,467 69

EDUCATION FUNDS. Interest, premium on the same, and payment of policies, etc.....	9,545 56
Expenditure and proceeds of sale of House	10,401 96
	\$19,947 52

The money from sale of steamer Seth Grosvenor is in full of net
proceeds of the steamer sold at Sierra Leone.

For nearly two years the steamer had been so severely damaged by having struck a rock and the bars in entering the rivers, and also by the burning of her boilers, from neglect of cleaning, as to be of little service to the Government and people of Liberia. To take care of her and repair her was a source of heavy expense; and the firm whose earnest zeal to render her of service to Liberia had led them to expend in running her, and in repairs, thousands of dollars beyond her earnings, found their business prostrated, with no prospect of ever being able to pay for her. In view of these facts she was first offered at a nominal price to the Government of Liberia, and failing to get a purchaser there or among the Liberian merchants, she was finally purchased by one of the merchant princes of Sierra Leone. While this Society regrets the misfortunes which have defeated its purpose, of developing the social and commercial intercommunications of the several sea-board counties of the Republic of Liberia, they regard the effort as worth all its cost in its usefulness for a time, and in its instructions for guidance in future efforts in the same direction.

PROFESSORSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN LIBERIA COLLEGE. The College of Liberia having fairly begun its appropriate work, a committee was appointed to propose a scheme for the application of the annual incomes of the Bloomfield and Fulton funds, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the generous donors, and adopted the plan of the committee as presented in their report, viz:

NEW YORK, *January 5, 1864.*

The subscribers appointed at the meeting of seventeenth November, to prepare and submit to you a scheme for disbursing the income of the Fulton fund, given to the Society for the benefit of the College in Liberia, beg leave to submit the accompanying:

THE FULTON FUND has now reached the sum of \$29,000. It may be expected to produce an income of about \$1,800 per annum. The present salary of the Fulton professorship in the College is \$850. It is probably quite too low, and should be \$1000. If this sum be paid, there will be about \$800 per annum. The scheme contemplates a small annual disbursement for Bibles, and paying the balance in prizes, which will substantially aid the pupils in their education. It is not intended to be sufficient for their entire support, but to be enough to induce young men to strive by excellence to obtain them in aid of the assistance that may be afforded by their parents or friends.

We also suggest a resolution in relation to scholarships on the Bloomfield fund, calculated to operate in harmony with the plan for the Fulton fund.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of the late Joseph Fulton, in his donation to this Society

the promotion of Education in Liberia, the following scheme be adopted :

1. The fund consisting of his donation shall be kept safely invested in such manner as to produce income, and shall be kept distinct from all other funds of the Society, and called the Fulton fund.

2. The Society will pay from the income of the Fulton fund a salary of \$850 per annum to the professor, for the time being, appointed by the Trustees of the College of Liberia. upon the nomination of the Board of Managers of this Society, as the incumbent of a professorship in said College, to be called the "Fulton Professorship of the New York State Colonization Society;" the salary to be paid in quarter-yearly drafts, drawn by the Treasurer of the Society, to the order of the Professor.

3. Every person appointed to such professorship, before entering upon the duties of his office, and before any salary shall be paid to him, shall subscribe a declaration in writing in duplicate as follows :

"I, A. B., having been elected a professor upon the Fulton Professorship of the New York State Colonization Society in the College of Liberia, do hereby subscribe to the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, as held by the Old School General Assembly of the United States of America, and declare my assent to the same.

"Dated this day of , A. D."

One of such duplicates shall be filed in the archives of the College, and the other filed with the Corresponding Secretary or Treasurer of this Society.

4. Until otherwise ordered, the studies to be placed in the charge of the Professor, are left to the direction of the Trustees of the College, who are requested to inform this Society of the department of education placed in his charge, and of any vacancies that may occur in the professorship, in order that the Society may nominate to the Trustees candidates to fill such vacancy.

5. The sum of \$50, or such less sum as may be sufficient for the purpose, is appropriated from the income of the Fulton fund, for the purchase of Bibles in the English and such other languages as may be deemed proper, each of which shall have stamped upon the cover the words "Fulton Fund College of Liberia," to be sent to the Trustees of the College, to be by them distributed to the purchasers thereof in their discretion.

6. Premiums for excellence in the various branches of science taught in the said College shall be paid from the surplus revenue of the Fulton fund, as follows :

In each class, at the end of the collegiate year, the Trustees shall cause to be determined the pupil who shall excel in scholarship in the studies of the year, and declare him the Fulton first scholar; the pupil who, not having been declared Fulton first

prize scholar, shall excel in scholarship in the Latin and Greek languages taught during the year, and declare him the Fulton prize scholar in languages; the pupil who, not having been declared Fulton first prize scholar, shall excel in scholarship in the Mathematical and English studies taught during the year, and declare him Fulton prize scholar in Mathematics and English. But in no case shall any pupil be declared prize scholar, who shall not be of good moral character, and attentive to the rules of the College.

This Society will, on receiving the declaration of the Trustees of the College, awarding prize scholarships, accept the drafts of the Treasurer of the College for the premiums to be awarded the prize scholars, to be paid toward defraying their College expenses. For the present the premiums will be as follows to each :

Fulton first prize scholar	\$125 00
Fulton prize scholar in languages	75 00
Fulton prize scholar in Mathematical and English studies,	75 00

Where the same person shall be declared prize scholar in languages and in Mathematical and English studies, \$100 will be paid him for both premiums.

BLOOMFIELD FUND. *Resolved,* That the President of the College of Liberia be authorized to receive ten scholars in all; to expend in the support and education of each one the sum of \$125 per annum. Provided that each of such scholars shall be a person of good character and habits, and that if either of them shall become a Fulton prize scholar, one half the sum received as such Fulton prize scholar shall be deducted from the said sum of \$125.

Resolved, That the Principal of the Alexander High-School be authorized to receive five scholars in said school on the Bloomfield fund, and to expend in the support and education of each the sum of \$100 per annum. Provided that each of such scholars shall be a person of good character and habits.

(Signed)

Jos. B. COLLINS, }
Wm. TRACY, } Com.

The Committee nominated Rev. Edward W. Blyden to the Professorship, and both the plan of the Committee and the nomination of the Professor were communicated to the President of the College, Hon. J. J. Roberts, for the information and co-operation of the Trustees of the College. The College charter seeming to require the nomination of all professors to be made by the Board of Trustees of Donations in Boston, their Secretary, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., at once communicated to us a resolution of the Trustees, nominating Mr. Blyden, thus removing all technical legal impediments to the action of the Trustees of Liberia College in confirming the appointment of Professor Blyden.

By reference to the report, it will be seen that a heavy work is undertaken by us in the way of aiding and encouraging young men to obtain an education in Liberia. Had we larger funds, much more could and ought to be done in the same direction. No education can be conducted creditably in this age without furnishing its leading mind a thorough training, and it would be a great injustice to the negro race and a great folly for us to attempt to conduct our Liberia experiment in disregard of this truth.

The efforts of our Society to advance the interests of education, in connection with the College and Academies of Liberia, have led to a conviction that a well-endowed Female Institute has become a prime necessity for the future welfare of Liberia. We have been highly gratified at the voluntary and unremunerated labors of Professor Blyden, who, in addition to his College duties, has a class of eight young ladies in a course of instruction in the afternoon.

If the female mind is left to grow up unimformed, it will ever tend to keep down the civilization and morals of a community. Carelessness and thoughtlessness and vanity, followed by a long train of evil passions, are ever the result of ignorance. If some able and able friend of African elevation in Africa would endow a female institute, generations would rise to bless the name of their benefactor.

We trust a plan will soon be perfected and an appeal be made secure for it the needful funds.

In accordance with the will of Mr. Joseph Fulton, thirty Bibles, properly prepared, were sent to the President of the College in the bark Thomas Pope, one copy to be presented to every student of the College.

We have had no full account of the progress of the College for the third and fourth quarter of the year 1863, but learn from President Roberts that the number of scholars will be considerably increased at the commencement of the second year. The Directors of the American Colonization Society, from their surplus funds, voted at the annual meeting, January 21, 1864, twenty-five hundred dollars toward the support of the College, thus relieving the trustees for Donations in Boston, whose funds have been heavily expended in erecting the College buildings at Monrovia.

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From the Boston Recorder.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The existence of this Negro College, with its Negro Students, and Negro Faculty, incorporated by the Legislature of a Negro public, and now in successful operation, may well claim our serious and interested consideration. The principal facts in its history are as follows:—

the opposite slope, facing the Mesurado river. The buildings contain rooms for the library and philosophical apparatus, for recitations, lectures and chapel services, and a sufficient number of dormitories, kitchen and dining hall.

As the work of building drew near its completion, it became practicable to secure a Faculty adequate to the wants of the College at its opening. Accordingly the following appointments were made August 9, 1861, viz :

Hon. J. J. Roberts, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.

Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Language and Literature.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

Till other arrangements could be made, Professor Crummell gave instruction in Logic and Rhetoric, and in History; Prof. Blyden in the Hebrew and French Languages; and the two conjointly, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

For the inauguration of the College, January 23, 1862, was selected, as a time near the close of the session of the Legislature, when the attendance of the proper persons would be most convenient. On that day, a procession was formed in front of the house of President Roberts, and marched, led by a band of Music, to the College Buildings. The exercises were Sacred Music, Reading the Scriptures, Prayer, Music by the Band, Addresses by Chief Justice Drayton, President Roberts and Professor Blyden, appropriate Resolutions moved by Hon D. B. Warner and adopted by the Trustees, and a closing Doxology. The Legislature ordered the Addresses to be printed at the public expense.

The way seemed now prepared for the formation of College Classes and regular recitations and lectures; but the Republic claimed the services of Professors Crummell and Blyden for some months, on important public business. It was therefore deferred, and only a preparatory school was opened, under the care of the Rev. E. W. Stokes, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Good elementary cabinets of minerals and conchology had already been given, and some books for the Library. During the year, the number of volumes was increased, principally by the labors of Prof. Crummell, to about four thousand. Of these about six hundred were given by the Corporation of Harvard College, through J. L. Sibley, Esq., Librarian. These were forwarded to Liberia, and properly arranged for use in the College buildings.

At length, on Monday, February 2, 1863, the first regular College term commenced, with seven students, admitted after a careful examination in the Latin and Greek Languages and Mathematics. Another was added in a few days; and during the year, the number has increased to thirteen.

Meanwhile, it was found desirable to maintain a Preparatory Department, in which students might complete their preparation for College. The Legislature appropriated Five Hundred Dollars for that purpose. Rev. Mr. Stokes was engaged as its Principal, and it was opened in March, with eight scholars, to whom several have been added during the year.

At the close of the third term, November 27, 1863, the whole number of students in the College proper was eleven, one of whom was necessarily absent from examination. The result of the examination of each student in each study was marked on a scale of merit, extending from one to six. The average of all the marks was four and twenty-seven hundredths,—rather more than four and a quarter, decidedly above mediocrity. One ranked five and one-fifth; another five and two others very nearly five. Of course, the average will be higher another year, and will continue to rise.

The vacancy in the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy was filled, September 29, 1863, by the appointment of Martin H. Freeman, A. M., as Professor. Prof. Freeman is a native of Vermont, a graduate of Middlebury College, and has for some years been President of the Avery Institute near Pittsburg, Pa. He will embark for his post by the first opportunity. The other members of the Faculty are Liberians, none of whom have been there less than eight years. All are colored, and all except the President, full black.

The College is in no degree sectarian. The President is a Methodist, Prof. Crummell an Episcopalian, Prof. Blyden a Presbyterian, and Prof. Freeman a Congregationalist. They have been chosen, however, not for their ecclesiastical relations, but solely for their fitness, in other respects, for their respective offices. The Board of Trustees of the College, in Liberia, contains members of all these denominations, and perhaps others. The Trustees of Donations, in Boston, are Albert Fearing, President, William Ropes, Vice President, Stephen Fairbanks, William J. Hubbard, G. W. Thayer, J. Sullivan Warren, and Andrew T. Hall. Their diverse ecclesiastical relations are well known.

It is evident that an institution of this kind is of vital importance to the Republic of Liberia.

The population of that Republic is 200,000 at the lowest estimate. Of these, perhaps 15,000 are colored emigrants from the United States, and their descendants, and persons rescued by the United States Government from slave-ships. The rest are natives of that country, in various degrees of civilization; some of them being respectable magistrates, ministers of the gospel, or assistants in christian missions, and a large proportion of them having some knowledge of the English language.

It is also needed for the education of young men of African descent from all parts of the world. They need to be educated without the depressing and discouraging influence of the presence of

white instructors, who claim to belong to a superior race. It is needed by those who are now sent from various parts of the coast to Europe, for commercial education. It is needed by young men from the West Indies, and from the United States. Already, one of its students is a young man from Boston. At least two young men from the West Indies are now preparing for admission. One of its Professors is a native of the Danish West Indies and one of its Trustees of Guiana.

Those who are in the habit of considering distant results will at once see the bearing of this enterprise, if sustained and successful, on the diffusion of learning, Christianity and Christian civilization throughout Africa: a work which has baffled Roman Catholic missions since 1482, and Protestants since 1736. In this way alone can men be provided, competent to the work, and capable of working in that climate. Already, the institutions of Arabic learning on Mount Lebanon, in Syria, now the best in the world, have selected this College as their best means of literary intercourse with the Arab-speaking nations, described by Barih and other travellers in Central Africa, south of the Great Desert, and have entered upon a series of measures for opening that intercourse.

This institution is free from debt, and will not need to expend anything for buildings for many years. It needs only the means of defraying its annual expenses, and enlarging its library and philosophical apparatus. For these purposes, it should have endowments to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars. The greater part of this amount is still to be procured: but it is confidently believed that the enlightened liberality of those who are able will meet that want, before its present resources are exhausted.

J. T.

WATERS OF INNER SOUTHERN AFRICA.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President in the chair, a communication was read from Mr. W. D. Cooley on the "Travels of Portuguese in Inner Africa between Mozambique and Benguela."

The object of the paper was to propound the views of the author (founded on the explorations of various Portuguese travellers) in opposition to the observations and conclusions of Dr. Livingstone, on the position of the rivers and lakes of inner Southern Africa. Although the Portuguese made but few astronomical observations, yet their itineraries were so full, and their various accounts so consistent that the geographical information imparted was quite reliable, and ought not, in the opinion of the author, to be set aside, as had been done in the construction of modern maps. The paper displayed and was illustrated by a large map exhib-

iting the views of the author. Some of the more striking points of difference between this map and the recent ones of Livingstone were the separation of the Zambezi into two distinct rivers; the northwest direction of lake Nyassa (which is made continuous with Tanganyika) and the severance of the river Shire from the same lake.

The next paper was a communication from Dr. Livingstone, narrating the incidents of his last journey into the interior. The despatch containing instructions for the withdrawal of his expedition did not reach him until the 2d of July, 1863, when the waters of the Zambezi had fallen too low for the Pioneer to be taken down to the sea. To improve the time, therefore, until the flood of December, Dr. Livingstone set forth, accompanied by the steward of the vessel, to finish the exploration of lake Nyassa., and more particularly to decide whether a large river entered its northern extremity. The wreck of his boat in the rapids of the Shire forced him to abandon the attempt to sail round the lake; he therefore started to go to the northern end by land, pursuing for many days a northwesterly course so as to avoid a colony of Zulus who were at war with the negroes on the western shores of Nyassa. In this direction he came upon a range of mountains 6,000 feet high running north and south, and forming the edge of the tableland on which the Maravi dwell. Beyond this he turned to the northeast, and struck the shores of the lake at Kota-kota Bay, in lat. 12.55 deg. south. He here found two Arab traders engaged in building a dhow to replace one which had been wrecked in crossing the lake. This is the point at which nearly all the traders in slaves and ivory cross on the highway between the eastern seaports and the Cazembe country of the interior. The Arabs had 1,500 persons in the village, and were busily employed transporting slaves to the coast. One fathom of calico (value 1s.) is the price paid for a boy, and two for a good-looking girl. But, nevertheless, it is the joint ivory and slave trade that alone makes slave-trading a paying business; for the cost of feeding the negroes would be too great an expense were it not for the value of their services in carrying the ivory; a trader with twenty slaves must daily pay the price of one slave for their sustenance. All the difficulties which Dr. Livingstone had experienced in travelling in the interior were due to the obstacles thrown in his way by the Portuguese, who judged truly that in buying up the ivory he was undermining the slave trade. He only hoped that this same course would be pursued by other travellers who might succeed him, as this did more to destroy the slave trade than the English cruisers on the coast. Leaving Kota-kota Bay, Dr. Livingstone again turned due west, and in three days reached the ascent of the plateau. The long slope, adorned with hill and dale, and running streams, fringed with evergreen trees, was most beautiful. The heights had a delicious, but peculiarly piercing air, which was very exhilarating.

At this point, distant 80 or 90 miles from Nyassa, the watershed was crossed and two rivers met with, both named Loangwa; one was found flowing eastward, into the lake, the other westward towards the Zambezi. Another river was here seen, called the Moitawa, which flows into a small lake, called Bemba; from this river issues, according to native and Arab report, the river Luapua, which, flowing west, forms the Lake Mofue, and then, passing the town of Cazembe, turns to the north and is lost in Tanganyika. Dr. Livingstone had a strong desire to follow the stream, but, the time for the rising of the Zambezi and for floating the Pioneer out to sea having arrived, he was obliged to return. With regard to the existence of a large river flowing into the northern end of Nyassa from Tanganyika, Dr. Livingstone was assured by all the natives of whom he inquired that there was no such stream, but that two small rivers alone enter the lake from the north. The numerous streams met with on this journey flowing from the west into Nyassa seemed to warrant the conclusion that no flow of water from Tanganyika was necessary to account for the great depth of the lake and the perennial flow of the Shire. In this journey Dr. Livingstone and his companion walked 660 miles in 55 travelling days. On arriving at the Zambezi he found the river had not yet risen, the rains being much later than usual, and was mortified in the reflection that had he dared to speculate on a late rise he would have had ample time to examine the water system of Lake Bemba.

The President said he was assured that all would agree in thinking that Dr. Livingstone had made the utmost of his time, seeing he was compelled by absolute orders to return on a certain day. He said the observations of Mr. Cooley did not refer to that part which was mentioned in the letter of Dr. Livingstone. He also pointed out that there was a considerable discrepancy between the map of Lake Nyassa, stretching from northwest to southeast, drawn by Mr. Cooley from the accounts of Portuguese travellers, and that laid down from actual observations by Livingstone and Kirk, according to which the lake stretches due north and south.

Captain Speke said he was inclined to believe that at one period Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika formed one inland sea, and that there was still some connexion between them, probably a river flowing through a marshy valley; for when he was at Kaze he heard from the Arabs that there was no mountain range dividing the two lakes, and they also talked of a river, from which he inferred that Tanganyika was drained into Nyassa. Unless Nyassa received its waters from the north, he was at a loss to understand whence it could obtain its vast depth and volume, as well as the supply which was constantly drawn off from it by the Shire; for in Africa the only part where the rainy season was continuous was a narrow belt on each side of the equator, the tropical region both to the south and to the north being subject to long annual

ought, during which the rivers and lakes were very greatly lessened in depth.

Mr. Galton differed from Captain Speke with respect to the equatorial zone alone having a sufficient rainfall to account for the first-class African rivers. He mentioned the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger, the Zambezi, as cases in point; and therefore saw no difficulty in the maintenance of the Tanganyika and the Nyassa by means of their local sources of supply.

Dr. Kirk, being called upon by the President as the only person in the room who had actually sailed on Lake Nyassa, to state the result of his observations, said that as second in command of Dr. Livingstone's party in 1861, he travelled for 200 miles in a boat along the course of the Nyassa from south to north, and that the number and volume of the rivers they had seen entering the lake were in his and Dr. Livingstone's opinion amply sufficient to account for the flow of the Shire. The water was as blue as the tropical ocean, and in some places 115 fathoms deep. They did not reach the northern end of the lake, but they could see at the northernmost point they attained ranges of mountains on both shores, and the lake narrowing in breadth from 50 to 15 miles. The natives, moreover, told them that five days' further journey would enable them to double the end of the lake and reach a point on the eastern shore opposite to where they then were on the western. They only heard of two small rivers coming in from the north, and these had very little to do with the supply. The rainfall in the region of Nyassa was very much larger than generally supposed. In the map shown by Mr. Cooley, the form and direction of the lake were quite wrong, and the river Shire (in conformity with the Portuguese account) was represented erroneously as not connected with it; whereas Dr. Livingstone and himself had traced the Shire from its mouth to its source in the lake. Dr. Kirk pointed out other mistakes in Mr. Cooley's map, particularly the one relating to the river Zambesi, which in this map was given as two separate streams; the upper course of the river being severed, below the Victoria falls, from the lower course; but Dr. Livingstone, himself, Dr. Kirk, and Mr. Thomas Baines, had traced the entire connexion of the Upper and Lower Zambesi, with the exception of a small distance of about 10 miles.

Dr. Beke gave his opinion that there existed a chain of mountains between Tanganyika and Nyassa. He also commented on the incorrectness of Mr. Cooley's conclusions.

J. Macqueen, Esq., thought Mr. Cooley's map was most incorrect. He stated that in 1623 the south end of Nyassa had been drawn as laid down since by Dr. Livingstone.

Sir R. I. Murchison said that he attached the greatest value to the observations of Mr. Macqueen, who had labored at this subject critically for sixty years.

A letter from Dr. Baikie was read, stating that he had been most

successful in his colony on the Niger, which was progressing satisfactorily.

A letter from M. Du Chaillu was read, detailing his success so far on the Fernando Po river, where he was waiting for instruments to replace those he had lost.

A letter was also read from Baron von Heiglen, the companion of the two ladies who lately travelled on the Upper Nile.

The President concluded by remarking that this knotty question would never be completely solved until the gentlemen who had addressed the meeting went and solved the problem by doing what Dr. Livingstone and Dr. Kirk had done. When gentlemen risked their lives in wild countries and really made astronomical observations and fixed latitudes and longitudes, of course all critical geography must give way before that.

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THE AFRICAN CLIMATE.

There is much cause for reflection and to encourage experiments, as will appear from the annexed communication to the *London Times*, by the distinguished explorer whose name is appended:

SIR: I venture to hope that in the cause of suffering humanity you will find space for these lines, though forwarded at so full a season.

When I landed at Fernando Po, in September, 1860, Santa Isabel, the harbor town, was the only settlement of the new Spanish colony. Pallid men were to be seen sitting languid in their verandahs, or occasionally crawling about the grassy streets, each with a cigarette hanging to the lower lip. My lodgings being unpleasantly near a military hospital, the breakfast table was frequently enlivened by the spectacle of something covered with a blanket being carried in, and something within a deal box being carried out on four men's shoulders. The Europeans died persistently in the dry season from November to April. After three years' service, out of 155 picked young linesmen, only 47 returned to Spain, the rest being either invalided or having fallen victims to the climate. The rains witnessed the destruction of the negro *liberados* and the ex-English colonists. At length, in March, 1862, yellow fever, the gift of the Grand Bonny river, fell upon us, and in two months swept off 78 out of a grand total of 250 whites.

Already the Fathers of the Jesuit Mission had built an out-station at Banapa, a native village about two direct miles from the harbor and 500 feet above sea level. During the last three years the principal, S. Padre Campillo, has kept his health, and he may still be seen working in his garden as alert and vigorous as though he had never left the *natale solum*. The example of the Fathers was presently followed by my friend Major Noeli y White. In

When Her Majesty's ship Griffin, Commander Perry, touched the island, two of her officers, young and powerful men, were seized by coast fever; they were carried up in hammocks to Joeli's lumber cottages at Banapa, and in less than a week walked down the hill convalescents. As Banapa abounds in level ground, D. Pellon, an employe of the Forests, preferred a higher site, where he also built for a bungalow of boarding, at a place which he justly called "Vista."

Seeing that the yellow fever did not abate at Santa Isabel, his Majesty, Governor de la Gandara, resolved to beat it by altitude. In 1862, he ran up a timber house, and transported to his hospital 19 patients, of whom at least half would certainly die in the lowlands. Of these men only two were lost. Enabled by the success of his predecessor, the present Governor, his Majesty Senor Brigadier D. Pantalion Lopez de Ayllon, thought Cecilia (such is the name of the charming spot) worthy of a *Caserne*, containing quarters for the men on the ground-floors for himself and five officers on the first story, and a chapel above. It was opened in November, 1863.

At that time Fernando Po has changed its deadly nature, as the chocolate and coffee planters will find. Whenever a Spanish sailor or sailor falls ill he is carried up to the station, the altitude of which is about 1,200 feet. These figures, borrowed from official reports, show the result:

	Dec., '63.	Jan.	Feb.	March, '64.
simple intermittent.....	14	16	11	1
intermittent malignant.....	3	2	2	0
termitent malignant.....	0	0	1	0
ery	3	1	2	0
.....	2	3	2	0
ls.....	22	22	18	1

It may be observed from this list that all the disease, except the simple intermittents, was brought up from below; moreover, during a total of 63 not a single death has occurred. Invalids recover at Santa Cecilia. Healthy men, wearing the thinnest wraps, and showing the ruddy hue of health, may be seen in the sun at all hours. The officer commanding (a man of excellent constitution) has never had a day's sickness. The excellent result, not content with showing the effect of the West African coast may be done—even in the Bight of Biafra—by not letting ill Europeans carrying on the road to the Santa Isabel or by Claqueak. It rises upwards of 10,000 feet above sea level. The climate is there self-*frappe*, and all the materials for mint juleps

may be more genial than the aspect of the atmosphere of the coast from which I now address you. After sunrise the temperature is often 68 deg. Fahrenheit, reddening the hands and cheeks

of the white man. Few views are softer or more pleasing than the birds-eye prospect of the lowland regions when no longer forced to feel them. Nothing is more encouraging than the power of taking exercise without the sudden burst of perspiration which attends every movement on the seaboard.

Though pleased to see the Spanish authorities taking sanitary measures which no other nation on this coast has thought proper to attempt, I regret that we are not following, however humbly, in their steps. An English sanitarium on the Camaroons mountain was proposed a score of years ago; nothing has yet been done for the preservation of health and life. We have lately lost, during one month, in the Brass river, six whites out of a total of 60. Lagos, the European population of which does not exceed 70, has disposed of eight men in a single fortnight. Cape Coast Castle, not to be beaten, kills in two months, besides two staff officers, four officers of a single corps (4th West India regiment.) Verily it is not in all things good to be an Englishman!

The importance of the subject must be my excuse for this lengthiness. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD F. BURTON, *F. R. G. S.*

Buena Vista, Fernando Po, West Africa, April 18.

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TRANSLATIONS ON THE WEST COAST.

The translations of the Scriptures on this coast are published by several different Societies.

In the Mandingo, spoken south of the Gambia, the Gospel of St. Matthew is printed and the other three Gospels translated.

In the Bullom language, spoken north of Sierra Leone, the Gospel of St. Matthew is also published.

The American Missionaries at the Sherbro, have the Gospel of Matthew translated into Mendi, and the Gospel of John into Sherbro.

The books of Genesis and St. Luke and seven chapters of St. Matthew, have been printed in the Grebo language, spoken near Cape Palmas.

The four Gospels have been printed by the Bremen Bible Society in the Ewe language, spoken by the tribes on the Slave coast.

In the Accra or Ga, spoken on the Gold Coast and the Yoruba, spoken in this country, the whole New Testament and several books of the Old have been published.

In Oji, the language of the Ashantee, Genesis and fourteen books of the New Testament. The whole of Matthew is printed in Ibo, and seven chapters of Matthew in Nupe. In Hausa, are printed Genesis, Exodus, Matthew, John and Acts. These three languages are spoken on the banks or in the vicinity of the Niger.

From the Efik Dictionary of Dr. Goldie of the United Presbyterian

urch of Scotland, we learn that the Gospel and first Epistle of in, Romans, Hebrews, Jonah, and parts of other books are translated into Efik, on the Old Calabar.

The Baptist Missionaries at the Camaroons have published in Isubu, or its dialect, Dualla, the whole New Testament and considerable part of the Old.

The American Missionaries at the Gaboon have printed in Songwe, Genesis, Proverbs, Matthew, John, and Acts; and in Keli, the Acts of the Apostles.

At Corisco, the American Missionaries have printed Matthew and Mark in the Benga language.

This account of the translation must be very imperfect, for the Dictionary was published in 1862, and a good deal must have been done since on different parts of the coast. We should be much obliged if those on the spot would furnish us with a corrected account of the translations into the languages.—Iwe Irohin.

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From the Missionary (Methodist) Advocate.

REACHING THE LIBERIAN NATIVES.

About a year ago there appeared an article in one of the religious papers of wide circulation, saying that our Missions Liberia are very inactive, especially in introducing the Gospel among the natives. This has brought from various members of the Liberia Mission Conference earnest protests against the charge, and they have shown that the mission is in a much better condition than the Church at home supposed. The following sensible letter is from one of our native missionaries, and it breathes the right spirit in the right place. We receive indications of the same spirit from other places, and we will with confidence look for increased vigor within the old stations, and for a permanent advance into the interior.

I write to say that our Conference is over, and each man at his post. I find myself in the mountain region of Carysburgh, healthful and picturesque. One surveys from these beautiful mountain heights a vast wilderness stretching out in all directions, abounding with perennial fountains watering the whole land. But while delighted with these scenes, the Christian heart grows sick when he remembers that, dotting here and there throughout this vast expanse of natural excellencies and grandeur, are to be found the haunts of sin exercising its cruel sway unmolestedly. Here, doubtless, it has been reigning for hundreds and hundreds of years; and we would, in the fullness of our sympathy for these precious souls, ask, How long, O Lord, shall these things be? Within the very sound of those sacred peals by which the humble worshipper is summoned to the house of prayer, is found the devil-bush, where all manner of wicked

deceptions are practiced. Thus the mind of the youth is burdened with these abominations. The field is inviting to missionary. I say true by way of distinction. I use it ically. May God send such unto us speedily! The idea abroad that nothing is being done for this benighted people there is not that amount of missionary labor spent among should be. Allow me to say, in reference to this important that in the families of nearly every one are to be found two of the children of this people. Here they assimilate after the manner of their guardians, and in three or four years' time are again among their people. Thus I may say, and I believe fully too, thousands have been partially civilized, many to read the word of God and in some cases soundly converted. Families of the colored missionaries (if you will allow the mention) are scores of these native youths receiving Christian training. These all are found daily kneeling at the altar of family worship attend Sunday-school, and in my family, and I venture to the others, are being instructed in the art of reading and many of whom make wonderful progress. There are at residing in my family nine heathen children, "Congo," "and "Queah." Two of the Congoes profess to have experienced a change of heart, and are members of the Church. These youths are found every day, from four to eight, in my study books in hand and beaming countenances, and I instruct them of them I have put to the cabinet makers' business, enjoining him to be found in my study every night also with the rest. it is not for the amount of service that these render that we value them, but for their good. We have a fine Sunday-school but no books of registry so as to enable us to systematize it, cheap, not able to put into our hands the money to buy. Will you send us some? We have some other books. Will you send us a "Superintendent's Book," and such others as you may find useful? We would be glad if you would allow us to raise a school in this place, and bring into it children of the surrounding tribes. I am quite sanguine that a school of this sort would admirably well. This bringing in of the native youth would be an important preparatory step in the establishing of permanent missionary locations. These having acquired a knowledge of the English, not only to speak but also to read it, would be very serviceable as interpreters and assistant teachers. I go out to-morrow (day) on a tour among them, and purpose preaching once or twice before returning home. It will be my first visit. I purpose making some extensive tours after a while if the rains don't prevent. I have seen by this time whether any good is being done or how much more good may be done with a very little expense. Much more good might and ought to have been done; but the amount already accomplished is untold.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE. .

Western Africa is incomparable in fertility and the rich rewards offered to agricultural industry and legitimate commerce. Though the people of the United States have the means at hand of readily commanding a large share of the valuable and growing trade which already exists, yet England has managed to control it for her citizens. This has been done through her colonies on the coast, her large and efficient steam squadron on that station, and by a monthly line of steam mail packets from Liverpool to Fernando Po.

The extent of the traffic, as well as its great expansion, is not generally known. From recent foreign papers we learn that the exports of the English colony of Sierra Leone, for 1862, were £68,814. The value of the exports from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa were, in 1840, £410,708; in 1850, £890,216; and in 1860, £1,145,434. And the declared value of the imports from the same region into Great Britain for the six years, 1856 to 1861, inclusive, amounted to £9,804,356.

Here is a traffic which is increasing in quantity and value more like our own giant growth than any other. So far we enjoy but a comparatively small portion of its benefits. If we wish to change this, a line of small steamers to Liberia should be established, with a liberal subsidy by our government for carrying the mails. These vessels passing up and down the coast would also effectually fulfil our desires and our treaty obligations to suppress the odious slave trade.

In the meanwhile let the Republic of Liberia be strengthened by constant accessions of voluntary emigrants, and by means to bring out the resources of her six hundred miles of coast line territory, to endow her with institutions of learning and religion, and to bless her people with the elevating influences of law, art, and the English language. Numbers of our colored population will find in that vigorous State an inviting field for themselves and their descendants, and by their presence and efforts scatter the seeds of civilization and Christianity over a vast continent, and as our agents reward us in the possession of a commerce not excelled in richness and variety by that of India.

NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

The trader "Thomas Pope" arrived at New York, July 14, from Western Africa, with several passengers, including Rev. John Seys, so long and so well known as the friend of Africa, and Mr. Edward J. Roye, a leading merchant of Monrovia; \$20,000 in gold, and a valuable cargo of African produce. A gentleman of Philadelphia has consigned to him eighteen hundred pounds of the superior coffee of Liberia. The "Thomas Pope" also brought fifteen hundred pounds of cotton of a very good quality.

Letters from numerous persons in the Republic give most gratifying accounts of the progress of sugar culture; while cotton is to receive a new trial from seed sent lately from the United States. Mr. H. W. Dennis wrote from Monrovia, May 12th: "We are becoming more engaged in agriculture, and if we continue as active in cultivating the soil as we have been for the past few months, we will, in a few years, be well on the road to wealth and independence."

Rev. Alexander Crummell, the respected Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the Liberia College, at Monrovia, wrote: "In national matters everything here is aglow with life and animation. The progress of the country in this line cannot be exaggerated. The manufacture of sugar this year will, without doubt, exceed last year fully one hundred per cent., and from the extensive widening of the area of cleared and cultivated land, next year will far exceed this. With all this, one sees everywhere comfort, better homes, the importation of nice furniture, and luxuries, evidence of a growing and advancing population."

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THREE REASONS.

An intelligent colored man gives the following reasons for his purpose to emigrate to Liberia, and make Africa his future home:

1. "Because I am fully persuaded that emigration to Liberia is the quickest, the surest, the best, and I had almost said, the only way by which the negro of the United States can arise to the full status of manhood.
2. "Because Africa presents a very important and desirable field for civilizing and missionary labors—the resources of an entire continent to be developed, the energies of a whole race to be directed by civilization and controlled by the benign influences of Christianity.

3. "And last, though not least, the earnest conviction that I am a man, and by consequence that it is not only my privilege, but my duty, to endeavor to secure for myself and my children all the rights, privileges, and immunities that pertain to humanity.

"Believing thus, I feel it to be my duty, my privilege, and for my interest, to go to Africa. I do not expect to improve my pecuniary condition; I leave a congenial situation, and a comparatively prominent position, with no expectation other than a life of toil and struggle for my daily bread, ending perhaps with premature suffering and death. But I believe my manhood is at last sufficiently developed to enable me to bear these evils, if by so doing I can secure for myself and my posterity this greater good, *liberty and equality.*"

Let the colored people of this country who would better their condition and rise to the highest positions of usefulness and happiness, ponder and duly weigh these three reasons given by one of their own brethren, who after enjoying for years in this country, better advantages than most of his color, now determines in face of all attractions here, and of all obstacles there, to make Africa his "future home"!

And let thinking men of this land who would benefit the American negro in the highest degree, and raise Africa and her descendants from the gloom of her darkness and sorrow, earnestly consider these words of a thoughtful man of color who knows, by sad experience, the force and magnitude of the difficulties which lie in the way of the black man in this country to the "full status of manhood."

Has any quicker, surer, better method for achieving that exalted position yet been discovered for our people of color than emigration to Liberia?

Has any scheme more benevolent, humane, and Christian, than this yet been devised for Africa and America?

Let Christian patriots and philanthropists reflect!

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PREJUDICE GIVING WAY.

As the minds of the people of color are mostly occupied with the mighty struggle in which our country is engaged, and in which they are so deeply interested, it is not likely that we shall witness a large emigration to Africa the present year. Prejudice seems to be giving way, however, even among our former opponents. Subjoined is a letter from one of this class, who has decided to go to

Liberia with his family. The gentleman to whom it is addressed, and who kindly sent it to this office, remarks that the writer "is one of the best specimens of the colored race that I have yet met with, and would be a valuable addition to the Republic. As a public speaker he is scarcely surpassed."

We commend his enlightened and clearly expressed views and convictions to the members of his race. Why should they not listen to the calls of nature and of Providence to go to their fatherland, and avoid the prejudice and degradation consequent to their race in this country? Liberia invites intelligent and enterprising emigrants, and the Colonization Society waits to aid them in their removal to the fruition of the blessings of stable government and a well-established African nationality.

C————, June 13, 1864.

Mr. H.: As you have not heard from me very recently, I presume you have concluded that I have abandoned the idea of going to Liberia. Such, however, is not the fact. Since you heard from me last I have occupied every leisure moment I could spare from my business in pursuing the course of study to which I alluded at the close of my interview with you at Clifton. I am pleased to inform you that the great object I then had in view has been attained.

I am now prepared to go to Liberia. If you and other friends of the emigration cause still feel an interest in myself and family, and will give us the necessary aid, I will go in the ship that usually sails for Liberia in the fall. I return my sincere thanks for kindly recommending me and my family to the favorable consideration of the American Colonization Society. I was not ready to go at that time; but, notwithstanding all the changes that have occurred in this country since I had the pleasure of seeing you last, nothing has happened to change my mind upon this subject. I am now more convinced than ever before that America can never be the colored man's home! Africa offers the greatest facilities for his advancement, morally, intellectually, and politically. Firmly convinced of this fact, it would be a crime in me not to act in accordance with my convictions of duty—duty to myself, to my family, to my race, and to Africa.

In looking over the wide world I search, in vain, for a country where the rights of colored men are fully recognized and respected, and where their talents are fully appreciated, Liberia excepted. Why then should we waste our energies here in a vain and fruitless effort to accomplish an object, which, in all human probability, can only be successfully achieved in Africa? In a public speech made here some years since, and which was published and widely circulated at the time, I openly and frankly declared "that if the time

ever came when I was firmly convinced that the colored man could never enjoy equal social, religious, and political rights on the American soil, I would shake the dust from my feet, and bid adieu to this land, forever!"

Candor compels me to confess, that the time to which I then referred has fully come, and I am now ready and willing to fulfil my pledge! I thank God that, in this respect, I have the manhood and courage to be true to myself. Believing that I was wrong then but right now, truth makes me as fearless and bold as a lion! No feelings of mortification growing out of the fact that I have spent the best part of my life in opposing this righteous measure, which I once believed to be wrong, but now know to be right, shall deter me from trying to make amends for the past by doing right in the future. Since I saw you last, although frequently solicited, I have always declined to speak upon any subject, because I did not wish to have my mind diverted from my studies. But, before I leave this country, I intend to make a few speeches, and by this means try, in a measure, to redress the great wrong I have done to my race and to Africa, by opposing the emigration of the colored people of America to that hitherto despised country.

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SATISFACTORY REPLIES.

We have been permitted to copy the following from a very interesting letter from an intelligent and worthy settler of Liberia to his brother in Virginia. Liberia has territory, comprehending all soils; labor is needed; skill is everywhere required, and ready to be employed. The openings are innumerable: the payment is ready. The land of an unexplored world, rich in every mineral and agricultural production, is open to the man of color. All that is demanded is energy and will to work it:

BEXLEY, GRAND BASSA COUNTY, May 24, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER EDWARD: I must attempt to answer your several interrogatories:

1. You wish to know something about Liberia. To this I would say that to me Liberia is the only place on God's earth where I can be free, and have liberty to act as I please, and when I please.

2. You inquire how can persons of your trade get on here? To this I would reply that we have a new country, and industry of every description is amply rewarded. There is, at this moment, where I live, a demand for mechanics of all kinds. Should you conclude to come here, only supply yourself with the necessary tools.

3. You ask if I could not come to the United States so as to accompany you all to Liberia? It would be a source of peculiar pleasure to me to visit the United States about this time, after an absence of nearly fifteen years,

but five little ones to look out for, besides other things, tells me that the time is not yet come.

I must now tell you something about myself and family. We have living five children. The three oldest are going to school. They are all well. My wife is very well, and wishes much to see you all settled in this country, if you can make up your minds to come. I am again a member of the Legislature. We have a new President, Mr. Warner, an old and tried friend of mine. Our Government is doing well. I am pastor of two churches: that of Edina having lost its pastor, Rev. J. H. Cheese-man, I have been called to its charge. Tell Richard to come to me at once, and all the rest.

I am, your brother,

ROBERT F. HILL.

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LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

The annexed interesting letter from this distinguished gentleman reached us by the trader "Thomas Pope:"

MONROVIA, May 14, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have not yet had the pleasure of receiving a report of the doings of the last Annual Meeting of the Directors at Washington. I suppose it was not printed before the departure of the "Ann" from New York. I have seen a notice, however, containing extracts from President Latrobe's admirable opening speech. And doubtless the speeches of L. H. Wheeler, Esq., and Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., were also deeply interesting.

I learn through a private channel that that great and good man, the champion of African Colonization, has retired from active service in your ranks. Than the Rev. R. R. Gurley, there is no one, perhaps, who has contributed more, by long and unwavering efforts, to the noble cause of Colonization. When assailed on all sides by its enemies, and when its friends were falling into discouragement and lukewarmness, he, by his burning eloquence and fervent appeals, warded off or neutralized the attacks of the one, and restored the falling confidence of the other. Hence, then, while the friends of Colonization in the United States cannot fail to appreciate his past services, the citizens of Liberia owe to him a great debt of gratitude. And now, in his declining years, it must be to him an un-failing source of satisfaction to contemplate the vastness of the enterprize in which he has been engaged; and that he has been so eminently instrumental in establishing upon the border of this barbarous continent a Christian Negro nationality, whence, under the immediate auspices of an All-wise Providence, the blessings of civilization and Christianity shall emanate—extending their benign influences far into the interior of this long-neglected land, expelling the gloom of heathen superstition and idolatry, which for many centuries has enveloped the minds of the people, and thus lead the tribes of benighted Africa to a knowledge of the true God, and of Him whom the Father has sent to redeem the world.

And there has come to me another item of information, respecting your Washington doings, which gratifies me very much. I allude to the appropriation of \$2,500 for the present year to aid Liberia College. This is a good move in the right direction. Now that there is a lull in emigration to Liberia, I think no interest connected with the future of Liberia has a greater claim upon the favorable consideration of the Society than that of education. To be capable of self-government, and maintain, unimpaired, republican institutions, the mass of the people must, to an extent, be educated. And it is gratifying to know that the people of Liberia are becoming more and more convinced of the importance of this element of national perpetuity. And I will think that Liberia College is destined to be a great blessing to Liberia, and in this relation deserves the sympathy and patronage of the Society.

Please accept sincere thanks for your kind letter of January 14, and for the information it contains respecting Prof. Freeman. I regret very much the accident which prevented his departure from the United States by the "Thomas Pope." I hope, however, that long ere this he has quite recovered from the injury received, and that soon we shall have the pleasure of seeing him among us. I am pleased at the encouraging prospect you have of raising the amount necessary for his support for five years at the College. It is not only an encouraging, but also a significant fact, that, notwithstanding the heavy demands upon the liberality of the American people at this juncture, in consequence of the pecuniary exigencies growing out of the present war, Liberia is not forgotten, but continues to share their benevolence. I can but regard it a strong indication of Divine favor in behalf of this means of Africa's redemption. God inclineth the hearts of men to good works.

I am greatly obliged for your kind remembrance in sending to me, from time to time, as opportunities offer, packages of pamphlets and newspapers which afford me much satisfaction in gleaning the political and other news of the United States. Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

OUR LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, May 5, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The Legislature met in December and continued its sessions three months and more. The chief events of that period are the abdication of one Chief Magistrate and the inauguration of another. The new President's message has, doubtless, reached you long ere this. Two acts of the Legislature deserve some notice. One of these is the passage of a law to facilitate emigration from the West Indies, which has been followed by a proclamation of the President, inviting immigration from the isles of the West. This movement has been elicited by trustworthy communications

from a number of West Indians, to the effect that many hundreds of their relatives and neighbors are seeking a new home in some distant land, and, from what they have heard of Liberia, would be glad to make it their home. The wisdom of this movement on the part of Mr. Warner is manifest. The country needs emigrants, and if the President is successful in attracting a large body of new men to this land he will prove himself to be a true statesman and a real benefactor of the nation. The other act to which I referred was not really such—it was only attempted, not realized. I refer to three plans presented by a number of persons to secure legislative authority for the founding of banks in the Republic. They all failed to secure the confidence of our Senators. Perhaps it is best just now that they did; but the fact that such a necessity is felt is proof that the country is growing, both in power and in felt and conscious deeds. A very strong argument was presented in behalf of a banking institution in the fact that a large number of farmers are kept back by the need of capital. They have land. They can secure labor, but they lack the means to employ that sufficient amount of labor which would serve to put them on their feet in three or four years. If there was some helping hand near them, some friendly agency, by which they could secure two, or three, or four hundred dollars, for the space of four or five years, at a moderate rate of interest, then numbers of men in this country would rapidly emerge from obscurity and poverty into a state of competency and moneyed power. Here is a case in point: In this county (Mesurado) there are hundreds of thousand of young trees in nurseries which the owners are unable to plant out in fields; and if they could plant them out they would be unable to properly cultivate them from the lack of labor.

I was on the St. Paul's river the other day—*only one day*—and, on inquiry from farmer to farmer concerning the prospects of coffee, I learned that the following persons had scions in their nurseries to the respective amounts put after their names: Messrs. Richardson, 3,000; Reams, 4,000; Brown, 5,000; Parm, 1,000; Blackledge, 15,000; Hooper, 15,000; Russell, 20,000; Wiles, 75,000—making a total of 138,000. I may say here, that I have seen most of these nurseries with my own eyes, and have been through a portion of the largest named; I mean Mr. Wiles'. You will remember that I have mentioned the names of but a few planters of coffee. Besides these there are dozens of other men who have from one to five thousand young trees.

What is true of coffee is equally true of cane planting. Numbers of men in this county would plant extensively if they only had the means. Notwithstanding this hindrance to cane planting, there is wonderful activity in this line of labor. Never before, in one single season, has there been such a wide clearing of land; never before such a general devotedness to the planting of one particular article. Some of the older planters have added, this year, twenty and thirty acres of *new* cane land to the former area of their farms. Several of the Monrovia people, seeing the gains derived from sugar manufacturing, have commenced opening farms on lands never before tilled, except

the growth of cassada or rice. Whereas, heretofore, cane-tops have always been given away to those who wished to plant, now they are sold for dollars a thousand, and such is the scarcity, that many persons have been obliged to give up the idea of planting cane.

It is all this activity confined to Mesurado county. Cane farms are springing up in the lower towns. There are several small ones in Bassa county, and in Maryland two large ventures are about commencing, one with the aid of foreign capital, and the other under the direction of two of our own citizens.

I am happy to say that the principle of a division of labor begins to show its influence upon our citizens. The brig "Alice," which sails for Boston in a few days, will bear hence a goodly quantity of arrowroot, cayenne pepper, ginger, groundnuts, as well as a full ship-load of sugar, malada, syrup, and coffee.

These several enterprises, especially on the St. Paul's, make that river active and lively. Most pleasing it is to see canoes and boats, heavily laden with goods, bearing on toward Monrovia. But to one accustomed to rapidity and facility in the conveyance of goods, it causes regret to witness the great loss farmers suffer both by the absence of labor from their farms, as by the great length of time which is consumed, that is, in the use of canoes and small boats. This is widely felt here, both by foreigners who are delayed by the slowness of carriage from the St. Paul's, and by our farmers also. The remedy for this evil is the employment of a small steamboat up and down the St. Paul's. The need of it is so clearly seen now, that not many months, if months, will elapse before the supply, in this particular, must meet demand.

—ooo—

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER TREATY CONCLUDED.—The ratification of a treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the Netherlands and Liberia, have been exchanged by Baron Bentinck and Gerard Ralston, Esq., the plenipotentiaries to their respective States.

THE LIVING AGE.—A wish has been expressed that a complete set of this valuable publication were in the Library of Liberia College, and our opinion is asked whether there are not persons who would subscribe money for such an object. Fifty-six volumes comprise the old and new series, and can be had, regularly bound, for \$2 per volume, or \$112 for the whole. Mr. E. Littell kindly offers to be one of five persons to do it. We commend this movement to the friends of Africa and the College at Monrovia.

THE END OF COLONIZATION.—We shall have the end of Colonization when the world ends, not before; when the last acre of the wilderness is reclaimed; when commerce folds her canvas wings forever; when her thousands of hulks

are laid up to rot in stagnant water; when human enterprise is still universal death. When races contend no longer with races for dominion the world is no longer the theatre of human ambition, then will Colonization end, and not till then.

MISSIONARIES FOR WESTERN AFRICA.—The barque Greyhound sailed New York, June 16, for Monrovia and other ports on the western coast of Africa. Eleven Missionaries embarked on her, three of whom are for the Newburg Mission, on the St. Paul's, Liberia, and four for the Presbyterian Mission of Corisco.

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE. One of the most successful farmers on the St. Paul's river, Mr. Jesse Sharp, having suffered heavy loss by death of a small native oxen from overwork in hauling and grinding his cane, early in the year to remit drafts and make shipments of portions of his crop to secure a steam-engine and the requisite machinery for his farm had by August accumulated in the hands of the Corresponding Secretaries of this Society, over \$1100. Such energy and enterprise seemed worthy of encouragement, and though owing to the very high prices of all things especially of freight and insurance, including war risk, the cost more than doubled the amount of his funds, the engine, machinery, and needful outfit were purchased and shipped to him by the bark Greyhound, which sailed from New-York in September, and have been safely delivered, according to a letter from Mr. Sharp, and, we have reason to hope, in season to commence the crop in January.—*32d Report New-York Colonization Society.*

RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATIONS.—In Liberia there are about fifty churches embracing five different denominations, viz: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Congregational. In most of all these churches there are regular Sunday-schools and Bible-classes, that contribute more or less each week for missionary purposes. It is to be remembered that both the members and the membership of the churches are all colored persons, with the exception of a few individual missionaries connected with the Episcopal Mission.

LIBERIA CHAPEL.—Rev. J. K. Wilcox, colored missionary of the Episcopal Church, says in his Journal: "I was happy to find Mr. Marine, a Liberian, and family in good health. Nama Kwo is a beautiful place. Many cottages can be seen scattered all over the town, owned by both Liberian and native traders. Mr. Marine, I am thankful to find, though a trader, has a praiseworthy zeal, erected near his house a fine little chapel, in which he gathers the people, (both colored and native) on the Sabbath, and expounds to them, in an humble way, the word of truth. He has, without doubt, accomplished much good. May God direct and bless him in his work and labors of love."

TURN OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Accounts from South Africa to the middle of April say that Dr. Livingstone, with Bishop Tozer and other members of the English Church Mission on the Zambezi, and several of the native men had arrived at Mozambique, whence Dr. Livingstone had sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, purposing to return by the overland route to England. Mr. Waller says that while Dr. Livingstone was in Mozambique, he was much surprised to find that the country was so much depopulated, and he is strongly justified four years ago in recommending the establishment of a mission on the Zambezi, so great has been the depopulation since then, amounting to more than ninety per cent., that he thinks that it would be a waste of effort to continue the occupancy of the field any longer. The missionaries with two other clergymen were still at Mozambique, making inquiry as to what new fields for mission operations should be opened on the East coast.

ZONE OF WONDERFUL FERTILITY.—I believe that I have discovered a zone of wonderful fertility in Africa, stretching in a line with the equator from the west to the east. The beauty of the country is really astonishing; but wherever there are great lakes, and mountains, and beautiful trees, and verdure, it cannot be otherwise. I have shown that the altitude of the country is between one thousand and four thousand feet; thus, in the very heart of it is a range of mountains, which are the rain-bearers for fertilizing the country; so that throughout the whole duration of the twelve months, there is a fall of rain on an average of two or three days, and there is a temperature as mild as in England in summer; and with the moisture and heat combined, you can imagine the result. And although the climate is so temperate, it is the healthiest of all the regions in which I have travelled.—*Captain Speke's Journals.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.—At the anniversary of the Royal Geographical Society, May 23, the patron's or Victoria gold medal was presented to Sir R. B. Grant, for his journey from Zanzibar across Eastern Equatorial Africa to Egypt, in company with Captain Speke, and for his contributions to the work of that explorer. The founder's gold medal was given to Baron von der Decken, for his two surveys of the lofty mountains of Kilimanjaro, which he determined to be capped with snow, and to have an altitude not less than twenty thousand feet.

SKILFUL COLORED MECHANIC.—Prof. A. W. Smith, of the Naval School, Newport, R. I., exhibited at our office, a few days ago, a very ingeniously constructed miniature steam-engine and boiler of about six-horse power, which was designed and constructed by Benjamin Boardley, a slave in Maryland. Attracted by the mechanical genius and skill of Boardley, a few gentlemen clubbed together and purchased him and gave him his liberty. He soon found employment in the Naval Academy, and now Prof. Smith has the sole charge of the philosophical apparatus of the institution.—*Scientific American.*

THE GABOON MISSION.—Rev. A. Bushnell, in a letter dated at Bani, February 22, 1864, remarks: The Gaboon is a French colony, and French influence and the influence of commerce is increasing; but we still have an open field, and are unmolested in our work. We are still engaged in translating the Scriptures and teaching the children to read them, and preaching the Gospel to all with whom we come in contact. Our meetings on Sabbath and during the week are well attended, and a few are inquiring the way of life. Our church, which is governed by a pastor and a committee of four, annually chosen, numbers forty native members, ten of whom were received the past year. Our monthly concert collections amounted to about \$90 last year. Our Girls' Boarding School numbers twenty-five pupils; and the Boys' School about forty.

WEST AFRICAN PRODUCTS.—There has been received at the Department of Agriculture, Washington City, a quantity of seeds and vegetable products sent by Dr. T. R. Hibbard, of Sierra Leone. Among them is the *Koo-Koo*, a "kind of corn much esteemed for food," the grains somewhat like millet, growing thickly upon a smooth cylindrical centre, twice the length of an ear of Indian corn. The *Kohler nut* is a curiosity, said to prevent sleep. Four varieties of superior *Imphee* seed. The *Oango bean* is said to be very prolific. The *Fundi* is a kind of rice with a very small grain. *Sorrel* is found in the list, which is extensively used as an edible. Curious specimens of gourds, of useful and ornamental repute, to some extent *generis* in their utilities. Specimens of peanuts, *krinkia* seed, and other novelties are included in the lot.

LIBERIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The following are the appointments for the year 1864:

MONROVIA DISTRICT, B. R. Wilson, P. E.—H. H. Whitfield and E. R. Matthews, sup. Cape Mount Circuit, P. Gross. Junk Circuit, J. D. Holly, J. Thompson.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT, J. W. Roberts, P. E.—Clay-Ashland Circuit, J. W. Roberts, H. E. Fuller, and O. Richards, sup. Millsburgh and White Plains, P. Coker, J. Campbell. Carysburgh Circuit, D. Ware. Golah Mission, W. P. Kennedy. Queah Mission, C. A. Pitman.

BASSA DISTRICT, W. H. Tyler, P. E.—Buchanan Circuit, J. G. Thompson. Edina Circuit, W. H. Tyler. Sinou Circuit, N. P. Russ. Cape Palmas Circuit, T. Fuller, J. C. Lowrie.

AFRICAN TRADE AND THE KING OF DAHOMEY.—This potentate has so changed his ways as to enter into legitimate commerce, having opened relations with the Company of African Merchants, to whom he has given use of a large inclosed factory. There is every prospect of a large and lucrative business being done with the kingdom of Dahomey which will bring natives into direct contact with Europeans, and so tend to ameliorate their habits and condition. Five of the company's ships are already on their way home with valuable cargoes of palm oil.

RESOLVED TO BISHOP BURNS.—The subjoined resolutions were adopted at a session of the General Conference of the Methodist E. Church :

1. That we recommend the appointment of a missionary Bishop, to reside in Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, or in its vicinity, and to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in Africa only. The said bishop and his assistants in Africa shall still be under the supervision of the M. E. Church of the United States.

We recommend and authorize the Liberia Annual Conference, under the direction of the bishop having charge of said Conference at present, as the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, to elect an individual of good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and present him to the episcopal ordination to the bishops, or any of them, who are hereby authorized to ordain such person so elected, certifying in the parchment of ordination that his episcopal jurisdiction is expressly limited to Africa.

In the event that in case the Liberia Conference shall elect some person to exercise the office of a bishop among them, the General Conference authorizes our members, or any one of them, to ordain such person for that purpose.

Should the Church in Africa organize an independent Church, as stated in the preceding resolution, it does not follow that we shall withhold our foster and help them by our missionary funds, but that we shall still continue our exertions to make appropriations for that work so long as they shall be consistent with the doctrines of the M. E. Church.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1864.

MAINE.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$253:)
 —Mrs. E. Greely, by
 her husband, Esq., \$50. Cash
 Nathan Cummings, L.
 Mrs. H. M. Elling-
 er, ea. \$10. S. Myrick,
 J. F. Safford, H. I.
 on, J. H. Perley, E.
 y, Joseph Howard,
 W. H. Steele, J. S.
 P. Barnes, each \$5.
 Deblois & Jackson,
 well, Dr. I. T. Dana,
 Fish, H. B. Hart, Miss
 C. Cummings, ea. \$3.
 J. Balkain, R. Hol-
 brook, Sweetser, ea. \$2.
 Brooks, C. Staples, J.
 Ford, A. R. Mitchell,
 1..... \$179 00
 —Joseph Titcomb,
 William Titcomb, Mrs.

H. P. Durrell & Son, each
 \$10. Charles Thompson,
 \$8. James M. Stone, Mrs.
 Lucy W. Stone, W. B. Sew-
 all, ea. \$5. C. Littlefield,
 Mrs. Tobias Lord, Mrs. Mary
 L. Dane, ea. \$2. Rev. F. E.
 Fellows, \$1..... \$60 00
 Saco—Philip Eastman, \$8. T.
 Jordan, \$5. E. P. Burn-
 ham, \$1..... 14 00
 253 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$55:)
 Portsmouth—Rev. Chas. Bur-
 roughs, D. D., Gov. Ichabod
 Goodwin, Dr. D. H. Peirce,
 ea. \$10. John Knowlton,
 D. R. Rogers, Mrs. W. Wil-
 liams, ea. \$5. Mrs. H. Ladd
 \$4. Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs.
 H. C. Knight, ea. \$3..... 55 00

VERMONT.		
<i>Essex</i> —Estate of Nathan Lathrop, by B. B. Butler and A. J. Watkins, executors, per Rev. F. Butler.....	\$38 10	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$248 50:)		
<i>Waterbury</i> —S. M. Buckingham, P. Brown, Dea. Aaron Benedict, ea. \$10. Wm. Brown, Dr. James Brown, Miss Susan Bronson, Hon. Green Kendrick, Mrs. Edwd. S. Clark, ea. \$5. Mrs. Sarah A. Scovill, \$7. W. R. Hitchcock, Dr. C. J. Carrington, E. Leavenworth, ea. \$3. John Buckingham, C. B. Merriman, W. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Clark, ea. \$2. Dr. G. L. Platt, \$1.....	30 00	
<i>Stamford</i> —R. Swortwout, \$10. Dea. Davenport, \$4. Geo. Elders, J. Furgesson, ea. \$5. Edward Gay, Mrs. George Brown, ea. \$2.....	28 00	
<i>Greenwich</i> —Mrs. Augustus Mead, Miss Sarah Mead, ea. \$10. Oliver Mead, Lyman Mead, Thomas A. Mead, ea. \$5. Rev. Mark Mead, \$2. Joseph Brush, Joseph E. Brush, A. L. B. Brush, William Lawrence, each \$1. Dr. C. Allen, 50 cents....	41 50	
<i>Glastenbury</i> —J. B. Williams, \$10. Dea. Geo. Plummer, E. A. Hubbard, ea. \$5. B. Taylor, J. S. Wells, ea. \$3. S. Hubbard, E. H. Andrews, ea. \$2. Dr. Bunce, Mrs. P. S. Lockwood, ea. \$1.....	32 00	
<i>Plymouth</i> —A. C. Shelton, \$5. George Langdon, \$3. Mrs. Anna Scovill, \$1.....	9 00	
<i>Plymouth Hollow</i> —Mrs. Seth Thomas, \$5. Dr. William Woodruff, \$2.....	7 00	
<i>Woodbury</i> —D. S. Bull, Jason Parker, W. Cothren, Dea. J. R. Allen, ea. \$2. Thos. Bull, G. B. Lewis, P. B. Hulse, W. A. Strong, A. C. Strong, Mrs. D. C. Bacon, Dea. John Abernethy, E. Nichols, Mrs. M. A. Beardsey, L. H. Linsley, Rev. W. Z. Bacon, ea. \$1.....	19 00	
<i>Newtown</i> —H Beers, Friend, ea. \$10. Cash, \$2.....	\$22 1	
<i>New Milford</i> —Deacon Daniel Marsh.....	5 1	
<i>Salisbury</i> —George Coffing....	5 1	
	248 1	
NEW JERSEY.		
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$107 17:)		
<i>Princeton</i> —Ex-Gov. Olden, \$20. Judge Field, \$5. Collection in First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Macdonald's), \$39 17.....	64 1	
<i>Plainfield</i> —B. M. Field, Geo. E. Hoadley, J. L. McIlvaine, Henry Smith, ea. \$5. Wm. S. Cook, E. Dean Dow, ea. \$3. Samuel Crowell, \$2. A. H. Wheeler, Ira Pruden, Robert Anderson, Z. Webster, Cash, ea. \$1.....	33 1	
<i>Jamesburg</i> —Mrs. M. C. Buckalew, D. R. Schenck, ea. \$5, in part to constitute Rev. William M. Wells a L. M.	10	
	107	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	2,601	
OHIO.		
<i>Xenia</i> —Legacy of Mary Galloway, by J. C. McMillan, Esq.....	100	
<i>Walnut Hills</i> —Legacy of Miss Maria Overaker, by Rev. D. H. Allen, D. D., executor, \$500, less Gov. tax, \$25....	475	
<i>Morning Sun</i> —Collection in Ass. Ref. Church, Rev. G. McMillan, pastor.....	5	
	580	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
MASSACHUSETTS — <i>Woburn</i> —William H. Clarke, to July, 1865, per Rev. Dr. Tracy...	1	
NEW YORK — <i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. Sarah Burch, for 1865 and 1866.....	2	
Repository.....	3	
Donations.....	668	
Legacies.....	613	
Miscellaneous.....	2,601	
Aggregate.....	\$3,886	

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

XL.] WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1864. [No. 9.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRST FATHERS OF A
COUNTRY FOR ITS FUTURE LIFE AND CHARACTER.

ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE YOUNG MEN OF MONROVIA, LIBERIA, WEST
AFRICA, 1ST DECEMBER, 1863.

BY REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, B. A.,
Professor of Mental and Moral Science, etc., in the College of Liberia.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF MONROVIA:—You have asked me to aid you to-day in the celebration of an event which is interesting to the whole country, but which has become sacred, in an especial manner, to the people of this city; an event which is commemorative of an incident in the history of this young nation, which helped, through God's mercy, to secure a permanent foothold to the migrants to this coast; and at the same time to convince the native through all this region, that there was a presence and a power here which has never before had been known by them or their fathers. This incident, glowing and exciting as it is, exceeds by far my power of description; but deserves, nevertheless, a passing notice. On the 1st December, 1822, a few brave colonists were beset by hosts of ferocious savages, intent upon the complete destruction of the weak, sickly, and feeble settlement which was then encamped upon Fort Hill. The attack was again and again repulsed; but relying upon exhaustless numbers, confident of the falling strength of the settlers, the enemy repeatedly returned to the deadly strife. At last a crisis arrives. The native foe imagines that the energy of the colonists is waning, and their fire relaxing. Once more they come with savage, monstrous might, to the imminent deadly hour. Once more the feeble, faithful settlers strive to meet the desolating attack. But in vain, alas in vain! this unequal contest with a multitudinous and powerful enemy. Your gallant predecessors, few and feeble, had to give way before the

mighty host of their enemies; and now everything seems lost; confusion dismay seize upon the enfeebled band; the enemy press forward and capture the cannon of the settlers; and ruin and destruction seem certain and inevitable.

Just then occurred one of those events, as beautiful and poetic as its decision, which secured the fortune of the day. A female colonist, by name of Mary Newport, seeing the perilous position of the settlers, snatched a match and applies it to a cannon now held by the enemy, and secured death among hundreds of the native foe.

That single touch of woman saved the colony! The wave of confusion turns back upon the enemy; courage fires the bosom of the gallant colonists. Once more they pour united fire into the scattered ranks of their adversaries; they stagger in their course; they turn in despair from their aroused valiant victims; they flee, broken and defeated, into the wilderness; and that day supremacy and might have ever crowned the hill of Monrovia, sent their influence abroad along the whole line of our coast.

I apprehend, however, that you care but little about the mere strife of the day; but that its relation to the permanent occupancy of the land, and the ultimate growth from it, of a civilized nationality, has excited your interest and made this a holiday. Indeed, what are the sabre's thrust, the well-aimed shot, the gashing wound, and the ghastly exit, disassociated from its cause? What, even, the great fields of battle—Bannockburn, Austerlitz, Waterloo—with their grim carnage and multitudinous corpses, divorced from their ends and moral policies? Worse than the ghastly sacrifices of Dahomey! The most horrid things this side of hell! The very carnival of devils! But as soon as you join any human good—whether the life of nations, the rescue of perilled freedom, the permanence of national being—to any such end, immediately art, eloquence, and poesy, offer their finest powers for illustration and historical remembrance.

You keep up this celebration, then, because it is strongly related, as an event, to the nation's existence. You have made it a holiday, since its powerful influence upon the life of the Republic, reminds us of important events and suggests a commanding principle.

But *what* is the principle suggested for our consideration? It may be reached, I think, by one or two simple questions. Why did those brave men fight like heroes, in December, 1822? Why did they peril wife and child, their personal safety, and their precious lives? Merely because they liked to fight? For the mere purpose of conquest? For the sake of their property and their slender gains? By no manner of means! They had set out to this coast with an object before them, clear, distinct, and well-defined. It was no less than to set up a civilized nationality here, amid the reeking barbarism, and to extend the blessings of Christian enlightenment to these rude people, their, and our own kinsmen. They knew that a tremendous responsibility rested upon them to hold their place; not to let the f

ght they had lit go out in darkness; to stand, and if necessary, to die. Un-
 r this conviction they fought. With this weight of responsibility upon
 em, they contended. Looking forward by faith to that great nation yet,
 trust in God, to be realized in our government, which they came to estab-
 h, and by which they hoped to bless even the children of their enemies;
 ey felt that a great obligation rested upon them to resist and overcome
 eir blind adversaries; to prove faithful to the trust reposing upon them;
 d to act as worthy trustees of distant generations and of future times.

In the light of their example and their action, I feel myself drawn to but-
 e theme as appropriate to this day, that is, THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE
 FIRST FATHERS OF A COUNTRY FOR ITS FUTURE LIFE AND CHARACTER.

You will not think this subject mistimed, if you will but remember that
 ty years in the life of a nation, leave it still in its infancy. You will not
 gard it as unsuitable, if you will but consider that the foundation work is
 ll going on here; that no peculiar class in the nation can as yet claim to
 ve accomplished this great end; and that we of the present time, and our
 ble children too, and even those who may come out here, for a long time,
 many an emigration, are even yet founders of this Republic. It is no
 ttering reflection, but, nevertheless, a true one, namely, that as yet we can-
 t call our governmental movement here anything but an experiment; how-
 er profound may be your conviction that it will prove a successful one.
 e work of founding a nation, of laying deep and broad its solid founda-
 ns; of causing them to settle in their beds firmly, thoroughly, compactly;
 rearing thereon a strong, well-proportioned, well-knit superstructure; is
 t the work of a day, a year, or a generation. It is not a work which is
 mpleted when you have written out a constitution and appointed executive
 ents, and spread abroad to the breezes the flag which symbolizes its exist-
 ce, and gathered a people around it who look to it with pride, and swear
 ost solemnly for its defence. These, however precious, are but the simpler
 uments of real national existence. They are only the outward visible signs,
 e external framewbrk, which after all may prove but empty shadows. In
 dition to these, you have yet to secure and to join to them, by indissoluble
 nds, a strong and manly spirit, a sentiment of bravery and endurance, a
 position for strong self-restraint and prompt obedience; a yearning for
 lture and enlightenment, for manners and refinement, for beauty and for
 ; the sober feeling of obligation for gifts and blessings; and a deep sense
 responsibility to man and to God. It is this marriage of noble sentiment
 outward forms and symbols, which gives bright promise of a nation. But
 this is a matter of growth. Never, in the history of the world, has it been
 ured to any people, until after generations of toil, and pain, and self-sac-
 ce, and the agonies which come to the highest souls. We have placed our
 t in the hard, the toilsome, the blood-stained track which we trust will
 ng to our descendants the grand realities, and the noble fruits we desire
 a nation. But all this a future thing which we, of this day, are to antici-

pate and provide for. Most fortunate shall I be this day, if I can succeed in drawing off the attention of my fellow-citizens from themselves and selfish interests, to think of grand futurity and our solemn relations to it.

I. First of all we will notice the question—"What is the future life and character that you would fain secure this country? How would you characterize the ideal national existence which you crave for your posterity? What is the status, the substance, the features of the commonwealth which, say a hundred years hence, you would have as the result and outgrowth of your present aims, activities, and aspirations?"

There is no insuperable difficulty in forming a right judgment in this matter; indeed, there is no middle course; there is but one alternative. If we would realize the noblest desires of men for our descendants in this nation, then we must build up here, either a form of despotism, or else we must perpetuate a free and rational government.

I present the subject in this governmental aspect, not because I think that government can do everything for man; nor because civil government, in its influences covers the whole of individual life; nor because it can reach to, and nourish the higher elements of our personal being. I make this reference, because history and experience teach me that man's opportunities for personal freedom, for intellectual advancement, for social comfort, for domestic bliss, and for religious growth, depend very measurably upon his civil status. I speak of government, because I find that an ennobled manhood and the masculine virtues are generally the fruits of distinct national systems. I present my subject in this special form from the fact that the spirit of a people and their form of government are mostly reciprocal; and that, therefore, for the higher kind of human character, you are forced to seek an analogy of rule and system as its parent.

I maintain, therefore, that the future of this country will be determined by the governmental principles and system which we may *purposely* found in our own day. I speak of purpose, because, if we are indifferent, we know not what growth may spring up from the weeds of neglect and carelessness. Moreover, in all things that are to last, and stand, and flourish from their firm rootings, the principle of their endurance is found to proceed from wise forecast and deliberate preparation. In governmental matters, however, nothing must be left to fortuitous circumstance, to idle chance. The citizens of a country who would fain frame a compact and enduring political fabric for their descendants, must give themselves to restraint and study; to cautious prudence, and the wisdom which comes from historical experience; and they must add thereto great public virtue joined to constant watchfulness. Lord Bacon forcibly observes, "No man can, by care-taking, as the scriptures

saith, add a cubit to his stature in this little model of a man's body; but in the frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes to add amplitude and greatness to their kingdoms. For by interdicts, ordinances, constitutions, and customs as are wise, they may add to their posterity and successors."

in, that the destinies of posterity are to be very considerably determined by the principles and the policies which shape and govern our system and generation in which we live.

that there are modifications of both the systems which I have

The Kingdom of Dahomy is a different government from that of France; but in one respect they assimilate; for they are both despotic, on the other hand, the Republic of the United States varies, in respects, from the Monarchy of England; but still, in the great controlling feature which characterizes both, there is a spirit of oneness; in both *free* governments, with free institutions. And thus you may see that there inheres in these respective systems one great, seminal principle which separates them from each other at the widest distance. All the refinements, the magnificence of Paris, fail to realize that ideal of government which is the aspiration of every free soul, and which is the chief element in the growth of free and manly character. On the other hand, the absence of Versailles and the Tuilleries, and the elegance of St. Germain's, from the precincts of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, neither lesson nor neutralize the characteristic freedom of the stem of America.

On the other of these systems, modified indeed by circumstance, we are to create and develop for our children. But we are not creators. In a certain sense we are all creators. The future of our country is the outgrowth of the principles we propound, the systems we perform, and of the policies we settle upon. It is indeed a great responsibility that the future of our country shall exhibit one or the other of the systems we have just outlined; for the range of governmental systems is narrow, and the necessity lies in the fact that *according to the constitution of things*, no other political systems than these *can* exist. You *must* have either a free or a repressive one.

What you will have is a matter of election. The providence of God oftentimes thwarts the best calculations of men; but we may govern upon the broad principle that results answer to their causes; that we should sow the seeds from whence they spring.

Proceed forward, then, with concern and responsibility to those who are to be born to us; anxious for their security, their growth and greatness, I put the question to you to-day in behalf of posterity:—

Will you have here, on the one hand, a governmental system which merely serves temporal interests, and whose master aim is the control and subjection of men?

Will you have here a system which shall settle itself in mere will, and eschew the control of legality and the force of law?

Will you have a system which will exaggerate the importance of rulers, and disregard the interests of the people, and use them for the advantage of the rulers?

Will you have a system which shall legislate for selfish-class interests: which will perpetually sacrifice the many to the few, and turn the masses into subjects instead of citizens?

Will you have a system which shall create privileged classes, and carry on its operations by force and despotism?

Will you have a system which will crush down the lowly and the poor, and preserve its suffrages for the powerful and the great?

Is it such a government, partial, one-sided, exclusive, and tyrannous, which you wish to upbuild in this country, and hand down to posterity?

Let me now present to your consideration the alternative system which it is in the power of this generation to choose, root in the soil, and to hand over as a blessing to future times.

I ask, therefore, will you inaugurate in this country a free, ennobling, enlightening governmental system; a system capable of elevating the degraded, and of civilizing the heathen; a system which will enlarge the souls of men, give them manhood and superiority, and, without going beyond the proper sphere of government, serve as an auxiliary agent to evangelize the continent, and to raise the souls of men to heaven.

And in order that I may make my own meaning somewhat distinct upon this point, I will venture to set forth, just here, what I mean by a free system: more especially in contrast with what I regard as a dominating and repressive one.

I call that a free system which is one of law and not of caprice; which is based upon downright and thorough justice; which eschews partial monopolies, and seeks the promotion of the common weal.

I call that a free system which guarantees legal equality to all; which respects humanity in its humblest forms; which opens to obscurest persons an open pathway to preferment; which permits neither the rich nor the powerful to stretch themselves beyond law.

I call that a free system which proclaims the duties of citizens as well as their rights; which confers its franchises as trusts as well as prerogatives; which distinguishes calm Republicanism from wild and lawless Democracy.

I call that a free system which guarantees universal personal freedom: which allows no shackles to fetter the mind; which concedes free play to thought and opinion; which gives the fullest liberty to investigation, to speech, and to the press.

I call that a free system which would fain stimulate industry; which seeks to ply the arms of honest labor; which strives to move the springs of action in a community; which starts men in the race for improvement, for enterprise, for wealth.

I call that a free system which recognizes the secondary as well as the primary ends of government: which not only subserves men's temporal interests, but also seeks their moral elevation, and aims to strengthen their souls.

I call that a free system which makes men brave and honorable, self-forgetful and patriotic; which trains them to public service and self-sacrifice; and which teaches them, when necessary, to die for their country.

I call that a free system which inspires respect for authority; which reverences law in the person of rulers; which recognizes the authority of God in governors and magistrates.

I call that a free system which respects the intellect of a nation; which aims at the diffusion of knowledge; which provides for the culture and training of its population; and strives to make education the common boon to the whole people.

In fine, I call that a free system which acknowledges government an ordinance of God; which holds all human law as subject to the higher law of heaven; which regards a nation as a grand instrument for human blessedness and the divine honor.

You see, then, what I regard as a free national system. You will also judge for yourselves which is preferable, *such* a system, or, one that is narrow, arbitrary and repressive—for the great work before us in this country, and which we would desire to hand down to our children's children.

So far as theory is concerned, you have already elected to take a free, generous, and expansive system, as *your* system; such an one as, in my opinion, is in harmony with the evident mission God has given us for this continent; a system fitted to the elevation of the aborigines of the land, and adapted to the Reformed Religion which we have brought to this continent. Such an one I believe you desire to hand down as a legacy to your children, and to make the model of numerous other civilized nations all over the continent, their brutish and degraded systems vanish before the light of intelligence and the cross of Christ!

III. But if you would fain realize such a system for the future, you must sow plant the seed which may hereafter produce the proper and desired fruit, and that is *by the recognition in this, our own day, of that organic principle of being which binds the present to the future, under a sense of duty and responsibility.* And this, to a very great extent, we can do. God has so made man that the future is somewhat in our power. According to the organization of our being we are unable to confine ourselves to the mere brief period of life allotted in this world. No man can thus make his life a disconnected, isolated unit. For human life is not like a pillar rooted and columnar; not like a mountain, fixed and rigid; but human life is a stream, which springs up, and flows over at his fountain head; and likewise flows *onward* forever towards the ocean! So we, too, go onward in vital power, creative influence, and plastic energy, generations after our bodies have been laid in the tomb. Man is a creature so formed and fashioned that besides his grasp upon the present, he has a power of *historic* life, which sends forward his influence far beyond his own times, and makes him an agent of might, and even of responsibility to other generations.

"E'en from the tomb the voice of nature cries.
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

Indeed we are vital in the external facts of our being, as well as in the internal points. We are immortal in look, and glance, and movement, as well as in the living soul; *they* too give forth power and energy, in the days of our life, but also in those after times which sweep beyond our graves.

There is an organic life of the individual which perpetuates his power and influence beyond his lifetime, and in this resides his responsibility to the world. This principle is a law of our being. We come into the world as members of the State and of the family, independent of choice and will. Any lessening of our personality, or loss of individual will, still we perpetuate our ancestors in their traits and peculiarities. As their offspring bring down to our own day their features, talents, manners, and in a measure their characters. Our fathers, for long generations, live in our blood. To a considerable extent they made us what we are; and we are among men the residuum of our progenitors. Men look at us; they see our words, they see our lives, and they behold therein the plastic power and processes of all those our sires who, through long generations, have been sending down their blood and character into the depository of our present being. And the stream goes onward; both that of organic life and of responsibility which inheres in it. We, too, as the generations that are to come shall lie down in our graves; but we shall not die. Other men who will have their own avenues of life, shall see us in our children, and then again and us, in their children. They will see our persons reproduced, more or less, in the likeness of our own; but they will see also our principles, our morals, and our will. They will see the springs of action which have moved us, the master principles which have stirred our souls, the living truths or damning lies, that brought us down to the level of brute beasts, or raised us to high and noble endeavor.

Most unfortunate for man, he acts from selfish motives; he thinks but of the future—his soul is absorbed in the present. Men live for themselves; they forget their fathers, they are careless and indifferent about their children. But all nature, all history, all experience protest against this selfishness. We recognize the great truth before us in individuals; for we see the descent of virtues, of noble traits, of personal bravery in families, from generation to generation. So we see the transmission of gross vices, of drunkenness, of lust, of diseases, of consumption and scrofula; and in these facts we discern not only the law we referred to, but we recognize also the principle of responsibility which accompanies it.

There is a noticeable passage in Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" which somewhat illustrates this subject. Speaking of the early inhabitants of the Netherlands, he says: "The Gaul was a man divided his race from Gaul." 1

of the Dutch Republic
of the early inhabitants
of dress that the
wreathed and grown
fond of brilliant

colored clothes, a taste which survives in the Highlander's costume. "He adorned his neck and arms with golden chains."* In this description of the Gaul, we see the image of the Frenchman. *Then* he is rude, simple, unlettered; *now* he is civilized, refined, and accomplished; but under both conditions we may perceive the same fondness for the gaudy and ornate, which makes Paris the seat of modern civilization. We perceive also that law of transmission, by which a people pass on and over to posterity their chief qualities and most characteristic traits. If you visit the manufacturing towns or the agricultural districts of England, if you go down and read the account of the battle of Waterloo, you will see the same tiring industry, the same unyielding tenacity, which characterized the Anglo-Saxon amid the hardy toil of the Middle Ages, or at the battle of

1815. It is, by a fixed law of nature, the mind, the temper, the character, the peculiarities of a people, are propagated in the blood, brain, bones, and nerves of that people; so that remote progenitors, show as truly as in a mirror the stock from whence they came. But I would fain have you notice that the end, the aim, the purpose, and obligation may be, *are* connected with this fact. God, by His providence, and by the laws of His economy, holds up before us the principle involved in this discussion; and shows us therein how we are to act, *in*, as well as *for*, the future. We ourselves, under God, may say that our children shall be. We, too, can be creators of great posterity. We have no need, as we have no right to say, as I have heard it said by parents "I have had no advantages: I had to work my way up into life without help. I had no one to help me on in life, and my children must do as I did. I had to take care of myself, and they must take care of themselves." It is the structural organization of our being to which I have referred, as the principle of the precepts of scripture, tells us—"The children ought not to lay the blame on the parents, but the parents for the children."† And it says with as much distinctness that preceding generations must use forecast for the well-being of their successors.

In all this we see the principle by which one generation is, of necessity, the framer and shaper of both the character and the destiny of another; the principle which carries down a common character in a people, and transmits their inherent traits and tempers.

We see also the great responsibility which is allied to this principle. For we perceive that the life and spirit of one generation flow out into another; that the character of a people is a continuous and integral quality, so we have the duty of care and pains-taking in every people, that they send down to their posterity pure blood, sound brains, and a right spirit to their descendants. In every age is under obligation so to use the materials, both of talents and

opportunities, transmitted to it, that it may bless the age that follows. For every age is, if I may make so exaggerated a personification, a steward, entrusted with certain responsible powers and prerogatives, which it is bound to use for the good of the generations that come after it.

How solemn, then, is this generative power of souls and societies! How weighty the obligations which grow out of it! How awful the responsibilities which it imposes!

The living age holds in its power the character of that which is unborn. To it is committed the awful trust of transmitting those proper influences, and that normal mode of being, which shall conserve society in distant times. Woe therefore to the people whose infancy is base and unprincipled! Woe to the people who plant dishonor and profligacy right beside the foundation stones of their political system! Woe to the nation whose early days are characterized by guile and mad ambition! Woe to the people who commence their political life with the infused virus of misrule, irreverence, and disobedience!

The fathers, in the first generation, may quietly reap their fields over the burning volcanoes visible to sight, but in the third generation they may burst forth upon their children with wide-spread destruction and utter ruin!

But there is one feature of this subject to which I ask your special attention. We are now in the process of national formation. Do not let your pride turn you with dislike from this somewhat humbling assertion, nor blind you to its rigid truthfulness; for indeed we are *not* yet formed; we are as yet only forming. Ours is at present a state of feeble infancy; we have not yet reached vigorous manhood, nay, not even elastic youth. I wish to say nothing discouraging, and surely I am not discouraged in the least myself; but I wish most earnestly to remind you that the day is too early for us to sit down confident and assured. No nation has a right to be assured and confident until time and experience have proven that it can withstand the storms of faction within, and the assaults of powerful nations from without; that it can effectually resist the workings of corruption; that it can quietly outlive the violence of party spirit; that it can rapidly pass from a state of weakness and poverty to large productive capacity; that it can originate sterling moral character and great hardihood of soul; that it can keep down enervating vice and shameless profligacy; and I tell you here to-day, we have not yet reached such a state!

We stand, therefore, at the very start of national life. And let me say here that there is something solemn, awful, and responsible in the first beginnings of all great fundamental institutions. It seems to me most natural that under such circumstances, men would pause and think somewhat on this wise:—"Here, in God's providence, we have arrived at an important point. Here springs up a fresh, new stream of human influence. On this spot grows up a new form of might and power among men. Now, from this time, begins the forming and the training of families, the uprearing and the regulation of

munities, and the framing and the fashioning of minds and characters. As the infancy of our system, so measurably will be its youth, its maturity, its old age. The future lives in, and depends upon us. We feel responsibility for the ages to come. By God's help we will strive so to shape and order things; to lay such firm foundations; to build upon such solid principles, that blessedness and strength shall flow in fullness to posterity forever!"

Such considerations are demanded of all those who venture upon the world to found any new institution which is to effect and influence the most vital interests of human beings. For a new organization, when brought into being, is governed by the law of its birth; and by that law it is to do good or to exert mischief. That law gives it a fixedness of being and of influence which continues through long generations of men and their children. All things, I know, as they grow and are developed, are constantly modified; but the modifications are chiefly those of form and appearance—the partial change of leaf and bud and flower—but the root remains intact.

"The child is father of the man."

The infant state of the nation, of the church, of the school, of the family, is, therefore, by a necessary law, the shaper and controller of their respective outgrowths to their maturest developments. The germ unfolds stem, branches, bud, blossom, and expected fruit: and so the infant state, the germ, the seed, the root.

But the special thing to be noticed here, that which is momentous in the beginnings of every organic system, is this, namely, that the primal organization is the seed which is to be reproduced over and over again,

"To the last syllable of recorded time,"

the outgrowth which is generated by it. This is the law of life in all things, as well as the law of plants, and fruits, and trees; that the germinal principle is permanent and lasting.

This principle, moreover, is awfully comprehensive. It takes in minutiae which are hardly visible; it bears along, in a mighty stream, the passions, the vices, or virtues; the habits and customs; the social character, the manners, the convivialities; the marriage system; the dignity or degradation of women; the obedience or presumption of children; the drinking habits, the intemperance or purity; the ignorance or enlightenment; yea, all the traits characteristic of a people; in their infant state, are carried on and transferred to their children, as *their* inheritance, whether for good or for evil; all these are by a singular but certain law become interfused with the organic life of the system, and go down with it with influence to other generations of men and women, and little babes, acting upon their life and controlling their destiny!

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES.

Rev. J. Kistler, of Muhlenberg Mission, on the St. Paul's river, communicates, in a letter to the Lutheran Observer, the following gratifying account of the condition of affairs in his vicinity, and his impressions of the Republic of Liberia:

This is a busy time with us—the rains are just setting in, and it is the time for planting our rice, eddoes, potatoes, gardening, &c. The dries were long and severe, yet our coffee, hedge fence, &c., endured them very well. The coffee trees look very fine, and the hedge is growing rapidly. Next year (if I am spared and it meets with the approbation of the Superintendent and Executive Committee) I intend to have some sugar cane planted, as we have some land which is well adapted to the raising of cane. There has been an immense quantity of sugar and coffee raised this season. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been sent to America and England. It is a very valuable crop and is very easily cultivated, as it need be planted but once, after which it will grow from the root.

A few days ago I attended the dedication of a large steam sugar mill, located two miles and a half below us, on the bank of the St. Paul's. The President of the Republic, with some of his Cabinet together with many other distinguished citizens, were present on the occasion. Speeches were made by the President, several reverend gentlemen and lawyers, after which all were invited to a well-furnished table. Though there were two or three hundred persons present, all were supplied. Everything passed off quietly and orderly. This is the fourth steam sugar mill that has been erected on the St. Paul's river within the last few years; some 15 or 20 besides are worked by animal power.

Liberia is a fixed fact. She is now, by the blessing of God, prepared to take a respectable stand with other civilized nations of the world. She has great wealth; all that is wanting is development. Her wealth is in the soil—no country in the world is better adapted to the raising of sugar cane and coffee than this. I am glad to see that the landholders are beginning to wake up to see their real interests: until recently, nearly every one trafficked in palm oil with the natives, and neglected their farms. But this year they are gathering up all the cane tops they can get, and some even pay \$100 per thousand for them. This is a move in the right direction.

The petty wars which have been kept up around us for several years are subsiding. Some time ago a party of warriors came from the east side of the river to this (west) side to attack a town but a few miles from us. They were, however, sent after the same day by several kings who live near the bank of the river, and who are peace men. The natives are very friendly with us, and bring us palm oil, rice, f

American dry | s, &c., &c.

From the Liberia Herald.

OPENING OF LLOYD'S SUGAR MILL.

ere are ceremonies performed among different nations, annuaries, inauguration of extensive works of enterprise, laying of r stones, &c., &c., which, although they may be attended with show and *eclat*, have yet a deep significance, when we look hem, deeper than the tinsel that glitters on the surface. Of ature was the ceremony of the opening of Lloyd's large sugar on his estate, on the 28th of April. Attended with much and parade, it was based on the solidity of the farming inter- f the county.

e morning appointed for the ceremony was wet until eleven k. But this did not keep back the vast number of citizens were invited to witness the proceedings. Long before the rain d, the St. Paul's was alive with boats and canoes. At the hour , the procession formed under William Cooper, Esq., Grand hal, and W. S. Anderson, Esq., Master of Ceremonies. It was g line. The President of the Republic had an escort of eighty ers.

. the procession arriving at the Mill, the President first addressed ssembly. His Excellency was interrupted in the course of his h, by frequent applause, and the cheers given at its close were and loud. The speakers next in order, were Hon. H. W. Ers- Attorney General, Senator A. F. Russell, B. Parm, Esq.

ie Hon. E. J. Roye then entertained the audience with the fol- g speech:

u have met here for the benefit of all Liberians, to measure apacity of the man by one of his works in the erection of the steam sugar mill before you. The idea of such a mill was first ly entertained: at length, the plan was fully matured by the ietor, Mr. Leo L. Lloyd, who told them to me. He then set o visit the United States and those special friends to whom he ndebted some money and a still larger debt of gratitude. It not be deemed improper here, to add, that Mr. Lloyd had in ossession at the time he first embarked for Liberia on the E. N. , under our lone star and stripes, the autograph letters of many e leading men of Massachusetts; among whom were Briggs, s, Everett, &c. He had also an invoice of goods, at first cost, er \$1,000 on board. This was in 1859.

e came, and in a short time sold out and carried the proceeds to the same persons from whose aid his advantages had emanat- He next returned to Liberia with a cargo invoiced at above 00. While selling this stock of goods the idea of a mill, such e one before you, came into his head as before hinted at. Act- us though fully confident of the success of his plans, he bought , some planted with sugar cane, all of which he set about im- ng for the end in view. Next he gathered from all sources the

proceeds of his operation in business, and consigned them to his friends in Massachusetts; and followed himself on his second return to the United States.

When he reached his good friends in the old Bay State, all matters pertaining to business, no doubt, from the result, were satisfactorily adjusted. For they knew Mr. Lloyd who had grown up amongst them. They had confidence that he would not break away, however distant, from the obligation to settle an honest debt. And he had confidence in himself. View him next in Brooklyn, N. Y., under all the circumstances of these very peculiar times, getting, as you see, a \$10,000 steam mill made to order. It was completed; shipped to, and stored in Liberia until his arrival. Then followed a vessel freighted with an invoiced cargo a little less than \$20,000, consigned to him, or in case of his non-arrival on the coast in season to do the business himself, the re-consignment was pre-arranged by himself to other parties on the coast.

Now, after all had been accomplished, he, associating pleasure with business, took steam, via England, for Liberia. He arrived, "Yankee fashion" shook hands with friends and acquaintances, "letting go as taking hold." Restless to get to business, he set about to complete a return cargo for the "Eastern Light." She was despatched and consigned to those friends. Lastly, another vessel came consigned to him, which vessel is now here; by which he sends his entire crop of cane, made up into sugar by the first operation of this mill; which, if continued, under enlightened management, cannot fail to make the proprietor rich, and all others whole, who may, directly or indirectly, have had any concern in putting this grand mill in operation. The success of Mr. Lloyd may be attributed, mainly, to his acting upon the principle, or maxim, "That honesty is the best policy." This maxim is no less the unerring key to success, under enlightened intelligence and due application, in every business, large or small, than it is a moral duty, even without the hope of reward from man.

In conclusion, may all right and proper things commence to be done in such a manner, co-extensive with the boundaries of the Bay public, that the dense forest which covers too much virgin land, be fitted to grow sugar cane, coffee, ground-nuts, and, more particularly, cotton, and very many other things, which will more favorably introduce us into the great family of nations than anything else we can do.

For our success is never to be rested on favoritism, but upon God and ourselves. May the example of Mr. Leo. L. Lloyd, in all his excellent traits, be copied to the extent it should be. May his business prove a perfect success!

G. W. Moore, Esq., District Attorney, in his usual eloquent manner, addressed the assembly. Mr. Lloyd concluded the speeches; and congratulated that portion of the community who had assembled, who were available not only for discharging manual labor, but

work. He did not intend to make a speech; he intended to be hereafter in the efforts he should put forth to promote the natural interests of the country.

J. B. Gardner, agent of the Boston Planters' Line, proceeded in the following words to open the mill: "I hereby name this mill all that may hereafter be erected in connection with it, D'S MILL." I also name this estate, and all lands that may hereafter be joined to it, the "ESTATE OF WILLISTON." (In honor of Willis, of Millsburg.)

After these exercises, over four hundred people, in a very quiet manner, sat down to dinner.

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LIBERIA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

A recent public meeting in London, to promote the suppression of the traffic which the civilized world brands as piracy, Gerard Ralswiek, the earnest and zealous Consul General of Liberia, said: In reference to the small State of Liberia, which I have the honor to represent, I have great pleasure in saying that it is animated by a desire to do everything in its power to effect the abolition of the slave trade. In the several treaties which I have been instrumental in making with many of the nations, I have always striven to have the slave trade denounced as piracy, but could never succeed in this respect. It was my good fortune to meet the excellent Mr. Dubois, the Minister of the Republic of Hayti, who, with the spirit of cheerfulness that well becomes a man of the negro race, consented to denounce the slave trade as piracy, and to punish it accordingly; and it is happy to say, that in the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation lately concluded between the two Republics, there is an article which much advantage is anticipated to the social, political, and commercial relations between these kindred nations. One of the articles is as follows: "The slave trade is assimilated to piracy; it is expressly prohibited, and the vessels of the two States which may be engaged in this nefarious traffic shall be judged and punished according to the laws in force in their respective countries against piracy." This is more stringent than any article which it has been usual to introduce into any previous treaty by the Liberian Convention. There is a manifest propriety in the two negro nations denouncing the slave trade as piracy, and punishing it accordingly. Every nation has laws against piracy, but few have them against slave trade. If all nations would assimilate slave trade to piracy, as Hayti and Liberia have just done, and also allow the right of search, as England and America have lately done, this nefarious traffic would be put down immediately and effectually. Liberia has expelled the slave trade from all portions of her territory where formerly it was rife and carried on with an energy and a cruelty that was disgraceful to humanity.

THE HOPE OF AFRICA.

The following is from a prominent citizen of Liberia. Though not designed for the public eye, the hope is entertained that its publication will be useful.

MONROVIA, MARCH, 1864.

DEAR SIR: You will be glad to learn that we have here every sign and token of progress and improvement. I mean now, especially, in all material matters. The unthrift and careless indifference of past years are gone. The people have been brought under the influence and control of the acquisitive principle.

Every body is on the track. All are joining in the race for wealth. When I first came to Liberia, (1853) the mass of the population lived in thatched houses *i. e.* houses made out of "bamboo." After a while these gave way to moderately constructed frame buildings. And now, in 1863-4, these frame buildings are being torn down to make way for brick buildings. The number of bricks now annually made is enormous, and brick edifices are rising every where, as much in the rural districts as in our towns.

Another sign of progress is the enlargement of the area of cultivated land. I have the impression, derived from reports that come to me from the agricultural districts, that double the quantity of cane will be planted this year to what was planted last year. So likewise with respect to coffee. Indeed our farmers find it impossible to set out all their coffee scions, owing to their inability to employ sufficient labor. When a man has ten, twenty, or thirty thousand coffee scions and at the same time lacks capital, it is impossible for him to keep a large plantation clean; impossible to transplant his trees from the nursery. But this feature of the case will serve to show you somewhat the progress we are making. When I came to this country no coffee was exported; but now every body has nurseries of coffee and larger tracts of land are constantly being planted.

But in a moral point of view the picture is somewhat shaded. Our condition in this respect is that of all young colonies situated in the midst of heathenism. Indeed much more attention is now needed for our Americo-Liberian population than ever before.

We need more schools in our settlements, more churches, more ministers. The heathen are in our families, with our children, all around us in our villages and settlements. Our work here is now and will be for a long time to come *defensive*.

American Christians demand of us that it should be aggressive against the heathen, but this is a great error. Our work for a long time to come will be to keep up the Christian tone of our emigrants. And as a consequence your Missionary Societies are expending labors in the wrong place. The increased and elevated piety of our settlers acting upon their servants, and witnessed by surrounding natives, will do a greater work for heathen souls than does that of weak and feeble stations in purely heathen districts.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

An admirable arrangement for the transmission of small packages between Great Britain and Liberia, was concluded in London, on the 23d of June last, by J. Tilley, Esq., and Gerard Ralston, Esq., on the part of their respective Governments. Annexed is an official copy of this compact.

This is the second postal convention which Mr. Ralston has formed with the General Post Office authorities of Great Britain as the representative of Liberia. The liberal spirit and convenience of these measures will be readily seen in the subjoined statement of their provisions, and the rates of postage existing between Great Britain and the United States.

The postage on letters from England to Liberia is 12 cents for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 24 cents for 1 oz. On newspapers, 2 cents per copy. Books and pamphlets carried at the same price fixed for parcels—as hereafter detailed.

Though America is a shorter distance from England than West Africa, and the relations of the citizens of the two nations are so intimate and vastly important, yet the charges for the transportation of mail matter from New York to Liverpool, are :

24 cents for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 48 cents for 1 oz. letters. Each paper is subjected to two postages—two cents when mailed in this, and two cents when delivered in that country. A pamphlet or book beyond a most moderate weight is rated with letter postage. No provision has been made for the transit of patterns of goods or packages as with Liberia.

The great white Republic may learn a lesson from the diplomacy and success of the little black State of Liberia. Why should not our people have as liberal mail arrangements with Great Britain?

Additional Articles to the Convention between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, relative to the communication by Post between the two Countries, signed in London the 20th January, 1858.

In pursuance of the power granted by Article XVIII, of the Convention of the 20th January, 1858, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of Liberia, to the two Post Offices to modify, from time to time, by mutual consent, the whole of the arrangements agreed upon by that Convention,

The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE 1. Subject to the following conditions, patterns of mer-

chandise may be sent from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Liberia, and vice versa.

1. The patterns of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value. No article of a saleable nature, or which has a mercantile value either by reason of its quality or its quantity, and of which a use might be made otherwise than as a pattern, shall be sent at the rate applicable to patterns of merchandise.

2. The patterns of merchandise must not bear any other writing than the address of the person for whom they are intended, the address of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

3. The patterns of merchandise must be sent (as in the case of books) in covers open at the ends, so as to admit of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and articles of a similar description which cannot be sent in open covers, shall be allowed to be enclosed in bags of linen, paper, or other material, tied at the neck with a string; but closed bags, although transparent, shall not be used for this purpose.

4. No article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any officer of the Post Office, shall be sent through the post as a pattern of merchandise.

ARTICLE II. The postage to be collected in the United Kingdom upon patterns of merchandise posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Liberia, shall be as follows:

For a packet not exceeding four ounces British in weight, threepence.

For a packet above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, sixpence.

For a packet above eight ounces, and not exceeding one pound, one shilling.

For a packet above one pound, and not exceeding one pound and a half, one shilling and sixpence; and so on, sixpence being added for each additional half pound or fraction of half a pound.

The postage to be collected in Liberia upon patterns of merchandise posted in Liberia, addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be as follows:

For a packet not exceeding four ounces in weight, six cents.

For a packet above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, twelve cents.

For a packet above eight ounces, and not exceeding one pound, twenty-four cents.

For a packet above one pound, and not exceeding one pound and a half, thirty-six cents; and so on, twelve cents being added for each additional half pound or fraction of half a pound.

ARTICLE III. No charge beyond the rates specified in the foregoing article, whether for delivery or for any other service, shall be made, either in the United Kingdom or in Liberia, upon patterns of merchandise exchanged between the two countries.

ARTICLE IV. The British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Liberia one-third of the amount of postage collected in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon patterns of merchandise forwarded to Liberia; and the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office two-thirds of the amount of postage collected in Liberia upon patterns of merchandise forwarded to the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE V. The present articles shall be considered as additional to the Convention which was signed in London on the 20th January, 1858, between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of Liberia, and shall have the same force, validity, and duration as if they were inserted in that Convention.

They shall come into operation on the 1st day of October, 1864.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the foregoing additional articles to the Convention of the 20th January, 1858, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate, in London, the 23d day of June, 1864.

(Signed)
(Signed)

J. TILLEY, [L. s.]
GERARD RALSTON. [L. s.]

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THE MEN OF LIBERIA.

CONSTANTINE L. DE RANDAMIE.—We are pleased to note the arrival, in the brig "Ann," Capt. J. W. Yates, 45 days from New York, of our friend and fellow citizen, C. L. De Randamie. Mr. R. is a native of Surinam, educated in Holland. He first arrived in Liberia ten years ago from the West Indies. Though a young man and of very slender resources, he applied himself to business with an industry, perseverance and honesty, which soon enabled him to command the confidence both of his fellow citizens and of foreign traders to the coast. He is now among our prominent merchants. About the middle of last year, he took a handsome cargo in his own vessel, the "J. J. Philbrick," to New York, which he disposed of at a splendid profit. It was expected that he would return with another cargo, but he concluded—and we think wisely—that, considering the high prices in America of such articles as the Liberian trade demands, and the state of the market here, it was better not to burden himself with the risk and responsibility of a cargo. He has come, however, we learn, to make preparations for entering into agricultural operations on a large scale.

COMMANDER BENEDICT.—Scarcely any intelligence has been more sad to the nation, than the news of the death of Commander Benedict. It came as a shock, sudden and unlooked for. He was confined to bed only a few days and did not seem seriously ill until the day before he died. On the morning of the 25th of April,

in the town of Robertsport, Commander Benedict departed this life, in the 35th year of his age; leaving behind a widow, a son and a daughter, and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss. The corpse was brought to Monrovia, on the morning of the 28th, when it was interred.

Mr. B. had served some time on board of the Liberia man-of-war, Quail, as Lieutenant; and after the resignation of Captain Cooper, he was promoted chief of this vessel. It was he who smiled, when he was told that his schooner was not a match for the Spanish war-steamer that threatened to destroy her; it was he who battered and put to flight that same steamer, on the morning of the 11th September, 1861, and taught us that all things are possible to the brave.—*Liberia Herald*.

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BISHOP CROWTHER.

The ancient Cathedral of Canterbury was used on the 29th of June for the consecration of the Rev. Samuel Crowther as Bishop of the Niger Territory. This is the first occasion in the annals of the Episcopal Church of England upon which a converted negro has been raised to the Episcopate. The University of Oxford, to their honor, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he will shortly return to the sphere of missionary labor in West Africa, to which he has been set apart.

The following particulars of Bishop Crowther's early career are taken from a speech made by him at a late public meeting in London:

I have heard very many persons say that the Africans were only fit for slaves, and it has been said that the Africans raise their children for slavery, and that it is better for them to be removed from their own country to Cuba, Brazil, and the United States. I have heard these things; but Christian friends, let me tell you that although men may say these things to suit their cupidity and their purpose, yet it is not so. The Africans in their own country feel as free men as the English feel in theirs. But might seems to be right in this case; and because the Africans have not the opportunity of education and enlightenment, they are persecuted, deceived, and oppressed, and they are taken advantage of, and are carried away from their own country. I have often told those persons who said that the Africans raise their children for the sake of selling them into Slavery, that let the ships come from Cuba, Brazil, or any other slave-trading coast, wherever it may be, and let them line the shores of the coast of Africa, and they will have to wait there a long time before the African mothers bring their chil-

dren to sell them into bondage. Whatever inducement might be held out, you would never get them to do this.

I was once a little happy boy in my own country. My mother had three other little ones besides me. We used to enjoy the comforts of home and the fireside, and I learned to work at the little farm of my father, and I was initiated into the recreation of hunting in the bushes and in the forests. In all things we were happy; but what broke up that happiness? Why the slave trade. My mother never thought of selling me, neither did my father; but one fine morning after breakfast, there was a cry, "They are coming—the warriors are coming." These were the men that carried on the slave trade. They brought in their ships rum and tobacco, and they held it up to the people, and said, "If you want any of this, we will sell it to you; but we want no palm oil in exchange, we want little boys and girls;" that was the inducement. These wicked men, seeing the natives want rum, tobacco, guns, and powder, and that they could not get them in any other way, surprise the inhabitants of an undefended town before the morning-light, and, scattering the few men who stand to resist them, they take away men, children, and wives. They take them captives, to supply these slave-ships. It was in this way I was taken, in the very act of clinging to my mother; and that is the way thousands and thousands are taken away from Africa. As we were passing through the town, our elder brothers tried to defend us, but they were put to the sword; and while they were reeking in their blood houses were set on fire, and everything was destroyed. One town after another was destroyed like this. There was fearful lamentation as the children were led away, for every tender tie was broken, and the tender bowels of compassion torn asunder. Early in the morning everything was comfortable at home, and they were enjoying the blessings of family peace and happiness, but before it was noon there was nothing but lamentation and cries of woe.

Forty-two years ago I was sold, and carried across the Atlantic, in a Brazilian ship, from Lagos, where I was bought, and where I suffered for three months the horrors of slavery; but matters are now altered. Previously, from Sierra Leone down to Lagos, a distance of 1300 miles, the whole coast was lined with barracoons, while there is not now one to be seen.

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LIBERIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Minutes of the meeting of this body of Christians, held December 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1862, with the Good Hope Baptist Church of Marshall, and printed at Monrovia, has reached us in a neat pamphlet of twenty pages.

The introductory discourse was delivered by Rev. A. P. Davis,

when the Association was organized by the appointment of Mr. Davis as Moderator; J. J. Cheeseman as Recording Secretary, and S. S. Page as Engrossing Clerk. The business of the Association appears to have been done decently and in order. Subjoined is the statistical table :

CHURCHES AND DELEGATES.	Baptized.....	Rev'd by Letter.	Dismissed	Excluded.....	Restored	Deaths.....	Present number.	Contribution. ...
PROVIDENCE, MONROVIA—J. T. Richardson, R. J. Clark, B. P. Yates, R. Hill.....	6	2	1	4	1	4	220	\$5 00
SHILOH, NEW VIRGINIA—James Roots.....	10	...	...	4	2	6	66	1 50
GOOD HOPE, MARSHALL—W. F. Gibson, B. W. Lloyd, S. S. Page.....	11	...	...	2	2	3	30	1 00
MILLSBURG—James Bullock.....	1	...	3	...	...	...	18	50
BUCHANAN—A. P. Davis, W. Hill, R. H. Forten.....	22	...	...	1	2	4	61	1 50
FARMVILLE—James Rowland.....	5	...	...	2	1	1	32	1 00
1ST, BEXLEY—H. White, W. H. Taylor.....	7	...	...	...	...	1	28	50
LOUISIANA—P. M. Page.....	20	...	...	2	1	...	54	1 00
EDINA—R. F. Hill, W. F. Cheeseman, C. Scott, M. Hyder.....	16	...	...	3	...	2	64	25
NEW GEORGIA—S. W. Britton, Thos. Early..	33	1	...	11	4	1	136	1 00
AFRICAN, BEXLEY—J. W. Vonbrunn, T. G. Clark, C. Crocker.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	20	50
CLAY ASHLAND—W. C. Burke, C. Pitt, H. Tylor	7	1	...	5	2	3	93	50
	139	4	4	34	15	26	822	\$14 25

The circular letter, written by Rev. J. W. Vonbrunn, an educated native chieftain of the Bassa tribe, is a judicious document. The subject is CHRISTIAN DUTIES, from which the following is taken:

To be prepared for the better adoration of the name of our Master and His Kingdom, we must improve ourselves for the discharge of the various duties as christians and ministers of the gospel. As ministers, who should desire the prosperity of the Redeemer's Kingdom, earnestly praying that the Lord may raise up to His church a multitude of faithful ministers who may truly be governed by the holy apostolical rules and laws prescribed to them in the Holy oracles of God. Ministers who may not contend about words in a manner unprofitable and vain, who may not amuse men with empty harangues, a soul-insignificant curiosity or perplexing subtleties; but in the integrity of their hearts, to endeavor to approve themselves to God as workmen who need not be ashamed but rightly dividing the word of truth. And may Divine grace pre-

serve the church and the ministers. In reading some of the Apostle's epistles, we find that his chief design was to point or urge the necessity of holiness in all christians, but especially in ministers, by meekness to endeavor to recover sinners from their miserable condition into which they are placed. Let as many servants of the Lord that are called to this great work by Divine grace, therefore preach the word with zeal, fervency, and fidelity. Let us be instant in season and out of season, with a resolute gentleness, supported by a firm faith in Him who trusts us with the message. In order to the faithful discharge of this duty to God in church for the edification of the simple, we must meditate on the matter of so vast importance, and solicit the Master to direct us in the right way of that duty. We need to be constant in prayer for the Holy spirit to be universally poured out upon all the churches, that the dayspring from on high may visit us; then we shall no longer remain in the present feeble condition, but be constrained to arise and make sacrifices for God with a pure heart.

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Before the throne is a faithful and merciful high priest, who was tempted in all points like unto us, yet without sin; and in that he himself has suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted. Let the Saviour's intercession be considered for those he left in the world as his people; I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, &c. May the intercession of our Redeemer animate the church to every good work of faith and labor of love! Let not the poorest be discouraged from their charitable attempt for the good of others, since the munificence of our heavenly Master will remember even a cup of cold water, given to the least of his servants under that character. Yet inasmuch as there will be such a variety of rewards proportionable to different degrees of liberality and zeal, let us indulge a generous ambition of abounding in the work of the Lord, that we may shine with distinguished glory in the day of retribution, and have an abundant entrance into His kingdom. And may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep our hearts and minds through Jesus Christ. Amen.

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READE'S AFRICAN ADVENTURES.*

It cannot but be regarded as a fact of great interest that so much attention has been bestowed, during the last few years, to commer-

* SAVAGE AFRICA: Being the Narrative of a Tour in Equatorial, South-western, and Northwestern Africa. By *W. Winwood Reade*. With Illustrations and a Map. Pp. 452. 1864. New York: *Harper & Brothers*. This handsome octavo, profusely illustrated, and tastefully brought out in uniform style with the volumes of Livingstone, Barth, Speke, and others; forming a Library of African geographical and ethnological research.

cial, scientific, and Christian researches in Africa. Livingstone, Barth, Andersson, Burton, Du Chaillu, and Speke. have made large contributions to our knowledge of the general characteristics of the Continent and of its inhabitants. To these enterprising pathfinders we have now to add the name of W. Winwood Reade, a young Englishman of culture and fortune, and of independent and inquiring mind. While there is a directness, a familiarity, and a personal tone about his record of adventure, it cannot be regarded as the offspring of an enlightened philanthropy or even of an ardor for scientific research. And he has a mode of treating certain grave topics with a flippancy that is provoking. He passes Liberia and indulges in sundry flings at its people as he had before done those of Sierra Leone, with the addition here that though their "progress is creditable," still, if "Liberia is to be great, it must become a Kingdom."

He pays the following compliment: "The American missionaries are perfectly fitted for their work. They are good classical and Hebrew scholars, and their attainments have enabled them to systematize the dialects of their savage parishes. They are also practical men: build their own houses, sail their own boats, have made several journeys into the interior, and have rendered several services to science. Not only are we indebted to them for the only written analysis of the dialects of Equatorial Africa which we possess; it is from these missionaries that we have received the first accounts of the Cannibal Fans and the first description of the gorilla."

Mr. Reade's opinions of the natives are interesting, if not valuable. Three types of man divide the continent—the Ethiopian, intermediate, and negro. Of the negroes are three divisions: "The bronze-colored class; gracefully formed, with effeminate features, small hands and feet, long fingers, intelligent minds, courteous and polished manners." Such are some tribes on the Gold coast. Then the black-skinned class, and the exceptions. Their hair is short and curly because of the heat. No animals there have long hair. Their color find theirs rapidly changes to wool. Their color to disease rather than heat. The negro more physical than men
chapter:

"Africa shall be redeemed

ty work. Her morasses shall be drained; her deserts shall be red by canals; her forests shall be reduced to fire-wood. Her men shall do all this. * * * They shall restore to youth and to immortal beauty."

his, and previous revelations of African life, teach us that we must take hold of the means for the elevation of Africa with undiminished energy. We should not only sustain Liberia in her misfortune but help and train all those who have the qualities of nature and of grace to push into the regions beyond, and make the land the river the source of legitimate commerce, ennobling civilization, and of Christian joy and holiness.

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MR. CRUMMELL'S ORATION.

While progress and improvement marks everything material in Liberia, it is gratifying to know that its moral elevation and spiritual improvement is not unheeded by its citizens. This will be readily seen in the elaborate oration, commemorative of the memorable battle of Fort Hill, Monrovia, by that able scholar and eloquent man, the Rev. Alexander Crummell—a large portion of which is given in the preceding pages.

And what is our duty in the case? The mass of the population of the Republic, even of those who have gone out from our midst, are, generally, morally, and spiritually, ignorant. For a long time to come they and their children will need and will look to us for care, nurture, and instruction. Let, therefore, American Christians, who are called to do good in Africa, labor to save those "who are of the shadow of faith," before they spend their anxieties and their resources for the natives, to the neglect of the emigrants. A large measure is yet to be done among the American-born residents of Liberia, in order to fit them for the high mission to which they are called.

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COLLEGIATE EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

Liberia College, at Monrovia, is the only institution in Western Africa, of its character, practically free and not sectarian. Its whole management is rigidly economical. Its faculty, with but one exception, composed of acclimated colored men of known repute and ability. The welfare of Liberia, and the progress of education in Africa will be efficiently promoted by its liberal support.

Martin H. Freeman, A. M., is awaiting an opportunity to join the College corps of instructors, as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. It has been proposed to meet his salary for five years by raising a special fund of four thousand dollars for the purpose. Upwards of one half of this sum has been secured, and it is hoped that the entire amount will be shortly made up.

We cheerfully give place to the annexed:—

"LIBERIA COLLEGE.—The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, by whose labors and at whose expense this College has been established and hitherto supported, lately held their annual meeting at Boston. The officers were unanimously re-elected, as follows: Hon. Albert Fearing, President; William Ropes, Esq., Vice President; Charles B. Stevens, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Secretary.

The Secretary laid before the Trustees a letter from their President, Hon. Albert Fearing, tendering a donation of five thousand dollars as a permanent fund for the establishment and support of the library of the College. The Trustees thankfully accepted this liberal gift, and the money has been placed in their treasury. The library already contains about four thousand volumes, some of which are very valuable, and difficult to be obtained."

GOVERNMENTAL COLONIZATION.

Two years ago it was feared by prominent and influential men that the colored persons made free must be colonized fast enough to prevent any inconvenient accumulation of this class. That proved impracticable. Others thought it might be done by colonizing Central America, Chiriqui and the like. That has failed, as African colonizationists knew it would. Several acts were passed by Congress to carry out these views, and not to aid our Society, or to promote its objects. These measures having failed, their authors have rescinded them, as will appear from the following paragraph, taken from the Act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1865, approved July 1, 1864, viz

Sec. 7. And he is authorized to see that there be an act entitled "An act for the purpose of providing for the settlement of labor in the District of Columbia." approved April, sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

and also that part of the first section of an act entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and for other purposes," approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty two, which read as follows: "To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the probable passage of a confiscation bill, five hundred thousand dollars; to be repaid to the Treasury out of confiscated property, to be used at the discretion of the President in securing the right of colonization of said persons made free, and in payment of the necessary expenses of their removal," be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided, However,* That this section shall not be construed so as to interfere with any expenditure that may have been incurred by carrying into effect the parts of acts above repealed, or any expenditure necessary to fulfil existing engagements in relation thereto.

With this action, Governmental Colonization ceased. This Society relies upon its generous friends for their individual contributions to enable it to carry on its hopeful and blessed work for the people of color.

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THE BASIS OF WEALTH.

A letter which we have received from a worthy colored man who has made application for the passage of himself and family to Liberia by our next fall expedition, contains sentiments so just and so clearly expressed, that we venture to make them public, viz :

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to hear the favorable news from Liberia in regard to the culture of coffee, sugar, and cotton. I am fully satisfied that the cultivation of the soil is the basis of individual prosperity, and the true source of national wealth and greatness! I am glad our friends in Liberia have discovered this great truth. The hard-fisted yeomanry constitute the bone and sinew of every country, and lay the foundation, broad and deep, for national independence, wealth, and power.

Oh; what a country must Africa be as a home for the cultivators of the soil? There industry will surely meet with its rich reward! "God being willing," Africa will be my future home! And such a home! What a magnificent country? With a land beautiful and prolific, interspersed with navigable rivers, refreshing streams and running brooks, high old hills and broad deep valleys, large lakes and fertile fields, unbroken forests and open plains. Oh, what a country!

Beneath the surface of her soil, lie buried those vast hidden treasures that have remained there from the time "the morning stars first sang together:"

that have been accumulating within her bosom, down through the lapse of former ages, and to obtain which only requires the removal of those obstacles which nature has placed there, to serve as a stimulus to the industry and enterprise of man! God bless Africa, and may Liberia prosper, is the prayer of your humble friend,

H. W. J.

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SUCCESS OF A NEW BEGINNER.

An active and liberal friend of this Society, residing in New York, has favored us with the following account of the success of a Liberia farmer :

DEAR SIR: In the August number of the African Repository is mentioned as an instance of "energy and enterprise," that Mr. Jesse Sharp had remitted last year over eleven hundred dollars to the Corresponding Secretary of the New York Colonization Society towards getting a steam sugar mill; which, though costing more than double that amount, was sent by the barque Greyhound in September last, and had arrived in season (it was hoped) to take off the crop in January.

Mr. Sharp is delighted with its performance. He has taken off his crop, yielding him fifty-two thousand pounds of sugar, and over three thousand gallons of molasses. He writes that he has planted fifteen acres of cane this season, making thirty-six acres in all; that his young crop is coming on finely, and that he hopes to make next year from seventy-five to eighty thousand pounds of sugar; at which time, if he is spared, he expects to enlarge his farm in good earnest.

Mr. Sharp has further remitted in drafts over twenty-four hundred dollars this year, re-paying the Corresponding Secretary in full the amount advanced for the machinery and leaving a surplus of several hundred dollars for articles which he has ordered. He remarks, after expressing his gratitude for the money advanced, that he feels thankful to God for all, and especially that He has blest and enabled him to discharge all his liabilities so that he can say, "to-day I am not so much as one cent indebted to any man."

Mr. Sharp is comparatively a new beginner in Liberia, but is advancing very rapidly towards the condition of a rich sugar planter.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A PROMISING YOUTH.—We are pleased to learn that Sidney Crummell, son of Rev. Alexander Crummell, has arrived at Monrovia from England, and is about to enter into a trading and mercantile business. He is represented as a young man of stirring activity, and a good scholar. It is stated that he carried off a prize at every examination during the time of his residence at school.

FRANCIS W. UREY, Esq., who died lately at Princeton, Kentucky, was an enlightened friend of the colored race. In 1858 he effected, what he has deemed, the great act of his life. He emancipated, and sent to Liberia, fourteen of his servants—men, women, and children. Until the day of his death he continued to watch over, aid and encourage them as far as he had power. It was his purpose, had he lived, to do the same for all the rest of his life.

EXHIBITION AT SIERRA LEONE.—An exhibition of “native art, manufactures, specimens of agriculture and live stock, with useful African produce of every kind,” is to be held in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in December next, under the patronage of the Governor. Medals are to be given, and other than African articles are to be exhibited.

SEIZING THE COAST.—The French and Spanish influence in Equatorial Africa is said to be increasing. Rev. Mr. Bushnell says: “They claim, I believe, all the coast from Camma, 100 miles south of the Gaboon, nearly or quite to Cameroons River, north. Some points are claimed by both Governments.”

BEYOND THE AVERAGE.—“It is now five years,” writes a missionary of the American Board at the Gaboon, “since our numbers have been diminished by death, and about four years since any one has suffered from severe and prostrating sickness. But all your missionaries in the Gaboon have passed the average of the life of foreigners in West Africa. One has been a missionary here twenty-two, one twenty, and the other sixteen years. True, the work that is left to them may be more effective for labor than many years in the beginning; but we cannot leave our knowledge of the language and the people to our successors, unless they come in time to learn of us.”

GABOON MISSION.—The Annual Report of this Mission of the American Board, for the year 1863, shows that the stated meetings at Baraka have been well attended, and “the foreign element in the Sabbath congregation has increased since the new building has been occupied, but with no marked results.” At Nengenege and the surrounding towns, hundreds have heard the word from the native catechist, an “informal preacher,” but the desired opportunity has not been found for locating a helper at Camma. In the girls’ boarding school at Baraka, the number of pupils has increased to 24; in the boys’ school there have been from 25 to 30. Nine persons were received to the church during the year on profession. Mr. Bushnell was engaged in translating into Mpongwe the Epistles of John.

THE BASLE MISSION, on the Gold coast, report an increase of one hundred and sixty-five members during the year 1863. The Mission have now nine hundred and ninety-five members. In the school are four hundred and ninety-four attendants. The staff consists of missionaries, thirty: wives of missionaries, seventeen: catechists, twenty-nine.

THE CALABAR (AFRICA) POISON BEAN, (PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM.)—The seed of this plant has lately been much noticed for the medicinal properties which reside in it. The most energetic results are obtained from the kernel. These are chiefly marked upon the spinal cord, producing masculine paralysis. When applied locally to the eyeballs or eyelids, destruction of the contractibility of muscular fibre and contraction of the pupil result. This property is advantageously employed by the oculist.

A NEW MISSION.—The English *Colonial Church Chronicle* states that an association will soon bring its plans before the public for commencing a mission to that part of Equatorial Africa explored by Captains Speke and Grant. The mean temperature of the regions to which it is proposed the expedition shall go is only 68 deg., that of the Singhalese highlands about Kandy, being 75 deg., and that of the Yoruba 81 deg. The elevation of the plateau makes it remarkably salubrious for the tropics.

MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTION.—In the Episcopal Church the foundation of a foreign missionary seminary will be laid in September, at Gambier, Ohio. A Committee has been formed to procure the necessary means. This Committee state that the subject has been urged upon them by the Rev. J. G. Auer, a missionary from the West coast of Africa, and formerly a pupil of the missionary seminary at Basle.

COLORED BAPTISTS IN NEW JERSEY.—It is a remarkable fact that in the entire state of New Jersey there are only two Baptist Churches composed of colored persons, and both these of recent origin. The Kaighnsville Church, located in a suburb of Camden City, was organized in 1857, and numbered at the last report twelve members. The Second Baptist Church of Burlington was organized in 1863, and also numbers twelve members.—*Chronicle.*

METHODIST MISSION.—Rev. B. R. Wilson writes under date of Monrovia, June 1st: I am happy to say that our work is prosperous in the congregations of the civilized population. The work is gloriously spreading among the natives. Since I wrote you last there has been two native stations established, seven converts on the Monrovia district in the vicinity of Mt. Olivet, which is altogether new. There have been six of the converts baptized, and others preparing to receive baptism. Brother I. D. Holley, on the Marshall circuit is penetrating the interior with great success. All the brethren are well and at their work.

ELEVEN BAPTISMS.—Rev. C. C. Hoffman, writing from Cape Palmas, under date of May 15, says: "We have had to-day eleven baptisms at St. Mark's Church, more than ever before at any one time. Among them was a native man from Manäuke, which is said to be a month's journey interior from Congo; he was a recaptured slave. Another was from Loango, bought and shipped by the Spanish, and taken by our cruisers some years ago, and brought to Liberia. A third was from a tribe one hundred miles down the coast; while another was from the interior, about forty miles."

ES OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—An important will case was argued by Mr. Bartard in the Supreme Court of New York lately, showing the uncertainty attending the execution of charitable bequests, and the necessity for those who wish to do good with their money becoming their own benefactors, and dispensing their charities while they are alive. It was the case of the late George Rose, executor of the last will and testament of John

The testator by his will bequeathed from one and a half to two hundred dollars to found a beneficent association for poor children in New York. A condition was imposed however, that three hundred dollars should be raised from other sources for the same purpose, and if it was not done within the time, one half of the estate was to be given to the American Colonization Society, and the other half to such objects as his executor might select. The Court decided that the failure to raise the money was a violation of the statute, and thus voided not only the charitable bequest, but the other bequests depending upon the failure to do so. The estate, therefore, goes to the heirs of the deceased.

LU.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a letter was read from M. Du Chaillu, who had arrived on the Western coast of Africa, and had discovered a new point from which he penetrated the interior. It was stated that Du Chaillu had expended all the money gained by the publication of his book in outfitting out his new expedition; that he had taken a supply of provisions to enable him to make accurate observations, and establish the truth of the doubts which had been thrown; but on conveying the instruments and papers containing them was upset, and they were all lost. M. Du Chaillu was in consequence detained until fresh instruments, which the Society had provided for him, were received.

EXPLORERS.—We have news of the great African explorers. Dr. Livingstone arrived at Bombay; Mr. Samuel Baker was at Kamrasi, 85 miles from Lake Nyanza; and Mons. Jules Gerard, known as “the Lion Killer,” in his attempt to reach the interior of the continent by the Victoria Nile. He had been attacked and plundered by the natives, and ultimately escaped with his life. It is announced that Dr. Livingstone, after remaining about four months in England, will return to Africa on the 1st of June, to put in train operations by means of which the slave trade is eventually put an end to.

A MESSANGER for April, a number of more than usual interest, contains the following notice: “As it is proposed to enlarge the *Cavalla Messenger*, notice is hereby given that the subscription to this paper will be hereafter one dollar per annum, and that those who value the paper, and would aid the Mission, are hereby requested to actually forward subscriptions to the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Cape Town, Cavalla.”

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1864.

MAINE.		A. S. Palmer, \$3. Dr. Hyde	
Ry Rev. F. Butler, (\$73.50.)		\$2. C. T. Stanton, \$1.	
<i>Freeport</i> —Mrs. Sarah A. Hobart, \$20, which and previous constitute Edward Clarendon Hyde a L. M. Nathan Nye, Rufus Soule, ea, \$5. Dr. E. A. Hyde, \$2.	\$33 00	Cash, \$1.30. A Friend, 50c.	\$1
<i>Skowhegan</i> —Ex-Gov. Abner Coburn, \$10.....	10 00	<i>Essex</i> —Mrs. H. L. Champlin, \$3. A. T. Whittemore, \$2.	
<i>Hallowell</i> —Col. Andrew Masters, \$5.....	5 00	Mrs. R. Hill, \$1.10. J. S. Chapman, J. C. Redfield, each \$1.....	
<i>Augusta</i> —John Dorr, Esq. \$5, Cash, \$2. D. Williams, \$1.	8 00	<i>Center Brook</i> —S. M. Comstock	
<i>Bangor</i> —Cash, \$5. Michael Schwartz, \$1.....	6 00	<i>Deep River</i> —U. Pratt, A. Pratt, each \$3. T. A. Denison, \$2	
<i>Belfast</i> —H. O. Alden, Esq. \$5, <i>Waterville</i> —Prof. G. W. Keely, \$3.....	3 00		
<i>Portland</i> —Charles A. Lord \$2.50. S. C. Strout, \$2...	4 50		
	73 50		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		NEW YORK.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$2.)		<i>Plattsburg</i> —A friend to the Colored man.....	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Horace Webster, Esq.....	2 00		
VERMONT.		NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Weathersfield</i> —Legacy of Maj. Charles Jarvis, by J. De F. Richards, Executor, \$500. Less Gov. Tax, \$25.....	475 00	By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$51.90.)	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$2.)		<i>Westfield</i> —Collection in Pres. Church in part to constitute their pastor, Rev. E. B. Edgar, a L. M.....	20
<i>Cornwall</i> —Barlow L. Rowe,	2 00	<i>Metuchen</i> —Coll'n in Presb. Church, \$13.50. Dr. Decker, \$3, in part to constitute their pastor, Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, a L. M. Mrs. John D. Littell, \$5 in full to constitute Rev. John B. Thompson a L. M.....	21
	477 00	<i>Rahway</i> —William Edgar.....	10
RHODE ISLAND.			51
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$57.75.)		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Newport</i> —Mrs. Rev. Dr. Thayer \$15. Isaac P. Hazard, \$10. Mrs. Caroline King, Samuel Engs, Benj. Finch, J. T. Bush, Philip Simmons, each \$5. Mrs. Wm. Guild, \$2.25. Miss Ellen Townsend, Mrs. C. Tompkins, each \$2. W. A. Clark, \$1. Rev. C. H. Malcom, 50 cts.....	57 75	<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous ...	282
CONNECTICUT.		OHIO.	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$69.90.)		<i>Cedarville</i> —Collection in R. P. church, Rev. J. F. Mor-ton, pastor, per H. M. Nisbel, Esq.....	17
<i>New London</i> —Hon. Thos. W. Williams, \$25. Miss J. S. Richards, \$3.....	28 00		
<i>Hartford</i> —Mrs. Chas F. Pond	10 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Stonington</i> —A. B. Palmer, \$5.		MAINE. — <i>Hallowell</i> —Dr. J. Hubbard, to Jan., 1864, per Rev. F. Butler.....	5
		MARYLAND. — <i>Towson</i> —Lewis H. Wheeler, to Jan., 1865, per Rev. J. K. Converse.....	1
		Repository.....	6
		Donations.....	275
		Legacy.....	475
		Miscellaneous.....	282
		Aggregate.....	\$1,039

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRST FATHERS OF A
COUNTRY FOR ITS FUTURE LIFE AND CHARACTER.

THE ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE YOUNG MEN OF MONROVIA, LIBERIA, WEST
AFRICA, 1ST DECEMBER, 1863.

BY REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, B. A.,
Professor of Mental and Moral Science, etc., in the College of Liberia.

[Concluded from our last number.]

III. I turn now, in the last place, to a brief consideration of some of the teachings which proceed from the train of remark I have brought before you.

You will bear in mind, that when I commenced I referred to government, chiefly because the political condition of a country expresses, more fully than anything else, the spirit, temper, and character of that people. You will connect with this, the remembrance of the great objects which have brought us to this coast. For I take it, that when the Almighty takes up a people in any of the great centres of civilization, and transplants them into a region of ignorance and benightedness, he gives such a people a commission, and imposes an obligation upon them, to undertake the elevation of the degraded people who become subject to them in all the respects of their mental and moral nature. God sends them there on that mission. A mandate comes to them from heaven to take charge of the lowly and benighted, and to lift them up to manhood, to freedom, and moral superiority. I do not say they are not to consider collateral purposes, nor to devote themselves to personal advantage; but I beg to insist upon it that the providence of God points out, to them a most certain mission of enlightenment and elevation, which such a people can only neglect at their peril. And this is the position in which we stand before God, in our place, in this new country. It is *not* the miserable

thing as to who can get this place, or secure the other; *not* the contemptible ambition, who we can crush down in order for oneself to get up; *not* the pitiful thing as to who can sport a pair of epanettes, or who can boast a title; but the end for which we have been planted in this spot, on these shores, is the promotion of grand civilization and human blessedness! And hence comes the solemn consideration—Have we the right breed here? Have we such strong character, that we can send forth a stream of influence so deep, so strong, so unflinching, that it may flow on for ever, with blessed and vitalizing power?

Hence I am a deal more concerned about *that* temper, character, and spirit into which the people of this country may be educated, than about anything else. I am more anxious about the development of certain qualities in our population than about the rise or fall of parties. I am more eager for the planting of proper principles, and the bringing out of just sentiments, than I am about the movements of caucuses, or even the doings of a legislative session.

For you can easily see that if the people of this country are virtuous and brave; if they have a high spirit and sterling honor; then, the character of the people will react upon their institutions, modify their imperfections, and supply the correctives to all things unseemly, or wrong. The CHARACTER of a people, then, is the main consideration with us; and we may dismiss from our minds all thought concerning mere governmental framework, and political policy, and bend our whole thought to the point namely—“How are we to train ourselves, as a people, to the great, perpetual work of God and man on this continent?”

Three distinct qualities seem to me most essential to this end:—

The *first* of these is SELF-RESTRAINT—an element of character which more distinctly than many others proves manhood, and evidences real internal strength.

No free system can live without this principle pervading the national mind and governing personal character. For a free system depends upon public sentiment; upon the people's interest and acquiescence in Government; in their prompt and punctual reverence of majestic law. Under a free system no man should test law to see how much it can bear; to put a constitution on trial to learn whether it could stand a rent. Indeed, if men are not to be governed as slaves; if a people are to live free from an imperious, prying police following them at every step, and peering into every window; if *self-government* is to be a very considerable item in a national system, then that people must need cultivate a spirit of generous forbearance, and learn the lesson of self-restraint. If they cannot do this, then they must be trammelled, chained, hand-cuffed. And they must perforce transmit such a system to their children; for the children will be like their sires; for “when the fathers eat sour grapes, their children's teeth are generally set on edge.”* As well turn a

* Ezekiel xviii, 2.

since ; which makes chastity as precious to men as to women ; which makes
 a barrier to good society and polite circles, which causes trust, fidelity,
 and confidence to be regarded as solemn as religion ; which requires deference
 to the poor and lowly, as well as to the rich and affluent ; in fine, which
 unites truth, and gentleness, and forbearance, and self-sacrifice, and hu-
 mility with the strongest elements of character ; makes them compatible with
 all human relations ; and instead of holding them as holiday qualities, bears
 them freely and quietly to the daily light and common air, in the hut and the
 hamlet, as well as in grand cities and noble palaces.

Lastly, I join to self-restraint and honor the need of VIRTUE. Without this
 principle you cannot build up here a free commonwealth ; you cannot make
 it the heritage of your children. What I ask are constitutions, and courts,
 and legislatures, and judges, and governors, and magistrates ? What but the
 outward signs and symbols, the external manifestations of internal, invisible
 ideas of order, of rule, of government, of reverence for authority, of the "proud
 submission" of a free, but obedient people, who love law, and truth, and jus-
 tice ? But what if you have but the outward show, the mere flimsy trappings
 of these things, while there exists no *inward* moral sentiment answering
 thereto ? Are not form and spirit, in all rightly constituted systems, always
 joined together, in this economy ? Do you think it possible to preserve the
 formal element, when the spiritual idea belonging to it is lost and perished ?
 Moreover do not the external symbols derive all their worth and value from
 the moral sentiment they are designed to express ? Indeed, the best-con-
 ceived, the most skillfully contrived political system is a thing of "shreds
 and patches ;" if there is no sentiment or principle in a people answering
 thereto. As well plant the institutions and polity of Great Britain among
 the savages of the South Seas ; or put the republican system of America in
 the hands of the King of Dahomy !

The free system into which we were schooled before we came here, and
 which we have chosen for this nation, depends upon consent, intelligence,
 and morality. Deprive it of these elements, and it dies out. We need,
 therefore, the principle of virtue in the people in their homes, among their
 children, in their hearts. Without this spring of noble action and of lofty
 duty, we perish. With the constant influence of an ancient, ever-present
 paganism in our midst, we ourselves shall become paganized, unless this cor-
 rection be made to act powerfully among us.

If I am asked what I mean by virtue, I answer—INWARD BEAUTY, or excel-
 lence of soul. I mean that deep-rooted principle which rejects the gross ;
 which repels immorality ; which refuses the mastery of mere sense and ap-
 petite ; which resists the control of passion ; which maintains an oblivious-
 ness of impurity and vileness. I mean that lofty sentiment which craves the
 the good ; which yearns after rectitude and truth ; which rejoices in the fair
 and glorious things of this wondrous creation of God around us ; which de-
 lights itself in the higher attractions of mind and thought, of art and po-

for what I rarely do on any public occasion, that is to remind you of the words of a well-known classic:—

“ Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam
 Multa tulit factique puer; sudavit et alakt
 Abstinent venere et vino.”*

Regulating your lives thus by moderation and discipline, you will gain but inward strength and lasting power. Your influence will be mighty upon the generation which will follow you, increasing strong souls and well-regulated characters. And they again shall carry down to their posterity the high aim and the large sentiment which first sprung up in our day and time in you. And so at length we shall stand forth before the world a nation of true and noble men; grave, sober, and earnest; high in aim, and lofty in endeavor; or as Akenside expresses it, in words which will well bear frequent repetition:—

“ Zealous, yet modest;
 Innocent, though free; serene amidst alarms.
 Inflexible in faith: invincible in arms!”

But I go on to remark, that important as is the principle of self-restraint to well-developed national character, and the perpetuity of a high-toned national life, that of *honor* is of equal value. I am not speaking now of mere honesty. Important and priceless as it is, its root, nevertheless, is not so very deep; civilization will secure it; trade will secure it; the rules of commerce will secure it; more self-regarding policy will secure it. What I speak of as *honor*, I speak of that delicate and noble sentiment which comes from a more internal, more elevated source, and which gives a higher glory to our life and being. A mere honest man may be a rude and vulgar fellow; of course such an one will not cheat and defraud, but he might despise the poor and tread upon the weak and helpless. He would not steal, but he might insult poor widows and outrage the feelings of inferiors. He would not defraud and peculate, but he might lie; he might deceive a woman; he might be ruffianly in conduct; with broadcloth upon his back and patent leather upon his feet he might have swinish manners. All this you see is quite compatible with mere honesty. But when men are thrown together in society they need something finer and more elevating to regulate their intercourse and to govern their lives, and we have this in the rules and requirements of honor, a sentiment which rises higher than the control of law; which has a nobler force than the fear of the magistrate, which throws men back upon inward self-respect and quiet internal dignity. It is that generous sentiment which makes a man's word his bond; which renders the bravest man modest and unassuming; which makes a mean act as impossible to a true man as theft or murder; which makes politeness as much a duty to a beggar as to

* HORACE. “Ars Poetica.”

prince; which makes chastity as precious to men as to women; which makes lying a barrier to good society and polite circles, which causes trust, fidelity, and confidence to be regarded as solemn as religion; which requires deference to the poor and lowly, as well as to the rich and affluent; in fine, which mingles truth, and gentleness, and forbearance, and self-sacrifice, and humility with the strongest elements of character; makes them compatible with all human relations; and instead of holding them as holiday qualities, bares them freely and quietly to the daily light and common air, in the hut and the hamlet, as well as in grand cities and noble palaces.

Lastly, I join to self-restraint and honor the need of *VIRTUS*. Without this principle you cannot build up here a free commonwealth; you cannot make it the heritage of your children. What I ask are constitutions, and courts, and legislatures, and judges, and governors, and magistrates? What but the outward signs and symbols, the external manifestations of internal, invisible ideas of order, of rule, of government, of reverence for authority, of the "proud submission" of a free, but obedient people, who love law, and truth, and justice? But what if you have but the outward show, the mere flimsy trappings of these things, while there exists no *inward* moral sentiment answering thereto? Are not form and spirit, in all rightly constituted systems, always joined together, in this economy? Do you think it possible to preserve the formal element, when the spiritual idea belonging to it is lost and perished! Moreover do not the external symbols derive all their worth and value from the moral sentiment they are designed to express? Indeed, the best-conceived, the most skillfully contrived political system is a thing of "shreds and patches;" if there is no sentiment or principle in a people answering thereto. As well plant the institutions and polity of Great Britain among the savages of the South Seas; or put the republican system of America in the hands of the King of Dahomy!

The free system into which we were schooled before we came here, and which we have chosen for this nation, depends upon consent, intelligence, and morality. Deprive it of these elements, and it dies out. We need, therefore, the principle of virtue in the people in their homes, among their children, in their hearts. Without this spring of noble action and of lofty duty, we perish. With the constant influence of an ancient, ever-present paganism in our midst, we ourselves shall become paganized, unless this correction be made to act powerfully among us.

If I am asked what I mean by virtue, I answer—*INWARD BEAUTY*, or excellence of soul. I mean that deep-rooted principle which rejects the gross; which repels immorality; which refuses the mastery of mere sense and appetite; which resists the control of passion; which maintains an obliviousness of impurity and vileness. I mean that lofty sentiment which craves the good; which yearns after rectitude and truth; which rejoices in the fair and glorious things of this wondrous creation of God around us; which delights itself in the higher attractions of mind and thought, of art and poetry;

which gladdens itself above all, in the majesty of the moral Law, and the magnificent glories of the Infinite!

This principle of virtue is to be maintained here by the devotedness of churches; by the zeal of ministers; by the assiduities of teachers; by the care and discipline of fathers; by the anxieties, the prayers, and the tears of mothers; by the modest chastity of maidens; by the morality and self-control of young men; by the piety and beauty of obedient children. Subsidiary to these relations and their sacred duties, will be the rectitude of governors and magistrates; the justice and purity of courts and judges; the sanctity and the inviolability of the marriage relation, widely trenched upon already in this land by rash legislation and unholy license; by the virtuous industry of an enterprising people, and by the enlightenment which comes from common schools and superior education.

And now, young men, I have endeavored to fulfil the duty you have imposed upon me for this day, by speaking of *the Nation's youth*, and addressing you, *the youth of the Nation*. Let me set before you, summarily, what I have aimed to do. I have attempted to show, 1st, That we, in this day and generation—we men, women, aye, and even youth and little children, are, by virtue of our position, the founders and the fathers of a rising nation. And 2d, That in consequence of this august relation, we are living and working for the future, either to bless or to curse.

And now, young men, what will you be, and what will you do? Do not misunderstand my question. It is not, what office you will reach? What title you will bear? The question is—What will you be really in your souls, internally in your heart of hearts, for the production of thorough, earnest character? I have but little concern, I must confess, whether you get any great place in government, or whether you will ever rise to any high office. Indeed, young men, I am one of those heretics who doubt very much whether you yourselves would reap much advantage thereby, or do much good to others. I do not agree, by any means, and I tell you it in all candour, with those who think that *every thing* depends upon you. I acknowledge your usefulness. I see the need of young men, for if there were no *young* men there could never be any old men. But let me tell you that the theory which is getting in vogue in our country, and in none other under the sun, namely, that young men are the life, the soul, the main-stay, the real strength of a country, is all halderdash! *The real might of a country is centered in character*; and if the young men of a country have more character than any other class, then they are the pillars of the State. On no other condition. But you cannot claim, merely because you are young men, that its main dependence is upon you. You may have more learning than your fathers; but let me tell you that Latin, and Greek, and science, though valuable, are not education. "With the talents of an angel, a man may be a fool." *Learning is letters. Education is prudence, common sense, judgment, discretion, practicality. The*

fool may have the former; a man, nay many a man, who never went to school, may be educated. Young men, with your learning you need experience and wisdom, and for the acquisition of these the period of early life is given you. The period of youth is the period of study, the period of self-regulation, the period for mental acquisitions, the period for careful preparation. Anxious though you may be, and anxious as you should be to serve your country, stand back awhile, I advise you, until you get the thorough training, the experience, the knowledge of history and of men, and the broad common sense which are fitted for hard and long-continued service; in this consists true education; and without it all the letters and learning in the world will prove but as the senseless utterance of a parrot.

But I asked you also, *What will you do?* Look around you then at the vast moral waste which surrounds us in this country, and throughout this continent, and think of the multitudinous minds, of the vast energies, of the painful labors, of the martyr-like self-sacrifice, on the part of both Church and State, which are to be expended, from generation to generation, ere the great work of God and humanity on this soil, will approach its consummation. Open your eyes upon the deep vistas of grand futurity; glance along the long alleys of coming times, crowded with the rising generations, both emigrant and native, coming up into life, and falling into the ranks of society and the State; and then think of all the sober, earnest work which is to be done by us, *in our day*, to prepare them for the burdens and duties of their position. You will have to participate in this work; and therefore I entreat you, "Gird up your loins," young men, for duty. Conscious that the mission of life is pregnant with obligation and deep responsibility, grapple in with its difficulties and its burdens, like young heroes. And this, not in some high-expected position; but here, right here, in this country, right here, amid the relations you now sustain. Serve God, and serve your country, just where you are; however lowly your position, however rugged your pathway. Serve God, and not the devil. Serve your country, and not your lusts. And this, by meeting the duties of your sphere; not by leaving them, but by ennobling them by faithfulness and manhood. By standing quietly in your lot, as expectant but humble youth; and not by rushing into spheres unfitted to your years and unadapted to your untrained powers; for remember,

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

For great and weighty is the responsibility of this young nation to God and man. Great suffering has been the portion of this people, but mingled mercy and Providential gifts accompanied it, from the hand of God. Sore and grievous was the trial of your fathers in the dark land of thralldom; but they were permitted, in humble hands, to bear from thence, across the seas, the fiery cross of Jesus, and the torch of civilization. And thus having received these gifts, hand them bright and luminous to the next generation, that they may pass them on to their successors, and so they may cross the contin-

and lighten up, by their rays, the deep solitudes of the interior, and scatter the darkness from the habitations of many a heathen tribe, until the whole land shall be redeemed from grossness, and superstition, and benightedness, to culture and to grace.

And so may God bless the young men of Monrovia! And so may He bless the young men of Liberia!



ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

At the formal opening of the steam sugar mill of Mr. L. L. Lloyd, on the St. Paul's river, an account of which was published in the last number of the Repository, President Warner made the subjoined address:

FARMERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It is with a great deal of pleasure that I have repaired hither to meet you on this occasion, an occasion which has for its object both the inauguration, if I may be allowed the phrase, of a steam sugar mill and the commendation of every citizen who, from love of country and national pride, feels that, while he is laboring and thus obeying the decree, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread until thou return to the ground," he is also contributing something tangible and of intrinsic worth to the general welfare both of his country and of the world.

It is truly gratifying to me, greatly encouraging to my heart, and peculiarly exhilarating to my spirit, to see growing in all the luxuriance of nature's highest attainment, the numerous cane fields that girt this stream, hence to the entrance of the Stockton creek. Not less pleasant to the ear are the hissings and puffings of the steam-escape pipes, and the sound of the quick-revolving wheels of the various steam sugar mills here and elsewhere along the river, executing the design of their owners in converting into a profitable article of export, the vast fields of cane upon which they stand.

The first decade of years has not yet elapsed since the lamented John B. Jordan, operating contrary to the then opinion of probably seven-ninths of the citizens at that time who were cognizant of his designs, erected the first steam sugar mill that graced the banks of the St. Paul's, and by which we had given to us a faint but practical assurance of the progress of the country, and a prospective glance of its future prosperity and ultimate success in its agricultural interests.

And although his labors were not compensated to himself by any real success of his own, and his project was therefore regarded a failure, yet they were not lost, but are now being rewarded to others and to the public generally. In every steam sugar mill erected here since that time and put in operation, we instinctively fancy we see a reproduction of the genius and labor of that de-

voted patriot and bold, enterprising citizen. Were we at liberty at this time to eulogize the deeds and memory of Mr. Jordan, we might gather from nearly every part of the Republic subject-matter for such an undertaking. But such is not our errand here to-day.

Another consideration which adds to the interest of our assembling, is, that these well-cultivated and smiling banks, which, but a few years ago, were pressed with a heavy forest and dotted with the hamlets of hundreds of our aborigines, living in almost total seclusion from the light of civilization—these banks, I remark, have not been reclaimed from a dense virgin forest by the extermination equally of the forest and the people of the hamlets, but only by that of the former, and the incorporation among ourselves of as many of the latter as have been willing to allow of such an association with us.

These achievements have not been won in a day, but have become ours now as a just remuneration for many years of toil under circumstances truly trying to all the powers within us. Long, I have just observed, was the contest between the bone and sinew of many of you and the sturdy saucy-wood trees, and the impervious net-work of brier and bush, once fringing these banks, before they could be displaced, and the cane made to fill up the opening made thereby; but thus far you have succeeded, as the mill before which we stand amply testifies. Although much time elapsed before any thing like satisfactory returns were realized by the earlier sugar manufacturers on this river, thus leaving them almost on the verge of abandoning their enterprises, yet the imperative necessity of relieving themselves of the long tried, and, as a general thing, profitless brokership between the natives and foreigners—impelled them onward, till now a broad field of the brightest prospects is opened up before them.

The bold adventure of Mr. Jordan was seconded, or rather, attempted to be seconded, by the energetic J. M. Richardson; but he being in the very midst of his labors, and in an instant cut off by death, his immatured plans were assumed by our industrious fellow-citizen, Mr. W. S. Anderson. In the prosecution and completion of those plans, I had the pleasure of participating, and about the first of July, 1858, had the gratification of seeing his mill put in operation for pleasure and inspection. The third steam sugar mill has been erected by the persevering Jesse Sharp; and the fourth is the one which operates just where we are, erected by our young, enterprising fellow-citizen, L. L. Lloyd. I will no doubt be excused for the direct personal references I have made, when it is remembered that these incidental remarks may throw a faint light upon the future history of Liberia when it shall be written. All the persons to whom I have referred are, comparatively, new settlers in this country, and all that has been done in the way of erecting and putting in operation steam sugar mills has been done mainly by them, and that, too, within the last ten years.

Although, as has already been remarked, it was some time before a satisfactory realization of your labor was secured to you, to-day I have the great satisfaction of congratulating you on your abundant success this year. You have not only reaped plentifully from your plantations, but you have withal found a ready market and good sales for all you have reaped, and an increasing demand for all you can produce.

This to you should be a strong incentive to increase your efforts and to apply yourselves more industriously and assiduously to the enterprise in which you are engaged.

In speaking only of the steam sugar mills, I do not wish to be understood as treating with disparagement the mills erected prior to the steam mills. These I regard as leaders in the mill operations. But I refer to these worked by steam as the greater labor-saving machines. It is this quality in the machines, and not the amount of sugar made by the proprietors of the respective kinds of mills, to which I alluded.

Physical labor lies at the foundation of all national prosperity and greatness. It was imposed upon man by Wisdom himself, and since then, till now, He has rendered it an essential, without which the world itself cannot exist.

From earth springs wealth, and we needs must cultivate it to obtain supplies for our wants. And I feel safe in saying, if Liberia is to be wealthy, honorable, and substantially independent, and her citizens prosperous and happy, she can have all these desirable conditions only through her soil. It is not the mere erection of steam sugar mills and the putting them into operation that heightens our joy on this occasion; nor is it the prospective view of the almost certain fact of our seeing coming into the country thousands and thousands of golden dollars, the returns of sugar exported by us; but it is the cheering evidence exhibited by the productions of industry along this river and elsewhere in the Republic of the just estimate set upon honest out-door fields of labor, and the bright prospect we have before us that it will effectually humble the pride and dissipate the vanity of those who have hitherto looked upon it with contempt, and assigned it a place among occupations the most menial.

Standing at the head of the Government to which I have been elevated by the flattering suffrage of the people, I feel it a privilege to meet on all suitable occasions with my fellow-citizens as I now meet you to-day. I have always understood true national government to be a government wielded by the nation as well as over the nation.

The character of our republican institutions makes us a nation of sovereigns as well as a nation of subjects. The nation gives, as well as obeys, the authority of its government. If this be so, then it is the duty of the rulers of the land to endeavor to obtain intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the people. They

It have constant access to the heart of the governed. But I do wish you to understand that I believe that in a country like this, the government ought to follow in the wake of popular opinion. The government should form a constant and close intimacy with the people's wishes, character, and habits, that it may wield over them a noble and correct influence, not always to follow popular opinion, but to guide it. If it cannot guide the nation right, it should refuse to guide it wrong. The common atmosphere of error and feeling should be clarified and purified. Whatever tends to dissipate the energy of the people or to hinder and shackle national growth, should be pointed out and discouraged and destroyed. I think, then, that the rulers of Liberia should always avail themselves of favorable opportunities to meet and have intercourse with the people. For these reasons, fellow-citizens, I have been abruptly broken off from my pressing duties at the capital, to minister in the festivities of the present occasion. And I cheerfully avail myself of the opportunity afforded to express the views and feelings which the occasion suggests. Let us unitedly strive to build up our feeble nationality. We have around and in the midst of us a heathen element that should be controlled in such a manner as to, with the least possible difficulty, render it an efficient help to the rearing up this nationality. They should be impressed with a new sense of the superiority of civilization over heathenism, by every laudable means within our power. The ceremonies of to-day, then, I consider as forming one of these means. Liberia is our only home; it is the place granted us by Providence as a refuge from grinding oppression, and as a theatre of noble action for the good of Africa and our race generally. We are almost universally oppressed. With the exception of a few philanthropists here and there, we are the object of bitter animosities of our brethren of other races; here we have an opportunity of vindicating the negro's character. Let us strive by diligence and industry and faithfulness to show ourselves men—to achieve dignity and respectability of character. You know as well as I do why we are despised and abused by our adversaries of our race and country. It is because we have not yet sufficient commercial and pecuniary significance in the world. Let us acquire that, and they will honor and respect us. And I am happy to recognize the proceedings which Mr. Lloyd has invited us to witness to-day, and the efforts of other farmers along this river, as steps in the right direction towards national honor and respectability. And further, in manufacturing your sugar guard against contenting yourselves with producing an article bearing the mark of justness, but use your endeavors to render it as pure and of as good quality as your experience will allow you to do. This will secure you both a good market and fair prices for your sugar. Let industry and industry characterize your pursuits, and your attainment to all or most you desire will be sure.

Reviewing what has already been said, I feel willing to be the opinion that some of my audience, who sailed up this river a little sloop, in the year 1829, in search of allotments of land, signed them as newly arrived emigrants to the country, in trusting the then appearance of these banks with their present aspect, experience a thrill of joy truly inspiring, and incomprehensible to all but those who experience it.

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EMIGRATION.

The following elaborate discussion of this important subject from the pen of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., the popular Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and forms a large portion of the last (23d) Annual Report of that Society:

For reasons obvious to all, but few emigrants have offered themselves during the past year. The supply of emancipated slaves has been wholly cut off. To the territory controlled by the so-called Southern Confederacy, we have no access; nor are we allowed access to those who have been brought under the custody of the United States by the progress of the war. To able-bodied colored men, who have the entire disposal of themselves, strong inducements are offered to enter the service of the Government, as soldiers or as laborers, and many colored people have been induced to hope that the present civil war will work some change in their condition, that will render all inducements for emigration. Besides all this, our spring expedition, last year, sailed a few days before our annual meeting, and was included in our last Report. This year, it will not sail till several days later. We have, therefore, only our autumnal expedition to include in this Report. It sailed from New York, January 1864, having been detained by various causes two months beyond the usual time. There were two emigrants from Massachusetts, seven from New York, four from Illinois, and five from Pennsylvania; in all, eighteen. Several were unavoidably detained, and will embark by the first opportunity.

There are those, even among our former supporters, who say that this falling off of emigrants ought to be permanent and end that our operations ought to cease. They say that, after the present war is over, the colored people will all be needed in this country as laborers, and therefore ought not to be encouraged to emigrate. Our Society, they say, should receive no more funds, and should be used in colonizing them, and indeed, as a Colonization Society should cease to exist. As this argument is operating against the views of many minds, and as its influence appears to be increasing, it is our duty to examine it somewhat carefully.

In the first place, it obviously does not apply to the whole colored

pulation of the United States. It does not apply to Martin H. Cushman, A. M., lately appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Liberia College, and now awaiting an opportunity to embark for Liberia. Being a graduate of Middlebury College, having been for twelve years an instructor in the Collegiate Institute near Pittsburgh, and for eight years its President, and now having been appointed to such an important post in Africa, it cannot be that any enlightened Christian man wishes to retain him in this country as a laborer, either in a rice swamp, on a cotton or sugar plantation, or in any other place for which laboring men are to be employed. Those who use this argument certainly do not mean to apply it to men like him. And a little reflection will show that there are others besides him,—that there are hundreds of others, there are even thousands,—to whom, for similar reasons, it does not apply. They are fitted, by education and habits, for stations in Africa, as teachers, as professional men, as merchants, as employers of others, and are unfitted for that station as laborers in this country, which this argument seeks to fill. Their children, if allowed to be educated as their parents have been, will belong to the same class; will be better fitted for some other station than that of mere laborers. This class of colored persons, if they think emigration for their interest, will furnish as many emigrants annually as we have usually had, and will do it from year to year indefinitely. The argument that laborers will be needed here, therefore, does not prove that our operations could cease, or be permanently diminished.

There are doubtless many colored men, as there are many white men, who are fit for laborers, and for nothing else. There is doubtless some force in the representation, that these will be needed here. There will be much labor to be performed, and they, if kept from emigrating, may be made to perform an important part of it. They may be placed under a necessity of performing it, to avoid starvation, and white men may profit by that necessity. But is that a good and sufficient reason why they should be restrained or discouraged from seeking a better home in the land of their fathers?

The motive is the same as that for which their fathers were taken from Africa and brought to this country, and for which the greater part of them have been "held to labor" ever since. They were bought, and have been holden, because white men wanted them as laborers. Was that a good reason for bringing them? And is it any better for retaining them?

It has been argued against the system of bondage under which most of them have been held, that it was hostile to their education, and that if educated, they would not be good and contented slaves. The plan of keeping them here as laborers is liable to the same objection. That the plan may be wholly successful, the children must be brought up to be like their fathers, fit for laborers, and for nothing else. If allowed to be educated, many of them will rise into the class of which we have just spoken. They will be more fit for other

stations, in another land, and will need our aid. We protest against a plan which requires them to grow up in ignorance, that they be contented laborers for the benefit of white men.

The argument, that they must be retained because we need as laborers, is very old, and, so far as we are informed, of African origin. The Israelites in Egypt were not individual slaves of individual owners. Except Joseph, while held by Potiphar, the only intimation that any one of them was the slave of an Egyptian owner. Their "bondage" in Egypt, consisted in being a social class, a class of laborers; and it was because they were wanted as laborers, that the government "would not let them go" to the land of their fathers. The inspired history does not recommend the argument to our acceptance.

True, no law forbidding their emigration has yet been proposed, and perhaps none will be. But it is proposed, that the advancement of emigration shall not be made known to them; and not only that but that the organizations which Christian charity has established to facilitate their doing better elsewhere, shall be abolished, or deprived of support, lest the negroes should avail themselves of the offered aid, and emigrate. In such ways, the effect of a statute against emigration is to be secured, without the discredit of enforcing one. But we cannot avoid the responsibility of keeping them for our own use, by doing it indirectly.

But how imperative is our need of negro laborers? And how permanent will it be?

Unless it be the cultivation of rice, there is no kind of labor yet performed by them, which white men may not perform. White men can grow cotton, make sugar, and produce all other Southern staples. They have done it often, and are doing it now. For all of those purposes black laborers are no better than white in any respect, unless, as some assert, a given amount of labor may be extracted from them at less cost; in other words, they can be driven hard and kept cheaper. Is that a reason for which good, humane, Christian men can wish to prevent their emigration?

And the white laborers are coming, to be their competitors and successors in every form of labor. In the event of the return of peace and the abolition of slavery, white laborers, by hundreds of thousands, will pour into the country, seeking employment. The South will swarm with them from Europe, and from the Northern States. Planters, no longer bound to feed black men, will not feel bound to employ them, and many will prefer to employ their white competitors. Black men must then find employment where they can; white laborers will favor each other in the competition. Notwithstanding all that philanthropists may feel and politicians pretend, these white laborers will feel that four or five millions of free negroes are in their way, and the relations between the two classes will not be any more pleasant than it has been heretofore. The negro will be left to struggle, unaided, against white competitors, for

place as a laborer, to fill which he has been kept from emigrating. His competition may not be extensively felt at first; but it must grow and spread, till it reaches every place where a black man can seek for employment and subsistence. With this prospect before him, is it right to wish to retain, even for a day, such black men as witness the evil, and desire, by seasonable emigration, to hide themselves from it?

It is vain to think that gratitude for the black man's military services will prevent these results. He earned equal gratitude in the hour of independence, and his deserts were acknowledged; but what avails that gratitude avail him now? And his competitors will not be uneducated men, the leaders in Church and State, who might appreciate and remember his services, but laborers like himself, many of whom come newly from Europe, who will not understand that they owe him any gratitude; who will care nothing for him, except as they find him in their way, and wish him out of it.

But whatever others may think of this argument, the principles of our Society forbid us to recognize its validity. Our Society was founded on the assumption that the negro is a being created to labor for the interest or convenience of the white man. Its founders considered him as a man, whose well-being was to be suitably guarded and cared for, both by himself and others; and therefore they provided a place for him, where he might seek his own best welfare, more advantageously than he ever could in this country. In view of his position and history, they thought it right that such an opening should be provided for him, and that he should be encouraged and assisted to avail himself of it. To these views, the objection that white men want him here as a laborer, is no reply.

But even if the negro were a creature who must live and labor where others need him, without regard to his own welfare or that of his posterity, it would not follow that he must be kept in this country, to labor for white men. The American negro, Christian, civilized, to a good degree educated, is more needed in Africa than here. The vast, fertile, populous Africa, needs to be reclaimed from heathenism; to be civilized and educated; to receive free institutions, which shall banish slavery and all other forms of despotism. The colored people of the United States are competent to this work. They are the only known human agency by which it can be done, and colonization is the only known means by which they can do it. They may receive assistance in this work, from some of their brethren in the West Indies; but it must be principally theirs. The design of this work, by some agency, is a part of the revealed purposes of God for the benefit of man. By centuries of severe discipline, He has fitted them to do it. And we may be sure that He will not be diverted from His purpose, or thwarted in its execution. He will do them, successfully, for the purpose for which He has so remarkably prepared them.

In this confidence, we look beyond the temporary causes which

now restrict emigration, and prepare for the greater work which soon to tax our utmost ability. Our home organization is to be served, and kept in the best condition for efficiency; and Liberia to be made more desirable as a home for colored emigrants, more capable of receiving large additions to its population. The latter must be mainly the work of the Liberians themselves; they are doing it by all they do to promote their own prosperity. But there are ways in which we may aid them; and we are doing

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In view of the whole subject, we look towards the future with hope. The colored people of the United States ought to have a better prospect open before them, than that of being a race of hereditary laborers. There are those among them who deserve and desire an opportunity of rising to higher stations, and will seek it in some other country. Other outlets for them have been tried and failed. The African Civilization Society, a few years since, at an expense of some thousands of dollars, sent explorers to Yoruba. They found, what was known already to others, that a few mechanics, and others that could be profitably used, might go there and be lost among the natives, but they would not be allowed to found an independent nation. Two or three years ago, Congress, by several Acts, appropriated \$600,000 to aid in colonizing "freedmen." An attempt was made to colonize some of them at Chiriqui; but it failed, because the Government of Central America, though willing to admit individual laborers, refused to permit the establishment of a colony. Afterwards, about 500 of them were persuaded to emigrate to the L'Anse-au-Loup, on the coast of Hayti. There they found that they were wanted only as laborers, under task-masters. Most were sick, and many died, and all were dissatisfied; and within a few months, such of them as are still alive have been brought back at public expense; and a bill has been introduced into Congress,* repealing the appropriation.

Such are the purposes for which they are wanted, and such the prospect that awaits them, any where but in Liberia. Even in the British West Indies, where they are thought to be the most favorably situated, many, aspiring to full equality with white men, are desirous of getting to Liberia, and negotiations are now pending for our aid. Those in the United States, when the present demand for their services subsides, will find the same want, and approach us with the same request. If we are in a condition to grant it, those who want them here as laborers, or for any purpose, must pay them well for staying, and they, as well as those who go, will be benefited by our operations. But with the better, if not the larger part of them, no compensation offered them here can counterbalance the attractions of that glorious destiny, for which God has so wonderfully fitted them. Prepared, like his ancient people, by centuries of bondage, they will, like them, be led back to the land of their fathers, to be a blessing to their race and to the world for all coming

* Since become a law.

The Missionary Cheer.

Christ be near thee! Christ up-bear thee,
 Over waters wide and drear;
 Through all dangers, amongst strangers,
 With no friend or brother near!
 Then the winds and waves may wrestle,
 Skies may threaten, deeps may rave;
 Safely rides the laboring vessel,
 When the Saviour walks the wave.

Though thine earnest need be sternest,
 And in darkness works the storm—
 Drifting lonely, where One only
 Can outstretch the saving arm;
 On his breast serenely nestle;
 Winds nor waves can overwhelm;
 Straight for haven goes the vessel,
 When the Saviour's at the helm.

Clouds may lighten, lips may whiten;
 Praying looks be dark with dread!
 Sails may shiver; true hearts quiver
 At death going over head!
 Yet though winds and waters wrestle,
 Masts may spring, and bulwarks dip,
 Safely rides the laboring vessel,
 When the Saviour's in the ship.

GERALD MASSEY.

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THE NEGRO PROBLEM SOLVED.*

Africa is to be redeemed. God is educating and elevating the
 people for the work, and preparing the way for their higher destiny
 on the shores of their own great continent. The popular author
 of the volume whose title page is here given, traces the hand of
 God in the past, present, and future history of Africa and her peo-
 ple, and at the same time furnishes many thoughts and facts to
 strengthen confidence in the protecting care of Heaven, by
 which He either restrains or overrules "the wrath of man" for
 His own glory.

The problem which involves the terrible degradation and wrongs
 of Africa and her children, is to be solved, according to this volume,
 (page 397,) "in the universal emancipation of the negro race from
 bondage; in the singular training of that race while yet in bonds—

THE NEGRO PROBLEM SOLVED; or Africa as she Was, as she Is, and as
 She Shall Be. Her Curse and her Cure. By Hollis Reed, A. M., author of
 "God in History," etc. A. A. Constantine, Publisher, No. 37 Park Row,
 New York, No. 24, New York.

especially in their religious culture, fitting them to be the agents needed for the renovation of Africa; and in a corresponding readiness on the part of Africa to receive her regenerators. discover the same solution in a negro nationality in Africa. ioned after the Anglo-Saxon mould and vitalized by a living Christianity; in an enlightened commerce and an extensive colonization; in the physical development and the moral regeneration of Africa by her own redeemed children. In these various ages we find the solution of our problem, because implied in the all the elements of a healthful progress: Christianity, civilization, industry, enterprise; the education of the masses, and all the departments of learning. For these are all of the Anglo-Saxon type of life."

Much space is devoted to a discussion of the remedial and regenerative power of African Colonization. The views given are concise, and deserve extensive circulation, as follows:

There is little room for doubt that African Colonization is destined to be a mighty lever by which to raise Africa from her present state of degradation. The results which we expect from colonization, aside from opening an effectual door for the introduction of the Gospel, are principally three; The suppression of the slave-trade; the benefit of the African continent; and the benefit of the settlers.

We regard the relation of Liberia to Africa very similar to which the American Republic holds to the broad land between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In relation to social, civil, and religious institutions, she seems charged with some important mission to that whole continent. And,

1. Taking Liberia as our model, what grounds have we to expect the suppression of the slave-trade from an efficient system of African colonization? As far as settlements hold and govern territory, within the case of Liberia, is 600 or 700 miles on the coast, the international slave traffic is suppressed. The power of the government is employed to put down the trade. Their little naval force is kept always alert for this purpose. The example of the government of Liberia goes to discourage and restrain all such traffic; there is an exclusive social and moral influence that is exerted by such a Power, which is felt much beyond their own narrow boundaries.

One fact here is worthy of special notice. Slave-dealers: the first have felt that the Liberians were enemies to their trade and no spirit has more uniformly characterized the settlers of Liberia than an uncompromising hostility to the slave-trade: nothing is clearer than that they have waged an exterminating war against it.

An intelligent gentleman, writing from Liberia, says:

It is universally admitted that settlements such as Lib

present the most effectual barrier to the slave-trade ; that, so far as their influence extends, the trade is wholly destroyed. In proportion, therefore, as the Republic of Liberia increases in strength and influence ; in proportion as it extends its territory, and acquires strength to protect and suppress illicit traffic, in the same proportion will slavery be suppressed, and the necessity of keeping cruisers in the vicinity of the settlements be decreased."

2. We present colonization as a cure of bleeding Africa, because of the rich and lasting benefit it is fitted to confer on the whole African continent. Already Liberia extends over a considerable territory, and every year it is enlarging by purchase. Over this territory extends a republican government, free institutions, the habits and the fruits of industry, schools, and the benign influences of Christianity.

We look on this Republic, dropped by the hand of Providence on the border of that great continent, as the little leaven hid in the measure of meal. A thousand influences are working unseen, which will yet transpire. Not only the 200,000 who are inclosed within the boundaries of these salutary influences are benefited by them, but a great part of Western Africa, far into the interior, is benefited. One such well-regulated State as Liberia is a tangible illustration of what are the legitimate fruits of good government, of education, industry, and honest, moral life, and a pure religion. Such an example can not but exert a considerable influence. The native tribes have a tangible illustration of what industry and sobriety will do to develop the resources of the soil and to promote the useful arts, and thereby surround a people with the comforts and elegances of life ; and of what education and a sanctifying religion will do to elevate, refine, and truly bless a people.

In Liberia, the native tribes have before them an exemplification of what may be realized in their own race. They see men of their own hue and idiosyncrasy living in well-built and commodious houses, reared by their own hands, worshipping the true God in well-constructed temples raised by their own skill and industry, gathering in bounteous harvests from their own well-tilled farms, and reclining under the shadow of a government constructed by themselves ; laws framed by senators of a black skin, and executed by men of their own hue ; and justice dispensed by judges who need no crisped wigs ; and an army and navy officered by men of the same color ; with a complete learned corps of editors, authors, teachers, preachers, and men of all the learned professions, of the same ebon skin. Such an exhibition of advancement in his own race will supply a stimulant to the native mind, that he may imitate what he sees possible in men of his own kind. He will not long be satisfied to live a brute, when he sees it possible for him to live as a man. He will no longer barter the flesh and blood of his own kind, when he has learnt that his soil, his mines, and forests produce articles of barter equally acceptable to foreign nations

An important desideratum now is, the establishment of colonies in the interior of Africa, where there is a better soil, a better climate, and a better class of people. Such a scheme of colonization, though exceedingly promising of benefit to Africa, could not be entered upon by the limited means which any Colonization Society has at command at present. It must be a colonization on a large scale—hundreds of families would need to be combined in such a migration to make it efficient. A few families would probably be overwhelmed by the semi-barbarous natives, and prove of no avail. When Congress and State Legislatures shall put their hand to this work as it deserves, we may expect that the Anglo-Saxonized sons of Ham will spread themselves over the wide plain, and the rich and beautiful mountain valleys, and the great interior; and that there agriculture, and the arts, and the institutions of learning, freedom, and religion shall flourish.

Indeed, we may with propriety here ask, if the agencies and instrumentalities embodied in a community like Liberia be not suited to renovate Africa, where shall we look for our agents and instruments? White colonists and missionaries can not live there. The Providence of God is very decisive that Africa must be regenerated, if at all, by the agency of colored men. In asserting this, Bishop Payne says: "During the twelve years of this Mission's existence, (American Episcopal,) twenty white laborers, male and female, have been connected with it. Of these there remain in the field, at the present moment, three in all." And the history of other missions is perhaps not more favorable. A few live, but such is the mortality as to indicate that Africa is no home for the white man. At whatever cost, he has, in the incipient stages of the work for Africa's renovation, a very important work to do; yet the main agency should be of the colored man.

3. Colonization in its bearings on the settlers themselves. The best testimony we can have on this point is their own. Are they happy? Are they prosperous? Do they feel that they have bettered their condition by a removal to Africa? Or would they gladly return to the land from which they went? We have their testimony. They speak no equivocal language.

Or we may turn from the testimony which the settlers themselves give as to the benefits which they feel that they derive from their residence in Liberia, to the testimony given by other competent witnesses concerning them. "A larger proportion of the population of Liberia," says one, "are professors of religion than can be found in any other nation on the face of the earth." This speaks volumes for their moral condition, and, by way of inference, for their condition in every respect. And this is the section of country which, thirty years ago, was covered with the habitations of cruelty, and which, some years earlier, contained some of the worst slave marts on the coast of Africa. Another report says: "The progress of this Republic has indeed been wonderful in all that

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concerns its material interests; but what shall we say of progress in all that relates to their moral and religious interests? Impartial visitors represent this progress to have been still more remarkable." And the same unvarying testimony is borne by all classes of visitors to that oasis in the desert—by ministers, missionaries, naval officers, and private adventurers. There is a larger number of schools and churches, and a smaller number of dram-shops and places of amusements, than are anywhere else to be found among the same amount of population. Admiral Foote speaks of what he found to be the prevailing sentiment of the settlers. Though they are subjected more or less to the inconveniences, hardships, and privations incident to the settlement of a new country, he says: "The settlers generally prefer their present position to that which they held in the United States."

If there be a people on the whole face of the earth which may claim above all others the gracious interposition of Christian benevolence, that people is the long downtrodden sons of Ham; and if the Gospel is especially a heaven-sent boon to the "poor;" if it contemplate, as some of its richest trophies, those whom it shall redeem from the lowest depths of human suffering and sin, we may surely expect its choicest realization, when "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God." Fervent, then, be the prayers, profound the sympathies, bountiful the benefactions, when poor suffering Africa be the object!

Humanity demands, in self-defense, that we open wide the door of access to Africa. Pity pleads that we spare them from annihilation, by giving them a home in their native Africa. Where else can they go? Is there a spot within the limits of our country where there is any fair prospect that they may live, and be blessed? Other experiments are being tried. Will they succeed? We shall see.

If our views are correct as to what is a suitable and hopeful remedy for the wants and woes of Africa, schemes of colonization have claims on us, as philanthropists and Christians, inferior to no other claims for benevolent and philanthropic action. There is no hope for Africa but in the religion of the cross; and we have shown, and the history of modern missions has shown, that there is no fair hope of the introduction of Christianity into Africa except through the door of Christian settlements on her coast. All attempts to introduce the Gospel otherwise have heretofore failed. If this be the channel designated by the finger of God, through which He will send the healing waters of the river of life over those great arid deserts, we must accept the Divine appointment, and make our feeble efforts to bless Africa harmonize with the Divine plan. God has (as has been shown elsewhere) remarkably prepared His instrumentalities for the moral renovation of Africa. In servitude He has been fitting a class of men for the very work in question. They are, with the native African himself, bone of his bone, and

flesh of his flesh, and the only class of agents, as far as we know, that can extensively live in Africa, and labor for its redemption. It is the business of Colonization Societies to seek out these men, to transport them to Africa, and thus put them in a position to do their destined work. Until Providence, therefore, shall point out some other mode of blessing that continent, and choose some other instrumentality, the duty of every friend of the African race and of Africa seems plain. He must allow the institutions whose special object it is to bless Africa and her races, to hold a prominent place in his prayers, his sympathies, and his alms.

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LIBERIA AND COLONIZATION.

We have received files of the African Repository and of the Liberia Herald. The Repository is a monthly published by the American Colonization Society at Washington at the low rate of one dollar per year. It contains the latest and fullest information bearing upon the colonization and evangelization of Africa, and is a valuable work. The Liberia Herald is a semi-monthly newspaper published at Monrovia, Africa, at the rate of \$1.00 a year. It is a sprightly paper, well printed, and giving good marks of enterprise and thrift.

Truly Liberia has made progress. At present nearly 12,000 persons, mostly born in the United States, have been enabled by the American Colonization Society to find promising homes within its bounds. Not less than 20,000 aborigines reside on its soil, and 6,000 native Africans have been received there from slave ships by which they were being helplessly borne away to all the horrors of slave's life. The independence of the Republic has been acknowledged by thirteen of the leading commercial Powers of the world including England, France, and the United States. More than five hundred miles of the African coast have been turned by her from being a horrid slave market to become as it now in great measure is, a region abounding with fields of sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, and the productions of luxuriant growth and of great commercial importance. It has also and long incorporated by the Legislature of the Republic with other liberal endowment already, a good corps of teachers, a growing library and all the regular and increasing means of a liberal and useful education.

The religious interests of the country seem also to be cared for. There are now fifty churches belonging to five different ecclesiastical bodies, viz. Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, or Congregational. In nearly all of these churches and by them, various other places there are Sabbath schools, Bible classes, and usual means of grace, and not content with enjoying these means grace themselves, the people make liberal contributions nearly every week to sustain and extend the gospel more and more with abroad. *Philadelphia Christian Register.*

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held its twenty-third Annual Meeting at its office in Boston, on the 27th of May last, William Ropes, Esq., President, presiding at the chair. From the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, presented at that time, and since published in neat pamphlet form, a lengthy extract will be found elsewhere in our present number. The following embodies the financial doings of the Society year:

“FUNDS.—In collecting funds, our success has been as good as, perhaps, ought to have been expected in existing circumstances. The receipts, from May 1, 1863, to April 30, 1864, inclusive, have been \$5,723.96. The disbursements, including the adverse balance last year of \$1,841.94, have been \$7,771.36. There is therefore now due the Treasurer, \$2,047.40; being \$205.46 more than last year. Of the payments, \$2,800.96 have been to the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, towards the support of Liberia College.

“Besides the sums included in the above account, the Trustees of Donations have raised, for the support of the College, \$2,590. If this also were included in our accounts, as is usual with other State Societies, our receipts would be \$8,313.96; disbursements, 10,361.36; balance, the same as above.”

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LIBERIA INDIGO.

Liberian commodities are beginning to be known in our business circles, and owing to their intrinsic quality to command high prices. A vessel recently arrived at New York from Monrovia with, it is stated, twenty thousand pounds of Liberia coffee, a portion of which commanded seventy cents per pound. Fifteen hundred pounds of cotton by the same trader, one-half of which was raised on the Mesurado river, near Monrovia, found a purchaser at one dollar and forty-five cents per pound. Those rates should prove a powerful stimulus to the people of that young Republic. Indeed, there now exists among them a greater degree of agricultural activity and success than was ever before known.

Much of this increased devotion to the cultivation of the soil is the result of the personal efforts and public addresses made by Edward S. Morris, Esq., an enlightened citizen of Philadelphia, during a visit to West Africa in the winter of 1862-3. Among several articles of profitable commercial demand noticed by him was the

Indigo plant growing everywhere in profusion. He called attention to its production, and lately he received a small quantity of indigo, prepared by an ambitious farmer of Bassa county. A merchant of Philadelphia, exclusively engaged in the sale of this article, and who from several years residence in India is acquainted with its properties and mode of manufacture, gave it, as his opinion, that the sample from Liberia "is better than the medium quality from Bengal, and with care it is evident the best of indigo can be obtained from Liberia."

The manufacture of indigo in India is said to be destructive to both health and life. The process involves the use of two oblong vats—the end of one resting on the end of the other—each one hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, and five or eight feet deep. The whole indigo plant is thrown into the upper vat and allowed to remain there in pure water and under pressure for forty-eight hours, when the liquid, which by this time is of a green color, is run into the lower vat. Into the latter some fifty to one hundred men enter and agitate the water, until it becomes a deep blue color, and granulation takes place. Quiet is then permitted, when the liquid is run off, and the granulated substance is put in a large boiler, under which a slow fire is placed for the purpose of evaporating the remaining water. Then follows the simple mode of straining and drying, and the result is the marketable indigo in daily use.

Mr. Morris, with characteristic energy and liberality, has had constructed a model of certain machinery for the same purpose—differing from the foregoing described process mainly in the manner of causing granulation. This is sought to be secured by six paddles, worked by a lever on the outside, to save labor and life. Each vat is intended to be twenty feet long, twelve feet wide, and eight feet deep, to be built of brick and plastered inside with oyster-shell lime. The model is made upon a calculation of one quarter inch to every foot, and is intended to be sent by the first opportunity to one of the most promising of African agriculturalists and merchants. It is hoped that Liberia Indigo will soon be quoted upon the Prices Current, and take rank with some other of Liberian products as "the best in the world."

The importation into this country of Pepper, Cotton, Indigo, Sugar, Coffee, and other valuable commodities from the rich and grow-

ing African Republic, cannot but have a powerful tendency to awaken voluntary emigration on the part of our educated and enterprising colored men to that land of promise. Let all aid as best they can to make Liberia still more attractive to the members of a race whose condition at best in the United States is not to be compared to that which is opened to them on the Western shores of their own vast continent.

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LIBERIA COTTON.

Among the productions of West Africa which recently reached New York were several bales of cotton—two of which were from the plantation of a Liberian on the Mesurado River, near Monrovia. The quality of this cotton can be judged from the fact that it readily sold, in the usual way, at one dollar and forty-five cents per pound. An enterprising firm, near Philadelphia, purchased it, and having worked it by itself, have given the annexed letter as the result. They have allowed its use, so as to further the importation of so valuable a commodity.

West African cotton has reached England for several years past, as high as half a million of pounds having been received in the course of a twelvemonth. This is deemed equal to what is known as "Orleans." But that consigned to Mr. E. S. Morris, is the first beyond what may be termed a sample which has reached any of our ports direct from Liberia :

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1864.

EDWARD S. MORRIS, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having purchased from you the first lot of Liberia cotton which ever found its way to these shores, we are happy to give you our testimony concerning it, as follows :

We worked it alone in our Mill' to test its quality, and can say that we think it fully equal in every respect to our own American Upland Cotton. It has an excellent fibre, dyes well, and can be used in manufacturing cotton fabrics of all kinds. The only objection that we have against it is that it was somewhat stained; and this, we think, might be obviated by picking it earlier; but this did not interfere with the use we made of it, which was to manufacture it into Kentucky Jeans.

Yours, very truly,

WOLFENDEN, SHORE & Co.,
Hillside Mills, Delaware county, Pa.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.

The trader Thomas Pope left New York, September 13, for Western Africa, bearing a valuable cargo, and Prof. Freeman and family as cabin passengers.

Martin H. Freeman is of unmixed African descent, a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Middlebury College. For twelve years he has been a teacher, and most of the time President of the Avery Institute, at Allegheny city, Penn. He voluntarily resigned this useful and pleasant relation to accept the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Liberia College, at Monrovia,

Prof. Freeman is much respected as a man of talent and promise, but feeling the disabilities and prejudice common to his people in this country, he has, after mature reflection and preparation, sought the inviting young African Republic, where he anticipates fairer rising prospects and greater success in laboring for the elevation of his race.

List of Emigrants by the Thomas Pope.

No.	Name.	Age.	Where from.	Destination.
1	Martin H. Freeman.....	37	Allegheny City, Penn.	Monrovia
2	Louisa E. Freeman	30	.....do.....	.....do.....
3	Cora B. Freeman.....	4	.....do.....	.....do.....
4	John P. Freeman.....	2	.....do.....	.....do.....
5	Matilda J. Powell.....	20	.....do.....	.....do.....

NOTE.—The above named emigrants, added to the 11,696 previously sent, make a total of 11,701 persons colonized in Liberia by the American Colonization Society.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

It is rare that we make any reference to THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, but justice to the benevolent Society at whose risk and for whose benefit it is published, requires at this time a few words with its friends, subscribers, and receivers.

The greatly increased price of printing paper and of labor, type, ink, and everything pertaining to a publication, has caused many

the most respectable newspaper and periodical proprietors to increase either the size of their sheets, to enlarge their advertising space, or to advance their subscription rates.

It is not our purpose to adopt either of these measures, but we may be permitted to express the earnest hope that those who believe themselves to be indebted for the Repository will promptly remit whatever they may consider is due by them, and that the thousands who receive it as the friends and patrons of the Society of Liberia, will feel the necessity of making contributions to its treasury, so as to secure its regular visits.

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OUR LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, July 6, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Doubtless you have noticed one or two articles in the Liberia Herald concerning our national finances, and seen therefrom that we are suffering somewhat from monetary difficulties. You will be pleased to learn that they are by no means of a permanent nature; that they do not interfere with constant material progress; that they do not check enterprise, nor repel trade and commerce. In each of these respects one sees here, especially in the rural districts, evidences of hopeful activity. Although we have somewhat advanced into the rainy season, still, both clearing and planting are going on. Usually, at this time, the farmers have done their work; and having their crops to the genial growth of the season, have retired to their houses, and sheltered themselves from the excessive rains which visit us at this period of the year. But such is the ambition of the people, this year, that laborers are everywhere sought for; new farms are being opened, and extensive planting is still carried on. A few days ago a small boat came in from Bassa, with fifty Bassa natives, who had been hired in that county to labor on a farm on the St. Paul's. Since then, two other planters have secured a number of Kroomen for the same purpose, from Palmas.

Fortunately for our farmers, the season has been a remarkably fine one, the rains but partial, and full advantage has been taken of it in planting rice and coffee, and, I am glad to say, in the neighborhood of Clay-Ashland, yam, yam root and ginger.

At Carysburgh, the farmers have commenced an enterprise, which, if it proves successful, cannot but exert a very important influence upon the growth and aggrandizement of Liberia. Sometime ago a "Joint Stock Grazing Company" was formed there, for the purpose of raising cattle for the market. I am happy to say that, unlike many other companies which have commenced among us, this Company lives and acts. Already the stockholders have obtained, from different parts of the country, 125 head of stock.

The neighborhood of Carysburgh is a capital spot for this movement. The land is rolling, the air cool and bracing; the grass that grows there stronger and more nourishing than in the immediate vicinity of the coast. Already two facts have been noticed which give encouragement; namely, that cows give double the quantity of milk there that they do in Monrovia; and that, in more northern latitudes, cows yield their milk six and seven months after their calves have been killed or removed from them. The general belief, heretofore, here has been that they would dry up as soon as their young ceased sucking. I may mention here that small supplies of butter are already coming from Carysburgh into our Monrovia market. If this enterprise succeeds, and our farmers can supply us with all the meat we need, it will make a very material difference in our orders on America for salt meats and fish, and at the same time stimulate enterprise in the country, and keep large amounts of money at home which now go abroad. I have no doubt of the success of this enterprise, for it meets a great and radical need. The country furnishes every facility for its success; great spirit has been shown in inaugurating it and carrying it on, and cattle of various breeds can be obtained from the interior. Our neighbors at Sierra Leone have a full and constant supply of cattle in their markets. I am told that twelve and fourteen beeves are killed in Freetown daily, to supply the needs of that population.

I failed to mention to you in former letters that Liberians are beginning to turn their attention to the advantages which are offered them in the "wild coffee" which abounds in the "bush." Extensive forests of coffee grow wild in the interior, in the rear of our settlements. When the Commissioners who were seeking a site for the capital two years ago travelled through the country, they found wild coffee everywhere. One of the Commissioners informed me that he passed through one continuous forest, over ten miles in length, where the trees, close crowded, had shot up to a great height, and were well filled with coffee. Some of it he and his companions brought back with them to their homes. Our farmers, in different parts of the country, have been transplanting some of these trees into their farms, as yet with but partial success; for it is found, in many cases, that, unless shaded by other trees, they die in the dry season. Experience will soon point out the best plan; and I have no doubt the experiment will not only be successful, but highly lucrative.

A small experiment is being made to secure some early advantages from these wild trees, that is, by the endeavor to induce the natives to pick the fruit and bring it to market. Only small quantities, as yet, have been brought in, and that of a good quality; but with proper inducements, and the stimulants of trade, there is no doubt that native energy can be turned into this channel, and ere long large quantities will be furnished us by our native traders.

I am unable to send you anything like a full estimate of the amount of

ee shipped from our ports this year. There has been, however, a vast ease in the quantity over last year; and for this we have to remember thank Mr. E. S. Morris, of Philadelphia. The bark Thomas Pope, which ed hence for New York a few weeks ago, carried 20,000 pounds of coffee, 00 of which came from Bassa, and between 2,000 and 3,000 pounds from ou.

may mention just here that, since last November, upwards of 800,000 unds of sugar have been shipped from this port. Captain Webber, I am i, took between 50,000 and 60,000 pounds. The Eastern Light took about 000 pounds of sugar and molasses for L. L. Lloyd. A considerable quan- 7 still remains unsold, and a few farmers are still grinding their cane.

One item deserves notice just here. About 50,000 pounds of sugar have an carried from Monrovia to Sierra Leone, in three small vessels of our n. Quite a brisk trade is springing up between Sierra Leone and our Re- blic, and every month one or two of our little coasters leave either Bassa Monrovia on a commercial venture. Our traders carry our products of ferent kinds there, and get in return valuable cargoes of British goods ce I commenced writing this letter, two small craft have arrived from setown with English goods, and another is reported as having sailed thence this port.

I must not fail to mention that a very large portion of the sugar exported s gone out of the country in barrels made out of native wood, and manu- tured by our own coopers.

We are indebted to an enterprising citizen, who has been resident here rdly eight years, for this new and economical branch of business. Mr. arles Cooper is one of our largest growers of the cane. Three or four ars ago, after he had ground his cane and made his sugar, he had no bar- s in which to ship it. He went into the "bush" and examined the trees erywhere, to find, if possible, a good kind of wood for his purpose. The ult was the discovery of both an excellent wood for barrels and a stout e for hoops; and since then quite a number of coopers have been em- yed in making native kegs, barrels, and hogsheads.

I must postpone to another letter some observations concerning the natives d their progress in religion and civilization.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH OF JULY last was appropriately observed at Monrovia. Abra- m Hanson, Esq., the popular Consul General of the United States, invited President of Liberia and the members of his Cabinet and other distin- ished Liberians to unite with him in celebrating the Anniversary of Amer- n Independence. The arrangements proved highly agreeable to the large mber who participated.

REV. MELFORD D. HERNDON, a Baptist Missionary among the Bassa tribe of native Africans, is now on a visit to this country. He was emancipated by the will of James Herndon, of Kentucky, and removed to Liberia, under the auspices of this Society, in 1854. There he acquired an education, and for the last five years has labored among the Bassas. Mr. Herndon reports that Liberia advances steadily in all the elements of national prosperity.

EDWARD J. ROYE, Esq.—The friends of this gentleman will be pained to learn that, riding in one of the Sixth-Avenue cars with one arm out of the window, a cart in passing jostled against it and fractured one of the bones just above the elbow. He was immediately conveyed to our City Hospital, the bone was set, and there for the present he will remain, until the surgeon shall think it safe for him to make his return voyage to Africa by way of England. Mr. Roye emigrated from Indiana, we think, and has been very prosperous and useful in Liberia. Several merchants to whom he is well known in this city have called upon him in the hospital, and find him very cheerful and hopeful.—*The Methodist, New York.*

SWEDEN AND THE NETHERLANDS.—Count Wachtmeister and Mr. G. Ralston exchanged lately, at the consulate general of Sweden and Norway, in London, the ratifications of a reciprocal treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the governments of the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway and the Republic of Liberia.

Baron Bentinck and Mr. G. Ralston exchanged last month, at the Netherlands Legation, the ratifications of a reciprocal treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Liberia.

LIBERIA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—The Alexander High School building, after meeting a somewhat serious loss, by the falling in of the roof, was at length enclosed, and part of the work within was completed. Mr. Miller speaks in encouraging terms of the missionary work at his station, Mt. Coffee, and at Carysburgh. Since November last, twelve communicants were admitted to the church at the latter place, of whom eight were received on the profession of their faith.

HOSPITAL AT CAPE PALMAS.—Rev. C. C. Hoffman writes: "Four years ago the foundation-stone of St. Mark's Hospital was laid. After the expenditure of about five thousand five hundred dollars, a substantial stone building has been erected. It is beautifully situated at the extremity of Cape Palmas. The ward-rooms are clean and comfortable. And now, through God's blessing, and the love of those into whose hearts God has put it to help us, we are able to receive the sick from among the Seamen, Citizens and Natives. We have already, from these classes, relieved many. This has been a work of faith, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions."

RETURN OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Dr. Livingstone arrived in London on July 1st, "looking in excellent health." In a communication to the Times, Sir Frederick I. Murchison, referring to a letter which he had received from the great traveller, says: "Far from being downcast at the failure of the efforts hitherto made to check the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, my dauntless and energetic friend writes, 'that he cannot find it in his heart to abandon his object.' He is therefore bent upon returning to Africa, after a stay of about four months at home, during which time he will consult friends on the subject of those future labors in which he purposes to employ his steamer, now left at Bombay. The projected new expedition of Dr. Livingstone is not, he says, 'so much exploration, as to set in train operations by merchants and others by which the slave-trade shall be eventually worked out.'"

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS FAITHFUL LABOR.—Since 1839, Bishop Payne has had under his own immediate charge Cavalla Station, which is some distance from Cape Palmas, up the Cavalla River. In his report to the recent Convention at Rocktown, the Bishop says: "It was in October, 1839, when, with my wife and one native girl, the missionary moved from Mount Vaughan to Cavalla, to a cottage eighteen feet by fourteen, with two rooms; constituting this small house and household all the representatives of civilization and Christianity at the place. But the blessed result is seen now in ample accommodations for the missionaries, two large school-houses, and a substantial church-building. On the communion list are 91 names. In the schools are 35 girls and 22 boys. From these schools have gone 25 Christian families, 22 catechists and teachers, 1 minister, 2 candidates for orders, 3 printers, and 5 Christian mechanics." The Bishop has also published a Grammar and Dictionary of the Grebo language, and translated five of the books of Scripture, the greater part of the Prayer Book into Grebo, and prepared a Hymn-book and various school books in that language.—*The Spirit of Missions.*

BLOCKADE OF A STEAM SLAVER.—The last intelligence from Western Africa states that the coast from Cape St. Paul to Jackin was strictly blockaded by the British cruisers Sparrow, Jaseur, Ranger, Speedwell, Zebra, Antelope, and Rattlesnake, to prevent a steamer already twice chased unsuccessfully by the Pandora, from shipping slaves. She is evidently much faster than any cruiser on the coast, except the Rattlesnake.

PHILIP THOMAS GROSS, the son of Rev. Philip Gross, one of the Methodist missionaries in Liberia, has come to this country to enter the office of some professional gentleman to study dentistry. We hear that he goes into some of our Eastern cities.

NEW MISSION AND MISSIONARY SHIP.—The Classis of Holland and Wisconsin, in carrying out the plan to support a new mission in South Africa, on the 24th of June laid the keel of a ship of three hundred tons at Holland, Michigan, for the conveyance of missionary families, etc. The vessel will visit New York, en route to South Africa.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1864.

MAINE.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$55.50.)		<i>Newburyport</i> —Ladies' Colonization Society, by Mrs. Harriet Saaborn, Treasurer, 21	
<i>Brunswick</i> —Prof. T. C. Upham, D. D., \$4. Pres. L. Woods, D. D., Prof. S. A. Packard, D. D., Rev. G. E. Adams, ea. \$2. Friend \$5	15 00	<i>Monson</i> —Legacy of Mrs. Sarah Flynt, by William A. Flynt, Executor..... 50	
<i>Gorham</i> —T. Robie, Friend, ea. \$5..... 10 00	10 00	<i>Cambridge</i> —Legacy of Chas. Sanders, by Leverett Saltonstall, Executor..... 5000	
<i>New Castle</i> —S. Handley, J. G. Huston, ea. \$5. Thos. Chapman \$2..... 12 00	12 00		5077
<i>Waterville</i> —Hon. S. Appleton	5 00	NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Wiscasset</i> —Wm. P. Lennox, Henry Ingalls, ea. \$5. W. Hubbard \$2. Edm'd Dana \$1.50..... 13 50	13 50	By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$56.62.)	
	55 50	<i>Somerville</i> —Coll. First R. D. ch., Rev. Dr. Messler, pastor, \$14.55. Coll. Second R. D. ch., Rev. Dr. Mesick, pastor, \$12.07,..... 26	
VERMONT.		<i>Rahway</i> —Coll. First P. ch., Rev. S. S. Sheddan, pastor 25	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$41.)		<i>Metuchen</i> —Hon. Amos Robbins..... 5	
(<i>Burlington</i> —Mrs. Mary C. Wheeler and daughters, for support of Prof. M. H. Freeman at Liberia College, \$35.			55
<i>Middlebury</i> —For outfit of Prof. Freeman, received by him at hands of Prest. Labaree, \$6, being in addition to sums previously acknowledged. Total, \$41.)		PENNSYLVANIA.	
		By Rev. B. O. Plympton, (\$10)	
CONNECTICUT.		<i>Wilmington</i> —Sundry donors, 10	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$132.)		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Eben Fairchild, \$20. F. Wood, Mrs. Sylvanus Sterling, N. Wheeler, Mrs. Ira Sherman, Samuel Titus, each \$10. H. Lyon, J. C. Loomis, Mrs. C. S. Simons, Mrs. Allen Porter, Mrs. A. Bishop, S. H. Wales, S. J. Patterson, Mrs. Barnum, each \$5. C. Spooner, George Sterling, each \$3. Rev. J. M. Willey, Sherwood Sterling, D. W. Thompson, P. E. Lockwood, each \$2. George Wade, Mrs. J. S. Smith, P. B. Segee, Daniel Hatch, N. Beardsley, L. Sterling, E. Birdsey, S. B. Ferguson, each \$1. \$30 of which to constitute the pastor of "Christ Church," Rev. John F. Blake, a Life Member..... 132 00	132 00	<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous... 700	
		OHIO.	
		<i>Oxford</i> —Coll. First P. Ch., per Dr. Alexander Guy..... 1	
		By Rev. B. O. Plympton, (\$15.)	
		<i>Painesville</i> —Robert Blair..... 1	
		<i>Claridon</i> —Mrs. P. Dimick..... 1	
		<i>Newburg</i> —Cash..... 1	
			14
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		MAINE — <i>Waterville</i> , Hon. Samuel Appleton, to July, 1865, by Rev. F. Butler..... 1	
		MASSACHUSETTS — <i>Cambridge</i> , Dr. A. V. Lewis, to September, 1865, by Rev. Dr. J. Tracy..... 1	
		ILLINOIS — <i>Evanston</i> , Rev. D. P. Kidder, to Jan., 1865.... 1	
		Repository..... 28	
		Donations..... 28	
		Legacy..... 5,95	
		Miscellaneous..... 70	
		Aggregate..... \$9,15	

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XL.] WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1864. [No. 11.

THE CALL OF PROVIDENCE.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, the present able Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia, is of unmixed African descent; a native of St. Thomas, West Indies, where he was born August 13, 1832. Having attracted the notice of an American missionary, he was encouraged to visit the United States, which he did in 1850; but found admission into an American college an impossibility. He, therefore, resolved to go to Liberia; and, with the aid of the Colonization Society, landed at Monrovia, January 26, 1851.

Mr. Blyden soon entered the Alexander High School at Monrovia, where he acquired a knowledge of the classics, and at the same time taught himself in Hebrew, "being desirous to read the entire Scriptures in the original languages, especially those passages in the Old Testament which have reference to the African race." He afterwards became Principal of this School, which he retained until he was appointed Professor of the Greek and Latin languages and Literature in Liberia College.

In 1858, Mr. Blyden entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, to which he had been for years looking forward. In 1861 he visited England and the United States, for the benefit of his health; and in 1862, he spent several months in presenting to his brethren in this country and in St. Thomas, the advantages of removal to Africa. From his discourse on "The Call of Providence to the Descendants of Africa in America," we make the following copious extract, as illustrating the intellect, scholarsh

and ability of the author; what education and perfect freedom will do for the race, and the reasonableness and beneficence of emigration to Liberia.

Among the descendants of Africa in this country the persuasion seems to prevail, though not now to the same extent as formerly, that they owe no special duty to the land of their forefathers; that their ancestors having been brought to this country against their will, and themselves having been born in the land, they are in duty bound to remain here and give their attention exclusively to the acquiring for themselves, and perpetuating to their posterity, social and political rights, notwithstanding the urgency of the call which their fatherland, by its forlorn and degraded moral condition, makes upon them for their assistance.

All other people feel a pride in their ancestral land, and do every thing in their power to create for it, if it has not already, an honorable name. But many of the descendants of Africa, on the contrary, speak disparagingly of their country; are ashamed to acknowledge any connection with that land, and would turn indignantly upon any who would bid them go up and take possession of the land of their fathers.

It is a sad feature in the residence of Africans in this country, that it has begotten in them a forgetfulness of Africa—a want of sympathy with her in her moral and intellectual desolation, and a clinging to the land which for centuries has been the scene of their thralldom. A shrewd European observer* of American society, says of the negro in this country, that he “makes a thousand fruitless efforts to insinuate himself among men who repulse him; he conforms to the taste of his oppressors, adopts their opinions, and hopes by imitating them to form a part of their community. Having been told from infancy that his race is naturally inferior to that of the whites, he assents to the proposition, and is ashamed of his own nature. In each of his features he discovers a trace of slavery, and, if it were in his power, he would willingly rid himself of every thing that makes him what he is.”

It can not be denied that some very important advantages have accrued to the black man from his deportation to this land, but it has been at the expense of his manhood. Our nature in this country is not the same as it appears among the lordly natives of the interior of Africa, who have never felt the trammels of a foreign yoke. We have been dragged into depths of degradation. We have been taught a cringing servility. We have been drilled into contentment with the most undignified circumstances. Our finer sensibilities have been blunted. There has been an almost utter extinction of all that delicacy of feeling and sentiment which adorn

*De Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*.

character. The temperament of our souls has become harder orarser, so that we can walk forth here, in this land of indignities, ease and in complacency, while our complexion furnishes ground for every species of social insult which an intolerant prejudice may choose to inflict.

But a change is coming over us. The tendency of events is directing the attention of the colored people to some other scene, and Africa is beginning to receive the attention which has so long been turned away from her; and as she throws open her portals, and shows the inexhaustable means of comfort and independence within, the black man begins to feel dissatisfied with the annoyances by which he is here surrounded, and looks with longing eyes to his fatherland. I venture to predict that within a very brief period, that down-trodden land instead of being regarded with prejudice and distaste, will largely attract the attention and engage the warmest interest of every man of color. A few have always sympathized with Africa, but it has been an indolent and unmeaning sympathy—a sympathy which put forth no effort, made no sacrifices, endured no self-denial, braved no obloquy for the sake of advancing African interests. But the scale is turning, and Africa is becoming the all-absorbing topic.

It is my desire, on the present occasion, to endeavor to set before you the work which, it is becoming more and more apparent, devolves upon the black men of the United States; and to guide my thoughts, I have chosen the words of the text: "Behold, the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee; go up and possess it, as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said unto thee; fear not, neither be discouraged."—Deuteronomy i, 21.

You will at once perceive that I do not believe that the work to be done by black men is in this country. I believe that their field of operation is in some other and distant scene. Their work is far nobler and loftier than that which they are now doing in this country. It is theirs to betake themselves to injured Africa, and bless those outraged shores, and quiet those distracted families with the blessings of Christianity and civilization. It is theirs to bear with them to that land the arts of industry and peace, and counteract the influence of those horrid abominations which an inhuman avastice has introduced—to roll back the appalling cloud of ignorance and superstition which overspreads the land, and to rear on those shores an asylum of liberty for the down-trodden sons of Africa wherever found. This is the work to which Providence is obviously calling the black men of this country.

I am aware that some, against all experience, are hoping for the day when they will enjoy equal social and political rights in this land. We do not blame them for so believing and trusting. But we would remind them that there is a faith against reason, against experience, which consists in believing, or pretending to believe, every important proposition upon very slender proofs, and in main-

taining opinions without any proper grounds. It ought to be clear to every thinking and impartial mind, that there can never occur in this country an equality, social or political, between whites and blacks. The whites have for a long time had the advantage. All the affairs of the country are in their hands. They make and administer the laws; they teach the schools; here, in the North, they ply all the trades, they own all the stores, they have possession of all the banks, they own all the ships and navigate them; they are the printers, proprietors, and editors of the leading newspapers, and they shape public opinion. Having always had the lead, they have acquired an ascendancy they will ever maintain. The blacks have very few or no agencies in operation to counteract the ascendant influence of the Europeans. And instead of employing what little they have by a unity of effort to alleviate their condition, they turn all their power against themselves by their endless jealousies, and rivalries, and competition; every one who is able to "pass" being emulous of a place among Europeans or Indians. This is the effect of their circumstances. It is the influence of the dominant class upon them. It argues no essential inferiority in them—no more than the disadvantages of the Israelites in Egypt argued their essential inferiority to the Egyptians. They are the weaker class, overshadowed and depressed by the stronger. They are the feeble oak dwarfed by the overspreading of a large tree, having not the advantage of rain and sunshine, and fertilizing dews.

Before the weaker people God has set the land of their forefathers, and bids them go up and possess it without fear or discouragement. Before the tender plant he sets an open field, where, in the unobstructed air and sunshine, it may grow and flourish in its native luxuriance.

There are two ways in which God speaks to men; one is by His word and the other by His Providence. He has not sent any Moses, with signs and wonders, to cause an exodus of the descendants of Africa to their fatherland, yet He has loudly spoken to them as to their duty in the matter. He has spoken by His Providence. First; by suffering them to be brought here and placed in circumstances where they could receive a training fitting them for the work of civilizing and evangelizing the land whence they were torn, and by preserving them under the severest trials and afflictions. Secondly; by allowing them, notwithstanding all the services they have rendered to this country, to be treated as strangers and aliens, so as to cause them to have anguish of spirit, as was the case with the Jews in Egypt, and to make them long for some refuge from their social and civil deprivations. Thirdly; by bearing a portion of them across the tempestuous seas back to Africa, by preserving them through the process of acclimation, and by establishing them in the land, despite the attempts of misguided men to drive them away. Fourthly; by keeping their fatherland in reserve for them in their absence.

The manner in which Africa has been kept from invasion is truly astounding. Known for ages, it is yet unknown. For centuries its inhabitants have been the victims of the cupidity of foreigners. The country has been rifled of its population. It has been left in some portions almost wholly unoccupied, but it has remained unmolested by foreigners. It has been very near the crowded countries of the world, yet none has relieved itself to any extent of its overflowing population by seizing upon its domains. Europe, from the north, looks wishfully, and with longing eyes, across the narrow straits of Gibraltar. Asia, with its teeming millions, is connected with us by an isthmus wide enough to admit of her throwing thousands into our country. But, notwithstanding the known wealth of the resources of the land, of which the report has gone into all the earth, there still a terrible vail between us and our neighbors, the all-conquering Europeans, which they are only now essaying to lift; while the teeming millions of Asia have not even attempted to leave their boundaries to penetrate our borders. Neither alluring visions of glorious conquests, nor brilliant hopes of rapid enrichment, could induce them to invade the country. It has been preserved alike from the boastful civilization of Europe, and the effete and barbarous institutions of Asia. We call it, then, a Providential interposition, and while the owners of the soil have been abroad, passing through a fearful ordeal of a most grinding oppression, the land, though entirely unprotected, has lain uninvaded. We regard it as a providential call to Africans everywhere to "go up and possess the land;" that in a sense that is not merely constructive and figurative, but very literal, God says to the black men of this country, with reference to Africa, "Behold, I set the land before you, go up and possess it."

Of course it can not be expected that this subject of the duty of colored men to go up and take possession of their fatherland, will be once clear to every mind. Men look at objects from different points of view, and form their opinions according to the points from which they look, and are guided in their actions according to the opinions they form. As I have already said, the majority of exiled Africans do not seem to appreciate the great privilege of going and taking possession of the land. They seem to have lost all interest in that land, and to prefer living in subordinate and inferior positions in a strange land among oppressors, to encountering the risks involved in emigrating to a distant country. As I walk the streets of these cities, visit the hotels, go on board the steamboats, I am amazed to notice how much intelligence, how much strength and energy, is frittered away in those trifling employments, which, if thrown into Africa, might elevate the millions of that land from their degradation, tribes at a time, and create an African power which would command the respect of the world, and place in the possession of Africans, its rightful owners, the wealth which is now diverted to other quarters. Most of the wealth that could be drawn

from that land, during the last six centuries, has passed hands of Europeans, while many of Africa's own sons, so intelligent to control those immense resources, are sitting in poverty and dependence in the land of strangers—exiles who have so rich a domain from which they have never been expelled but which is willing, nay anxious, to welcome them home again.

We need some African power, some great center of the race, our physical, pecuniary, and intellectual strength may be centered. We need some spot whence such an influence may go forth in the name of the race as shall be felt by the nations. We are now so scattered and divided that we can do nothing. The imposition begun year by year by a foreign power upon Hayti, and which is still persisting, fills every black man who has heard of it with indignation, and we are not strong enough to speak out effectually for that land. If the same power attempted an outrage upon the Liberians, there would be no African power strong enough to interpose. So long as we are thus divided, we may expect impositions. So long as we live only by the sufferance of the nations, we must expect to be subject to their caprices.

Among the free portion of the descendants of Africa, now about four or five millions, there is enough talent, wealth, and enterprise, to form a respectable nationality on the continent of Africa. For nigh three hundred years their skill and industry have been expended in building up the southern countries of the New World, the poor frail constitution of the Caucasian not allowing him to endure the fatigue and toil involved in such labors. Africa and their descendants, have been the laborers, and the mechanics, the artisans, in the greater portion of this hemisphere. By the results of their labor the European countries have been sustained and enriched. All the cotton, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco, etc., have formed the most important articles of European commerce, and have been raised and prepared for market by the labor of the African man. And all this labor they have done, for the most part, without compensation, but with abuse, and contempt, and in their reward.

Now, while Europeans are looking to our fatherland with eagerness of desire, and are hastening to explore and take our riches, ought not Africans in the Western hemisphere to turn their regards thither also? We need to collect the scattered forces of our race, and there is no rallying ground more favorable than Africa. There

“No pent up Africa contracts our powers,
The whole boundless continent is ours.”

Ours as a gift from the Almighty when he drove asunder the nations and assigned them their boundaries; and ours by our adaptation.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.)

MUHLENBERG AND CAVALLA STATIONS.

The various missions in Liberia generally are prosperous, and the Gospel approves itself to be the power of God unto salvation. The field of operations are being enlarged, and at old stations the increased willingness of the converts to contribute to the support of the work is a pleasing feature, while the setting apart of native assistant missionaries are hopeful and encouraging steps. Muhlenberg (Lutheran) Mission, on the St. Paul's river, some twenty miles west of Monrovia, continues to receive the Divine favor. The zealous founder and superintendent of this flourishing station, Rev. Morris Officer, in a communication dated September 7th, thus narrates two events of interest:

In a previous letter we were informed that four of the native boys, in view of the near approach of the time when they were to go forth from under the special care of the Mission, had already selected their lots on the reserved lands, and had erected their respective little dwellings; and we had other hints that before long there would be your wedding-day at Muhlenberg, and now we are told that the "good time" actually came.

The day appointed was Tuesday, June 28th, and therefore the subject of discourse by the missionary on Sunday, June 26th, was "Christian Marriage." All present "listened with marked attention" to what was said, and the hope is expressed that "good was effected."

But Tuesday itself came, and the order of its events were on this wise: school and work were both suspended for the entire day; the members of the Mission, except the four plighted pair, and their groomsmen and bridesmaids, were met in the little chapel at two o'clock in the afternoon; and there appeared Charles A. Hay and Georgiana Morris, Charles P. Krauth and Ann Nerner, William Passavant and Catharine Luther, and John D. Martin and Clara Hilg. And they were accompanied respectively by Walter Gunn and Eliza Range, Hezekiah R. Geiger and Annetta Ulery, Michael Eihl and Rebecca Smith, and Thomas Hill and Hannah Conrad. The first four pairs were duly joined in wedlock. After this came the festivities of the occasion, enjoyed by all the company; and in the evening of the same day the four married pairs removed their eager supply of personal effects to their respective homes, and there took up their abode. Those of their former companions at the Mission who accompanied them say that when they entered their homes they "knelt down and prayed."

Another day of special interest at Muhlenberg, was Sunday, the 31st of July, when the holy communion was enjoyed by the little church,

and when eight persons were added to its membership by the ordinance of baptism. These were the following: Charles P. Krauh, John D. Martin and wife, Martha Turner, Maria Fenner, Grace Stephenson, Hannah Hager, and Effie Rogers. These persons have all been under careful religious instruction ever since their reception into the Mission, four years ago; and for the last few months they have enjoyed special catechetical instruction by Rev. J. Kistler, the missionary pastor. There was also preaching each day for nearly a week previously to the day of communion, and others besides those received into the church were deeply impressed with the truth.

In "the Report from the Cavalla (Episcopal) Station to the Convocation at Rocktown," by Bishop Payne, is contrasted the state of things in 1838 with the condition in 1864, as follows:

It was in October, 1839, when with his wife and one native girl, the missionary moved from Mount Vaughan to Cavalla, to a cottage eighteen feet by fourteen, with two rooms, constituting in this small house and household all the representation of civilization and Christianity at the place. The record of labors and sufferings (small for such a service) since that time is with the merciful Father who has sent them.

But the blessed result is seen now in ample accommodations for missionaries, two large school houses and a substantial church building of dimensions sufficient for any congregations likely to occupy it for many years to come.

What, however, is far more cause for gratitude is, that, during all the time that has since intervened, with the exception of three months, God has ever supplied ministers and teachers, and brought under their influence a goodly number of hearers and scholars. So that God's seed which so surely comes to God's harvest has been always sown; ay, and already has come to the harvest. A number have been born again, and after bringing forth fruits unto righteousness have been gathered into the heavenly garner.

On the communion list (including some few who went to the West Indies and not known to be dead) are at present ninety-one names. In the schools are thirty-five girls and twenty-two boys. From these schools have gone twenty-five Christian families, or portions of Christian families; some of the offspring of which now approach maturity; twenty-two catechists and teachers, most of whom still remain; and one sister, two candidates for orders, three printers, and two mechanics.

The congregation of about one hundred worship regularly on the Epiphany, increased every Sunday by ten and fifty heathen. The catechists and teachers, sent forth from the station, have occupied or do now

py fourteen different stations in six tribes, along thirty miles of t, and eighty miles interior, and towns and villages of more than hundred thousand people. Furthermore, at the station, chiefly, Grebo language has been reduced to writing. In it have been slated Genesis, the Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John, the Acts, Epistle to the Romans, part of that to the Corinthians. The ring and evening Services, Litany, Communion, Baptism, and firmation Services, part of the Gospels and Epistles, Grammar Dictionary, Primer, Hymn Book, Sunday School Liturgy, Bible tions, Instruction of Candidates for Baptism, and for ten years Cavalla Messenger has been published.

egular missionary contributions, averaging for many years over dollars a month, and alms; more than four dollars, attest the ence of charity. While for the past year and a half the Mis- ury Society, composed of the teachers of the girls' school, and ized villagers by their weekly labors have furnished suitable es to the Christians and their children, and raised an amount out twenty-five dollars a month, applied to the support of the e deacon of the station.

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DR. LIVINGSTONE'S RECENT TRAVELS.

uring the session at Bath, September 19, of the British Associ- on for the Advancement of Science, this distinguished and suc- ul explorer gave a lecture on his late travels and labors in Af-

We condense the essential portions of this interesting address he readers of the Repository.

r. Livingstone said: The first discovery we made was a naviga- ntrance to the Zambesi, about a degree west of the Quillimane ;, which had always been represented as the mouth of the Zam- in order, as some maintained, that the men-of-war might be ced to watch the false mouth while slaves were quietly shipped t the real mouth. This mistake has lately been propagated in a by the Colonial Minister of Portugal. On ascending the Zam- we found that the Portuguese authorities, to whom their gov- ent had kindly commended us, had nearly all fled down to the oast, and the country was in the hands of the natives, many of n, by their brands, we saw had been slaves. As they were all e friendly with us we proceeded to our work, and ascended the r in a little steamer, which, having been made of steel plates, a rrial never before tried, and with an engine and boiler, the sweep- of some shop, very soon failed us. Indeed the common canoes e country passed us with ease, and the people in them looked : wondering what this puffing, asthmatic thing, could mean. crocodiles thought it was a land animal swimming, and rushed

at it in the hopes of having a feast. The river for the first 300 miles is from half a mile to three miles wide. During half the year the water is abundant and deep; during the other half, or the dry season, it is very shallow; but with properly constructed vessels much might be made of it during the whole of ordinary years.

We proceeded as soon as we could to the rapids above Zette, our intention having originally been to go up as far as the Great Victoria Falls, and do what we could with the Makololo, but our steamer could not steam a four-knot current. We then turned off to an affluent of the Zambesi, which flows into it about 100 miles from the sea; it is called the Shire, and, as far as we know, was never explored by any European before. It flows in a valley about 200 miles long and 20 broad. Ranges of hills shut in the landscape on both sides, while the river itself winds excessively among marshes; in one of these we counted 800 elephants, all in sight at one time. The population was very large; crowds of natives, armed with bows and poisoned arrows, lined the banks, and seemed disposed to resent any injury that might be inflicted. But by care and civility we gave them no occasion for commencing hostilities, though they were once just on the point of discharging their arrows. On a second visit they were more friendly, and the woman and children appeared. We had so far gained their confidence that we left the steamer at Murchison's Cataract, and Dr. Kirk and I, proceeding on foot to the N. E., discovered Lake Shirwa. This lake is not large; it is said to have no outlet, and this is probably the case, for its water is brackish; it abounds in fish, hippopotami, and leeches. The scenery around is very beautiful, the mountains on the east rising to a height of 8,000 or 9,000 feet.

We were now among Manganja, a people who had not been visited by Europeans, and as I am often asked what sort of folk these savages are, I may answer they were as low as any we ever met, except Bushmen, yet they all cultivate the soil for their sustenance. Cultivating large tracts of land for grain, a favorite way of using the produce is to convert it into beer. It is not very intoxicating, but when they consume large quantities they become a little elevated. When a family brews a large quantity the friends and neighbors are invited to drink and bring their hoes with them. They let off the excitement by merrily hoeing their friend's field. At other times they consume large quantities for the same object as our regular toppers at home. We entered one village, and found the people all tipsy together. On seeing us the men tried to induce the women to run away, but the ladies, too, were, as we mildly put it, "a little overcome," and laughed at the idea of their running. The village doctor arranged matters by bringing a large pot of the liquid, with the intention, apparently, of reducing us to the general level. Well, the people generally, if we except the coast tribes, are very much like these, without the drunkenness. Wherever the tsetse exists the people possess no cattle, as this insect proves fatal to all domestic

als, except the goat, man, and donkey. Where the slave trade is known the cattle are the only cause of war. The Makololo will wait a month for the sake of lifting cattle; this is not considered wrong, and when the question is put, "Why should you lift what does not belong to you?" they return the Scotch answer, "Why should these Makalaka (or black fellows) possess cattle if they can't defend them?"

Having secured the good will of all the people below and adjacent to Murchison's Cataracts, we next proceeded further north, and descended the Shire flowing in a broad gentle stream out to Lake Nyassa about 60 miles above the cataracts. The country on each side of the river and lake rises up in what, from below, seem ranges of mountains, but when they have been ascended they turn out to be level plateaux, cool and well watered with streams. To show the difference of temperature, we were drinking the water of the Shire at 65 degrees, and by one day's march up the ascent, of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, we had it at 65 degrees, or 19 degrees lower. It was as if iced. We had no trouble with the people. No duties were levied, nor fines demanded, though the Manganja were quite different in their bearing towards us, and strikingly different from what they afterwards became. Our operations were confined to gaining the friendship of the different tribes, and imparting that information we could with a view to induce them to cultivate cotton. Each family had its own cotton patch; some of these were of considerable extent; one field, close to Zedzane Cataract, was found to be 680 paces on one side, and the cotton was of excellent quality, not requiring replanting oftener than once in three years, and no fear of injury by frost. On remonstrating with the natives against selling their people into slavery, they justified themselves on the plea that none were sold except criminals. The crimes were not always very great, but I conjecture, from the extreme wretchedness of many slaves, that they are the degraded criminal classes; it is not fair to take the typical negro from among them any more than it would be to place "Bill Sykes," or some of Punch's characters, as the typical John Bull.

We carried a boat past Murchison's cataracts. By these the river descends at five different leaps, of great beauty, 1,200 feet in a distance of about 40 miles. Above that we have 60 miles of fine deep water, flowing placidly out of Lake Nyassa. We touched the bottom in a bay with a line of 100 fathoms, and a mile out could find bottom at 116 fathoms. It contains plenty of fish, and great numbers of natives daily engage in catching them with nets, hooks, spears, torches, and poison. The crocodiles, having plenty of fish to eat, rarely attack men. It is from 50 to 60 miles broad, and we estimate at least 225 miles of its length. As seen from the lake, it seems bounded by mountains, and from these furious storms come suddenly down and raise high seas, which are dangerous for a boat, but native canoes are formed so as to go easily along the surface.

The apparent mountains on the west were ascended last year, and found to be only the edges of a great plateau, 3,000 feet above the sea. This is cool, well watered, and well peopled with the Manganja and the Maori, some of whom possess cattle.

Having now a fair way into the highlands by means of the Zambesi and Shire, and a navigable course of river and lake of two miles across, which all the slaves for the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, as well as some for Cuba took, and nearly all the inhabitants of this densely peopled country actually knowing how to cultivate cotton, it seemed likely that their strong propensity to trade might be easily turned to the advantage of our own country as well as theirs. And here I beg to remark that on my first journey, my attention not having then been turned to the subject, I noticed only few cases of its cultivation, but on this I saw much more than I had previously any idea of. The cotton is short in the staple, strong, and like wool in the hand—as good as upland American. A second variety has been introduced, as is seen in the name being foreign cotton, and a third of very superior quality; very long in the fibre, though usually believed to belong to South America, was found right in the middle of the continent, in the country of the Makalolo. A tree of it was eight inches in diameter, or like an ordinary apple tree. And all these require replanting not oftener than once in three years. There is no danger of frosts, either, to injure the crops. No sooner, however, had we begun our labors among the Manganja than the African Portuguese, by instigating the Ajawa, with arms and ammunition, to be paid for in slaves, produced the utmost confusion. Village after village was attacked and burnt, for the Manganja, armed only with bows and arrows, could not stand before firearms. The bowman's way of fighting is to be in ambush, and shoot his arrows unawares, while those with guns, making a great noise, cause the bowmen to run away. The women and children become captives. This process of slave hunting went on for some months, and then a panic seized the Manganja nation. All fled down to the river, only anxious to get that between them and their enemies; but they had left all their food behind them, and starvation of thousands ensued.

A great nation like ours cannot get rid of the obligations to other members of the great community of nations. The police of the sea must be maintained, and should we send no more cruisers to suppress the slave trade we should soon be obliged to send them to suppress piracy, for no traffic engenders lawlessness as does this odious trade. The plan I propose required a steamer on Lake Nyassa to take up the ivory trade, as it is by the aid of that trade that the traffic in slaves is carried on. The Government sent out a steamer, which, though an excellent one, was too deep for the Shire. Another steamer was then built at my own expense; this was all that could be desired, and the Lady Nyassa, or Lady of the Lake, was actually unscrewed and ready for conveyance to the scene of the missionary work, but that must be done by younger men, specially

educated for it—men willing to rough it, and yet hold quietly and patiently on. When I became Consul it was with the confident hope that I should carry out this work, and I do not mean to give it up. I intend to make another attempt, but this time to the north of the Portuguese territory.

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THE NILE SOURCES.

It is known that Captain Burton, the celebrated African explorer, doubts the discovery of the sources of the Nile by the late Captain Speke. His reasons are thus given in a communication to the *London Times* :

Without disrespect to the memory of Captain Speke I may say that the popular version of the discovery of Lake Nyanza and of the "settlement of the Nile sources" is in advance of fact.

On our return to Kazeh I was preparing a march upon the Nyassa Lake, since laid down by our great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone. My journals were also to be written up. For these reasons I despatched my second in command, Captain Speke, to prospect a water—"the Nyanza"—of which dubious tales had been reported by Arabs and Africans. This most energetic explorer returned with a conviction that he had discovered in it the sources of the Nile. Now the sources of rivers are not in lakes?

After his return to England, Captain Speke was enabled by the recommendation of the Royal Geographical Society and the liberality of Her Majesty's Government to organize another expedition for the purpose of deriving the Nile from the Lake Nyanza. My project was to set out from Mombas and march to the N. E., but two explorations at the same time were not considered necessary.

Captain Speke succeeded in striking the N. E. shoulder of a water which many geographers think is a broadening of the Kitangule river, not his original Nyanza. On the other hand, the Asua affluent, coming from the S. E., is according to most foreign geographers the true Nile. Again, Drs. Livingstone and Kirk, after visiting the Nyassa lake, and finding no affluent from the Tanganyika, compel us to believe that the latter drains into the "Luta Nzige," and is thus the western lake reservoir of Ptolemy—Nyanza being the eastern.

Being about to publish a pamphlet upon this subject, I will trespass no more upon your valuable space. You will, however, perceive that in recounting the last brilliant episode of Captain Speke's brief but useful and eventful life the discovery of the Nile sources can hardly be held a thing settled in all future time.

I am, sir, &c.,

RICH'D F. BURTON, F. R. G. S.

British Association, Bath, Sept. 21.

DEATH OF MRS. THOMSON.

In a letter to this office, Dr. Hall thus speaks of this excellent woman, after an acquaintance of thirty years.—“She was educated, as were all her family, at a common district school, I believe, but she derived great advantage from living many years in the family of Mr. Gallaudet, in Hartford. She staid but a short time in Philadelphia before embarking. Her most distinguishing characteristics were sterling good sense and uniform propriety of deportment, from which I never knew her for a moment to depart. She has lived through the innumerable succession of Missionaries at that station, and I have never known one, male or female, her equal in natural abilities, and this no discredit to the others. She was in every sense the mother of that mission.”

OBITUARY.—Died in peace at St. Mark's Hospital, on Tuesday morning, April 26, 1864, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. THOMSON.

Mrs. Thomson was born in Connecticut, November, 1807. Becoming pious at sixteen and educated by kind friends in Philadelphia, she emigrated with her first husband, Mr. Johnson, to Monrovia, in 1831. Losing her husband in acclimation, she for some time taught an infant school in Monrovia. She afterwards married Mr. James Thomson, a native of the West Indies, who on the settlement of Cape Palmas became Secretary to Governor Hall, and removed with his family to this place.

On the recommendation of Dr. Hall, Mr. Thomson was appointed by the Foreign Committee, in 1835, to open a mission station at Mount Vaughan. The grounds had been cleared and a house partly completed, when Rev. Dr. Savage joined the mission, about Christmas of 1836. Mr. Thomson died not long afterwards; but Mrs. Thomson's connection with the mission has continued since as teacher of a female day school, until two or three years ago, when her health became too feeble to discharge its duties. For a year past she has had the charge of St. Mark's Hospital.

During an unusually protracted life in Africa, Mrs. Thomson's course has been that of a consistent Christian, a faithful Christian teacher, and constant friend, so far as her ability extended, to all friendless persons. It was particularly towards orphans and little children that her lively sympathies seemed most to flow out to the extent of, and even beyond her means.

She evidently sought not this world's goods, but only how she could be useful. Her pastor, in his funeral address, well said she had been a “mother in Israel, and a succorer of many,” adding the fit apostolical words “of myself also,” only this last phrase should include every member of the mission who during Mrs

Thomson's long connection with it ever came in contact with her. The writer during a missionary life almost commensurate with hers, gratefully adds this testimony. More than this she needs not, would not desire to have said. Her own modest estimate of her services and of her faith, so perfectly corresponding with the unaffected tenor of her whose life was well expressed in a few words to her pastor a few hours before her death, "I am conscious of many short-comings and failures, but all my hope is in Jesus."

The esteem in which she was held will appear by the following notice of her funeral services :

The funeral of the lamented Mrs. E. M. Thomson, who died at her residence at St. Mark's Hospital on the morning of the 26th, took place on the afternoon of the same day. As it was expected that the attendance upon the funeral of one so generally beloved would be large, it was arranged that the corpse should be conveyed to St. Mark's Church in order that all might be accommodated. Accordingly, at about 3 o'clock p. m., the procession moved from the residence of the deceased under the direction of Messrs. Potter and Stevenson, in the following order, viz :

- 1st. The clergy, Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Rev. Thomas Fuller, Rev. B. J. Drayton, Rev. T. Toomey, and Mr. J. M. Minor, and one or two of the theological students from the native stations.
- 2d. The corpse borne on the shoulders of four men from the Cape Palmas native tribe.
- 3d. The family and relatives of the deceased, together with such of her foster children and God children as could come together.
- 4th. The Ladies First Mutual Relief Society.
- 5th. The " Second " " "
- 6th. The Union Sisters Society.
- 7th. The Daughters of Temperance Society.
- 8th. The Gentlemen's Mutual Relief Society.
- 9th. The citizens in general.

Having reached the church, after the usual services, the rector made a short but very interesting address, in which he alluded to the life of Mrs. Thomson before and after she came to Africa, her usefulness before and since her connection with the Episcopal Mission in Africa, and her care for and kindness to the missionaries in general and for himself. He was followed by Rev. B. J. Drayton, who also spoke of her usefulness in life and peaceful death, and exhorted all, but the young in particular, to endeavor to follow her good example. Prayer having been offered by the gentleman, and the benediction by the rector, the procession proceeded to Mount Vaughan, where, at about 6 o'clock, she was buried by the side of her husband and daughter.—*Cavalla Messenger*.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S MISSION TO THE KING OF DAHOME

Captain Burton; that exemplar of modern travel in its widest sense and its most interesting phases, has recently returned from the mission with which he was accredited by the British Government to the King of Dahome, and now gives the story of that mission and the results of his experience in the form of two handsome volumes. Captain Burton took with him the necessary instructions and presents, and passed three months in the country and capital of Dahome in communication with the remarkable potentate who governs this peculiarly interesting community. He witnessed the grand Customs and the yearly Customs of that grotesquely ceremonious people, including the evolutions of their army of "Amazons" and the traces of their cruel human sacrifices; of which he himself, with propriety of taste, declined to be an actual spectator, and he brought away impressions of the Dahoman proclivities, which are really very curious and instructive.

To give his narrative, as far as we can, in his own language will be our endeavor here. By way of Whydah, of course, Captain Burton and his companions proceeded to make their way to the Dahoman capital. At Whydah he found that the slaving interest was languishing. Whereas a dozen years ago there were there 20 Spaniards and Portuguese, including Brazilians and half-castes, the slave-consuming interest has dwindled to some 30 individuals; and he estimates that the next decade will find the survivors engaged in cotton or in palm oil—the "doulometer of the slave trade"—or in nothing. From Whydah to Allada, the half-way station, and from Allada to Agrime he proceeded with a moderate amount of ceremonial welcome, obtaining only "the small reception" at the latter place, until he arrived at Kana, the King's country quarters, as described as being particularly beautiful. Here the Englishmen met with one of the greatest nuisances in Dahome—the obligation to throw themselves "into the bush" while the women slaves at the palace were passing by them to get water. At the words "Gbeja! the bell comes," all the males are bound to make themselves scarce, while the lower, the older, and the uglier the slave girls are the louder and longer they tinkle, and "almost all of them seem to enjoy the ignoble scamper of our interpreters and hammock-makers whom the old women order to look the other way." At Kana they encountered the procession which was commissioned to escort them to the Royal presence, at the head of which walked the bearer of the Royal cane and the King's half brother, Bosu Sau. "Follow

* A MISSION TO GELELE, KING OF DAHOME.—With Notices of the Customs called "Amazons," the Grand Customs, the Yearly Customs, the Human Sacrifices, the present State of the Slave Trade, and the Negro's Place in Nature. By Richard F. Burton, &c. 2 vols. Tinsley Brothers, 1864.

s band, drums, and rattles, and by his armed escort, he added, snapped fingers with us, (which is the Dahoman substitute shake of the hand,) and presented the cane. We drank with three toasts, beginning with his master's health." After this, ten companies of the Dahoman army passed round in succession and saluted the Englishmen. The musical warriors, a separate detachment, formed line opposite Captain Burton, waved their spears or horse-tails, with human jawbones above their handles, singing thus in his praise—

on (pronounced Batunu) he hath seen all the world with its Kings and
caboceers;
how cometh to see Dahome, and he shall see every thing here!"

, preceded by the Union Jack and four flags, came the Akhoo, the "King's wife"—or eunuch company, and the headman informed the Captain that he had been commissioned by the Chief, the principal palace dignitary, to guide his steps. When the review was over, the most numerous of the companies set out inwards, leaving the Englishmen to fall in, and the latter were cheerfully cheered on passing the several gates of the palace.

Accompanied by "Silver Bell and Giraffe Horns," two functionaries of the Court, they entered the Royal Gate, first removing their swords and closing their umbrellas, which might not appear before the King, and they were told to walk hurriedly across the northern half of the palace yard until they halted at a circle of pure white sand, the Court powder of Dahome, in which the Ministers prostrated themselves. There the Englishmen doffed hats and bowed, and, waving them in the right hand, bowed four several times to a figure that was sitting under the chiaroscuro of a thatch and was, they were told, returning their compliments. This was Gelele himself, otherwise known as Dahome-Dadda, the Grandfather of Dahome, and of whose personal appearance Captain Burton speaks rather favorably. "He looks like a King of (negro) without tenderness of heart or weakness of head; while his dress, though simple, was effective also, and his left elbow was supported as he sat rested on a cushion of crimson velvet, while he held the weed in a long-stemmed, silver-mounted article of Dahoman manufacture." Such was the state of Gelele, whose "strong points" are given in the appendix, like those of the Kings, his predecessors, and to whom Captain Burton had now to convey the salutations and advice of the British Government.

Behind him of unarmed women, the Royal spouses, sat in a semi-circle behind him under the same thatch, the warrioresses being seated on stools or at squat outside; yet not a pretty face appeared, most of the fair sex having sooty skins, and the few browns showing unattractive features. But they atoned for this homeliness by an extreme devotion to their lord and master. If perspiration appeared upon

the Royal brow, it was instantly removed with the softest cloth by the gentlest hands; if the Royal dress was disarranged, it was once adjusted; if the Royal lips moved, a plated spittoon, held by one of the wives, was moved within convenient distance; if the King sneezed, all present touched the ground with their foreheads; if he drank, every lip uttered an exclamation of blessing. Captain Burton remarks the resemblance of this intense personal veneration to that said to have been rendered to Mohammed by his followers; but he suspects that in Dahome it is rather the principle than the person that is respected, and that were the king to be succeeded on the morrow the same semi-idolatry would be heaped upon his successor.

Captain Burton walked up a lane of squatting Amazons, and after the usual quadruple bowings and handwavings the King arose, tucked in his toga, descended from his *estrade*, donned his slippers—each act being aided by some dozen nimble feminine fingers, and, advancing, greeted him with sundry wrings *a la John Bull*. He made the usual inquiries after the health of the Sovereign, the Ministry, and the people of England, and interposed a compliment to Captain Burton upon his having kept his word in returning. Captain Burton had promised on a previous occasion to apply for permission to revisit Dahome, and there to redeem a promise was a thing unknown. The King frequently afterwards referred to this as a circumstance that impressed his ingenuous nature. For the present the materials for drinking were produced, several toasts followed in succession, and salutes were fired, and Captain Burton was relegated to the side-scenes while another deputation of four Moslems, from Porto Novo, was brought in by the Mingan to be presented to his Dahoman Majesty, whereupon Captain Burton turned to his note books and sketch books, to the great satisfaction of the King, who was always pleased to see him thus occupied. After the reception of the Moslem deputation, in which the Moslem dignity was well maintained before this Dahoman heathenry, a dance followed, and it was joined by a dozen razor-women, who wield blades about 18 inches long, and shaped exactly like an European razor.

These women (they are called "Nyekplohento,") seemed the largest and strongest women present, and they gesticulated freely with these portable guillotines, which were the invention of a brother of the late King Gezo, till even Captain Burton thought that the terror which they would probably inspire might make them useful as a *corps d'elite* for the contingencies of the forms of Dahoman war:

"At the end of the dance, Ji-bi-whe-ton, acting captainess of the Beauty Company, came forwards, with the usual affected military swagger, not without a suspicion of a dance. She is, or was, a fine tall woman, with glittering teeth, and a not unpleasant expression when her features are at rest. She addressed a violent

speech to the male Min-gan, who repeated it aloud to the king, with whom it found favor. Ending with cutting off the head of an imaginary corpse upon the ground, she retired to her command. Presently, for the *cacoethes loquendi* was upon her, she again advanced, and spoke with even more gesticulation than before. 'Thus they would treat Abeokuta!' The sentiment elicited immense applause. Followed chorus, solo, and various decapitation dancings of the mixed company, the weapons being, as usual, grounded, the war-club seized, and the shoulder-blades and posteriors being agitated to excess. Even the performances of these figurantes—the cream of the Royal ballet—are not to be admired. They stand most ungracefully; the legs, which are somewhat slight for the body, being wide apart, and the toes certainly turned in and probably up. When exercise ended, the razor and chopper-women brandished their weapons, and, all the line advancing, 'presented' with upraised muskets."

* * * * *

"After the Amazons all the male caboceers, taking choppers and peculiar billhook-like blades, some iron, others silver, danced tumultuously before the king, to the general song of the women on the right of the throne. Even the tottering Meu, who leaned upon a tomahawk long enough to act as a staff, joined in the movement. Presently Gelele sent a message to the Gaa, declaring that this year Abeokuta must be taken; the tall old man, standing up with a military air, swore that it certainly should fall, and the oath was repeated by his surly-looking junior, the Po-su. The king then addressed me through the Meu and Mr. Beecham, to the effect that this year Abeokuta must be as a mouse before the cat; he also invited me to accompany him to sit behind the army and to see the sport. I replied that 'Understone' had long ceased friendship with the white man. A little pleasantry ensued, touching it not being our English habit to hang back when aught is doing; and the king, taking all in excellent part, we stood up bareheaded, and waved four salutations."

The chiefs of the army then made speeches in the style of negro Bobadils, and the voice from the throne added, as is the habit, many an illustration of these speeches, concluding with the declaration that the Abeokutans must not only be beheaded—their bodies must also be cut to pieces. These incidents were further illustrated by the spectacle of the three skulls of the three chiefs among forty kings or petty headsmen said to have been destroyed by Gelele, and which skulls were displayed to their English visitors as works of art, with emblematic decorations. Among other speeches of the king, he informed Captain Burton that "the forest tree is strong with root and cordage, and is heavy with trunk and branch, while the wind is thin and cannot be seen; but the gale lays the loftiest of the greenwood, and Dahome is that wind, and Abeokuta is that tree." Dances, songs, discharges of fire—

and other ostentations of a valorous resolution succeeded. "The bayonet women after firing extended a single *very gauche* thrust." Finally, when the sun had set, a Dakro brought the English directions to advance and bid adieu to the king, while sundry flasks and decanters of 'tafia and other liquors were distributed in token of dismissal. Gelele, wrapping his robe around him, went away with the most subservient attentions on the part of his subjects, and with what Captain Burton considers "a right kingly stride." The attendant crowd was most solicitous for the safety and comfort of the royal toes; and the ceremonial faculty, which the Dahomian possesses, was exhibited to the utmost. But, as Captain Burton truly observes, "the outside displays were wretched. Misery mixes with magnificence, ragged beggars and naked boys jostled jewelled chiefs and velvet-clad Amazons; while the real negro grotesqueness, like bad perspective, injured the whole picture."

On December 21, the writer witnessed the king's ceremonious return to his capital, a process which, as described, must have been very characteristic though tedious. On the following day the presents sent by the Government were delivered; but the tent was found to be too small; the tent pegs, which should have been metal for a land of white ants, were of wood. The pipe was never used, Gelele preferring for lightness his old red clay and wooden stem. The belts caused great disappointment; all the officials declared that bracelets had been mentioned to Commodore Wilmot. As Captain Burton observes, Africans are offended if their wishes are not exactly consulted, and they mulishly look upon any such small oversight as an intended slight. The silver waiters were much admired, but the coat of mail was found to be too heavy, while the carriage and horses desired by His Majesty were of necessity not forthcoming. After a considerable delay in the inspection of the presents, the Amazons brought back a dismissal decanter of rum, with the tidings, from which Captain Burton did not auger favorably, that his "message" would be heard at another opportunity.

A most remarkable speech made by Adahoonzou, in reply to Governor Abson's remonstrances on the subject of the slave trade, is given in a note, and the arguments are far more cogent than we should have expected to find them from such a quarter. "For a parcel of men with long heads to sit down in England," said he, "and frame laws for us, and pretend to dictate how we are to live, of whom they know nothing, never having been in a black man's country during the whole course of their lives, is to me somewhat extraordinary," and then he goes on to put the alternative that they must kill their captives or sell them to the white men.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.)

THE TWO THEORIES.

Two theories exist among good men respecting the future welfare of the free American of color. They differ widely in principle and practice.

The one assumes that his best interests requires him to stay in this country and "fight it out," whatever be the obstacles to his highest elevation and happiness; the other, that they point him to another clime and continent for his final heritage.

The one maintains that his chief good can most effectually be attained alongside of, or among, the whites; the other, that separation is essential to that end. One claims that Divine Providence calls him to remain here; the other, that both nature and Providence call him to Africa. One theory issues and ceases in labors for his benefit in *this country*; the other prepares the way and attends him to the home of his forefathers. One looks only upon America; the other looks as well upon Africa.

Which of these two is correct? Unquestionably that which practically conduces most effectually to the preservation and full manhood of the black race.

And which does that? Not the theory which retains the American negro among us, if we are to regard at all the light of the past or the present in this and other countries. Free negroes have for centuries dwelt in England, France, and other European countries, but they have never risen to the highest positions. Their life has been comparatively short. Amalgamation abbreviates their days, blanches their cheeks, straightens the hair, cools the blood, until the black disappears in the embrace of the white. In other countries absorption or extinction by causes more efficient than legal enactments has been the practical consequence to the free negro of dwelling among the whites. Elevation to the full status of manhood neither the individual nor the race has yet attained in such circumstances.

Nor has the result been different in this country. Free people of color have been among us from the beginning. Some have risen above the masses. A few have been favored with the best advantages of our schools and colleges and have achieved high positions in culture and development, yet they have never been able to surmount certain obstacles which lie in their way to perfect civil

and social equality. They have not gained a place among the ruling race.

Does the future promise better things? Will the battle-field bury all prejudice against color and race, and remove all obstacles to the colored man's highest elevation? It did not do it in the old American revolution. The war of 1812 did not effect it.

Whites and blacks, Indians and other races, have fought side by side in wars on this and other continents; but what has been the practical result to the relative position of the fellow soldiers when the clangor of arms ceased, and the quietness of peace followed? With the single exception of freedom to the bondmen, they have returned to their former condition.

The dominant race retains its superiority, and the others, though elevated in some degree, do not reach the coveted place. The bands of the individual for the inferior give place to those of society, and the negro and the Indian profit little by war, while the whites grasp the reins of power with no less tenacity.

Will the war of 1864 prove an exception? Doubtless some good men think it will. Admit it then. But what if it should be the deliberate wish and purpose of the American of "African descent" to go to another land? Voluntary emigration to better his condition, or that of his brethren, is his "inalienable right," and to infringe upon this "right" is practical oppression. Should he in such case be retained in this country, even though some white men do "need his labor?"

So, again, we may ask, is it either wise or right to insist upon his stay among us if his continuance here endangers the preservation of his race?

On this point the eighth Census of the United States affords light, to which it is fit we should give heed. From this it appears that there is a "growing disparity between the pace at which the white and colored races are advancing in this country. While the whites from 1850 to 1860 gained 38 per cent., the slaves and free colored increased somewhat less than 22 per cent., and the total increase of the free colored and slaves for seventy years was but 485 per cent. to 757 per cent. for the whites."—Preliminary Report, p. 7,

For the last thirty years especially, the rate of increase has been

gradually diminishing. Thus, in 1830, it was 31.44 per cent. ; in 1840, 23.41 per cent. ; in 1850, 26.62 per cent. ; and in 1860, 22.07 per cent. An estimate of the probable future population of the United States, based upon commonly received data, gives the following per centage of colored people for the next four decades, viz:

1870.....	12.81	per cent.
1880.....	11.72	"
1890.....	10.28	"
1900.....	9.50	"

Thus, according to the best estimates, the total population of the United States at the close of the present century will be about a hundred millions, of which only about nine millions will be colored. Of the latter a great portion will be of mixed descent, since in 1850 one-ninth part of the whole colored class were returned as mulattoes, while in 1860 it is more than one-eighth of the whole and 36 per cent. of the free.

Now, admitting all that philanthropists may do to elevate and improve the moral condition of these people, so that the evils of deterioration may not fall to their side in the future, there is yet sufficient force in these facts to warrant the conclusion of the following paragraph of the introduction of the Eighth Census, p. 12, viz:

"With the lights before us, it seems, therefore, quite rational to conclude that we need not look forward to centuries to develop the fact that the white race is no more favorable to the progress of the African race in its midst than it has been to the perpetuity of the Indian on its borders, and that as has been the case in all other countries on this continent where the blacks were once numerous, the colored population in America wherever, either free or slave, it must in number and condition be greatly subordinate to the white race, is doomed to comparatively rapid absorption or extinction."

Whether the colored people can dwell among us without being "greatly subordinate to the white race" in numbers and condition for at least a long period to come, is a question we leave for the decision of thoughtfulness and candor. Admitting then all that the warmest imagination can claim for the negro in the future, it is a questionable wisdom that insists upon keeping him among us since it endangers the integrity and vitality of his race.

Nor is it right to retain the descendant of Africa here if emigration to his ancestral land will more quickly and effectually raise him and his posterity to the highest positions.

And who that considers this point can entertain a doubt? Forty-two years ago Stephen Allen Benson, then a lad of six years, sailed with his parents from Baltimore, Md., for Liberia; in 1855 he was inaugurated President of a Republic which all Europe at once welcomed to the family of nations. What colored man has elsewhere attained so high and honorable a position within the same period? About the same time Daniel B. Warner, a pure negro, left also for the same land, and to-day he is the chief Magistrate of a people which not even America disdains to recognize as an independent Nationality. Where else has the black man attained like dignity?

About ten years ago a poor colored man left Hartford, Ct., for Monrovia, and he is now an independent thriving citizen of a free Republic, with neither civil nor social disabilities, and with every advantage of culture and refinement for his growing family. Where else have his brethren done so well?

A few years ago a young man of color with his family left New York for Liberia; he returned on a visit not long since, a member of the Legislature, honored and honorable as a citizen and legislator of an African Republic. Will the colored man for a long time to come find a seat in our Legislatures and Congress?

An enterprising colored man from Indiana went not long since to Monrovia, and now visits this country a merchant prince, able to count his hundred thousand. Have any of his brethren here done better in the same period?

These are only examples of many instances in which a better condition has been quickly achieved by emigration to Liberia. The emigrant attains citizenship at once in a Republic controlled wholly by his own brethren; where he is himself of the ruling race, with no bands of custom, no bars of prejudice to struggle against in his endeavors for the highest positions. He is a man among equals, with every proffer of good for himself and his children under the banner of his own distinct nationality. Agriculture, art, commerce, with all the treasures of Christian civilization, and all the riches of an undeveloped continent and race come flocking to his feet as he touches the soil of his forefathers, and the best gifts of nature and Providence are freely proffered to his hand. Manhood dignifies him; self-respect and an honorable emulation stimulate him, while a free and open path invites him to the highest elevation and happiness.

Is it for the interest of the Irishman to embark for America ; of the Scotchman, and Welshman, and Englishman, and German, and Norwegian, to come to these United States, even in time of war ? Much more is it for the interest of the American of color to direct his steps towards the Republic of the tropics to find there, in a brief time, what he may seek in vain for generations among the all-grasping Anglo-Saxons.

Is it for the interest of the enterprising New Englander to forego the pleasures of the old homestead, and brave the perils of a western clime ? Much more is it for the interest of the colored man to leave this country, whatever may be its attractions, and go to the land of promise for his race. Who then should insist upon retaining the negro in this country, and what sort of philanthropy is that which discourages him from emigration ?

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the colored man has a part to perform in the evangelization of Africa which the white man cannot fulfill. Events of the past, and signs of the present, are sufficiently clear on this point to leave no room for doubt that the negro of this country is to be a distinguished instrument, under Providence, of diffusing the light of the Gospel over that dark continent.

What piety then is that which shuts up the enterprising man of color to this land, and declines to aid him in his good work in Africa, and what solid basis has that theory which persists in keeping him in America ?

Let it be noticed that the theory of emigration imposes no constraint upon the black man. It bids him remain, if such be his sober, enlightened conviction, while at the same time it points him to a better portion in his ancestral land, and proffers him all needful aid to the acquisition. It aims at his highest culture and development, under the most favorable circumstances, bestowing the priceless gifts of nationality on the race, and Christianity on Africa. This was the theory of the founders of Liberia. It is the theory of its friends to-day, and the success which has thus far crowned their labors is a forcible illustration of its excellence, and a sufficient encouragement to its adoption and maintenance with all the zeal of the heart and munificence of the hands.

A LAWYER FOR LIBERIA.

We have already stated that Mr. Henry W. Johnson, of Canandaigua, New York, has applied to this Society for passage to and settlement in Liberia for himself and family. The estimation in which he is held by his neighbors will be seen by the annexed article from the *Ontario County Times*:

MR. JOHNSON'S LECTURE.—Our distinguished colored fellow townsman, Henry W. Johnson, delivered his promised lecture before a large and intelligent audience, at Bemis Hall, on Monday evening. His subject, as previously announced, was—"The future of the colored race in America." He spoke eloquently and well, as he always does, making an unanswerable argument in favor of colonization.

A number of members of the bar being desirous of presenting Mr. Johnson with some token of their esteem, and giving it at the same time the character of a letter of recommendation to those with whom his future lot is to be cast, had through a committee consisting of his honor Judge Smith, E. G. Lapham, H. O. Chesebro, and M. C. Welles, Esqs., prepared the following resolutions, which ultimately it was thought best to submit to the large audience present, and so give an added emphasis to their expressions:

Whereas, our fellow townsman, Henry W. Johnson, after many years of residence among us, having, during that period, gained the respect and confidence of all who have known him, and having, by unremitting toil and unceasing conflict with the thousand obstacles with which poverty and race have clogged his progress, fitted himself to adorn a learned and laborious profession—is about to take his departure from among us, to cast his lot among his own people on the distant shores of Liberia, and has this evening justified his course towards his race in so doing by a masterly effort of logic and eloquence. Therefore,

Resolved, That we tender him our thanks for his able and interesting address on "The future of the colored race in America," and commend his teachings to the colored people of our country.

Resolved, That in his projected departure for the native home of his race, he carries with him our warmest wishes for his entire success and prosperity, and for the future welfare of his adopted country.

Resolved, That in full faith we commend Henry W. Johnson to the community in which he is about to cast his lot as worthy their fullest and freest confidence as a well read lawyer, an accomplished orator, and an honest man.

On motion of H. O. Chesebro, Esq., seconded in a few remarks by E. G. Lapham, Esq., these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In a recent letter to this office, Mr. Johnson states that there are two objects which he wishes to accomplish before leaving for Africa. "First, To raise a sufficient sum to complete the education

my daughter, who is now at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary
Lima, in this State. She will be able to graduate in about one
year, and is 17 years old. . Second, 'To procure for myself a small
library, consisting of a few elementary works and other books
essential to every practising lawyer.'

'There are many philanthropic hearts who will sympathize with
the joy of this educated man of color in his desired emigration to
his ancestral land, and who will take pleasure in aiding him to the
achievement of his praiseworthy objects. Surely the friends of
Africa may well rejoice in their good work, and take honorable
pride in bestowing such a gift as this man and family upon that
interesting Republic!

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EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.

EXPLORATION BY AUSTRIA.—The Cabinet of Vienna is evidently not satis-
fied with Captain Speke's discovery, and is determined to find new sources
of force of arms. The celebrated traveller Miani has received as a present
from the Minister of War at Vienna, for his new expedition in search of the
sources of the Nile, 100 muskets with bayonets, 6,000 ball cartridges, 10,000
pounds, 100 knapsacks, and cross-belts, and 100 pairs of steel-tipped boots.

THE LADY EXPLORERS.—Sad accounts have come from the two Dutch ladies
who are endeavoring to ascend the White Nile. Any attempt to penetrate
the country is looked upon by the merchants and local authorities with great
jealousy, because they suppose that foreign competition would endanger their
profits. After suffering much robbery and extortion, their servants beaten or
killed, and their goods plundered, the ladies have been obliged to return to
Khartoum.

DEATH OF EXPLORERS.—We regret to announce the death of the trav-
ellers, Madame Tinne and Mr. Schubert, who have fallen as the latest
victims to the African climate. It will be remembered that they were
endeavoring to find traces of the unfortunate African explorer, Dr. Vogel.

THE EQUATORIAL REGIONS.—In a letter to a friend, written the day before
his death, the late Captain Speke, the African traveller, said: "There is no
other land in the world than the equatorial regions, and nothing more of
importance to the interests of Egypt, as well as our own merchants, than
that of opening up those lands to legitimate commerce."

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN SPEKE.—A movement has been made in England for
the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the exploits of the man
who, of all Europeans, first crossed central equatorial Africa from south to
north, with his companion Grant, and who (setting aside all disputes respect-
ing the source of the Nile) unquestionably determined the existence and po-
sition of the great water-basin whence the Nile flows.

AFRICAN MISSIONARY PARAGRAPHS.

The attention of the friends of Christian Missions cannot too often be called to the progress of Missionary efforts on the continent of Africa. Settlements of enlightened colored men, with schools, steamboats, machines of various kinds—and other attendants of modern civilization, are displaying a wonderful power in dispelling the ignorance of barbarism and raising the social rank of the population. The force which is now engaged in preaching the Gospel to these millions is entirely insufficient for the vast field, and it is easy to see that this insufficiency must be felt more every year, in proportion as the mass of the people begin to reason and to think for themselves. The call for more laborers for this immense harvest has never been so urgent as it is at present, while the prospects presented to the Missionary efforts of the churches are such as they have never had before. Ethiopia has long stretched out her hands to God—may we not hope that the day of her deliverance is nigh at hand?

THE BERLIN MISSIONARY SOCIETY report the annexed Stations and communicants in South Africa:—

STATIONS.		COMMENCEMENT.	COMMUNICANT
CAPE COLONY—	Amalienstein.....	1856	257
	Lady-Smith	1857	23
	Anhalt-Schmidt.	1860	35
BRITISH KAFFRARIA—	Bethel.....	1837	59
	Wartburg.....	1855	30
	Petersberg.....	1857	32
ORANGE FREE STATE—	Bethany.....	1834	100
	Paardekuil.....	1860	
	Pniel.....	1847	30
NATAL COLONY—	Emmans	1847	10
	Christiansburg	1854	72
	Stendal.....	1860	2
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC—	Gerlachshoo	1860	14
BASSOOTALAND—	Khalatlolu.....	1861	47
	P'hata-mesane ...	1863	2
			704

The whole number of laborers, ordained and unordained, including the native helpers, is thirty-nine.

THE GABOON.—Rev. A. Bushnell wrote lately:—"There is an encouraging state of religious interest among the people at the present time. The first Sabbath in July we baptised and received to the Church five individuals, as many more were deferred till another time. The number of inquirers is increasing, and we hope yet to see many of these heathen people gathered into the fold of Christ. At Corisco, Calabar, Cameroons, and other places near us, the work of the Lord is progressing."

FAMBIA.—Rev. Thomas Oldham was recently directed by the English Church Missionary Society, on his return to Africa, to stay at the place and ascertain what facilities existed for the establishment of a mission among the heathen in that colony. He now writes: "My ministerial labors have been mostly directed to the people called Sereias, who are native to the country near the Senegal, and who are pagans, with scarcely any religious worship. They are hardly ever known to pray to any thing, though they believe in charms about their persons, and trust in them: They are employed chiefly as laborers by the merchants and traders and captains, and as drivers or grooms by the owners of horses. On the Sunday afternoon I have had as many as 180 or 200 of these people before me, in front of the meeting-place, when I have preached to them through an interpreter. I never seen more attentive congregations in my life, and it was a privilege to me to witness the expression of delight in their faces when they understood what was said and approved of it. Many of them seemed to receive the word so gladly that I cannot think that the seed thus sown will prove altogether in vain. These people are very promising subjects for missionary effort."

ZULU.—The report of the Zulu mission of the American Board for the year 1847 states that twenty-five hopeful converts had been received to a full fellowship within the year; but this "does not fully express the amount of progress in the work of conversion. The signs of vital religion at several stations were never greater or more satisfactory." The number of scholars in both day and Sabbath-schools has increased, and a new era in education among the people, is one of the most cheering signs of the times. At one station, Umvoti, there is a day school of sixty-seven scholars, taught by a white man, for a salary of \$375 per annum, all paid by the parents of the pupils. At Amanzimtote there is another day school of thirty scholars, taught by a worthy young man, the son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister. The expense of this school is about \$250 per annum, of which the parents pay \$225.

MORAVIAN MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA is stated to consist of thirteen stations, namely, Geriadendat, Mamre, Wittewater, Robben Island, Elim, Clarkson, Shiloh, Engotini, Goshen, Baziya; six preaching places; nine missionaries, and twenty-nine female assistants, together sixty-one; one native assistant missionary; one normal school with fifteen scholars; fourteen station schools with twelve hundred and ninety-four scholars; thirty country schools with eight hundred and seven scholars; thirteen boarding-schools, with four hundred and thirty-eight scholars; and a total of six hundred and fifty converts.

DEPARTURE OF MISS BART.—Miss Phebe Bart, who was recently appointed by the Foreign Committee of the Episcopal Church, as a missionary teacher, sailed for Cape Palmas in the bark Thomas Pope, which sailed from New York on the 14th.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

FASCINATION OF AFRICA.—Africa seems to possess a fascination for travellers that no other country can boast. From Mungo Park or Bruce, the travellers of our unenlightened boyish days, to the modern volume that annually some fresh explorer into public favor, the interest has steadily grown. Thibet is as little known; China is as marvellous, Afghanistan is as full of peril, and Australia has the advantages of a colony; but Africa outweighs them all. It has been the puzzle of geographers from Herodotus and Strabo, and the antiquity of its exploration has made it almost a classical pursuit. It is near enough to be within easy reach; large enough, hot enough, and so strange enough to prevent that "familiarity that breeds contempt." It attracts the Manchester by commerce, and sportsmen by every thing, from the elephant to the gorilla, and, as Mr. Reade enthusiastically believes, the unicorn: it tempts science with the unfound sources of the Nile; and to the traveller in his easy-chair it presents a shifting panorama, that never wearies, of all the modes of barbarous life. All the great books of recent travel have sprung from it. Livingstone and Speke, and Burton and Krapf, and Reade are the product of the last five years; and the press holds out the promise of many more. It would be rash to say, how many more.—*Christian Work.*

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.—The Missouri Annual Conference of this body of colored Christians held its tenth session in Louisville, Ky., commencing the 27th of August, 1864, and continuing ten days. Bishop W. P. Quinn presided, assisted by Bishop J. P. Campbell. Rev. Messrs. John Turner and B. L. Brooks were the Secretaries. Appropriate committees were appointed from the reports of which it was found that in the temporalities of the church a vast deal more had been accomplished than in any previous year. The number of preachers and members in attendance was about fifty. There were several remarkable men in this body, and in their deliberations, conducted with great harmony throughout, there were manifest talents and true dignity displayed. During its sitting their Missionary Society held its tenth anniversary, some of the most prominent members addressing the audience assembled, the remarks being appropriate and well received, resulting in a collection of \$50.—*The Methodist.*

BISHOP FOR LIBERIA.—Provision was made at the late session of the General Conference of the Methodist E. Church for the ordination of a bishop for Africa, by the election of a person for that position by the Liberia Conference. It is also arranged for that Conference to become an independent body, with appropriations of money by the Missionary Board of that denomination.

THE KAFFIRS.—It is stated by a Moravian missionary in South Africa, that not less than fifteen churches have been erected within a single year in the Eastern district of Cape Colony, all of them for the use of the Kaffirs.

HOME FOR THE BLIND.—That indefatigable American missionary, Rev. C. Hoffman, well known to some of our English friends, has added another to his wreath in the establishment of a "Home for the Blind," at Cape Town, in the immediate vicinity of that important institution, St. Mark's Hospital, intended for the sick of all nations. The "Home for the Blind" is a simple, unpretending stone edifice, and has already four inmates. Every effort exists for extension should funds be forthcoming. Patients are, undoubtedly, not likely to be wanting. It is said that at the Gambia—our British Colony—there are not less than *one hundred destitute blind* for whom nothing has yet been attempted. It is indeed honorable to the infant negro nation of Liberia that such institutions as that of St. Mark's Hospital and this "Home for the Blind" should have been founded on her soil. We earnestly commend these institutions to the sympathizing support of our Christian friends; and shall be happy to be made the medium for transmitting their contributions to Mr. Hoffman.—*African (London) Times.*

THE GALLA COUNTRY.—Dr. Krapf, the venerable missionary, says that the Galla country, situated in the south of Abyssinia proper, is one of the best countries in all Africa; superior to any region I have seen to the east of the Equator. Elevated from four thousand to eight thousand feet above the sea, and intersected by extensive grassy plains, wooded mountains and hills, it has a climate congenial in many parts to that of Italy and Greece, neither too hot nor too cold. It has plenty of water, emanating from brooks, and rivers. It is pre-eminently an agricultural and pastoral country, in which wheat, barley, and various kinds of maize and millet are raised. Bullocks, cows, goats, and sheep are so cheap that I paid on the coast only two dollars for an excellent bullock, and one dollar for six or seven sheep."

THE ASHMEAD INSTITUTE, at Oxford, Chester county, Penn., has commenced its session of ten months with twenty-eight colored students. Seven of these are supported by the Boards of the Presbyterian Church, and eight by individual benevolence. The annual expense for each is about \$100. Care has been exercised in selecting youths of promise, and most of them are professing Christians. An appeal is made for means to carry on this excellent institution in its work of usefulness to the colored race in this country and in Africa.

COLORED MEN IN CONVENTION.—At Syracuse, New York, October 4th, 5th, and 6th, a National Convention of colored men was held. A "Declaration of Sentiments and Rights" was adopted, protesting against the indignities heaped upon the colored people, the denial of the right of representation and participation in the benefits of the institutions which they are taxed to support, and demanding that the immunities and privileges of citizens shall be accorded to them.

LIBERIA CONSUL TO HAYTI.—The treaty with Liberia has been presented to the Haytian Senate, and Rev. J. Theodore Holly, has been appointed for the Republic of Liberia at Port au Prince.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1864.

VERMONT.		NEW JERSEY.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$1520.)		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$15.)	
<i>Burlington</i> —A Friend.....	10 00	<i>Burlington</i> —R. F. Mott, \$6.	
<i>Danville</i> —Hon. B. N. Davis,	5 00	Mrs. M. A. Williams, \$3.	
<i>Essex</i> —Dea. A. J. Watkins,		Miss E. G. Cole, \$2. R.	
\$2. Friend \$3.....	5 00	Jones, J. J. Woolman, R.	
<i>Peacham</i> —Residuary Estate		Thomas, Mrs. M. G. Corey,	
of Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd,		each \$1.....	
\$1692 02; Less retained			
for Gov. Tax, etc., \$192.02,	1500 00		
	1520 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	
CONNECTICUT.		VIRGINIA.	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$191.50.)		<i>City Point</i> —Miss Mary Vance,	
<i>Warehouse Point</i> —B. Sexton,		1st Div, 2d Corps Hospital,	
H. Holkins, B. P. Barber,		OHIO.	
each, \$10. Judge Barnes,		<i>Cincinnati</i> —Residuary Estate	
J. C. Bassenger, each \$5.		of Mrs. Mary G. Swayne,	
J. C. Abbe, \$1.....	41 00	per A. H. McGuffey, Esq.,	
<i>Enfield</i> —Hon. A. G. Hazard,	10 00		
<i>Suffield</i> —Miss Maria Hanchett	5 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Meriden</i> —Charles Parker,		VERMONT— <i>Burlington</i> —Hor-	
\$20. J. & E. Parker, \$10.		ace Wheeler, to Oct. 1, 1864,	
Dea. Booth, \$5. J. H.		\$5. <i>Charlotte</i> —Dr. Luther	
Guy, \$2. L. Birdsey, \$1.		Stone, to Oct. 1, 1864, \$10,	
W. G. Atwater, 50 cents,	38 50	NEW YORK— <i>Jewett</i> —Rev. J.	
<i>Birmingham</i> —E. N. Shelton,		J. Buck, to Oct. 1, 1864...	
G. W. Shelton, Thomas		CONNECTICUT— <i>North Ha-</i>	
Burlack, each, \$10. R.		<i>ven</i> —S. A. Orcutt, to Jan.	
N. Bassett, Mrs. N. B. San-		1, 1865, \$1. John Beach.	
ford, each \$5. H. Somers,		to Jan. 1, 1865, \$1.	
B. Bassett, L. De Forest,		PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Philadelphia</i>	
each \$3. W. Hotchkiss,		—Edward S. Morris, for	
Ed. Lewis, each \$2. T. S.		seven new subscribers, to	
Birdsey, Jos. Arnold, U.		Oct. 1, 1865.....	
H. Swift, Mrs. M. L. Nara-		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—	
more, J. J. Browne, Mrs.		<i>Washington</i> —Jno W Wells,	
Clapham, S. Morse, ca. \$1,	60 00	to July, 1865,	
<i>Norwalk</i> —John North, F. St.		OHIO— <i>Canal Dover</i> —Mrs.	
John Lockwood, L. Curtis,		Louisa C. Blickensderfer,	
G. B. St. John, W. S.		to Sept., 1865, per W. A.	
Lockwood, Judge Butler,		Zevely, Esq	
each \$5. A. E. Beard, \$3.			
A. E. Smith, \$2. Mrs. J.		Repository.....	
B. Woodbury, Rev. D. R.		Donations.....	
Austin, each \$1.....	37 00	Legacies.....	
		Miscellaneous.....	
		Total.....	\$5
	191 50		

T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XL.] WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1864. [No. 12.

THE CALL OF PROVIDENCE.

[CONCLUDED FROM THE LAST NUMBER.]

An African nationality is our great need, and God tells us by His providence that He has set the land before us, and bids us go and possess it. We shall never receive the respect of other nations until we establish a powerful nationality. We should not content ourselves with living among other races, simply by their permission or their endurance, as Africans live in this country. We must build up negro states; we must establish and maintain the various institutions; we must make and administer laws, erect and preserve churches, and support the worship of God; we must have governments; we must have legislation of our own; we must build ships and navigate them; we must ply the trades, instruct the schools, control the press, and thus aid in shaping the opinions and guiding the destinies of mankind. Nationality is an ordinance of Nature. The heart of every true negro yearns after a distinct and separate nationality.

Impoverished, feeble, and alone, Liberia is striving to establish and build up such a nationality in the home of the race. Can any descendant of Africa turn contemptuously upon a scene where such efforts are making? Would not every right-thinking negro rather lift up his voice and direct the attention of his brethren to that land? Liberia, with outstretched arms, earnestly invites all to come. We call them forth out of all nations; we bid them take their all and leave the countries of their exile, as of old the Israelites went forth from Egypt, taking with them their trades and their treasures, their intelligence, their mastery of arts, their knowledge of the sciences, their practical wisdom, and every thing that will render them useful in building up a nationality. We summon them from these States, from the Canadas, from the East and West

India, from South America from every where, to come and take part with us in our great work.

But those whom we call are under the influence of various opinions, having different and conflicting views of their relations and duty to Africa, according to the different stand-points they occupy. So it was with another people who, like ourselves, were suffering from the effects of protracted thralldom, when on the borders of the land to which God was leading them. When Moses sent out spies to search the land of Canaan, every man, on his return, seemed to be influenced in his report by his peculiar temperament, previous habits of thought, by the degree of his physical courage, or by something peculiar in his point of observation. All agreed, indeed, that it was an exceedingly rich land, "flowing with milk and honey," for they carried with them on their return a proof of its amazing fertility. But a part, and a larger part, too, saw only giants and walled towns, and barbarians and cannibals. "Surely," said they, "it floweth with milk and honey. Nevertheless the people be strong that dwell in the land, and the cities are walled, and very great; and moreover we saw the children of Anak there. The land through which we have gone to search it, is a land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof; and all the people that we saw in it are men of a great stature. And there we saw the giants, the sons of Anak, which come of the giants; and we were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight." It was only a small minority of that company that saw things in a more favorable light. "Caleb stilled the people before Moses, and said, Let us go up at once and possess it; for we be well able to overcome it." (Numbers 13.)

In like manner there is division among the colored people of this country with regard to Africa, that land which the providence of God is bidding them go up and possess. Spies sent from different sections of this country by the colored people—and many a spy not commissioned—have gone to that land, and have returned and reported. Like the Hebrew spies, they have put forth diverse views. Most believe Africa to be a fertile and rich country, and an African nationality a desirable thing. But some affirm that the land is not fit to dwell in, for "it is a land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof," notwithstanding the millions of strong and vigorous aborigines who throng all parts of the country, and the thousands of colonists who are settled along the coast; some see in the inhabitants incorrigible barbarism, degradation, and superstition, and insuperable hostility to civilization; others suggest that the dangers and risks to be encountered, and the self-denial to be endured, are too great for the slender advantages which, as it appears to them, will accrue from immigration. A few only report that the land is open to us on every hand—that "every prospect pleases," and that the natives are so tractable that it would be a comparatively easy matter for civilized and Christianized black men to secure all the land to Christian law, liberty, and civilization.

I come to-day to defend the report of the minority. The thousands of our own race, emigrants from this country, settled for more than forty years in that land, agree with the minority report. Dr. Barth, and other travellers to the east and southeast of Liberia, indorse the sentiment of the minority, and testify to the beauty, and healthfulness, and productiveness of the country, and to the mildness and hospitality of its inhabitants. In Liberia we hear from natives, who are constantly coming to our settlements from the far interior, of land exuberantly fertile, of large, numerous, and wealthy tribes, athletic and industrious; not the descendants of Europeans—but *black* men, pure negroes, who live in large towns, cultivate the soil, and carry on extensive traffic, maintaining amicable relations with each other and with men from a distance. The ideas that formerly prevailed of the interior of Africa, which suited the purposes of poetry and sensation writing, have been proved entirely erroneous. The land possesses every possible inducement. That extensive and beautiful domain which God has given us appeals to us and to black men every where, by its many blissful and benignant aspects; by its flowery landscapes, its beautiful rivers, its serene and peaceful skies; by all that attractive and perennial verdure which overspreads the hills and valleys; by its every prospect lighted up by delightful sunshine; by all its natural charms, it calls upon us to rescue it from the grasp of remorseless superstition, and introduce the blessings of the Gospel.

But there are some among the intelligent colored people of this country who, while they profess to have great love for Africa, and tell us that their souls are kindled when they hear of their fatherland, yet object to going themselves, because, as they affirm, the black man has a work to accomplish in this land—he has a destiny to fulfill. He, the representative of Africa, like the representatives from various parts of Europe, must act his part in building up this great composite nation. It is not difficult to see what the work of the black man is in this land. The most inexperienced observer may at once read his destiny. Look at the various departments of society here in the *free* North; look at the different branches of industry, and see how the black man is aiding to build up this nation. Look at the hotels, the saloons, the steamboats, the barber-shops, and see how successfully he is carrying out his destiny! And there is an extreme likelihood that such are forever to be the exploits which he is destined to achieve in this country until he merges his African peculiarities in the Caucasian.

Others object to the *climate* of Africa, first, that it is unhealthy, and secondly, that it is not favorable to intellectual progress. To the first, we reply that it is not more insalubrious than other new countries. Persons going to Africa, who have not been broken down as to their constitutions in this country, stand as fair a chance of successful acclimation as in any other country of large, broken forests and extensively uncleared lands. In all new cou

tries there are sufferings and privations. All those countries which have grown up during the last two centuries, in this hemisphere, have had as a foundation the groans, and tears, and blood of the pioneers. But what are the sufferings of pioneers, compared with the greatness of the results they accomplish for succeeding generations? Scarcely any great step in human progress is made without multitudes of victims. Every revolution that has been effected, every nationality that has been established, every country that has been rescued from the abominations of savagism, every colony that has been planted, has involved perplexities and sufferings to the generation who undertook it. In the evangelization of Africa, in the erection of African nationalities, we can expect no exceptions. The man, then, who is not able to suffer and to die for his fellows when necessity requires it, is not fit to be a pioneer in this great work.

We believe, as we have said, that the establishment of an African nationality in Africa is the great need of the African race; and the men who have gone, or may hereafter go to assist in laying the foundations of empire, so far from being dupes, or cowards, or traitors, as some have ignorantly called them, are the truest heroes of the race. They are the soldiers rushing first into the breach—physicians who at the risk of their own lives are first to explore an infectious disease. How much more nobly do they act than those who have held for years that it is nobler to sit here and patiently suffer with our brethren! Such sentimental inactivity finds no respect in these days of rapid movement. The world sees no merit in mere innocence. The man who contents himself to sit down and exemplify the virtue of patience and endurance will find no sympathy from the busy, restless crowd that rush by him. Even the "sick man" must get out of the way when he hears the tramp of the approaching host, or be crushed by the heedless and massive car of progress. Blind Bartimeuses are silenced by the crowd. The world requires active service; it respects only productive workers. The days of hermits and monks have passed away. Action—work, work—is the order of the day. Heroes in the strife and struggle of humanity are the demand of the age.

"They who would be free, *themselves* must strike the blow."

With regard to the objection founded upon the unfavorableness of the climate to intellectual progress, I have only to say, that proper moral agencies, when set in operation, cannot be overcome by physical causes. "We continually behold lower laws held in restraint by higher; mechanic by dynamic; chemical by vital; physical by moral."* It has not yet been proved that with the

* Dean Trench, quoted by Baden Powell in *Essays and Reviews*, 1861.

proper influences, the tropics will not produce men of "cerebral activity." Those races which have degenerated by a removal from the North to the tropics did not possess the proper moral power. They had in themselves the seed of degeneracy, and would have degenerated anywhere. It was not Anglo-Saxon blood, nor a temperate climate, that kept the first emigrants to this land from falling into the same indolence and inefficiency which have overtaken the European settlers in South America; but the Anglo-Saxon Bible—the principles contained in that book, are the great conservative and elevating power. Man is the same, and the human mind is the same, whether existing beneath African suns or Arctic frosts. I can conceive of no difference. It is the moral influences brought to bear upon the man that make the difference in his progress.

"High degrees of moral sentiment," says a distinguished American writer,* "control the unfavorable influences of climate; and some of our grandest examples of men and of races come from the equatorial regions." Man is elevated by taking hold of that which is higher than himself. Unless this is done, climate, color, race, will avail nothing.

"—— unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man!"

For my own part, I believe that the brilliant world of the tropics, with its marvels of nature, must of necessity give to mankind a new career of letters, and new forms in the various arts, whenever the millions of men at present uncultivated shall enjoy the advantages of civilization.

Africa will furnish a development of civilization which the world has never yet witnessed. Its great peculiarity will be its moral element. The Gospel is to achieve some of its most beautiful triumphs in that land. "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem," was the blessing upon the European and Asiatic races. Wonderfully have these predictions been fulfilled. The all-conquering descendants of Japheth have gone to every clime, and have planted themselves on almost every shore. By means fair and unfair, they have spread themselves, have grown wealthy and powerful. They have been truly "enlarged." God has "dwelt in the tents of Shem," for so some understand the passage. The Messiah—God manifest in the flesh—was of the tribe of Judah. He was born and dwelt in the tents of Shem. The promise to Ethiopia, or Ham, is like that to Shem, of a spiritual kind. It refers not to physical strength, not to large and extensive domains, not to foreign conquests, not to wide-spread domination, but to the possession of spiritual qualities, to the elevation of the soul heavenward, to spiritual aspirations and divine com-

* R. W. Emerson, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1862.

munications. "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God." Blessed, glorious promise! Our trust is not to be in chariots or horses, not in our own skill or power, but our help is to be in the name of the Lord. And surely, in reviewing our history as a people, whether we consider our preservation in the lands of our exile, or the preservation of our fatherland from invasion, we are compelled to exclaim; "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us!" Let us, then, fear not the influences of climate. Let us go forth stretching out our hands to God, and if it be as hot as Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, there will be one in the midst like unto the Son of God, counteracting its deleterious influences.

Behold, then, the Lord our God has set the land before us, with its burning climate, with its privations, with its moral, intellectual, and political needs, and by His Providence, He bids us go up and possess it without fear or discouragement. Shall we go up at His bidding? If the black men of this country, through unbelief or indolence, or for any other cause, fail to lay hold of the blessings which God is proffering to them, and neglect to accomplish the work which devolves upon them, the work will be done, but others will be brought in to do it, and to take possession of the country.

For while the colored people here are tossed about by various and conflicting opinions as to their duty to that land, men are going thither from other quarters of the globe. They are entering the land from various quarters with various motives and designs, and may eventually so pre-occupy the land as to cut us off from the fair inheritance which lies before us, unless we go forth without further delay and establish ourselves.

The enterprise and energy manifested by white men who, with uncongenial constitutions, go from a distance to endeavor to open up that land to the world, are far from creditable to the civilized and enlightened colored men of the United States, when contrasted with their indifference in the matter. A noble army of self-expatriated evangelists have gone to that land from Europe and America; and, while anxious to extend the blessings of true religion, they have in no slight degree promoted the cause of science and commerce. Many have fallen, either from the effects of the climate or by the hands of violence;* still the interest in the land is by no

* The names of John Ledyard, Frederick Horneman, Dr. Walter Oudney, Captain Clapperton, Major Denman, John Richardson, and Dr. Overweg occur in the list of those who have fallen victims either to the climate or the hardships of their pilgrimage. But a more melancholy enumeration may be made. Major Houghton perished, or was murdered, in the basin of the Gambia. The truly admirable Mungo Park was killed in an attack of the natives, at a difficult passage of the Niger. The same fate befell Richard Lander in the lower course of the river. Major Laing was foully slain in his tent at a halting-place in the Sahara. John Davidson was assassinated soon after passing the fringe of the desert. Dr. Cowan and Captain Donovan disappeared in the wilds of South Africa. Dr. Vogel was assassinated in the country about Lake Chad.—*Leisure Hour*.

means diminished. The enamored worshipper of science, and the Christian philanthropist, are still laboring to solve the problem of African geography, and to elevate its benighted tribes. They are not only disclosing to the world the mysteries of regions hitherto unexplored, but tribes whose very existence had not before been known to the civilized world have been brought, through their instrumentality, into contact with civilization and Christianity. They have discovered in the distant portions of that land countries as productive as any in Europe and America. They have informed the world of bold and lofty mountains, extensive lakes, noble rivers, falls rivaling Niagara, so that, as a result of their arduous, difficult, and philanthropic labors of exploration, the cause of Christianity, ethnology, geography, and commerce has been, in a very important degree, subserved.



CAPTAIN BURTON'S MISSION TO THE KING OF DAHOME.

(CONCLUDED FROM THE LAST REPOSITORY.)

A few days later, the day for the commencement of the celebration of the King's annual customs arrived. The grand customs, which are performed only after the death of a King, have been very sanguinary ceremonies in the Dahome of the past. The yearly customs were becoming less exacting in the sacrifice of human life, but Gelele seems to have increased their severity in comparison with his father Gezo. That which Captain Burton describes here is called the So-sin custom, and hitherto he says it has not been described, though its ceremonies differ but little from those of the Atto. In the market place stood a victim shed, in shape not unlike that of a village church—a barn and a tower. In the turret and the barn were twenty victims. All were seated on cage stools, and were secured by various arrangements of rope to certain posts, which we gather to have been part of the fabric of the shed, but the confinement was by no means cruel; each victim had an attendant squatting behind him, to keep off the flies; all were fed four times a day, and were loosed at night for sleep. They exhibited an extraordinary nonchalance, marking time to the music and chattering together, especially remarking the Englishmen. Among the various ceremonies which took place and which Captain Burton and his companions were invited to witness, the King for his part, in the face of the outsiders, delivered an address, the sense of which is short to relate. "His ancestors had built rough and simple So-sin sheds. His father, Gezo, had improved them when 'making customs' for the ghost of Agongoro (Wheenoo-hew.) It is good to beget children who can perform such pious

rites. Therefore he Gelele would do for his sire what he hoped that his son would do for him."

Without describing the details of the first day's So-sin custom, which will be found towards the end of Captain Burton's first volume, we remark in his behalf that he again sent a message officially objecting to be present at any human sacrifice, proposing that lower animals be substituted for man, and declaring that if any death took place before him he should at once return to Whydah. The official to whom he sent this message replied that there would be no necessity for the latter measure, and with respect to the victims that many would be released, and that those executed would be only the worst of criminals and malignant war captives.

The Captain was present on the second day of the So-sin, when the King himself danced no less than 32 character dances in view of his subjects, who greeted some of his performances with the most vociferous rapture. On the third day there was a considerable addition to the pans of Abeokutan crania which were displayed to the multitude. Then came a procession of 18 Tansi-no, or Fetish women, who have charge of the last monarch's grave; slow and solemn old gipsies in gold-trimmed broad-brim felts, or white nightcaps; then a dance of six Amazons; then 21 umbrellas, headed by the She-mingan who performed the knife dance. Then the King rose and walked forward to throw cowries, the local money, among his subjects. All removed their ornaments and girt their loins; it is a point of honor to fight for the Royal bakhshish, and nob and snob join in the *melee*. No notice is taken if a man be killed or maimed in the affair—he has fallen honorably fighting for his Sovereign. The English withdrew their chairs, but they were nevertheless summoned by Royalty to "fight for cowries, and," says Captain Burton, "not being in uniform we scrambled like schoolboys." Then came a performance with a hide whip by the chief of the hunchbacks; then a dance of Fetishes; then the King walked up to the victim-shed and paced down its length within the railing. To the score of wretches there sitting pilloried he threw with two hands as many heads of cowries, and these were placed by the attendants upon the heads of the recipients. He then came up and snapped fingers with Captain Burton, when a hint was given that at his intercession several victims would be pardoned. This also is a Dahoman formula. The Captain pleaded for them, saying that mercy is the prerogative of kings, when nearly half of them were brought up before Gelele, were untied, and were placed by their keepers on all fours to hear the Royal clemency. It seems that they had been the subjects of a chief of a tributary town who had sent to the King palm kernels instead of cowries, and whom the Min-gan had captured as prisoners in expiation of the outrage. The Min-gan declaimed on the enormity of the offence, and the King informed him that he approved his proceeding, and that the pardoned

rebels must be speedily removed from his sight. Thereupon there was an uproar of cymbals, accompanied by decanters of rum, the emblems of permission to the strangers to leave the Royal presence. Thus ended the third day of the So-sin customs.

The "Evil Night," as it is termed, came at the close of the fourth day's dancing, singing, and speechifying. On this night the King walks in procession with his wives, and attended by the high officials, from the Komasi-house to the Market-place, where the Min-gan performs sundry executions with his own hand. Human sacrifice in Dahome is founded upon a purely religious basis, which not only strengthens but perpetuates the custom. It is a touching instance, says Captain Burton, of the King's filial piety, deplorably mistaken, but perfectly sincere. The Dahoman Sovereign must enter Deadland with royal state, accompanied by a ghostly court of Leopard wives, head wives, birth-day wives, Afa wives, eunuchs—especially the chief eunuch—singers and drummers, King's "Toto'si" and "King's devils," bards, and soldiers. This is the object of what is called the grand customs, when the victims may amount to a *maximum* of 500. Every year, moreover, decorum exacts that the first-fruits of war and that all criminals should be sent as recruits to swell the King's retinue. Hence the ordinary annual customs. There are always, at least, two Evil Nights during the annual customs, and there may be more. Commander Forbes owns that King Gezo had reduced the number of his victims to 36. The present King has increased them to 39 or 40. But this number must be doubled, to include the female victims killed by the Amazons within the Palace, and not permitted to be seen by man. The presumed total of the "butchery bill" will, therefore be 78 or 80. As all who leave the house during the Evil Night are beheaded, it is not easy to learn what is then enacted. There are two or three versions of the manner of the execution, but Captain Burton believes the King himself begins by using a broad sharp blade upon the neck of a kneeling criminal, after which the same is done to others by the Min-gan, the men, and their assistants.

Another procession of the Royal army, the he and she Ministers and captainesses, followed on the morrow. A profusion of drums, duck guns, small infernal machines on wheels, the Royal equipages, with men harnessed to them by ropes, a blue-green shandri-dan of native manufacture, a sedan chair, a metal soup-tureen, the present King's cab-brougham, with a lion on the panels—and infinite jars of native beer, with crowds of umbrellas and Fetish figures, and even a rocking-horse, made items in the miscellaneous display. Seven hours' exhibition of those paraphernalia the Englishmen witnessed from the palace before they were permitted to retire and have a quiet day at home on the Sunday which followed.

Captain Burton made out the total of the Royal army, ra women, bayonet women, blunderbuss women, &c., &c., all inclu

to be about 2,500 persons. The fact is, he says, that these illustrious viragos are now a mere handful. King Gezo lost the flower of his force under the walls of Abeokuta, and the loss has never been made good. The origin of this somewhat exceptional organization of the Dahoman army was the masculine *physique* of the women, enabling them to compete with men in enduring toil, hardships, and privations, and Captain Burton says that he has remarked this corporeal equality of the sexes in the Grand Bony and the "Oil rivers" of the Biafran Bight, where the feminine harshness of feature and robustness of form rival the masculine. Captain Burton computes that about two-thirds of Gezele's Amazons are maidens. The remaining third has been married. The elephant huntresses are held to be the bravest. The Nyekpol-hen-to, or razor women, seem to be simply an *epauvantail*. The infantry or line's women are armed with muskets, and are cleanly made, without much muscle. They are hard dancers, indefatigable singers, and, though affecting a military swagger, their faces are any thing but ferocious—they are rather mild and unassuming in appearance. The Go-hen-to, or Archeresses, were in Gezo's time young girls—the parade corps, the pick of the army, and the pink of dancers. But they have gone down in the eyes of Dahoman military critics, and when in the field they are used as scouts and porters. They also carry the wounded to the rear.

There is a second king in Dahome called the Bush King, who also has his customs, and with whom Captain Burton was obliged to join in a dance of ceremony. He too had his "Evil Night." Gezele himself subsequently required Captain Burton to dance with him. Gezele expects strangers not to refuse him this compliment, and he led the Captain out amid tempestuous applause, who boasts that he had the honor of executing a very notable decapitating movement with the courteous assistance of the Dahoman Sovereign.

Captain Burton has a chapter on the Dahoman religion. There is a *sensus numinis* even among this brutal people; but it has not had time to separate itself from the material objects of Fetish. Yet Fetish is throughout the dark continent the strongest engine of Government. Kutomen, or Dead Land, is the place which receives the "nidon," or ghostly part of man proceeding from him after death. In Dahome marriages are a somewhat complicated arrangement. Throughout Africa osculation is unknown, even by name, and an offer to salute on the part of a white man is attributed to a display of his cannibal propensities. Curious to say, there is in barbarous Dahome a coroner's inquest after every death. There is also a Sin-kwain, or water sprinkling custom, founded on the belief that the ghosts of the old kings are induced to lend their aid in present wars by their tombs being sprinkled with water; which, in Dahome, means, of course, blood, and that the blood of human victims. The King has to perform a disagreeable task

his ancestral graves, and he does it; his subjects would deem it dishonouring were he to curtail or to omit the performance. On the 11th till February 11 did the conclusion of the customs take place. Then the rum was sprinkled on the ground and the glasses broken to conclude the ceremonies, and the time had arrived for the delivery of the message of her British Majesty. It was difficult to bring this to bear, and the Captain had, almost in despair, resolved to retire to the coast, when the King or his Ministers consented to permit the required audience. Gelele justified his dealing like his ancestors before him. So also on the point of sacrifices he was equally proof against Captain Burton's objections. "The King," said the latter, "had never heard so much truth before in his life; he did not accept my plain speaking about 'striving of the mind,' nor could I expect it." Captain Burton was quite disenchanted by this last message scene. At the end, however, they shook hands cordially, and the King told him that he was "a good man," but, rolling his head, "too angry." He wished him to promise to return to Dahome again, but Captain Burton intimated that he must reform his manners, or rather his customs. Then they shook hands together, snapped fingers, and said each other adieu.

"The extent and population of Dahome," according to Captain Burton, "have been grossly exaggerated. Its superficies cannot be more than four thousand square miles. Commissioner Forbes estimates its population down at two hundred thousand; M. Wallon, at one hundred thousand; Commodore Wilmot, one hundred and fifty thousand. I would reduce it to one hundred and fifty thousand of whom, perhaps, four fifths are women and children. The actual population is not a third of what the country could support. The total withdrawal of both sexes from industry to slavehunting, the customs of the capital, and the losses by disease, have made the country in parts a desert."

The expedition to Abeokuta went hopelessly to ruin. The Dahomean army, repulsed in the siege and assaults, was nearly cut to pieces in its retreat, and the king escaped only in disgrace and mutilation. "Many years must elapse," says Captain Burton, "before Dahome can recover from the blow, and before that time she will be level with the ground."

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CIVILIZATION AND THE HUMAN BRAIN.—At the last meeting of the Ethnological Society, Mr. Dunn read a paper "On the Influence of Civilization on the Brain of Man," in which he contended that education and moral culture produce changes in the form and size of the brain, which are manifested by a reformation of the skull. By the influence of civilization, he maintained, the skull of the negro may be altered from its original type, and may be rendered equal in its phrenological developments to the skull of a European. On the table were placed casts of the skull of an individual at different periods of adult life, to show the changes that had been produced in the course of ten years.

From the Cavalla Messenger.

HOME FOR THE BLIND AT CAPE PALMAS.

It may seem to some that in building a house for the blind, we are stepping out of our sphere as Christian missionaries. Not at all: we are but walking in the steps of the Great Missionary and following the example of our Lord and Master. He cared for the blind, and so would *we*. And on the same principle we would gladly have a house for the deaf and dumb, and for the insane, & we have already for the sick and suffering.

How shall we better manifest the spirit of our religion, in the eyes of the heathen, than by our care for the afflicted? What striking contrast it forms to all heathen systems! How its great principle of *love* is manifested, and how a way to the hearts of men is thus opened for the reception of those holy and sublime doctrines which we seek to preach! Let me give the history of our Home for the Blind.

Walking the streets of Brighton, England, a lady met a blind gentleman, (a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society,) led by the hand of his daughter. Kind words are exchanged, and the lady remarked she had just parted from a gentleman, a missionary to Africa, who was about returning to that country. The blind gentleman, Mr. Moon, expressed a great anxiety to see him, being desirous of introducing his system of writing for the blind into Africa. For this purpose he came the next day to London, had a conference with the missionary, which resulted in his returning to Brighton and spending three days with Mr. Moon. During this time he got some insight into Mr. Moon's system of writing. This system is simple, and very easy to be learned; aged persons and those whose fingers are hardened by labor can soon acquire facility in reading. Mr. Moon, learning that there were three or four blind persons connected with our Mission, kindly presented a number of his books for the blind, expressing the hope that they would be useful to others as well as to those already connected with us.

On the missionary's return to his sphere of labor, a special interest was felt for those afflicted ones. Two soon became residents at our mission station, and showed a desire for instruction in the books. A kind native Christian and his wife offered to have charge of them; friends appeared who were ready to help in their support and relief. We proposed to build a house for them, but too; kind friends gave us aid. So that, thus encouraged, we went forward. Could we have done otherwise? Where the Lord leads we must needs follow. Will not our good Lord put it into the hearts of his people to help to forward this work, and sustain it? He is sustaining the Hospital. He will sustain the Home for the Blind. We undertake no extravagant work. A simple building of stone 30 by 14, one story high, is being erected, with two

ve buildings, with thatch roofs, in the rear, (15 x 10,) forming e sides of a hollow square. When we make our missionary neys in the interior, and along the coast, we want to be able ay to the poor neglected blind whom we meet: "Come with we will lead you in a good way; we will care for your body, with God's blessing, open the eyes of your mind. Come, we show even you the way to life eternal, the holy city of the b who loved you and gave Himself for you." n the twenty-seventh of July, the Bishop, being at Cape Pal-, laid the corner-stone. The scene was an interesting one. and the foundation walls were gathered a company of sixty or nty, mostly native Christians. The native mason, Edward ntine, (one of the seals of Mr. Hening's ministry and memo- of his wife's labors, for *she* taught the lad when her husband me blind,) stood with trowel in hand to fix the stone; near on the upheaved earth, was the Bishop, who, when he gave the one hundred and twentieth Psalm, dwelt with peculiar hasis on the fourth verse:

"The Lord gives eyesight to the blind,
The Lord supports the sinking mind,
He sends the righteous streugth and peace,
He helps the stranger in distress,
The widow and the fatherless,
And to the prisoner grants release."

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DEATH OF CAPTAIN SPEKE.

he literary world and all admirers of bold adventure will hear regret of the accidental death of Captain John Hanning Speke, distinguished African explorer. He was suddenly killed on 15th day of September, by the accidental discharge of his while shooting in the neighborhood of Corsham, Wilts, Eng-. The London *Morning Star*, in the course of an appreciative ate of Speke's career, has the following remarks:—

Sebastian Cabot and Hendrik Hudson found no unworthy suc- rs in Franklin and Ross; while the mantles of Mungo Park Robert Bruce have of a verity descended upon Dr. Livingstone the now late Captain Speke. The comparison between Bruce Speke is literally correct, for both engaged in the attempt to : the enigma which had puzzled the world from the ti

Herodotus. But while the renowned Abyssinian traveller was doomed to failure, it was reserved for the man who has been so suddenly removed from amongst us to achieve the great enterprise. There have been those who depreciate the value of his discoveries, or who, like the Italian traveller, Miani, deny that he has made known the real sources of the Nile; but at present the fact may fairly be accepted as proved, and while others who may lay claim to a share of the honors may not have received the recognition which is their due, all who are his countrymen will now unite in giving to the lamented Speke the exalted position which it was his ambition to occupy.

"The late Captain Speke was not a man of genius; he was not even a clever book-writer. If the ingenious hand which was employed in revising M. Du Chaillu's notes had been set to work upon his journal, the result would have been a book more dazzling than any romance. He was a simple Indian officer who had a taste—a too fatal taste—for field sports, and whose loftiest desire, in commencing his career of adventure, was, as he himself has told us, to add as many spoils of his own as he could to his father's museum. A laudible object truly, but not such a one as impelled the redoubtable Bruce to confront the perils of the African wilderness. But little causes sometimes lead to great results; and the love of sport in time gave place to a nobler passion. As the companion of Burton, he earned his first European laurels. As his travels in Somaliland and his exploration of the Tanganyika lake have only recently been given to the world, it is unnecessary to expatiate upon these interesting adventures, except to remark that, as the result of the inquiries and observations he then made—now some nine or ten years ago—he first formed the theory that the great lake Victoria Nyanza was the true source of the mysterious river which had so long defied the world's speculations. When all those years ago he, a solitary European, stood on the shores of that vast inland sea, he felt sure that he had before him the key to the great puzzle, and it was with a sad heart that he felt himself obliged to turn his steps homewards without at once satisfying his curiosity and proving the truth of his conjectures. But it speaks well for him that, although his private resources had been heavily taxed in successive expeditions, and he suffered much from the sickness of disappointment, he determined to return and once for all demonstrate the soundness of his conclusions. The patience which could nerve him to the prosecution of this second journey and the untiring courage with which it was brought to a successful issue, deserve higher appreciation than they have perhaps yet received."

It is understood that Captain Speke was preparing for another expedition in the direction of the Nile's source. He was thirty-eight years of age, and unmarried. His death has caused very general regret.

EMIGRATION FROM BARBADOS TO LIBERIA.

Barbados has a population more dense than any other portion of the civilized world. It has a surface of only two hundred and fifty-square miles—being twenty-one by twelve miles—with one hundred and sixty thousand souls. This gives an average of six hundred and thirty-five people to the superficial mile. It is the most industrious population under the sun. It produces fifty thousand hogsheads of sugar (of one ton—2,240 pounds each) per annum, and a quantity of rum and molasses, which two pay the expense of manufacturing the sugar. There is not an uncultivated acre of land in the island; every part not devoted to these products is cultivated with vegetables, fruit, cattle, and poultry. Land near Bridgetown rents for twenty-four dollars per acre. The secret of this astonishing prosperity is that there are no Crown lands (vacant fields or districts belonging to the Government) on which idle people, by the aid of the gun and the fishing-rod or line, together with a sabbath cultivation of a little ground for gardens, earn a precarious and uncertain living, as is customary in Tobago, Antigua, St. Vincent, Dominica, Trinidad, and other islands where Crown lands abound.

Hundreds of respectable negro families of Barbados are reported to be desirous of emigrating to Liberia. The latter needs an increase of civilized and industrious population. Exiled Africans who understand and sympathize with her people are invited from all parts of the world to unite with them in their great work. To encourage the removal of West Indians the Legislature of Liberia recently enacted a law providing that each family emigrating from those islands to the Republic shall receive, instead of ten acres of land, as heretofore, twenty-five acres, and each single or unmarried individual five acres instead of five.

They are, then, a people kindred in race, analogous in institutions and language, sympathizing in principles and views, anxious to join the Liberians and help to fill up, protect, and improve the vast African continent. But they need foreign aid to do this. Liberia is unable to do more than she has, and the Barbadians will require money they can command for their proper outfit. The Constitution of the American Colonization Society specifies "the object to which their attention shall be *exclusively* devoted is to promote and execute

a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing *in our country* in Africa." It could, however, essentially assist the new comers in the Republic by allowing them the free use of its commodious reception and acclimating buildings.

The expense of transportation to and for six months support after arrival in Liberia will cost, owing to the existing high rates of labor and provisions, at least one hundred dollars per capita, old and young. It is suggested in the excellent letter which we append, from Gerard Ralston, Esq., that agriculturists and employers of laborers, cultivators of coffee, sugar, cotton, and other staple products, with their families, should now be selected and aided to remove to Liberia. For the proper colonization of three hundred such persons a special fund of thirty thousand dollars would be necessary.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF LIBERIA,
London, September 30, 1864.

To Messrs. John W. Worrell, Chairman; Charles H. Lawrence, Vice Chairman; Samuel T. Griffiths, Secretary, Committee of the Barbados Company for Liberia:

GENTLEMEN: I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your communication to me under date of Bridgetown, September 9, 1864. I have attentively considered this interesting letter, and I am rejoiced that as many respectable inhabitants of Barbados are willing to emigrate to Liberia to strengthen the negro nationality on the West Coast of Africa in conjunction with their African brethren of the United States of America, who have preceded them in establishing a highly vigorous representative republican Government, made treaties with many of the nations of Europe and America, formed social and commercial relations with all the neighboring tribes, and are enjoying a successful progressive career, but which we wish to accelerate and render more expansive by an increase of well-disposed, intelligent, and enterprising immigrants from Barbados, who, we feel confident, will be sure of success, and by their good conduct and industry can turn the manifold advantages of a most fertile country and genial climate (for blacks, though unsuitable for whites) to the best account.

I repeat, the enterprising pioneers from the United States have made all the preliminary arrangements in Liberia for the reception of and the comfortable residence of a large and constantly increasing number of immigrants of colored people from all parts of the Western Hemisphere, the desire being to construct a vigorous nation from the Americo-African portion of the race, who will enjoy all the blessings of free and constitutional government with all the privileges which Protestantism, laws, customs, manners, language, and other peculiarities

ties of the Anglo-Saxons can alone bestow. Such a nation cannot exist in the United States, neither in Jamaica, nor Trinidad, nor Demarara, nor Hayti, nor Cuba, nor Central America, nor in short in any other country but Liberia. Whatever country the white man inhabits the black man ought to avoid. I write this in the interest of a negro nationality which is the cherished wish of my heart to succor. The experience of two hundred and forty-five years proves that whites and blacks cannot live comfortably together. The whites dominates the blacks, and it is important they should live separately if both is to prosper. In no other country but Liberia can colored people live comfortably and be self-governing, and become a mighty nation to diffuse the blessings of civilization and Christianity over the innumerable peoples of the immense African peninsula.

Inasmuch as the difficulties of the times in the United States during the awful civil war prevailing there necessitates the utmost economy in preparing an expedition for Liberia, and also to confining the emigrants to exactly the class of persons most needed in that new country, it is important that none should go out but those who can contribute something by themselves or by the aid of friends to find their way to Monrovia. It is desirable that families should go whose chief members are agriculturalists, competent to cultivate sugar, coffee, cotton, and other articles important to swell the exports of the country. Any number of cultivators and directors of agricultural pursuits will be welcomed as beneficial to the country.

The Rev. John Seys, who is appointed Agent of the Government of Liberia to proceed to Barbados, is in every way qualified to carry out the intentions of all concerned, Mr. Seys being for more than thirty years connected with Liberia and having filled the important offices of Missionary among the Aborigines, of being Superintendent of Missions, of being United States Government Agent for Recaptured Africans in Liberia, and of United States Commercial Agent at Monrovia; and also being a most energetic man of just and excellent character and of true piety, is, I repeat, the proper man to go to Barbados to advance this interesting measure; and I hope your Committee and all well disposed persons in Barbados will aid and countenance him and do all that is possible to facilitate the beneficial object of his mission to Bridgetown.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard and respect, and a strong desire that your commendable enterprise should have the most abundant success, Yours,
GERARD RALSTON.

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HOSPITALITY OF MONROVIA.—Rev. J. M. Rice, of the Lutheran Mission Station of Muhlenburg, wrote from Monrovia, July 29, stating his safe arrival, and that he "helped to celebrate, at Monrovia, the 26th of July—the anniversary of Liberian Independence, and feasted at the bountiful table of Dr. McGill. I must say that I never saw a table so richly laden with good things."

THE ATTRACTIONS OF LIBERIA.

Applications have been received by the Government of Liberia and by this Society from Barbados, West Indies, for the facilities of reaching and of making a comfortable settlement in the growing African Republic. The roll of "The Barbados Company for Liberia," now laying before us, contains the names of eighty-two heads of families, comprising three hundred and thirty-five souls. Streams of emigration are reported to be flowing thence to Demarara, Surinam, and to Jamaica, to which places some four thousand laborers have gone during the past year. Several thousand of the better class, we are assured, would be glad to remove were an outfit, food, and transit, and six months support after landing in West Africa, provided them. This change of residence is mostly from necessity, as the Island has a population not exceeded in numbers, as compared with area, by any portion of the globe, while the increase is in a ratio almost incredible.

Whatever may be the result as to the Barbadians who desire to remove to Liberia, the fact of an intended emigration from that or any of the adjacent islands conveys an instructive lesson, especially to the numbers of the same race in the United States—that the West Indies is not a desirable home for them. And while the repulsion here is so manifest, the attractions of Liberia are even more grand and urgent. The Americo-Liberians are to our colored population no new people. Many of them are their relatives, friends, or former schoolmates and neighbors. A successful sugar planter on the St. Paul's river thus addressed his correspondent at New York, under date of May 31, 1864: "I tell you, sir, that though we are in Liberia, there is a tenderness of feeling, a care, a relationship existing in our own breasts towards the people of the United States of America, that nothing but death can take away. Whenever we meet with or can get with an American, we feel that we are with our friend, it matters not whether he is a Northerner or a Southerner." This fairly exhibits the regard for Americans which pervades the citizens of Liberia.

Absolute self-government and proprietorship of the soil, with good support and passage and subsistence and lodging for six months after arrival in Liberia, are freely and generously provided for the people of color of the United States. Persons of all classes

and mechanics of the several branches are invited. Cultivators of coffee, sugar, cotton, and other produce to swell the exports of the Republic are particularly desired. No man of any occupation or profession, if he be but industrious and intelligent, can locate there without benefitting himself and the community. Like emigration to this country from Europe, Liberia is strengthened by industrious new comers who bring and diffuse energy, capital, labor, and intelligence. It is the only negro nationality firmly established and in successful operation. There alone the colored race can secure for themselves and children freedom from caste and oppression, large advantages for wealth, the blessings of education, social elevation, liberty to worship God, and a noble destiny.

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MAJOR CHARLES JARVIS.

We are pained to record the death of this excellent man by a wound December 1, 1863, near Cedar Point, N. C. He was the son of the late Hon. William Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vermont, born Aug. 21, 1821, graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at the Law School of Cambridge, Mass., in 1842. He never entered upon the active duties of his profession, but remained at the old homestead, a beautiful example of filial affection, manly virtues, and Christian graces.

In his numerous charities, Major Jarvis habitually remembered Africa, and in the final disposition of his property he did not forget her, having bequeathed to this Society five hundred dollars, which has promptly reached its treasury. Well may Africa mourn the loss and cherish the memory of so noble a friend.

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NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

The Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held in the Managers rooms, No. 253 Broad street, Newark, on Monday, October 31, 1864; Richard T. Haines, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Annual Report was read and approved. It is stated that "owing to the unsettled state of the public mind, the Managers have made no efforts to collect funds beyond the usual collections taken up in some of the churches in July. * * * The balance in the treasury at this time is \$663 51."

"It is recommended to the American Colonization Society to so alter their Constitution as that the Annual Meeting may be held in April or May instead of January in each year."

"The Managers are confident that all the means of the benevolent, if not of the whole country, will be required to meet the wants of the colored people who will be anxious to emigrate to Liberia."

Dr. L. A. Smith was appointed Delegate to the American Colonization Society, and Rev. W. N. Steele, Alternate.

The following officers were unanimously elected :

PRESIDENT.—Richard T. Haines, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Hon. Richard S. Field, Hon. B. Williamson, Hon. G. F. Fort, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, A. Browning, Esq., Hon. Joseph Porter, Edward Buttle, Esq., Hon. W. P. Robeson, Wm. Rankin, Esq., Hon. M. Ryerson, Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Hon. W. A. Newell, Hon. D. Haines, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Rev. J. M. McDonald, D. D., Hon. C. S. Olden, Hon. Joel Parker, Rev. S. B. How, D. D., J. P. Bradley, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Hon. G. T. Cobb.

MANAGERS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. D. Magie, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D., Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., N. N. Halsted, Esq., Rev. G. Abeel, D. D., Rev. S. Beach Jones, D. D., Rev. S. A. Clarke, Rev. W. H. Hornblower, D. D., Rev. W. N. Steele, Rev. J. M. Tuttle, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D., Rev. J. C. Sears, D. D., Dr. W. G. Lord, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq., Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Rev. E. Kempshall, Rev. R. L. Dashiell, Rev. Mr. Monroe, Rev. J. F. Mesick, D. D., Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, Rev. R. H. Steele, Dr. Stephen Wickes.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—Dr. Lyndon A. Smith.

TREASURER.—Charles S. Graham, Esq., Cashier Essex County Bank, Newark, N. J.

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DESSICATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—During the late session of the British Association, a paper was read on "The Increasing Dessication of Inner South Africa," which showed that large tracts of country are gradually drying up. The Calabari desert is gaining in extent, gradually swallowing up large portions of habitable country on its borders. Springs of water have diminished their flow; and pools are either dry or becoming so. The presence of immense numbers of stumps and roots of acacia, in tracts where now not a single living tree is to be seen, shows that this process has been long going on.

OUR LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Recent intelligence has been received from the Republic of Liberia. The subjoined encouraging communications were written by our regular correspondent amid a dearth of news and partial cessation of activities, owing chiefly to the "rains," which were then prevailing. In a short time, however, the latter would cease, and preparations would immediately be made for grinding on sugar plantations, and for the ingathering of rice and other products.

The American Consul General, Mr. Hanson, wrote to this office from Monrovia, August 31: "On every hand plantations are enlarging and multiplying. I was down the coast in June, and saw signs of thrift at every point."

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, August 5, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Since I despatched my last letter we have been taken somewhat by surprise, and many with pleasure, at a new trading movement recently inaugurated by the "Company of African Merchants," London. You will please not confound this company with the "London and African Company," nor with the "West African Company." Their capital, I hear, is about £400,000 sterling, and they are already operating at several places on this coast. Recently some English friends of Liberia have induced them to commence trade with our Republic. Their agent, Captain Melbourne, made us a visit some two months ago, and, on inquiries, felt encouraged to commence business here.

He returned to Sierra Leone to meet one of the company's vessels just out from England, and then came down with her to Monrovia. He brought into our trade market all sorts of trade goods and some provisions. He spent some days in our harbor, and although his business was strictly bartering, and he refused to take either gold, silver, or our currency, he did a business of between four and five thousand dollars. The articles he received in exchange were country cloths, palm oil, ivory, sugar, and coffee. He sailed hence a few days ago for Grand Bassa, where he is about establishing a house.

We are daily expecting another British vessel in our waters, belonging to a house in Scotland. Their agents are now residing in Liberia; and while, indeed, seeking personal advantages, they are nobly stimulating enterprise at several points along our coast, and aiding particularly in our agricultural development. They have already ordered for our farmers fifteen sugar mills, which are expected out at an early day. I am informed that all these mills are already engaged by planters, and the demand is still unsupplied. Several of my acquaintances are lamenting their inability to obtain one of them for themselves for the next grinding season. And from this you will be enabled to see that the industrial activity of our people has only commenced.

I am told that the season has been a most remarkable one for trade in oil, palm kernels, and country cloths. I have never seen before so many of

cloths carried through our streets, and piled up on the counters of our merchants as during the last six months. The increase of trade with the natives in these two articles, viz: palm kernels and country cloths, is seen in the fact that they have been among the main articles of exchange, in the absence of gold and silver from our markets; and also in the other fact that our market is attracting the Sierra Leone traders who have already commenced a somewhat native trade in their smaller vessels. A merchant informed me the other day that not less than twenty thousand country cloths had come into Monrovia during the last six or eight months.

My attention has been turned so much of late to our own, that is Liberian, activities and interests, that I have failed to notice some important events occurring among our native population. One of these is a spontaneous movement of heathen people, at a neighboring settlement, to our Christian faith and civilized habits. At the township of Junk, thirty miles from Monrovia, a short time ago, a number of natives, convinced of the vanity of their superstitions, and the superiority of the life and manners of the Liberians, determined of themselves to renounce their heathen practices and conform to a Christian life and habits. They gave up their greegrees and fetiches, and put away their superfluous wives, separated themselves from their heathen kin, and formed themselves into a Christian village. Between fifty and sixty adults, men and women, made a profession of the Christian faith, and submitted to baptism. Since their organization, they have accustomed themselves to the observance of the Sabbath, and held regularly social meetings for prayer, conference, exhortation, and hearing the divine word.

The singularity of this case is the fact that it was a spontaneous movement on the part of these people themselves. From all I can hear, there had been no Liberian agency whatever; no exhortation, no preaching by any of our citizens. It seems to have been entirely the work of the Divine Spirit acting upon the hearts of these simple people, according to the promise, "convincing them of sin, of righteousness, and of a judgment to come."

The recognition of the primary origin of this saving work does not preclude a notice of the collateral agency connected with it. Several of these natives had lived for years in Liberian families, and learned therein the rudiments of the faith. I met at a friend's house, the other day, one of the leading men of this little church with a few of Wesley's prominent brethren, and their demeanor indicated the great change which had come over them. They are indeed as yet simple men, undistinguishable at sight from other natives. Our Methodist friends have sent an exhorter among them, and if they are allowed to retain their simplicity of manner and living, if they are not petted and flattered into laziness and dependence, but are systematically trained and guided into the truth and purity, they will doubtless become an important element of society, and a valuable agency in the propagation of the gospel.

I may mention just here that there is a great desire among our native population for schools and teachers, and if our Government had the means there.

would be no difficulty in the way of our bringing thousands of native children under Christian instruction. But we are hardly equal to the intellectual needs of our own—that is, our emigrant children. Is it not worthy of consideration in the United States whether a fund could not be raised and invested, the interest of which might be given to our Government to establish a permanent school system, and for the payment of teachers? The Liberian Government will give sites for schools, both in our settlements and among our natives, and simple but good buildings can easily be put up for forty or fifty dollars. Such a scheme would be a perpetual agency for the evangelization and instruction of our heathen population. And does not the civilized world owe a debt to Africa? And has not God raised up this Republic as a means and agency by which that debt can be paid?

MONROVIA, September 1, 1864.

DEAR SIR: A recent movement of our Government will, I am sure, give you pleasure, and serve to encourage and assure the friends of Liberia. A law was passed, some years ago, for the assessment of all improved and unimproved lands, and the appropriation of the fund to schools. Two or three months ago, the assessment was made in this county, and amounted to about \$1,200. A portion of it has yet to be collected, but nigh \$900 have been deposited in the treasury.

What is interesting in this matter, is the desire, especially in the rural districts, for schools. Meetings have been held, and an earnest call made on the Government for the immediate opening of common schools. The people who make this call are, many of them, men who never had a day's schooling in their life, and cannot read the simplest sentence; but the possession of citizenship, and the full rights of liberty in their own country, have created a consciousness of their own deficiencies, and, at the same time, an earnest desire to improve the character of their children, and make them superior to themselves.

It is to be regretted that the Government of Liberia is obliged thus by piecemeal to start common schools among our population, for this fund, collected, will enable us to commence but two or three, at the furthest, and with but very ordinary salaries, for, in the country, the schools are but few; many hamlets are without both teacher and preacher—numbers of heathens are in all our families and around our settlements, and thus you can easily see that there is a strain upon our crude civilization we cannot stand much, nor long endure. And from this you will see the need of some effort from abroad, as I suggested in my last letter to you, to aid this infant Government to meet the large responsibility of providing for the mental training of both our emigrant and our immense native youth. "It is the sinfulest thing in the world," says Lord Bacon, "to forsake or destitute a plantation once in forwardness;" and the history of this country gives the assurance that her friends will easily see her absolute need, and as ready to attempt to meet them. A fund, pla

at the disposal of this Government, to establish twenty-five schools in native towns, with female teachers, would inaugurate a great work of civilization. I speak of female teachers from the fact that woman is a cipher, less than a cipher, among the heathen; and hence the native youth, trained and made superior by a woman, would exert an immense influence upon the mothers and fathers of their pupils; inspire, at an early period, feelings of respect among native youth, and revolutionize the general views of the natives with regard to the inferiority of woman.

I am not aware that any steps of a like kind to the above have been taken in the leeward counties for the collection of the school tax; but, on a recent occasion, an officer of the Government visited some of the native chiefs at the leeward, and a great cause of complaint among them was, that the Government failed to establish schools in their towns. One of these complainers was the notorious King Boyer, who gave us so much trouble a few years ago in Bassa county. It was feared, some time ago, that his people were disposed to renew the hostilities again, but I am glad to say the threatening cloud has passed over, and the natives all along our coast, save at Palmas and on the Cavalla river, are peaceably disposed. In some places they are devoting themselves quite earnestly to trade and agriculture. I heard a gentleman from Bassa say, the other day, that palm oil was so plentiful at Bassa that there were not goods enough in the market to purchase it. The people at Buchanan had never had such a season. Rice, too, was coming in in large quantities. It seems that the deficiencies in past years drove the Americans to the growth of rice in the settlements, and this has had a beneficial influence upon the natives in every respect, especially in inciting them to trading operations, in order to secure foreign goods.

Something similar to this is taking place in this county. The path to the gold country has been closed for some time, owing to the wars of the natives; but within a few weeks the wars have ceased, as it seems, from mutual consent, in order to secure foreign goods, and the likelihood is, that when the next season opens the trade with the interior will be active and lively.

One hopeful feature with respect to native trade, is the fact that the natives are gradually adopting our own habits in agricultural effort. All around our settlements they are cultivating pepper for the market. The "recaptured Congoes" especially are distinguishing themselves in this line. I am told that there was more pepper shipped last year than for four years previously.

More hides are coming into the market now than for several years past, and there is every prospect that this item of trade will be largely developed. A neighbor of mine has on hand now one hundred and fifty hides, bought from natives, and of over a dozen different kinds.

It is not unlikely that the "Carysburgh Cattle Company" may be enabled, in a very short time, to effect something important in hides. They are much encouraged in their movement, receiving additions to their stock from all quarters of the country, talking already of dividing their flocks, and putting

n in another settlement, and are sending now and then small quantities of fresh meat to the Monrovia market. Their complete success will be a blessing. It will tend to the improvement of our stock, and it will come home, for the pockets of our own citizens, thousands of dollars that are now sent abroad. I hope they will, ere long, import some first-rate cattle from the West Indies, and enter upon their work in good earnest.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF SOLOMON STURGES, Esq.—This well known gentleman died lately at Zanesville, Ohio, having reached the age of sixty-eight years. He was born at Fairfield, Conn., and settled in Ohio in 1814. Long before the rise of steamboat navigation Mr. Sturges built flatboats and navigated them to the West. In 1849 he constructed the Wabash and Erie canal, advancing the cause of internal navigation for the purpose, for which he was afterwards reimbursed by the Government. About 1854 he removed from Zanesville to Chicago, where he erected warehouses for the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Sturges was a Vice President and Life Director of the American Colonization Society: the latter office was filled by him for many years. He made a generous contribution of one thousand dollars to the cause of the Society.

“GOD BLESS MY SHEAVES!”—A missionary in Africa writes: “Labor for the Lord is not in vain. Often in my missionary work, as we long, and hope, for the day when the Lord will send us the harvest, we feel ready to exclaim:

“Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Brambles and flowers, dry sticks and withered leaves,
Wherefore I blush and weep, and at thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat,
Master, behold my sheaves!
I know these blossoms, clustering heavily,
With evening dew upon their folded leaves,
Can claim no value or utility;
Yet well I know thy patient love perceives
Not what I *did*, but what I *strove to do*;
And, though the full ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.”

PROGRESS AT SHERBRO.—Fifty years ago, the Sherbro was in deep darkness. No ray of Gospel light had dawned. No chapel-bell sounded on the air. There were no missionaries, no schools; nothing but heathen superstitions and orgies. Slave-ships came, and carried away their loads of bodies and souls. Bloody wars were constantly waged among the tribes for the capture of slaves. Satan reigned triumphant. Now, changed! The Gospel is preached; schools are established; the Sabbath is heard, and the day regarded in a degree; there are many Christians; and slowly but steadily the heathen ceremonies are disappearing. Thanks to the Lord for what He hath wrought.—*Rev. S. J.*

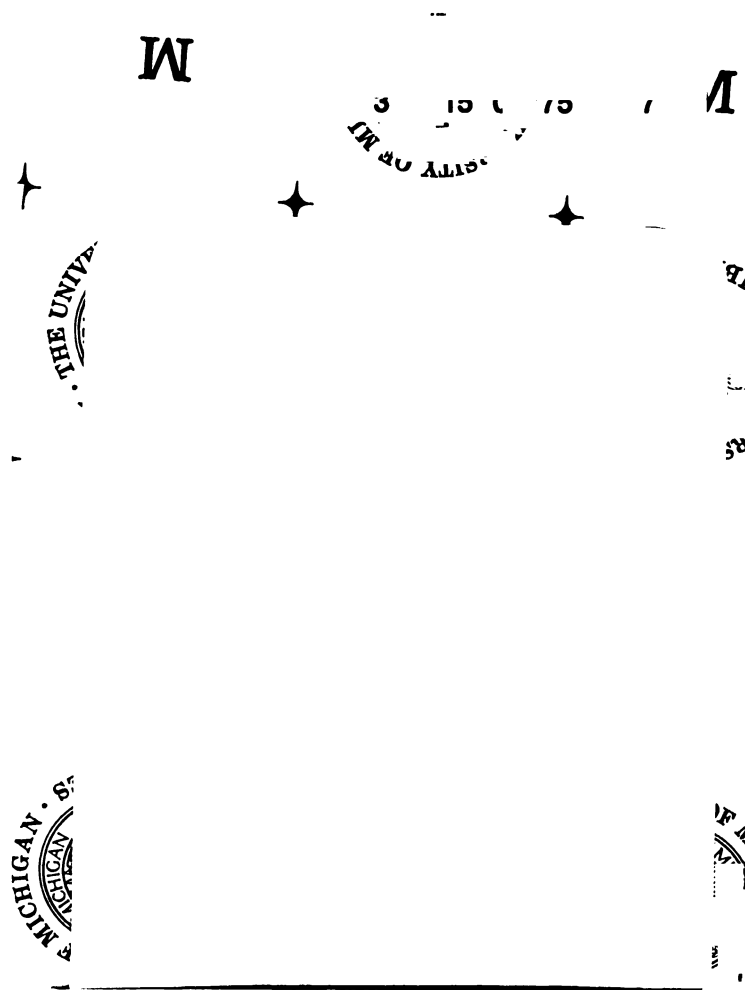


WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, at Xenia, Ohio, has seventy students. The of \$10,000 has been reduced to \$5,000, and Bishop Payne has issued an appeal to his brethren of the African Methodist E. Church to raise this amount.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1864.

MAINE.			<i>Camden</i> —Joel Bodine, Isaac Van Hoen, each \$5. Isaac L. Lowe, \$1. W. Williams, 50 cents.....
By Rev. F. Butler. (\$25.)		25 00	
<i>Portland</i> —A Friend.....			
VERMONT.			<i>Trenton</i> —R. A. Rainear, \$5. Peter Kendrick, \$3. T. Hamilton, W. S. Yard, Jas. Ronan, Israel Biles, Mrs. Stansbury, each \$1. T. M. Baker, 55 cents. J. Havell, 50 cents. W. Whitehead, \$4. Miss C. Whitehead, \$2. Mrs. Wilkes, Mrs. Sarah Howell, each 50 cents.....
By Rev. F. Butler. (\$15.)		12 00	
<i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Rev. W. W. Thayer, \$3. Rev. E. C. Cummings, F. Bingham, each \$2. Moses Kittredge, C. M. Stone, T. M. Howard, J. K. Colby, Rev. L. O. Barstow, each, \$1.....			
<i>Windsor</i> —Z. C. Barber, Marcellus Barber, C. C. Butler, each \$1.....		3 00	
		15 00	
CONNECTICUT.			DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt. (\$131.15.)			<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous.....
<i>Milford</i> —Col. in First Cong. Ch. to const. the pastor, Rev. James W. Hubbell & L. M.....		43 10	
<i>Litchfield</i> —Mrs. Beach, \$20. Hon. O. S. Seymour, \$5. Miss Ogden, J. P. Bruce, G. W. Thompson, each \$3. Miss A. P. Thompson, Miss S. E. Thompson, each \$3.50. Mrs. T. Marsh, Miss D. S. Seymour, Wm Deming, R. Marsh, each \$2. Dr. Beckwith, Jr., Mrs. H. S. Benton, O. F. Crane, F. D. McNeil, Rev. G. Richards, ea. \$1. Cash, 25 cents.....		54 25	
<i>Southport</i> —Col. in Cong. Ch.....		19 80	
<i>Middletown</i> —Miss C. P. Alsop.....		19 00	
<i>Stamford</i> —Mrs. M. E. Rogers.....		1 00	
		131 15	
NEW JERSEY.			FOR REPOSITORY.
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt. (\$52.55.)			VERMONT— <i>Burlington</i> —Carlos Baxter, to July, 1865.
<i>James</i> —D. R. Schenck, J. C. geo. F. H. Holmes, each \$1. Balance to Rev. W. M.....		20 00	CONNECTICUT— <i>New Haven</i> —Elihu Atwater, to Jan. 1, 1866.....
			NEW YORK— <i>Broadalbin</i> —Rev. M. P. Lamb, to Oct. 1, 1865.....
			PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Carbondale</i> —Daniel Walker, to Sept. 1, 1865, \$1. <i>Philadelphia</i> —George L. Armstrong, (two copies, to Jan. 1, 1865, per Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, \$2.....
			OHIO— <i>Dayton</i> —Mrs. T. Parrott, to Oct. 1, 1865, \$1. <i>Marion</i> —Rev. H. H. Messenger, to Jan. 1, 1865, \$1....
			INDIANA— <i>Wabash</i> —Rev. W. B. Browne, to Jan. 1, 1866.....
			Repository.....
			Donations.....
			Miscellaneous.....
			Total..... \$



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