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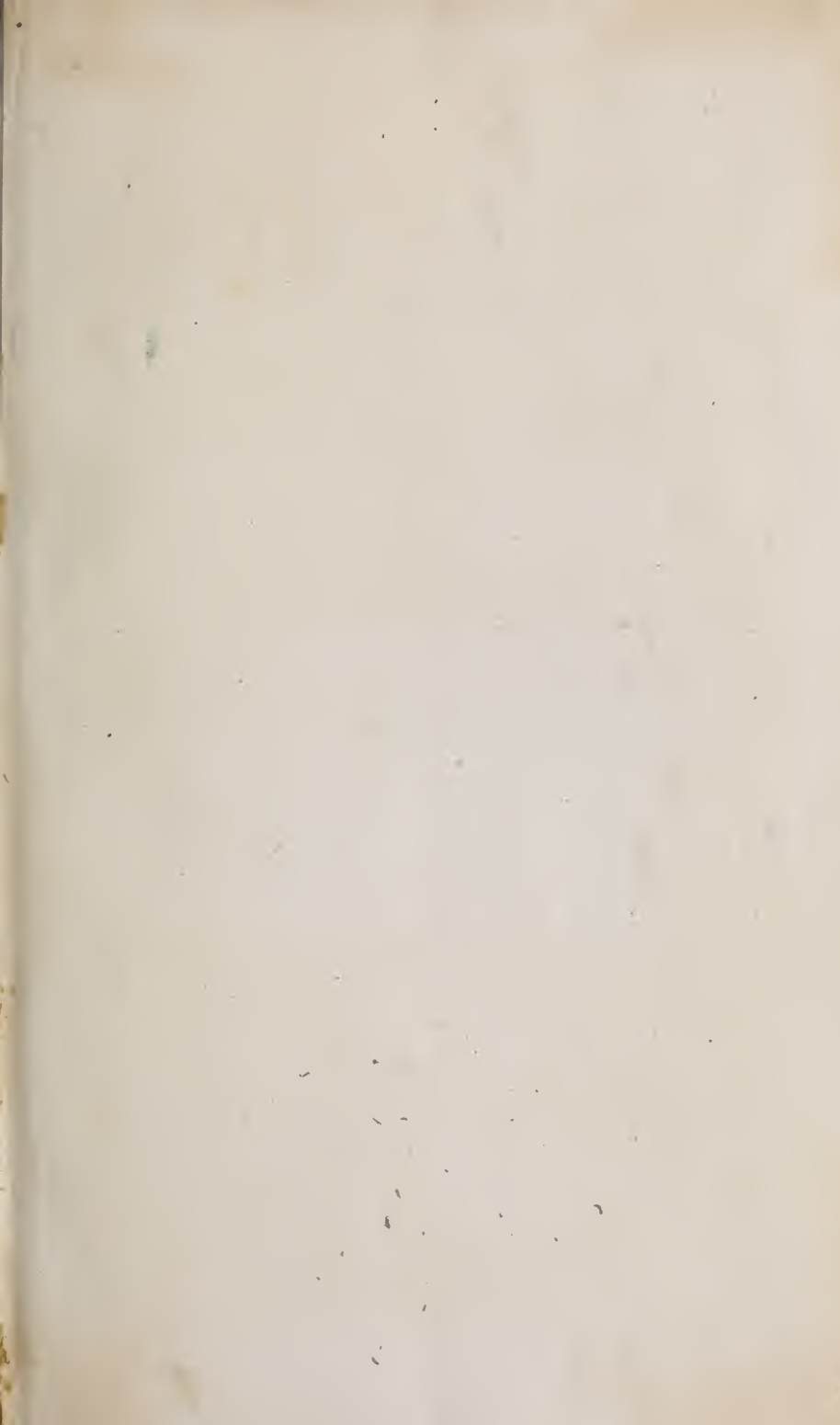
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1854.

[No. 6.

[From the National Intelligencer.]
Communication with Liberia.

AN adjourned meeting of friends of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, on Friday evening, April 21, 1854, to receive the report of a committee on the subject of establishing a regular line of communication by steam or otherwise between this country and the Republic of Liberia, Hon. Judge WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, in the chair.

The proceedings of the evening were introduced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. BEDDINGTON, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The Presiding Officer remarked that the purpose for which the present meeting had been called was so generally known and so well understood that it was scarcely necessary to say anything by way of explanation. He would, however, take leave to observe that the proposed plan for establishing a permanent mode of intercourse between this country and Africa, by means of steam vessels or other ships, to sail at regular stated times, was one which had been so much approved by many gentlemen well able to form a correct opinion on the subject, that he could not but hope it would not only receive the unanimous support of the present meeting, but would commend itself to the patronage of the friends of colonization throughout the Union. When we remember the many discouraging circumstances under which the society had commenced, and against which it had still, in some degree, to struggle, he thought every measure was

worthy of a careful consideration which might have the tendency of giving it a larger measure of the public sympathy. It had done a great deal; it could do much more; and he doubted not that the time would come when its establishment would be acknowledged as one of the greatest events of the present century. But the noble results to which it looked forward could not be fully and successfully accomplished without the means of frequent, certain, and regular communication with the African continent: a communication which should be accomplished by means of steam vessels or other ships, to form a permanent line, with stated times of sailing, publicly known on both sides of the ocean.

But he would not go into the merits of the proposed plan, because he understood that a series of resolutions had been prepared to be presented by several gentlemen who had consented to address the meeting, and who, it was to be presumed, were fully prepared to explain and to advocate them.

Mr. SEATON, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, after a brief explanation of certain modifications made by the committee to the original draft presented to the last meeting, reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That in the view of this meeting the American Colonization Society merits the general support of all the good people of these United States; and that the establishment of the Republic of Liberia, secures prospectively immense

benefits to this country and to the African race.

2. *Resolved*, That the establishment of regular communication, by steam or otherwise, under the direction of the American Colonization Society, between this country and Liberia, is an object of immediate and vast importance, worthy of the prompt, united, and liberal aid of all its friends.

3. *Resolved*, That, while this meeting would regard it as eminently wise and judicious for Congress and the State Legislatures to make appropriations in aid of this object, its most confident reliance for success at present is on the benevolence of the country: and animated by many recent instances of noble munificence by individuals, and by the recollection of what was done in a few months by our countrymen for the relief of Ireland, they appeal to the people of the United States, at a period of well-nigh unexampled prosperity, vigorously to unite their exertions and raise one hundred thousand dollars or more for the accomplishment of this great work of humanity.

4. *Resolved* That it be recommended to the friends of the object in our sister cities throughout the Union to adopt the most effectual measures (by the appointment of committees or otherwise) for securing donations for its accomplishment.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to obtain such aid as our generous fellow-citizens and gentlemen now in this city from different sections of the Union may be pleased to bestow, in order that the work may be commenced in a manner worthy of the character and immortal name of our city and of the capital of the country; and that the said committee be authorized to take measures for obtaining contributions for the same object in other sections of the Union.

The resolutions having been read:

Mr. SEATON said that, with the explanation he had offered of the views of the committee, he should give place to some of the eloquent gentlemen who had kindly consented to speak in support of the object of the meeting; but before doing so begged to add a few words.

It happens (said Mr. S.) that I am, with the exception of but one gentleman, who is by ill health, I regret to say, prevented from being present, the sole survivor of the few persons who assembled in a hotel in this city in December, 1816, to adopt measures for forming the Coloniza-

tion Society which now exists. At that meeting the great statesman of the West, HENRY CLAY, presided—statesman of the West I should not say, for he was truly an American statesman, in the most enlarged sense of the term, whose affections and aims comprehended every section of his country and every interest connected with its honor and welfare.

That meeting formed the nucleus of the American Colonization Society. It was composed of a few gentlemen, conspicuous among whom, besides the illustrious chairman, was, I remember, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, Ehas B Caldwell, of Washington, and the Rev. Dr. Finley, of New Jersey. Sir, every individual who composed that meeting, with one exception besides myself, has been long since called to another world. Clay is gone, Randolph is gone, Caldwell is gone, and but two remain now to witness, after the expiration of nearly forty years, the success of the great scheme the foundations of which were at that time laid. The patriotic and philanthropic object which they had in view most of them indeed lived to see advancing prosperously. The small seed which was then planted was nourished and watered until it vegetated, and, though its growth was long impeded by difficulties, it struggled on, until it has become a majestic tree, far exceeding in stateliness and grandeur the anticipations of its founders.

Simply and distinctly as its original purpose was announced, the association suffered opposition and obstruction from a misconception of its nature and object. In the South it encountered prejudice from an idea that it was designed, directly or indirectly, to operate on the institution of slavery; in the North it encountered the enmity of fanatics because it disavowed any interference with slavery and refused any abolition purposes; they conceived that philanthropy towards the negro race consisted solely in emancipation. Thus the association long had to make head against these counter influences. But the support of the more enlightened, the more liberal, if not the more humane, fostered the scheme in its infancy, led it on in its youth, until, reaching the vigor of manhood, it is able to stand alone, and the colony of Liberia is now taking its place among independent civilized States. A regular government has long been established there, and their form of government is naturally republican. They, as a matter of course, copied the institutions which they had seen in operation among their

masters on this continent, and they have their President, their Legislature, their judiciary, their militia organization, their annual elections, and all the elements of an advanced civilization in full and orderly action. It is indeed remarkable, Mr. President, to observe how intelligently and faithfully these untutored descendants of Africa have carried with them to their distant home the political forms of our country; and while some of the oldest communities of Europe and America have attempted in vain the adoption of republican principles of government, the untutored manumitted blacks of the United States have successfully and firmly transplanted on the barbarous shores of their fatherland institutions which it seemed could only flourish among the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American races.

I know, sir, that in its progress the Society has incidentally embraced an action more comprehensive than its original purpose contemplated, and as an incident that should constitute no objection to it in the South. But, apart from this, I found and find in its original purpose enough to enlist the sympathies of humanity. In its most restricted operation it proposed to benefit a degraded race by removal to a more congenial sphere, and by that removal to confer a public good on this country and an inappreciable ultimate blessing on the benighted and barbarous land to which they were to be transplanted. It was to try the great experiment, by one operation, of relieving our country of an evil and humanity of a reproach, and at the same time founding on an injured, barbarous continent a free, civilized, christian commonwealth.

This was a practical humanity, and the experiment has been crowned with a remarkable success. In the language of an able public journal, "it has transplanted the institutions, the habits of thought and action, the language and the literature of our country to Central Africa, to take, we doubt not, permanent root, and to obtain, in the end, a complete victory over the barbarism of the country. The present age has few things more worthy of attention than the growth of this negro commonwealth, with its institutions modelled strictly after our own, gradually increasing its population, gradually extending its borders, every year becoming more respected and feared by the barbarian tribes which surround it. Let a few generations pass, and, in all probability, it will possess an immense extent of sea coast on the Gulf of Guinea, with dominions reaching eastward to Abyssinia and northward to the

Great Desert. Here the African race, in the climate of its origin, may be expected, in a state of civilization, to find its fullest and most perfect physical and mental development."

Although the young colony is now competent to maintain itself, its growth needs help. The hundreds who offer or who are offered for removal thither from our shores require the establishment of an adequate and regular communication between the two continents. This regular communication has never yet been provided, and it is to take measures for this important object that the present meeting has been called and the public aid is invoked.

The Colonization cause now numbers amongst its friends the great body of the wise and good of this country and of every section of it; and with such favor and support it cannot fail to advance, with an accelerated pace, to the most entire success.

The Rev. Dr. BALCH rose and said that it gave him sincere pleasure to see gentlemen occupying high positions in the community present on this occasion and ready to give their sanction to the plans and efforts of the Colonization Society. There was no time when such a sanction from gentlemen bearing the scales of justice and imbued with a generous and extended philanthropy could be more welcome or more important. He had promised to submit a few remarks to the meeting here convened, but he could assure gentlemen that they should be as few as possible; for the objects of all popular speaking were to convince and to persuade; but in looking over this respectable assembly he did not see one whose mind, in reference to the general objects of the meeting, needed either to be convinced or persuaded. But the definite object immediately to be acted on required to be stated, as it had already been, justly and properly, from the Chair. The practical object in view was suitably to affect the tone and just sentiment of the country, so as to call out the benevolence and enterprise of our people, that the Society might be enabled to compass the special purpose of facilitating the means of intercourse between these United States and the western coast of Africa.

Dr. B. proceeded to remark that in his juvenile days he recollected nothing in classic story which so seized upon and interested his imagination as that famous expedition of the Greeks known as the Argonautic. The boat Argo had left the shores of Greece on a voyage to Colchis to bring back from thence the much de-

sired golden fleece. Critics had been greatly divided in opinion as to what had been meant by this golden fleece. It was supposed by some that it was a fleece stretched across certain auriferous brooks in Colchis for the purpose of collecting the golden pelbles borne down by the stream; but others had given to the story an allegorical interpretation, and had contended that it was the sight of new and interesting objects, the treasures of knowledge and the advantages of commerce, which constituted this memorable fleece. If the latter opinion were correct, he thought that something like the benefits secured for their country by these argonauts might be obtained in our own case by the establishment of a regular, certain, and rapid intercourse between a far distant and highly interesting country like Africa and our own land. The people of the United States from small beginnings had now grown into a vast empire; and they had it now in their power to try anew the experiment of the ancient Greeks, by sending a boat not to bring back, but to confer blessings and advantages of the highest order to the rude tribes of men scattered over the blighted continent of Africa. We could thus send to them *law*, which had been well denominated the voice of virtue and of order, and whose conservative and happy influence prevailed all the complex relations of civic society. We could send them *education*, that plastic former of the human mind. We could, to a certain extent, send them *literature*, that fertile source of pleasure and instruction. We could send them our arts and our *Christianity*, that divine gift whose power and irresistible force had revolutionized the whole Roman Empire, and planted its triumphs beside the thrones of the Cæsars. Gifts like these would prove in Africa as they had throughout the habitable world, the best means of assuaging human sorrow, taming the rudeness of the savage man, and softening and embellishing the entire condition of human society. It was true that at present Liberia was not fully prepared to relish the charm which mental cultivation and its consequent refinement threw around life. He had to do only with its stern realities, and all her pursuits were controlled by the necessities of her condition. But let us look back to our own comparatively humble origin, and to the feeble germs of civilization planted on these shores during the reign of James the First. We had endured a long and laborious servitude while hewing away the wilderness and establishing our home in a

wild and hostile clime; but see how it had been succeeded by ease, abundance, and every elegant art; and so it would be with the infant republic now planted on the dark shore of the African continent.

For these reasons, as well as others which might be assigned, Dr. B. was ready to concur in every measure to secure the interesting object which had convened them this evening. He believed in his honest conscience that it was our duty to make the attempt proposed. The power of steam was felt over the entire world, in the Baltic, in the Thames, in the Clydes, on the lakes of Switzerland, on Lake Lemman, every where. It possessed and manifested a kind of omnipresent power, and therefore the plan contemplated its adoption in the mode of intercourse to be established between the two continents. Let us make the experiment, and see whether the people of the United States would not give us their aid and effectual co-operation in a design which promised so much good to the colony we had planted and fostered till it had become a State, as well indeed as to the entire African coast and continent. While we sent them benefits such as those he had referred to, they could send us some precious fleece in return. It was gratifying to witness the growing products of their fertile soil. Then they were copying diligently our own theories of government, and were already in the enjoyment of many of our free institutions. We had ourselves been but copyists of more ancient nations. There had at one time existed in Greece not less than thirty-two distinct republics, including the Ionic on the Asiatic continent. We were ourselves now the exemplar for nations yet in their forming state. They had also adopted our christianity and had conceived the noble purpose of spreading it over the entire extent of that dark continent. The rays of its divine light were already striking far into the interior.

Dr. B. said he went heart and hand, from the inmost depths of his soul, for the colonization cause, and especially for the measure proposed by the resolutions. Indeed in reviewing his own past life, he was astonished to reflect how little labor he had bestowed on a cause he so entirely approved. It was true he had acted as a sort of missionary in its behalf; he had traversed the mountain peaks of Virginia from morning light to the evening shade in endeavoring to advance its interests; but all the exertions and all the advance which had yet been made seemed as nothing when he looked at the consequences likely to result

from the adoption of the plan now proposed. It could not but be followed by results the most benign.

The Rev. Mr. GURLEY said he had not risen to make a speech, but because it had been the opinion of the committee that one of the resolutions they had prepared ought to be presented to the meeting separately from the rest. This resolution he now rose to submit. It was known to some that he had been many years somewhat connected with the cause of the American Colonization Society, and he had always believed it to be competent to the General Government to appropriate money from the Treasury in aid of that cause, nor could he believe that it would be long before something of that kind would be done. But it would be unwise in the Society to wait for any such result; its claims had been pressed before both the General and several of the State Governments, and he regretted to say thus far without success. Meanwhile there was a pressing need for a regular and certain mode of communication with Liberia and the adjacent coast. One of the officers of the Society, whose labors, zeal, and devoted services in its behalf had been invaluable, had expressed to Mr. G. the deepest interest in the scheme now under consideration, and the same feeling he knew possessed and animated our excellent secretary. Every one knew what had already been accomplished by the public liberality to the colonization cause, and he still looked with confidence to the beneficence of American Christianity in its behalf. He had calculated that there were in these United States at least two hundred churches who could well afford to give a thousand dollars each to make their several pastors directors for life. Were that accomplished what a mass of moral power would be secured in aid of every noble design for Africa's welfare! If three or four of the societies in this District would make a commencement he had not a doubt their example would be followed by all our great cities both to the North and to the South.

Resolved, That it be respectfully suggested to the officers of wealthy churches in our cities and large towns to invite a contribution from each of one thousand dollars towards the enterprise, (by which their pastors or others whom they might be pleased to honor might be constituted directors for life of the Society,) and to all churches or religious societies to make such contributions as their means may permit to the object.

The Rev. STUART ROBINSON said that, on reflection, after having promised to attend here to-night, he considered it a most unreasonable request to make by any man that he should "speak fifteen or twenty minutes on colonization," as Mr. Gurley had requested him to do on this occasion. This is not one of the twenty-minute subjects. Originating at first with the great minds who founded this republic—great in its own intrinsic nature, great in all its general views, great in all its detailed branches—this scheme of African colonization has not a single minor twenty-minute point in it. Like the huge mastodon, or those remains of a former giant animal existence, the "disjecta membra," a single limb, a horn, a tusk of the mighty skeleton, is a full load for an ordinary man. It was not his purpose to demand more time, however, but, instead of a speech on the subject, to talk twenty minutes about this specific scheme with a view to which we now meet.

There is more involved here than a mere question of building a boat. This is a germinal proposition and a great representative idea, this regular line of communication with Liberia. A great man has said "words are things." It is true also that things are often words, great expressive words: and one of this sort is this thing of a regular packet-ship to Liberia. This project is representative of a great step onward, implying at the same time a great step, the great step already made. An empire has been founded, an asylum opened. Now, shall we be able to bring that asylum practically within reach of those for whom it was intended? On this question we propose to go before the christian and philanthropic people of the country. Of this general purpose, to make the asylum in Liberia accessible to the colored man, this project to "build a boat" is the representative. What are the prospects of success? Rather what are the necessary elements of success in such a call upon the public? It must be shown that the cause in whose behalf we appear is important; that it has the elements of character to strike favorably the public mind; that it will likely be perseveringly carried on in spite of obstacles; that it is feasible, not visionary; that the liberal aid of the benevolent is absolutely necessary to accomplish its results.

Now as to the importance of this general scheme of colonization, the more reflecting of the people need little proof. In fact, this American Colonization Society in this regard is itself most remarkably one of

those *things* that are *words*. It stands forth expressive of the two great ideas which, either articulate or inarticulate, cherished or hated, have ever imbedded themselves in the minds of the American people: first, the immense and alarming importance of this question of the African race in our country demanding *something* to be done; and, secondly, of a separation of the races ultimately as some how the only reasonable solution of the difficulty. This is the true state of the case as to the feeling of the country; out of this grows all the agitations and fears that trouble us. The question of the African race amongst us is felt to be the grand sphynx riddle of our national existence which we must solve or perish; and all reliefs and remedies that fall short of a separation of the races, however well in themselves, however wise to soothe the skilfully the alarm and agitation, are felt by reflecting men not to have reached the ultimate question. All your Missouri compromises, and compromises of 1850, and Nebraska bill of 1854, wise as they have been, and may be, as great national measures of peace, incidentally only effect the great question. Even when they shall have accomplished all the results of their most sanguine friends, yet confessedly have not yet solved the great *riddle*. The people, therefore, need little labor to convince them of the importance of the general thing proposed to be done. In regard to the next cited requisite to a successful appeal to the public, there are in some points of view not so strong grounds of hope. This cause, less than any other enterprise of humanity, is adapted to strike the current of popular feeling of the times. It is too vast in its scope to be fully understood at a glance, too slow in its returns of the "pearl cast upon the waters" to keep alive popular excitement in its favor, too moderate in its tone to satisfy the intensive zeal for thorough-going radicalism. Hence, hereafter, as heretofore, we may meet with popular disfavor, occasionally taking advantage of the deep-seated uneasiness of the general mind to which I have referred; the waves of popular fanaticism may run high against this course under the blasts of some Boreas Thompson or other wind-god. And then also we may expect a lagging of zeal and impatience of the results of this work in an age pre-eminently distinguished by its passion for "small profits and quick returns" in the way of benevolent effort. Nay, this passion will be found not to confine itself to the popular sentiment merely, but in the higher walks of ambition. How little now is found of

the spirit of Lord Bacon, "as to my fame, I leave it to foreign nations and future ages." Just as we plant for shade and ornament the locust tree, but too typical of the spirit of our times—the locust tree, whose leaves are latest to put forth as shelter from the sun of early summer, and first to fall and refuse any longer relief from the later suns of autumn, and more than all, which, with its surface-loving roots, topples over upon the first blast of the summer squalls—yet still we cherish the locust, because "it comes quick."

But, while this great work must labor against difficulties from these quarters, it has the advantage of an appeal to all those higher and more reliable grounds of action which are peculiar to the christian and the philanthropist—that strong confidence in God's promise and providence which, having done our duty, can patiently wait, or rather which, feeling impelled on as by some higher impulse than external excitement, can courageously work even amid discouragements; that, in the true spirit of the Jerusalem night-watchman, surrounded by desolations of his country, when the enemy scoffs and rails, saying "Watchman, what now of the night?" can courageously shout back, "The morning cometh, dark as it now is." The Son of God's providence will be sure to keep his appointment. This is the spirit which has worked out all the world's spoken epics, all the world's acted heroisms. This is pre-eminently the spirit which has sustained the great cause of African colonization in its innumerable darkneses hitherto, and can again sustain it in its time to come. If this scheme of benevolence seems to be of too slow growth for the spirit of our times, then let us remember that all great purposes of God are apt to be thus. The great scheme of redemption for our race, as a scheme, developed very slowly as men would view it. Just as the great oak is in the acorn, so this scheme of salvation was enveloped in the germinal promise, "the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head," and planted in the clods of the wasted paradise to germinate and expand, and reach its full development after four thousand years.

But, after all, there has been no slowness of growth in this enterprise which should discourage even the most sanguine. In the lifetime of one generation a State has been organized of ten thousand emigrants, and embracing two hundred and fifty thousand native people. Had the colony

grown faster would it have exhibited now that strongly-knit frame which excites the world's admiration?

I have not time to discuss the question of the feasibility of promoting general emigration of the free people of color; it needs no longer to be discussed. The hardest work has been done in opening an asylum; we can surely do the easier. The wonderful events in our own country's history during ten years past have turned into derision the scoffs of those who once denounced general colonization as visionary. The very pauperism of Europe has colonized across the Atlantic in ten years past not only more than all the free, but more than all the free and slave population of our country combined. Once open equal facilities to Liberia, and the very colonists themselves will soon send and bring thousands to Liberia, under the impulse of that same feeling which raises those wonderful amounts which hardy Irish laborers now annually raise as a colonization fund to bring over to them family and friends. A word as to the necessity of this appeal to the benevolent of the country in behalf of this work. Why not appeal to the Government at once? In brief, we cannot afford to wait the slow and necessarily cautious action of Government. This must be done to prepare the way for aid and help from Government.

The Hon. Mr. SCHENCK (late Minister to Brazil) observed that his excellent friend (Mr. Gurley,) who was himself an old and efficient workman in this cause, seemed so determined to commit Mr. S. for a speech that he could not find it in his heart to refuse. He regretted he had done so; for he did not feel as if he could carry one of those bones his reverend friend (Mr. Robinson) had talked about; no, not even a single tusk of the mastodon. Yet as he was one of the committee who had reported the resolutions now before the meeting, and as the other remaining members of it had not addressed them, he felt himself called on to say a few words.

The reminiscence called up by the chairman of the committee (Mr. Seaton) connected with the origin of the society could not fail to have been felt by every one who listened to them as fraught with the deepest interest. He had told them about the sixteen persons who, forty years since had proposed the formation of such a society as an experiment to see what could be done. It was no longer an experiment, but an accomplished fact. The little seed then sown had grown up and spread its goodly branches far and wide. Instead of a feeble

colony, problematical even in its existence for any long period, when we turned our eyes across the ocean we now behold a full-grown Republic, which had enjoyed all the blessings of a free Government for six years, which had been recognized by other nations, and had taken its place among the sister republics of the world.

They had met on the present occasion to consider on the means of establishing a regular and permanent communication with that people who had been so long under the fostering care of this society, and in whose prosperity we all feel so deep an interest. For himself he could contribute little to this good work, save the expression of his deep and well settled conviction of its extreme importance as a means of still further increasing the prosperity and progress of the infant republic.

The first in the series of resolutions which had been reported for the action of the present meeting spoke of the interest which this country had in the welfare of the other; and it was a truth not as fully realized and as often adverted to as it deserved to be. A close, regular, and frequent intercourse between them was as important in its practical results to our own land as to Africa, from its tendency to promote harmony and a brotherly feeling between different sections of our widespread republic. Its bearing on a delicate and difficult question of policy among ourselves was obvious; and this alone was well worthy of all the effort and all the expenditure which it might cost to accomplish the purpose proposed.

Mr. S. said that his friends were aware that he had been absent for the last three years from the United States on public service, and this was the first time since his return that he had enjoyed the pleasure of looking on an American audience. The Colonization Society, with all its objects and plans, was an American interest; and the scheme now proposed for consideration was in an especial manner a purely American measure, from its influence at home. By colonizing our free colored population and establishing them, with a Government of their own, upon the coast of Africa, we laid hold, boldly and effectively, upon a subject which from any other position was not to be touched or approached but with the utmost risk of stirring up all the angry feelings of the human bosom. It dealt with the great question of the disposal of our colored population, and proposed the means by which the whole difficulty connected with it might at once be fully met and effectually removed.

Let any other subject be shown, of like delicacy and like importance, in which all portions of the country could concur and heartily unite but this one of colonizing our colored people on the shores of their native continent. Here there was no sectional difficulty. There was no Mason and Dixon's line in Liberia, no Nebraska bill, no Wilmot prov so, to mingle the elements of strife and disunion with this question. You, sir, (addressing Judge WAYNE, who occupied the chair,) you, sir, are from the far South, where this population has its more immediate seat, and where every thing relating to it is most sensitively felt. I am from a region where all the habits and all the feelings of the people are in the most decided hostility to the very existence of the institution which is yet in great strength in every Southern State; and yet we can strike hands in friendly union and meet each other on this common and strictly neutral ground. Look at the original organization of the Society itself. That great statesman so recently lost to the country he loved—a statesman whose name was never to be pronounced without a feeling of grateful reverence—had presided at its first meeting and lent to the design his powerful personal influence. He was from a slave State, while his compeer and coadjutor, Judge McLEIN, was from the slavery-hating State of Ohio. Yet they concurred in counsels and were united in effort and in action, and so were the Latrobes, and the Whittleseys, and the Corwins, and men from all parts of the Union at the present day. They could all meet on a common ground and could act together, because they were thoroughly agreed in their views about the thing to be done. He therefore took the ground that a measure like that before this meeting, tending as it did to further the designs and purposes for which the Society had originally been formed, was in the strongest sense of the term *a most American measure*.

The particular object for which this meeting had been convened was the establishment of a regular line of communication with the coast of Africa by steam or other means, with a view to promote the common interests and augment the friendly relations already existing between the two republics. It surely needed no argument to show that a communication regular, certain, and at regular periods was infinitely to be preferred to those irregular, casual, and uncertain means, obtained at hazard and starting at no regular or certain periods, by which emigrants had thus far found their way to Liberia. Let the

free colored man who was master of his own means and his own time once know that on a fixed and regularly recurring day in each month or each two months a liner would leave our shores for the African coast, how much oftener should we find him ready and desirous of making the voyage. And if the slave owner in the South possessed the same certainty, how much oftener would he be found indulging his benevolent feelings in emancipating those who were in bondage and providing them with a house in the land of their fathers. It would happen in this as it did in all other cases, that a knowledge of the facility of effecting any design had a natural tendency to induce a man to engage in it. Suppose, for illustration, that between this metropolis and the neighboring city of Baltimore, instead of a train or several trains starting at fixed and generally known hours from either city, as now, there was nothing but casual, occasional, uncertain, and irregular means of intercommunication, how much less intercourse would in fact take place? It was a universal conviction, derived from every day's observation, that the recent increase in the facilities of travelling had immensely increased the number of travellers. There were a hundred thousand persons who crossed the Atlantic now where one had crossed it in the last century. So it would be in the present case. On this point Mr. S. said he had some personal experience. There were now regular lines of communication between Rio Janeiro and several ports in Great Britain. Before their establishment, when there were no means of passing from one country to the other but the occasional and uncertain sailing of a merchant vessel, it often happened that, after a month's advertisement of her day of sailing, but some four passengers could be obtained. But now you must speak many weeks beforehand or you could not secure a passage, and the same vessels which formerly started with but four cabin passengers now often sailed with more than sixty. And so notorious and so certain had this increase been that it had led to the establishment of five other lines to different parts of Europe. There was now, besides the first line to Southampton, another to Liverpool, another to the Mediterranean, another to Havre, and another was proposed, though not yet fully arranged. So it would eventually prove with passenger and freight lines to Africa, though, of course, not in so short a period of time. If the sight of the means at hand often prompted men to the commission of

evil deeds, why might it not prompt to the achievement of a good purpose as well? Trade was everywhere augmented by the facilities afforded for it. How was this desirable object to be effected without aid from either the National or the State Governments? He replied, by a firm reliance on and a strong appeal to the benevolence and bounty of the American people.

But ought we to give up all hope of aid from the National Government? He thought not. No one, after the able and lucid argument recently delivered by the honorable gentleman now in the chair, could retain the shadow of a doubt as to the constitutional power of Congress to grant such aid. And why should its fostering hand be withheld from a design so patriotic and so fully sanctioned by experiment? Look at what it had been doing for other objects of public interest. Within a few days an ample donation of lands had been granted to provide asylums for the indigent insane, and the question thus settled that it was held constitutional in Congress to give of the public means to mitigate the miserable condition of those bereft of reason. Lands had in like manner been largely granted to aid the general interests of education, especially in the new States. Lands, too, had been given in some of the States to contribute to the support of the clergy; colleges had been amply endowed; money had been appropriated to facilitate the removal of the Indian tribes. Now, why did the case of the red man appeal more strongly to the consideration and the bounty of the Government than the case of the black man? Look at our relations to the two. We found the Indian here on his native soil. We had compelled him by our advancing settlements to retire further and further into the depths of the forest, and we had provided the means of his removal, besides granting him large annuities to ameliorate the hardship of his condition. But what had been the conduct of the Indian under this coercion at our hands? He had turned on his invaders, and his tomahawk and scalping knife had marked the track of his retiring footsteps with the blood of his oppressors. Not so the poor negro. He had been to us a meek, a patient, and a most useful servant. And what had been done for him? If the wild and ferocious savage, who waylaid our trains upon the prairie and fell in vengeance on the cabin of the pioneer, was to be considered and provided for, had not the black man, who had borne our burdens and tilled our fields, a much stronger claim?

Mr. S. observed, in conclusion, that he hoped when these resolutions should be adopted, as he doubted not they would be with great unanimity, that they would not be permitted to end there; but that a committee would be appointed, who should go to work with spirit and determined effort, and that liberal contributions would be collected from every portion of the Union; for he did conscientiously believe that, great and noble as were the objects and had been the achievements of the Colonization Society, nothing from the beginning of its history to this hour had equalled in practical importance the measure now proposed for adoption.

The honorable CHAIRMAN now said that the lateness of the hour forbade him to detain the meeting, although there were some considerations having a bearing on this subject which he should like to present. He concurred with his friend on the right (Mr. Robinson) that the current of Christian benevolence throughout this country presented a better ground of reliance than the course of capricious and irregular legislation; yet it was also proper that the aid of the National and State Legislation should be accorded; and if wisely and properly sought he doubted not that it would yet be extended in aid of the efforts of private beneficence. Convinced as he was that the Constitution conferred the legislative power, and that the same measure of success could not be looked for without Governmental aid, he hoped that aid, in all the departments of the Government, would be solicited.

The minds of those present had been directed to obligations so much higher and more sacred that he should not advert to those he was about briefly to mention as he not aware that they exerted a practical influence on men which the obligations of christian benevolence, however higher and more sacred, could not and did not meet. National pride, whatever might be said of its inherent nature, did nevertheless form a great element in all national virtue. What comparatively would Liberia have attained had not its powerful influence been felt in carrying out the undertaking and pushing it onward to completion? And here he would say that so much had already been accomplished that if we should now refuse to follow up the advantages already gained, the interest and the enterprise of European Powers would come in and take all out of our hands. Liberia was emphatically a creation of our own, and all that foreign nations had done toward its advancement had been done from a benevo-

ence purely selfish. The nationality of the Liberia Republic had not only been acknowledged, but means had been granted for establishing and giving it permanency and strength. England had presented it with a public vessel: and though this might be said to be an act merely of the government, the act had received the sanction and approbation of the British nation. France, in like manner, had voted it a thousand stand of arms, with the accompanying equipments. Belgium had acknowledged the Liberian Government. Why had all this been done? Because Liberia presented a most extraordinary specimen of the progress of human civilization. When before, in all the annals of history, could we find the instance of a Republic of ten thousand inhabitants, with an acknowledged control over two hundred thousand more, being raised up and established within the same brief period? Yet such was the condition of the Republic of Liberia at this hour. She not only adjusted the differences of the rude surrounding tribes by treaties, restraining their wild ferocious passions and checking those influences which led to war, but within the last six months a signal proof had occurred of the recognition by distant hordes of the native population of the authority she exerted over them. Two of the native tribes had gone to war chiefly with a view to the capture of prisoners intended to meet and to supply the demand for subjects of the mistaken policy of apprenticeship, (and he ought to take this opportunity of expressing the opinion that it was a mistaken policy, resting on erroneous premises, and leading to a disastrous disappointment in its practical results.) In the course of this desolating contest towns had been burnt and murders and barbarities of all sorts had been rife among the miserable inhabitants on both sides. The Governor of Liberia had enjoined the parties to abstain from the further prosecution of the war, and that if they refused compliance they would be restrained by a force they could not resist. The chiefs who had originally stirred up

the strife from motives of personal avarice and ambition had refused to comply, in consequence of which the threatened military force had been sent, the refractory leaders had been seized and brought to Monrovia and there imprisoned, and the transaction had been approved and acquiesced in by the surrounding population, numbering not less than 200,000.

If results like these were desired, the way to secure them was to strengthen that government by increasing its means of communication with this country.

The elements of war seemed to have been put in motion almost throughout the European world; we should ourselves not be involved in the approaching contest if we were prudent, but in interests would. This work should therefore be begun at once under our national auspices, and the national flag should be considered as its protection.

But the lateness of the hour admonished him not to continue this course of remark. In presenting these considerations he had done what he conceived to be a duty. They were considerations of a worldly nature, it was true, but in a world like ours it was very important to keep such considerations in view and to act upon them.

The resolutions having once more been read, the question was put from the chair, and they were unanimously adopted.

In pursuance of the fifth resolution, the chairman of the meeting appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee, viz:

HON JOHN W. MAURY.
W. W. SEATON, E-q.
HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.
PHILIP R. FENDALL, Esq.
WM. L. HODGE, Esq.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.
ARTHUR J. STANSBURY, *Secretary.*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

A Matter worthy of some Attention and Correction.

IN recent Nos. of several Colonization prints and in the miscellaneous and commercial papers of the day, we notice a series of resolutions passed by the emigrants on

board the Isla de Cuba, when near their port of destination, expressive of their thanks to the officers of the vessel and their sense of gratitude to the Agents of the Society through

whose instrumentality they were induced to emigrate to Liberia, &c.— Among others was the following :

Resolved. That we recommend to our friends in the North who may wish at any time to emigrate to Africa, to secure their passage from the port of New York, both for convenience and comfort, and the greater facilities for obtaining every thing necessary for the passage and for trade.

Of a like character, although more exceptionable, was a passage in a letter from Mr. J. B. Jordon, of Liberia, some months since, which also went the rounds of the press. In speaking of an emigrant he says, "he must sail from New York, or he may be bothered by the connivance of some of the little big men attached to the Colonization Society who are sometimes called upon to act." This passage we had occasion to notice when publishing the letter of which it was a part. Other statements of the kind, perhaps less calculated to do injury to the cause, we have not unfrequently met with.

Now what inference must any one draw from expressions like the above, published without comment or with approving comment in colonization papers issued under the patronage of State Colonization Societies, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society? Nothing less than this, that, in other ports, than New York, emigrants are subject to imposition or bad treatment from the officers of the American Colonization Society; that in other ports they cannot obtain the necessaries and conveniences for the passage and for trade; in fact that in other ports they are not so well cared for by those on whom devolves the preparation of their outfit. Now were these things so, is it policy or in good taste to publish it, to declare to the world that the American Colonization Society permits outrage

and injustice to emigrants confided to its charge, or who have voluntarily placed themselves under its care? We think not, decidedly.— If an evil of such magnitude exists, let speedy and efficient measures be taken to remedy it. But we hesitate not to say, that, the assumptions in the articles copied above, and in others referred to, are in the main incorrect, and this we feel bound to declare, so far as the Maryland State Colonization Society is concerned. As to the providing emigrants with an outfit, clothing, provisions, &c. for the voyage, and for future use in Africa, the Maryland State Society has done all, and more than it ever promised, quite as much as the good of the emigrant required, and when the first instance is presented of an emigrant's being *bothered by little great men*, connected with *this Society*, we shall be ready to redress the grievance. If the Agent of the American Colonization Society does not provide as well for the emigrants, as that of any of its auxiliaries, the facts ought to be known and different arrangements made. A tariff of outfit should be established and all should fare alike, who are alike dependant on the same Society for support. One Agent should not be lavish of the funds of the Society, while another is forced to practice the strictest economy. We say this matter deserves attention and correction.

Another point in this connection is worthy of note. The impression prevails at the north that it is not safe for a colored man to visit Baltimore for the purpose of emigration, and during the present month Dr. Snowden, of Boston, who is to sail in the *Sophia Walker*, came as far as Philadelphia on his way here to make arrangements for his passage, but was informed there that he could

not come with safety, and the Agent of the Massachusetts Colonization Society wrote, expressly to ascertain if Drs. Snowden and Laing could embark from this port without risk of forfeiting their personal liberty—Now all apprehensions of this kind are entirely unfounded. Emigrants come here without let or hindrance, for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia, from almost every free State in the Union. They can, if they please, also return hence to the north or west by giving evidence to the agents of public conveyances of their freedom or right to travel.—These facts should be made public through the Colonization and other prints friendly to the cause

The letter from J. B. Jordon, to which reference is made in the foregoing article, was addressed to a colored man in Cincinnati, and first appeared in the *Times*, of that city. We saw it “going the rounds of the press;” but we regarded the witty insinuation of Mr. Jordon as

too small a matter to require special notice—simply an exhibition of feelings founded on a knowledge of kind treatment received in New York, and entire ignorance of the operations of dispatching expeditions from other ports, except, perhaps, from New Orleans, his former place of residence. We are not at all surprised that he should advise his friends to sail from the port whence he sailed, and to “come here,” (Monrovia,) his place of residence and business, in preference to sailing from any other port, or locating in any other part of Liberia. As to the unmeaning remark about “the connivance of some of the little big men attached to the Colonization Society,” we are quite willing to let that go for what it is worth.

ED. REPOS.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Letter from Com. Mayo.

It is a highly encouraging fact, that every commanding officer of the United States Squadron on the coast of Africa, has commended Liberia. Perry, Read, Cooper, Lavalletie, have spoken in its favor, as now does Commodore Mayo.

FLAG SHIP CONSTITUTION,
At Sea, Dec. 23d, 1853

SIR:—I have just completed a cruise which I was about to commence when I received your letter of the 23d of April, and I am now on my way to our Naval Depot at Port Praya, after a careful examination of the African Coast, between the English colonies on the North, of which Sierra Leone is the chief, and the Portuguese possessions South of the Equator,

of which Angola is the most important. I am, therefore, now better prepared to answer the question proposed in your letter, having purposely deferred my reply until my personal observation should enable me to speak advisedly.

As a citizen of Maryland—the State most prominent in the cause of Colonization—I have long felt the warmest interest in the only scheme which promised relief to the colored people of our country; and this interest was confirmed by my visit to Liberia, when in command of the frigate *Macedonian*, in the years 1843 and 1844. My more recent observations in this ship convince me that the efforts of the Colonization Societies have been crowned with the most substantial success, and that the results of their generous philanthropy is no longer doubtful.

No one who sees the American emigrant in the Liberian Legislature and Courts of Justice, performing the highest duties of a citizen with grave and decorous intelligence; no one who sees the ample provision for education indicated by the numerous schools, and the signs of religious culture attested by the many church edifices; no one who sees the proofs of prosperity exhibited by the erection of substantial and spacious brick houses, which are fast supplanting the cheaper structures of the early colonists, will fail to find abundant evidence of the improved condition of the black man, when transplanted to the land of his forefathers—while in the United States he must retain an inferior station in spite of the fanatical efforts of his false friends, the abolitionists.

I have the strongest faith in the bright future that awaits Liberia, and the strongest confidence that she is to wield the most powerful influence in regenerating Africa. Enterprise, industry and integrity will command success in this new home of the colored emigrant, and when the acclimating fever is over, (which is very little dangerous to those of African descent,) the climate is one of unusual salubrity.

It gives me great pleasure to find that the most cordial good feeling seems to exist at present between the missionaries and the colonial authorities, and that the most hearty co-operation has taken the place of the misunderstanding which, some years since, I was apprehensive might prove very injurious to both parties.

In reply to your several questions, I beg leave to say that I would consider any diversion from Liberia, of the means of the Colonization Society, extremely injudicious. It is too late to enquire whether some better place for the colony might not have been found; it is sufficient to know that in no other part of the Coast could the enterprise be prosecuted at present, with the same advantage, and that every dollar that can be raised, may be most satisfactorily applied to strengthening the colonies which have grown up under the patronage of our countrymen.

In relation to the slave trade, there is no doubt that it has been in a great measure suppressed, but cargoes are shipped from time to time, in spite of the vigilance of vessels of war, and it will unquestionably revive whenever the landing of slaves on the Coasts of Cuba and Brazil is any way facilitated. It is at present chiefly confined

to the immediate vicinity of the Congo and the ports of the King of Dahomey.

The American colonies have driven the slavers from a large portion of the Coast, once their favorite resort, and the increase of legitimate trade will prove one of the most powerful instruments for the suppression of this traffic.

The English have shown much wisdom in the establishment of their monthly line of steamers, and it is greatly to be regretted that our own government has not been authorized to avail itself of this method of securing a valuable branch of commerce, and affording aid to the cause of colonization.

You are quite right in supposing that the withdrawal of the American squadron would be attended with most injurious results. Our trade on this Coast would certainly be destroyed, our flag would be prostituted to the purposes of the slave trade, and the Liberia Colonists would lose the valuable influence which the presence of our ships of war exercises upon the minds of the natives.

It is much to be deplored that the want of small steamers in our Navy deprives this squadron of the greatest modern improvement in naval equipment, for these calm seas are peculiarly adapted to steam navigation. I am of opinion that it is very essential that the flag ship, at least, should be a steamer.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying, (as a southerner, and a slaveholder,) that every exertion should be used to get, at least, one or two hundred thousand dollars annually appropriated by congress to be applied in some way to carry out the laudible views of our different colonization societies, and if the abolitionists, (who I see by the papers have been attacking you, as well as myself,) would appropriate half the money they expend in aiding the runaway of our slaves, to the colonization society, they would stand some chance of getting to heaven.

I do not consider this letter confidential.

I am, dear sir,

Your obt^d ser^t,

I. MARO,

Commander-in-Chief

U. S. Naval forces,

West Coast of Africa

To the Cor. Sec. Penn. Col. Society,
Philadelphia.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

From Liberia.

WE have advices to the 25th of February, by the arrival of the Harp, at New York, from Monrovia. President Roberts, in a letter dated the day previous says, that affairs were prosperous throughout the country, and good health prevalent. By this vessel the Rev Mr McKay, who visited Liberia as an accredited agent from the State of Indiana, came passenger. He expresses himself highly satisfied with the evidences of prosperity, intelligence, and morality which he saw.

The subjoined letter from Rev. Mr. Williams came by this vessel.

MONROVIA, WEST AFRICA,
February 21, 1854.

REV. J. MORRIS PEASE,

Dear Sir:—Thinking that you would think it time to hear from your Pennsylvania emigrants, I now take the favorable opportunity of penning you a few lines, hoping that they may find you in good health. We are all living, and all doing very well.

You no doubt have heard of our arrival here before this time. We came to anchor on the 19th of December, and all in good health, and were landed on the next day, and were happy to find that Mr Jordan, to whose care we were assigned, had procured houses for all the families on the Cape, which was welcome news to us, as we had fears that we would be sent to the long house up the river. My family, twelve in number, are very comfortable in one house, and are very well satisfied with the arrangements and all the rest are also satisfied.

After getting to shore and seeing our families comfortable, we appointed a committee to explore and fix a place for our settlement, and after looking at the St. Paul's, we were much disappointed to find that the timber was not sufficient to justify our taking a mill to that region, and we turned our attention to the Junk country. We went over to see it, and found every facility that we wanted for carrying on the lumbering business at the head waters of the little Junk. There is as fine a forest of timber as the eye ever beheld. We proceeded down, and found that there was

any quantity. We went to Marshall, and there we have concluded to set the mill. We then went up what is called Farmington River, but it is in reality the main branch of the Junk, and after proceeding about twelve miles up, we selected a most beautiful site for our farming settlement. We went immediately to work to clear off some land and to get ready to put in a crop of rice, to prepare for living, and we hope to be able to get in about 10 or 12 acres; which if we succeed we will have rice enough to bread our company next year.

We have been much disappointed in not yet receiving our saw mill, and cannot imagine why it has not been sent. If the Shirley is wrecked why not send another vessel, and not keep us thus in suspense and also without employment for several of our men. If it does not soon get here, we will be compelled to lay it away until next dries, which will be a great loss to us. If we had her so as we could get her into operation by April, we could sell several thousand dollars worth of lumber during the rainy months. There is a number of buildings in contemplation that will all get us to saw for them, providing we are ready. The site selected for our mill is a very advantageous one. It is immediately at Marshall, and we have the advantage of three rivers to get our timber down. There is the Little Junk, and the Main Junk, and Little Bassa, all making out at the same bar, and connect together at this point. We will have to ship our lumber around to this place by sea, yet this is better with a certainty of plenty of timber.

We are doing a large and profitable business in the way of selling goods. Our sales count up much higher than we had any idea of when we opened, and the only drawback we are likely to have in this line, is the very slow way there is in getting goods from the states. We, the people of Liberia, want a vessel of our own, and we must have one. The Liberia Enterprise Company think strong about having one for themselves, and to procure one, I think very seriously of coming to the States in about two years if we have success in all our branches of business until that time. I believe that I have friends enough in Pennsylvania, to aid us, with what means we can raise of our own by that time, to procure us a small vessel to ply between this place and our old beloved City of Philadelphia.

While the colored people of the States who have money despise every thing that relates to this country, the Americans, the Dutch, the French, and the English, are making their fortunes by trading on this coast. Our harbor is continually full of vessels from different ports, and all make large sales to our merchants. In the last two weeks there have been several English merchants here and none of them took from here less than from two to three thousand dollars in specie. Why not some of the colored men of the States, who have capital, invest some of their means in this trade? I know not why, unless it is, because it is Liberia. They think that all who come to this country are fools, but we of Pennsylvania, will in a short time prove to all in the States who are the fools,—those who stay in the States to suffer slavery, or those who come

to Africa to have the fever for a time and then be freemen! I have now only been here two months, and I have enjoyed more real *Liberty* than I did in all my life before.

Our people have nearly all passed through their first attack of fever, and none of them have died, although several have had it very bad, and the worst case among our whole emigrants was my own daughter. Her life for several days was in some danger, but she has recovered far enough to be able to walk about the room, and I hope by care she is out of all danger. I myself had it, but it has not thus far done me any material harm with the exception of taking me down 10 or 11 lbs. but if I have only the gift of appetite I will soon repair the breach.

Very respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Alexander High School.

It is pleasing to view the steady but silent progress of Liberia in literature and morals, aside from those other branches of improvement which is a nation's strength and glory. And well may those who have made Liberia their abode, rejoice in their home, humble though it be. Yet, it is humble in consideration of the magnificence of other countries; but a pleasing thought arises, pregnant with high encouragement, that Liberia is but in her infancy; her years are soon told, and the days of her prosperity are looming up in the distance and hastening onward, and will greet her in the bowers of peace and safety—for God stands up for her, and will defend her with his own Almighty arm. And when her enemies rise up against her, by his might he will vanquish them, and in peace and happiness Liberia will still go on. Her friends from far will come to espouse her cause, and speed her onward while her happy sons and daughters shall sing aloud for joy, for even now the signs of those days appear.

However some curious inquisitor may murmur and find fault, because he hears the report of the slanderer, like a volcano, belching out his spleen against her, because forsooth he does not wish her to prosper. But let me advise you, curious one, to pause a moment, and ask himself the question, was there ever a nation that sprung up into prosperity, without feeling the weight and sting of the tongue of slander? Let him but consider that Liberia is as a prodigy of the nineteenth century. This is not a far fetched theory, but on a little reflection of her past history (i. e. if she can be said to have any past at all,) all judicious persons would acknowledge the fact, that all we affirm is true, and her own historian must in days yet unnumbered tell her story of sorrow and of joy.

There is a source from whence all the pagan and civilized world have ever drawn their strength and derived their glory—that is education; and Liberia is alive to this great purifying source; it is increasing with the country's growth and ad-

vancing into larger life every year; this is an indication of no ordinary character of what we may hope for Africa, so long shrouded in gloom, as if the drapery of death had been decreed to hang over the land, as if to afright her timid inhabitants into the grave. It is plain to be seen that the gloom is now fast dissipating before the light of education. And while the light is thus on the wing, the teacher's motto to the scholar should be—

“Despair of nothing that you would attain,
Unwearied diligence your point will gain.

This is a choice sentence, and should be uppermost in the mind of every scholar, because the exercise of the faculties does but brighten their luster and quicken their powers, and as industry is a high proof of a bright intellect, with how much ardour should the youth in our institutions of learning, endeavor to develop their powers by close application—by steady habits and unremitting perseverance. This may be the better illustrated by the following verse :

“The art of building from the bee receive,
Learn of the mole to plough, the worm to weave,
Learn of the little nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale.”

To improve and expand is ours, as well as to limit and defeat. But to create a thought or a thing is hopeless and impossible.

It is seen here that education is the mind's own work, and where there is an opportunity afforded, industry is the harbinger of the expansion of the mind, and stands in a parallel ratio to the growth of intellect.

And when we take into consideration that in every human being there is an immortal mind, how very rational all this seems, for in immortality there is no stand still, but all is activity and industry, and the

stars in their course obey the great Creator's command, and are ever in motion, going on, singing in harmonious whirl.

The birds of the forest, the ant and the bee, with the planets keep time, and with joy meet the seasons of the year, and these are guides to the faithful student, and many a bright scholar adorns the literary page this day by observing and copying these works of God, which move before his eye, in such persevering industry and sacred harmony, &c.

And how ardent must the hope be that in the institutions of learning in Liberia there are many such bright sparks, who will in their day light a lamp in Africa, which shall never be put out, or even grow faint or dim, and we are encouraged to hope many good results for Liberia, emanating from her institutions of learning, by a visit to the commencement of the Alexander High School in this city under the tuition of the Rev. D. A. Wilson, M. A., on the 22d inst.

The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. and were continued until half past 2 P. M. in the following order: The school comprised classes—1, 2, & 3. The examinations were conducted in a very critical and interesting manner by the principal, as here arranged.

1. Orthography: 2. Geography: 3. Latin: 4. Arithmetic: 5. Theology.

1.—The whole school being thrown into a spelling class, the young gentlemen acquitted themselves in this branch of their study highly commendable, and reflected much credit on their very indefatigable teacher.

2.—In Geography, although the young gentlemen had not given any particular attention to that branch of study for some months, they acquitted themselves very respectably.

3.—The examinations in this language were in Cæsar, and so critically conducted, that the purblind student could plainly

see that his teacher is fully able to land him on a higher shore. Here also the students deserved great praise, for their persevering industry, as well as reflecting much credit on their teacher.

4—The students sustained their examination in this branch also much to the credit of themselves and teacher; first orally, and then the showing on the board.

5—In this extensive and sublime study, there were various degrees of advancement exhibited, but on the whole the examination was creditably sustained, &c.

From what is seen even in this short review; we may be safely led to the conclusion, that Liberia is on the advance in the right way, and that soon it will be said in honor to her, that her scholars, her statesmen, her philosophers, and her school-masters, are all born in her, are all reared within herself, and Africa's own sons are her true and faithful guides, to all that is wise, just and good.

E. W. STOKES,
Rect. of St. Paul's Church.

P. S. Since the above was written, a friend has suggested, that it would be a highly commendable act, if our schools were conducted under a plan something like manual labor institutions are conducted, it would add much more to the improvement of our youths, than the consuming the time of recess and vacation, in frivolous sports, which can by no means prove beneficial to them in after life.

This may be a very judicious consideration and would no doubt prove very beneficial to the scholar, as he would obtain a two-fold education almost at the same time, but it is a matter of no ordinary consideration, to properly point out the precise branches of employment, in which each should be engaged in order to future usefulness. However, as there is no difficulty that time and perseverance cannot overcome, I think the committee on schools could devise a scheme that would work well and be of signal benefit to the scholar. I therefore every readily submit the matter to their better judgment, and pray that God who knows all men and rules all things according to his sovereign will, may guide them to wise conclusions in all their deliberations. And that in all things they may promote the interests of our rising country. S.

[From the Nat. Intelligencer, March 7.]

The six Steam Frigates.

IN accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy the Committee on Naval Affairs has reported a bill to the House for the appropriation of five millions of dollars for the purpose of building six steam frigates, to be brought into service as soon as time will allow.—When these six armed steamers are freighted with the necessary stores and manned for sea service, they will each cost the government but little short of one thousand dollars per day; and, when this shall be extended through the period for which they shall be sea-worthy, averaging about twenty-five years, they will have consumed not less than fifty millions of dollars. This, added to the present annual expenses of the navy through a period of twenty-five

years, if they shall be years of *peace*, will, according to an estimate made by one whose experience in naval affairs renders him competent to make a close approximation to accuracy, not be less than TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. If at any time we shall be plunged into a foreign war, there can be no estimate made of the expenses. Is it not, then, a subject of appropriate enquiry what great end is had in view to justify an increasing drain of such immense magnitude on our national treasury? Will the end be of such importance to justify the means? Is civilization about to be carried to some barbarous land? Are the great interests of humanity to be promoted by bringing some cannibal race under the influence of a

christian nation, and that greatest of blessings CHRISTIANITY, given to some dark corner of the earth? If so, then the end will justify the means, even though our treasury be drained of its last cent. We repeat the enquiry, what new expedition will be fitted out, and what new coast will these frigates occupy? There is indeed more than a thousand miles of shore on the Pacific side of this continent demanding our protection; but surely such an increased armament is not needed in that direction. Has not now the time come when the United States navy can be made the medium through which civilization and the blessings of christianity can be conveyed all round the ocean shores of that long neglected land, down-trodden and abused Africa? Would it not be worth all it might cost? Would it not be a great and glorious work to bring the barbarians and savage tribes which skirt that whole continent under humane and civil institutions? I believe it is acknowledged on all hands that we owe a great debt to Africa. In the eloquent language of another, "African slaves were brought hither to this continent almost simultaneously with the first tread of the white man's foot." *How*, then, and *when* are we to restore that which has been stolen, and do something towards remunerating Africa for the abuses which she has for long centuries received at our hands? How are we to pay this debt? While it is in our power is it not greatly to our interest to send back such of her children as are disposed to go, especially those who are prepared by education and religious character, to bless that land whence their forefathers were forced away by all the horrors of the slave trade, and thus recover from barbarism and sav-

age life a continent everywhere accessible to the children of *Ham*? For almost fifty years have the humane and the benevolent of this nation been toiling through the medium of the colonization society to do this very work; and what have they accomplished? Far more, we must reply, than the establishing of a single colony. They have demonstrated that all Africa can and *must* be redeemed; that she can and must be brought into a state of civilization, and into the knowledge and service of the true God. With this conviction on the minds of the wise and good all over this land, they cannot rest until that long line of borders on the east and on the west of that great continent shall be dotted off with just such colonies as the one now under their fostering care. How noble and timely, yea, how christian-like, if two or three of these steam frigates about to be built should be ordered to the mission of carrying the mail from these United States to Liberia, and in all desirable ways promote commercial intercourse between the two continents, and to carry to Africa emigrants who have a knowledge of God and of their own immortal nature, and in the mean time do more to suppress the African slave trade than the slow-moving squadrons of the two great nations combined! Let these active armed steamers supply the place of our African squadron, whose vessels lie in the ports of Madeira, the Canaries, and Cape Verdes so large a portion of the time allotted to a cruise. We repeat, then, how timely would be such a measure; how effective the moral influence of such an example on all the civilized nations of the earth! Would it not be quite equal to every other consideration? To see a portion of the United States

navy devoted to a work which will eventually regenerate Africa and advance the true interests of society would commence a new epoch in naval history, and, if we mistake not, in the history of nations.

It would make a beginning of that era when the nations shall learn war no more. At a time when we are at peace with all nations, let a portion of our navy come to the aid of the humane and benevolent in doing justice to ourselves in benefiting the land we have robbed and plundered, not of her goods only, but of her children. Let active armed steamers entirely suppress the nefarious slave trade, a work which the old squadrons have never been able fully to accomplish, and with the same steamers extend colonization and civil institutions all round this long neglected continent. Such an enterprise would be worth all it might cost. Who would not rejoice in the speedy commencement of this work.

We are far from being alone in this view of our deep indebtedness, yea, our fearful obligations, to Africa. Nor are we alone in our views of the high aims at utility and the noble ends to which the United States navy should be devoted.—What an expensive institution is the navy; what vast appropriations are annually made to keep it in healthy action! And why should not this great consumer of our national fund be constantly engaged in advancing the nation's true glory by extending the great interests of humanity and civil liberty? Is not our navy being prepared to enter upon plans of greater usefulness? Who does not see a regular advance in its moral character? No longer will the sailor be seen triced up in the gangway by his wrists and his back made to bleed with the laceration

of that brutalizing instrument, the cat-'o-nine-tails. Congress has made those gentlemen who give orders on the quarter-deck believe that our seamen are a higher order of beings than brute beasts, and that they are to be dealt with as *men*.—This substitution of moral for physical force has created a new demand for increased moral power in the officers themselves; and there is a coming up to the demand. There is also less dissipation among both officers and men. Tea, coffee, and sugar are rapidly taking the place of the two legalized "tubs of grog" per day; and we believe that the "grog tub," that source of untold misery and disaster in the navy, will soon be made to follow the "cats" into irrevocable prohibition; that the men who have been known heretofore as "old salts" and "tars," and indiscriminately called "Jack," will ere long be known as government men, acting in the capacity of their trade, having wages somewhat answering to the important service they render the country. For a christian nation to have such a navy, why may we not hope that it may indeed be "the nation's right arm," with a handful of blessings for every dark corner of the earth whose borders are accessible by ocean steamers?

Hon. F. P. STANTON, late chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, whose recent removal to another committee cannot, we fear, be too much regretted, in a speech before the Colonization Society, gave utterance to the following enlightened and philanthropic sentiments. Referring to the "thunderbolt of war," he said:

"Hitherto its course has been marked by the mangled bodies of its myriad victims, and by the shattered institutions of vanquished nations. Every sea has been

crimsoned with human blood, and a thousand rich argosies have gone down into the deep before its desolating blast. But a great and beneficent change has commenced. The vast means necessary to maintain armies and navies have been hitherto scattered and wasted in prodigious exhibitions of national power which bring little or no return of advantage.—The transformation about to be effected is to change this mighty current into channels of commerce, to promote the friendly and profitable intercourse of nations. We have already established lines of steamers, fitted for war purposes, yet transporting the mail, and carrying our commerce to

some of the most important points on the globe. These are the telegraphic lines of the ocean. We have one more to establish, one pole of which shall touch the shore of unhappy Africa, and pour into her sleeping bosom a flood of light, intelligence, civilization, commerce, and christianity, electrifying her, not into mere galvanic life, but to that redemption, regeneration, and disenthralment for which you, Mr. President, (the Hon. Henry Clay,) and this Society, have been so long, so earnestly, and so faithfully laboring.”

L. D. J.

JANUARY 28.

Remarks of Bishop Scott,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AT CINCINNATI.

Bishop Scott said:—Mr. President, I stand before you and this large assembly, in some sort, as a returned missionary. I am not expected to rise to the height of any great argument on the subject of missions, but simply to state the facts with which I became acquainted and the impressions I received in Africa.

How different is my situation this hour from what it was twelve months ago! Then I was confined within the narrow limits of the little barque Shirley, one thousand miles from our coast, in a furious gale. The heavens were hung with blackness, and from the dark, angry cloud, the lightnings flashed and the thunders rolled in fearful unison with the beilowing deep whose angry surges threatened to swallow us up. The winds screamed through our rigging as if they would have torn every rag from our poles. A storm at sea! What a school is that in which to learn to trust in God.

Now I am not tossed upon the bosom of that angry flood—I stand among my brethren and friends in the home of the peaceful and happy. On the 6th day of January

my eyes rested for the first time on the distant coast of Africa. It was, to me, a cheering sight, because it was the land to which I was going, a land which if we may speak of wrongs and outrage, has suffered more than any land under heaven. At length our little bark approached Cape Mesurado, before reaching which, four canoes came to our vessel, filled with natives, in search of employment in unloading our cargo. The captain entered into a bargain with a head man, and all arrangements were made for discharging our freight. Before us was the harbor of Monrovia. What a scene spread out before me! There was Cape Mesurado, though in midwinter, clad with a rich and gorgeous vegetation. From the summit of the light-house floated the star and stripes of the African republic, while beyond, on the highest ground, in full view, was our seminary, perhaps the most substantial structure of Monrovia and all the African colonies. In the rear of the town and far back in the distance, spread out a dense forest, with here and there a towering palm or a cocoa-nut tree. I went on shore, and had proceeded

but a few steps from the custom-house till I met brother Burns, the presiding elder of the Monrovia district. I started with brother Burns to visit his family, but found it very difficult to proceed. It seemed as if the rolling and pitching of the vessel on the ocean had communicated itself to the land, and I staggered about like a drunken man.

All around me was new and interesting, and I began to ask questions, as you may be sure, with true Yankee facility. There was the mango, the plum, the tamarind, the African plum, and that most magnificent of all trees the sassa-wood, and the celebrated delicate seven-lobed cassada. I saw a few old acquaintances, such as the muskmelon and the Lima bean.

Sabbath morning at length came, and at the sound of the church-going bell of the seminary I repaired to the place of worship, and there, to a well-clad, well-behaved, intelligent assembly, preached my first sermon in Africa, from the text "For the promise is to you and your children, and to them that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." I said it was an intelligent audience. I will describe it. There sat the President of Liberia and his wife, each having a Bible and hymn book, and this was the case with all present. Yonder on the piazza, just beyond, sat the Vice President, a Methodist preacher, having taken that position on account of feeble health. Just beyond the pew in which sat the President and his lady, was the tall and fine looking figure of Chief Justice Benedict, and there, said the Bishop, pointing in another direction, sat the speaker of the House of Representatives, both Methodists. In another direction sat brother Burns with his wife and children, all looking fine; and there we

had the first interview in God's name among our colored brethren in Africa. I visited all the settlements, with the exception of Marshall, in all of which churches are established. These are luminous spots raying out light along the dark coast of that continent. I also visited Bexley, Louisiana, Lexington, Puddington, and Mount Tubman, all interesting places, and concerning which I have many pleasing reminiscences. We obtained the loan of the Governor's carriage, and engaged the services of John, a relative of the native king, to get a sufficient team to take us to the residence of his Royal Highness. John procured four natives, two of whom took hold of the end of the tongue and the other two took hold of ropes attached thereto, while John took hold behind to push, or pull back, as occasion might require. The vehicle resembled, in some respects, one of our open buggies. When all things were ready I stepped into the chariot with extraordinary feeling, and we travelled along over the sandy hills, sometimes going down the dales at a fearful rate. Finally, we arrived at the royal residence of the King of Cape Palmas, and were introduced to his Majesty, and taken to what might be called an antechamber; several ladies were there, sitting on cane seats. One of them invited me to take a seat, but I declined. The king was a large yellow man, and he treated me kindly. He said—having previously heard of my arrival—that he had wished very much to see me. He seemed to think I was the father of all America, and he had some important things to communicate. He said, "Merica man been here twenty years, and yet [alluding to the colonists and the natives,] we are two people. We want one school for

both. I want bring our people," said he, suiting the action to the word, "half round, by and by bring em whole round. Not do this all at once." His palace was a circular edifice, built of bamboo, with an even, well polished floor. He showed me numerous articles of rare interest, and among others, he brought me a palm wine-jug, which I intended to have brought with me.

I preached at all the different settlements, and I found there the same God and the same religion which I enjoyed in my native land. I spent many joyous and happy days with these sons of Ham. I confess frankly, that while there, I lost all prejudice on account of color, and had not the peculiarity of the climate been such as to require me to sleep on board the vessel, I would have lodged with them most cheerfully during my stay. At length the time of the meeting of the conference arrived, and we entered upon our conference business. The conference had its president and secretary, and they proceeded to business with as much form and accuracy as we are accustomed to at home. On Sabbath our religious exercises were held under the shade of two large

tamarind trees, at the conclusion of which I consecrated to the office of elder eight. After having surveyed the whole ground I am well satisfied with the Church in Liberia, with its twelve hundred colonists, and one hundred and sixteen native members. While there I witnessed some of the clearest, brightest, and strongest evidences of religion I ever became acquainted with in my life.—All appointments among the natives are what is called in the "Bush."—The Bishop related an amusing and interesting incident in the labors of brother Burns, who has to preach through an interpreter. The Bishop asked him how he got along when the Spirit came upon him: "O," said he, "when the Holy Ghost comes down into my heart I dont need an interpreter, the Spirit of fire becomes its own interpreter, and I go right on with my exhortation." The African mission, said the Bishop, is one of great promise to the Church of God, it is not only destined to bless Liberia, but to pour the blessings of light and salvation all over the continent of Africa; and God designs to awaken and christianize its millions through the agency of her own sons.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

"Go Work."

Mr. HERALD:—In the last number of your paper, I noticed the above simple, but comprehensive advice which you tender to those persons who still continue to agitate, and employ means to keep alive, the excitement of the election, which has just passed, and which, as you very properly *remarked*, "the *industrious* and *enterprising* citizens have classed among the things that were."

It is indeed a matter of regret, that there should be any in our little

community, who are disposed, by resorting to improper means, to mar the public peace,—promote schisms, divisions, &c.—We are a small people—but a *handful* at best, and nothing will tend so speedily to the destruction of our national existence, as factions, strife, &c. Therefore, as these things are seen to proceed from certain men who have no permanent occupation, and as the "idle man's head is the devil's workshop," I think that such would do infinitely better for them-

selves—for the community and for Liberia, if, heeding your advice, they would *go to work*.

But it is my impression, Mr. Herald, (if you will indulge me with a few more remarks) that the man who left his native land and came to Liberia, with a view to build up a home for himself and for his posterity, to erect an asylum where his brethren, that may come after him, shall find a refuge from social and political oppression; to assist in elevating, by the light of civilization and christianity, the degraded and benighted heathen: I say that the man who came here with such views and feelings, will not need your advice: his very "love of liberty" will constrain him to *work*, to strive earnestly, and labor steadily for the moral, political and physical advancement of Liberia. He will not pursue the course of some, who, though they have but lately come to the country, hardly over the acclimating process, appear so eager for the improvement of Liberia in one particular respect, as to adopt measures which are, if not destructive, certainly detrimental to its moral interests. They seem to concentrate all their energies and bend all their efforts to one point, the advancement, according to their notions, of the political interests of Liberia, regardless of the effect which their course might have on the general welfare. Now, it seems to me, Mr. Herald, that these are not the kind of men that really love Liberia, or that will really benefit it.

It is true, they have zeal, but it is not according to knowledge, it is

not founded upon experience, hence being blind themselves and undertaking to lead others, it is natural for both they and their followers to fall in the ditch. The fact appears to be, that these men are so lifted up, by the sudden transition from oppression into liberty, so elated with the idea of enjoying, for the first time, the rights and immunities of free citizens; so completely dazzled, by the striking and wonderful light into which they have been unexpectedly introduced, that they act without reflection; they seem to be carried out of themselves and forget the bounds which should surround them. They become aspirants to some office, and seek in order to promote their object to produce an entire change in the Government, alter the Constitution, &c.

As I said above, I do not believe that such men are any great acquisition to Liberia. But tell me of men, who when they arrive in Liberia will *work* either by taking their ploughs, and cultivating the soil, and thus assist to improve the country and develop its natural resources; or by engaging in some other lawful pursuit. Not men who will merely *talk* and *harangue* about the improvements that ought to be made, but men who will *labor* for the advancement of them. These are the kind of men that appreciate and love Liberia, and they are the kind that are most needed at present. To all then who are not of the latter class, we reiterate the advice "*Go work.*"

Yours &c., F. R. Liberia.

MONROVIA, May 30th, 1853.

[From the Freeport Ledger, March 8.]

African Colonization.

A large and respectable meeting of the friends of Colonization, composed of the various evangelical denominations was held in the Pres-

byterian Church, of this place, on last Sabbath evening.

The Rev. A. B. QUAY, the general agent of the "Pennsylvania Coloni-

zation Society," was present and delivered an address upon the subject of his agency, which was replete with useful information. Although the gentleman was laboring under a severe cold, so that it was with difficulty he could be heard at first; yet forgetting himself in the interest which his theme inspired, he held the large audience in respectful attention for one hour and a half. The speaker commenced by a brief glance at the history of Colonization generally; and then drew a striking parallel between the history of the American Colonies, and that of Liberia. Those who constituted the germ of this great nation, fled from tyranny to these shores to secure civil and religious freedom.—Through long years, those pioneers struggled amid weakness, disease and discouragement, but they toiled on and hoped on until success crowned their highest wishes. So the American Colonization Society, during a period of thirty-seven years, has had to contend in weakness against the prejudice and opposition of men—has had to bear patiently the adversities of sickness and death, which an all-wise Providence has caused to fall upon it. By these wasting influences, some of the noblest spirits that ever wore a martyr's crown, have offered themselves living sacrifices unto God, in the work of the ministry, under a tropical sun, to advance the interests of down-trodden and oppressed humanity.

But, notwithstanding all these sad reverses, one half century has not passed away until 10,000 freed men are established upon the Coast of Africa—until more than 200,000

once barbarous natives are joined with them in friendly brotherhood—until there exists upon those shores, once the gloomy abode of paganism, an *African Republic*, with all its civil and religious immunities—the daguerreotype likeness of our own; and its independence recognized by some of the mightiest nations of the world. This Republic, with all its elements of civil, social and religious greatness, the speaker forcibly represented, as the precious "seed-corn," which by the concentrated benevolence of an enlightened christianity abroad—and under the fostering care of a beneficent providence, is to spring up and bring forth fruit in the moral, intellectual, spiritual elevation of Africa; whose inhabitants having first given themselves unto Christ, will then also bring their gold and their silver, and all their riches into the treasury of the Lord.

At the close of the lecture, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the cause, which testified some interest in the great object of the Society; but which, we are informed, was not such as might reasonably have been expected from so large a congregation.

Mr. QUAY also visited the Presbyterian Church at Slate Lick, on the morning of the Sabbath; and after having preached a forcible gospel sermon, he presented the claims of the Colonization Society. And although the congregation was unusually small in consequence of sickness prevailing in the neighborhood; yet the people most cordially responded to the call by contributing thirty dollars, to constitute their Pastor a life-member of the Society.

Letter from a Self-Redeemed Citizen of Liberia.

THE writer of the following letter, which we find in the Northern Christian Advocate, communicated

by Rev. J. M. Pease, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, was a slave in

Alabama; having redeemed himself and wife by his own labor for \$1655, he was ordained as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has now been in Africa nearly three years. We invite pious colored men to read his letter and weigh his opinions.

CAPE PALMAS, Africa,
August 3, 1853.

REV. JOHN MORRIS PEASE:

Dear Brother:—I take this chance to write to you for the first time since I came to these shores. I never have forgotten you. I both remember and pray for you daily. I received your letter eighteen months ago, but did not answer it then, because my mind was not fully settled at that time. So I thought it best to wait until I could be more established, that I might be better able to give you a cool and sober answer to your letter as to my opinion of this country. As you are, no doubt, desirous to hear whether I am both well and happy in this new home, to which I have been conveyed by the benevolence of the friends of humanity, to ease your anxiety, Sir, permit me to inform you that my health is restored again, and that of my family is good.

I am now on the Cape Palmas Station, by the appointment, for this year, of Bishop Scott. He gave me my second ordination. I left Sinoe station for Cape Palmas, the 27th of last March; so, you see, I have had opportunity to see this country, and to make up my mind respecting it, that I may now write to you.

Sir, I know that Africa is the colored man's home, his best home! Here *he is a man!* And here he is respected as a man, and gets a hearty welcome by all his brethren—a welcome home, home! Everybody rejoices to see the arrival of new emigrants into this country. Sir, there is room enough here, in this *free and prosperous* country, for all my poor brethren in America to live and be happy. Sir, we are just on the margin of a vast continent, a continent of untold riches, which have never been developed. We can see a little of its wealth, now and then, coming from the interior to our markets. All this country wants is emigrants, to enable us to establish settlements back in the interior. Sir, I love Africa! It is true we cannot always get every thing here we can in the United States. But, Sir, in this country we are *free and happy!*

Please try to make out my bad writing. I never went to school, and had no one to teach me. I have thus far educated myself.

I know you are aware that I was a slave, and that I bought my freedom with my own hands, for the large sum of \$300, and that I paid for my poor sick wife the sum of \$355. She was, at that time, in very bad health; but now, thank the Lord, she has entirely recovered her health, since coming to this country.

Tell all the colored people, for me, that the Republic of Liberia is their home.

I remain yours in the bonds of Christian love and friendship.

EDWARD D. TAYLOR,
Formerly of Mobile, Alabama.

Letter from Augustus Washington.

MONROVIA, Liberia,
February 8th, 1854.

REV. JOHN ORCUTT,

Dear Sir:—You probably expected to hear from me ere this by way of England, but you will require no apology when I inform you that at the time the last steamer left this port, January 16th, I was not able to write, having then my first attack of fever, which left me at the close of a week. I only wrote one business letter to your city, with a remittance of \$75; and I presume you have heard of my safe arrival from the person to whom I wrote. At some future time, I expect to give you a fair description of the acclimating fever. From experience I can say but little about it now, because during the week I was

sick I was not in bed half the time, nor was I very sick at any time. The most disagreeable part to me was taking medicine so often during the day to break the fever. But I was in good hands, boarding at that time in the family of Dr. H. J. Roberts, who has the reputation of being the most skillful and successful physician in this section of the country. Except that week, I and my family have enjoyed as good health as it is possible for persons to enjoy any where. While you are nearly freezing, we are enjoying what is here regarded as the warmest season of the year; and yet during the last month the mercury has not risen above 87°, nor fallen below 72°. It is remarkable that for twenty-five days this month the mer-

cury stood every morning at 80° or 81° and at 2 o'clock p. m. at 84 or 86. This is the season when the harmattan winds blow from the north during the forenoon; and these few mornings when the mercury fell to 72 and 74, was when these winds were blowing very strongly. I enjoyed them very much, but the old settlers complained of cold, and the natives were shivering. I think the Isla de Cuba a very good sea-boat. We encountered three severe storms, and on two occasions many of the company thought we would go to the bottom. When within 400 miles of Monrovia, we lay in a calm for one week; most of the time the ocean was as smooth as a mirror. As we were in the gulf stream several days, unable to get out on account of head winds and storms, we had a good share of sea-sickness. Notwithstanding our detentions, we arrived in the port of Monrovia, on the evening of the 18th of December, and such was the desire to see this land of promise, hope, and mystery, that the noise and excitement drove from our couch all repose. Some I think remained up all night. In the morning we took a view of the cape from our anchorage. It was a beautiful sight to look for the first time in our life on the sunny hills and verdant plains of the only land in which we can feel ourselves truly free. The next morning I was among the first to go ashore, and I soon met with several faces I at once recognized. I took breakfast with my friend Dr. Roberts, and then called on Judge Benedict, and a few other citizens.

I soon saw that the people here live in a style of ease, comfort and independence, at which they can never expect to arrive in the States.

I also saw cattle, goats, sheep and hogs, running at large; and was quite amused to see some native boys pelting them with oranges I did not know before that orange trees grew as large as apple trees in the states. Before the street door of the house in which I boarded the first week there were three very large trees bearing several barrels of ripe sweet oranges, besides coffee trees full of coffee. In the garden were other orange trees, lemons, limes, citron, plums, cabbages, beans, and many things I know not the names of.

Feb. 22. At the time I wrote the above I was expecting the steamer in a few days, but she came two days before her time, and I was compelled to await this letter for another opportunity. I send it now by an American trader. I have written only two or three letters to the States as

yet, because, having had an attack of the fever, my physician requests me not to read nor write, and I do not feel much inclination to write at all unless I can write a great deal. Besides, whenever I am able to work, I can make so much more by my time in taking miniatures that the temptation is to work when I can. I have remitted in another letter to-day to Mr. Pinney drafts on New York to the amount of \$500, which is the avails of about five weeks work at daguerreotyping. I put my price down to what the people consider cheap, \$3 for the cheapest picture, and when I am able to work I go to my room and take some 20, 30 or 40 dollars worth of pictures in a day. I have hired boys whom I send to tell as many as I can attend to. The dry season will continue from January 1st, to May or June, and then I shall engage in other business. Therefore I have sent \$500, to Mr. Pinney for the purchase of goods. I have a very fine house with a good store under it, and thus I shall be, if I live, for six months in a year an artist, the rest of the time a merchant on a small scale. We can buy many goods from English and American trading vessels, two of which are now in port. I shall send you those views as soon as I am able to take them, and forward them by the next vessel which I expect will leave here in a few weeks. We like the country thus far very much; and should I be able to write, as I desire, a series of letters for the Tribune, you will see there are things here both new and strange.

I cannot encourage any body to come here who has not something of his own to depend on, aside from the aid he gets from the Society. Because every thing here is very dear for poor people. For instance, flour 10 cts. a pound, or \$13 per barrel; pork is now 25 cts. a pound, \$29 a barrel; sugar 20 cts. per pound; butter 50 often 62 or 75 a single pound; milk 25 cents qt. and so of every thing in proportion.

Thus it is a country in which enterprising and industrious men can soon become rich. Every thing almost but hard coal is in demand here, and every thing sells. Thus a man needs only a little capital, and that in goods, and he can get along well. But if he does not have something to do with of his own it will go hard with him. There is no use in covering up the dark parts of the picture. More men will come to this country when they know the whole truth than will ever come, when you show them nothing but good. When we get the right kind of men here we will soon make things cheaper, for all these things

can be raised in abundance as the samples we have fully prove. You would be surprised to see what quantities of dry goods, groceries and provisions are constantly imported from England and Germany. And only because the people have formed a habit of buying supplies from abroad. If the American people were only liberal enough to establish direct steam communication with us, we should for many years get all of our supplies from America. The English have four steamers touching here, one each way monthly, viz: Fore-runner, Faith, Hope, and Charity, quite significant names. They stop some six or twelve hours and discharge and receive the freight and mails. Thus the most convenient way to get any goods, is from England by these steamers. There are a number of American trading vessels, coming to the coast, but we cannot depend on them for receiving any freight, exports or imports, as their business is trade and private speculation. Consequently our letters must be sent at an expense of 40 cts. by the steamers, or take a six months cruise along the coast, before they start on their destination. The Liberians are not kindly dealt with by America. She should be the first to extend the hand of recognition, first to acknowledge her independence. But the mail is about to close and I must stop. Remember us kindly to your lady, and in particular to that most noble lady, Mrs. Sigourney, and the several gentlemen, who you know were particularly interested in me. And allow me to express again my sincere thanks for your kindness in assisting us in preparing for our departure.

I remain, your obedient servant,
A. WASHINGTON.

Our friend, Rev. John Orcutt, has kindly forwarded the foregoing letter for insertion in the Repository. Some of our readers will remember the very interesting letter on African Colonization, which appeared in the Repository for September, 1851, copied from the N. Y. Tribune, and written by Mr. Washington, at that time a resident of Hartford, Ct., where he had been engaged in the Daguerreotype business for some years, and where he continued to

reside until last November, when, with his family, he sailed for Liberia in the Isla de Cuba. In that letter, which was an able defence of the colonization enterprise, he avowed his intention to emigrate to Liberia; and now, from his adopted home, he gives in the foregoing letter a plain and candid statement of a few weeks' experience and observation in that land. Mr. Washington is an unmixed representative of the colored race; and he is evidently a man of clear intellect and good sense.— We fully agree with him that the best way is to expose "the dark parts of the picture," in our representations of Liberia, as well as the bright side, that all may "know the whole truth." We believe that it is neither necessary nor proper to resort to the slightest misrepresentation of the true state of things. In one thing, however, we think Mr. Washington's conclusion is rather hasty—that is, in not encouraging anybody to emigrate to Liberia without a capital. While we think it is very desirable that every person emigrating to a distant country, should have "something of his own to depend on;" yet, in view of the fact, that emigrants to Liberia, in indigent circumstances, are supported six months after their arrival, and are furnished sufficient land for their support, if properly cultivated, (and here we would state that we regard the cultivation of the soil as that which should be the main depen-

dence of the large majority of emigrants;) and also in view of the fact, that many of the most prosperous citizens of Liberia arrived there with no other dependence than the aid they received from the Society; we would not discourage any person from emigrating simply because he might not have money in his pocket or goods to sell. We believe that poor men can make themselves not only comfortable but independent, in a comparatively short time, if they will follow the advice given by a writer in the Liberia Herald, which we copy in our present number—"go work"—cultivate the

soil, with the hoe, if not the plough—plant coffee, ginger, arrow-root, sugar cane, potatoes, &c. &c.—raise cattle, sheep, hogs, fowls, &c., and do not think about living on *imported* provisions; and we guarantee that they will be able to live in ease, comfort and independence, if no more flour, or American beef and pork, or hams from Germany, were ever seen in Liberia.

We are glad to hear of the temporal prosperity of Mr. Washington, as also of his prospect of enjoying health in his new home. And we hope that he may long live to be a useful citizen of the New Republic.

Latest from Liberia.

IMMIGRANTS BY THE BANSHEE AND THE ISLA DE CUBA.

Our latest dates from Liberia are the 21st February last. Under that date Dr. Roberts writes, in reference to the immigrants by the Banshee and the Isla de Cuba—three hundred and twelve in all—"The most of them have gotten through the first attack of the acclimating fever, and many of them the second. Of the Williams company, by the Isla de Cuba, I am happy to say I have not lost one. This company have determined to settle at Junk, which determination I very much approve. But they will remain here (Monrovia) until they shall have been acclimated. The men, however, go down occasionally to make preparations to build for the reception of their families."

The number of deaths reported is twenty,—eight adults and twelve children, viz: from Virginia, Evelina Gordon, aged 40, John Watson 23,

Andrew Dutton 35, James Dunston 66, Caroline Cheatwood 19, Alice Willoughby 9, Amanda Dunston 13, Mary Barker 3, Rosabella Morris 1, Sarah Dutton 4 months; from Kentucky, Alexander Cross 43, Sarah Fields 55, Leander Gazaree 60, Joseph Thomas 50, James Cross 7, Sally Postlewait 5, Louisa Bell 1, Ann Maria Reed 1; from Indiana, Charlotte Simms 6, Isabella Brown 4 months.

Among the causes of the death of some of the foregoing, Drs. Roberts and Moore, the attending physicians, state, excessive and unnecessary fatigue in pulling a canoe twelve or fourteen miles in one case; inflammation of the bowels produced by eating pine-apples and oranges, in another; "hard drink and exposure," in another; and among the children the whooping-cough, which prevailed among them when they arrived, is set down as the principal cause of death.

In a large company of immigrants, composed, as was that by the Banshee, of persons of almost all ages, from tender infancy to more than four score years, and of various constitutional predispositions, we could not expect that all would pass safely through the process of acclimation; but we believe that the risk of death from the acclimating process, in persons of tolerably good constitutions, is not very great—probably not equal to three per cent.—if immigrants could be prevailed on to exercise the necessary prudence in trying to preserve their health. But, unfortunately, they frequently disregard the advise and directions of the physicians; and presume too much on their own judgment, or on their ability to endure as much fatigue and exposure as acclimated citizens.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received letters from Monrovia to the 7th April. The following additional deaths are reported among the emigrants by the Banshee, viz: from Virginia, William Willoughby aged 76, Rachel Barker 9, Fanny Barker 5, Eliza Cheatwood 7, Lydia Gordon 2, Ralph Gordon 5 months; from Kentucky, Derry Thomas 43, Caroline Postlewait 10—eight, making in all twenty eight, including sixteen children of ten years and under, and three persons upwards of sixty years. Not one of the fifty three immigrants by the Isla de Cuba had died. Of these, Dr. Roberts writes, "They are persons who will take advice, and who conduct themselves accordingly." But of the Banshee company, he writes, "I must say that some of them have acted most imprudently in drinking and exposing themselves." As nearly four months had elapsed since their arrival, and as they were all "doing well" when Dr. R. wrote, we do not apprehend much, if any, increase of mortality among these immigrants, during the acclimating process, notwithstanding many of them may continue to act very imprudently.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1854.

VERMONT.

Peacham—Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, \$1,000; by Samuel A. Chandler, Esq., part of which to constitute the following persons life members of the Am. Col. Soc. viz: Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, Samuel A. Chandler, Ezra C. Chamberlain, Henry S. Chamberlain, of Peacham, Vt., W. C. Strong, Elnathan E. Strong, of Newton, Mass., Prof. John N. Putnam, of Hanover, N. H., Rev. Oliver Means, of East Medway, Mass., Ebenezer Shedd, of Weathersfield, Vt., William R. Shedd, of Newbury, Vt. William M. Chamberlain, of Astoria, N. Y., and Rev. Charles Shedd, of Compton, N. H. 1,000 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

New Haven—James Fellows, R. S. Fellows, each \$15; to constitute Richard S. Fellows, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; L. Candee, Wm. Bost-

wick, each \$25; W. S. Charnley, G. Hallock, each \$20; Mrs. Sarah E. Devereux, Mrs. Salisbury, Jeremiah Day, T. Sherman, W. Johnson, Judge Boardman, R. J. Ingersol, J. H. Cooley, Edward E. Salisbury, Henry White, L. B. Judson, T. Bishop, A. Heaton, J. W. King, C. Wilcox, E. C. Read, each \$10; Judge Ingersol, M. G. Elliott, Elihu Atwater, each \$8; Wm. H. Russell, Eli Whitney, Misses Maltby, Misses Gerry, Prest. Woolsey, T. Lester, Cash, H. N. Whittlesey, S. D. Pardee, J. S. Griffing, J. Nicholson, A. MacWhorter, E. N. Thomson, Edwin Lee, G. Hoadley, N. Peck, Jr., Harris Smith, E. W. Blake, J. A. Blake, Cash, S. E. Foote, N. H. Gaston, A. Pierpont, C. Jerome, S. B. Jerome, J. C. Sanford, H. Trobridge, Gov. Dutton, Rev. C. H. Goodrich, Professor Silliman, S. Gilbert, A. N. Skinner, each \$5; J.

Anketell, Mrs. Sarah Bristol, J. M. North, Mrs. Hillhouse, Dr. E. H. Bishop, each \$4; Miss Hillhouse, A. F. Barnes, Miss C. A. Butterfield, J. Winship, Alfred Blackman, W. Cruttenden, Mrs. Hull, Cash, Wm. B. Bristol, Thomson Brothers, Charles Ives, D. S. Cooper, C. B. Doolittle, B. Mallary, P. Blake, C. L. Chaplain, Mrs. Whitney, Chas. Bostwick, Lewis Hotchkiss, Hawley Olmstead, A. W. DeForrest, Mrs. Russel Hotchkiss, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, each \$3; Geo. King, Ezra Hotchkiss, M. Merriman, J. C. Hollister, Cash, Geo. D. English, J. E. Wylie, D. M. Buckingham, Cash, A. Walker, W. Peck, Chas. Robinson, J. S. Hotchkiss, Abijah Bradley, Lucius Peck, S. Butler, Mrs. S. H. Fay, J. Dunnie, Mrs. T. D. Wheeler, Elias Hotchkiss, R. Chapman, E. B. Bowditch, A. Treat, W. W. Prescott, S. Noyes, Chas. L. English, W. Lewis, Capt. Bradley, Cash, Geo. B. Rich, Mrs. Lois Chaplin, Dr. Levi Ives, Geo. Olmsted, L. Roberti, Henry Ives, Mrs. David Selden, each \$2; Miss E. Whittlesey, Cash, Mrs. Hannah Herrick, D. C. Proctor, E. C. Herrick, F. Bradley, M. Taylor, Dr. Ely Ives, Henry Peck, H. S. D., B. A. Bartholomew, E. S. Minor, J. Thompson, Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, Wm. A. Reynolds, John Peckham, Mrs. C. S. Maltby, Rev. S. D. Phelps, Mrs. S. D. Phelps, H. F. Andrews, Cash, E. Benjamin, E. Marble, H. Stephens, Cash, H. Hooker, G. P. S., G. Morse, Rev. Edw. Strong, C. B. Whittlesey, C. Mix, Cash, S. E. Barney, E. S. Munson, Mrs. T. Towner, W. Warner, each \$1; James M. Mason, W. Franklin, each \$2 50; S. N. Foster, Jas. Olmsted, each 50 cents..... 667 00

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777 50

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102 50

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Baltimore—J. Kettlewell, \$50; L. W. G. \$5; D. S. & T. \$5;—\$60; towards constituting President Pierce, a life Director of the Am. Col. Soc. cash \$1.... 61 00

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By Rev. Joshua N. Danforth:—
Washington City—A. O. P. Nicholson, \$25; W. T. B. \$5; J. G. B. \$5;—\$35; towards constituting President Pierce, a life Director of the Am. Col. Soc. T. J. J. \$2; Mrs. Nesbit, \$2; E. Maynard, \$5; Col. B. F. Larned, by Rv. Mr. Eckard, \$15. 59 00

Georgetown—Francis Doughty, \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. cash \$10; five individuals \$1, each; J. L. \$5; cash \$5; M. E. Church, \$6 18..... 61 18

120 18

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65 00

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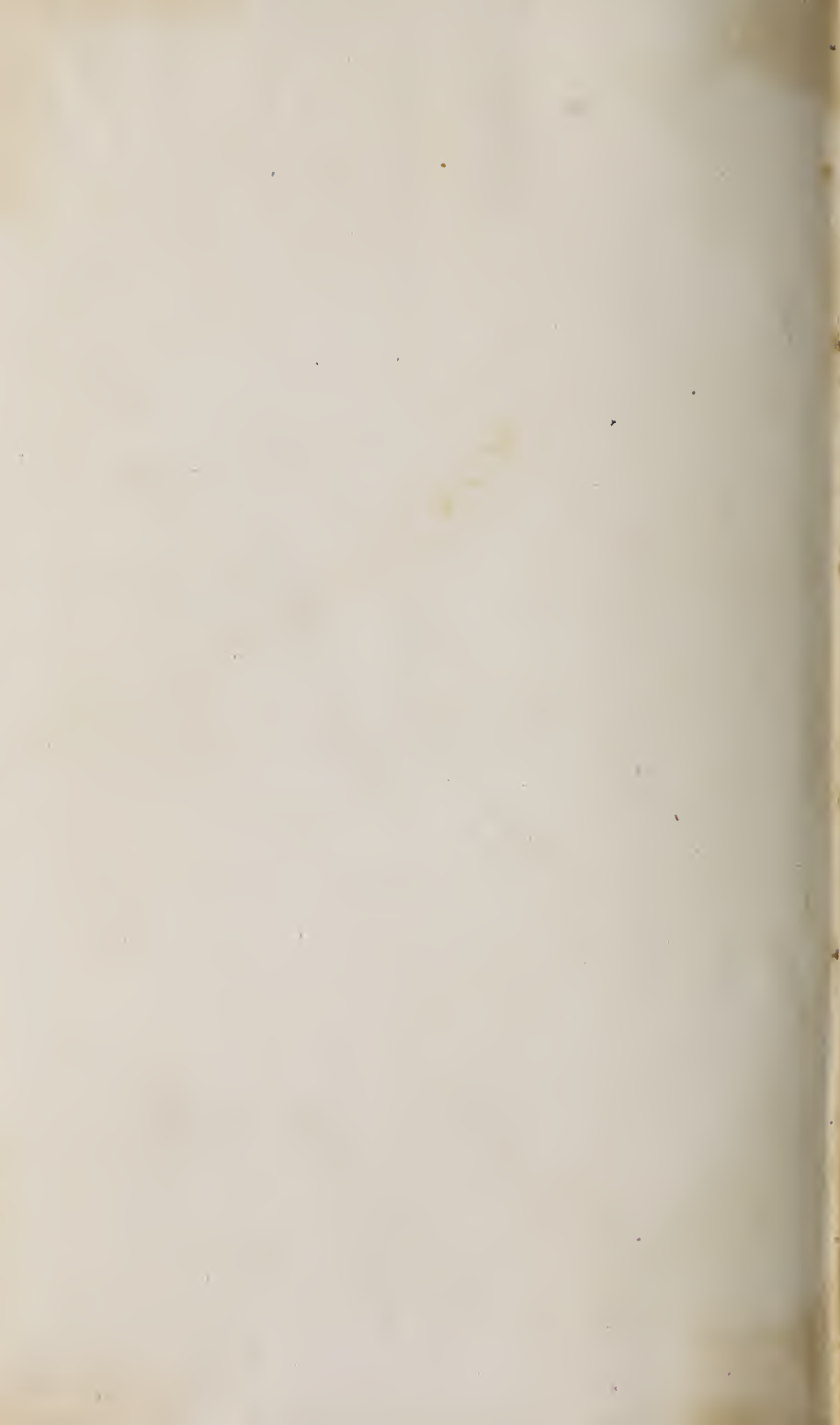
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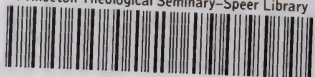
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