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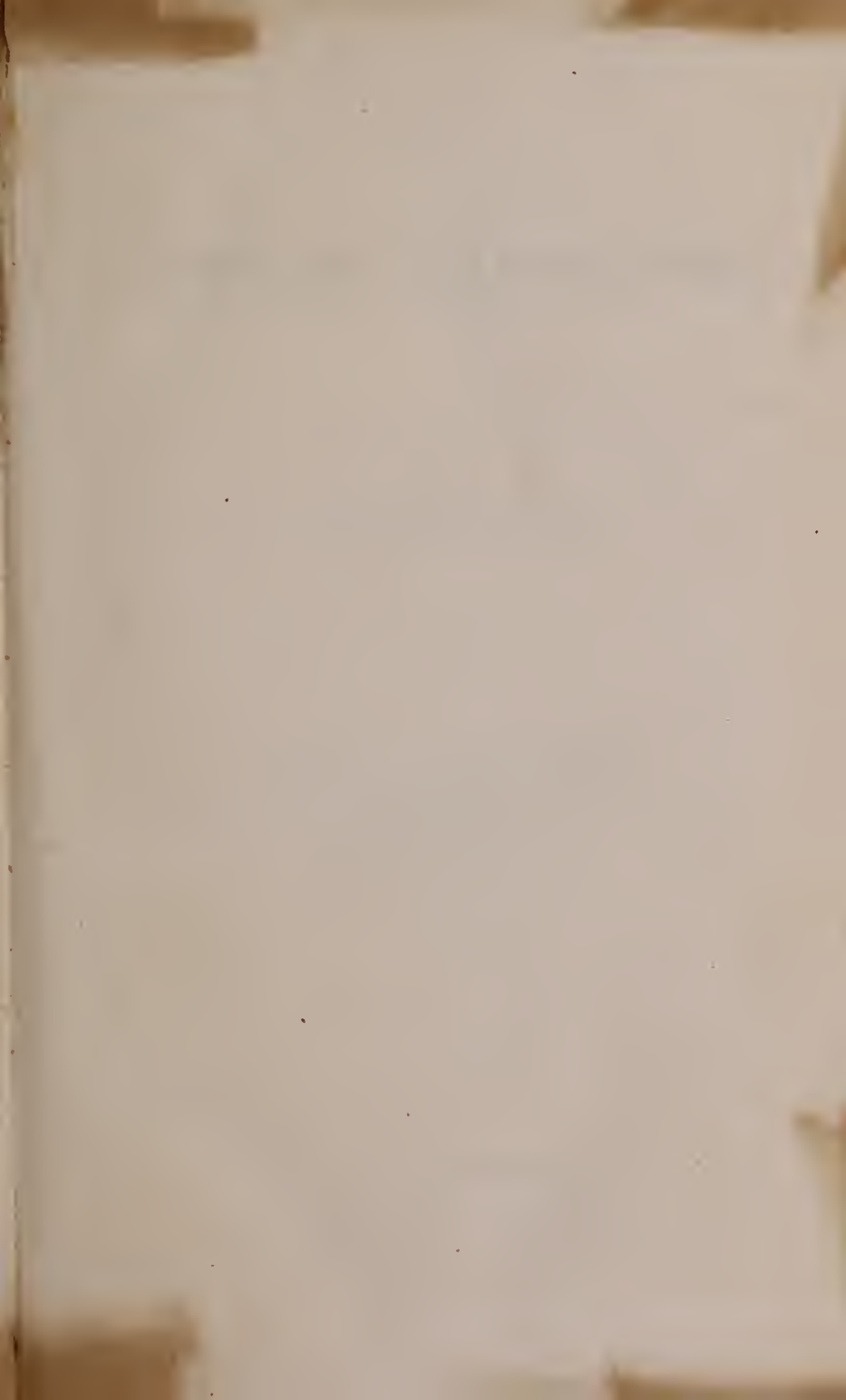
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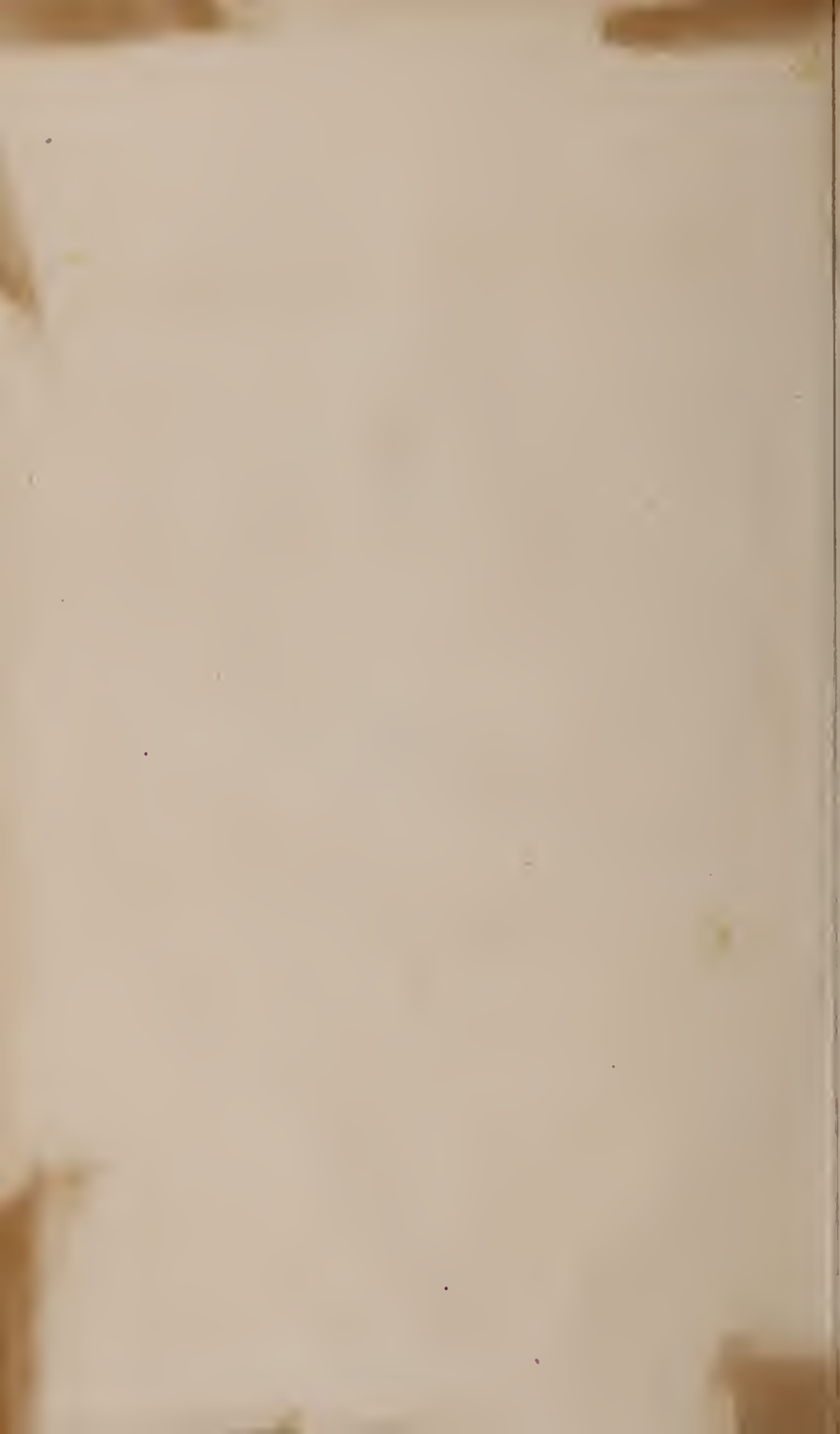
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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVI.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1850.

[No. 9.

Education in Liberia.

IN reviewing the various events connected with the rise and progress of the Republic of Liberia, we may adopt the language of the illustrious Washington, as used in his first inaugural address with reference to the United States: "Every step by which Liberia has advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of an over-ruling Providence;" for it is clearly evident that the special interposition of Divine Providence has been manifested in the progressive exaltation of the infant colony to the present interesting and flourishing Republic; and that the experiment of establishing on the coast of Africa an asylum and a home for the people of color of this country who may avail themselves of the privilege of emigrating thither, has been crowned with astonishing success. We have no assurance, however, that the smiles of Heaven will continue to rest on that young Republic, unless her citizens shall continue to be influenced in their social relations, and in the operation of their civil institutions, by genuine piety, which is the great conservative principle, not only in individual character, but in political confederacies; for we have the testimony of the wisest of men, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people;" and the history

of the world clearly exhibits this truth: It is written in the fate of many once powerful and prosperous nations, which for a while blazed forth like brilliant meteors—then sunk to that place of oblivion where the ghostly shades of their departed grandeur flit about in sad lamentation of their former glory. They have fallen, because the social and political edifice was not cemented by reverential regard for the Supreme Disposer of events, which prompts to acts of charity and forbearance, and which exerts a melting influence over the asperity of the human mind and the stubbornness of the human heart. Nor have we any guarantee that success will continue to attend the colonization enterprise, and that Liberia will continue to prosper, unless proper means shall be used for the intellectual training of those, who, in the course of events, shall from time to time be called to preside over the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government.

Two things, therefore, we regard as essential to the continued prosperity of any nation: The first and most important is, the proper observance of the ordinances of Christianity: not universal piety, for this we do not expect to see among any people; but that degree of reverence for the Almighty among the mass, sustained by vital piety

among a portion of the people, which leads to the recognition of Divine Agency in human affairs, and to the acknowledgment of the supremacy of Jehovah, and of our entire dependence on Him, by regular acts of public worship. The second essential condition to national prosperity consists in the education of the people—the systematic training of the young for the duties and responsibilities that must devolve on them, when called to occupy positions in the government which necessarily require the exercise of knowledge that can be acquired only by patient, persevering, mental application. And, in reference to Liberia, we must confess that we have sometimes been a little fearful that there may not be sufficient intellectual stamina among her citizens for the important position which they have assumed as an independent nation. And though our fears have been almost entirely dissipated by the success which has marked the course of that little Republic, since the organization of the present form of government, yet we still think it necessary that some more efficient system of education should be adopted than any that has yet been introduced.

By the aid of benevolent societies in this country, and the patronage of the Liberian Government, common schools have been sustained in most of the settlements; and, for a few years, an excellent high school was kept up at Monrovia, under the auspices of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; and another at Factory Island, under the auspices of the Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia; but the indefatigable Burton and the self-sacrificing Johnson were cut down by death, in the height of their usefulness, while laboring in that country, so fatal to white persons. And though there are some pretty good schools in Liberia at present, especially those taught by Mr. James and Mr. Ellis; yet the system

of education is by no means as extensive as it should be: the facilities for a thorough education are not afforded to the youth of Liberia. This is a deficiency which must be supplied in some way or other. But how, we ask, is it to be supplied? Not alone by sending white teachers from this country; for experience has proved this to be impracticable, in consequence of the inability of white persons to enjoy a sufficient degree of health there, to enable them to labor regularly for any considerable length of time. How then? By colored teachers thoroughly qualified? Where are they to be found? Doubtless there are many in this country; but will they go? So far, very few of this class have been willing to emigrate. What then is to be done? This question we can more easily propound than answer. Still, we hope that in the wisdom of the friends of colonization, some efficient means will be carried into execution, by which the youth of Liberia may be furnished with greater facilities of learning.

In our July number, we gave the circular of the "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," who were incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts in March last, and we trust that this movement may meet with the hearty co-operation and patronage of the friends of Liberia. And, in our present number, we present a communication from Dr. Lugenbeel, copied from the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in which he urges missionary societies to encourage young men to come from Liberia to this country, by the assurance that means will be provided for their support at some respectable institution of learning; with the view of engaging directly in the missionary work. This course, we find, is gaining favor with various missionary societies; and we hope it may be fully and freely carried into operation. This is the course that we have been pursuing with reference to the

medical department of Liberia; which is now occupied by Drs. Smith and Roberts, who were formerly students of Dr. Lugenbeel, and who graduated at the Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., where another young Liberian is now pursuing his studies, under the auspices of our Society.

We also present an article from the Presbyterian Herald, showing the action of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions; by which it will be perceived that the subject of education in Liberia with reference to missionary operations, has engaged the favorable attention and action of that large and influential denomination of Christians.

In connection with this subject, we may state, that we have thought it would be a good thing, if a manual labor school could be established in this country, with the view of affording benevolent slave-holders in the South an opportunity to furnish young colored men of promise the facilities for acquiring a literary and scientific education, and a practical knowledge of some useful mechanical art, preparatory to their

emancipation and their emigration to Liberia; for we believe that there are many slave-holders in the South who would cheerfully supply means for the education of one or more of their slaves at such an institution, if it could be carried into operation, with encouraging prospects of success. But here the question meets us, where could such an institution be established, supposing the means should be furnished for carrying it into operation?

We merely throw out these hints with the view of calling attention to the highly important subject of the thorough education of some of the youths of Liberia, and of others who may hereafter emigrate thither, and who may be called in the course of events, to occupy stations of trust and responsibility in the Government and the institutions of that young Republic—stations which can be properly filled by those only who have had the advantages of acquiring a good education. And we hope that we may have the pleasure of hearing from some of our correspondents, in reference to this subject.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

Education of Colored persons for the Missionary Work.

MR. EDITOR:—In a late number of the Advocate, I perceive that you call the attention of the friends of missions to a suggestion respecting the preparation of colored persons in this country for the missionary work in Africa: and, in connexion with this suggestion, I observe two extracts from despatches lately received, in which reference is made to this subject, with special regard to young men who reside in Liberia, and who are eager to come to this country for learning—"to be educated thoroughly in the United States for teachers," which, "after all," as your correspondent expresses it, "is the surest, the quickest, and, upon

the whole, the *cheapest* method of accomplishing an object upon which the heart of every lover of Africa and the African Mission is set."

This is a subject to which my attention has been directed for several years—ever since I became acquainted with missionary operations in Africa; and, during my residence there, I was deeply impressed with the necessity of more attention being given to the intellectual training of that class of persons, whom God, in the order of his providence, designs to be messengers of salvation to the benighted inhabitants of that vast peninsula. And I send you a short communication, with the view

of strengthening your suggestion, and directing further attention to this important subject.

In a communication which was published in the *Advocate* last August, I gave my views as to the necessity of white missionaries being sent to Africa, until the time shall have fully arrived when the great work of the evangelization of that extensive country can be committed entirely to colored missionaries. But while I advocated such a course, I then felt, as I still feel, convinced that the chief instruments in the accomplishment of this great work must be colored persons—that, if Africa is ever to be brought under the benign influences of our holy Christianity, it must be mainly through the instrumentality of colored immigrants and teachers from this side of the Atlantic. In that communication I said, as I now say, that “I believe that God intends that the moral and intellectual elevation of the benighted tribes of Africa, is to be effected chiefly by her own returning civilized and Christian children, bringing with them, and introducing among the ignorant and degraded aborigines, habits of civilized life, and the glorious Gospel of salvation.” And though I think that the time has not yet fully arrived when the labors of white missionaries can be entirely dispensed with, in every part of that country—because the services of a sufficient number of competent and zealous colored missionaries cannot yet be procured—yet I believe, with you, that the time is “at hand when colored men must be sought, and probably prepared, in the United States for our African work;”—must be sought either in this country or in Africa; and if they can be found on the other side of the Atlantic, so much the better: let them be encouraged to come to this country, by the assurance that means

will be provided for their support and tuition at some respectable institution of learning; or let similar assurances be given to young men of color (and women too, for female missionaries are also needed in Africa) in this country; and let the work be entered upon and prosecuted with the determination to accomplish great things in this way; for great things can be accomplished, by pursuing such a course vigorously and in earnest.

Let this work be undertaken with a zeal worthy of the cause—the cause of Africa’s redemption from the thralldom of ignorance and superstition, from the dominion of Satan, from the demoralizing, blighting, soul-destroying customs of her degraded children—and the day may soon come—for that day must come—when “Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God,” and when “from beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, my suppliants, even the daughter of my dispersed, shall bring mine offering,” saith the Lord Almighty.

Let the different missionary societies in this country actively engage in this work—seek young colored persons of piety, docility, and sterling worth, either in this country or in Liberia, (and such persons, I presume, can be found,) and furnish them with all needful facilities for receiving a thorough education; and then send them to Africa, to live and labor for the good of the inhabitants of that land of midnight gloom; and the darkness, which has already to some extent been dispersed, will continue to flee before the light of the Sun of righteousness. Then will these societies be pursuing the wisest and most judicious course, as “laborers together with God,” in carrying out his wise designs with reference to Africa.

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Alexandria, Virginia.

[From the Presbyterian Herald.]

Board of Foreign Missions.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION IN LIBERIA:—The action of the last General Assembly, on the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, has brought the subject of education in Liberia, in connection with the missionary work there, fully before the churches.

The Report of the Board states, that the Alexander High School has gone into operation with encouraging prospects of usefulness; that by the enlightened liberality of two individuals, a library and philosophical apparatus had been procured; that a school building, large enough for present purposes, had been provided; and that a lot, or piece of land, of suitable size, had been given to the institution by the government of Liberia.

In its action on this Report, the General Assembly appears to have taken an enlarged, practical and comprehensive view of the whole subject, looking to the future, as well as providing for the present. The following is the resolution adopted:

“*Resolved*, That the Assembly view with satisfaction the commencement of a system of thorough education for the youth of Liberia. And they hereby direct the Board to proceed, as fast as means may be afforded, in the erection of suitable College buildings, and the endowment of Professorships and Scholarships, in sufficient numbers to meet the growing wants of this infant republic; and for this purpose the Board are hereby authorized to open a separate account, for such donations in aid of this object as may be made by the friends of education in Liberia.”

To understand this subject fully, in its present and future bearings, three things must be considered, and

these are all distinctly noticed in this resolution.

1. Suitable buildings must be provided. What are suitable buildings, must be decided in view of the present and future wants of the people. Buildings that will be absolutely necessary ten or twenty years hence, are not immediately wanted. But it is important that the buildings which are now wanted, should be so planned and erected, that they will form a fit part of the buildings required in coming years. Hence the Assembly directed the Board to proceed as fast as means may be afforded in the erection of suitable College buildings. This must be a work of some time, owing to the difficulty and expense of building at present in Liberia. But the Board, having the whole subject thus placed before them, by the direction of the Assembly, will be able to take whatever time may be needed, in making their arrangements on the best terms, and with due economy; and every improvement they make, and every building erected, will be in full view of what is wanted when the whole is finished.

2. The Endowment of professorships and scholarships. The direction of the Assembly, like the foregoing is merely of a practical nature. Teachers or professors are now wanted, and their number will have to be increased as the Institution enlarges and advances. The youth of Liberia, too, need to be assisted. In their Report, the Board say, “Although the tuition will be free, there are promising boys and young men in Liberia who have not the means of defraying the other expenses. For some time a class of young men have supported themselves by working the principal part of the day, giving the rest of their

time with much diligence to their books." Such youths ought to be assisted, especially at this time, when educated men are so much needed in Liberia, and among the adjacent native tribes.

3. The third branch of the resolution of the Assembly relates to the means by which the enterprise is to be carried on. The Board are authorized to open a separate account for such donations, in aid of the object, as may be made by the friends of education in Liberia. This places the whole question before the friends of the colored race in Africa. An agency is here designated that will take due care of all the funds contributed, and apply them faithfully, as the donors respectively may direct. This is an important point, for the Institution can only go forward as means are afforded. Funds are now wanted for the salary of an additional teacher, for another building similar to the one erected last year, and to afford aid to such young men as may be found to be worthy of encouragement and assistance. In all cases where it is desired, the funds contributed will be securely invested, and the interest only applied for professorships or scholarships, respectively, as may be directed by the donors.

Such is a brief exposition of the plan directed by the General Assembly. It takes the Institution as it now exists, provides for its present wants, and, looking to the future, provided for its enlargement, so as to meet the wants of this growing community. The Assembly have not directed that a special effort be made in behalf of this mission. The other important and deeply interesting missions of the Church have to be sustained, and need enlargement. But the plan submitted, gives to individuals and churches the opportunity to aid this mission, while they do not withhold their usual support of other missions. In other words, enlarged means are wanted that Africa may be benefitted, without injury to our missions in Asia, in Papal Europe, among the Jews, or among our benighted heathen neighbors on our own borders.

It need only be added, that as soon as a qualified teacher can be obtained, he will be sent out to give his whole time to the High School. The Rev. H. W. Ellis will still be able to take part in the instruction of the youth, as far as the labors of an increasing congregation will permit.

Mission House, N. Y., July 4th, 1850.

Letter from the Rev. C. C. Hoffman,
OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

GOSHEN, N. YORK,

July 15, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR:—When I had the pleasure of seeing you in Washington a few weeks since, having then just returned from Liberia, I promised to write you my impressions of the country, &c. Circumstances have prevented my writing earlier, but now I take my pen with pleasure to fulfil my promise.

You are aware that in February,

1848, I left America to become a permanent resident of Liberia. After a quick passage of 28 days, Cape Mount was visible, and the next day we were riding safely at anchor off the high and beautiful bluff behind which is the town of Monrovia. Our vessel was detained here a few days on business, and we took the opportunity of visiting the town: this was the case also at Bassa and Sinou; you have already heard how

much pleased we were with these new settlements. Our destination was Palmas, in the neighborhood of which place I resided nearly a year.

On returning to this country in April last, I again visited these towns, and also many of the settlements up the rivers. As a general thing, I found that an encouraging improvement had taken place during the previous year. The towns looked in a more thriving condition; the people seemed to be more alive to the great importance of agriculture; while trade was carried on with renewed vigor.

Our first stopping place was Greenville, on the Sinou river, I was struck at once with the improved condition of the town; wide streets had been opened, and I should think, upwards of fifty new buildings had been erected, some of them large and commodious, others though smaller and less expensive, attracting attention by their platted bamboo sides, green window shutters and surrounding piazzas. In front of many of them the common southern ornamental tree, the "pride of China," blooms and perfumes the air. The emigrants seemed entirely contented, yea rejoicing in their lot: "What go back to America," said one who had been out about nine months, "Go back to America! No, never, while I have this fair land before me, which I can call my own and my childrens'." They seem to have suffered very little here from sickness, owing perhaps in a measure to the fact that most of the emigrants have come from the far south; a majority of them perhaps from South Carolina and Georgia.

While here, we made a visit to the settlements on the river. The lower settlement is about 3 miles from Greenville. After landing we walked half a mile over a low and wet piece of ground, and then

commenced ascending a hill elevated 20 or 30 feet above the river; this continues to be the elevation of the land for many miles back. We had no sooner gained the top than we saw a number of small, but comfortable frame houses; the land was well cleared and cultivated, and the soil seemed to be good. A frame school house had that day been erected. Returning to our canoe, we went a mile further up the river, and as we advanced we would occasionally see a farm-house, or brick-kiln, until we stopped at Readsville. The ground here was low and liable to be inundated, the soil was clayey and remarkably productive. Squire Tills entertained us with hospitality. He has a productive farm; and pigs and poultry as well as fruits and vegetables abounded. There are other settlements back from the river, as well as above Greenville near the ocean, all represented to be good agricultural districts. The coffee is beginning to be cultivated, and some of the colonists raise their own rice, instead of buying it of the natives as is usual. Greenville from its enterprising population and good back country bids fair to make rapid improvement.

The next port we stopped at was Bassa. It did not look very inviting from our anchorage, neither was there much improvement in the way of buildings in the town; yet trade was brisk, and a good measure of health was enjoyed by the people. I was much gratified to learn that the cultivation of the coffee had largely received their attention; almost every one had trees set out, from fifty to five thousand. Judge Benson, from whom I received many kindnesses, and at whose house I was warmly welcomed, had a plantation of eight thousand, and was about planting five thousand more. When it is remembered that this

coffee is indigenous, and of so superior a quality, as to command the highest price in this country, it will be seen at once that its cultivation will soon prove a source of wealth and prosperity. I heard good reports from Bexley, 6 miles up the St. John's. Every thing seemed there in a flourishing condition. A new settlement is about to be opened three miles from the present site of Bassa, at what is called the Cove. It is a beautiful location, and has a most excellent landing.

Leaving Bassa, our last stopping place was Monrovia. As our vessel was obliged to remain here a week, I took the opportunity of making an excursion up the St. Paul's river. We left the dock in a row boat about 9 o'clock in the morning. After an hour's pull, we had passed through Stockton creek, and entered the St. Paul's. We at once discerned the Virginia settlement opposite, on our left hand. The banks of the river were from ten to twenty feet high, and numerous houses were scattered along the bank for two or three miles. The hospital, a large brick building, was a prominent object; it can afford accommodations for one or two hundred patients; and it is generally considered safer for strangers to pass their acclimation here than at Monrovia. Opposite Virginia is Caldwell. Here we landed to rest, and to give our natives time to cook and eat their rice. This is the residence of Sion Harris, who kindly received us. There is scarce any one in Liberia who is more enterprising, or who is doing more in the way of farming. He showed us some fine cattle, which he had purchased from the Mandingos; some of which he had, without difficulty, broken to the yoke. A span of fine horses and a young colt grazing in the pasture, he pointed out to us with much

pleasure; while pigs and poultry abounded. At this place the river is about a mile wide. We continued our journey, and passed many comfortable dwellings, and acre after acre of cultivated land, rich with various productions, as rice, ginger, arrow-root, cassada, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, &c. We were also pleased to observe along the banks of the river from ten to fifteen brick-kilns. This is something new for Liberia, and it is going to add much to the comfort and health of the inhabitants; for houses built of brick will be cheaper, more comfortable, and more lasting than those of wood. The sun was about an hour high when we reached White Plains, about twenty miles from Monrovia. We stopped at the Rev. Mr. Roberts, (the President's brother,) who most warmly welcomed and entertained us. He has charge of a mission station of the Methodist Church, in connection with which is a school for native youths, and a manual labor school. It was evening when we crossed the river to Millsburg; a pleasant settlement, and the residence of Mrs. Wilkins, a white lady, who has been there for eight years past, and conducts a native female school. She seemed to be enjoying good health, and to be much interested in her christian work. I passed the night beneath her roof, and had the pleasure of making a few remarks to her scholars.

As we descended the river the next day, we stopped again at Mr. Roberts, and walked with him to a sugar plantation of about fifteen acres, a few miles from his house. A mill was in operation on the ground, and they were engaged in the manufacture of the sugar which seemed to be of an excellent quality. The cane was juicy and grew luxuriantly. In a few years, Liberia will want no foreign sugar, and in a few

years more it will become a regular article of export. We made several other stops on our way down the river, and I had the pleasure of meeting some of the emigrants who had come out with me the year before. During their first six months in this country they were desponding, and perhaps would have gladly returned to America, even to have been in bondage; but was this the case now, that health and vigor had returned? Said one, I only want to go to America once more to bring the remaining members of my family; and another a few days afterwards came down to Monrovia, and requested that I should write to his former mistress, of his entire contentment, and of his brightening prospects.

Thus, my dear sir, having myself seen the growing prosperity of the "Republic of Liberia," and the great advantages that the country affords to the colored man, you will not be surprised that I am ready to say to him with confidence, especially to those of any enterprise, intelligence and wealth, *go to Liberia*, and enjoy the rich blessings which nature is ready to lavish upon you; go, give your influence, whatever it may be, to the welfare of your race; the strengthening of a Republic which is already attracting the attention, and winning the affection of

civilized nations; go, enjoy civil and religious *liberty*, and bequeath this precious boon to your sons and your daughters.

But go as one should go to a newly settled land, expecting sickness, till the period of your acclimation is over; go willing to deny yourselves the luxuries of life, and ready to bear your part of labor and toil; go in the spirit of Lot Cary, in the strength of the *Lord* with full purpose to serve Him, and to promote the best interest of your fellow men; and so rich blessings will rise up around you, and the day you stepped on Africa's shore you will count the happiest of your life, the fruition of your hopes, the birth day of your freedom. Very soon your true friends and those who seek your highest good, will have no longer cause to advise and recommend your going to Liberia; the report of the land will be brought you by others whom you may deem more worthy of confidence and self-interest, and all the nobler feelings of your nature will rise up and urge you to the land of freedom, wealth, prosperity and peace.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. COLDEN HOFFMAN.

REV. W. McLAIN.

Report of the Naval Committee to the House of Representatives.

Report of the Naval Committee to the House of Representatives, July, 1850, in favor of the establishment of a line of mail steamships to the western coast of Africa, and thence via the Mediterranean to London; designed to promote the emigration of free persons of color from the United States to Liberia:—Also to increase the steam navy, and to extend the commerce of the United States.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Joseph Bryan, of Alabama, for himself and his associates, George Nicholas Sanders and others, praying the establishment of a line of steamers from the United States to the coast of Africa, designed to promote the colonization of free persons of color, to suppress the African slave trade, to carry the mails, and to extend the commerce

of the United States, beg leave to submit the following Report :

The proposition of the memorial involves an extension of that system, recently commenced by Congress, which has for its object the creation of a powerful steam navy, to be used in time of peace in carrying the mails, and in effecting great public objects, not to be attained by private enterprise without the aid of Congress. How far it may be desirable to extend this system will depend upon the double consideration of the present condition of our naval force, and the importance and feasibility of the ends to be accomplished by the measure. As to the first of these, the committee will present a brief statement of the facts material to a correct understanding of the comparative extent of our present steam navy.

In the report of Mr. Secretary Bancroft, made to the Senate on the 2d March, 1846, the total effective steam navy of Great Britain was stated, at that time, to consist of one hundred and ninety-nine vessels, of all classes; that of France numbered fifty-four; that of Russia, without the Caspian fleet, thirty-two; while the steam navy of the United States could boast of but six small vessels, and one in process of building; and of these one was for harbor defence, and another a steam-tug.

Since that time, however, Congress has provided for the building of four war steamers, and for the establishment of several lines of steamships, and for the establishment of several lines of steamships engaged in carrying the mails, consisting of seventeen large vessels, suitable for war purposes, and at all times liable to be taken for the public service. Of these latter, nine will run between New York and European ports; five between New York and Chag-

res; and three between Panama and San Francisco.

Notwithstanding this increase in our force, it has by no means kept pace with that of other great commercial nations. The American Almanac for the present year estimates the steam navy of France at sixty-four steam vessels of war, besides a reserved force of ten steam frigates now ready, and six corvettes and six small vessels nearly ready. The French Government has also resolved to follow the example of England in establishing lines of steamers, built so as to be easily converted into ships of war, to be employed in commerce and for carrying mails, but being at all times subject to the requisition of the Government.

England, also, has added largely to her steam navy, and has increased her lines of mail steamers, giving evidence that she, at least, considers this the best and cheapest mode of providing in time of peace for the exigences of war. On this subject the committee refer to the following facts, for which they are indebted to the remarks of Hon. T. Butler King, of Georgia, made in the House of Representatives, February 19, 1848.

By act of Parliament, 7 William IV, chap. 3, all previous contracts entered into for the conveyance of the mails by sea were transferred to the Admiralty. In the year 1839, the idea was conceived that the vast expenditures required in naval armaments might be made subservient to the purposes of commerce in time of peace. Accordingly, a contract was entered into with Mr. Cunard and his associates, for the conveyance of the mails from Liverpool, via Halifax, to Boston, in five steamers of the first class, for £85,000, or about \$425,000 per annum. It was stipulated that they

should be built under the supervision of the Admiralty, should be inspected on being received into the service, and certified to be capable in all respects of being converted into ships of war, and carrying ordnance of the heaviest description. Various stipulations were entered into in this and other contracts of a similar character, which placed these ships under the control of the Government; thus, in fact, making them, to all intents and purposes, at the same time a part of the mercantile and military marine of the country.

In 1846, the Government enlarged the contract with Mr. Cunard and his associates, by adding four ships to run from Liverpool to New York, and increased the compensation to £145,000, or about \$725,000 per annum.

In the year 1840, a contract was made by the Admiralty with the Royal Mail Steamship Company, at £240,000 sterling, or \$1,200,000 per annum, for fourteen steamers to carry the mails from Southampton to the West Indies, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf, and to New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston. These ships are of the first class, and are to conform in all respects, concerning size and adaptation to the purposes of war, to the conditions prescribed in the Cunard contracts. They are to make twenty-four voyages a year, leaving and returning to Southampton semi-monthly. Another contract has lately been entered into for two ships to run between Bermuda and New York. These lines employ twenty-five steamers of the largest and most efficient description.

In addition to the above, a contract was made, 1st January, 1845, with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a line of similar steamers, seven in number, from England to the East Indies and China, at £160,000 ster-

ing, or \$800,000 per annum. This line passes from Southampton, via Gibraltar and Malta, to Alexandria, in Egypt; thence the route continues overland to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea, from whence the steamers again start, touching at Aden, Bombay, and at Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon, from whence they proceed to Singapore and Hong Kong. There is a branch line connecting with this, from Point de Galle to Calcutta, touching at Madras.

A contract was made, 1st July, 1846, for a Pacific line of British steamers, four in number, running from Valparaiso to Panama, touching at intermediate ports. This line connects overland, from Panama to Chagres, with the West India line.

Besides these, there were, in 1848, twelve more lines of Government steamers running between Great Britain and the continent of Europe; making a grand aggregate of one hundred and fifteen ocean steamships fitted for war purposes. Very recently the British Parliament has resolved to extend the mail steamship system to Australia.

The committee do not propose that our Government shall attempt to emulate this vast network of steam navigation, with which England has already encompassed the globe. But it is believed that the recent increase of our territory, on the Pacific and in the Gulf of Mexico, forms an additional reason for a considerable augmentation of our steam navy, whether by a direct addition to the navy proper, or by the encouragement of lines of steam packets, to be established by private enterprise under the auspices of Government. If the latter system should be adopted, as already commenced, the ships will be built under the inspection of a Government officer, at the expense of private in-

dividuals; they will be commanded by officers in the navy, and will be at all times available for the public service. It will be the interest of the contractors to adopt, from time to time, all the improvements which may be made in machinery and in the means of propulsion, and the ships will be kept in good repair. Besides being commanded by a naval officer, each ship will carry a sufficient number of midshipmen for watch officers, and thus a very considerable portion of the *personnel* of the service will be kept actively employed, with the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge and skill requisite to the proper management of a steam navy. A corps of trained engineers and firemen will be attached to each ship, and no doubt these would generally remain with her when the ship should be called into the public service.

The committee are of opinion that it is highly desirable to have ready for the public service some very large steamships of the description proposed by the memorialist. They would have great advantages over small ships, in their capacity to carry fuel sufficient for long voyages, and to transport large bodies of troops, and place them rapidly, in a fresh and vigorous condition, at any point where they might be required.

But it is chiefly for the great and beneficent objects of removing the free persons of color from this country to the coast of Africa, and of suppressing the slave trade, that the committee are disposed to recommend the adoption of the proposed measure. The latter of these has been the subject of treaties by our Government with other nations, with whom we have engaged to maintain a large naval force on the coast of Africa to assist in suppressing the inhuman traffic; while the emigration of the free blacks has

long been an object of great interest in all parts of the country, and especially in the slave-holding States, where they are looked upon by the whites with aversion and distrust. The policy of all or most of these States has been to discourage manumission, except on condition of the removal of the liberated slave. In no part of the Union do the free blacks enjoy an equality of political and social privileges; and in all the States their presence is neither agreeable to the whites, nor is their condition advantageous to themselves. In some of the slave States stringent prohibitions have been adopted, and unpleasant controversies with free States have been thereby engendered. The emigration of this entire population beyond the limits of our country is the only effectual mode of curing these evils, and of removing one cause of dangerous irritation between the different sections of the Union.

The committee believe it is expedient to aid private enterprize in the colonization of the western coast of Africa, because it is the most effectual, if not the only mode, of extirpating the slave trade. The success of this measure will doubtless render the African squadron wholly unnecessary, thus reimbursing a large portion of the expense attending it, and at the same time better accomplishing the object for which that squadron is maintained. It may be expedient for some one of the great naval powers to keep a small force on the coast of Africa to protect Liberia, for a limited time, against the slave traders. But the attempt to suppress this unlawful traffic by blockading the coast has so signally failed that it will probably soon be abandoned by the great European powers. While the influence of the Republic of Liberia has been shown in the complete

suppression of the trade along a coast of several hundred miles in length, the combined squadrons of Europe and America have not been so successful on other portions of that unhappy shore. In 1847 no less than 84,356 slaves were exported from Africa to Cuba and Brazil. In the opinion of the committee, it is highly important to prevent the further Africanizing of the American continent. An opposite movement, so far as the free blacks are concerned, is far more in accordance with the spirit of the age, and with the best interests of all American Governments. The people of the United States have shown their strong aversion to the slave trade by the provision in their Constitution against it, and by their unremitting and vigorous efforts to suppress it. The success which has already crowned the infancy of Liberia, indicates the true mode of making those exertions effectual, while it opens up the way for restoring the free blacks to the native land of their fathers.

The committee beg leave here to present some interesting facts which satisfy them that the territory of Liberia is eminently adapted to colored emigrants from the United States; that the establishment of this line of steamships by the Government will be a powerful stimulus to the cause of colonization, and will be the means of securing the emigration of great numbers of free blacks; that the slave trade will be substituted by a peaceful, legitimate, and valuable commerce, opening new sources of enterprise and wealth to our people; and that the civilization and christianization of the whole continent of Africa may be expected eventually to follow. The facts presented are collected chiefly from the publications of the Col. Society.

That portion of the western coast

of Africa, called Liberia, embraces a tract of country included between the parallels of $4^{\circ} 21'$ and 7° north latitude, extending about 400 miles along the coast. The first settlement was made by free negroes from the United States, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, in the year 1820. The objects of that society were—

"1st. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

"2d. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.

"3d. To spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.

"4th. To arrest and destroy the slave trade.

"5th. To afford slave owners, who wish, or are willing, to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception."

The funds of this society have seldom exceeded \$50,000 per year, but they have purchased territory, enabled nearly 7,000 free people of color to emigrate to Liberia, and have made provision, for such of them as required it, for 6 months after their arrival. In July, 1847, an independent Government was formed, which has been recognised by France, England, and Prussia. Upwards of 80,000 of the natives have become civilized, and enrolled themselves as citizens of the Republic. The Liberians have a flourishing commerce. They have not only succeeded in suppressing the slave trade along their own coast, but have also made treaties with several tribes, numbering over 200,000 souls, for the discontinuance of the traffic. They have purchased their territory from time to time of the natives, and are gradually ex-

tending themselves up to the British settlement of Sierra Leone and down to the Gold Coast.

The interior settlements of the purchased tracts usually extend from about 10 to 30 miles from the coast, and can easily be enlarged by purchase in that direction at a moderate amount. In no instance have the natives from whom the land was purchased been required to remove their residences. The land in the immediate vicinity of the ocean in Liberia is generally low, and in some places marshy; but there are some elevated spots. The land generally becomes more elevated towards the interior; and in some places, within 50 miles of the coast, it is quite mountainous. It is desirable for the colony to become possessed of this back country as it is much healthier than the coast, and when the emigration from the United States becomes extensive, the mountain region will soon be occupied. The natives are a fine, healthy, athletic race; and even the emigrants to the lands on the coast have enjoyed better health than the emigrants to some of our western States in the first few years of settlement.

Liberia is on the "grain coast," and is protected from the scorching winds of the north and east by ranges of mountains. The soil is fertile, and produces an abundant of Indian corn, yams, plantains, coffee, arrow-root, indigo, dyewoods, &c.

Every emigrant is welcomed to the colony, and receives a grant of 5 acres of land, besides which he can purchase as much more as he pleases at 1 dollar per acre.

The climate is not suited to the whites. The president and all the officials are colored men. There are flourishing towns, churches, schools, and printing presses. According to the statement of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, who has recently visited the colony, the people are high-

ly moral, well conducted, and prosperous, and the value of the exports of the Republic is at present 500,000 dollars per annum, and is increasing at the rate of 50 per cent. annually.

Not only will the slave trade be abolished by the establishment of colonies of free colored people on the coast of Africa, but, as already intimated, these colonies will be the means, at no distant period, of disseminating civilization and Christianity throughout the whole of that continent. Already, a great many of the natives have placed themselves under the protection of the Liberians, whose knowledge of agriculture and the arts inspires confidence and respect.

As a missionary enterprise, therefore, the colonization of Africa by the descendants of Africans on this continent, deserves, and no doubt will receive, the countenance and support of the whole Christian world.

Two points are now regarded, both in Europe and in this country, as settled truths, viz: 1st. That the planting and building up of Christian colonies on the coast of Africa, is the only practical remedy for the slave trade. 2d. That colored men only can with safety settle upon the African coast.

That the free negroes of the United States will be induced to go in large numbers to Liberia, if a quick and pleasant passage by steam vessels be provided, and suitable preparation be made for them on their arrival, by the Colonization Society, cannot admit of any doubt.

The funds of that society, augmented probably twenty fold, will then be available, almost exclusively, for the comfortable establishment of the emigrants in their new homes—the expense of transportation chargeable to the society being merely nominal.

It is estimated that there are no less than 500,000 free colored people in the several States, and that the annual increase therein of the black race is 70,000 per annum. With respect to slaves, who may hereafter be manumitted, no doubt such manumission will, almost in every instance, be upon the condition that the parties shall avail themselves of the opportunity of emigrating to Liberia.

The committee do not propose that the emigrants should be landed in Liberia and then left to their own resources. Liberia is at present incapable of receiving and providing shelter, subsistence, and employment for any great number of emigrants who may land there in a state of destitution. It has been the practice, heretofore, for the Colonization Society to provide for the colonists, whom they have sent out, for 6 months after their arrival, and the cost of such provision has averaged \$30 per head, in addition to the cost of transportation.

A large amount of money will be required to settle the colonists in the first instance comfortably in their new homes. But there is no doubt, that if the Government establish the proposed line of steam ships, the people of the different States, and the State Legislatures, will at once turn their attention to the subject of colonization, and that large appropriations will be voted, and liberal collections made, in aid of that object. The State of Maryland has already appropriated and laid out \$200,000 in this work, and the Legislature of Virginia has lately appropriated \$40,000 per year for the same purpose. But these sums are insignificant in comparison to what may be expected, if the Government shall give its high sanction to the colonization of Africa, and provide the means of transportation by

a line of steam ships. In that event, the whole mass of the people, north and south, who for the most part do not appreciate the rapid progress, and the high capabilities of Liberia, will quickly discover the vast importance of colonization, and will urge their representatives to adopt measures adequate to the exigency of the case and the magnitude of the enterprise.

There is good reason to anticipate that important assistance will be rendered to the emigrants, not only by the missionary societies of Europe, but also by those governments which have taken an interest in the suppression of the slave trade, and which are desirous of opening channels for their commerce, and marts for their manufactures, on the western coast of Africa.

It is estimated that by the time when the first two ships are to be finished and ready for sea, there will be a large body of emigrants ready to take passage in them, and that for the next two years each ship will take from 1,000 to 1,500 passengers on each voyage, or from 8,000 to 12,000 in each of those years. To furnish each family, intending to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits, with a dwelling house suitably furnished, and a piece of land of sufficient extent, cleared and planted, together with the necessary agricultural implements and a stock of provisions, will, it is calculated, cost the society a sum equal to \$30 or \$40 per head for each emigrant, allowing each family to consist of five persons. The cost of establishing families intending to follow trading and mechanical pursuits, will be somewhat less than the above estimate for agricultural families; but the average cost for the whole of the emigrants may be estimated at \$50 per head, including all the expenses of transportation, making a total of

from \$400,000 to \$600,000 per annum, for the first two years.

As the colony increases in population, and the interior of the country becomes settled, any number of emigrants that may be sent out will be readily absorbed, as there will be a demand for all kinds of laborers, mechanics, and domestic servants, and it will be unnecessary to make that provision for them which is now indispensable.

The Colonization Society will, as heretofore, so regulate the emigration, as to send out only suitable persons, and keep up a due proportion between the two sexes.

By the compact between the Colonization Society and the Republic, made when the society ceded its territory to the Republic, ample power is reserved by the society for the protection of emigrants who may be sent out by them. Moreover, the authorities invite emigration, and each emigrant receives a donation of a tract of land.

The establishment of prosperous colonies on the western coast of Africa will, doubtless, tend greatly, in the course of time, to the augmentation of the commerce of this country. It appears that British commerce with Africa amounts to no less than five millions sterling, or about \$25,000,000 per annum. The belief is now confidently entertained in Great Britain, that an immense commerce may be opened up with that continent, by putting an end to the slave trade, and stimulating the natives to the arts of peace.

The commerce of Africa is certainly capable of great extension, and it is worthy of observation, that the proposed steamers will open entirely new sources of trade.

On this subject, the committee beg leave to submit the following particulars, from which the future resources of this vast undeveloped

region may be, to some extent, anticipated.

Palm oil is produced by the nut of the palm tree, which grows in the greatest abundance throughout Western Africa. The demand for it, both in Europe and America, is daily increasing. The average import into Liverpool of palm oil, for some years past, has been at least 15,000 tons, valued at £400,000 sterling.

Gold is found at various points of the coast. It is obtained by the natives by washing the sand which is brought down by the rivers from the mountains. An exploration of the mountains will probably result in the discovery of large quantities of the metal. It is calculated that England has received, altogether, \$200,000,000 of gold from Africa. Liberia is adjacent to the "Gold Coast."

Ivory is procurable at all points, and constitutes an important staple of commerce.

Coffee, of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha, is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent. The coffee tree bears fruit from thirty to forty years, and yields an average of ten pounds to the shrub yearly.

Cam wood and other dye woods are found in great quantities in many parts of the country. About thirty miles east of Bassa Cove is the commencement of a region of unknown extent, where scarcely any tree is seen except the cam wood.

Gums of different kinds enter largely into commercial transactions.

Dyes of all shades and hues are abundant, and they have been proved to resist both acids and light.

Pepper, ginger, arrow root, indigo, tamarinds, oranges, lemons, limes, and many other articles which are brought from tropical countries to this, may be added to the list.

Indeed there is nothing in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in equal excellence in Western Africa.

The soil is amazingly fertile. Two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables, can be raised in a year. It yields a larger crop than the best soil in the United States. One acre of rich land well tilled, says Governor Ashmun, will produce three hundred dollars worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow root.

“An immense market may be opened for the exchange and sale of the innumerable products of the skill and manufactures of our people. Africa is estimated to contain one hundred and sixty millions of inhabitants. Liberia enjoys a favorable geographical position. She is protected by the great Powers of Europe. The Liberians have constitutions adapted to the climate, and a similarity of color with the natives. They will penetrate the interior with safety, and prosecute their trade in the bays and rivers of the coast, without suffering from the diseases which are so fatal to the white man. Liberia is the door of Africa, and is destined to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of that continent, besides being the means of regenerating her benighted millions.”

The foregoing remarks have related entirely to the advantages of the proposed measure. It is possible some scruples may be entertained in regard to its constitutionality. This, the committee think, cannot be reasonably doubted. The Government has already adopted this mode of providing a powerful steam navy, at the same time giving incidental but important encouragement to great commercial interests. In this instance, the effectual suppres-

sion of the slave trade and the withdrawal of the African squadron by the substitution of a number of mighty steamers regularly plying to that coast, afford a motive and a justification which do not exist in regard to any one of the lines already established.

It was the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, that the United States had power to establish colonies for the free blacks on the coast of Africa, and he desired its exercise. Chief Justice Marshall and Mr. Madison concurred in this opinion. And it is to be observed that the first purchase in the colony of Liberia was made by the Government of the United States. The opinions of the leading jurists of our day do not appear to differ from those of the great founders of the Constitution, who believed not only that indirect aid to the cause of colonization may be given in accordance with that instrument, but that the Government has power to establish the colonies themselves. The proposition of the committee does not, by any means, go to this extent. It goes no further than recently adopted and still existing operations of the Government, while it is believed to rest upon far higher and better grounds of support.

Nor does it involve any merely sectional considerations. The committee have, therefore, refrained from expressing any views which might be considered favorable to the peculiar interests either of the North or of the South. The question of slavery, now the cause of so deep an excitement, is not, to any extent, either directly or indirectly involved. The Government of the United States, it is admitted on all hands, has no power to interfere with that subject within the several States. Neither does the proposition at all interfere with the question of emancipation. This is wholly beyond the

jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and belongs exclusively to the people of the several States, and the individual slaveholders themselves. But the removal of the free blacks to the coast of Africa is a measure in which all sections and all interests, are believed to be equally concerned.

From the foregoing considerations, the committee believe it to be wise and politic to accept the proposition of the memorialists, with some modifications which meet with their approval.

Instead of four ships, it is proposed to make the line consist of three, which shall make monthly trips to Liberia, touching on their return at certain points in Spain, Portugal, France, and England, thus: one ship will leave New York every three months, touching at Savannah for freight and mails; one will leave Baltimore every three months, touching at Norfolk and Charleston for passengers, freight, and mails; and one will leave New Orleans every three months, with liberty to touch at any of the West India islands. They will proceed directly to Liberia, with liberty to touch at any of the islands or ports of the coast of Africa; thence to Gibraltar, carrying the Mediterranean mails; thence to Cadiz, or some other port of Spain, to be designated by the Government; thence to Lisbon; thence to Brest, or some other port of France, to be designated as above; and thence to London—bringing mails from all those points to the United States.

The measure proposed by the committee contains the following stipulations and provisions, to wit:

Each ship to be of not less than 4,000 tons burden, and the cost of each not to exceed \$900,000. The Government to advance two thirds of the cost of construction, from time to time, as the building progresses—the advance to be made in five per cent. stocks payable at the end of 30 years—such advances to be

repaid by the contractors in equal annual instalments, beginning and ending with the service. The said ships to be built in accordance with plans to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and under the superintendance of an officer to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be so constructed as to be convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class. The ships to be kept up by alterations, repairs, or additions, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, so as to be at all times fully equal to the exigences of the service, and the faithful performance of the contract.

Each ship to be commanded by an officer of the Navy, who, with four passed midshipmen to serve as watch officers, shall be accommodated in a manner suitable to their rank, without charge to the Government. The Secretary of the Navy at all times to have the right to place on board of each ship two guns of heavy calibre, and the men necessary to serve them, to be accommodated and provided for by the contractors.

The Secretary of the Navy to exercise at all times such control over said ships as may not be inconsistent with these terms, and to have the right to take them, or either of them, in case of war, for the exclusive use and service of the United States, on paying the value thereof; such value, not exceeding the cost, to be ascertained by appraisers mutually chosen by the Secretary and the contractors. The Secretary also to have power to direct, at the expense of the Government, such changes in the machinery and the internal arrangements of the said ships, or any of them, as he, at any time, may deem advisable.

The contractors are further required to stipulate to carry, on each and every voyage they may make, so many emigrants, being free persons of color, and not exceeding 2,500 for each voyage, as the Ameri-

can Colonization Society may send; the said society paying in advance \$10 for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and \$5 for each one under that age; these sums to include the transportation of baggage, and the daily supply of sailor's rations.

The contractors also to convey, free from cost, such necessary agents as the Government or the Colonization Society may require, upon each one of said ships.

Two of said ships to be finished and ready for sea within two and a half years, and the other within three years, after the execution of the contract.

The Government to pay forty thousand dollars for each and every trip; and to exact ample security for the faithful performance of the contract, besides taking a lien on the ships for the repayment of the sums advanced. The contract to continue 15 years from the completion of all the ships.

To assist in forming a correct judgment as to the fairness of this compensation, the committee present an estimate of the probable cost of running the said ships.

The cost of the ships at \$900,000 will be \$2,700,000. Upon this amount, interest should be calculated at 6 per cent.; for, although the contractors will pay the Government but five per cent. on the portion advanced, the balance supplied by the contractors, must be estimated at the rates in New York and New Orleans, which are above six per cent. Six per cent. will be a fair average for the whole.

The depreciation of this kind of property is estimated variously, sometimes as high as ten per cent. per annum on the total cost; but as these ships will be substantially built for war purposes, it may be estimated at a lower rate.

Besides this, an allowance must be made for repairs. New boilers will be required every six years, and the substitution of these for the old ones not only causes loss of time, but also injury to the ships, involving much expense.

The rate of insurance for this species of property is high. The committee are informed, that the steamships Ohio and Georgia pay 8½ per cent.

Add the expense of running the ships, viz., fuel, wages of the crew, provisions, stores, dock charges, harbor dues, agents, pilotage, lighthouse dues, &c., which cannot be estimated at less than \$50,000 per voyage, considering that the distance to Liberia, and thence home, via Madeira, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Brest, and London, is about 12,000 miles; and that each voyage, with the necessary delays in the various ports, will occupy about three months.

Statement of expenses.

Interest on \$2,700,000, at 6 per cent.	\$162,000
Depreciation and repairs, 10 per cent.	270,000
Insurance 7 per cent.	189,000
Cost of running the ships, \$50,000 per voyage, 12 voyages per annum,	600,000

Total annual expense—\$1,221,000

Profits.

Estimating 1,500 passengers for each voyage, and 12 voyages per annum, we have 18,000 passengers. These, \$10 for adults and \$5 for children, may average a profit of \$3 each, making	\$54,000
Government pay	480,000
	<hr/> 534,000

Balance of expense over Government pay and profit of emigrants \$687,000

Thus it will be seen that the contractors will have, of their probable expenses, more than two-thirds of a million, or \$57,250 each voyage, to be made by commerce and passengers, independent of the Government pay and the profit from the Colonization Society. It is quite evident that any further profit, beyond the ordinary rate of interest at 6 per cent., will be contingent upon the success of the enterprise in stimulating commerce with the United

States at the points regularly touched by these steamers. The contractors have confidence in this, and the committee do not doubt that their confidence will be rewarded to a reasonable extent.

It will be observed, that as the Colonization Society now pay for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia, in sailing vessels, no less than \$30 per head, the proposed arrangement will make the actual cost eventually less than this, even adding the amount to be paid by the United States for this service, to the amount to be paid by the said society, without estimating the receipt from mails, which will probably be large.

At the commencement of operations, when it is estimated that the first two ships will carry out 1,000 or 1,500 emigrants for each voyage, the cost will be little more than it is at present, while the passage will be quicker, pleasanter, and healthier, offering great inducements to emigrants, and placing them upon the shores of Liberia in a sound and efficient condition.

As the capacity of the colony to receive a large number of emigrants increases, the ratio of expense will be diminished; and it cannot be doubted, that eventually, as the number of emigrants will increase, the cost of transportation will relatively diminish.

The committee do not recommend the acceptance of the proposition of the memorialists, that they shall be permitted to import the produce of Liberia into this country free of duty; on the contrary, it is believed to be better, for obvious reasons, to enter into no such stipulations, but to confine the remuneration, whatever it may be, to a direct payment of money.

In the above estimates, the committee have endeavored, as far as possible, to arrive at just conclusions; while at the same time, in view of the great public objects to be attained by the establishment of the proposed line of steamships, they have not deemed it inconsistent with the just liberality of the Government, that those who have had the sagacity to conceive, and who have the ability faithfully to carry out this noble project, should have at least a contingent opportunity of deriving a handsome profit from their enterprise. Considering the hazards involved in it, the committee believe their estimates to be fair and just to both parties.

The committee report a bill accordingly, to which they ask the favorable consideration of the House.

Reported from the Committee by

FRED. P. STANTON,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1850.

Extract from a Letter from a Colored Man in Alabama.

I am proud to be able to inform you that colonization is growing in favor rapidly in this State, among both black and white.

I see in the public journals a proposition laid before Congress by a gentlemen from this State by the name of Bryan, for the building of four large steamers of the first class, to ply between Liberia and the ports of the United States, for the purpose

of carrying the mails and passengers. I have heard much talk upon this subject. It is one that is received with as much favor in Alabama, as any that has come before the National Legislature for many years. All classes speak of it in the highest terms, and seem to be very anxious that it be carried out. If it is carried out, I candidly believe that in ten years from the date of the first trip,

there will not be a free man of color left in the southern or slave-holding States. The most obstinate among us give way, and agree that they will willingly go if this project is carried out. The great length of the voyage, and the time it takes a sailing craft to perform it, deter very many, and the expense of the trip keeps many others away from the Ethiopian Republic; all of which would be obviated, if these steamers were in operation. My sincere prayer to Almighty God is, that they may be speedily put on the line, and that every free man in these United States may avail himself of the great advantage of getting to his fatherland.

It is gratifying to me in the highest degree to see colonization taking such strong hold upon the hearts of the people of this great Republic, and upon that class that is able to give the cause that aid which is so much needed—I mean pecuniary assistance: the rich merchant, the wealthy farmer, the large slaveholder, are all joining their hearts and hands to the cause, and raising

their voices in its praise and defence, all over the land. And I think it would be well for the friends of colonization to set apart some day for the purpose of returning our sincere, devout and humble thanks to the Disposer of the hearts of men, for his goodness towards us, and offer up our prayers and supplications for the continuation of the same.

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The writer of the foregoing extract (whose name we forbear to give, in compliance with his own modest request,) is now winding up his business, with the intention of emigrating to Liberia next spring; having become fully convinced of the great advantages which are realized by those who are now, as he expresses it, “*emphatically sitting under their own vine and fig tree, and enjoying the blessings of social and political freedom in the Republic of Liberia.*”

Extract from a Letter from a Correspondent.

I rejoice with you in the increasing prosperity of your noble Society; and yet I sympathise also with you in the regrets, which I sometimes fear amount almost to sinful impatience, that good men are so slow in appreciating its full merits, and in making due efforts and sacrifices to promote its grand designs: that the ratio of its progress is so disproportionate to the movements of Divine Providence before it. Surely, the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night has gone before the people of Liberia in all their Exodus from the land of their captivity to that goodly land which the Lord God gave unto their fathers, and to which

he is now, in his own good time, restoring them. The ark of his covenant has gone with them. The cloud of his presence and protection has covered their tents; and the glory of the Lord has filled their tabernacles. He has taught their senators wisdom—has instructed their judges, and has appointed *their* Solomon to rule over them. Still, my dear brother, though the movements of our American philanthropists do not keep pace with the leadings of God's providence, be not discouraged. Is it not so, alas! in every great department of the cause of Christian benevolence? Is not God saying to the Church, “*go forward,*”

and take possession of your own broad land for Jesus Christ? And is he not throwing open the continent of Europe, the great "Celestial Empire," and every other part of the world, to receive all the institutions of Christianity? But where are the funds to found schools and colleges, sustain missionaries and colporteurs, foreign and domestic, supply bibles, books and tracts? Yes, all the agents of Christianity sympathise with your sorrow over the tardiness of the hosts of light—the

sluggishness and shallowness of the stream of love. Take courage! The camps are in motion—the hosts are gathering—the stream is rising and swelling—God is giving you favor with the people, and his smile is brightening. "Be patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain."

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 4.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

PRODUCTIONS.—Nearly all the different kinds of grain, roots, and fruits, which are peculiar to intertropical climates, thrive well in Liberia; and many garden vegetables which belong more properly to temperate climates, may be raised, in quality not much inferior to the same kind of articles, produced in climates peculiarly adapted to their growth and maturation.

The only kind of grain, however, which has yet been cultivated to any considerable extent, is *Rice*, which is the great staple of intertropical Africa, and the principal article of food of the numerous aboriginal inhabitants. It is also used extensively by the Liberians. And it is undoubtedly the most wholesome article of food which can be used in that country. It is not cultivated very extensively by the Liberians, in consequence of their being able generally to purchase it more cheaply from the natives, than the cultivation of it would cost. In consequence, however, of the increasing demand, it has, of late years, commanded a better price than formerly; which has induced some of the citizens to engage in raising it. Until within the last few years, scarcely any persons attempted to raise it; but, at present, this valuable grain may be seen growing in the neighborhood

of several of the settlements in Liberia. Although it grows much better in low, wet land; yet it thrives very well in land more elevated; such as will produce most other articles usually cultivated. It is usually sowed in April, and harvested in August. Sometimes two crops may be made in one year; but generally only one is made. It yields so abundantly, that, notwithstanding the extreme indolence of the natives, who do not work on their farms during three months in the year, they usually raise much more than they require.

Indian corn, or maize, will grow very well on some lands in Liberia; and although it does not thrive so well as in some parts of the United States; yet I am quite satisfied that it might be cultivated much more extensively in Liberia than it ever yet has been. I have seen some fine, large ears of corn, which were raised on the St. Paul's river. The small-grained corn, usually called *Guinea-corn*, no doubt will grow well in Liberia (*Guinea*, whence its name;) but strange to say, I have seldom seen it growing there. The natives in the vicinity of the settlements seldom, if ever, raise it.

A variety of esculent roots may be raised in Liberia; the most common of which are, the sweet potato, cassada, yam, and tania.

Sweet potatoes may be raised in great abundance, with very little labor, on almost every kind of land, at any time during the year. I have seen them growing freely in the sandy soil, within fifty yards of the ocean. The poorest persons may easily have a sufficiency of this nutritious vegetable. Those raised in some parts of Liberia are very fine. They generally thrive better during the rainy season, especially on the high lands; but in some places, they thrive very well during the dry season, especially on the flat land bordering on the rivers; and, in many places, they may be gathered during every month in the year, from the same piece of land.

The *Cassada* (as it is usually called, but perhaps more properly *cassava*) is a shrub, which grows from four to eight feet in height, having several white, fleshy roots, covered with a coarse, rough skin. The stem of the shrub is round and jointed, having numerous branches, which are furnished at the upper part with alternate leaves, divided into three, five, or seven acute lobes. The root, which is the only part that is used, arrives at perfection in from nine to fifteen months. The roots vary in size, from six to eighteen inches in length, and from three to eight inches in circumference. In taste, when not cooked, it very much resembles the taste of a fresh chesnut. This vegetable may be raised abundantly, on any kind of soil. It is the only vegetable, except rice which is cultivated to any extent by the natives. It is usually prepared for use, by being boiled, after the skin or rind has been removed, or by being roasted in ashes; and, when properly cooked, it is very palatable and nutritious. The tapioco of the shops is the fecula of the root of the cassada.

The *Yam* is a slender, herbaceous vine, having large tuberous roots, sometimes nearly round, but generally elongated, like the cassada, but much larger. The roots of the yam are sometimes three feet long, and weigh twenty or thirty pounds. They

usually arrive at perfection in four or five months; and they yield very abundantly. The root of the yam is more farinaceous or mealy, when cooked, than that of the cassada—almost as much so as the Irish potato. They are more digestible than the cassada; and I think more palatable. The yam is one of the most wholesome and nutritious esculent roots of any country; and it may be produced in any desired quantity in Liberia.

Tania is a delicate, broad-leaved plant, about two feet in height, having a bulbous root, which, when prepared like Irish potatoes, resembles those excellent vegetables very nearly in taste; and it is a very wholesome and nutritious article of food. It may be raised easily and abundantly.

There are other esculent roots, peculiar to tropical climates, which have not yet been introduced; but which, no doubt, would thrive well in Liberia. I have alluded particularly to those only which have been introduced, and which are cultivated there—those which I have seen and eaten myself. And, in addition to those articles to which I have alluded, I may name a few other garden vegetables, which I have seen growing in Liberia: the most common of which are, lima or butter beans, snap beans, black-eyed peas, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelons, pumpkins, muskmelons, cantelopes, beets, radishes, and carrots.

Lima beans may be raised abundantly, at any time during the year. In consequence of the absence of frost, the vines live and bear for several years; and as the beans are being continually reproduced, they may be gathered from the same vines, during every month in the year, and for three, four, five, or more, successive years. The vines yield in a few months after the planting of the bean; so that, no family ought ever to be without this excellent vegetable. They are equal to those raised in any part of the United States.

Black-eyed peas may be raised in any

necessary quantities. They come to maturity in about six weeks from the time of planting; and they may be raised at any time during the year.

Cabbages do not thrive so well in Liberia as they generally do in the United States—that is, they do not produce so fine heads. They grow very rapidly; and sometimes the stalk attains the height of several feet. They do not go to seed. When, however, good seed can be procured from other countries, and proper attention is given to the cultivation of the cabbage, fine, large, tender heads may sometimes be produced. I have occasionally eaten as good cabbage in Liberia, as I ever ate in the Old Dominion.

Tomatoes may be easily raised; and when the seed are procured from abroad, the fruit is large and well flavored—equal to the produce of most other countries.

Cucumbers will perhaps thrive as well in Liberia, as in most other countries. I have seen as fine cucumbers there as I ever saw in any part of the United States. A sandy soil seems to be best adapted for them.

Watermelons thrive as well in some parts of Liberia, as in most parts of the United States; especially when good seed can be procured from abroad. Some as fine watermelons as I ever saw were raised in the vicinity of Monrovia. So far as I could learn, the best time to plant the seed is in March or April.

All the other articles which I have enumerated, and several other garden vegetables, which seem to belong more properly to temperate climates, may be raised in Liberia without much difficulty, if the seed can be obtained from those countries, to which these vegetables seem to be peculiarly adapted. Several of these vegetables do not go to seed at all in Liberia; consequently, they cannot be reproduced. And I believe all the rest which belong more properly to temperate climates, soon degenerate so much in quality, as to become

unfit for use. Hence, the necessity of importing seeds, if persons wish to have American vegetables on African tables.—And here I would particularly recommend to persons, who intend to emigrate to Liberia, to take with them a variety of garden seeds. And, in order to protect them from being injured by the salt air of the ocean, I would advise that they should be sealed up in vials or bottles; or wrapped in paper, and packed away in saw dust.

A great variety of *fruits* is raised in Liberia; many of which are indigenous. The principal fruits are, the orange, lime, lemon, pine-apple, guava, mango, plantain, banana, okra, papaw, cocoanut, tamarind, pomegranate, granadilla, African cherry, African peach, soursop, sweet-sop, sorrel, cocoa, rose-apple, and chiota.

The *Orange* tree thrives as well perhaps, and bears as fine fruit in Liberia as in any other part of the world. The tree, when full-grown, is about the size of ordinary apple trees in the United States; but much more handsome. One tree usually bears as many oranges, as an apple tree of the same size bears apples. Although ripe oranges may be procured at any time of the year; yet, there are two seasons, at which they are more plentiful, than at other times. One season is about the middle of the year, and the other about the close of the year. It is not uncommon to see blossoms, buds, young fruit, and full-grown fruit, on the same tree, at the same time; so that while some of the oranges are ripening, others are being produced.—In the town of Monrovia, many orange trees may be seen adorning the sides of the streets, as well as in the yards and gardens of the citizens.

Limes and *lemons* are in superabundance, in nearly every settlement in Liberia.

Pine-apples grow wild in the woods, in great abundance; and when allowed to ripen, before being pulled, they are very finely flavored. The apple grows out of the centre of a small stalk, one or

two feet high, and it is surrounded by prickly pointed leaves or branches. I have seen thousands of them, in half an hour's walk. They are considerably improved by cultivation in good, rich land. They are not, however, a wholesome fruit, although very palatable; and many persons have made themselves sick by eating them too freely.

Guavas grow very abundantly, on trees about the size of ordinary peach trees. This fruit resembles the apricot in appearance, but not in taste. It is not very palatable, when uncooked; though some persons are very fond of it. It, however, makes the best preserves, and the best pies, of any fruit with which I am acquainted. The *guava jelly*, which is almost universally regarded as a very delicious article, is made from this fruit. Though I believe the guava tree is not indigenous to Liberia; yet it grows so luxuriantly, as to become a source of much inconvenience, in some places.

The *Mango* (or mango-plum, as it is usually called in Liberia) also thrives well. It is the product of a handsome tree, about the size of an ordinary apple-tree. The fruit is about the size of an ordinary apple, but oval, or egg-shaped. In taste, it approaches more nearly to the American peach, than any other tropical fruit I ever ate; and I regard it as the best fruit which is raised in Liberia. The mango makes very superior preserves.

The *Plantain* is a beautiful, broad-leaved, tender, fibrous stalk, which grows to the height of from eight to fourteen feet. The leaves, which are the continuation of the fibrous layers of the soft, herbaceous stalk, are generally about six feet long, and from one to three feet broad. The fruit-stem proceeds from the heart of the stalk; and, when full-grown, it is about three feet long, and beautifully curved, extending about two feet beyond the cluster of fruit, and terminating in a singular and beautiful purple bulb, formed of numerous

tender layers, which can be easily separated. One stalk produces only one cluster or bunch of fruit; and, when this is removed, by cutting the stem, the stalk dies; but cions spring up from the original root, around the old stalk; and in a few months, these also bear fruit, and then die, giving place to other new stalks. So that, in two or three years from the time of the first planting, the number of stalks and bunches of fruit will be increased six-fold, or more. The venerable parent-stalk, as if loth to leave her rising progeny unsheltered from the sweeping tornado, generally continues to spread her broad leaves over them, until they shall have attained a sufficient size to stand firmly before the destroying blast of the storm-king; and then one by one, the expansive leaves or branches wither, and fall to the ground, leaving the aged, worn-out stalk to be prostrated by the passing breeze. The fruit of the plantain is cylindrical and slightly curved, somewhat tapering towards the end. It is usually from six to nine inches long, and about one inch in diameter. At first, it is of a pale green color; but, when fully ripe, it is yellow. It arrives at maturity in about eight months. Most persons in Liberia cut the bunches before the fruit has ripened; but, it is much better, when it is allowed to ripen before being separated from the stalk. It is usually prepared for the table, by being boiled, baked, or fried; and it is perhaps the most luscious and wholesome vegetable of tropical climates, and one of the most valuable fruits in the vegetable kingdom. It may be produced at any time in the year; and, with a little judicious management, every family may have this excellent and nutritious article, every day in the year.

The *Banana* is so much like the plantain, in every respect, except in the taste, and a slight difference in the appearance of the fruit, that the description of one will answer for both. Indeed, it is difficult to distinguish one from the other, when they are

growing. The fruit of the banana is only about half the length of the plantain; and is not so much curved. It is also much softer, when ripe, and is more frequently eaten uncooked; although it may be prepared in the same manner as the plantain. The taste of the plantain very much resembles the taste of apples cooked in the same way; while that of the banana is *sui generis*—unlike any fruit of the United States. The plantain and banana trees are among the most beautiful vegetable growths of tropical climates.

Okra is the fruit of a small tree, ten or twelve feet high. It is a soft, pulpy, and very mucilagenous fruit; which, when boiled, forms a thick, semi-fluid, pleasant, and nutritious article of food—an excellent adjuvant to rice. It may be raised easily and abundantly in Liberia.

The *Papaw* is a tall, slender, herbaceous tree, of very rapid growth, sometimes attaining the height of thirty feet. The body of the tree is usually naked to within two or three feet of the top, and is marked with the cicatrices of the fallen leaves, which wither and fall as the tree continues to grow, giving place to others above them. Sometimes, however, there are several branches attached to the upper part of the body of the tree; each of which branches produces a cluster of fruit. The leaves are very large, have long footstalks, and are divided into numerous lobes.—The fruit is nearly round, of a pale-green color, becoming yellowish as it ripens, and is about the size of the head of a very young infant. One variety of the papaw, however, bears fruit of an elongated shape somewhat like a pear; but considerably larger than the other variety. The fruit of the papaw has a sweetish taste. It is very soft; and, when fully ripe, and stewed, it resembles in both appearance and taste the best pumpkins of the United States;—when it is stewed, before it has ripened, and is made into pie, it so much resembles

the green-apple pie, in taste as well as appearance, that the most fastidious epicure might be deceived by it; if he did not stop to think that apples do not grow in Liberia.

The *Cocoonut* is perhaps the most beautiful tree of tropical climates. It has long, curved leaves or branches; which hang gracefully from the upper part of the body, which rises sometimes to the height of thirty feet, or more. The fruit grows in clusters near the base of the stalks of the leaves. The cocoonut tree is seldom raised in Liberia, except as an ornament. A few of these stately and beautiful trees may be seen in some of the settlements. From having seen it growing in an obscure place, I presume the cocoonut tree is indigenous in Liberia.

The *Tamarind* is a large, spreading tree, having very small, deep-green leaves.—The fruit grows in elongated pods, similar to the butter-bean. Although the tamarind is indigenous, and thrives as well perhaps in Liberia, as in any other part of the world; yet the people do not give any attention to the gathering of the fruit, except for their own use; and, indeed, very few seem to care any thing about it. I think, however, it may be made a profitable article of exportation.

The *Pomegranate* is a dense, spiny shrub, ten or twelve feet high. It produces beautiful brilliant large red flowers; and the fruit is about the size of a large apple, and covered with a thick coriaceous rind. It is filled with a multitude of small seeds; and the pulp is slightly acid and astringent. This fruit is seldom cultivated in Liberia; although I presume it will thrive as well as in most other parts of the world.

The *African cherry* (so called in Liberia) is a very peculiar fruit. It is about the size of the ordinary morrello-cherry of the United States; but, in taste, it more resembles the cranberry. The tree is usually about fifteen feet high. The great peculiarity in the growth of this fruit, consists in the manner in which the short stems are

attached to the tree—not to the twigs of the branches, but to the body and larger limbs of the tree; the stems of the fruit being about one-third of an inch long.—This fruit makes very fine tarts—equal to the cranberry.

The *African peach*, of which there are three varieties, is a large, round, acid fruit—one variety being about twice the size of the largest peaches in the United States. These trees, some of which are very large, grow abundantly in the forests of Liberia. The fruit is used only for making preserves; which, when properly made, are surpassed only by the guava.

The *Sour-sop* is a large, pulpy, acidulous fruit, which grows on a tree about the size of an ordinary apple-tree. The fruit is nearly pear-shaped, and is about as large as an ordinary cantelope. It is covered with a thick, knotty rind. When perfectly ripe, it is a very pleasant fruit; especially when a little sugar is sprinkled over the pulp. It is also very good, when fried in slices; in which state it somewhat resembles in taste fried sour apples.

The *Sweet-sop* is a fruit somewhat similar to the sour-sop; but not so acidulous, nor so pleasant to the taste. It is seldom used.

The *Cocoa*, from which chocolate is produced, though not yet extensively cultivated, thrives well in Liberia.

The *Rose-apple* is a small round fruit, which takes its name from the delightful fragrance which it has. It is not very palatable, however; and it is seldom eaten.

The *Granadilla* is a large fruit which grows on a vine. It is about as large as

a moderate sized cantelope. No part of the fruit is eaten, except the seeds and the mucilagenous substance by which they are surrounded. These are loosely confined in the centre of the fruit. The taste of this mucilage resembles the American strawberry more than any other fruit with which I am acquainted.

The *Sorrel* is a large shrub, having deep-red blossoms; which are often used for making tarts. It grows freely in Liberia; and it is a very handsome ornament to a yard or garden.

The *Chlota* is the fruit of a vine. It is about as large as an ordinary pear. When properly prepared, by stewing, it affords a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious article of food; and it may be easily raised in Liberia.

The celebrated bread fruit, of the island of Tahiti, which was introduced into the British West-India Islands, by order of the government, will grow well in Liberia. But, as there are so many other articles of a somewhat similar kind, which are preferable to it, it is seldom used.

I have seen several other indigenous fruits in Liberia; some of which are very palatable; some very fragrant, but not very acceptable to the palate; and others not possessing any good qualities to recommend them. And there are many other kinds of fruits, peculiar to tropical climates, which, no doubt, would thrive well in Liberia; but which have not yet been introduced. I have alluded to those only which I have seen growing there, and of which I have eaten.

Steamships between the United States and Liberia.

IN our number for May, we published a Memorial to Congress praying for a line of steamships to Liberia. In our present number will be found the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Naval Affairs, to whom said Memorial was referred. It is not necessary for us to

call the special attention of our readers to this document. They will, of course, all read it! A matter of such immense consequence to the cause of colonization cannot escape their notice. Much credit is due to Mr. Stanton, the Chairman of the Committee, for the able manner in which this

Report is drawn up. The arguments in favor of the scheme are well chosen and unanswerable—the views taken are enlarged and national. The whole subject has been examined with great care, and is illustrated by such an array of facts as must produce conviction in any mind.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that

the scheme is a very popular one. Wherever the Report has been read it has been much admired, and hopes expressed that it would be adopted. The public press has almost universally come out in its advocacy. And so far as we can learn, there is a very large majority in Congress in its favor.

[From the Presbyterian.]

Presbyterian African Missions.

THE Rev. Messrs. Mackey and Simpson, and their wives, sailed from New York, in November last, to form a new Mission on the Western coast of Africa, near the Equator. A letter has lately been received at the Mission House, from Mr. Mackey, which will be read with much interest. The Lord has prospered them on their way; and their notices of the missionary work at Monrovia are encouraging. For these things the churches will feel grateful to God.

CAPE PALMAS, Jan. 4, 1850.

Dear Sir:—We have just now anchored opposite Cape Palmas. We find Capt. Lolland here, whose vessel is about to return home. I write by him. When at Sierra Leone, Mr. Simpson and I both wrote to you; I by way of London, he by a vessel going to Bahia, S. A. This may reach you first. The health of all our company is good at present. We owe much gratitude to a kind Providence for the care manifested over us since we left our homes. We arrived at Sierra Leone on the 14th ult., and remained eight days. We were four days from there to Monrovia, where we staid four days. Our stay at Sierra Leone was very pleasant; I wrote of this in my last. I have never spent four days more agreeably, nor perhaps more profitably, than those spent at Monrovia. We found all the missionary brethren there in good health. We spent some time with Mr. Ellis, and also with Mr. James (teacher;) we were also very kindly received by the Methodist and Baptist missionaries. The Sabbath which we spent there was the day on which Mr. Ellis had appointed the celebration of the Lord's supper. We were very glad to be present on the occasion. Mr. Simpson occupied his pulpit in the morning, and I in the afternoon. The congregation was larger than the house would accommodate. They were as orderly and attentive a worshipping assembly as I have seen, the people well dressed, and very respectable in appearance. I have

rarely enjoyed myself more on a communion occasion than I did there, on this western coast of Africa.

Mr. Ellis was very much rejoiced when he learned that the school-house and apparatus, which he was expecting by the Smithfield, were on board our vessel. He was much interested in some experiments we assisted him to perform with some of the apparatus which he had unpacked during our stay. I feel a great interest in Mr. Ellis, and trust his labors, which are many, will be abundantly blessed. He had an addition of six or seven to his church on the present communion occasion.

I was very much pleased with the acquaintance I made with Mr. James. He appears to be a man of sound judgment, and possesses a large share of the confidence of the people of Monrovia. While we were with him, his school was suspended for the annual vacation. He is clerk of the Senate of Liberia. Both houses of Congress were in session while we were there, and we had an opportunity of hearing some of their debates. The Lower House hold their sessions in the Presbyterian Church.

I have written in much haste, as the vessel by which I send this is just about to sail.

It was not Capt. Brown's intention to anchor at Cape Palmas; but as we were passing in the day, and the landing appeared good, he determined to go on shore and see if he could dispose of any of his cargo to advantage. He is on shore now, while I write. If he does not trade, we will perhaps sail again this evening; even if he does some business, it is not likely we will be delayed longer than until tomorrow evening.

Very sincerely,

JAMES L. MACKEY.

ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL.

This is the name of the Academy, or English and classical school at Monrovia—

a name with which it is honored, as a testimony of respect to the venerable man whose praise is in all the churches. The *Missionary Chronicle* of August last contained the following statement concerning this Institution :

"More than a year ago it was decided to commence a classical or high school at Monrovia, in Liberia, and fifteen complete sets of the usual Latin and Greek school classics, including lexicons and grammars, were sent out to the Rev. H. W. Ellis, with instructions to commence the school as soon as a suitable room could be procured. This measure was hailed with much satisfaction by the citizens of Liberia. Our latest accounts state that the school consists of sixteen scholars, and that their progress for the time has been very good.

"Early this spring a benevolent gentleman in the South forwarded to the Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., five hundred dollars for the purchase of a library and philosophical apparatus for this school, and since that he has sent one hundred dollars more. The apparatus designated by Dr. Alexander, has been purchased for one hundred and seventy dollars; two hundred and fifty-four volumes of miscellaneous historical and scientific books have been purchased, and one hundred and thirty volumes, or ten sets more, of the Latin and Greek school classics.

"For building a suitable school-house, a liberal donation of one thousand dollars has been received from another quarter. With this timely aid, a house of galvanized and heavy sheet iron has been procured, which fully meets the present wants of this infant Institution. This building is forty feet by twenty feet, and eleven feet high to the square. As there are no joists, the elevation of the roof makes the rooms sufficiently high and pleasant. A recitation room is partitioned off, leaving a safe and suitable place for the library and apparatus. The iron walls will effectually exclude the white ants. The roof is also of sheet iron, and when covered with the native thatch, will effectually protect the rooms from the heat. The floor only is of wood. The entire house, with the boards for the floor ready to be laid down, benches, desks, tables, and book-cases, with the books and apparatus,

will be sent out by the first good opportunity.

"It is matter of encouragement that such an advance has been made in so short a time; still much remains to be done. Although the tuition is free, there are promising boys and young men in Liberia who have not the means of defraying the other expenses. Even now, there is a class of young men who support themselves by working the principal part of each day, giving the rest of the time with much diligence to their books. How easily could the friends of Africa provide a sufficient number of scholarships for this Institution! Additional instructors also will soon be wanted, and they must be supported in order that their instructions may be free."

The suggestion about the scholarships ought not to be overlooked. Its importance is becoming more apparent every month.

The Rev. H. W. Ellis, who, it will be remembered, was formerly a slave in Alabama, but whose freedom and that of his family was purchased by the liberality of some of the churches in that and other States, and who is now a missionary of the Board at Monrovia, thus writes on the 25th of October last concerning this school.

"I have received your very interesting letters of June 30th and July 25th, 1849. I have also received all the provisions and supplies, and one hundred dollars worth of goods for the purchase of land for the High School, Alexander, and of those appurtenant parts of said Alexander High School, specified in your letter, floorings, &c. some plans drawn in your letters, together with a beautiful and most useful draught, separate, of the plans of the academy entire. You have taken special pains, sir, to give me information, directions, and cautions, which are precisely such instructions as I need.

"The idea of a High School, in Monrovia, has indeed a great effect. It stirred up the people to renewed diligence in every department of society."

The last advices received at the Mission House, from Monrovia, mention the safe arrival of the building, books, &c. for this school, as will be seen by Mr. Mackey's letter above

Capture of an American Slaver.

ARRIVED at St. Helena, the American brig "Lucy Ann," of Boston—captured on 20th Feb., 1850, in latitude 7° 26' South, and longitude 12° 26' East. Eleven persons in the crew, thirty passengers, and 547 slaves, viz: 441 males and 106 females. Captured by H. B. M. steam-sloop *Rattler*, Capt. Cumming.

At the time of the capture the "Lucy

Ann" was commanded by John Hamilton.

He, with the crew, were permitted to go on shore on the coast.

There are now also at St. Helena, the following named American vessels, condemned for being in the slave trade: Bark, *Anne D. Robinson*; bark, *Pilot of Boston*, bark, *Chester*, (formerly a whaler.)

Alteration in the Name of the Repository.

OUR readers will perceive that we have stricken from our title page the name "Colonial Journal," a name which is no longer appropriate, inasmuch as Liberia is no longer a colony, but an independent Republic. Besides, we think that *one* name for a periodical is better than two or more, provided that one is sufficiently compre-

hensive to embrace a *clear* definition of the character of the publication.

It will also be perceived that we have incurred an additional expense, in having the margins of the Repository trimmed; which we know will be a great convenience to our readers; and for the expense of which we trust that we may be re-imbursed by a considerable addition to our list of paying subscribers.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1850.

MAINE.	
By Capt. George Barker :—	
Bangor—A. Carlton, \$3, John Ham, Esq., Mrs. Mary Ham, each \$5.....	13 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Acworth—Rev. Seth S. Arnold, in part to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. .	10 00
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Falmouth—From friends of the colonization cause, by Rev. H. B. Hooker.....	10 00
Boston—P. Butler, Jr., Esq., for life membership, Am. Col. Soc., per Rev. Joseph Tracy.....	30 00
Fall River—Richard Borden, \$10, J. S. Cotton, \$3, Cash \$1, Cash \$1, by Capt. George Barker...	15 00
	55 00
RHODE ISLAND.	
By Capt. George Barker :—	
Providence—John H. Mason, Thomas J. Stead, each \$5....	10 00
Newport—Isaac P. Hazard, \$50, Mrs. Mary Hazard, \$10, Miss Mary P. Hazard, \$2, Edward King, Esq., \$30, Cash \$1, Cash \$2, Miss M. G. Jones, \$10, C. Devans, \$3, Samuel Engs, \$5, Cash \$2, Rev. T. Thayer, \$5.	120 00
Bristol—Rev. John Bristed, \$10, Rev. T. Shepard, \$1, Robert Rogers, \$10, Mrs. Peck, A. De Wolfe, each \$1, William Fales, \$5, Mrs. Ruth De Wolfe, \$30, as a tribute of gratitude, to constitute Hon. Joseph M. Blake, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Mrs. H. Gibbs, \$30, to constitute Rev. Francis J. Warner, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Martin Bennett, J. Le Baron, Mrs. Munroe, M. Ham, each \$1; George W. King, 50 cents.....	92 50

Peace Dale—Rowland G. Hazard,	30 00
Portsmouth—Thomas R. Hazard,	25 00
	277 50

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield—Collection in the First Congregational Church, by Rev. L. A. Atwater.....	26 05
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NEW YORK.

Hammond—Contribution from the Church, by the Rev. John M. Macgregor.....	7 00
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NEW JERSEY.

Trenton—Fourth of July collection in Life Church, by Rev. Eli F. Cooley.....	5 00
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Holidaysburgh—Collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. David McKinney.....	14 00
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DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Fourth of July collection in the Hanover Street Church, by George Jones, Esq., Treasurer.....	70 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—	
Washington City—Fourth of July collection in the First Presbyterian Church, after a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Danforth, \$42 50, John W. Maury, Esq., \$50, James More and family, annual contribution, \$5, collection in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, after a sermon by Rev. R. R. Gurley, \$21 17.....	118 67

VIRGINIA.

Tye River Warehouse—Fourth of July collection in Nelson Parish, by Rev. F. D. Goodwin, Rector.....	15 00
By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—	
Alexandria—Donations by various individuals, \$107, collection in St. Paul's Church, \$17 80....	124 80

<i>Fauquire County</i> —Miss Sarah F. Bowen.....	10 00		
<i>Alexandria</i> —Collection in Christ Church, on the Sabbath after the 4th of July, by Rev. C. B. Dana.....	25 00		
<i>Hampstead</i> —From a few ladies and children in St. Paul's Parish, King George Co., by Mrs. M. C. Stuart.....	16 00		
<i>Draper's Valley</i> —Miss E. G., by Rev. George Painter.....	10 00		
<i>Natural Bridge</i> —Fourth of July collection in High Bridge Ch., by Rev. Samuel D. Campbell..	10 00		
<i>Clarksburgh</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Quillin.....	5 00		
<i>Romney</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Congregation of Romney, by the Pastor, Wm. Henry Foote.....	10 00		
	225 80		

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin :—

<i>Randolph County</i> —Gen. A. Grey, Jesse Henly, E. Winslow, each \$3, Robert Walker, \$4, Sewel Farlow, Jesse Walker, each \$2, D. W. C. Johnson, J. Thornbury, J. White, H. Andrews, R. McAden, W. Steed, J. Hinshaw, S. Jones, Friend to Charity, Dr. B. Nixon, J. Newby, A. Hoover, T. Lowe, Z. Rusk, J. Lassiter, each \$1, Dr. C. W. Wooten, William Lowe, John Dunbar, each 50 cents, Jesse Harper, \$20.....	53 50		
<i>Union Factory</i> —M. Summer, G. W. Hislop, Wm. Clark, each \$1.....	3 00		
<i>Asheborough</i> —B. G. Worth, \$2, B. F. Hoover, Wm. Murdock, A. Marsh, G. W. Thomson, O. A. Burgess, Dr. W. B. Lane, Cash, each \$1, W. B. Moffitt, 50 cents.....	9 50		
<i>Franklinville</i> —John Miller, \$5, Geo. Makepeace, B. F. Coffin, each \$1, M. S. Henly, A. H. Jones, 50 cents each.....	8 00		
<i>Cedar Falls</i> —H. B. Elliott, Esq., \$3, J. F. Marsh, Dr. L. Wood, each \$1, O. P. Luther, 25 cts., James Lum, W. M. Crutchfield, 50 cents each.....	6 25		
<i>Cabarras County</i> —Maj. I. Cannon, \$5, Miss Jane Cannon, 50 cents, Master Jesse Cannon, 25 cents.....	5 75		
<i>Concord</i> —J. W. McDonald, \$3, R. W. Ford, \$5, M. M. Plun-			
			139 70

GEORGIA.

By Capt. George Barker :—

<i>Augusta</i> —R. H. Gardiner, Jr....	10 00
<i>Monticello</i> —A. Cuthbert, Jr.....	5 00
<i>Covington</i> —Rev. Thomas Turner,	50
	15 50

KENTUCKY.

Russellville—Rev. J. M. Pendleton,

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom :

<i>Memphis</i> —First Presbyterian Ch., \$2 35, Mrs. Harrison, 50 cts., Rev. G. W. Coons, \$2, E. N. Porter, \$2 50.....	7 35
<i>Lebanon</i> —Cum. Presbyterian Ch., \$26 75, Methodist Ch., \$7 70,	34 45
<i>Williamson Co.</i> —Dr. E. Thompson, \$5, D. F. Wade, \$5.....	10 00
<i>Springfield</i> —Dr. S. F. Caldwell, \$5, Rev. Fred. A. Thompson, \$10, Capt. W. Thompson, \$2,	17 00
<i>Maury County</i> —Wm. Webb, Esq., James Frierson, Esq., each \$1, Mrs. Elmira Bingham, 50 cts.,	2 50
<i>Murfreesborough</i> —Baptist Church, \$7 85, Rev. W. Eagleton, \$2, Dr. James Maney, \$2, Mr. Stuart, 50 cents.....	12 35
<i>Winchester</i> —Benj. Decker, Esq., A. Ochmig, each \$2, F. A. Loughmilles, Rev. N. J. Fox, each \$1, T. A. Rollins, 50 cts.,	6 50
	90 15

OHIO.

<i>McConnellsville</i> —Sundry subscriptions, by M. Clarke, Esq.....	15 00
<i>Muskingum Co.</i> —Fourth of July collection in the churches of Pleasant Hill and Norwich, by Rev. S. Wilson.....	7 00

<i>Xenia</i> —From the Greene County Col. Soc., \$20 of which is from the Female Col. Soc. of Xenia, and vicinity; \$10 from Rev. R. D. Harper's Congregation of the First Associate Reformed Congregation of Xenia; and \$5 from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Xenia.....	85 00
<i>Cincinnati</i> —From Charles McMicken, Esq., for the purchase of territory to be called Ohio, in Liberia.....	5,000 00
<i>New Athens</i> —Fourth of July collection from Crabapple Congregation, Belmont County, by Rev. McKnight Williamson, Pastor.....	17 00
<i>Hillsborough</i> —Robert Ayres, \$1, Cash, \$1.....	2 00
<i>Cederville</i> —Donation from the Cedarville Col. Soc., by John Orr, Esq., Treasurer.....	28 00
	5,154 00

MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Oxford</i> —Fourth of July collection in College Church, (Pres.) by Rev. L. B. Gaston, Pastor....	12 00
<i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. Elizabeth B. Randolph.....	5 00
<i>Natchez</i> —From the Mississippi State Col. Soc., \$500, from a friend in Mississippi. Collection in Pine Ridge Presbyterian Church, \$40 50, per Rev. B. H. Williams, through Thomas Henderson, Treasurer.....	540 50
	557 50

Total Contributions.....\$6,783 87

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Acworth</i> —Capt. Richard Woodbury, to August 1, 1851.....	1 00
VERMONT. — <i>Coventry</i> —Hon. E. Cleveland, to October, '51.....	5 00
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Amherst</i> —L. M. Hills, to Jan. '51, \$2 50. <i>Holliston</i> —George Batchelder, to July, '51, \$1. <i>Millbury</i> —Rev. N. Beach, to July, '51, \$1. <i>Leominster</i> —A. Morse, \$1, for '50, Francis Whitney, \$1, to July, '51, \$2. <i>Granby</i> —F. Taylor, \$1, to June, '51, L. Ayres, \$1, to June, '51, Thos. H. Moody, \$1, to July, '51, \$3. <i>Westborough</i> —Jabez G. Fisher, \$1, to August, '50, \$1. <i>Boston</i>	

—L. B. Holton, \$1, to July, '51, By Captain George Barker:— <i>Dorchester</i> —Postmaster, Thomas Tremlett, each \$3, to July, '53, Hon. E. P. Tileston, \$5, to July, '53, \$11. <i>Franklin</i> —Henry Fisher, Esq., to July, '51, \$1. <i>Medway Village</i> —Mrs. Achsah Fisher, to July, '51, \$1.....	24 50
RHODE ISLAND. — <i>Newport</i> —Hon. Edward W. Lawton, George Bowen, each \$1, to Sept. '51, \$2. <i>Bristol</i> —Hon. George Pearce, Wm. Spooner, each \$1, to July, '51, Benjamin Hall, \$1, to Jan. '52, \$3.....	5 00
NEW YORK. — <i>Stow's Square</i> —Fenner Bosworth, to April, '51,	1 00
PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>West Alexandria</i> —George Wilson, to July 26, 1850, by Hon. R. R. Reed....	2 00
MARYLAND. — <i>Smithsburgh</i> —E. Bishop, Esq., to May, '51, \$5. <i>Annapolis</i> —Professor Joseph Nourse, to August, '51, \$1....	6 00
VIRGINIA. — <i>Petersburgh</i> —David May, Esq., to Jan. '51, \$8. Moses Paul, Esq., to May, '50, \$6.....	14 00
GEORGIA. — <i>Augusta</i> —Robert A. Harper, to July, '51, \$1. <i>Covington</i> —Rev. Thomas Turner, to Jan. '51, 50 cents, John Cowan, Jr., to Jan. '51, 50 cts. <i>Nacoochee</i> —John Dickey, to Jan. '51, 50 cents.....	2 50
FLORIDA. — <i>Tampa Bay</i> —James Rowe, to August, '50.....	1 00
TENNESSEE. —By Rev. A. E. Thom:— <i>Lebanon</i> —Judge A. Carithers, \$1, to April, '51, David K. Donnell, \$1, to April, '51, \$2. <i>Memphis</i> —E. N. Porter, \$1 50, to July, '50, \$1 50. <i>Mount Pleasant</i> —Rev. D. Brown, D. D., to July, '51, \$5. <i>Columbia</i> —Hon. W. E. Kennedy, to July, '51, \$1.....	9 50
INDIANA. — <i>Napoleon</i> —Reuben Fletcher, Esq., for '49 and '50,	2 00
ILLINOIS. — <i>Lebanon</i> —Fielder Power, Esq., to Jan. '51.....	10 00
MISSISSIPPI. — <i>Vernal</i> —Rev. J. H. Thompson, to July, '54.....	7 50
ARKANSAS. — <i>Kidron</i> —Abram, for Repository, to August, '51....	1 00

Total Repository.....	92 00
Total Contributions.....	6,783 87
Aggregate Amount.....	\$6,875 87



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African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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