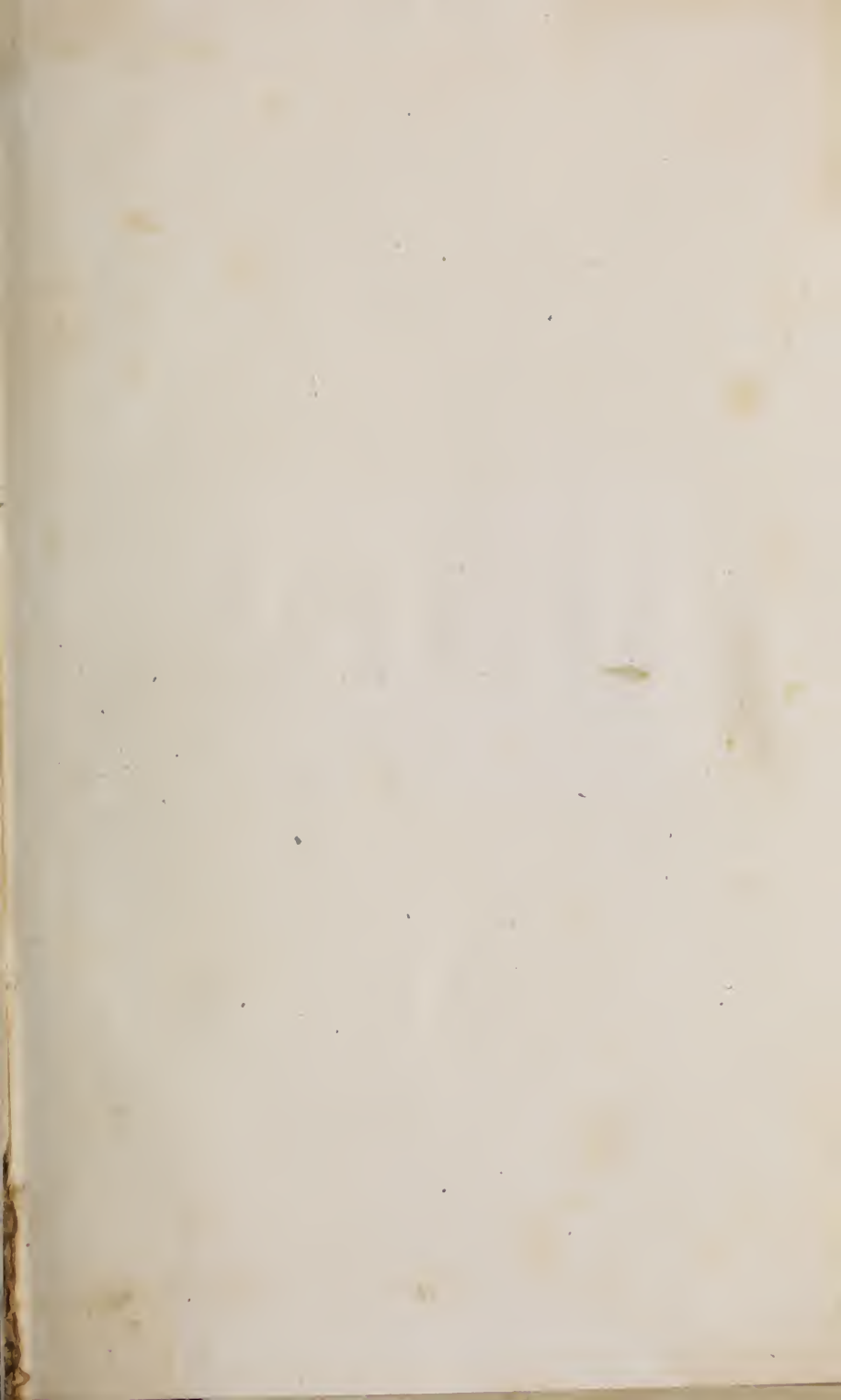
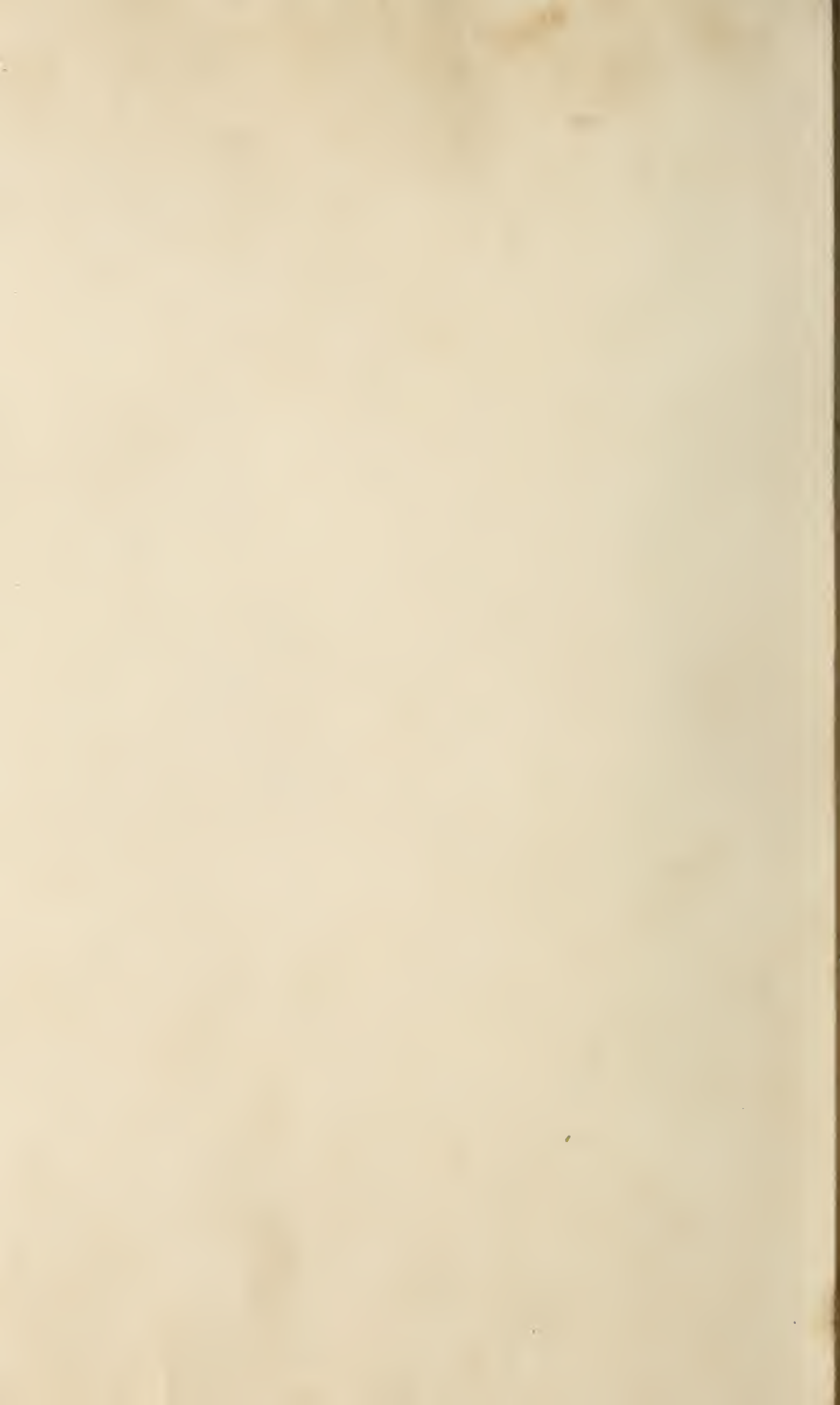


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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXVI.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1860.

[No. 11.]

Intelligence from Liberia.

CAPTURE OF THE "STORM KING" AND THE "ERIE." LANDING OF NEARLY 1,500 SLAVES FROM THESE SLAVE SHIPS.

ARRIVAL AT LIBERIA OF THE "CASTILLIAN," "SOUTH SHORE," AND THE "STAR OF THE UNION," WITH THE AFRICANS FROM KEY WEST.
THE SLAVE TRADE.

Recent arrivals bring us despatches from Liberia, bearing dates to the 4th of September. Our last number mentioned the arrival at Monrovia of two captured slave ships, the "Storm King" and the "Erie," and the landing of about 1,500 slaves. The following letter from the Rev. JOHN SEYS, U. S. agent, briefly states the principal facts in the case:

MONROVIA, August 28, 1860.

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

MY DEAR SIR:—Although I cannot write to you as fully just now as I would wish to do, yet I am unwilling to let the prize ship "Erie" sail without advising you, and through you, your truly benevolent Society, of the thrilling events which have occurred on our shores lately.

Rumor had reached us, by the way of England, of the captures of slaves off the coast of Cuba; of their having been landed at Key-

West, and some arrangements having been made by which they were to be sent here, to the care of your Agents in Liberia. While expectation was on tiptoe, and every eye directed towards the signals of vessels coming into port, behold a beautiful brigantine arrives; and, soon after anchoring, a despatch is brought on shore to me by Midshipman McCook, U. S. N., from Captain Dornin, of the U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, with the astounding intelligence that the brigantine was a captured slaver, a prize to the San Jacinto, with 619 slaves on board, under command of Lieut. A. K. Hughes, U. S. N., who is officially instructed to deliver them to me. From all that could be gathered, in the absence of papers, flag, log-book, or anything of direct testimony, there is little doubt that the vessel is the notorious "Storm King," of New York. She was captured off the Congo river, on the 8th of August, and arrived here on the evening of the 21st.

You may imagine the universal excitement created by this intelligence, and the rejoicings of all true-hearted Liberians, at so many poor Africans thus rescued from perpetual bondage.

It was too late in the day on Tuesday, for me to do anything more than make arrangements for the next day's operations. On Wednesday, I went on board the prize, and with several large and comfortable boats, proceeded to land the recaptives. What a sight met my eyes on reaching the deck of the slaver! Men, women, boys, girls, all naked, not a vestige of clothing about the person of either. Lieut. Hughes and his officers had been indefatigable in their attentions to the poor creatures; they had been well fed, and were in good condition, but of course he had no means of clothing them. So soon as it was possible, I had several hundred yards of calico on board, and afforded each a covering, at least in which to land.

But this is not all. While we were sending on shore boat load after boat load, from the brigantine, to be housed in your spacious Receptacle, most kindly loaned to me by H. W. Dennis, Esq., for the present, a large ship was signaled, and on running into port and anchoring, was boarded by an officer despatched by Lieut. Hughes, and was soon announced as the ship "Erie," of New York, a prize to the U. S. Steamer "Mohican," and under command of Lieut. J. W. Dunnington, having on board nearly 900 recaptured Africans! This was most astounding intelligence!—Nearly, if not quite, 1500 liberated slaves brought into Liberia within twenty-four hours, captured by U. S. vessels of war, was an event unprecedented in the history of either country.

On boarding the Erie, in my official capacity, no language can describe what I beheld. Notwithstanding the unremitting care and attention of Lieut. Dunnington and Midshipman Todd, who, night and day, took care of these suffering creatures, more than thirty had died since the capture, on the 8th August, and a large proportion were emaciated—nay, attenuated to the last degree. The scene was sickening to the heart and nerves of the humane. I have witnessed a great deal of suffering during a life of three score years, but I never saw such an amount of misery before.

By 8 A. M., on Friday morning, the whole number were landed, and I succeeded, after much difficulty, to find six or eight unoccupied houses in which to shelter those who could not be housed in the Colonization Receptacle.

Immediately on the arrival of the first prize I communicated with the Liberian Government, and to my great surprise, certain requisitions were made of me which I could not, dare not, comply with. * * * My own course has been in perfect accordance with the letter and spirit of the instructions from my Government, and from this course nothing shall swerve me. The whole of this official correspondence has been forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, by the "Storm King," which sailed on Saturday, the 25th, for Norfolk.

I have appointed the Hon. B. R. Wilson, Judge of the Court of Quarterly Sessions for this county, as superintendent over this matter, and he has most judiciously appointed a large committee, consisting of two reliable and responsible citizens, from each settlement, to act in reference to the numerous applications I am receiving, night and day, for these Africans. This committee

know to whom they may be distributed safely and wisely, and they will take the responsibility of judging, until such time as the Government of Liberia shall bind them out, as apprentices, to the citizens, as in the case of the recaptives of the Pons and the Echo.

The "Benson" is here, and will sail on Saturday. By her I will try to find time to write again to Mr. McLain and yourself.

Now, I can say no more. To find food, and otherwise care for nearly 1500 persons of this description is involving no small amount of anxiety.

I am, Rev. and dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN SEYS.

The three ships which conveyed the recaptives from Key West soon after arrived at Liberia in the following order: the "Castilian," August 26; the "South Shore," August 31; the "Star of the Union," September 2; from which 891 Africans were landed, 245 having died on the passage—a sad and impressive evidence of the horrors of the slave trade. The fearful sufferings of these people, and the diseases produced in their protracted and close confinement before capture, left many of them in a condition from which no medical skill nor offices of humanity could restore them.

From the Boston Journal we copy the following:

LIBERATED SLAVES AT MONROVIA.—*The Cargo of the "Storm King."*—The following account of the condition of the negroes who were found on board the two slavers

recently captured on the coast of Africa by our cruisers, and restored to liberty, is from the letter of a young gentleman belonging to Salem, who is now residing in Liberia for purposes of trade. Mr. Seys is the United States agent for the recaptured Africans, and commercial agent at Monrovia. The Storm King has just arrived at Norfolk, and we presume her captain and officers and those of the Erie will be turned adrift after a mock trial to re-engage in their nefarious traffic:

MONROVIA, Aug. 28, 1860.

"The place has been in an uproar for two days, on account of the arrival of two large slavers—one brig, the Storm King, containing 617 Congoes, and the ship Erie, with 850, both of New York, and both captured by American men-of-war—an unprecedented affair. They are all turned over to Mr. Seys, and have been landed. What in the world will they do with the 1500 from Key West? I went on board the Storm King early yesterday morning with Mr. Seys and Dr. Roberts, the Colonization physician, and such a sight I never beheld. There they all were, just as they were captured—all perfectly nude—one-half on deck, and the other in the hold. As it was their breakfast time, they were all going through the exercise of clapping their hands and singing as they were taught in the factories. They are kept in such a cramped condition that this is necessary to health. I never was on board a slaver before, and it was revolting to my feelings in the greatest degree to think that these poor human beings, (though many, I declare, looked anything but human,) were to have been carried across the Atlantic in such a state.

"When we came on board, and Mr. Seys talked to them through an interpreter, telling them that they

were no longer slaves, it did my heart good to hear the shout of exultation and the expression of delight visible on every countenance.

"The day after came the ship; but I thought I had seen misery enough. Her lot are in a worse condition than the brig's; and most are nothing but skeletons, and so weak that at present they are unable to stand. Many had to be carried to the receptacle in chairs, and a few were raving crazy. Most all are covered with sores of all kinds, and all have 'craw craw' very badly. It is indeed a heart rending sight.

"The brig is a beauty a little rising of 200 tons, fine model, good deck room, and apparently not very old. Her chronometer is rated New York, May 2, and she sailed a few days after that. It is undoubtedly the Storm King."

We also give the following, from the Commercial Advertiser:

"We have a letter before us, from Mr. Edward W. Blyden, an intelligent colored man, from which we take the following extract. The letter is dated:

"MONROVIA, Jan. 23, 1860.

Rev. John B. Pinney—Dear Sir:—The books forwarded to the Alexander High School, from Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of Utica, and from Mr. C. C. Kingsley, of the same place, have been duly received. Please return our sincere thanks to those liberal gentlemen.

"There is an encouraging state of things among the natives in our vicinity. They are becoming heartily disgusted with their superstitions. The glimmerings of civilization which fall upon them from the 'lone star,' are producing important changes in their feelings and opinions. The old men do not now, as formerly, assemble the young around the doors

of their huts, and relate to them, with smiles of delight the exploits of their youth; tell them of the ancient superstitions of the country; point them to the scenes of demonolatry, and bid them follow the footsteps of their fathers. They do not now, in the midst of juvenile crowds, boast of the course of wickedness they have pursued, eulogize the period of the slave trade as the golden age, and pour their execrations upon Liberia as the destroyer of their pecuniary prosperity: thus causing the poison of their own hatred to Christianity and civilization to spread its corrupting influences over their unsophisticated hearers. No; the Nestors of the land now point the youth to the benefits and advantages of civilization: or where, from the force of an incorrigible prejudice, they will not do this, they remain silent.

"I do not mention this fact to prove that there has passed over the heathen a heart-felt and radical reformation, but that it may be seen how the influence of Liberia is growing among them; how civilization is increasing in power and ascendancy over inveterate habits; and how promising a field is now open for the operation of the Christian church. Surely, if the negro of Western Africa has never had a history, here is a starting point for a very interesting career.

"The work before the people of Liberia is a great one: on every hand there is work, work, work.—Oh, that they may duly appreciate their position and circumstances, the responsibilities they entail and the duties they involve! But they cannot do the work alone. They naturally and justly look to America for help. I need not here mention the various reasons why the United States should help us in our work, educational and religious. We only

ask you for light; give us the sunshine. Send us supplies for the ever-growing demand which you are every year occasioning among us.

"If for certain political reasons your national Congress can do nothing for us, ought not private benevolence to step forward and let the work so nobly begun be extended? Permit me to add, what is my most deliberate and solemn conviction,—if the constantly increasing demand for educational and religious light, in and around Liberia, be not kept supplied, you may hear any day of the dissolution, in utter darkness, of our rising empire.

"I am happy to state that the vexed contentions, as to the matters

of location, having been settled; the College buildings will now, in all likelihood, be erected. The Legislature, which has just adjourned, has, on petition from the trustees, removed all legal obstructions.—Cape Mesurado will be graced with the 'magnificent buildings.'

"The Methodists and Presbyterians speak of removing their high schools to the river settlements. It would not be well to educate all the youth of Liberia under a sameness of influence; nor would it be according to sound policy to locate all the educational establishments in one settlement. Centralization is the bane of republics.

Yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD W. BLYDEN."

Special Meeting of the Board of Directors on the 24th and 25th ultimo.

In consequence of despatches received from the President of Liberia, (Mr. BENSON,) from the Rev. JOHN SEYS, U. S. Agent for Recaptured Africans, and others, mentioning the large number of these Africans recently landed in Liberia, and the prospect of the speedy introduction of many more, suggested to the consideration of the Society several grave questions; and the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, in accordance with a recommendation of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, invited a special meeting of the Board of Directors to be held at its office in Washington City, on the 24th ult., at 7 o'clock, P. M. At the hour appointed, the chair was taken by Mr. LATROBE,

President of the Society and also President of the Board of Directors. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. J. MACLEAN, D. D., President of Princeton College, New Jersey. The following gentlemen appeared and took their seats:

From Connecticut—H. T. H. HUNTINGTON, Esq.

New York—Rev. A. MERWIN.

Pennsylvania—W. V. PETTIT, Esq. and WM. COPPINGER, Esq.

Life Directors: Rev. R. R. GURLEY, J. KNICKERBACKER, Esq., Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D., Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.

Members present from the Executive Committee: Dr. HARVEY LINDSLY, Chairman, WM. GUNTON, Esq., Rev. GEO. W. SAMSON, Hon. W. M. MERRICK, Hon. PETER PARKER.

Letters were read, expressive of deep interest in the cause, and also regret that they could not be pres-

ent, from HENRY STODDARD, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio, Hon. T. W. WILLIAMS, of New London, Conn., Dr. JAMES HALL, of Baltimore, Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, of Hartford, Conn., and Dr. J. A. SMITH, of Newark, New Jersey, members of the Board of Directors.

A statement of the Executive Committee, in relation to the Recaptured Africans transferred to Liberia from the slave ships Wildfire, William, and Bogota, captured off the coast of Cuba, and from the Storm King and Erie, taken near the mouth of the Congo,—contracts made by the American Colonization Society with the U. S. Government; also, letters from President BENSON and Rev. JOHN SEYS, Agent of the U. S. for Recaptured Africans, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society; the correspondence between President BENSON and Mr. SEYS; the letter of Mr. SEYS to the Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy; also the letter of Hon. J. N. LEWIS, Secretary of State, in Liberia, to H. W. DENNIS, Esq., Agent of the Society, were read; and the Board resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the subject which occasioned the meeting.

After a full and thorough discussion of the relations of this Society to the Recaptured Africans and Liberia,—in which Messrs. Pinney, Maclean, Tracy, Merwin, Gurley, Parker, and others, took part,—and the reading, by the Financial Sec-

retary, of further communications from Liberia; also, of the proceedings of the Executive Committee of June 1st, 1860, and a letter from the President of the Society, dated December 20th, 1859, on motion of Dr. PINNEY, it was

Resolved, That the statement of the Executive Committee, with the various documents submitted, be referred to a special committee, to report at the adjourned meeting of to-morrow.

The President appointed Messrs. Pinney, (chairman,) Maclean, Tracy, Huntington, and Pettit, said committee.

On the 25th, this committee made their report, from which we give, with pleasure, the following summary:

“The interests of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, are, in the judgment of the Committee, identical in relation to the Recaptured Africans, as in all other respects. The safety and peace of the commonwealth, and the wisest provision for the support and training to civilized habits of the Recaptives, are alike to be sought.

“By reference to the Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848, and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia within the space of twelve months from the date thereof, were to be binding both on the Society and the Republic; it appears that article 4th provided that ‘Recaptured Africans shall be admitted

as heretofore, the United States making provision for their support.'

"This agreement was ratified, with certain explanations by the Government of Liberia, by resolution of its Senate bearing date March 2, 1849, to prevent subsequent misunderstandings, and to make clear the meaning of sections 7 and 9 of article 1, and article 4.

"The ratified treaty, thus explained, was received by this Society, and no objections were made to the proposed explanations. By the acquiescence of this Board, and by the action under this Agreement as explained by both parties, it might be fairly supposed that they were accepted by the Board, though no formal resolutions to that effect appear to have been adopted.

"Ten years after the forming of this agreement, for the first time, the practical question arose as to the rights and relations of the parties under article 4, when the Government of the United States returned to Africa the Recaptured Africans of the *Echo*, in the *Niagara*, and landed them in the Republic of Liberia, under a contract with this Society to support them one year.

"The question as to the relations between this Society and the Government of Liberia, in regard to this matter, was, at the session of the Board of Directors held in January, 1859, referred to a committee, consisting of the President of the Society and the Executive Committee, to report some proper mode of settling it.

"In the absence of President Latrobe from the meeting in January last, no action was taken on the subject.

"By the numerous captures of slaves which have been made since the Board adjourned, and the landing in Liberia of some twenty-three hundred Africans, increased excite-

ment has arisen in Liberia, accompanied by alarm for the future safety of the Republic, should the American cruisers continue to act with equal vigor and land their cargoes.

"By numerous letters received from President Benson and others, it is apparent that a decision on the whole subject ought no longer to be delayed; your committee, therefore, recommend for the adoption of this Board the following resolutions:

"Whereas, by a resolution of the Senate of Liberia, dated on the 2d of March, 1849, the agreement made between the Commissioners on the part of Liberia and the American Colonization Society in New York, on the 20th of July, 1848, was ratified upon the explanations given by said Commissioners, and set forth at length in said resolution; and whereas doubts have arisen whether the silent acquiescence of this Society in said explanations is a sufficient expression of concurrence on its part to give validity to said articles of agreement, therefore to exclude all possibility of doubt in the premises,

"Be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, That they hereby expressly concur in the explanations aforesaid, and do consent that the articles of agreement aforesaid shall have at all times the effect therein suggested."

The Board of Directors further propose for the present and future to commit the execution of their contracts for one year's support and care of recaptured Africans to the Liberian Government; assure that Government that it has no desire, while acting for the United States, and aiding the Government of Liberia, other than to secure the benevolent ends contemplated by the Uni-

ted States Government in the support of those Africans providentially intrusted to its care, and the interests of Liberia, recommend the appointment by the Legislature of Liberia, of Commissioners for recaptured Africans, whose duties shall be defined by law, and declare that all funds of the United States appropriated by the United States for the benefit of recaptured Africans shall be held subject to the order of the Government of Liberia on such terms as shall be agreed upon; and finally add the following resolutions:

“Resolved, in order to perfect the arrangements referred to in the fore-

going resolutions, Dr. James Hall be, and he is hereby appointed, a Commissioner of the American Colonization Society to convey them to the Government of Liberia, and to enter into such a contract with the latter as shall carry them into full effect, to be binding from its date, but subject to modification, if on being hereafter submitted to this Board there should seem to be occasion therefor.

“Resolved, That should it be in the power of the Financial Secretary, Rev. Wm. McLain, to leave the United States for Africa, along with Dr. Hall, he be united with the latter in the commission now created.”

The Synod of Virginia.

THE Synod of Virginia (Old School) held an interesting meeting last month, at Lynchburg, Virginia. On an overture from West Hanover Presbytery, November 1st was appointed a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in view of the agitated and alarming condition of the country in its political aspects. We copy the following passage from the Narrative of the Synod, on the State of Virginia:

“As to the religious instruction of the colored people, not a great deal can be said beyond the fact, that there seems to be a general awakening throughout the church in regard to the importance of this matter, and the duty which presses upon us, to see to it, that, in attending to their temporal wants, we give to them also the “bread of life.”—Many of our pastors have special services for them, and they have been greatly encouraged in their labors among them, not only by the

fact that they are commonly most attentive and appreciative listeners to the preaching of the gospel, but also by the direct results which, in some cases, have attended such preaching. To the colored membership of some of our churches comparatively large additions have been made during the past year.

“Sabbath schools have also been established for them, in which the instruction given, though altogether oral, has been attended with the most gratifying success. And while the question, as to what is the best method of bringing them under abiding and enlightened religious influence, is one to which no answer entirely satisfactory, or that covers all the necessities of the case, has yet been found, we may nevertheless hope, that if we do really go forward to do what can be done, God, in his own time, will open up the way to the accomplishment of larger and richer results than have hitherto been reached.

“The sum of the whole matter, in every other respect, as well as in

this one, seems to be, that we all need to pray for new impulses—for new baptisms of the Holy Ghost.—Certainly there is need for the idea to get more abroad in the church, that whatever is accomplished by it, in its collective or organized capa-

city, is accomplished only when each one feels his own proper individual responsibility—realizes the duty which is laid upon him of acting, not merely through the ministry or the eldership, but of doing his own work in his own place.”

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held on the evening of the 8th of October, in its rooms, 609 Walnut street. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D. The annual statement of the Board of Managers was read, from which we condense the following:

During the last year the Society has been bereaved by the death of three of its Vice Presidents—John Brewster, of Shirleysburg; Jesse Kenworthy, of Brownsville; and Charles Brewer, of Pittsburg—all liberal contributors to its treasury. Each deserves to be held in lasting and affectionate regard.

The prejudice of the colored people of our great State is giving way, and many yearn to help forward the work of an African nationality. The sentiment is rapidly strengthening, that in no way can their interests be more promoted in every respect than by removing to Liberia. Hence a larger emigration of this class has taken place during the last twelve months than during the same period previously. The following is the number sent from the counties of this State: From Allegheny, 4; Chester, 13; Delaware, 1; Erie, 11; Greene, 3; Philadelphia, 5; and Washington, 14; total, 57. Several were of comparative wealth, and nearly all of much respectability and intelligence.

Applications have been received and favorably responded to by the

Board, representing over eighty persons. About half of these are preparing to embark on the first proximo, and the others are expected to follow in the succeeding spring.

Our collection of the faces of Colonization worthies has been increased by original portraits of Hon. Edward Coles—deservedly appreciated as a tried friend of the colored race—and of John P. Crozer, Esq., affectionately prized for his interest in the work in which we are engaged. The picture of the latter will also keep alive the cherished name and services of his brother, Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, who was the first physician appointed for Africa by the American Colonization Society, and who early fell a martyr, at Sherbro Island, in the cause of African regeneration.

The contributions received during the last twelve months amount to \$4,935 74. The disbursements have been \$4,645 07. The entire receipts of the parent Society for the year ending December 31st, 1859, were \$160,906 15. The disbursements were \$84,232 34.

The packet *Mary Caroline Stevens* has kept on her prosperous way. She sailed November 1, with 63 emigrants, 12 of whom were from Pennsylvania; and May 2, with 228, including 39 from this State. She is now loading at Baltimore, to sail on her ninth voyage, November 1st, next.

The steamer *Seth Grosvenor*, 69

tons, built by order of the very efficient New York State Colonization Society, arrived at Monrovia on the 20th June. This vessel is designed to ply as a mail, freight, and passenger carrier, along the Liberian seaboard, and cannot but prove of signal service in the furtherance of African civilization.

During the months of April and May, the United States steam cruisers Mohawk, Wyandotte and Crusader, seized, off the Cuban coast, the slavers Wildfire, William and Bogota, having 1,492 souls on board. These were sent into Key West, Florida. The Government made an arrangement with the American Colonization Society to convey these recaptured slaves to Liberia, and provide them with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions for one year after landing there, at \$100 for each. Three vessels were promptly chartered for the purpose, and have doubtless reached their destination by this time, viz: the Castilian, sailed June 30, with 400, for Cape Mount; the South Shore sailed July 14, with 355, for Monrovia; the Star of the Union sailed July 19, with 383, for Sinou; total, 1,138. Thus showing a reduction by death, from the time of capture until shipment—a little over two months—of 354. Such is the African slave-trade!

On the 8th of August, the United States steamer San Jacinto captured off the coast of Africa, the slaver "Storm King," with 619 Africans on board. On the same day, the ship "Erie" was taken by the United States steamer Mohican, having a cargo of 859 persons. These, 1,478 in number, were landed at Monrovia, making a total of 2,616 of this class unexpectedly added to the population of the Republic in the course of a few weeks.

Such are not the settlers desired

for Liberia. But what could be done for them, except through the authorities and people of that progressive Republic?

The objects aimed at by the founders of the Society, and strictly endeavored to be promoted by their successors have begun to be realized. About twelve thousand American people of color, most of them emancipated slaves, have been settled in Liberia. They are there advancing in all that belongs to Christian and civilized life. A native population of two hundred thousand has been brought under the salutary and augmenting influences of this vigorous Republic. Educational institutions of high value have been established, and coffee, sugar, and other saleable articles exported to a much larger extent than ever before.

Encouraged by this view of the past, the Society address themselves cheerfully to the work for the ensuing year. "The God of Heaven, he will prosper us; therefore, we, his servants, will arise and build."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—John P. Crozer.

Vice Presidents.—Gerard Ralston, Robert R. Reed, M. D., Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., George B. Wood, M. D., Stephen Colwell, Alonzo Potter, D. D., William Chester, D. D., Edward Coles, Howard Malcom, D. D., John Torrey, Hugh L. Hodge, M. D., William B. Stevens, D. D., Samuel H. Perkins, Joseph Harrison, William F. Packer, Alexander Brown, E. F. Rivinus, M. D., Archibald McIntyre, W. L. Helfenstein, W. H. Allen, L. L. D., John Bell, M. D., John Cox, David Stewart, George Chambers, Daniel Houston, Charles M. Reed, John Marston, U. S. N., S. S. Schmucker, D. D.

Recording Secretary.—Robert B. Davidson.

Treasurer.—William Coppinger.

Managers.—L.P. Gebhard, M. D., W. Parker Foulke, John W. Claghorn, William V. Pettit, William P. Breed, Thomas S. Malcom, Silas E. Weir, Edward S. Morris, Paul T. Jones, G. W. Fahnestock, Arthur M. Burton, Daniel L. Collier.

The Society then adjourned.

The Philadelphia North American publishes a letter from the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, declining a reelection to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, and one from John P. Crozer, Esq., accepting his appointment to that honorable office. The impaired health of the honorable Bishop, and the multiplied duties of his Episcopal office, compel him to retire from the position he has held for several years with eminent ability and usefulness. He observes, (October 1st, 1860:)

“I have an abiding and increasing faith in the beneficence of the work in which you are engaged.— Unless we greatly misinterpret the signs of the times, a new and more auspicious era for Africa is at hand, and I devoutly implore for all engaged in behalf of her children, on either continent, the grace and wisdom which they will need.

“I shall not cease to feel a lively interest in your labors, and, as God shall give me ability, shall gladly co-operate with them.”

Says the North American—

“Mr. Crozer is widely known as an enlightened and efficient friend and benefactor of many of our philanthropic and Christian organizations. Long deeply interested in the elevation of African descendants in the United States, his election

was most wise, and the gentlemen of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society may congratulate themselves upon his continued presence and services among them in the more exalted position of President.”

In his letter (October 15th, 1860,) to the Society, Mr. Crozer refers to some interesting facts in the first attempt of the American Colonization Society to establish a settlement on the African shore:

“I have long felt deep sympathy in the aims and efforts of the American Colonization Society, to which our society is auxiliary. Associations of a personal character make this interest a cherished one. So long ago as the year 1820, when the parent society was about to send its first emigration of colored people to Africa, my lamented brother, Samuel A. Crozer, then in the twenty-third year of his age, was appointed as first agent of the society, to take charge of the little colony of, I think, about seventy persons. His whole soul was in the enterprise, and in the then low state of the society's funds, he engaged without salary or emolument of any kind. The emigrants sailed from New York, in the winter of 1820, in the ship Elizabeth, under convoy of the United States sloop-of-war Cyane. Rev. Samuel Bacon, of York, Pa., and Mr. Bankson, of Philadelphia, were in company, under appointment as United States government agents for the reception of recaptured slaves, to reside on the coast of Africa, at such point as the society might select for their settlement.

“The ship arrived on the coast in March, 1820, touched at Sierra Leone, and thence to the mouth of Sherbro river, as the place previously recommended for planting

the infant colony. My brother and the gentlemen above named held a 'palaver' with the chiefs, who were friendly; and as the ship was in haste to depart, it was decided to make a temporary landing at Campelar, about twenty-five miles up the Sherbro river. A small vessel was procured at Sierra Leone, as a lighter, and the landing was effected, occupying fifteen days to remove all the effects of the Society from the mouth of the river to Campelar. The fatigue in transshipment, together with the influence of the climate, prostrated my brother, and he very early fell a victim to the prevalent disease of that coast.—The government agent soon followed, and all the whites connected with the enterprize died, except Mr. Doughen, who returned to this country in shattered health.

"These were some of the early disasters of this noble enterprise.—But the colony was not to be a failure. It has gradually strengthened from that time until it has become an independent republic, and bids fair, at no very distant day, to assume a rank among nations. To me it is pleasant to review the progress of this infant nation, from its incipient condition, rising in gradations, slow yet certain; and I venture to indulge in anticipation of its future destiny as a respectable nation, stretching its boundaries far in the interior of that vast continent and exercising a mighty influence over the native kingdoms."

Mr. Crozer alludes to the benign influence of the Liberian Government in the suppression of the slave

trade along some six hundred miles of the African coast, and rejoices in the evidence brought to light, by recent travellers, favorable to the health and commercial advantages of Africa. He concludes that the prejudices in the minds of our free people of color, as a correct knowledge of Africa is diffused abroad, will vanish away. A disposition to emigrate has been increasing rapidly in Pennsylvania, recently. He adds:—

"Residents have heretofore been much inclined to locate in towns along the coast, more disposed to engage in traffic or commerce than in the culture of the soil, but interior settlements, such as Carysburg, are now attracting notice, and with these more healthful locations, and fertile lands suitable for a great variety of cereal and vegetable productions, we may confidently expect attractive accounts from those who embark in agricultural pursuits.

"The Colonization Society claims a high place amongst the pioneers on the western coast of Africa. Its labors have been persevering, and crowned with success. The republic of Liberia is its legitimate offspring. Let us thank God and take courage. The future brightens.—The next half century will demonstrate that the African race is capable of self-government, and of an advanced state of civilization. It is only to be regretted that our government fails to recognize Liberia as a free and independent nation."

Present State of the Slave-Trade.

In the New York Herald of the 11th ult., we have the statement and views of one who writes after "two years experience on board the *Marion*, in continual investigations into the legal and illegal proceedings on

the west coast of Africa, and who, it may be supposed, is enabled to present the facts in relation to this traffic as nearly as they can be ascertained by the uninitiated. According to this writer, the King of Dahomey has abandoned the intention of reopening this trade, and it exists at few places in the Bight of Benin; yet (as near Cape St. Pauls, and a few other places) it might be arranged to run off cargoes of slaves, "a watchful guard is sustained upon its waters by stationed American and English war cruisers."

"The trade, therefore, is at present confined within the coast-line limits of Mayumba north, and Bahia Fonda south, embracing a cruise distance of 270 miles. The importance of other intermediate stations within this limit are comparatively trifling to that of Punta de Lenha, in Congo river, which is, unquestionably, the heart of the traffic; the pulsation, quick or slow, may be traced to the state of things there bearing on this traffic, and naturally, the principal slave stations cluster near this river, their localities depending much upon the facility of inland communication with the Congo."

"Along this range of 'slave ground,' or any other part of the coast where the traffic has been, or may be carried on, it would be impossible to give correct distances between barracoons, or even within the range of probability, as they are not established with regularity—Points, which at one time are favorable for shipment of cargoes, may be soon entirely deserted, as, for some cause, the facilities may be decreased

or interfered with. Generally, three or four stations along the coast are the favorites during one season, and are changed again for others near by, which have become unused and unsuspected. Nor is it desirable that there should be many points for shipment, and near together, as it would enable our squadron to effect an easy blockade."

The growth of lawful commerce under the auspices of the American, English, French, Dutch, and Danish, who have established factories along the coast, from Elmina to Benguela, has powerfully contributed to diminish the slave traffic. Several American traders are represented on the coast who employ in the African trade eighteen vessels; and the writer concludes that the slave-trade must for some time to come be confined to the present limits.

"Those conspicuous as regular stations within the defined range, are Black Point, Louisa, Loango river, Landano (Malemba Bay) and Kabenda. This latter, though not a point for shipment now, unless a favorable opportunity should offer, is the most important place along the coast for landing the supercargo and his money to make the necessary arrangements, or to send the quickest notice of the slaver's arrival on the coast to Punta de Lenha. Snake's Head, thirty-three miles to the south of the Congo, is the only important station in that direction; there are several barracoons not far from that point, considered as belonging to the locality.

"It is supposable, from the detection of letters so intended, that the agents engaged in the trade on the coast are informed, by parties at the ports from which the vessel is ex-

pected to sail, of her probable departure for and calculated time of passage to the Congo river, thus giving the agents ample opportunity for interior arrangements with King Congo, and the collection of 'ebony.' Very often slavers, after arriving out, have to wait for some time while this is being accomplished, for the slave buyer, on the coast, would consider it too great a deduction from the profits of the trade to keep on hand cargoes for any length of time. The slaver is content to await this result and a favorable opportunity for weeks, one vessel having remained four months in the Congo, till the right moment. Vessels coming out generally make land to the southward of the Congo, to avoid the latter's powerful current, which makes to the northward, and are then determined in their farther movements by the 'look of things,' as well as by information received from those concerned in the trade, who are constantly sailing up and down the coast in light crafts, procuring intelligence of the movements of guard ships, &c., which they communicate to these vessels and to the different slave stations, either personally or through the telegraphic system of fires, which are built at night on prominent points along the coast, and by native runners swift of foot, and other concocted signals. Thus warned, the slavers bide their time, either at Punta de Lenha, which they may have safely reached, or on the coast, cruising along the intermediate stations until the arrangements of their supercargo have been completed and the coast is clear, when they take, in an incredibly short time, from some pre-arranged locality, their cargoes of negroes.

"The class of vessels engaged in this traffic range from a schooner to a ship, the larger number, how-

ever, being barks, averaging about two-hundred and fifty tonnage; the majority of these hail from New York city.

"Contrary to the prevailing impression, these vessels are generally old and slow, having been bought up as cheap bargains for this trade, thus rendering a safe delivery of one cargo of negroes more than an equivalent for the loss of three or four such vessels. Speed is by no means the important desideratum for the successful prosecution of the business, as the light, baffling breezes and calms that so generally prevail on the west coast of Africa renders this quality of little avail while subject to them, whereas, when at sea, five or six knots answer the slavers purpose until reaching the Cuban waters, when 'luck and experience' are more relied on for a safe landing than the swiftness of their craft. A remarkable confirmation is the fact that the Marion ('one of the slowest old tubs in the navy') has overhauled every vessel she has pursued on the coast, the chase frequently affording ample time for testing the capacity of each vessel. I do not, however, wish it inferred from this that sailing ships, no matter how fast, are equal to the task of guard. They are useless for miles north of the Congo river; for the same powerful current of this river that baffles the cruiser's attempt for days, when going south, to reach its mouth, sweeps the slaver—probably at the time lying at Punta de Lenha, and telegraphed of the man-of-war's ineffectual attempt—far out to sea during the darkness of one night; whereas, to the southward of this river, and even under the most favorable circumstances, with a ship of war, dependent upon canvass alone, the chances are never equal. Steam power is therefore requisite.

“The cargoes of suspicious vessels consist principally of articles cleared by the United States Custom House, that are absolutely useless for any other purpose, on the west coast of Africa, except to purchase and run off slaves. As instanced:—The New York Custom House and those of other ports give clearance for the coast to pine lumber, which is unused for any other purpose on the west coast than for laying slave decks on vessels, in consequence of its perishable nature under the influence of that climate. Stills are cleared under the head of alembics, when useless without the indispensable worms (if so intended) for purposes of distilling. It should be a well known fact that such an establishment as a distillery, or distilling operations on any such scale, do not exist on the west coast of benighted Africa. During three months five alembics or stills were cleared from New York for the Congo, and only one with a worm. These form for vessels what are termed ‘slave coppers,’ in which the food, &c., of the prisoners is prepared; but, from their suspicious character, vessels now obtain them at Punta de Lenha; where they are constructed from copper sent out for that purpose. Again—immense quantities of disinfecting fluid is likewise cleared as legal merchandize for the Congo; also demijohns of cologne and large bottles of Florida water by the dozens. What possible use can be made of it on the African coast or in the interior, other than the intentional one of using it to purify the stifling decks of slavers, I not only do not know, but cannot conceive of, notwithstanding the warrant from the Custom House legalizing it. Rice, in quantities capable of feeding just about a complement; stacks of wooden pine buckets, (to wash down

the negroes and ship’s decks with,) which are seldom if ever seen in any house or for any other than the mentioned object, on the coast of Africa; sponges for sponging the poor captive, and various well-known appliances for the slave trade, and used for that business alone in Africa, are each and all cleared under the seal of the Custom House of New York, direct for Punta de Lenha, as articles for honest traffic, when their notoriety as appurtenances of this trade is as distinctly known throughout the United States as it is that the trade exists.

“This, in connection with the difficulty of getting a vessel condemned when sent to the United States under the ‘strongest suspicion of intent,’ which, with the fact that she can be bonded while the case is in abeyance, and return to the coast with the benefit of experience, has done more to increase the traffic than the utmost vigilance of the squadron can do to stop it.

“Why should not those who apply for a ‘clearance’ for a cargo, bound to the slave coast of Africa, including in their invoice the articles known to be the appliances of the trade, and the merchandize of a character to take the place of money in payment of the human freight, be obliged to give security that such questionable stuff is to be disposed of in legal trade? What is a legal cargo to Europe or the Pacific should not be classed as such when cleared for the Congo river. The state of our relations with countries on the Isthmus make us watchful, or at least should do so, over all vessels fitting out for those localities under suspicious circumstances.—The normal condition of things is what makes articles contraband or not.”

It had been insinuated that Southern officers in the navy had permitted it to become inefficient to suppress the slave-trade.

“In the case of the *Marion*, her commander, executive, and, with one or two exceptions, her other officers were Southerners, ‘hot bed Southerners,’ and yet she sent home three vessels charged with illegal traffic.”

“In what respect should the navy be held responsible for the condition of slaves on board of vessels, or for the work being done under the American flag, when the most strenuous efforts of our squadron to prevent the one and protect the other are rendered abortive by the decisions of those laws that declare null and void the work it has achieved, and which must be referred to such tribunals for sanction?”

Just praise is rendered to the officers of the English navy for their war upon the slave-trade, while the health of the Americans of our squadron on that coast is represented as owing very much to the sanitary regulations maintained, and especially to permission to retire occasionally into more healthy climates. Steam-gun boats are strongly recommended as substitutes for our present large ships upon the coast.

“If the United States government is determined to continue its attempt to put a stop to the inhuman traffic, there is, therefore, work before her navy for years to come, both on the coast of Africa, and, if acquired by our government, Cuba; power should be then given to the Naval Department to dispose of the question by an armament that

would be equally serviceable and needed for other purposes, should the present cause for its construction be done away with. As it is, the administration has of late accomplished, in this respect, all within its means, and the improved result, in comparison with that attained by the sailing vessels of the last squadron, under Flag Officer Conover, not only indicates the fault to have been with the class of ships and not attributable to want of zeal on the part of the officers, but shows what might be achieved were the vessels intended for such service still better adapted to their work. In conclusion, I would remark that, though I am cognizant of the innumerable resources at the command of the slaver, I nevertheless believe that the negro trade on the west coast of Africa could be blocked, by the adoption of vigorous measures on the part of our Custom Houses; the establishing of another provisional and coal depot at Fernando Po, and by the addition of gunboats until such a time as the immense resources of the coast line interior would, by their consequent development, attract the attention of speculators, who would establish settlements that by competition would enhance for the native the value of his present comparative valueless merchandize, thus rendering the pittance paid to kings and masters for their slaves a trifling consideration to the gain they would realize from legal trade. This reasoning may be objected to as a long time cant, but I believe, if the test is ever thoroughly applied, it will not only prove the sole recourse, but a speedily successful one for the removal of what is now a mere bugbear, in proportion to the evil it will yet entail upon us if permitted to grow or even exist in its present condition.

Names of Vessels Escaping from the Congo River between April, 1859, and February, 1860.—Panchita, Laurens, Ottawa, Star of the East, Asa Fish, J. J. Cobb, Isla de Cuba, Re-

becca, Cygnet, Brownsville, Wm. M. Grattan, Belle, Wm. Taylor Hall.

NOTE.—Known that all of them carried away cargoes of negroes.

Vessels expected on the coast after March, 1860, as suspicious.

Name.	Rig.	Cleared from	Flag.	Captain's name.
John Boynter.....	Brig.	New York.....	U. S.	Hinckley.
Adeline Sprague....	H. brig	.....do.....	.....do..	Smith.
Charlotte A. Day...	Bark.	.....do.....	.....do..	Trainor.
Storm King.....	Brig.	.....do.....	.....do..	Lockhart.
Montauk.....	Ship.	.....do.....	.....do..	Quale.
George Albert.....	H. brig	.....do.....	.....do..	West.
E. A. Kinsman.....	Bark.	.....do.....	.....do..	Downs.
Ellersie.....	Bark	.....do.....	.....do..	Eug. d'Escalon.
Wanderer.....	Yacht.	Roston.....	.....do..	.....
Erie.....	Ship.	New York.....	.....do..	.....
Lauretta.....	Brig.	.....do.....	.....do..	Jackson.
Belle.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do..	Fountain.
"Kate".....	Bark.	Baltimore.....	.....do..	.....
Gazelle.....	Brig.	Rio Janeiro.....	.....do..	.....
C. H. Sampson.....	Brig.	New York.....	.....do..	Linnd, or Lynn.
Atlantic.....	Ship.	.....do.....	.....do..	.....
Ardennes.....	Bark.	.....do.....	.....do..	.....
Triton.....	Brig.	.....do.....	.....do..	.....
Sam. Churchman...	H. brig.	.....do.....	.....do..	Ankers.
Lyra.....	Bark.	.....do.....	.....do..	.....
Louis.....	Bark.	New Orleans.....	.....do..	.....
Esperanza.....	Bark.	Barcelona.....	.....do..	.....
Falmouth.....	Brig.	New York.....	.....do..	Leinas.
Thos. Achorn.....	H. brig	.....do.....	.....do..	Bain, Burr, or Barns
White Cloud.....	Bark.	.....do.....	.....do..	.....
City of Norfolk*....	Bark.	Savannah.....	.....do..	.....
Iowa.....	Bark.	New York.....	.....do..	.....
Sunny South†.....	Ship.	Havana.....	Chilian.	.....

* Is a Propeller.

† Name changed to Manuela.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

The African Fever.

THE following note, kindly sent us by Doctor Durant, of the S. S. Sunbeam, appears to us so sensible and so entirely to agree with our own experience, that we think it well worth the attention of all residents in Africa, and of all who take an interest in the treatment of African fever.

We have, ourselves, treated two cases of African fever, entirely with

Quinine, and with entire success. In both cases the quinine was given in large doses, *when fever was high* and the effect was to *break it up* in about eight hours.

Dear sir: I write to thank you for your kind invitation. It would have afforded me much pleasure and satisfaction to have visited you on Sunday, as proposed, but it is unfortunately not possible for us to re-

main here, as the vessel should arrive at the Nuu's mouth by the 1st of August.

The health of our crew, up to this day, has been excellent. Of course I can but anticipate that many of us will be visited by one or other of the forms of fever common to the African coast. It has never been my lot to treat the disease, never having visited that country before. But from all I can ascertain, without actual experience, the fevers on this coast are similar to what I have witnessed in the Western and South-western States of America. I entertain much doubt about there being any *specific* character or difference in the medical acceptation of the term *specific*.

I believe the African fevers to be essentially of the *Adynamic* or *Asthenic* type, and therein bearing the attributes of our typhus fever. I believe the pathology or condition of the fluids of the body in these diseases will be the same. It seems to me that the mortality of former years is attributable to the mistaken treatment adopted,—the injudicious use of calomel and bleeding. Of course the laws which regulate disease and health in a physiological sense are the same in Africa as in any other part of the world. Symptoms of course vary according to constitution, and the physical characteristics of the country in Africa so different from other climes.

The indications of treatment and *prophylactic* means are decidedly of the tonic kind.

The judicious regulation of the various functions of the body, and the use of quinine will, with generous diet, shield the body from predisposing causes,—and combined with proper hygienic regulations, as scrupulous cleanliness, &c., will, I think, insure comparative immunity from the havoc recorded in previous voyages.”—*Cavalla Messenger*.

We publish the above as a pretty fair specimen of impressions of things in Africa from new comers.

A physician on board the English Steam Schooner Sunbeam, gives his opinion and views as to the peculiar character and proper treatment of the African fever, of which, he acknowledges, he has never treated a solitary case. The mode of treatment he recommends, the editor of the Messenger thinks most highly of, as it so entirely agrees with his own experience, he having treated two cases entirely with quinine.—The Sunbeam doctor seems not content with recommending the proper mode—*his new mode*, but expresses his “*seems* that the mortality of former years is attributable to the mistaken treatment adopted—the injudicious use of calomel and bleeding.” Now we will say nothing of the doctor's modesty, that it is no greater than might be expected, and is pretty much on a par with others, under like circumstances, and we give him credit for the correctness of his views on the treatment of the African fever, although we might question their *entire originality*; but no matter for that, or for him, we must express our surprise that the editor of the Messenger, whoever he or the “we” may be, should speak of the use of quinine, even *entirely* or alone in the African fever as a *new thing*. We hope it is not Doctor De Lyon, the physician to the Mission, who has only treated *two* cases with quinine, or that any one should be allowed to induce the inference that quinine has not been the sheet-anchor in the African fever for years—many years. It may not be amiss, while on this matter, to say with whom did originate the use of quinine, “with proper hygienic regulations,” quite equal to those advised by Dr. Durant, in the treatment of the African fever, and this too, long before the

experiments in the Niger, of feeding the crew on quinine as a prophylactic measure.

As long ago as 1829, or certainly '30, (for we found him there in practice in '31,) Dr. George P. Todsén, a Danish physician, was sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society as physician to the Colony. He had been educated in the Continental Schools of Medicine, and imbibed his ideas of treatment of tropical fever from Dr. Stevens, a Dane who practiced many years in St. Thomas. On arriving in Monrovia, Dr. T. soon found that however fatal the fever might be, if let alone, the treatment heretofore adopted had probably doubled the mortality. About this period, or for several years preceding, the works of James Johnson, an eminent English surgeon and physician, who had spent many years in India, were considered as law and gospel in diseases of the tropical climates.—“Johnson on Climates” found a place in the personal baggage of every traveller in the tropics. His plan was eminently depletory and mercurial—the legitimate English red-coat practice uniformly followed by the most fatal results, and practice based on this work had too

uniformly been pursued by most of Dr. Todsén's predecessors. But Dr. Todsén at once adopted an entirely new mode of practice, of which it is unnecessary to say more, than, that on quinine first, and opium next, he depended for the success in the treatment of this disease, which so signally marked his practice. Had the remarks of Dr. Durrant, of the Sunbeam, referred to the Ante-Todsénian period, there would have been a propriety in their use, but we scarcely think his reference was intended to reach back thirty years.

We cannot doubt but the main features of Dr. Todsén's practice have been maintained by most Liberian physicians since his day, and we think that even the admission that Dr. D's views have anything of originality in them, by the editor of a widely circulated paper, is to convey a very wrong impression, and do great injustice to the profession in Liberia. It is enough that we suffered, years ago, the painful consciousness that emigrants had undergone improper and even murderous treatment, without having it repeated again, unjustly, and spread abroad in another continent.

The Missionary Aspects of African Colonization.

THE National Preacher, for July, contains a very instructive and eloquent discourse on this subject, by the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, D. D., President of Austin College, Texas, preached by appointment of the Presbytery of Lexington, in Lexington, Virginia. Dr. Bailey has long been an earnest and very efficient friend to this Society, and made

large personal sacrifices to promote its interests. His able and successful labors in the cause of education are appreciated throughout the country. He now occupies a station of great honor and responsibility, and the influence of his learning, wisdom and benevolence must be widely felt. *Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God—(Ps.*

lxviii, 21.) are the words of the text of his discourse. Having observed that "God's time is man's opportunity," that the work of atonement is not meant to supersede, but to confirm the covenant of works, and that those who take Revelation for a guide are required to enter on the duties prescribed in that Revelation actively, patiently, perseveringly, looking to God, with whom is the efficient power to hasten "it in his time:" and having alluded to the past gloomy history of Africa, and the past discouragements of many missionary efforts for her benefit, our author proceeds to speak of the character of the *American Colonization Society*, organized in Washington city in December, 1816, and of Liberia, the young republic which has sprung up under its fostering care. The following extracts from this excellent discourse cannot fail to confirm the faith and animate the zeal and courage of the friends of African Colonization:

"The work is begun amid many discouragements; is carried forward with great labor and self-denial and sacrifice on the part of its friends; opposed by a few, sneered at by some, with a general apathy and faithlessness in its permanent benefits.

"Yet, what do we now see? A handful first—a feeble few contending for existence against the savage tribes combined to exterminate them on those inhospitable shores—led on by a few Christian white men, who were willing to die at the rate of two years and a half of life, with-

out salary, to try this grand experiment, and solve this great problem in the prophecies. Soon it is a colony with a code of laws, a governor and advisory council; now an independent nation, with her flag honored on the high seas, her commercial treaties with the greatest maritime nations of earth, her written constitution guaranteeing liberty to her subjects under a republican government like our own—her army, her Congress, and statute codes of civil and criminal law; with a territory as large as the State of Virginia, much larger than some of the kingdoms of Europe, larger than England and Wales together, and susceptible of expansion to any extent her people may desire; a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and rich resources of mineral wealth; with an emigrant population of more than ten thousand natives incorporated in her territorial limits; with the power of enlargement here, too, to any extent. She is striking a trade already valuable to her and to the nations that seek to participate in it; which England, quick in such speculations, is seeking to make much of, if not to monopolize.

"She is demonstrating another problem, too, of vital importance to Africa, of necessary development in the restoration of the African race from the continuance of the curse, namely, the capacity of the negro for self-government. Hitherto he has been contemplated only in the savage state. There, he has been, perhaps, as well governed by chiefs as other barbarians of equal adventurous advantages. In Liberia, under an experiment of self-government, he certainly surpasses the enlightened nations of Europe, and is surpassed only, if surpassed at all, by the country from which he has emigrated.

"The evident superiority of the

Liberians to the barbarous tribes around them, their prowess, energy, and courage manifested in actual conflicts, their unremitting efforts for the improvement of their neighbors, and their liberality towards all, have so far inspired respect and confidence, that Liberia has come to be an arbitress for the settlement of differences and the prevention of bloody wars among the interior tribes.

“But these are all contingent results of this great work. While looking at the fulfilment of glorious prophecy made in favor of Africa, and while striving to fulfil it, with failure upon failure till faith itself begins to stagger under defeat, we here see, in Liberia, precisely that which we have vainly sought in other ways—a permanent and efficient missionary station on the shores of Africa, in direct connection with the land of negroes, the children of Ham.

“Liberia is a Christian community, a missionary school, a border fortress, defending from all unfriendly aggression from without or from the tribes within, effectually suppressing on the whole line of her seacoast the cruel slave-trade, and at the same time carrying civilization and Christianity into the heart of the country. Schools are established by law through all her inhabited territories, and every man is required to educate his children. Thus, while an educated race is provided for in the coming generation, higher schools are doing much for a class, not few in number, who are now in active life. With forty church edifices, probably a hundred preachers, some of them well educated, and even learned and eloquent; with others in a course of theological study, and all at school; with nearly one-third of her entire population members of the Christian

Church, and a missionary zeal already exploring the interior, and everywhere diffusing light and knowledge; with a character already widely established for learning, arts, and arms, which has made her the arbitress of surrounding tribes, what may we not expect from Liberia in civilizing and Christianizing Africa? Ah! here is the point of light where the enigma is illustrated. Here is the solution of the problem which has perplexed the Church so long. Africa must be civilized and regenerated by her own sons. We could not go to Africa to civilize and Christianize her before the time; but in God's time, and in God's providence, Africa has come to us pagan, degenerated, and enslaved, that she may be returned free, enlightened, and Christian. Our country has been an African school. Here they have been taught, been educated in spite of hindrances. They are shrewd at observation; they learn by seeing; they know how we educate here. The relations of confidence and even of personal friendship mutually formed between master and slave, makes the knowledge of the master, to a certain extent, the property of the servant, imbibed intellectually and practically by long intercourse.

“They go—those who are made free, and subsequently go to Liberia, with these observations, this learning deeply imprinted on their minds. They think, as they have been taught here to think. They do as they have seen others do in America. Thus, they are educated here for a great work there. Compare the mental cultivation and social habits of our slaves here with those of their brethren who have remained in Africa, and we cannot resist the conviction that a Divine Providence has been making our country a great African school to hasten in its time the ful-

fillment of glorious prophecy placed on record in favor of the land of Ham, the degraded children of Canaan.

"How inscrutable are the ways of Providence! yet how bright in wisdom their development! Millions of slaves, who were slaves in Africa, have been brought in chains, slaves across the Atlantic in prisonships, and sold into perpetual servitude. But behold the wisdom and power of God! They were taken from idolatrous and pagan Africa, and brought to Christian America. By bad men they were brought, but placed, many of them, in contact with Christian men, men of Christian benevolence, who bought them as slaves, but treated them as men, as brethren, led them to the same ministry of Christian truth, baptism, sacramental ordinances. They have become Christians; and what do we see? The stream of population turned back, ships chartered, not to bring but to return the sons of Ham to benighted Africa. Slaves made freemen, Christian men to carry back the light of Divine truth, to awaken Africa to freedom, civilization, spiritual life. United in Liberia, they already form there an independent and, relatively to the people around them, a powerful nation. From that center of light, they radiate in all directions, and carry the Gospel in all its blessings into the heart of Africa.

"A recent writer has justly said: 'After making all deductions demanded by truth, the colonies established on the coast of Africa by the American Colonization Society, are without a parallel in the history of the world, as it respects their cost, their successful establishment at the outset, their good order, their ability of self-government, and their good influence on the surrounding tribes.' Twenty-four years ago, the *West-*

minster Review uttered the following language: 'The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa, a greater event probably in its consequences than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the new world.' How truly has this been verified! The scheme of colonization is literally discovering a new continent, developing its resources, and overspreading it with the institutions of civilization and Christianity. It has been said that Columbus discovered the new world. The Colonization Society is re-discovering the old world. Through its agency, Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God. The Lord is hastening it in his time.

"Had the precise results which are now developed been defined in advance, none would have sought them in the way they have come. Politicians would have sought them by governmental legislation; theologians by purely missionary enterprise. Neither would have succeeded so well—perhaps not at all—in this particular case.

"The Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist churches all have their Foreign Mission Societies and their stations abroad—in Africa. But when Liberia burst upon observation as a missionary station, the most important of all, neither of them could say—it is ours. It is the missionary station of God's providence, and all who love the cause in every church remember it in their prayers, adopt it as a member of the great brotherhood, and open their hand of liberal charity to supply its wants. All have gone there to labor, and God has blessed all in these labors.

"While these great events have been matured and developed before our eyes, God has been hastening in other directions, also, the same

great scheme. Sierra Leone, a British colony, has grown up on the same coast, a little north, and now separated from Liberia only by a boundary line of territory. And, as if America were destined to be made the starting-point of these grand operations, that, too, is an off-shoot of freedom from African slavery in this country. It was first settled by slaves taken from this country by the British fleet at the close of the revolution, has been since made the depôt for Africans re-captured from slave-ships, and now numbers more than fifty thousand people. Efficient missionary labors commenced there about the time Liberia was first settled. Look now at what God has been doing there to hasten Africa's redemption through colonization.

"After years of labor and discouragement, success crowned, also, the efforts of faithful missionaries there. The children educated have been converted to Christ, and prepared to preach the Gospel among the native tribes. They have extended themselves north to the mouth of the Gambia, four hundred miles, thence up that river three hundred miles, where missions have been established and churches gathered. They have also hastened south and east, and planted missions on the leeward coast beyond Cape Palmas, at Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Christiansburg, Acra, Badagry, and also at Abeokuta, seventy miles interior, and invaded with the sun-light of the Gospel the deepest and darkest recesses of that darkest and deepest place of God's infliction on fallen man. These missionaries are Africans, too—and, wonderful providence, Africans from these very tribes.

Listen! In 1817, cruel and bloody wars among the native tribes in the interior, and on the Niger above the Delta, furnished numerous slaves to

the coast at the mouths of that river on the Gulf of Benin. The slaves re-captured by the British navy at that period from the slave-ships, peopled Sierra Leone, and compose the mass of its present population of fifty thousand. Now educated and converted through missionary effort there, they remember their brethren in Pagan darkness, and are running with the zeal of martyrs to tell the story of Christ's love to sinners. Thus is the Gospel carried into the heart of Africa, to its most dense and savage population, by its own people, called out, enlightened, converted, imbued with the spirit of missions, and sent back to embrace, with more than a brother's love, those who are ready to receive them as brethren and extend their confidence in advance to the message they bear. The churches now in Sierra Leone, and in the stations taken by its enterprising native missionaries, number not less than ten thousand native Africans. Truly, God is hastening in its time, and in his own way, the redemption of Africa.

"If we turn our attention now to Southern Africa, we shall there, too, find the missionary cause introduced and prospered under cover and protection of colonization. Following the British colonial establishment at the Cape of Good Hope, faithful and devoted missionaries early went with the touchstone of the Gospel to solve the problem which had perplexed philosophers and naturalists, whether the Hottentots and Caffirs were men or monkeys. They preached Christ crucified, a Saviour from sin—when lo! from that valley of dry bones exceeding dry, an army of fifty thousand attentive hearers flocks to hear—and now thousands of them stand erect in the Church of God, clothed and in their right mind—

men—Christian men—ministers of mercy—Christian ministers—some of them preaching that Gospel which has touched and raised them with the power of a resurrection life—that mercy which had been before unknown to their laws and their intercourse of social life.

“Here we might stop; but it would be at the threshold of that wide field of observation to which we have now opened the door. Africa still is before us with its teeming population of one hundred and fifty millions—its interior tribes, its fertile table-lands, its mineral resources, its intellectual and moral capabilities. The spirit of missions is an active spirit. As the greater includes the less, it embraces all that can tend to meliorate the human condition. A spirit of discovery, incident to this great missionary movement, has thrown open already the hitherto unexplored regions of Africa to a thousand eyes of observation, to a thousand new enterprises of trade, to a thousand feet swift to carry the news of salvation beyond its deserts, along its river settlements, through its forests, and over its mountains.

“If we confine ourselves to the natural and necessary results of what has already been done, it will be found full of encouragement. Take, now, Western Africa, and commence at McCarty’s Island, three hundred miles up the Gambia, thence to its mouth, thence southward by Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Palmas, to Badagry on the leeward coast, and at the western mouth of the Niger, and we have a line of two thousand miles lined with missionary stations under colonial protection, and occupied by a native church membership of more than ten thousand.—These Christian Africans are now as missionaries ascending the Niger with the Gospel, and entering the

villages which cluster on its banks, to Timbuctoo, near the Great Desert—Katunga, the capital of Yarriba, a city fifteen miles in circumference, with a large population; Rabba, next, and then Egga, which extends four miles along its banks; Ketunga, and countless intermediate villages, to Broussa, the capital of a dense and fertile territory; Ya-ori, encompassed with wooden walls, said to be thirty miles in length; Succatoo, the largest city of interior Africa, with lofty walls opened by twelve gates, and then Timbuctoo, with a large population and an extensive trade. We have now arrived within a few hundred miles of the point where we started, McCarty’s Island, and have encompassed with a line of missionary stations, either effected or projected, a circumference of four thousand miles, inclosing one of the most fertile and densely settled portions of the continent, embracing an area equal in extent to fifteen times the area of Virginia, sustaining now a Pagan population greater perhaps than that of the United States, and capable of sustaining it twice quadrupled—now rapidly increasing, and everywhere inviting the schoolmaster and the instructors of religion. We may, therefore, contemplate this portion of Pagan Africa as conquered to Christ, and counted among the triumphs of the Church.

“Then, through the whole course of the Niger, the heart of Central Africa lies open on the east. Occupying its fruitful banks, the missionary passes from city to city, from village to village, from one fertile country to another, through Soudan and all the length and breadth of Central Africa, embracing a population of a hundred millions.

“On the north, the French from Algeria have thrown much light on those interior countries hitherto un-

known, through all the tribes of the Great Desert of Timbuctoo. This has brought to light the fact that the 'Sahara is, in fact, a vast archipelago of oases, of which each presents an animated group of towns and villages. Around each village is a large inclosure of fruit-trees.—The fig, the apricot, the peach and the vine mingle their foliage with the palm, which is the king of these plantations.' The desert literally buds and blossoms as the rose.

"Liberia is not without her men of learning, who are investigating the languages of interior Africa, and proceeding to reduce them to writing. They are instructing others, and thus Liberia is made a school in Africa, and negro savans are preparing to do the work there which white men have attempted in vain.

"The London Society, for exploring the interior of Africa, has spent large sums, and sacrificed many valuable lives, in gleaning from the darkness and depths of its solitudes the scanty materials for our present limited knowledge.—The enterprising Liberians now will furnish them with travellers fitted for the service, and trained to the climate.

"Now, a door of a thousand miles is thrown wide open into the very heart of Central Africa, Christian colonies live, or are settling on the whole threshold, the coast is cleared, and fertile gardens, with cultivated fruit and flower, fill the air with fragrance. The spires of Christian temples invite the friendly landing of the stranger, and insure him hospitality. The decencies of civilized life have displaced the bloody rites of heathenism, and the cry from ten thousand there, who have already gone from our shores, is loud, and long, and importunate to the half-million of free colored

persons here—'Come over and help us.'

"This lead of Divine providence is now becoming too distinct to be mistaken. We see now why God in his providence, permitted the slave-trade, by which three millions of barbarous Africans have been quartered here in Christian families. We see why he has led the way to the emancipation of half a million of them here. It is that they may return to Africa—that in its time he may remove the curse, and bless Africa with civilization and Christian hope—with a country, too, the most fertile of all lands, and still sealed against the oppressors of her children kidnapped and sold into bondage.

"The minds of these outcasts are now directed homeward. The Colonization Society has provided for them an asylum in their father-land. We are urging them on. The free border States, from Iowa to Delaware, are making laws to prevent the further immigration of free colored persons to their territory. The slave States are legislating for their removal, and they themselves are waking up, attentively to consider the subject.

"Thus I have attempted to open to you a single page of the world's history, glowing with prophecy, rich in divine promise, startling with development—and to direct your attention to Africa waiting for God's law. When we open such a door, reveal such a scene, recite such a prophecy, such a promise, and bring that promise into connection with such a field of labor—when we speak to Christian men, constrained by the love of Christ, redeemed by his blood, cognizant of his grace, elevated in privilege, rich in this world's goods—we expect a response which shall enable all who behold, which shall compel infidels

to take knowledge of you that have been with Jesus, and have learnt of him who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich. We are made co-workers with him to labor, and suffer, and make sacrifices in the same cause of benevolence, to work out our own salva-

tion, and seek the salvation of others. Now is the time to enter with all the heart on these labors and sacrifices. But God's time is our opportunity, and he soon becomes a fanatic, who essays to walk upon the water till the command is given, or to hasten, without due caution, the development of God's decrees."

Death of the Rev. Hugh McMillan.

"AND HE DIED."—Genesis, V.

FEW have done more for the cause of African Colonization than this gentleman, who is now removed to a higher world. We have known and esteemed him for many years, and a more true-hearted, pious and benevolent man is rarely to be found. In his course of duty, he was like the Sun in the Heavens, always in motion and always shining. What would not Africa become in a few years, should all ministers of the Gospel lay her interests to heart like Dr. McMillan? The following tribute to the eminent virtues of this excellent man, appears in the *Xenia News*:

BECAUSE he was mortal—because he had finished his course, and was called for by his Master, Rev. HUGH McMILLAN, D. D., died at his residence, in Cedarville, on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

Dr. McMillan was born in Chester District, South Carolina, in 1793. He was a graduate of Pennsylvania University, taking the honors of the institution, and after a theological course of study, was, in 1820, licensed to preach the Gospel, and was, soon after, settled as a pastor, in his native district.

Having received a call from the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of this county, he accepted it, and settled here thirty-one years ago. His pastoral connection with this congregation continued till his death.

Few men have exerted a wider and better influence than Dr. McMillan. He so lived that his works followed him. Though called to rest from his labors, his influence for good is still extending. For many years he lived in Xenia; and in addition to his usefulness as a minister, friend, and neighbor, he conducted an academy, which had great influence in giving an educational impulse to this community. In the preparation of young men for college, this academy, during its entire existence, had an enviable reputation. Many of the most active and influential ministers in the Reformed and United Presbyterian, as well as in other churches, were his pupils; and thus, Dr. McMillan, though dead, yet speaks. Many, too, in other walks of life, who occupy positions and influence and usefulness, owe much of their success to the accurate and thorough mental training they received in Dr. McMillan's academy.

In the meantime the congregation became so large and so extended that the pastoral care of it became bur-

densome, and it was divided. The old church buildings, on Massies-creek, were removed, and new ones erected in Xenia and Cedarville.— The Cedarville division, having all the elements of and being regarded as the original congregation, the Doctor continued his pastoral care of it, and, accordingly, nine years ago, removed to Cedarville, where he resided the rest of his life.

A few years ago he visited Europe as a delegate to the Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Great Britain and Ireland. Many of our readers will remember his lecture to the Xenia Lyceum, after his return, which, though delivered extempore, was listened to, by the largest audience of the season, with profound attention.

Dr. McMillan was the oldest pastor in the county. He was the spiritual father of a large majority of his flock, and very many of them were his "kinsmen according to the flesh." His ministerial labors

were but little, if at all, interrupted, till he was stricken down by his last illness. He was usually at his post and died with his armor on. In all relations of life he was missed. As a husband, a father, a pastor, a friend, a citizen, his place is vacant; yet why should we mourn? No eulogy is appropriate, when death is but another name for triumph.— Nor is there any call for eulogy — It is enough, with most of our readers, to know that he was **REV. HUGH McMILLAN**.

On yesterday his remains were interred in the old church-yard cemetery; and his grave occupies the site of his former pulpit, where he preached for more than twenty years. How appropriate, that he should sleep where most he labored — in the place whence his many prayers went up to Heaven! And how pleasant to reflect that, when his sleep is ended, he will arise and follow them thither!

Intelligence.

Interesting and encouraging letters are received from New England. The late Anniversary Meeting of the Vermont State Colonization Society was very gratifying to its friends. The labors of the Rev. John Orcutt in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and of the Rev. Franklin Butler in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have strengthened the public interest in the cause. While, as we are informed, a horde of wandering colored lecturers and agents are soliciting help for all sorts of schemes for people of color, it is desirable that their schemes should be carefully examined, and well understood, and that public charity for them as for others should be wisely directed.

The Rev. W. H. Fyffe has been appointed to an agency for Ohio, and we trust that his labors in that great State will be abundantly successful.

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We learn from the "Friend" that Robert Campbell, late teacher in the Institute for Colored Youth, under the care of Friends in Philadelphia, has just returned from the Yoruba and Egba countries, in Central Africa, south east of Liberia. Mr. Campbell and his associates deem their expedition successful, and some of them purpose, with their families and a select emigra-

tion, returning to Africa as their home.

Cotton is cultivated successfully all through Central Africa, and from the neighborhood of Abbeokuta alone, its export reached nearly 6,000 bales in 1859. It has, indeed, more than doubled every year for the last seven or eight years. In the British market the African staple sells for as much as average New Orleans cotton, and when cleaned by improved machinery, the price is fully two cents per pound higher.

Mr. Campbell has prepared for publication an interesting narrative of his journey, accompanied by many curious and valuable observations upon the people, manufactures, and productions of the country. Preparations are being now effected for its early appearance.

LIEUTENANT BURTON closes his note on the commerce of Eastern Africa, with the following words:

"To conclude the subject of commerce in East Africa. It is rather to the merchant than to the missionary that we must look for the regeneration of the country by the development of her resources. The attention of the civilized world, now turned towards this hitherto neglected region, will certainly cause slavery to cease; man will not risk his all in petty and passionless feuds undertaken to sell his weaker neighbor, and commerce which induces mansuetude of manner will create wants and interests at present unknown. As the remote is gradually drawn nigh, and the difficult becomes accessible, the intercourse of man, the strongest instrument of civilization in the hand of Providence will raise Africa to that place in the great Republic of nations from which she has hitherto been unhappily excluded.

Already a line of steam navigation from the Cape of Good Hope to Aden and the Red sea, touching at the various important ports upon the main land and the islands of East Africa has been proposed. This will be the first step toward material improvement. The preceding pages have, it is believed, convinced the reader that the construction of a train road through a country abounding in timber and iron, and where only one pass of any importance presents itself, will be attended with no engineering difficulties. As the land now lies, trade stagnates; loanable capital remains idle, produce is depreciated, and new seats of enterprise are unexplored—the specific for existing evils is to be found in facilitating intercourse between the interior and the coast, and that this will in due season be effected, we may no longer doubt."

FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE TO BE DISCONTINUED IN WEST AFRICA.—The Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL writes from the Gaboon, May 17, 1860:

"The French commander-in-chief has returned recently to the river, and I paid him a visit on board his ship. He expressed friendly feelings towards us, and kindly offered any assistance it might be in his power to afford.

"Mr. Bushnell states that a French emigrant ship was loading in the river, but it did not so seriously afflict the mission as it did last year, and he learned with pleasure that the Government has *promised to discontinue the business after the present season*. Congregations are large and attentive. The missionaries are encouraged to hope for assistance from some young educated natives in furnishing the Gospel to the millions of their countrymen.

STEAM LINE TO AFRICA.—The Richmond Dispatch argues in favor of reviving the scheme for running a steam line to the Western coast of Africa, as recommended a few years ago in an able report of the Chairman of the House Committee of Naval Affairs, in response to a memorial on the subject. The object of the line was to promote the Colonization of free negroes, to suppress the African slave-trade, to carry the mail, and to extend the commerce of the United States. The arguments then urged in its favor apply now, stronger than ever, not only as affording means by which to dispose of recaptured Africans, but as opening the way for a judicious enlargement of the navy—making it subservient to the purposes of commerce in time of peace. The Dispatch says:

“It is the testimony of experienced travelers and residents that the whole country between Cape Mount and French Town is rich in soil and other natural advantages, and capable, almost beyond any other country on earth of sustaining a numerous and civilized population. The interior is accessible to navigation and trade; the climate is as healthy as that of the tropics generally; there are regions of beautiful and fertile country, affording opportunities for legitimate commerce of indefinite extension. The great river Niger waters thousands of miles of rich and well-wooded territory. Ivory, vegetable tallow, peppers, indigo, cotton, wool, palm-oil, die woods, timber woods, skins, and a vast variety of produce, invite trade, and have already attracted to the coast of Africa the commercial enterprise and marine of Great Britain. Instead of keeping an expensive naval force on the African coast, would we not much better have a line of mercantile steamers? In one single year nearly ninety thousand slaves have been exported from Africa in spite of all the squadrons on the coast, thus showing their complete inefficiency to suppress the slave-trade, and at the same time demonstrating that it is quite practicable, under far more favorable auspices, to transport in a few years to the same country all the free negroes in the United States.”—*Journal of Com.*, July 3, 1860.

MISSIONARIES ATTACKED.—On the 14th of June last, a party of 30,000 natives attacked a town called Magbelli, near Cape Coast Castle, on the west coast of Africa, the residence of some British traders, and the seat of a mission in charge of the Church Missionary Society of England. The attack was in revenge for some inter-

ference on the part of the British Government in the intestine quarrels of the neighborhood. After having forcibly entered the dwelling, they seized the Rev. Mr. Wiltshire and his wife, and stripped them of nearly all the clothing they had on. One man aimed a blow with his cutlass at Mr. Wiltshire, which happily fell short. Another pointed his gun at his breast, and demanded his coat, which was, of course, given up. Mrs. Wiltshire was then seized, tied, and dragged to the water side, and forced into a canoe, with the intention of being carried across the river; but the canoe being too crowded with prisoners, and not having been caulked, was swamped, and sank immediately on attempting to shove off from the beach. Most happily and providentially, a sound of musket shots was at this juncture heard in the distance. This proceeded from a few Sierra Leone traders and others from Rogbungtong, who were coming to the rescue. The Kossoshs at once left their prisoners and retreated, but not without some loss on their side. Mrs. Wiltshire was left tied in the bush, and after some moments of anxious suspense was rescued from her perilous position by a Sierra Leone trader. Three of the mission people, a boatman and two children, are known to have been killed, and the mission suspended.

AFRICA.—We have a few items from this mission under date of June 27th. Sister Kilpatrick was in good health and spirits. So writes Bishop Burns, at whose house she had been on a visit. John M. Clark, a young man of Liberia, who has been in this country learning dentistry, (in New York,) had returned, and had commenced the practice of his profession. This young man had been a member of our Church in the Republic, and had, while in this country, received many favors at the hands of Rev. Dr. Pioney, the laborious Secretary of the New York Colonization Society. The Rev. M. M. Clarke had already got a touch of the acclimating fever, but seems in no way disheartened, intending, with leave of Providence, to return to the States in about one year, to close up his temporal concerns, and then make Africa his permanent home. Mr. Clarke expresses gratification at the state of forwardness in which he finds many of his pupils who had been members of our academy under Rev. A. W. Horne, A. M.—*Mission Rooms, New York.*

SEIZURE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.—NEW YORK, July 3.—The bark *Kate* was seized

to-day as a slaver by the United States cutter Harriet Lane. She had cleared for Cape Palmas, Africa, with a crew principally composed of Portuguese and Spaniards. The cutter also seized the steam tug Magnolia, with a suspicious number of men on board, making for the Kate outside the Hook.

IN a late issue of the New York Observer we find the following facts, in relation to the benevolence of a portion of the emancipated slaves in the West Indies:

"Five thousand church members, under the care of the London Society's Missions in British Guiana and Jamaica, being emancipated slaves and their children, gave last year \$35,000, an average of \$7 each, in benevolent contributions."

Here is an example which the most thrifty and wealthy American Christian might emulate.

LIBERIAN COMMERCE.—Two Liberian vessels have arrived at Liverpool, with valuable cargoes of palm oil, ivory, gold dust, cam-wood, &c., which will sell to great profit to their owners. They are the E. N. Roye, belonging to Edward J. Roye, and the Moses Sheppard, the property of McGill Brothers—all colored merchants of Liberia.

TOUCHING SCENE.—A very touching scene occurred at the funeral of Mr. W. B. Blighton, who died in Louisville recently. Prior to his decease, he manumitted his slaves, numbering some forty, a large number of whom attended his funeral. During the march, an old slave, who had been greatly attached to his master, came up quickly to the hearse, the fringe of which he respectfully kissed. After the prayers at the grave were ended, and all had gone save the blacks, the old man, signed to them to kneel, and throwing himself on the ground, prayed most vehemently for his master, and those he had left behind, which so affected the listening mourners, that the place was filled with cries and groans.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal*, Aug. 30, 1860.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The first railroad in South Africa.—We are indebted to Mr. E. Boynton for files of Cape of Good Hope papers to June 26th, received by the barque Gemsbok. The colonists are under a similar excitement, in anticipation of the coming visit of Prince Alfred, of England, to that colony, as are the people of the British North American Provinces in view of the visit of Prince Arthur, and a public meeting is to be held to make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

Mr. Walker, civil commissioner, of Colesburg, had been suspended, it having been ascertained that he was a defaulter to the extent of \$30,000.

The first South African railway was to be opened at Natal during the latter part of June. The opening, it was anticipated, would be attended by people from all parts of the colony.

A ship had reached St. Simons bay with 500 soldiers from India for England. Nine had died of cholera on the passage. An appeal is to be made to England and the United States in regard to the religious destitution of some frontier portions of the colony. The Cape Town Argus says:

"On Thursday last, the Rev. A. Murray, of Worcester, and the Rev. Prof. Hofmeyer, from Stellenbosch, convened a meeting in the Dutch Reformed Church in the Paarl, for the purpose of laying before the members of the congregation the objects of the Rev. Mr. Robertson's visit to Europe and America, and to raise funds to defray the expenses incidental to his mission. Prof. Hofmeyer occupied the pulpit, and pointed out to the meeting in very earnest terms the object of his appeal, and how serious a duty they had to discharge. The spiritual condition of the members of the church in Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange, Free State, Namaqualand, and many parts of the colony where more than twenty-two clergymen are already asked for, was fully explained. Much had now to be done to meet the wants of the church. He hoped, therefore, that the sum subscribed for the purpose would be liberally and freely given."

[From the Col. Herald.]

Lutheran Mission Institute.

The author of the following letter is now in Western Africa to select a site and commence a school for native Africans, under the charge of the Lutheran Church of this country. This mission will doubtless accomplish great good for benighted Africa, and if fervent piety and in-

defatigable energy can give it speedy success, under God's blessing, we may before long expect to hear encouraging news of its progress :

"MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
"April 12, 1860.

"DEAR BROTHER : After a voyage of nearly thirty-five days from the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, we landed safely here and in good health on the 5th of April. Our passage was a most pleasant one, for we had neither violent winds or protracted calms.

"On landing here I met many old friends with whom I had become acquainted when here more than six years ago, and they greeted me most cordially. Among these are B. V. R. James, Esq., Bishop Burns, and Rev. Amos Herring. Monrovia has improved considerably since I saw it before, and the people appear to be advancing in intelligence, wealth, and virtue.

"Before leaving the United States it was our design to examine, among the first, the country about the falls of the river Sinoe, southeast of this

place. But having here learned that two Presbyterian (colored) missionaries had just fixed upon a point in that vicinity, we have concluded to visit the high lands on the St. Paul's river. We have therefore landed and carefully stored our goods and what building material we have at this place, to remain until we have selected a site.

"As it is the prevailing opinion that the inland country is much more healthful than the coast, and as we hope to procure lodging for brother Hiegard during at least a part of the rains at some one of the upper settlements, he has avoided the malaria of the coast by sleeping on board the 'Palmas' every night till last night, when he came ashore to prepare for going up the river to-day.

"We desire not to be forgotten by the people of earnest and believing prayer. Our undertaking is a difficult one—more so than our brethren at home can realize.

"M. OFFICER."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1860.

MAINE.

<i>Portland.</i> —Mrs. Elizabeth Greely.	10 00
<i>Freeport.</i> —Sarah B. Hobert.....	15 00
<i>Saco.</i> —P. Eastman.....	5 00
	30 00

VERMONT.

<i>Burlington.</i> —Vermont Col. Soc., by Rev. J. K. Converse.....	60 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$136,) viz :	
<i>Bradford.</i> —G. W. Prichard, \$5; Rev. S. McKeen, Dea. Thos. C. Shaw, Hon. Arad Stebbins, H. Strickland, \$1 each.....	9 00
<i>Hardwick.</i> —Lewis H. Delano...	25 00
<i>Royalton.</i> —Lyman Burbank, \$2; Daniel Rix, J. S. Gilbert, G. H. Harney, R. K. Dewey, M. T. Skinner, \$1 each; Mrs. C. B. Drake, Asahel Clark, David	

Williams, O. R. Blossom, Eben Atwood, A. Dutton, S. S. Smith, T. H. Atwood, Craton Belknap, 50 cents each; D. W. Wells, H. M. Lyman, S. H. Clark, Franklin Joiner, Martin Joiner, N. M. Russ, O. A. Bur- bank, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss M. Corbin, Mrs. S. Wash- burn, 25 cents each.....	14 00
<i>Sharon.</i> —Hon. Chester Baxter..	50 00
<i>Montpelier.</i> —Hon. Dan'l Bald- win, \$10; Hon. E. P. Walton, \$5; Rev. W. H. Lord, \$3; Hon. T. B. Redfield, C. W. Storrs, \$2 each; Hon. Chs. Linsley, J. T. Thurston, C. Dewey, \$1 each.....	25 00
<i>Windsor.</i> —Bradford N. Barber, G. W. Dudley, Sylvester Hub- bard, \$1 each.....	3 00

Burlington.—M. C. Wheeler...	10 00	'61. Smithsburg—E. Bishop, to Sep. '61, \$3.....	7 00
	136 00	VIRGINIA.—Cedarvale—Dr. Carr Bowers, to Jan. '64, \$5. Wheel- ing—F. W. Basset, in full, \$1.	6 00
CONNECTICUT.			
By the Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$93 49), viz:		OHIO.—Chillicothe—John R. All- ston, in full, \$2. Canal Dover—Mrs. Blickenderfer, to Sept. '60, \$1.	3 00
Clinton.—Ely A. Elliot.....	10 00	TENNESSEE.—Portersville—Wm. Wilson, to Jan. '60.....	2 00
New Haven.—Mrs Sarah Bristol.	5 00	MICHIGAN.—Birmingham—Den- nis Washington, to Oct. '61...	1 00
Hartford.—Edw. B. Walkinson.	5 00	WISCONSIN.—By Rev. A. Callen- der, (per return, dated 27th June, 1860;) Dodgenville—Rev. J. Knibbs, Mr. Wells; Linden— Thomas Baker, James Teeloar, John Heathecock, C. Caygill, Rev. J. Munch; Mineral Point —Rev. J. Bennett, Peter Tim- by; Lancaster—J. A. James, Rev. R. R. Wood, Rev. S. W. Eaton, Mrs. S. A. Miller, S. Page; Beaverdam—Rev. A. A. Draum, Miss M. B. Draum; Hazel Green—Rev. Mabens; Monfort—J. H. Lincoln, J. V. Keath, S. P. Green, M. Pres- ton, H. D. Parsons, S. Harris- son, Rev. T. Taylor, Rev. E. Buck; Martinsville—E. Carrig- ton, E. Wagner, \$1 each, com- mencing the 1st of April, 1860.	27 00
West Meriden.—Julius Pratt, \$10; J. S. Brooks, Hiram Butler, each \$5; Mrs. H. Me riman, \$2.	22 00	The following, by Rev. A. Callen- der, (per return, dated Sept. 17, 1860;) Milwaukee—Rev. P. Henner, Jacob Bolter, Jacob Rhinefrock, Rev. T. Green- wood; Edgerton—J. Foxley, J. Lusk, Isaac Bunting; Albion —Mrs. Bullis, S. F. Stewart, Mrs. M. Andrews; Auburn— Rev. W. R. Ferguson; Johns- town—Luther Clark, J. W. Sears, J. Fletcher, M. P. Farn- ham; Shopiere—M. J. Burton; Union Grove—G. Morey; Bris- tol—S. Eddy, Rev. S. Leonard; South Bristol—Mr. Wood, Mr. Fellowes; Kenosha—Mr. Steph- ens, Mr. Walton, \$1 each, commencing 1st of Oct., 1860.	22 00
Glasterbury.—E. A. Hubbard, George Plummer, each \$5; D. Hubbard, Benjamin Taylor, each \$3.....	16 00	NEW YORK, by Rev. A. Callen- der; Mantius—N. W. Williams, commencing 1st Oct., 1860...	1 00
Guilford.—Collection in First Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Smith.....	16 42		
Madison.—Collection in Congre- gational Church, to constitute in full their Pastor, Rev. Sam'l Fiske, a life member.....	19 07		
	93 49		
NEW JERSEY.			
Drakesville.—Collection in Pres. Church, at Succasunny.....	10 00		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington.—From U. S. Govern- ment on account of trans- portation from Key West to Liberia, and support of 1,138 recaptured Africans in the ships Castilian, South Shore, and Star of the Union.....	34,600 35		
OHIO.			
Xenia.—From the estates of John Vaneaton and Mary Galloway, each \$10, by Rev. James C. Galloway.....	20 00		
Cincinnati.—Legacy of Warren Hartshorn, by Joseph Ross, administrator.....	100 00		
	120 00		
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.			
Omaha.—John Harris.....	5 00		
FOR REPOSITORY.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Peterboro'— Reuben Washburn, to Sep. '61.	3 00		
VERMONT.—By Rev. F. Butler, (\$4) Royalton—Lyman Burbank, to Oct. '61, \$1, Daniel Rix, to Aug. '60, \$1. Sharon—D. Z. Steele, to Sept. '61, \$1. Wind- sor—Zerah C. Barber, to April '61, \$1.....	4 00		
West Milton—Arthur Hunting, to Sep '61, \$1.....	1 00		
MARYLAND.—Cuestertown—Hon. E. F. Chambers, \$4, to Jan.			
		Total Repository.....	77 00
		“ Donations.....	334 49
		Legacies.....	120 00
		U. S. Government.....	34,600 35
		Aggregate.....	\$35,131 84

To those who receive the African Repository.

Heretofore we have not been in the habit of sending *bills* to subscribers to the REPOSITORY, but have relied on their voluntary payments. But these are not sufficient to pay the expenses of its publication. We *must* pay for the paper and printing, and it is not fair that we should be compelled to raise the money to do this in any other way than from our regular subscribers. We therefore make this appeal to all our subscribers. Many of them have not paid us for years. Many of them think it is sent to them *gratis*, for some reason, they do not know what! By our terms, which are regularly published on the cover, there are four classes of persons to whom it is sent gratuitously, viz:

1. To every Clergyman who takes up a collection for the Society *annually*.
2. To every person who contributes \$10, or more, *annually*.
3. To every *Life Member*, for THREE YEARS.
4. To every person who gets three new subscribers and remits the money.

We desire every person who receives the REPOSITORY to examine the above carefully, and if not entitled to it for one of those reasons, to make payment as soon as possible.

Many persons seem to think if they are *Life Members*, the REPOSITORY is to be sent to them *during life*, free. But this is a mistake! Suppose they live *thirty years*. Then the \$30 which they paid for life-membership has all been used up in paying for their REPOSITORY, and the Society is not the gainer by their donation!—and if they live, as many of them do, more than thirty years, then the Society makes a donation of the REPOSITORY to them!

Many persons think because they gave \$10 that the REPOSITORY is to be sent to them *gratis* as long as they will continue to let it come. But this soon becomes a losing business for the Society. We do not always stop the REPOSITORY at the end of the year, to which they are entitled to it, because of their donation, for we hope they will be-

they cannot do without it, and will continue it as paying subscribers. But in this we are often very much disappointed, for when we send bills to them, or ask them to pay for it, they become very much excited and declare they never subscribed—they never wanted it—and desire it to be stopped immediately!

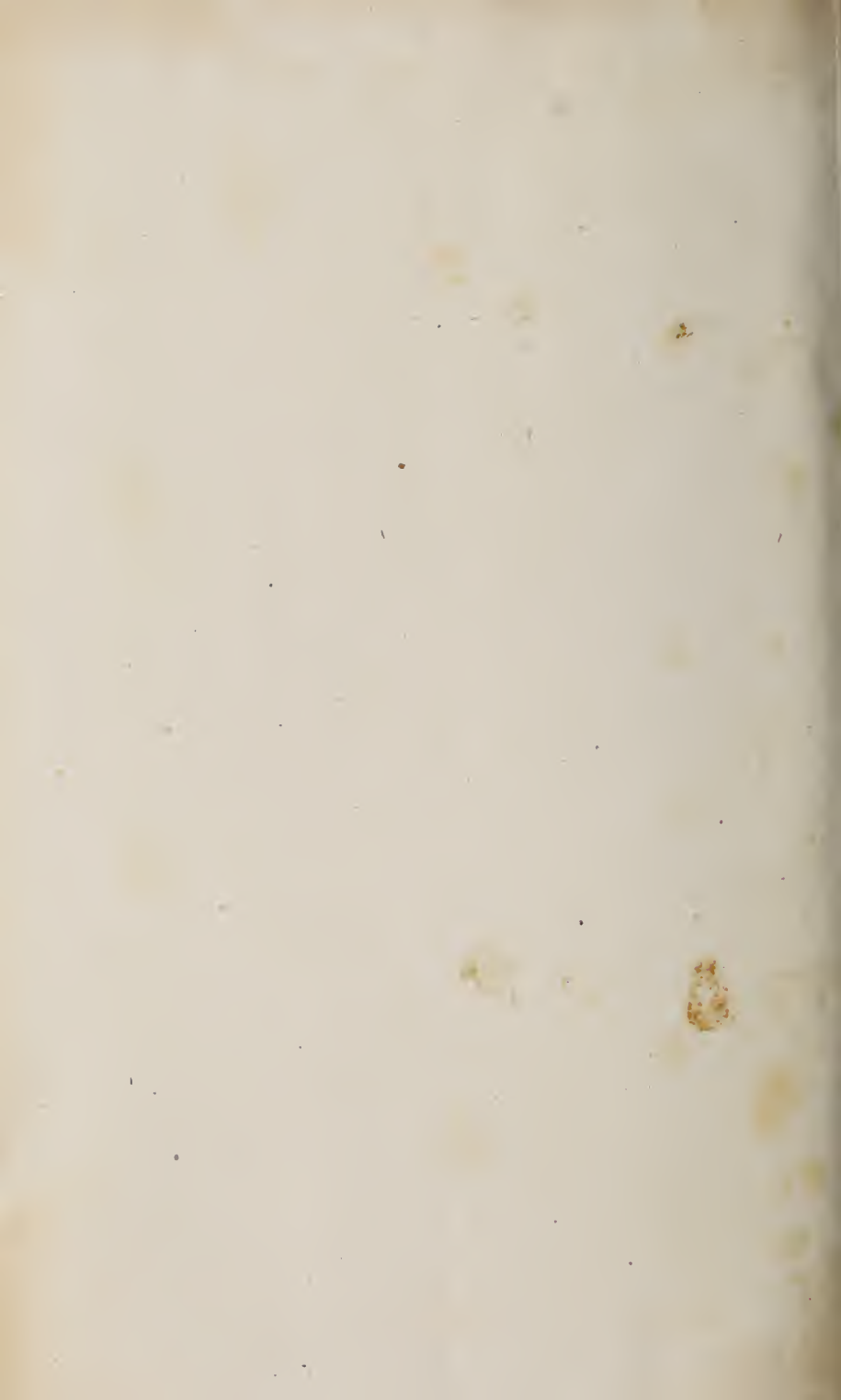
We will take it as a special favor, if persons to whom it is sent for one year *gratis*, will at the end of the year have it *stopped*, if they are unwilling to receive it and pay one dollar a year for it.

There is another class of persons to whom it seems proper that we should allude in this connection. They seem to think they confer a special favor by allowing the REPOSITORY to be sent to them: that we are so anxious to circulate it that we are glad to send it to every body who will receive it. Hence they are very much astonished when we ask them to pay for it, and tell us they never read it, or they very seldom take it from the post office. Sometimes the Postmaster, or some friend, will inform us that “he moved away four years ago,”—or “she has been dead seven years!” And thus we are obliged to suffer the loss of four dollars, or seven dollars, because they did not inform us of the facts at the proper time.

Clergymen to whom the REPOSITORY is sent because they took up a collection, often fail to *give notice* to stop it, when they omit to take up a collection. We call their attention to this. To be entitled to receive it gratuitously, they are to take up a collection *every year*. Our books now show that hundreds of them have not taken up a collection for years! We appeal to them to suffer this to be so no longer! but to take up a collection the very next Sabbath after they read this! We are in great want of money. Our receipts are very small. Now is an important time! Do not put off the work any longer. You have intended to take up a collection. But you have allowed one thing and another to come in the way and you have put it off. Now is the time for decision. Please let us hear from you soon.

In conclusion, we desire to say to all our readers:—We shall be happy to send the REPOSITORY *gratis* to all who are entitled so to receive it. We hope those who intend to pay for it, will send the money by mail, at our risk, without delay. And all such persons as are not entitled to it *gratis*, or do not intend to pay for it, will please give us notice to stop it.

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