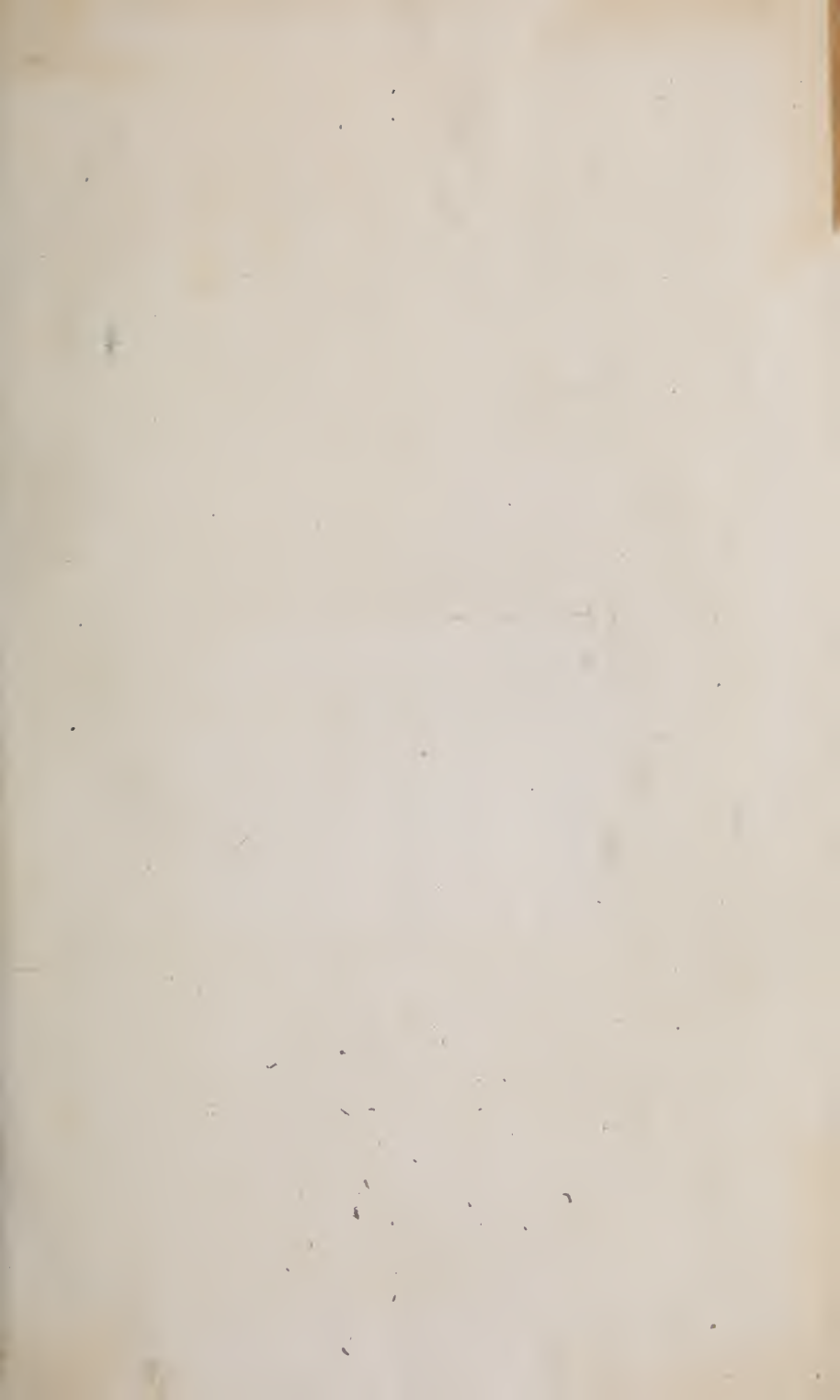


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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1854.

[No. 10.]

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Maryland in Liberia—A new State.

It will be seen by the letter of Dr. McGill, the late Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and Governor of the Colony, that the new constitution has been adopted by the citizens, the new government organized, and the officers of the new state chosen and sworn into office.

The little Colony of Maryland in Liberia is, therefore, to all intents and purposes, *de jure* and *de facto*, a free and independent state. Whether this step was premature, whether it will be productive of evil or of good remains yet to be seen. It was almost unanimously desired by the colonists, and readily acquiesced in by the Society, under whose auspices the colony was founded. It had been proposed and advocated by many, that the colony at Cape Palmas should become annexed to the republic, and form one of its counties, on the same footing as Bassa or Sinoe, for which there are many strong reasons, but the society did not consider it within its province to urge such an arrangement, even had they deemed it desirable. They felt it was for the citizens themselves to decide upon their future course and plan of government, and we

believe, they were almost unanimous in favor of the one adopted.

The Governor of the new State, Wm. A. Prout, Esq., was for many years the secretary and friend of Gov. Russwurn, by whom he was early adopted and educated. Until after the decease of his patron, he was scarcely known out of the colony, being remarkable for his modesty and retiring disposition. But on the subject of independence and separation from the society being agitated, he soon became conspicuous among his fellows in the colony, and known to the Board of Managers of the Society by several communications upon the subject, evincing much sound political information, and ability of no common order. The new constitution, which we propose soon to lay before our readers as amended and adopted, was mainly the work of Mr. Prout. After it was submitted to the citizens and informally adopted, he, together with Judge Cassel, were elected commissioners to visit the United States and arrange with the society the terms of separation, which we published in our No. of February. Most who had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Prout here, particularly

the members of the board, were much pleased with his deportment, and impressed with evidences of his ability. Having been almost unanimously elected by the people as their first Governor, he has every opportunity for usefulness and distinction, which we sincerely trust he will effect and obtain.

Mr. Gibson, who, Dr. McGill writes, has consented to accept the appointment as Agent, conferred on him by the Society, is a man of the highest respectability. He arrived in the colony when a mere child in 1834: he has been well educated at the Episcopal Mission School at Mount Vaughan, and been for the past few years the principal male teacher at that station. The society has been most fortunate in obtaining his services, as great responsibility necessarily devolves upon their future agent. He has entire charge of all their property in the Commonwealth, both real and personal; to his care are committed the emigrants on their arrival; he is to see them well provided with house room, provisions and every necessary during the six months they are sustained by the society. He is also to see that they are properly located on their farms or town lots, and is to give titles to the same whenever required—in fact he is the entire and only agent of the society in Africa.

Dr. McGill to Dr. Jas. Hall.—Extract.

MONROVIA, June 17, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I left Cape Palmas on the 14th inst., and arrived here

this morning. Mr. Gibson's letter of appointment as agent of the society, was delivered to him on the 1st inst., on which day his services commenced, the salary agreed upon was \$500 per annum, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers. The constitution for the State of Maryland in Liberia, with the clause prohibiting traffic in ardent spirits was adopted by the people on the 29th ult., and on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected to different offices under the same, viz:

Governor, Wm. A. Prout.

Lieut. Gov. B. J. Drayton.

Senators, I. T. Gibson, A. Wood, Thomas Fuller and John B. Bowen.

Delegates, Daniel F. Wilson, Chas. Harmon, John Cooper, H. Pinkett, and J. E. Molton.

High Sheriff, Samuel S. Reynolds.

Coroner, Peter Siscoe.

Thomas Mason is appointed Secretary of State.

The Governor's inauguration took place on the 8th inst., when your agent by whom he was sworn into office, relinquished the Government into his hands.

On the 9th, the Governor of the State was presented to the native chiefs, after saying all that was necessary to them in relation to the changes that had taken place in the Government, he made them suitable presents with which they were well satisfied and pleased.

Letter from T. J. Bowen.

THE REV. T. J. BOWEN, Missionary of the Southern Baptist Board to the Kingdom of Yoruba, has commenced a series of letters to the

New York Tribune, from that highly interesting region of Africa. In the following communication, written from IJAYE, December 15, 1853, he

graphically sketches his progress on his return to his African home, after a visit of a few months to the United States.

SIERRA LEONE.

On the morning of the 20th August we found ourselves near the entrance of a broad estuary, stretching a considerable distance up into the country. This was Sierra Leone River. The left bank is flat, the right a mass of mountains, sloping gradually down to the sea. On one of the extreme points stands a white light-house embowered among trees, and overlooking the blue waves of the ocean. The houses in Freetown are generally two story cottages; the streets are wide and airy; the population, including surrounding villages, is said to exceed 20,000. Just back of the town, on an elevated spot, there is a pretty strong looking fort, but it is completely commanded by adjacent heights, a circumstance which always causes one to experience a disagreeable sensation.

To me the most interesting thing in Sierra Leone is the English missions, under the supervision of Churchmen, Wesleyans, and others. The schools are well conducted and flourishing. Here you may meet with men, born in heathenism, far off in the interior of Africa, who have made respectable progress in science and literature, including Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Some of them are willing and even anxious to return to their distant homes and diffuse the light of christianity and civilization among their countrymen. Who knows but those who have remained in their native land may be as capable of moral and intellectual improvement as those who have been providentially instructed in Sierra Leone? At the present time I think it would be premature

to decide that any race of men is doomed to perpetual barbarism.—Hitherto not one heathen tribe has been set in the focus of all the circumstances which are necessary to arouse and regenerate a nation.—There must be a somewhat extensive diffusion of correct science, a knowledge of the world and its history, just notions of civil government, some proficiency in the arts which are indispensable to enlightened men, commerce, conducted on righteous principles, a good degree of popular education, and above all, the sanctifying influence of christianity, all co-operating, before we can reasonably hope for the conversion and elevation of any people.—That it will require much time, much labor, and much judicious management to bring all these influences to bear upon the heathen, no person will deny. But why should we say that it is impossible, or that any race cannot be regenerated by these powerful means if they should be fairly and fully employed? Many thousands of Africans are now living who have been civilized and christianized by these means, and it seems to be no rash conclusion that many millions more might be equally benefitted if they could enjoy equal advantages. We are not yet able to assign a limit to the improbability of man. It is easy, if not reasonable, to conceive of a people as much superior to ourselves, in all that is great and pure, as we are to some of the semi-civilized nations of Asia. There is certainly a difference in races, and this difference is radical, though I would not venture to say ineradicable. I suppose that the present inferior races would be for ages dependent on the European race, if they were to-day elevated to the highest point of civilization of which they are constitutionally capa-

ble. Yet, in the mean time, their industry would greatly increase the wealth of the world, their now wretched countries would be the abodes of happiness, if not of high intellectual attainment, and their heathenish opinions and practices would be superseded by the truth and righteousness of the gospel.

LIBERIA.

I had but three or four hours to spend at Monrovia, which I regretted, because I had once sojourned there a few months, and I desired to see my friends, and acquaint myself with the present state of the colony. I was informed that the churches and schools were in a prosperous condition. Farming and various useful arts are not neglected, but at present the trade of the country is sufficiently extensive to employ most of the principal colonists. When the population becomes greater we may suppose that other branches of industry will demand and receive more attention.—Reason, no less than the sacred volume, teaches us not to despise the day of small things. At some future period feeble Liberia may stand forth as a great nation, extending from Sierra Leone to the Gold Coast, and embracing all the interior back to the Niger. A colonist once observed to me that the native tribes of Africa are not destined to melt away before civilization as did the American Indians.—Here the immigrants and the aborigines are the same race; the black man is naturally more susceptible of social improvement than the red, and every individual, family and tribe which is reclaimed from barbarism will naturally become a congruous part of the nation. If the brief career of Alexander was the means of spreading the Greek language over a large portion of the

known world, it is not impossible that the colonization of the American blacks may extend civilization and the English language over large districts of western and interior Africa. The probability of such a result appears to be indicated by the fact that the colonists carry over with them a good portion of American energy, and that the surrounding tribes are already beginning to feel the salutary influence of their civilized neighbors. Several hundred native Africans, as I have been assured, have been so far reclaimed as to become citizens of the republic. Some of these I am personally acquainted with, and their present condition as civilized men and christians is one of the most pleasing things I have ever seen in Africa.—What glorious results may reasonably be expected if christian nations and christian churches will do their whole duty to the African colonies!

LAGOS.

We arrived at Lagos on the 28th of August. Here we were to leave the ship and penetrate into the interior. The first difficulty was to get ashore, for on all this coast the surf runs very high and people are sometimes drowned by the upsetting of boats. The captain of an English man-of-war, then lying in the roads, voluntarily sent a boat and conveyed us safely up the river to Lagos, which stands on an island about three miles from the sea.—The town contains about 15,000 people who speak the Yarriba language. Beyond the town is a fresh water lake, 12 or 15 miles wide, the proper name of which is Ossa. Several rivers meet at Lagos. A wide one, called Ossa, comes in from the west, bringing waters from Iketu, Dahonicy, Yarriba, and Mahi, (*Mah-hee*.) The Ogun, which drains a good part of Central Yarriba, comes

in from the North. It is about 150 yards wide, and in the rainy season might be navigated by light boats to the distance of about 100 miles.—Another wide river, called Ossa, flows in from the east. It communicates with the Niger, above Benin, and receives several rivers from the north on its way to Lagos. One of these, called Oshun, (*Os-shu**) is larger than the Ogun, free from rocks and probably navigable to the heart of Eastern Yarriba. The bar at Lagos is dangerous, yet there is sufficient depth to admit steamers drawing 10 feet water.

For a long time past Lagos has been a strong hold of the slave trade. It contains a dozen or two Portuguese houses, some of which are covered with tiles. For some years the king of Lagos was a usurper, named Kosoko, (*Kos-sok-kaw.*) In December, 1851, he was expelled for his misconduct by the British squadron, and Aketoye, the rightful sovereign, was re-instated. Being already opposed to the slave trade, Aketoye readily entered into a treaty to abolish it in his dominion, and Lagos was then open to English merchants and missionaries. A short time before our arrival Kosoko collected an army and made an attempt to re-establish himself and the slave trade. He was repulsed, but most of the town was burnt, and in this condition we found it. The enemy were still on the lake, and the river Ogun, which we desired to ascend, was thus rendered impassable.

Not long after our arrival at Lagos the King died and was succeeded by his son. A few days after this the English gun-boats sailed up the lake in search of Kosoko. They were unable to find his fleet of armed

canoes, but they burnt two or three villages belonging to his adherents. Supposing that the river was now clear, and that all the villages were panic stricken, we resolved to risk a canoe voyage of three days to Abeokuta. It was well that we did so, for only a few days after the enemy returned, and some natives were lost in attempting to pass. The gun-boat then made another excursion but returned without much success. The natives who went on shore, however, met and killed five or six Portuguese slavers, which was probably the whole number. These unfortunate men had long used every exertion to sustain their pernicious traffic, and at last they lost their lives in defending it. Their goods, or at least a part of them, fell into the hands of their assailants, some of whom died by drinking to excess of the rum found in the barracks or store-houses.

JOURNEY UP THE RIVER OGUN.

We left Lagos on the 12th of September, not without some apprehension of danger, especially as we had to pass the village of Agboyi, which was known to be in favor of Kosoko. Mr. Dennard and myself thought it lawful to charge our double-barrelled guns with very heavy shot. Much of the lake was so shallow that the canoe men pushed their narrow crafts rapidly through the water with long poles made of a single foot-stalk of palm leaf. We did not enter the main river, but a deep and narrow creek or cut-off called Itaw. At the mouth we saw a little white flag hung there by the people of Agboyi, as a token of submission to the English. The creek led us into the heart of a dismal and extensive mangrove swamp, where the stench

* Final n is a slighter nasal than the analogous letter in French. It had better be omitted in pronunciation than sounded like our ng.

was so disagreeable that we were glad to make use of cologne to conceal it. In less than an hour we arrived at Agboyi, where we found a palisade across the stream with a narrow passage for canoes. The village stands on a flat piece of damp ground in the midst of the swamp, yet the people, amounting to several hundred, appeared to be healthy. Two or three miles further up, the banks of the creek became higher and the soil dry. Flowers of different colors hung in clusters and festoons among the exceedingly dense foliage of the forest, and the air resounded with the various notes of birds. In the afternoon we entered the Ogun. The scenery continued the same, as also on the following day, presenting a continued mass of forest, in which the trunks of all the trees are nearly white. In some places, the clustering leaves of trees, vines and bushes have the appearance of a solid perpendicular wall of verdure. The woods were full of large and small birds, some of which uttered melodious notes, and others screamed forth the most discordant cries imaginable. Every now and then we saw a troop of monkeys among the branches of the trees; but although I have been several days' journey up the St. Paul's river, and have made a good many journeys in Yarriba, and the adjacent countries, I have never been so fortunate as to be pelted by these mischievous animals, as some travelers report that they have been. Possibly monkeys have abandoned the practice of throwing sticks, fruit, &c., at people, and have betaken themselves to better manners.— Well-behaved as they were, however, I could not resist the temptation of shooting one in which bad example I was followed by Mr. Dennard. To this the ladies object-

ed as wanton cruelty, but the canoemen were pleased, and declared that the monkeys are excellent eating, better than squirrels. We took their word for it, and did not partake of the delicacy.

This part of the African coast rises gradually from the sea without hills or stones. Yet the ascent is so rapid that the tide does not ascend the Ogun one-tenth of the distance that it does the Gambia. To-day I noticed in a bluff of the river a small deposit of drift similar to that in the Atlantic States, but the stones were not so large or so water-worn. I have seen this drift higher up the river several days' journey from the sea on the plains of Yarriba, but always in small quantities.

On the night of the 13th we pitched our tent on a beautiful sandbank, between the impenetrable forest and the water. I found that our party consisted of about 20 canoes, and more than 40 natives, only 8 or 10 of whom were heathens. The rest were members of the mission churches at Abbeokuta. Before retiring to rest, they asked me to pray with them, which I did in the Yarriba language.

Next morning, the 14th, we arose about three o'clock, and prepared for an early departure, but before we were quite ready to start, and after we had taken down our tent, there came a pelting shower of rain which detained us, wrapped up in the canoes, till daylight. In the afternoon we frequently saw farms on the banks of the river, and passed several villages belonging to the Egbas, or people of Abbeokuta. There were a good many grassy islands in the stream, and its banks were sometimes overhung by thick, shady trees, the branches of which were so disposed as to form romantic recesses and bowers. Ten or twelve miles

below Abbeokuta there are masses of hard gneiss in the river which would obstruct the passage of steamers, though not of barges.— Toward sunset we were amazed by vast numbers of parrots coming to roost on the large cotton trees on the farms. Though there were some dozens of these trees, the birds were not all able to find a sleeping place, which caused them to fly hither and thither in a discontented manner, filling the air with their harsh cries. The parrots of this country are nearly dove-colored, and have bright red tails. When tamed they learn to talk as readily as any of their tribe. Parrots are unwittingly great tell-tales, being sure to repeat in your presence the words which they are accustomed to hear in the family.— I knew one which had a knack of saying very plainly “That’s a lie!” and others have been heard to use worse language.

We arrived some time after night at a village named Agbamaya, 7 miles from Abbeokuta, where we slept under a shed covered with thatch. All our property was obliged to be left on the bank of the river, and in the canoes, exposed to the natives, yet nothing was missing. It is a fact well worthy of being recorded, that during the last ten years hundreds of loads have been carried from the coast to Abbeokuta for the missionaries, and not one had ever been stolen or lost; neither is any one sent with the carriers to take care of the goods. Whoever applies for a load to carry gets it if there is one ready, and he is sure to deliver it safely. I have repeatedly delivered property in this way to men that I knew nothing about, and have never been disappointed in my expectation that it would be safely conveyed to its places of destination.— Yet I must not be understood to in-

timiate that the people are all honest. Some of the men who carry your property in perfect safety would probably steal a part of it from your house if they could find opportunity after they have fulfilled their trust by delivering it to your own keeping.

The simplest transaction in Africa, as leaving a camping place in the morning, requires a great deal of bother and consumes twice as much time as necessary. After experiencing the full quota of this vexation on the morning of the 16th, we departed from the bank of the river at Agbamaya. The men were mounted on the usual ponies of the country, 12 or 13 hands high, and the ladies were borne by natives in a kind of sedan chair; all sent to us by our friends, the missionaries in Abbeokuta. Mr. Dennard had rode but a few paces till his horse came down broadside to the ground.— Such mishaps are not to be regarded by those who ride the African ponies, for their strength is often even less than their size would lead us to expect. Our path led us through a beautiful country, where hills and valleys, farms and clumps of trees were continually presenting new scenes. The high masses of granite which arise in and around Abbeokuta were visible before us, and a vast expanse of prairie appeared in the distance on our left hand.

Abbeokuta is about ten miles in circuit, and contains some 60,000 inhabitants, or in the opinion of others 100,000. Through the labors of the English missionaries several hundreds of the people have abandoned their idols, and a good part of these are now able to read the word of God in their native tongue. The Egbas are one tribe of the Yarribas.

Our own destination was not to Egba but Yarriba proper, which lies further interior. We were detained

in Abbeokuta for some time, however, by sickness. Mr. Lacy's eyes were so much affected by the fever that he left the country soon after his recovery. Finding a coast station indispensable to our operations in the interior, Mr. Dennard returned to Lagos to establish one in that place. It thus devolved on myself and consort to proceed alone to the kingdom of Yarriba. Circumstances required that we should settle first in Ijaye, two days' journey from Abbeokuta. At this place the English had commenced a station a few months before our arrival. My wife had just had the fever, and myself dysentery, so that we were obliged to be carried to Ijaye in hammocks, made by tying the ends of a strong sheet to a pole. A more disagreeable mode of traveling can scarcely be conceived, especially when the sun pours his rays upon you with a power which bids defiance to your umbrella.

October 31st we left Abbeokuta and went 9 miles to a village called Atadi. From this place to Ijaye, 50 miles distant, there are neither farms nor habitations. Most of the way lies through partially wooded prairies, where the grass is from 6 to 15 feet in height and exceedingly thick set and strong. The trees in these prairies are low and scrubby with wide spreading branches. The country rises so gradually as to present the appearance of a continued

plain, yet is well watered by clear streams, bordered by a narrow belt of forest on each side. About 20 miles from Abbeokuta we came to the river Ogun in an extensive forest, where there are many huge tall trees. In this forest there are two high hills between which the river rushes and roars among large rocks of white quartose gneiss. The path winds along the edge of the eastern hills above the waters of the river.— Beyond these hills the country is open and level as before. According to the barometer, Ijaye is 957 feet above the level of the sea. It is a crowded town, about 6 miles in circuit. The surrounding country is undulating and productive. From 3 to 6 miles of the town, in various directions, there are picturesque hills, some covered with large trees, and others composed of naked granite.

I came to Ijaye in 1851, at which time Kumi, the chief, gave me a site to build on. On my return I found the place still vacant, and immediately we began preparations to build. For the present, we are obliged to live in a native house, the rooms of which are scarcely 6 feet wide, and little more than 6 feet high. Since my arrival here I have had a very severe attack of fever. The dry season has fairly set in and the weather is sultry, though the thermometer seldom reaches 90°. On the 12th inst. it was 93°.

[From the N. Y. Col. Journal.]

Diplomacy of Liberia.

THE Anniversary meeting so filled our May number that the following interesting article, from the pen of a lady in Newburyport, Mass., which we had marked for insertion, was crowded out. The writer, so far as Liberians are concerned, might have

omitted the latter half of her article, which urges and justifies the concession to our prejudices in the appointment of a minister. All this has been acted upon. Such a man now holds the commission at Washington city. Still, the argument may

be of service in satisfying some that the course adopted by the Lone-Star Republic is not derogatory to her dignity, however ineffectual it may have been in securing reciprocal courtesy from the United States Government.

The successful establishment of a republic on the coast of Africa is one of the facts of modern times to which the majority of this nation pertinaciously close their ears and shut their eyes. If there is the most distant probability of the growth of republicanism in any other direction whatever, the men of progress are all on the *qui vive*, and holding out their fraternal hands, ready for a shake of congratulation, whether in doing so they have to reach to the western slope of the Andes, the mountain gorges of the Caucasus, or to the outgrown convicts of the southern ocean. Cuba and Sonora, and the Messilla Valley are all to be added to the area of freedom, and the isles of the Pacific rescued from the hands of the monarchists; the possibility of any transition, except from old fogyism to young Americanism, is repulsive to this steaming and telegraphing generation; yet, by some curious optical delusion—some latent idea that Africa does not belong to this world, or, if it does, only as the ballast belongs to a ship, as so much dead weight, to keep up the physical equilibrium of the continents—scarcely a thought is given to the fact, by the most radical of our politicians, that a respectable republic is there exercising all the functions of government without eliciting praise or sympathy, or even the acknowledgment of its existence; or, if such thoughts do occasionally find their way to the brain, the lips are inflexibly closed to their utterance. Here and there, adventurous moral Don Quixotes, bound on the impossible errand of redressing all

the manifold wrongs of this lower world, and having a special sense to detect wrongs perpetrated on the dark-hued race, hold up a torch-light in the direction of the land of Ham, usually with but little success, the people choosing rather to inspect and criticize the figure that holds the light instead of the object he would illuminate.

Wm. H. Seward, of the Senate, has introduced a petition to that body praying that the United States recognize the independence of Liberia. This is not the first petition of the kind; for many years Liberia, having achieved a national independence, and being recognized as an established government by the monarchies of Europe, has appealed in vain to the magnanimity of the Great Republic to acknowledge her existence. What is the explanation of this apparent paradox? There can be but one single objection to the recognition by the United States of the independence of Liberia;—namely, the difficulty of receiving a minister or other official representative from that government, which could no longer be refused if its existence was formally acknowledged. This is the sole reason, we believe, why it has not been done long ago. It is felt that the presence of a colored foreign minister would be inconvenient and perplexing; that he would be liable to all sorts of indignities; that he could neither be excluded from society nor made comfortable in it; and that his presence would be a continual and mutual embarrassment to all parties concerned. This is one of the least excusable results of the national feeling—call it prejudice, or what you please—against color.

That Liberia is deserving of recognition no one will deny; yet, in the present state of feeling, it would be impossible to secure a minister

from that government such a reception, either in official or social life, as is accorded to others in the same station; and the only feasible way of evading the difficulty, and performing at the same time an act of justice to the only other pure republic in the world, would be for Liberia to compromise the matter, by selecting for her representative here some specimen of the Anglo-Saxon race. This would remove all scruples on our part, and Liberia would find no difficulty in securing the best of talent, and as true devotion to her interests, in the person of some European, many of whom are settled within her limits, as if the trust was committed to an African. And though the rest of Christendom may consider a black skin or a white one as a matter of no consequence, we do not see that it is asking too much that Liberia should make this concession to a people, a great part of whom would be satisfied with no other arrangement. In this suggestion we do not justify or blame those whose education and habits have induced this repugnance to contact with the colored race; we merely take the facts as we find them at Washington, and make the best of them, really believing that if Liberia would propose this compromise, the United States would no longer refuse the recognition that is asked. In commercial treaties and diplomatic relations between foreign countries, something is always conceded by each party for the sake of the supposed advantage to be gained; and therefore it would be no peculiar hardship for Liberia to yield

this, to her an unsubstantial and indifferent point, though to us involving a matter of real moment—the harmony of the diplomatic corps.

We are very well aware that this concession to a prejudice will be violently condemned by all ultra fraternists, as a yielding of principle to expediency, and by all that class of persons who prefer that evils should remain unpalliated, unless they can be removed entirely, and in exactly that way which they have decided is the only right way. But facts are stubborn things, and were never yet known to yield one inch to any body's theories. And we may talk about universal brotherhood, and the folly and wrong of permitting a prejudice to stand in the way of an act of justice as long as we please, the fact is immovable that the injustice will remain until some unobjectionable mode is found of circumventing the prejudice; and as prejudices are never founded on reason, but on feeling, they are ever untouched by argument. The true friends of Liberia and the colored race should rather urge some such compromise than throw obstructions in the way, by insisting on smothering what they cannot destroy, or on sacrificing the feelings of a nation of twenty-four millions to a nation of three millions. We should like to see the United States recognize Liberia; she has fairly earned the right to this, and we should like to see what objection southern members would or could raise, if a white minister was made a clause in our future diplomatic relations with her.

E. V. S.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Later from Liberia.

WE have been favored with letters from Liberia to the 15th of June, considerably later than former

advice. We give below all that we find of general interest.

A letter dated Monrovia, June 13,

1854, mentions the death of Mrs. Margaret Williams, mother of the Rev. Samuel Williams, aged 86; Alfred Freeman, a young and promising member of the bar, and Stephen Ajons, Jr., from Newburgh, aged eight years. The letter says:—

“The remainder of the company are doing well, and it is presumed that the saw mill will very soon be in operation. By my advice the families are not yet removed to Marshall. The men go down and remain as long as they can without endangering their lives, and then return to Monrovia to recruit.

“His excellency the President will leave by this steamer for Europe, as the enfeebled state of his system demands a relaxation from the arduous duties which he has to perform.”

The following is from an American shipmaster:

MONROVIA, June 9, 1854.

Mr. Roberts will leave in the next steamer for England. I saw him this morning, and was glad again to have the privilege of greeting one I so highly respect. His health has lately failed, and this trip to England is for the benefit of that, and to bring home a daughter who has been there for several years at school.

Mr. Roberts will hardly be President another term, and should Mr. Benson give satisfaction during the next few months, he will no doubt be the favorite candidate. Indeed he can scarcely fail to please a great majority of the people, for as a gentleman, he is second to none in Africa, and as a public officer has always done himself great credit.

But notwithstanding all that can be said by the opposite party (the last election was a very closely contested one) the man for the times is J. J. Roberts, and while conversing with him this morning, I could but

call to mind that great day on which he delivered his inaugural as first President of this infant republic. It was delivered in the old stone court house, the upper room of which was crowded to excess by those anxious to hear an address that was fully to convince them of Liberian independence.

In this hall, I have seen collected, till late at night, much of the intelligence, beauty and fashion of Monrovia. It was here that, during Mr. Gurley's last visit, the citizens chose by a dinner to evince their regard for that warm-hearted friend of colonization, and I assure you few there partook of the good things with a keener relish or felt more the enthusiasm of the moment than I did. In this hall, too, I have heard the preaching of eloquent men, and been deeply impressed by their words, yet I must say that nothing ever seen or heard there, so much interested me at the time as did Mr. Roberts' inaugural.

Tears could hardly be checked, and all sense of being a free white citizen of the United States deserted me. I felt as if each word of appeal to his fellow citizens was addressed to me. I know not if any other white man was present. None is remembered, nor was any sought after. I was for the time being a Liberian, just bursting the last cord of an old slavery, and entering in full upon the new dawning life.

And yet the speaker was not so eloquent as usual. The address in manuscript before him was read slowly, and almost awkwardly, but none could fail to realize that this resulted from the deepest agitation, and it seemed, when he spoke of future responsibilities to rest on them, and on himself, as if their consoling weight were already present, and though his lips moved

scarce a sound could be heard, while the audience moved not, nor scarce breathed audibly.

You have seen this address and know that it was an able one, but you read, with far different emotions from those with which you would have listened to it when first delivered to a little band of freemen, away on the wild west coast of Africa, when and where alone, one can fully realize the glory and magnitude of an undertaking which is to prove the colored man capable of self-government.

Mr. Roberts needs no praise of mine—none can see him or know of his doings without being favorably impressed; and those who know him best, or even as I have known him are most convinced of his entire devotion to his country's good.

It is two years since I last left here for America and in that time many changes have taken place.

Several old citizens have passed

away and many new ones possessing wealth, education and business capacities, have come out to supply their places.

In all directions, the town is spreading, and several large and well-designed brick dwellings have been erected.

Business is really increasing rapidly, and the monthly steamers to England have made all feel less as if cut off from communication from civilized lands. The steamers will remain here twelve hours if freight is offered, and the necessity which compels its speedy shipment has taught Liberians a lesson in business which they have long been trying to learn. I have not been up the river, but my friends have talked much of rice and coffee farms, as being in an exceedingly flourishing condition. I shall write, if possible, before returning home, for I know of nothing more beautiful than the banks of the St. Paul's river.

Extracts from the *Liberia Herald*, of June 7, 1854.

[EDITORIAL.]

If Liberia requires any one contingency more than another to insure her rapid and tangible growth, it is that of population—of the return of our race to the land of their fore-fathers. They are dispersed through the world—living in countries in which they are strangers, and doomed to a life of servitude. Here on these shores, are standing in bold relief, civilized communities, reared by a small portion of Africa's returned sons—but around these communities are hundreds of thousands of our race living in heathenism—and it is meet that their brethren in christian lands should return to their fatherland, bringing with them civilization and christianization—

and assist in raising their savage brethren in that scale of civilization and intellectual cultivation which adorn man, and which will make him equal with the citizen of the proudest nation. Liberia has a population of nearly a third of a million, including the aborigines of the country. It is to the interest of Liberia that these natives be induced to abandon their heathenish habits, and lend a hand to restore to Africa her long lost glory. And whose is the duty to bring about this regeneration? Does it not seem to be peculiarly that of Africa's own sons and daughters? We would that this duty be consigned to no other hands, and we hope the day is fast approximating when our intelligent

colored brethren in the United States will seriously consider their responsibilities, and leave that land of oppression, and find a home here in their own country. If rightly considered, they would be proud in having the privilege of assisting in rearing their long degraded land, to an exalted position. So far as our information goes, we are certain that the colored people of the United States, are more greatly assisted in their inclination to emigrate than any other people in the world. A large and influential body of philanthropists in the United States, among whom are some of the most exalted statesmen and divines of the age, are constituted into a society to assist the sons and daughters of Africa, dispersed throughout that widely extended land, to return home, and it is through that society that the republic of Liberia now has a being. Not an intelligent colored man throughout the length and breadth of that land, but what has heard of the American Colonization Society, and we are not sure, but we believe, almost all of them know the course to adopt to obtain passages to Liberia. It is not our intention to attempt a review of the reasons advanced by some, in opposition to the Society, but we would advise them to reflect, and let their consciences be their judge, as to whether any portion of our race have been benefitted by coming to Africa under the auspices of the society. It is true that the A. C. S. sent out some 30 years ago, the first emigrants who settled on this Mount?—And is it not also true that ever since, emigration has been carried on by that Society, adding every year hundreds to the first company sent out? This we believe the most violent opposers will not gainsay—and we ask them do they

believe that the republic of Liberia, acknowledged by some of the leading nations of the world, was planted under the immediate direction of this society? This we presume will not be denied. And in all good feeling, we would advise our brethren in America to accept of the aid tendered them by the A. C. S. and fly from the land of contumely, and find in Liberia a free and happy home for their children. In time to come, they will bless the day when they put their feet upon the deck of the ship to come over. Let it not be said that our race are incapable of overcoming difficulties to reach a land where their condition may be bettered as well as the enterprising Caucasian. Let the idea be scouted, and by your movements throw the lie into the face of your slanderers.

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Rainy Weather.—No one need complain of the want of rain—it pours down in the greatest abundance. Almost every day and night, for the last four weeks, there has been constant rain. Indeed, it was thought by many, that the heavy rains commenced earlier than usual, and that in consequence, farmers would have been behind in planting their rice crops. This we are happy to say is not the case, as the natives and Americans are at rest on this point, and feel certain that the rice crops will be abundant. Three weeks ago we had the pleasure of examining a fine quality of rice—it was of an unusual early crop.

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Sugar.—We have frequently noticed how rapidly the quantity of sugar manufactured on the St. Paul's is on the increase. No calculation can now be made as to the probable quantity which will be produced this season. When you

enter the St. Paul's you can discover in every direction large cane fields; and persons who formerly prosecuted other avenues of employment, are now employed in cutting land to plant sugar cane. If seed can be procured—which is somewhat doubtful, it is supposed, that there will be nearly fifty new farms of sugar cane before the end of the present year.

We saw a boat last week landing at one of the wharves fifteen barrels of sugar, the quality appeared fine.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Young Republic.—A Young Republic has sprung up during the last seven years on the west coast of Africa, styled the Republic of Liberia. This republic is composed of colored men, who have from time to time emigrated from the United States of America.

Although it is in its infancy, a day of hope is yet in reserve for it, and we can say as the Psalmist says. "The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge." "Nevertheless, as young as we are, we hope to see the 'one star' as the ensign of this young republic, convey into the ports of Europe, Asia, and America her produce, and receiving theirs in return."

And now a word for christianity, and civilization, christianity is to be the means of civilizing Africa; without which nothing can ever be done. Christianity must enter beyond Liberia to the Kong mountains, to Boussa on the Niger, which place is nearly parallel with Liberia; up the Niger to Timbuctoo—from thence there will be an efflux of christianity to all the tribes around, and after civilization takes place, the native African will come to Liberia with the produce of his country, which will be exported across the Atlantic, to various countries.

This place on which the capital of our republic stands, was once the chief mart of the slave trade. But a great change for the better has taken place during the last thirty years. The gospel in this region, has now entered its joyful sound; spires on the lofty churches are beginning to point proudly up to heaven, as if expressing praise to God, for the good work which has begun in Liberia. And above all how delightful it is on a Sabbath morning, to see the native African clad in his neat and tidy apparel, seated in the house of God amongst his own fellow christians and brethren. Ah! what a change! schools—for Africa's once proud but now desolated children are beginning to brighten with knowledge, which is power, and which will make them useful, (God alone helping them,) in proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation, to their own degraded brethren, far, far, into the interior where the woodman with his own axe made with his own hands knows not from whence he came. But he stops, he looks, he thinks, he is astonished. Until an answer from the foreigner comes; I am sent hither by God, the true and only God, to proclaim the gospel to thee, and to thine, and to my brethren.

But that we may be fit for this—we should try to improve ourselves in the arts and sciences. The allusion is made chiefly to the young men of this commonwealth. We should not only improve ourselves in the arts, but also with reference to that good work—the ministry. Arise out of your lethargy, young men, do good for your country, and when this is done, there will be good hope for Liberia.

S. F. WILLIAMS.

Africa, and the American Flag:

BY COMMANDER FOOTE.

IN the July number of the Repository, we noticed this interesting work, which has been highly commended by the press generally throughout the country. We now quote entire, chapter XIX, page 192 to 199, in which the author presents his views of the "condition of Liberia as a nation—aspect of Liberia to a visitor—character of Monrovia—soil, productions and labor—harbor—condition of the people compared with that of their race in the United States—schools."

Notwithstanding the heterogeneous population of Liberia, a commendable degree of order, quiet and comparative prosperity prevails.—With such men as President Roberts, Chief Justice Benedict, Major General Lewis, Vice President Williams, and many other prominent persons in office and in the walks of civil life, the government and society present an aspect altogether more favorable than a visitor, judging them from the race when in contact with a white population, is prepared to find. The country is theirs—they are lords of the soil; and in intercourse with them, it is soon observed that they are free from that oppressive sense of inferiority which distinguishes the colored people of this country. A visit to Monrovia is always agreeable to the African cruiser.

Monrovia, the capital, is situated immediately in the rear of the bold promontory of Cape Mesurado, which rises to the altitude of 250 feet. The highest part of the town is eighty feet above the level of the sea. The place is laid out with as

much regularity as the location will admit. Broadway is the main or principal street, running nearly at right angles with the sea. Beside this, there are 12 or 15 more. The town contains not far from 2000 inhabitants. Many of the houses are substantially built of brick or of stone, and several of them are handsomely furnished. The humidity of the climate has greatly impaired the wooden buildings. The state house, public stores, and the new academy are solid substantial buildings, appropriate to their uses. There are five churches, and these are well attended. The schools will compare favorably with the former district schools in this country, which is not saying much in their favor.

The soil in the vicinity of the rocky peninsula of Mesurado is generally sandy and comparatively unproductive, except where there are alluvial deposits along the margin of the streams or creeks. The lands on the banks of the rivers—of the St. Paul's, for instance, four or five miles north of Monrovia—are very rich, of loamy clay soil, equalling in fertility the high lands of Brazil, or any other part of the world. Here more care is devoted to the culture of sugar, and increasing attention is given to agriculture. These lands readily sell at from forty to fifty dollars per acre. A fork of this river flows in a southeasterly direction, and unites with the Mesurado river at its mouth. This fork is called Stockton's Creek, in honor of Commodore Stockton. The largest rivers of Liberia are navigable only about twelve or fifteen miles before coming to the rapids.

As the country becomes settled, and the character of its diseases better understood, the acclimating

fever is less dreaded. In fact, it now rarely proves fatal. This having been passed through, the colored emigrants enjoy far better health than they did in most parts of the United States. The statistics, as President Roberts stated, show some three per cent. smaller number of deaths than in the New England States and Canada among the same class of population. The thermometer seldom rises higher than 85°, or falls lower than 70°.

The productions of the soil is varied and abundant—capable of maintaining an immense population. The want of agricultural industry rather than the incapacity of the country, to yield richly the fruits of the earth, has been the difficulty with the Liberians. With well directed labor, of one-half the amount required among the farmers of the United States, a large surplus of the earth's productions, over the demands of home consumption, might be gathered. The country certainly possesses elements of great prosperity.

“A bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors,” should be forthwith passed by the Liberian Legislature. A country exporting articles annually amounting to the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, and this on the increase, might make an appropriation to render landing safe from the ducking in the surf to which one is now exposed. Sharks, in great abundance, are playing about the bars of the rivers, eagerly watching the boats and canoes for their prey. Dr. Prout, a Liberian senator, and several others, have been captured in boats and fallen victims to these sea-tigers.

A full and very interesting description of the geography, climate, productions and diseases of Africa has been published by Dr. J. W.

Lugenbeel, late colonial physician, and the last white man who was United States Agent in Africa.

In devising measures for the benefit of Liberia, one thing was pre-eminently to be kept in view, which was, that the people be prevented from sinking back to become mere Africans. It is believed that this danger was wholly past under the energetic administration of Buchanan, to whom too much praise cannot be awarded. He infused life and spirit into the nation, and brought out such men as Roberts, and others, in whose hands we believe the Republic is safe. A large majority of the emigrants having been slaves, and dependent on the will and dictation of others, many of them are thereby rendered in a measure incapable of that self-reliance which secures early success in an enterprise of this kind.

Slaves do not work like freemen. The question then arises—Is this the case because they are slaves? or because they are negroes? Those who have been emancipated in the British territories have hitherto cast no favorable light on this inquiry.—They do not now work as they did when compelled to work, although they are free. Neither do the Sicilians, Neapolitans, or Portuguese work as men work elsewhere. There are no men freer than the slavers, who steal children and sell them, in order that they themselves may live in vicious idleness. It is the freeman's intelligence and his higher motives of action, which produce his virtues.

The slave trade being extirpated within the bounds of Liberia, and the natives brought under new influences, the necessity produced for new kinds of labor has become favorable to the improvement of the African. There is now the will and

ability of the native population to work in the fields. The low rate of remuneration which they require favors the employment of capital, but keeps wages for common labor very low. It is of no use to urge upon colonists to employ their own people in preference to natives, when the former want eighty cents a day, and the latter only twenty-five.—These things must take their rational course. The increase of capital must be waited for ere wages can raise. But it all tells strongly in favor of settlers securing grants of land, and becomes a great inducement for colored men emigrating to Liberia, who have some little capital of their own.

It is in Liberia alone that the colored man can find freedom and the incentives to higher motives of action, which are conducive to virtue. There these sources of good are found in abundance for his race.—In this country he can gain his intelligence of the free population, but is excluded from the vivifying motives of the freeman. In Liberia he has both. Means are needed to sustain this condition of things. The first of these is religion, which to a great degree, pervades the community there; it is true that some of the lower forms of a vivid conception of spiritual things characterize the people; but far preferable is this to the tendency of the age elsewhere—toward attempting to bring within the scope of human reason the higher mysteries of faith. The second is the school, which keeps both intelligence and aspiration alive, and nurtures both. Roberts is aware of this and keeps it before the people. They will transfer, therefore, what the United States alone exemplifies, and what is vitally important to free governments, namely, a system of free public education in the common

schools; such a system is that of the *graded schools* in many parts of our country, far surpassing most of the select schools, where a thorough education may be freely obtained by all the children of the community.

Liberia contains a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; not more than one-twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The government, from its successful administration by blacks alone, for more than six years, appears to be firmly established. The country is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send. To the colored man who regards the highest interest of his children; to young men of activity and enterprise, Liberia affords the strongest attractions.

We would not join in any attempt to crush the aspirations of any class of men in this country. But it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position, which every one should occupy among his fellows. For suppose the wishes of the philanthropist toward him to be fully accomplished—secure him his political rights; unfetter him in body and intellect; cultivate him in taste even; then, while nominally free, he is still in bondage; for freedom must always be the prerogative of the white, as well as of the black man; and the white man must likewise be left free to form his most intimate social relations; and he is not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a caste, marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony on these two points of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For

the colored man himself, then, for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may become a freeman not only in name, but a freeman in deed and truth.

Liberia has strong claims upon christian aid and sympathy. Its present and prospective commercial advantages to our country, will far counterbalance the amount appropriated by private benevolence in planting and aiding the colony and the republic. Its independence ought to be acknowledged by the

United States. This, according to the opinion of President Roberts, would not imply the necessity of diplomatic correspondence, while the moral and political effects would be beneficial to both parties. England by early acknowledging the independence of Liberia, and cultivating a good understanding with its government and people, has greatly subserved her own commercial interest, while responding to the call of British philanthropy.

[For the African Repository.]

The next Annual Meeting.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you allow me to address a few words to all whom it may concern, in relation to the next meeting of the Board of Directors? My object is, to bespeak a longer time for the transaction of business. For many years, our meetings have been of insufficient length for the most advantageous transaction of our business; and as business increases, the evil has grown, till the providing of a remedy has become an indispensable duty.

We meet on Tuesday, at noon; make arrangements for the meeting of the society in the evening, appoint a few committees, and adjourn to Wednesday morning. A part of Wednesday forenoon is occupied by an adjourned meeting of the society, for the election of officers, during which the Board cannot be in session. A part of this loss of time might perhaps be avoided, by appointing a committee of nomination on Tuesday evening. Some hours on Thursday have been lost for several years, by a visit to the President. I doubt whether we have gained anything, on the whole, by inflicting this annual annoyance on the executive. Unless we have business with the President, and

such business as cannot be transacted by a committee, it is at least doubtful whether we ought not to save those hours. If new members must see the President and the "White House," they can probably do it without interrupting the business of the Board. On Thursday, it has been our practice to adjourn, in season to dine and take the cars at 5 P. M. These usages have not given the Board of Directors more than twelve or fourteen hours of actual session for the transaction of all its business; and in the intervals, committees have but little time to mature business for the action of the Board.

During these few hours, it is necessary to consider the annual report, which is presented to the society, and published; the annual report of the executive committee to the Directors; the annual report on the state of legacies and other funds and "ways and means" for future operations; the report of the committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts; and the examination, which always should be made, though it has sometimes been omitted, of records of all the meetings of the executive committee. These five

items require, in order that the Directors may know perfectly what has been done, and how it has been done, and why each thing has been done as it has and not otherwise, at least two hours each on an average, or ten hours in all, leaving only four hours for all other business. Then there is the election of Secretaries, Treasurer and Executive Committee, and the reading and revising of the minutes, which ought to be done very deliberately, so that they may be fit for the press before the Board adjourns.

In addition to all these, we are to have, at the next meeting, reports from several committees appointed at the last, some of which are of great importance, and ought to consume, and doubtless will consume, much time.

1. A Report on obtaining a recognition of Liberian Independence.

2. A Report on exploration in Africa.

3. A Report on the apportionment of the representation among the State Societies.

4. A Report of the Committee on a mission to Europe.

5. A Report on appropriations for internal improvements in Liberia.

6. A Report on steam communication with Liberia.

7. A Report on the proper number, duties and compensation of secretaries. If an additional secretary should be thought necessary, some time must be occupied in

bringing men's minds together, so as to elect one.

8. The Report of a committee to prepare a code of By-laws.

9. A Report from each agent of the society, giving a summary of his labors, and a statement in detail of his receipts and expenditures. Some of these reports will probably require careful attention, and give rise to discussion.

There may be other items already on the docket; but these are such as I have noticed, in looking over the printed minutes of the last meeting. Besides these, other topics will be brought up by communications from Liberia and from the State Societies; and individual members will bring forward projects of their own.

To me, it seems perfectly evident, that all this business cannot possibly receive proper attention, without a longer session than has been usual. No amount of talent, industry and energy in the presiding officer can make it possible. I hope, therefore, that the Directors will come together, expecting and intending to stay till Friday afternoon at least; and then, if the business is not all finished, to decide whether they will stay still longer and finish it, or hold an adjourned meeting for that purpose, either at Washington or some other place. The importance of our business is such, that the expenditure of the amount of time necessary to do it well, is a duty.

AN OLD DIRECTOR.

African Colonization

BY THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AN INDISPENSABLE AUXILIARY TO AFRICAN MISSIONS—A LECTURE BY D. CHRISTY, AGENT OF A. C. S. FOR OHIO.

THIS is the title of a very interesting pamphlet of 63 pages, which contains much valuable information collected from various authentic

sources, respecting the operations of the different Christian Missions in Western and Southern Africa, presented in the following order:

1. The missions founded in Liberia.

2. Those in the English Colonies of Recaptured Africans.

3. Those among native tribes beyond the protection of the Colonies.

4. Those to the natives of South Africa within the English colonies of white men.

After having presented a succinct account of the origin and operations of the various missions, Mr. Christy concludes his interesting lecture as follows :

CONCLUSION.

Here we must close our inquiries, sum up the results, see what experience teaches, draw the contrasts between these several classes of missions, and determine the best mode of employing human instrumentalities for the extension of the gospel in Africa.

These missions, as we have shown, had to be planted upon a broad field of barbarism, where the civil condition, the objects of worship, the social customs, the intellectual state of the people, were the antagonists of what prevail under a Christian civilization. The missionary's task embraced much of toil, privation, danger, patience, perseverance.—Wars were to be turned into peace, superstitions overthrown, polygamy abolished, ignorance dispelled, before civilization and Christianity could be established. This was the work to be accomplished. The results have been given in detail, and now they must only be recapitulated and contrasted.

The missions to the natives, beyond the protection of the colonies, have made the least progress. They are established upon the proper

basis, but have fewer agencies employed than the other missions, and a corresponding inefficiency is the result. Common schools, Sabbath schools, and preaching, are means used for promoting the gospel in all the African missions. Those to the natives are limited chiefly to these three plans of operation, while the other missions possess many subordinate means that greatly facilitate their progress. Preaching to adults, though not altogether unsuccessful, has won but few converts, and done but little for the overthrow of superstition. Education lays the axe at the root of ignorance; but from the fewness of the teachers and schools, the small attendance of pupils, and the re-action of heathenism upon them, it has made very little impression on the surrounding barbarism. Less still has been done by these missions in preventing native wars; while polygamy remains almost wholly unaffected by them. The greatest difficulty, however, is that the missionaries, with very few exceptions, are white men, whose constitutions generally yield to the effects of the climate, and the missions are constantly liable to be weakened and broken up. This is true of the Gaboon and Mendi missions particularly, and can be remedied only by substituting colored missionaries, since they alone have constitutions adapted to the climate. The mission to the Zulus differs from these two in having a climate better adapted to the Anglo-Saxon; but it has to contend with the additional obstacle of a hostile white immigration which threatens its existence. As the customs and morals of christianity become better understood at these missions, the enmity of the natives continues to increase, and the missionary, after years of toil, feels more and more the indispensable neces-

sity of multiplying the agencies for removing the barriers to the gospel by which he is surrounded.

The missions in South Africa, by their early success, and the progress they have always made in times of peace, afford ample evidence of the practicability of christianizing Africa, wherever civil government protects the missionary, and prevents the prevalence of native wars. But while we may here derive a powerful argument in favor of increased effort for the extension of christianity, where the conditions of society are thus favorable, the additional lesson is impressed upon the mind, with tremendous force, that the white and black races—that Englishmen and Africans—cannot dwell together as equals, but that the intelligence and active energies of the one, when brought into conflict with the ignorance and indolent habits of the other, must make the negro an easy prey to the Anglo-Saxon. The sad results of this conflict of races, in the wars of the last few years, cast a deep gloom over the future prospects of South Africa, and render it doubtful whether the missions can be sustained among the natives as independent tribes. It would appear that, under British policy, the loss of liberty is the price at which the African must purchase christianity.

The immigration of Englishmen into South Africa, then, instead of diminishing the obstacles to the success of the gospel, is adding a new one of an aggravated character.—Nor can the difficulty be obviated. When christian missions harmonize with the policy of England, she grants them protection: but when they stand in the way of the execution of her schemes, they are brushed aside as objects of indifference, and treated with no higher regard than pagan institutions. While her soldiers were slaughtering the chris-

tian Hottentots in the church of the Moravians, her revenues were upholding the heathen temples of India. As she designs to build up an extensive white colony in South Africa, the main obstacles to these missions will be rendered as immovable as the British throne. In this respect they are more discouraging than those to the natives, the barriers to which must be broken down by time and perseverance.

How strangely the cruelty of Great Britain towards the Kaffirs contrasts with her humanity towards the recaptured Africans of Sierra Leone! In the former case, she robbed the blacks of their possessions to give land to her white subjects; in the latter, Cuba and Brazil were deprived of their cargoes of slaves to build up a colony for herself. But how much stranger still does England's conduct contrast with the policy of American Colonization! Liberia, instead of robbing the native African of his rights, was founded expressly to rescue him from oppression and superstition, and to bestow upon him liberty and the gospel of Christ.

The missions in the English colonies of recaptured Africans have been more successful, and are more promising than either of the two just noticed. The cause of this difference should be considered. The foundations of Sierra Leone were laid when Africa was literally "the land of the shadow of death." Its corner-stone inclosed the last link of the shackles of slavery in England. Its founder looked forward to the redemption of the land of Ham as a result of the scheme he had projected. A large majority of the emigrants who founded the colony had been trained where religion was free, and where liberty was struggling into birth. They had caught something of the spirit of freedom, and

wished to realize its blessings. These hopes were blasted, and in anger they abandoned the churches they had built, rather than accept religion at the hands of those who had denied them freedom. They failed to discriminate between the unchristian policy of the English Government and the Christian charity of the English Church. The slave trade was carried on under the flag that brought them the missionary; and they turned coldly away from the man of God, to let him re-embark for his English home, or sink to the grave beneath a tropical sun. Thus did the gospel fail in its establishment among the emigrants of Sierra Leone. Neither could it succeed among the surrounding natives, while the hunters of slaves kept the tribes in perpetual hostilities. Thus twenty years rolled away before the traffic in human flesh was suppressed; and then only could Christianity gain a foothold.

But the gift of equal rights was not included in the gift of gospel, and half the stimulants to mental improvement remained unsupplied. The agencies established, however, were not powerless for good. Security was gained for the missionary, and the population could dwell in peace. The Episcopal missionaries were driven into the colony to prosecute their labors under its protection. The prejudices engendered by the early collisions with the civil authorities wore away with the lapse of time. The American fugitives who had refused the gospel from the Episcopalians now accepted it from the Wesleyans. The denial of civil rights to themselves could not justify their refusal of eternal life for their offspring. The children were gathered once more into the schools,

and education commenced. Sierra Leone was made the "city of refuge" for all who should be rescued from the horrors of the slave ship; and thus it became a central sun, from which the light of the gospel could radiate to the farthest limits of Africa.

Sierra Leone, as a mission field, is free from some of the most serious difficulties which retard the progress of the gospel among the natives and in South Africa. Its chief advantages consist in its freedom from war, in the absence of white colonists, and in the accumulating progress of civilization. Its inhabitants possess such a unity of races, such a social equality, as to prevent hostile collisions on account of color. Its officers and principal merchants only are white, and hence fewer occasions arise here than in South Africa, where the black man is made to feel his inferiority to the white. The intellectual improvement of its people has been much more rapid than that of the population in the South African missions; and, as a consequence, the teachers of the schools and seminaries in Sierra Leone and its connection are mostly colored men, while few, indeed, of the natives in the colonies of the Cape have been able to attain such positions.*

In these facts are we to find the causes of the superiority of the Sierra Leone missions over those to the natives and to the South of Africa.

Sierra Leone, however, when contrasted with Liberia, is found to lack some of the essential elements of progress possessed by the republic. The liberty secured to the citizens of Liberia extends to all their relations, personal, social, political.—

* The comparative condition of the missions in West Africa, South Africa, and the West Indies, according to Baird's Retrospect for 1850, was as follows :

The people of Sierra Leone enjoy but two of these elements of progress. They have personal freedom, and a fair degree of social equality, but are deprived of the third, political equality, which, above all, exerts the most potent influence to stimulate the intellectual faculties of men. The young convert in the seminary at Sierra Leone doubtless finds great encouragement to the mental improvement in the prospect of becoming a teacher, or in entering the ministry; but to the unconverted youth, in the absence of the prospect of political promotion, there is absolutely nothing to stimulate to efforts at high attainments in science and literature. Thus the political system of Sierra Leone supplies but half the elements of progress to its people. Had it been otherwise, had the aspirations of its early emigrants been cherished, and its civil affairs committed mainly to their hands, the colony might now be in a far more advanced situation.— This will be apparent on a fuller contrast of its condition with that of Liberia.

Thirty years after the waves of the Atlantic had closed over the remains of Samuel J. Mills, it was proclaimed from the top of Montserado that the star of African nationality, after ages of wandering, had found its orbit in the galaxy of nations. On that eventful day a multitude of grateful men, with their wives and little ones, were lifting up their voices in thanksgiving and praise to their Father in Heaven. Over their heads waved a banner bearing the

motto, "The love of liberty brought us here." The barbarism that excited the pity of Mills and Burges had disappeared; the superstitions over which they grieved had vanished; a christian nation had been born; and the vault of Heaven echoed to their shouts of joy.

It was thus that the Republic of Liberia was ushered into existence. Sixty years were gone since the establishment of Sierra Leone. How wide the contrast between its history and that of Liberia! Liberty at Sierra Leone had been rudely driven to the "bush." Its people were held in pupilage, bound by laws not of their own enactment, and governed by officers of a race who had ever claimed the lordship over them. Taught religion, but deprived of liberty, the manhood of mind could not be fully developed. Uninstructed in human rights, they now yielded a slavish submission to a distant throne. Not so in Liberia. Here, liberty and religion had been rocked together in the same cradle. It was religion that had given liberty to the Liberian. He knew nothing of the one unconnected with the other.— The religion that had broken his fetters was itself free. Religious and political freedom, therefore, was a principle dear to his heart. He spurned the idea that man must submit to dictation in religion and government, and, from the first, had looked forward to the day when his country should become a christian republic. That day has come and gone; and there the Liberian stands—a citizen, a christian—with no

	W. Africa.	S. Africa.	W. Indies.
Missionaries	93	214	283
Assistant missionaries,	170	155	36
Native assistants,	75	8	349
Communicants,	9,625	12,116	75,503
Schools,	152	60	160
Pupils,	13,631	20,102	11,042

law, no restraint, no rule of conduct, but what emanates from himself or his God. The republic stands pre-eminent as an auxiliary to missions. Its political system embraces all the known elements of civil, social, and intellectual advancement, while its citizens are controlled by the preservative element of christian morals. Its policy makes it but one grand agency for overturning African barbarism. Its advantages over every other scheme are so obvious, that it must be regarded as the model system, to which all others should be conformed, and as the rule by which alone missions to Africa must hereafter be conducted.

The conquests of Liberia over African barbarism have been legitimate results of the principles involved in her social and civil organization.—She offered to the natives an asylum from the merciless slave-catchers; they removed within her limits to enjoy her protection. She employed them in household affairs, agriculture, and the mechanic arts; they

were thus incorporated into her social system, attended the church, and sent their children to school.—They wore *gri-gris*, and practised polygamy; these customs debarred them from political privileges. They offered human sacrifices to their deities, and compelled those suspected of witchcraft to drink a poisonous tea; the laws punished the taking of life in such modes with the penalty of death. The surrounding tribes, for their own safety, sought alliance with her; by the terms of the treaties, she has kept them at peace, and prevented the trafficking in slaves.

Thus has Liberia, by offering the natives political equality, induced them to abandon polygamy and superstition; thus has the fear of punishment deterred them from the practice of their murderous cruelties; thus has war been prevented, and the slave trade suppressed within her bounds; and thus has American Colonization solved the great problem of African redemption.

Letter from Rev. R. R. Gurley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6th, 1854.

To the Editor of the *African Repository*.

DEAR SIR:—May I avail myself of your kindness in asking to express through your columns my sense of the great honor conferred on me by several generous friends in my native State of Connecticut, by their contributions, through their very able and successful agent, the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, of one thousand dollars to constitute me a Life Director of the American Colonization Society. If the distinction which I owe to the consideration of these gentlemen, and which I can assure them is highly appreciated, shall contribute in any degree to increase my power of usefulness and aid in securing public favor to what I deem the most pressing of all the present

wants of the society, the establishment of *regular communication by steam* or otherwise between the United States and Liberia, thus facilitating emigration to that republic, and bringing to our markets the productions of lawful African commerce, I shall never cease to bless God who disposed the minds of these true friends of the African race to make this contribution, as I shall not cease to pray, that their love to the cause of Liberia, and every other good cause, may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment that they may approve all things which are excellent and be without offence until the day of Christ.

Very respectfully, my dear sir,

Your friend, R. R. GURLEY.

A case of Conscience or Law.

Where shall they go? This is a question for the friends of colonization to answer.

We have received the following facts from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society. They were communicated to him by one of the executors, a gentleman well known to us, of the very highest respectability.

About a year ago, a gentleman residing in Georgia departed this life, leaving a very large estate, consisting mainly of lands and negroes. He left a will in due form, of which he appointed five persons executors. Upon an examination of his will they were at once fully satisfied that the great and leading object of the deceased was to secure to his negroes—about 150 in number—emancipation from bondage, and to place them in comfortable circumstances as free people. To effect this his will provides that his executors should, at as early a day as practicable, dispose of sufficient property therein pointed out and raise sufficient funds for the purpose of removing the whole of his negroes to one of the States of Indiana or Illinois, and there purchase and procure for the comfortable settlement of his said negroes a sufficient quantity of good arable land, with sufficient timber thereon, and to have them furnished with every necessary outfit to make them a comfortable agricultural people; including wagons and teams and all necessary implements of husbandry, together with all necessary and convenient articles for housekeeping, and also a good supply of provisions for one year.

The testator left neither wife nor child, brother or sister. He had some nephews and nieces, to whom, after providing in the most liberal manner for his negroes, as set forth above, he left the residue of his estate. They will inherit a very handsome property. But he stipulated that if

any of these heirs should make any attempt to defeat or thwart his wishes in regard to his negroes, then, and in that case, such offender should be absolutely disinherited from all interest and participation in his estate whatever, and that their share or shares should be applied to the use and benefit of the poor of the county in which he lived.

One of the executors, immediately after he ascertained the responsibilities which would devolve upon the executors, opened a correspondence with the Governors of Indiana and Illinois, and he soon learned that the negroes could not be admitted and established in either of those States upon the terms provided for by the testator.—The will, therefore, cannot be literally carried out.

What shall be done? The same number of negroes are seldom seen together who are more likely, healthy, and promising. A part of them are very intelligent, and are very anxious to go to Liberia.

The executor alluded to above desires to have the case brought before the proper tribunals of the country, and a decree obtained authorizing and requiring the executors to deliver the negroes to the Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia; and also to settle upon them the money to which they are entitled under the will. He says: "I have an earnest and abiding solicitude to send them to Liberia. Every feeling of my heart revolts at the idea of these people remaining here, in a state of bondage, contrary to the most ardent desire of their late master." And again: "Should I labor under any misapprehension in regard to this subject being a legitimate one for the co-operation of your society, my apology must be found in the fact of my zeal to vindicate the rights and promote the welfare of those who are incompetent to protect themselves; and whose good conduct while in a state of bondage induced their late master to provide for their freedom by his last will and testament, and make liberal provision to carry the same into effect."

The laws of the two free states designated by the testator render it impossible for these slaves to go thither; the will provides no alternative for such a contingency.—What can be done?—*Nat. Intelligencer*, 28 July.

Regular Communication with Liberia.

In the August number of the Repository, we published an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, proposing to be one of one thousand to give \$100 each, or one of five hundred to give \$200 each towards raising \$100,000, to establish regular communication with Liberia, by steam or sailing vessels as might be found most practicable; agreeably to the circular of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Traveling General Agent of this Society, published in our number for May last. We also stated that six persons, including two members of the Executive Committee of this Society, had already responded to the proposition of \$100 each—one from Alexandria, Va., one from Baltimore, Md., and two from Gainesville, Ala. Since that time, we have responses from two other gentlemen of Gainesville, Ala., one from Woodville, Miss., and one from Natchez, Miss.; making in all eleven persons who agree to give \$100 each towards the object; some of whom are willing to increase their subscriptions to \$200, agreeably to the second proposition of our friend in Alabama, if necessary. In addition to which, we have the prospect of a handsome donation for this object from our correspondent in Kentucky; an extract from whose letter appeared in our August number.

We confidently hope that the highly important object set forth in Mr. Gurley's circular, in the securing of a sufficient fund to enable this Society to purchase or build one or more steamers or swift sailing ships, to run four times a year between the United States and Liberia, will meet with the hearty co-operation of the friends of colonization and Liberia throughout this country; and that the whole amount necessary to carry out this very desirable object will be speedily raised.

Who else will lend a helping hand, either in response to the proposition of our

Alabama friend, or by larger subscriptions? We believe the amount asked to enable us to carry forward this great object can be, and we confidently hope that it will be, raised, by the voluntary contributions of the friends of the colored race.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been much gratified and encouraged by the following communication from Mr. Gurley, in the N. York Journal of Commerce:

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN:—A gentleman from a remote district of the South, who has subscribed one thousand dollars in aid of regular steam communication with Liberia, informs me that, in consequence of an earnest appeal of his wife, her father has consented to subscribe one thousand dollars to this object. "I cannot but wish," this gentleman adds, "that the better part of creation would become enlisted in the good cause,—for the influence of their benevolent hearts and persevering efforts is deservedly very great. The condition stated on which this thousand dollars will be given, is, that a sufficient amount is obtained to insure the object. It is as certain as any earthly event can be. We have promised to advise our father when you are in the condition indicated, and I hope that will be *very* soon; for the friends of the cause should do quickly what is in their hearts and minds." These noble examples of a profound interest in this great enterprise for the civilization of the darkest quarter of the globe, will, I trust, arouse the wealthy of this generous city and throughout the whole country to immediate subscriptions, that before the dawn of a new year the work may be accomplished. *Good actions have a vital power*; and God, I trust, will cause this zealous charity of a good lady in the distant South, to kindle a holy enthusiasm for Africa in a thousand hearts.

Very respectfully, your friend,
R. R. G.

Result of our Special Appeal for Funds.

In our last number, we published a list of donations received to the 28th August, with interesting extracts from letters, in response to our special appeal for funds to enable us to defray the expenses of the

emigration to Liberia of sixty-three slaves emancipated by the Rev. T. D. Herndon and others, and eight free colored persons connected with them by marriage, making in all seventy-one persons; the expenses

of whose emigration and six months' support in Liberia, at the average of \$60 each, will amount to \$4,260; which sum we proposed to raise by the donation of \$10 each from 426 of our friends. The whole amount received to the above date, as reported, was \$3,869. Since that date, we have received \$2,396 18; making in the aggregate, \$6,265 18; though we have had responses from only 337 of those to whom we sent the circular.

Though we asked for only \$10 from each, we could not limit the liberality of our friends, or prevent them from soliciting donations from others; and we would not if we could, for we firmly believe in the word of God, which declares that "the liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

As stated in our last number, we shall, with the permission of the donors, apply the surplus "to help us to send several other families whom their owners offer to us, to sail this fall, if we can raise the means to pay their expenses—*fifty-eight* persons, who are anxious to go, and whose going depends upon our being able to raise the money to send them." The expenses of these *fifty-eight*, at \$60 each, will be \$3,480. The excess received in answer to our appeal being \$2,005, there remain \$1,475 to make up the amount necessary to meet the expenses of the *fifty-eight* whom we have promised to send. We doubt not, if we had included these in the appeal, our friends would have nobly responded, and placed in our hands the whole amount. Without making another special appeal by a circular, we would here say, that we shall be very thankful for any donations that may be received towards making up the whole amount required.

In addition to the extracts published in

our last number, we give extracts from some of the letters received since the 28th August, as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to add my mite to so desirable an object. Inclosed please find check for \$20; wishing you every success in the colonization cause."

"The object has my cordial concurrence, and I annex my check for \$60; feeling that I could do no less than provide for one of the individuals mentioned. And as a northern man, I desire to express my high respect and grateful regard to the Herndon family for their great and noble liberality."

"It affords me pleasure to respond to your call for \$10; and I will also send an additional \$10; presuming that there may be a few who will neglect to do so."

"The press of matters and indisposition have prevented my giving the attention to this that I might otherwise have done. I herewith inclose my check for \$100 to thy order. I shall in all probability have as much more to remit next month, if you do not get the required amount in this."—Collected from ten different persons.

"I inclose \$27 toward the cost of sending to Liberia the slaves of Rev. Mr. Herndon, &c., subscribed as subjoined."—Four contributors.

"In reply to your favor I inclose \$100 for the object mentioned, contributed by the following persons."—Nine contributors.

"Inclosed please receive my check for \$40; contributed by the following gentlemen for the noble object of removing the Herndon family of colored people to Liberia. Nearly all that I have sent you [\$215 previously,] I have collected in the cars or ferry boat as I am passing daily to my residence in the country."

"On last evening, the contents of a letter appealing to the friends of colonization for means to forward certain liberated slaves and free persons of color to Liberia, was accidentally made known to me. In aid of this good effort, I herewith enclose \$10. It appears to me that the friends of the cause, when thus appealed to, cannot fail to furnish the requisite amount of funds."

"Your circular is received, and would have been noticed earlier but for my absence from the city. I have called on a few persons here, and give below the names of such as will cheerfully pay \$10, (six persons.) If the needful is lacking, I will make one of twenty, thirty, fifty, or more, to pay twenty, thirty, or fifty dollars, to raise the amount required."

"I have delayed answering your circular for the purpose of conferring with some of my neighbors respecting the ten dollar enterprise. I have obtained the following (six) names as respondents to your call. I hope to increase the number at least to ten, and hope to send you the entire amount of their donations before the 1st of November. I enclose to you now my own and my son's donation—\$20."

"I had concluded I could spare nothing until I read the circular, when I thought it *duty* to help a little. I send check on New York for \$100."

"I have always felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the Colonization Society, and I believe it is among the most efficient means which have been devised for the melioration of the condition of the colored race. The case which your letter presents appears worthy of a special effort, and I hope you will secure the full amount needed. I herewith send you \$10 for the object."

"I most cheerfully forward the sum you name for that purpose; and as a friend of humanity and religion, I hope your good enterprise will be successful."

"It gives me great pleasure to respond to your call; and fearing that some on whom you depend may neglect it, I send you a check on New York for \$50, as my contribution; and shall be most happy to hear from you on all similar occasions."

"Inclosed is \$10, which I forward in accordance with your request, believing that the great cause in which you are engaged can rightfully and justly claim the support and assistance of every American citizen."

"It gives me pleasure to inclose \$10 to aid the Colonization Society in sending the Messrs. Herndon's colored people to Liberia. When my pecuniary affairs are better arranged, it is my wish to assist the important objects of this Society more liberally than is now convenient."

"I would have answered you sooner, but for the deep interest I take in the Colonization cause; and surmising that you would not likely get 426 persons to respond to your call, I set about to try to do better, and have raised \$75, for which I inclose you a sight draft."—Ten contributors.

"It is with great pleasure that I inclose herewith \$10 for so praiseworthy an object. The sum is not large, considering the amount of good it may confer on an unfortunate class of our fellow beings; and I sincerely hope that you may succeed in raising it."

"It gives me pleasure to respond to an appeal like this; and I thank you for affording me the opportunity of enrollment among the contributors to an object so humane, and one which must enlist the sympathies of every friend of the colored man. I therefore most cheerfully inclose my check for \$20, to aid in raising the sum called for."

"I think I have never seen so hearty a response for money in all the collections I have made for various purposes during my feeble efforts in aid of benevolent claims.—And though the sum looks small, [\$30,] compared with the large amounts collected among the wealthy, it does appear to me, and did at the time of lifting, like the widow's gift in the days of our Saviour.—They gave freely of their pittance, and there was evidently a blessing from our Heavenly Father attended it."

"We have received thy letter on the subject of sending the colored people of T. D. Herndon, and others to Liberia.—It seems to us as being a subject of great interest and deep humanity, worthy to be responded to. The small sum we now forward was subscribed especially for the Herndon case; but we are not aware of any objection there might be to using it in the latter case as published." [The fifty-eight slaves referred to in our last number.]

"I have been greatly interested in the contents of your September number; and I feel that I must be one of the number to aid in sending the many to whom you refer, to Liberia. The good work will go on, as I have always believed."

"Your kind note of the 30th August [acknowledging the receipt of \$60,] took

me a little by surprise, and I have received payment altogether beyond what I had agreed for in the bond; as I had not taken into consideration any pleasure which I might afford you; and the consciousness that I have done so, returns me a very large profit on my venture. But in regard to the question you present in relation to the fifty-eight slaves whose owners are desirous of granting to them the blessed boon of liberty, if the means can be furnished to send them to Liberia, I say *send them*; and for this purpose, I now inclose the means to provide for one of the number (\$60); and I doubt not that there are thousands of hearts in these United States (which God grant may ever remain united,) ready to respond to such an appeal."

The following are the donations received since the 28th August :

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Columbus Alexander, \$20; J. C. McKelden, \$10 :—total \$30.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Horatio C. Wood, John Gregg, Jeremiah Hackee, John M. Whitall, Joseph Price, J. L. Erringer, William Newbold, John S. Newbold, Richard D. Wood, John Elliot, each \$10, by Horatio C. Wood; M. Newkirk, John A. Brown, George Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Spohn, Dr. George B. Wood, each \$10 :—total \$150.

Mercersburg—A. Ritchey, James O. Carson, each \$10, by A. Ritchey.

Colerain Forge—David Stewart, \$60; Friends, by David Stewart, \$15 :—total \$75.

Tarentum—Lewis Paterson, \$10.

Shepherdstown—Alexander Cathcart, \$10.

York—Miss Jane L. Cathcart, \$5.

Carlisle—Miss Sarah Montgomery, \$5.

Pittsburg—George P. Smith, \$10.

Germantown—L. Mifflin, \$10.

Erie—J. C. Spencer, \$10.

Athens—Collection in Meth. Episcopal Church, \$10, collection in Baptist Church, \$7 18, collection in Presbyterian Church, \$8, by G. A. Perkins, Esq. :—total \$25 18.

NEW YORK.

New York City—George Cleaveland, Lowell Mason, Jr., each \$10, and Julien Allen, Andrew Ross, E. C. Ely, Almon Roff, each \$5, by A. S. Marvin; James Donaldson, \$10 :—total \$50.

Newburgh—D. G. Leonard, \$10.

Durham—D. B. Both, \$10.

Honeoye—Friends, by Mrs. Lucy Stevens, \$3.

Niagara Falls—Miss Lavinia E. Porter, \$20.

White Plains—Lewis C. Platt, \$10.

Skaneateles—Mrs. S. Horton and friends, \$10; Mrs. Wm. Gibbs and friends, \$11.

Fredonia—Charles E. Washburn, \$10.

Troy—A young friend, by D. T. Vail, \$10; Hon. David Buel, Jr., \$10.

Utica—Hon. J. A. Spencer, \$10.

Buffalo—George Palmer, \$120; Durfee & Atwater, \$60, by G. Palmer; Miles Jones, Henry Roop, Marine Bank, each \$10, by G. Palmer; Jesse Ketchum, \$11; George E. Hays, H. B. Potter, each \$10 :—total \$241.

Rochester—A. Champion, \$10.

Le Roy—J. L., \$10.

NEW JERSEY.

New Brunswick—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, \$10.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven—James Fellows, \$20; Mrs. Abby Salisbury, \$10.

Hartford—Alfred Smith, Jas. M. Bunce, each \$10, J. A. Butler, \$5, and Geo. M. Bartholomew, \$2, by Alfred Smith; Thos. S. Williams, L. Wilcox, each \$10 :—total \$47.

Southport—Wm. W. Wakeman, \$20; F. Marquand, \$10.

New London—Jona. Coit, \$30, Thomas W. Williams, \$20, Frances Allyn, Chas. A. Lewis, Ezra Chappell, A. Barnes, and Adam F. Prentis, each \$10, by Jonathan Coit :—total \$100.

Farmington—John T. Norton, \$10.

Norwich—W. P. Green, \$120; R. & A. H. Hubbard, \$20; Wm. Williams, \$10; Wm. A. Buckingham, Mrs. Buckingham, J. M. Buckingham, each \$10, by W. A. Buckingham :—total \$180.

New Britain—Frederick A. North, \$10.

Westport—R. H. Winslow, \$10.

Bridgeport—Mrs. P. T. Barnum and friends, \$17; Mrs. Wm. P. Burrall, Eben Fairchild, each \$10 :—total \$37.

Stratford—Miss Mary Bronson, \$10.

Colchester—H. Burr, F. Dane, each \$5, by H. Burr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—John C. Lee, Henry Lee, Jr., George Higginson, each \$10, by J. C. Lee; Warren Partridge, \$30, by Rev. J. Tracy; E. S. Chesbrough, \$10 :—total \$70.

Worcester—Davie Whitcomb, \$10.

Cambridge—Wm. C. Bond, \$10.

Westfield—E. G. Talmadge, \$10.

Newburyport—Mrs. Ann Tracy, by Rev. J. Tracy, \$60.

VERMONT.

Peacham—Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, \$10.

Enosburg—George Adams, \$10.

OHIO.

Columbus—Dr. L. Goodale, \$20; J. Ridgway, \$10.

Cincinnati—Walter Gregory, \$100 ; Bailey & Langstaff and friends, \$28; Jno. D. Jones, G. Taylor, J. C. Culbertson, L. A., E. B. Reeder, Charles McMicken, Jacob Strader, G. W. Burnet, Jas. Hicks, Jr., each \$10 ; Bartley Campbell, \$7, Hearn & Foster, E. T. Hubbel, William Wartman, J. Samuel Baker, M. B. Mason, Thomas Longworth, each \$5, and Mrs. John Walker, \$13, making \$50, by B. Campbell:—total \$268.

Hudson—Rev. Caleb Pitkin, S. H. Pitkin, Harvey Baldwin, A. A. Brewster, Rev. Newton Barrett, William Pettingell, each \$10, by Rev. C. Pitkin:—total \$60.

Lebanon—John F. Gould, \$50.

Springfield—Samuel Baine, \$10.

Zanesville—Solomon Sturges, \$100.

Dayton—J. G. Lowe, S. B. Brown, Jno. W. Van Cleve, Henry Stoddard, J. D. Phillips, each \$10; Thos. Parrott, Peter Odlin, Robert Steele, Joseph Clegg, Jos. Barnett, each \$10, and E. A. Parrott, R. P. Brown, each \$5, and R. Chambers, \$2, by Thomas Parrot:—total \$112.

Walnut Hills—Mrs. Margaret Overaker, Miss Maria Overaker, each \$10.

Adam's Mills—Mrs. Mary Smith, \$10.

Granville—A. Sanford, Mrs. C. Santord, each \$5.

Stuebenville—W. Kilgore, Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D. D., each \$10.

Washington Township—Gideon Wright, \$10.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—James L. Reynolds, \$20.

Springfield—John Moore, \$10; William Yates, D. O. B. Heaton, Benjamin S. Edwards, each \$10, by W. Yates:—total \$40.

Lebanon—P. Akers and friends, \$16.

Jacksonville—Rev. John C. Hamilton and others, \$30; Second Presb. Church, by Rev. S. V. Dodge, \$10; Hon. Wm. Brown, D. A. Smith, each \$10; F. Stevenson, Aynes & Co., E. R. Elliott, R. Hockeahull, J. Mathers, M. Pitner, each \$5; Kibbe & Lathrop, \$4; J. Catlin, O. Wilkinson, each \$3; A. McDonald, J. Taggart, Joseph Bancroft, M. Rapp, J. Capps, each \$2; W. Mathers, \$1; making \$71 by Hon. William Brown:—total \$111.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne—Allen Hamilton, \$10.

KENTUCKY.

Shelbyville—J. D. Paxton, \$10.

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—Mrs. S. E. Marshall, A Friend, each \$20, by Thomas Henderson.

Any donations that may be received hereafter shall be duly acknowledged in the next number of the Repository.

We again tender our warmest thanks to all who have thus exhibited their interest in the welfare of those for whose benefit we made the appeal.

The McDonogh Estate.

IN reply to inquiries as to the actual condition of the affairs of the McDonogh succession, and whether the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans will soon enter into possession of the effects, the New Orleans "True Delta" says:

"We believe we may hazard the opinion that the estate is not likely to be soon out of litigation, the question of the right

of McDonogh to set aside his legal heirs in the manner provided by his will not yet having been determined by the Supreme Court of this State. To effect this, we hear Messrs. Durant and Horner have appeared on behalf of the heirs, and have taken strong and initiatory grounds to bring the matter to the highest legal arbitration on the merits."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1854.

MAINE.

By Rev. Joseph Tracy:—

Kennebunkport—From South Congregational Church and Society, \$25, and Rev. A. Bowman, \$5, to constitute himself a life member of the American Col. Soc.. 30 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. D. Powers:—

Goffstown—David Steel, \$5; Caleb Little, John M. Parker, each \$2; Rev. E. H. Richard-

son, Charles Houson, Abram Whittemore, G. Flanders, Maj. Geo. Poor, Rev. Isaac Willey, Dea. Joseph Hadly, F. M. S. Hadly, H. G. W. Connor, each \$1; J. Gilchrist, Miss Mary Whittemore, each 50 cents.... 19 00

Meriden—Frederick J. Stevens, Dinic Baker, Cyrus Baldwin, Moses Haven, Merrit Penniman, Dorinda Penniman, each \$5; Stephen Wingate, \$3;

Mary E. Morrill, \$2 50; Bezaleel Farnum, M. Francis Cutler, Mrs. Ruth T. Duncan, each \$2; "a freewill offering" from the young ladies of Kimball Union Academy, \$20; "a freewill offering" from the young gentlemen of Kimball Union Academy, \$30 75; Jno. Bryant, Henry Wells, Rhoda Morrill, Dea. Dan. Morrill, Jno. Spaulding, Lucinda Morgan, Henry M. Scales, Rev. Amos Blanchard, Julia Ann Baker, Mary N. Cutler, Mary E. Chellis, Miriam Chellis, each \$1; Hiram Sleeper, 50 cts.; Wm. H. Bryant, 25 cts. 105 00

124 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. Joseph Tracy:—

Boston—Garthner Howland Shaw, to constitute himself a life member of the American Col. Soc. 30 00
Medway—J. C. Hurd and family, to constitute Edward Payson Hurd a life member of the Am. Colonization Society. 30 00
Newburyport.—Legacy left the American Colonization Society by Mrs. Mary Greenleaf, late of Newburyport, Mass., by Ed. S. Rand, Esq. 300 00

360 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Providence—Rev. A. Brown, \$7; Cash, \$5; Calvin Dean, \$10. 22 00
Westerly—Rouse Babcock, J. L. Morse, O. M. Stillman, each \$5; Rev. T. H. Vail, \$2; Cash, each \$1. 19 00
Peacedale—Hon. S. Rodman, R. P. Hazard, each \$5. 10 00
Kingston—Mrs. George Engs. 1 00
North Scituate—Hon. Ira Cowee 5 00
Blackstone—Erastus Lamb. 2 00
Woonsocket—E. B. Newell. 1 00
Mansville—Capt. Daniel Hale. 1 00
Centreville—Rev. J. Brayton, \$2; Rev. M. F. Field, \$1. 3 00
Concord, N. H.—Postage Repos. 09

64 09

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Waterbury—Miss Susan Brown, \$10, in part to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Colonization Society; L. W.

Coe, \$7; A. Benedict, J. S. Mitchell, S. M. Buckingham, each \$5; Chas. B. Merriman, W. H. Merriman, N. B. Platt, R. W. Cairns, each \$3; Rev. J. L. Clark, J. Puckingham, S. J. Holms, N. Hall, each \$2; E. S. Clark, C. Benedict, J. G. Eaton, N. B. Stiles. O. B. King, R. A. Hitchcock, J. E. Johnson, R. M. Rand, F. J. Kingsbury, R. C. Norton, Mrs. E. B. Linsley, each \$1. 63 00

East Hadlam—Rev. Isaac Parsons, N. S. Williams, Geo. Higgins, S. Tyler, W. E. Nichols, each \$2; Mrs. Sarah Cone, Miss Anna Cone, each \$3; Jona C. Cone, E. Spencer, J. B. Stillman, W. L. Fuller, R. S. Pratt, J. Gladwin, G. Higgins, each \$1; J. Silliman, Mrs. D. Brainard, each 50 cents; Miss L. A. Chapman, E. Snow, each 25 cents; Others, \$5 50—to constitute Mrs. Sarah B. Parsons a life member of the American Colonization Society. 30 00

Birmingham—Geo. W. Shelton, \$15; J. I. Howe, Mrs. N. B. Sanford, E. N. Shelton, D. Bassett, T. Burlock, J. B. Kellogg, each \$5; H. Somers, \$4; I. J. Gilbert, \$3; Mrs. Mary Naramore, Capt. May, T. Piper, Mrs. George W. Shelton, each \$2; J. Arnold, C. A. Sterling, L. Osborn, L. L. Lomer, W. C. Bristol, S. A. Downs, Mrs. Charles DeForest, each \$1. 67 00

Hartford—Isaac Toucey. 10 00

East Hartford—Legacy left the Connecticut State Col. Society, by the late Mrs. Hannah Bigelow, Chas. H. Northam, Esq., Executor. 1,000 00

NEW YORK. 1,170 00

Beekmantown—Donation from the Presbyterian Church in Beekmantown, N. Y., by Rev. S. R. Woodruff. 7 50

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Annual Subscription of "Del" for 1854. 50 00

We received in May, 1853, the same amount for that year, which by some oversight was omitted in the Repository—the only medium through which we can inform the donor that it was received.

VIRGINIA.

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OHIO.

Sycamore—Collection in the Associate Reformed Church of Sycamore, at the close of a discourse by the Rev. Henry Allen..... 13 00

Zanesville—Wm. Culbertson, by Rev. W. Wylie, D. D..... 5 00

18 00

ILLINOIS.

Eureka—Contribution from the Walnut Grove, Woodford Co., Colonization Society, by R. M. Clark, Esq., Secretary..... 15 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Amite County—E. T. Merrick, Robt. D. Richardson, each \$10; S. H. Stockett, F. D. Richardson, Douglass L. Rivers, Wm. Sandel, H. Pebles, each \$5; W. Winans, \$4 25; T. R. Craft, 75 cents—by Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D..... 50 00

Natchez—Mrs. S. E. Marshall, by Thomas Henderson, Esq..... 25 00

75 00

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Missouri State Colonization Society, amount expended on account of emigrants, by Rev. W. D. Shumate, Agt. Missouri State Col. Society... 811 75

Total Contributions..... \$620 59

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Bath*—R. Nutter, to July, 1854..... 2 00

VERMONT.—*Charlotte*—Jno. Strong, to July, 1857..... 2 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Jos. Tracy:—*Lowell*—W. S. Southworth, to January, 1855, \$1. *Haverhill*—Miss Susan Emerson, to September, 1855, \$1. *Monson*—Mrs. Sarah Flynt, to May, 1852, \$1. *Medway*—Caleb Fisher, to October, '55, \$2. *Winchester*—Luther Richardson, to July, 1855, \$1. *Hingham*—Lincoln Jacobs, to Jan., 1855, \$2; David Fearing, to July, 1855, \$2..... 10 00

RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:—*Westerly*—J. & P. Noyes, to August, 1856, \$2. *East Greenwich*—Josiah Barker, to June, 1855, \$1; Ebenezer Slocum, to July, 1855, \$1. *North Scituate*—J. A. Harris, C. H. Fisher, each \$1, to June, 1855. *Woonsocket*—John Osborn, to August, '55, \$1; Rev. Jno. Boyden, E. T. Read, each \$1, to June, 1855; Eli Pond, to July, '55, \$1. *Cumberland*—George Cook, to June, '55, \$1. *Valley Falls*—Benjamin Fessenden, to June, '55, \$1. *Centerville*—Mrs Susan Whitman, to Sept., '56, \$2; Mrs. Mary A. Greene, George K. England, Wm. D. Davis, each \$1, to June, 1855. *Phenix*—Dea. R. Levally, Horatio Stone, each \$1, to June, '55. *Fiskeville*—H. W. Emmons, to June, '55, \$1. *Olnenville*—L. A. Waite, to June, 1856, \$2..... 22 00

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Waterbury*—Dr. C. H. Carrington, R. E. Hitchcock, each \$1, to September, 1855; E. C. Clark, to September, '54, \$1; C. C. Post, to September, 1855, \$2; L. L. Trumbull, to June, 1855, \$2..... 7 00

NEW YORK.—*Cold Spring Harbor*—Mrs. E. H. Derrickson, to September, 1855..... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Woodville Depot*—Dr. M. L. Anderson, to January, 1857, \$5. *Petersburgh*—Jerry McH. Farler, to August, 1855, \$1; Peter R. Jones, to Sept., 1855, \$1. *Pedlar's Mills*—Miss Kitty T. Minor, to Jan., 1854, \$2; Lancelot Minor, to Jan., 1857, \$3..... 12 00

GEORGIA.—*Dalton*—Rev. Thos. Turner, to January, 1855..... 2 00

KENTUCKY.—*Paris*—William C. Lyle, to January, 1855..... 1 00

ILLINOIS.—*Springfield*—Hon. Jno. Moore, to January, 1854..... 3 00

Total Repository..... 62 00

Total Contributions..... 620 59

Total Legacies..... 1,300 00

Total on account of emigrants sent to Liberia..... 811 75

Aggregate Amount..... \$2,794 34

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