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TO THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

From
American Colonization Society
May 28, 1913.

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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1852.

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THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1852. [No. 1.

Commencement of a New Volume.

WITH the present number we commence the twenty-eighth volume of the African Repository, under circumstances highly encouraging, not with regard to the revenue derived from subscribers, though on this score we do not complain, but with regard to the success of our cause, of which the Repository is the recognised official organ. And, while we congratulate our readers on the peace, prosperity and unity of our highly-favored country, at the beginning of another year, we are pleased to be able also to congratulate them on the increasing favor which the cause of African colonization is acquiring throughout the country, and the encouraging prospects with reference to the future, in regard both to the operations of our Society, and to the prosperity of the Republic of Liberia; which latter, in the brief space of thirty years, has risen from a small and feeble band of adventurous pioneers, seeking a foothold on the coast of their fatherland, to a sovereign and independent government, comparatively small and feeble still, but occupying a position of vast importance—a position entitling its citizens to the respect and comity as well as the admiration and sympathy of older and more powerful members of the brotherhood of nations. Since the establishment of the present form of government, four years ago, the dove of peace has continued to brood over that young Republic, and the sun of prosperity has continued to shed its cheering rays upon it, with but few intervening clouds. And there, on the western coast of that benighted land, through the institutions of the Republic of Liberia, the fires of civil and religious liberty have been lighted among a people who for ages have been groping their way amidst the grossest intellectual darkness and the most degrading superstitious rites; and we trust that they will continue to blaze out in attractive loveliness, until their influences shall be felt throughout the length and breadth of that vast peninsula.

At the approaching anniversary of our Society, to be held in this city, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, a detailed account of the operations of the Society, during the past year, will be presented, which will be published in a subsequent number of the Repository.

Liberia Agricultural and Emigrating Association.

THIS is the title of an Association in New York, composed of colored persons, who seem to have determined to emigrate to Liberia, and to engage in a systematic plan of agricultural operations in that country. We publish their address to the public, in which they appeal to the people of the United States for aid in their proposed enterprise. They seem to be disposed to operate independently of our Society, to which, of course, we have no objection. Indeed, we are much gratified to know that the attractive influence of Liberia is sufficient to induce the free people of color in this country to contemplate removing thither without the agency of this Society. We can assure them a hearty welcome by the citizens of that Republic, and we feel confident that they will not regret the important step. We hope the Liberia Agricultural and Emigrating Association may be eminently successful in developing the resources of that young and thriving Republic.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

GREAT MOVEMENT FOR AFRICA.

Some weeks ago we observed with deep interest that a meeting had been held by free persons of color in the city of New York, to consider the propriety of organizing themselves into a society, to advance emigration to Liberia, and the agricultural and commercial prosperity of that Republic. In this movement, in that city, we saw evidence of a change in the minds of the colored people of the North, and that a mighty element of power was about to be directed to the colonization and civilization of Africa. We saw that the minds of many of them were emancipated from the thraldom of evil counsels, and deep, but unfounded prejudices. We have long known and acknowledged that in that work, the greatest and most beneficent in its relations to our present existence which remains for man to accomplish, the introduction of Africa into the domain of civilization and christianity, the white race will have, though an essential, by no means the greatest or most honorable part. They can but open the way, explore the territory, present the motives, and supply the pecuniary and other means, while the thoughtful, the resolute, the benevolent and philanthropic men of African descent, are to be the most efficient agents in the enterprise, as to them, their posterity and their race, will be secured its vast aud most beneficent results. For these results, we doubt not, the discipline of Providence towards the African race for centuries has been directed and now more clearly tends. Even slavery itself, so evil in its origin, and now much alleviated, and evidently verging to decay under the genial influences of the age, is made to contribute to these results. How many have passed out of a barbarous condition, under the yoke of bondage, into the light of christianity—how many found their servitude but a passage, not only to earthly freedom, but to that liberty of heart derived alone from Heaven. All who have examined the subject must admit that few, if any, classes of our population have been more intent,

during the last few years, upon means and opportunities for intellectual and moral improvement, than that of our free people of coler; nor have their thoughts and endeavors for the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of their morals and manners been without success. Let those who question their ability to act for themselves, and to build up civil institutions and the church in Africa, peruse attentively the appeal of the New York Society, which we publish this day. We do not entirely concur in all its sentiments, especially in what is insinuated as to the illusions by which many have been induced to emigrate to Liberia, and their disappointment at finding all advantages shut out from them by a system of monopoly. On the contrary, we know from personal observation the general equality of privileges and opportunities enjoyed by all classes in that truly free country. We trust this appeal will be kindly regarded by all the citizens of this Republic, especially that it will arouse our free people of color universally to a sense of the duties imposed upon them, and of the honor, the prosperity, the national distinction, to which they are invited.

Without entering into matters of controversy or speculation, and with an explicit avowal that we look with inexpressible delight to whatever, without detriment to others, may advance the true interests of the children of Africa, both in this country and elsewhere, we may be permitted to suggest, that a union of our free people of color in the policy of building up a free and Christian Commonwealth in Africa, in taking possession of that great and bright inheritance opening before them there, is the principal nnd chief of all measures submitted and recommended by God's good Providence to their consideration and adoption. Other schemes may be good; to all that are humane and wise, we wish success; others may afford partial relief to distress, and impart valuable information to the ignorant, but this only in our view opens the prospect and the promise of national independence, of the highest permanent prosperity to the race. In the progress of communities, as of individuals, interest and benevolence are closely allied; and the policy we suggest should commend itself to the people of color, inasmuch as while securing the highest benefits to themselves, they will impart the same to others. While they build up their own reputation and their own fortunes, they will be the acknowledged deliverers and benefactors of a continent.

The Congress of the United States is about to enter upon its deliberations. We have not engaged in the discussion of questions which divide the great parties of the country. But, we believe that statesmen are God's ministers and called in his Providence to a high service, that they are invested with a fearful responsibility. We believe that the General Government of this Union should consider the interests of Liberia; afford the means of emigration to our free colored people, by establishing a line of steamers, to run regularly and frequently to the shores of that Republic; that they should give authority to explore Africa, and the necessary means; and that, finally, our public men can in no way more effectually secure the perpetuity of our Union and free institutions, than by conferring similar blessings and institutions of like beneficence upon the people of Africa.

Africa and her Children.

An Address, from the Members of the Liberia Agricultural and Emigrating Association, to the public.

CITIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN:

It is with feelings of confidence that we appeal to you for succor; your long-professed interest in the welfare of our people induces the hope of aid in this our mission; you have often declared your readiness to assist us whenever we presented a speedy and practical remedy for the evils we complain of, and this has led to the project which we now present.

We need not enter into detailed arguments to convince you of the necessity of this association, or the feasibility of its object. We have well considered all the difficulties incidental to a successful prosecution of our plan; neither are we actuated by any new love for our people, or the country selected, for we have long pondered on the anomalous position that we are occupying in this country, and have long been convinced of the necessity of action on our part—of practical, energetic, and common-sense action, that would secure the approbation and co-operation of every friend of freedom.

The fact that our enterprise is but now put forth should not prejudice it in the eyes of the community, as the difficulties we labor under must be familiar to the most casual observer.

The parties composing this Association, although equally interested with others of our people, have taken but little part in proceedings that have had for their object the "bettering of our condition." We have in most cases been content to look on and acquiesce in the schemes that promised deliverance; we did hope, though faintly, that something might grow out of their proceedings which would at least make our position tolerable; but, alas! this fond, faint hope has proved abortive, the mist has disappeared, and our dream is felt to have been a delusion.

We deem it proper, for the better information of those we address, to state a few facts which caused the formation of this Association. First: The limited means of some, and extreme poverty of others of us, who desire to emigrate to the coast of Africa. Secondly: The necessity of developing the agricultural resources of the country, as a means of attracting and giving security to the emigrants going out there. Thirdly: And knowing as we do, that agriculture forms but a small part of African industry, (for reasons which we shall presently show,) we feel the call imperatively made on us to remedy this glaring evil. We were in hopes that the American Colonization Society, which has charge of Liberia, would have accomplished the end desired, but unfortunately our people will not confide in those whose motives they mistrust, no matter what the inducement. And while we, as individuals and as an organized body, cheerfully give credit and feel thankful for all the assistance rendered that benighted country, whose very existence dates from the benevolence and disinterested exertions put forth by that Society, yet, as colored men, in justice to ourselves and the hundred millions inhabiting Africa, we cannot admit that organization to be sufficient to work out the final destiny of the African race. We have thought, and still think, that such a mission belongs to us, the colored inhabitants of America, acting spontaneously and together.

The slow process of emigration to Liberia hitherto must preclude the hope of a great and healthy colony from that source; and the deep-rooted prejudices in the bosoms of our people will ever make them tardy in embracing that Society as a benefactor, having their good and that of Africa at heart. Accordingly, the Society must depend, in most cases, on manumitted slaves for emigrants; and it must be obvious to all, that they are not qualified to successfully civilize Africa. It is notorious that the ignorance of slaves is pleaded as an excuse for slavery; is it, then, reasonable to suppose them better fitted to civilize the barbarian than to enjoy freedom among a civilized people? It takes a cultivated people to teach the uncultivated; and to this we think we hear the concurrent assent of every Colonizationist. Let Colonizationists then assist us. As we are the *people* especially interested in the prosperity of Liberia, we have no fear that emigrants will be wanting. We only fear that means may not be found to provide for them a suitable reception.

One of the great disadvantages attending the Colonization Society is, that the persons composing it are so constituted and situated in life, that it is impossible for them to affiliate in sentiment and sympathy with the emigrants going out to Liberia. A second disadvantage they labor under is the immense unpopularity of their doctrine with the intelligent portion of colored persons. The third is, their inability of approaching the colored people so as to lay their claims understandingly before them. The fourth is, that two-thirds of those who have gone were incited by glowing pictures of wealth and prosperity, and when they arrived in Liberia they found many there who, from experience, were more capable of securing this promised wealth, power, and honor, than they, who had just landed. They found the entire trade in the hands of monopolies, and their only chance was to peddle for those who were already established. It is, among some good friends of Africa, a subject of wonder why the emigrants on their arrival do not betake themselves to farming, instead of peddling, as they do, for others. Parties have said to us, "Why don't they do as our Western farmers often have done, who have gone out into the woods with five dollars for a commencement, and in the course of a few years have accumulated handsome properties?"

Now, there is no analogy, in either country, people, or situation, in these two cases. A man can go into one of the Western States with five dollars in ready cash, or with only a respectable character as his capital, and can get board with some of his neighbors on credit, promising them a portion of his crops when harvested for the payment of his board: he can give days' labor for all the assistance he may require, and even that takes up less than half his time; he will still possess an amount of produce equal to half his labor, which would be sufficient to keep him, say nine of the twelve succeeding months. Then in the winter he can busy himself with the clearing of more land, the wood cut from which would be marketable either as fire-wood, timber, or ashes, and his time of recreation could be spent in shooting wild game, all of which finds a ready market. In a word, the farmer here is surrounded by wealth and conveniences, whereas the Liberian farmer is surrounded by ignorance, poverty, and disease. Now we ask, can any practical man

wonder at the non-cultivation of the African soil? It is very easy for gentlemen fault-finders to say that this or that one lacks energy, and hence their failure; but we beg to remind them that energy without means would be like an engine without steam; and this makes the fifth great disadvantage the Colonization Society labors under. For when an individual finds the means and necessity of returning to the United States, in consequence of not being able to stem the tide of monopoly in trade, or succeed in farming under so many disabilities, he commences the concoction of all manner of libels, as reasons for his returning; and the consequence is, that thousands who otherwise would have gone, are discouraged and frightened out of their senses, thanking God that they have escaped all the imaginable horrors that a distorted brain is capable of creating; and they then very naturally look upon the whole scheme as a vile deception, intended for their particular annihilation.

It is to overcome these disadvantages that we expect the Society will at least lend us its influence; for we cannot for a moment doubt that its object is our elevation and the civilization of Africa; and if that is its object, it will readily second any practical project that has that end in view. And as we have shown, from the mistaken views of that body, as to the ability of their emigrants, has resulted all the obloquy now attached to the Liberians for not cultivating the soil. And as the general cultivation of the soil is impossible under the present circumstances, we have organized for the purpose of cementing that broken link in the grand chain of success. We therefore insert the general promulgation of our views throughout the length and breadth of this country, and the establishing of auxiliary associations for that purpose. We purpose making continual appeals to you, to sustain us in this our undertaking. We intend this as an appeal for help to commence with. We propose instantly sending to Liberia an agent for the transaction of our business, who shall be a practical farmer, and otherwise competent for the successful execution of the instructions he will receive from our Board of Directors; such as the negotiating for grants of land, the clearing and cultivating of the same; the building of houses for the reception of emigrants on their arrival in the country, &c. &c. The products of the cultivated land will be appropriated for emigrants to subsist on until their first harvest, so as to enable them to devote themselves to agriculture. We intend to use the surplus products of the farms for the maintenance of the widows and orphans of deceased emigrants, (when their situations may require it,) the education of the same, and for school purposes generally. We intend dispatching, as soon as we obtain sufficient funds, some fifty emigrants, who shall possess all the requisite stamina for the building up of our reputation as to agricultural ability. We intend, as far as practicable, exploring the country, and establishing a friendly intercourse with the natives of the interior, with a view to laying the information thus derived before the public; and we will remark, here, that we entertain no fears for a satisfactory result.

We have been organized some four weeks, and are now a numerous and increasing association. Among us are mechanics, practical representatives of the various mechanical branches necessary for the

successful development of the resources of a new country. And as we said in the commencement, we have not hastily made up our minds, or undertaken the prosecution of this enterprise without due reference to all the difficulties we will be called upon to surmount. We have conversed extensively with our people on the subject, and have had extensive correspondence with persons having the best means of ascertaining the opinions of parties in their neighborhood. Our correspondence has not been confined to the State of New York, but has embraced nearly all the States. We have held meetings in the city on the subject, and notwithstanding the efforts put forth to stave off the question, and misrepresent our motives and intentions, we have been eminently successful through our whole series of meetings. The people will think whenever we present the subject calmly before them, and the consequence is, that there has been a great revolution in the minds of our people. They say, if this thing is to be of our own consent and volition, without any real or apparent force, we can see no objection to it. Still it must be understood, the parties agreeing with us on this subject do not comprise one-third of the entire colored population. The majority are against us, and will only be convinced by example. Their minds have been prejudiced against Liberia by the unheard-of fabrications of persons who have returned to this country, in consequence of not being able to stem effectually the tide of monopoly held by the more advanced merchants and traders in the country; and the disappointed ambition of others, helped on in this vile calumny by interested persons here, who, for the purpose of keeping full churches and school-houses, a plenty of patients, waiters, and other assistants, will use any means at their command to misrepresent the whole people, country, and its resources. We are happy to state that there are enlightened exceptions, but this is one of the difficulties we are called upon to overcome. The task indeed is Herculean, but we have the material for a successful battle.

We appeal to the Puritanical East, whose fathers were also emigrants; to the great North, seeing it is rich and able to help; to the mighty West, which knows the comforts of emigrating; to the chivalrous South, which is acquainted with our worth. Christians and philanthropists! have we your sympathy? Statesmen and philosophers! what is your duty? You understand the subject. Money-lenders and fabric-venders! this is an especial appeal to you. Open one more great market for your goods and merchandise; cause the mighty deep to be lighted with white sails of peace and plenty! Men of science! help us to open one more field for the propagation of that irradiating light, and let the public at large lend us the means of success. The work is eminently ours in the execution, but it is your duty to assist us.

We are organized for the despatch of business, help us to begin. In our President we have a man of extensive experience in Liberia, possessing the entire confidence of his associates and others privileged with his acquaintance. In our Treasurer we possess the honest patriot and wealthy citizen, whose whole soul is centred in the prosperity of his people. Our Home Agent is efficient, willing, and determined. Our whole Association has but one will, one mind, and one end to subserve. Our books are open for contribu-

tions. But, help or no help, the work begun shall be pursued. We have chosen, and to that end shall labor. Be the result as it may, we shall not be at fault. A few returns of goods and merchandise, wrought out by this Association, will greatly change the face of things. We must teach by example. We must prove Liberia a country of solid comforts, ere we expect to succeed. We have tried to be terse and comprehensive, honest and deferential, in this our humble appeal. Should it meet the views of those we address, our work will still be but half begun. We leave it to the public to decide as to the righteousness of this appeal. And may the God of Israel and Jacob direct you in your charities, and health, happiness, and progress, be your lot. This is the fervent prayer of

ELIAS G. JONES,
J. M. RICHARDSON,
NATHANIEL GALEGER,
Committee on Address.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lewis H. Putnam, J. M. Richardson,
J. H. Roberts, George Riddle,
Paul Pontan, Nath'l Galeger,
Elias G. Jones, Abr'm Cauldwell,
T. J. Cunningham.

L. H. Putnam, President.
T. J. Cunningham, Vice President.
J. H. Roberts, Rec'ding Secretary.
J. M. Richardson, Cor. Secretary.
Paul Putnam, Treasurer.
E. J. Jones, Agent.

Donation from an unknown Friend.

WE have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt, through the post office, of a letter enclosing *fifty dollars;* and, as we have no way of finding out to whom we are indebted for this donation, we have concluded to publish the letter, hoping that this acknowledgment of the receipt of the money, and this expression of our thanks, may meet the eye of the generous donor. The letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, 1*st December*, 1851.

Rev. WM. MCLAIN,
Sec'y Am. Col. Society.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find fifty dollars, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of the expeditions to be sent this winter from the South to Liberia.

Respectfully.

Bequests.

THE BEQUESTS OF THE LATE ABRAHAM G. THOMPSON.—We understand from gentlemen well qualified to judge of the value of the estate left by Mr. Thompson, that it may be put down at $380,000. This brings the donations to charitable and religious societies to a much higher figure than heretofore published. After making the bequests to relatives and friends, as given below, Mr. T. directed that the residue of his property should be divided into 32 equal parts, directing his Executors to give 6 parts to the American Bible Society; 5 to the American Tract Society; 5 to the Seamen's Friend Society; 4 to the American Colonization Society; 4 to the American Home Missionary Society; 3 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; 3 to the Central Presbyterian Education Society; 1 to the Deaf and Dumb Institution; 1 to the Institution of the Blind. At the rate of $380,000, the bequests will amount to the sums specified in the table below. The Executors named by Mr. T. are; David Thompson, George W. Thompson, Francis Griffin, William W. Campbell, Thomas Baylies, of New York, and Henry Sheldon and James Freeland, of Brooklyn. Having copied from one of our contemporaries a statement of the amount of bequests which is far too low, we have taken pains to examine the

Will, with a view to giving the following correct transcript and estimates. The Will was signed on the 20th ult.

TO SOCIETIES, ETC.

American Bible Society	$65,064
American Tract Society	54,220
American Seamen's Friend Society	54,220
American Colonization Society	43,376
American Home Mission Society	43,376
Central Amer'n Education Society	32,532
Amer. Board Com. For. Missions	32,532
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	10,844
Institution for the Blind	10,844
	$347,008

TO KINDRED AND FRIENDS.

For his own funeral expenses	$1,000
Each child of his deceased brother Jonathan $500 (about)	2,000
To his half sister	500
To his grand niece	250
To his nephew	250
To Mrs. ———, a relative	1,500
To a daughter of said relative	500
To D. F. Cox, for claims	1,000
To two young friends, $500 each	1,000
To his nephew David	3,000
To the one having care of the funeral $1,000, and for a monument $2,000	3,000
To another nephew	2,000
To grand daughter and daughter-in-law, $100 each	200
To executors, $200 each	1,400
To grandson Edward, son of Edward G. Thompson, in trust, income of $15,000 for life, the principal to his children	15,000
Pew ($400) in Dr. Spring's church, to Dr. S. for the poor	4,000
	$ 33,000
As above	347,008
Total estate	$380,008

[New York Tribune.

We are inclined to think that the above estimates are rather large. We hope, however, that they may prove to be correct. We have understood that there is a probability of the will of Mr. Thompson being contested; in which event, our patience may be severely tried before the estate shall be finally settled. But as we are somewhat accustomed to this kind of trial of our patience, we have learned to bear such disappointments without discouragement. For more than a year, we have been trying to exercise patience with reference to the legacy bequeathed to this Society by the late Mr. McDonogh of Louisiana; and from recent developments, we think it is very doubtful whether our Society will ever realize one dollar of the large annuity bequeathed to it by that gentleman. We hope, however, that no difficulty may be thrown in the way of the just and speedy settlement of Mr. Thompson's estate.

In our present number will be found another notice of handsome legacies—those of the late Augustus Graham, Esq., of Brooklyn; one of which is to our Society, "to be invested in some safe and productive manner, the income and interest of which is to be annually applied towards the support and establishment of schools in Liberia."

Our friends will, therefore, understand that our Treasury has not yet been filled to overflowing by the several legacies designed for our Society; and that we still have need of funds, as well as of patience, to enable us to carry on our operations.

Liberal Bequests.—We are permitted to publish the bequests of the late A. Graham, Esq., to different charitable and public institutions, by will dated 29th May, 1850, a codicil of 9th April, 1851, and a further codicil of 19th October, 1851, as follows:

$5,000 for the support of free lectures for the youth of Brooklyn, N. Y.

$5,000 for a school of design, and forming a gallery of fine arts.

$5,000 for the purchase of specimens of natural history, and procuring free lectures on the same in the lecture room of the Brooklyn institute.

$12,000 for the course of Sunday evening lectures on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in his works.

The above bequests amounting in the whole to $27,000, are to the Brooklyn Institute.

$10,000 to the American Colonization Society.

$500 to the St. Andrew's Society, N.Y.

$500 to the St. George's Society, N. Y.

$500 to the Erin Fraternal Benevolent Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$1,500 to the Home of Aged indigent respectable Females, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$500 to the Brooklyn Association for the improvement of the condition of the Poor.

$500 for the purchase of books and newspapers for the use of inmates of the Insane Asylum and Poor House of King's co.

$500 to the workmen in the employ of the Brooklyn White Lead Co.

$5,000 to the House of Industry and Home of the Friendless, N. Y.

$1,000 to the Home of Discharged Female Convicts, N. Y.

$5,000 for the purchase of surgical instruments, water, bed, &c., for Brooklyn City Hospital.

$1,000 to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, incorporated April 15th, 1835.

$2,500 to the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$2,500 to the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$1,000 to the Antioch College, in the town of Marion, N. Y.

$5,000 to the Meadville Theological School, at Meadville, Pa.

$10,000 to the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass.

$1,000 for the promotion of Unitarian Christianity in a district of England.

$500 to the Modbury Institute, England, founded by himself.

The residue of the estate is divided among the relatives of the deceased.

President Roberts in Defence of Liberia.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

THROUGH the kind attentions of a friend now in England, we have received the *Wesleyan Watchman and Advertiser* of the 29th of last month, and find in it a letter from President Roberts, of very recent date, vindicating the Government and people of Liberia from the serious charge urged against them by Lieutenant Forbes. The *Watchman and Advertiser*, the great organ of the Wesleyan Methodists of England, has heretofore expressed very favorable opinions of Liberia, and we observe with pleasure that in a spirit of commendable justice and liberality, it is disposed to receive as entirely satisfactory the statements of President Roberts. We present to our readers both the editorial notice of this letter in the Watchman, and the letter itself. We may add, that among living men, a purer, more active and more devoted philanthropist, is not to be found than Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, to whom this letter is addressed; nor is there any English gentleman to whose zeal and long and arduous labors Liberia is more largely indebted. We see with high gratification that Mr. Elliott Cresson, the intimate friend of Dr. Hodgkin, and who has made this country and Great Britain acquainted with his ardent and unceasing efforts in the cause of Africa, is still dedicating his energies to this vast object, and we fervently pray that they may result in enduring good to her widely-dispersed and unhappy children.

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[From the Wesleyan Watchman and Advertiser.]

LIBERIA.—Former articles in this journal will have prepared our readers to expect some such document as that which we have now the satisfaction to publish from the President of the interesting African min-

iature Republic of Liberia. While asking for authentic contradiction or explanation of the particular charges made by Comd'r Forbes against individuals belonging to the settlement, we did not withhold our own confidence in its general management, or permit ourselves to doubt the success of an experiment which, having been undertaken from the purest feelings of Christian equity and benevolence, and guaranteed by the fostering spirit of European and American emancipation, required the most delicate and punctual observance of its original principles, in order to prevent the malign reports of critical, incredulous, and unfriendly observers. The letter of President Roberts is, as to the general fact of slavery existing under any phase in Liberia, to be accepted as an absolute official denial and contradiction; and as to two particular cases which have been singled out as if they could warrant a general stigma, the letter is as satisfactory a denial of one of these cases as universal ignorance in the settlement of its existence can be; and as to the other case which is not admitted, both the place named, and the individual supposed to be referred to, are so described as to exonerate Liberia from connivance in the imputed guilt. The writer then asks, "Is it not ungenerous, unkind, unjust, in Commander Forbes—even if it were true that he saw the Liberian citizens engaged, as he states, in the slave trade at Cape Mount, *at that time beyond the jurisdiction of Liberia*—to denounce a whole community?" We have no need to suggest the brief answer to that appeal. We have pleasure in referring to the letter itself, which will derive an additional interest to the eyes of our own readers from the circumstance that President Roberts, a man of African blood and color, belongs religiously to the great family "of the people called Methodists."

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THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA AND LIEUTENANT FORBES.—The following letter, addressed by President Roberts to a gentlemen in London, has been handed to us for publication.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
July 24, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I received a few days ago, the May number of *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*, containing an extract from Commander Forbes' book, entitled "Dahomey and the Dahomans," in which the stranger Commander roundly accuses the Liberians of engaging in "the buying and selling of God's image," &c. These foul aspersions—as indeed they are—have been contradicted through the columns of the *Liberia Herald*. But I am particularly gratified to find that we were not without friends in England, who would not allow such statements, seriously derogatory to the very best interests of our little community, to be circulated without inquiry as to their correctness, and adding a word in defence of an injured people, so cruelly attacked.

I beg, sir, that you, and our good friend Mr. Cresson, who has never yet failed Liberia in her times of need, will accept my best thanks for the article you published, exposing the erroneousness of Commander Forbes' assertions in regard to the toleration of slavery by the Liberians.

Since reading Comd'r Forbes' letter to you, March 26, published in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, I have endeavored to ascertain what "two" citizens of Liberia he refers to, "sojourners at Cape Mount, who owned slaves." But no one can give

me the information; nor can I imagine who they can possibly be, unless one is a man by name Curtis, who, some seventeen years ago, for reasons unnecessary to name, left the colony and settled among the natives of Cape Mount, where he united himself to the daughter of a chief of the country, and has not since considered himself—residing as he was beyond the jurisdiction of the commonwealth—as identified with the Liberians; indeed, in his feelings he was wholly alienated from the people of Liberia. This, I am satisfied, was known to Commander Forbes, when he was penning his paragraph on Liberia, and to every British officer who has visited Cape Mount. Who is the other person alluded to (if Curtis be one) I cannot possibly divine. But I would ask, my dear sir, is it not ungenerous, unkind, and unjust, in Commander Forbes, even admitting it were true that he saw two Liberian citizens at Cape Mount, at that time beyond the jurisdiction of Liberia, engaged as he states, in the slave trade, to denounce a whole community? No, sir; I thank God, the Liberians, as a people, certainly, abhor slavery in all its phases, and would no sooner engage in the nefarious traffic than Commander Forbes himself. And Liberia will outlive Commander Forbes, and stand a lasting monument of the erroneousness of his book, at least so far as the people of Liberia are concerned.

I have nothing new to communicate respecting the progress of affairs here. We have had a great deal of rain this season, which makes things at present look rather dull. Still the prospect of a fine harvest, and brisk trade, when the season shall open, is very encouraging.

With kind regards, I am, dear sir, yours, very truly,

J. J. ROBERTS.

TH'S HODGKIN, M. D., London.

African Colonization.

[From the Baltimore American.]

FOR centuries—from the earliest period known to history, indeed—the great body of the African continent has been a *terra incognita*—an unknown region—shut out from the rest of the world, and secluded, as it were, within impassable barriers. Egypt and the Barbary States—the latter being known as the Numidia, the Lybia, and the Mauritania of the Romans, familiarized to history by the crimes and exploits of Jugurtha, and as being the theatre of the opening greatness of the two powerful rivals Marius and Sylla—those portions of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean, and those only, have been included in the annals of human knowledge and transactions. The bold enterprises of modern commerce, which have dared so much and penetrated so far, have failed in their attempts upon Africa. The interior has never been reached in any manner calculated to open or to establish intercourse. It is for colonization to accomplish what commercial enterprise has not succeeded in achieving. A foothold is now secured upon that vast continent, and a gateway is opened through which the unknown recesses of the interior may be visited. Nor is the interesting nature of this contemplation lessened when we behold in these colonists on this African coast the descendants of the native Africans returned from a bondage which was to them a school of discipline, and which has qualified them to be

the ministers and heralds of civilization to their race, now and for centuries consigned to a most degrading servitude at home. No where has the negro improved so much as in the United States; under the relations of service which bound him to a master from whom he could learn. Every year of his residence here has been a year of progress. The whole race has thrived in the midst of a civilized community, in which they held an humble yet a harmonious position, making a profitable exchange of their labor for instruction and protection.

When, in the order of events, this relation is to be changed, how admirably is manifested the wise overruling of Providence in directing the footsteps of the emancipated negroes to the land of their forefathers, bearing with them the elements of culture and the rudiments of religion—the best of missionaries, the most efficient of teachers! The climate of Africa, fatal to the white man, is salubrious to the sons of the sable race; it is like a wall of fire to keep the domineering Caucasian from intruding upon a land which Nature seems to hold reserved for one special portion of the human family.

The commerce of Africa, now in its infancy, is destined, we doubt not, to great extension; and with commerce and its extension the growth and progress of Colonization will go hand in hand. Each will aid the other. The project of a line of steamers to run between our southern ports and the western coast of Africa, as proposed by Mr. Stanton in the last Congress, will not be suffered to die away, we may be sure. The cause of Colonization requires the establishment of such a line, and the cause is important enough now, and strong enough, to make its requisitions heeded. It can speak for itself, and claim to be heard. It holds forth the problem of slavery in this country, and avows its ability to solve it—and its declarations on this point are words of truth and soberness, and as such they are believed.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

Native Africans in Liberia—their Customs and Superstitions.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

LIKE the aborigines of our own country, those of Africa are divided into numerous tribes, each tribe having a dialect differing to a greater or less extent from those of the contiguous tribes, and each being characterized by some national peculiarities; the difference, however, in appearance, customs, and superstitions, not being very great among the different tribes within the territory of Liberia.

The principal tribes in Liberia and its immediate vicinity are the Dey, Vey, Bassa, Queah, Golah, Pessah, Kroo, Fish, and Grebo; the last named being that tribe in the immediate vicinity of Cape Palmas.

The Deys occupy that part of Liberia in the vicinity of Monrovia. From them the first tract of territory was purchased. At that time, (thirty years ago,) they formed a large and powerful community of people; but, by successive wars with other tribes, they have been reduced to a comparatively small and defenceless tribe, dependent entirely on the

Liberian Government to protect them from the aggressions of other and more formidable tribes.

The Veys occupy that part of Liberia in the vicinity of Cape Mount, recently brought into the jurisdiction of the Republic by purchase from the native chiefs. This tribe is much more numerous and powerful than the Dey tribe. They are apparently more intelligent than most of the other tribes of Western Africa, and their dialect is more euphonious than that of any of the other tribes in and about Liberia. Previous to the purchase of their country by the Liberian Government, and the consequent extension of the laws of the Republic over the territory, they had long been actively and extensively engaged in the slave trade, but since the abolishment of that nefarious traffic in that part of the country, the Veys have given more attention to agriculture, and to trading in lawful commodities. And as they appear to be comparatively docile, and seem to have considerable intellectual sprightliness, it is hoped that the time is not very distant when they will generally adopt habits of civilized life, and be brought under the influences of Christianity.

The Bassa is a large tribe, occupying that part of Liberia bordering on, and in the vicinity of, the St. John's river. The number of persons belonging to this tribe is supposed to exceed fifty thousand. Many of them have made considerabe advancement in civilization, and a considerable number have been brought within the pale of the Christian Church, through the example and agency of the citizens of Liberia, and the instrumentality of missionaries laboring among them.

The Queah is a small tribe occupying a small tract of territory in the vicinity of the settlements in Liberia on the southern side of the St. Paul's river.

The Golah and Pessah tribes occupy territory further inland, along the eastern boundary of the Republic. They are remarkable only for their indolent habits, their superstitious rites, and their warlike propensities.

The Kroos are perhaps the most remarkable people on the western coast of Africa—remarkable for their shrewdness, industry, and roving habits. Their country borders on the ocean, between the settlement of Greenville and Cape Palmas, extending about twenty miles along the coast. This is their headquarters; but the larger part of this tribe spend most of the time away from home, as wandering adventurers, in the capacity of day-laborers at ports of entry along the coast, or on board of merchant vessels and men-of-war. These wanderers generally leave their homes in early youth, and often do not return for several years; the intermediate time being spent in various kinds of menial employment, or in loitering away the weary hours in idleness or revelry in the vicinity of some port, waiting for another job of work in loading or unloading a vessel, or in rowing a boat; at which latter occupation most of them are very dexterous. They are generally well made, muscular, vigorous, and active, and are usually gay and cheerful in their temper and manners, and very noisy and talkative. Nearly all of them can speak broken English, and some of them can jabber a little in several other European languages. Their vernacular dialect is apparently composed of a heterogeneous commingling of portions of several other African dialects, with the addition of a few

manufactured words, and a variety of harsh, guttural sounds, which sometimes strike the ear of the listener with a melody similar to that produced by the grunting of a pig. They are very fond of singing, though they do not seem to pay much regard to the cultivation of their musical powers, or to the systematic arrangement of tunes, or the proper collocation of words; neither rhyme nor rhythm, being regarded by them as of much importance in the constitution of either poetry or music. When engaged in rowing a boat, their musical talents are generally most fully exhibited, their arms and tongues generally moving in a kind of sympathetic action, and their vigor or activity in rowing being proportionate to the strength of their voices and the animating strains of the music. One of the party usually leads in recitative, and the rest swell out the chorus with astounding volubility. Their songs generally consist of an impromptu stanza, sometimes in their own dialect, but generally in broken English, and not unfrequently founded on their notions of the character of their employer, or of one of the passengers in the boat.

In the expenditure of their hard earnings, they are rigidly economical—a little tobacco being the only luxury which they generally allow themselves; and yet their frugality seems to lack the important ingredient of prudential system; for in some way or other they seem always to be poor—the whole amount of their possessions seldom, in any case, amounting to the valuation of fifty dollars, even after several years' hard labor; for which they frequently receive ordinary sailors' wages, especially when employed on board of men-of-war. And this is the more astonishing, when we consider that their object in leaving home, and entering into the service of navigators, is to accumulate money, or its value in trade-goods, in order that they may become "gentlemen" on their return, and may, for a short time at least, enjoy comforts and luxuries of which they voluntarily deprive themselves while engaged in the arduous toil for wealth. Custom requires that on their return home, they shall give a certain portion of their earnings to the head men of the town in which they reside; and in order that they may "get a good name" among their people, other persons are also permitted to partake of their bounty. The remaining portion of the earnings of the "boy" is delivered to his father, "to buy him a wife." And, after a few weeks or months of ease and indulgence, the restless wanderer is off again on another tour of industrious enterprise, expecting to return again after another protracted absence; bringing with him the proceeds of his hard labor, (unless he should be robbed on the way, which is not unfrequently the case,) a portion to be distributed as before among the head men and other home people, and the remainder to buy another wife, or perhaps more than one; the number of which appendages constitutes a man's importance; his first "better half," in the mean time, patiently awaiting his return, expecting to divide her domestic arrangements with another: not always so, however, for sometimes the returning exile finds himself wifeless on his arrival; the lonely partner of his joys having eloped with some more gallant competitor for her affections.

Thus it is, year in and year out, with most of these remarkable people—these wandering, adventurous

Kroomen—the greater part of their lives being spent in roving about from place to place, sometimes many hundred miles from their homes and families, voluntarily enduring many hardships and privations, apparently always living for the future in this life, and thus presenting a striking contrast with the indolent Deys and the improvident Bassas, and every other tribe on the western coast of Africa. They seem to be perfectly contented with their lot in life; consequently, they do not generally seem inclined to adopt habits of civilization, or to be brought under the salutary influences of Christianity. They seem to regard their condition as unalterably fixed by inevitable fate—seem to be perfectly satisfied to brave the dangers of the ocean on board of vessels, or to toil hard and long in the most menial capacity on shore, willing to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those among whom they may sojourn: beyond this they do not seem to aspire.

The Fishmen constitute another rather remarkable tribe of natives in Liberia. Their character as a distinct and separate tribe does not seem to be so clearly marked as that of the other tribes. Though they are most numerous a little north of Cape Palmas, yet they seem to have no particular locality as their country. They occupy towns on the sea shore at many points along the coast, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, their occupation consisting principally in catching fish; hence their name. Many of them, however, follow the example of the roving Kroomen, and engage as laborers on board of vessels, or at ports of entry, in consequence of which they are frequently associated with Kroomen. The Fishmen are most remarkable for their dexterity in managing their light canoes, in contending with the ragings of the turbulent waves of the ocean. Much of their time is spent in their canoes, several miles from the shore, patiently engaged in the tedious occupation of catching fish, which they barter with the contiguous inland tribes for rice and other articles of food or trade. Nor are they intimidated by the roughness of the sea, at any time; for even if their tiny barks should be capsized, (which is frequently the case,) they can right them again, and bail out the water, with astonishing ease and rapidity; and as they are very expert in swimming, they are generally able to save themselves from drowning.

Of the various tribes contiguous to Liberia, the Mandingo is perhaps the most remarkable. This large and interesting tribe occupies a tract of country inland, at a distance of about two hundred miles from the coast. The Mandingoes are generally a fine-looking people, and are evidently superior in intellect to the natives in the immediate vicinity of the seashore. Most of them can read and write the Arabic language, which language is taught in schools in almost every town and hamlet in their country. Occasionally such schools have been established among other tribes by roving Mandingo teachers. They are Mohammedans, followers of "the prophet," and some of them seem to be quite conversant with some of the principal events recorded in the Bible. They understand the process of tanning leather, weaving cotton cloth, and using the various vegetable dye-stuffs in which Africa abounds; and some of the products of their manufacture exhibit considerable skill and taste. They are evidently further advanced towards

civilization than most if not all the other tribes in that part of Africa.

None of the tribes of western Africa have ever established a written standard of communication in any of the African dialects, so far as I have been able to learn. The only attempt at this, to my knowledge, was made by a young man of the Vey tribe, some twenty years ago. He invented an alphabet of syllabic characters, which he taught to others of his tribe, by which means they could communicate with each other in writing. This extraordinary innovation aroused the jealousy and apprehensions of the chiefs and head men of the tribe, who had neither the patience nor the ambition to acquire a knowledge of these mysterious characters, and who were fearful of the ultimate consequences of this great movement. Consequently, they at once determined to arrest its progress; and so effectually did they succeed, that no attempt has been made to introduce the alphabet into general use since that time. It is evident, however, from the researches of the Rev. Mr. Koelle, during the past year, that this alphabet has not been entirely lost; and it is hoped that now, as the attention of the Veys is diverted in a great measure from the slave trade, they will more readily allow the general introduction of this syllabic language, which may tend greatly to the diffusion of useful knowledge among that large and important tribe of native Africans.

(To be continued.)

[From the Christian Statesman, Nov. 8.]

Right Rev. Bishop Payne's Address on African Missions.

THIS excellent Address was delivered before the Alumni of the Episcopal Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, and is published entire in the *Southern Churchman*. No one has more clearly and beautifully illustrated the meek, benevolent, patient, and resolute spirit of primitive Christianity in the missionary work, than its reverend author. We have seen him and his amiable and devoted wife in his own attractive missionary home; we have stood by his side beneath the thatched roofs of the native-built chapels in the African villages; have heard the rude native drums calling, on the week day, the barbarous dwellers within those villages to attend on the prayers and hymns and exhortations of the missionary, often within the very house dedicated to the presence and influence of the demons honored and worshipped by the Africans; and while we listened to the Divine Word read in the native language, and to the earnest warnings and exhortations addressed in the same to those who tremble before imaginary powers, but know not the true God, and live without hope, have seen a moral dignity and grandeur in the missionary work, far surpassing the loftiest efforts of art, of eloquence, or of poetry. Nor are those to be envied who occupy the highest positions in Church or State in civilized nations; not to them belong the most bright and unfading honors of history; but theirs will assuredly be an everlasting fame who turn many to righteousness—who gather savage and idolatrous tribes and nations into the kingdom and family of Jesus Christ. We

are gratified to give a few but most interesting extracts from this able Address:

"Between the people on the coast of Africa and those in the interior, there exists, and ever have existed, the most jealous feelings. Selfishness is the cause of this. The coast natives have ever been in the habit of demanding of those in the interior a great advance on all articles purchased of foreigners; and, to prevent the tribes of the interior from becoming acquainted with the extent of their gains, they have always opposed to the utmost the intercourse of foreigners with them. Hence the difficulty experienced uniformly by travellers attempting to penetrate the interior. Dr. Hall, first Governor of the Colony of Cape Palmas, had the greatest obstacles to encounter in ascending the Cavalla river. Rev. Dr. Savage and Rev. Mr. Minor, in an attempt to do the same, had all their baggage taken from them, and were compelled to return. Gov. Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, afterwards received similar treatment.

"Observation soon confirmed my early impressions that the difficulties thus encountered, so far as missionaries are concerned, had their origin in one cause, namely, *misapprehension of the missionary character;* and, this being the case, it could and would be removed. Accordingly it became a prominent object, from the very first, fully to *make known the Gospel at one point on the coast*, and then so far as possible to natives coming from the interior. Meantime, nothing was said about it, and no attempt was made to go into the country. The anticipations formed, as to the effects of this course, were soon realized. With correct views of the character and the objects of the missionaries, the objections to their itinerating gradually disappeared, insomuch that at the present moment, *at Cavalla*, there is not the slightest obstacle to the Gospel being carried to twelve or more tribes situated on and near the Cavalla river. Musu, our native catechist, has made an extensive tour amongst these tribes. He was generally received with kindness, and found the people willing to listen to his message. Indeed, nothing but the want of laborers prevents the immediate proclamation of the Gospel in those benighted, populous regions. Thus completely has the *door of faith been opened* to people until recently scarcely less inaccessible than were formerly those of the Celestial Empire itself."

* * * * * *

"But above all, brethren, be enlarged *in your personal efforts* for the regeneration of Africa. To all human appearances, the Gospel has been *planted there*. In connection with our mission, Christianity seems to have found one *home*, shall I say another *Antioch*? I would leave to my associates in the mission the pleasing task of describing particularly their respective stations. But I shall be excused, I am sure, for making some reference to my own, endeared as it is by the hallowed associations of some ten years of missionary toil and enjoyment. And, brethren, of it I cannot say less than this: much as I loved *this our Antioch*, I have found more than another Antioch in my *African Cavalla home*. Nay, brethren, there is now in this wide world no place to me like that, *my home*. Thirty cocoanut trees spread forth their graceful branches to shelter it from the beams of a tropical sun; a garden with lovely flowers, such as God delights to scatter over His fair creation, and numerous fruit

trees, with beauteous birds, 'singing among the branches;' refreshing breezes coming almost the whole day over the deep broad sea, not three hundred yards distant; a climate as pleasant (the mere temperature considered) as any on earth, a Christian congregation formed out of heathenism, and a substantial church building commenced; schools, containing seventy pupils, in successful operation; and cheerful hearts and willing hands, to work in the Lord's harvest. These are some of the attractions of our African Antioch.

"But, brethren, these are not the chief attractions for me or for you. What makes Cavalla a most interesting missionary station is, that there the door of faith is most widely and effectually opened to numerous towns and tribes of African Gentiles. But I would fix your attention upon the fact that it is *only the door*, and this is only *opened;* opened, indeed, effectually, but still *only opened. The field,* and oh! *what* a field! how extensive, how dark, how ruined, *is yet to be opened!* and upon what principle do we linger *at the door*, and that an *open door?* How can we withhold from the hundreds of towns around, that bread of life which we are breaking to the few at Cavalla? Can we be satisfied to save one and leave thousands to perish in our very sight? Oh! here is the argument to enforce —"Be ye also enlarged." And I would call upon all, not providentially withheld, to consider the question of *giving their personal services* to evangelize Africa.

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"It is a common and plausible idea that the highest qualifications should be monopolized by nominally Christian lands, and the more intelligent in these lands. But has this idea any foundation in Scripture? Did not Jesus, the fountain of all wisdom, become 'the companion of publicans and sinners,' instruct the obscure woman of Samaria, rejoice in spirit that the Gospel, while hid from the wise and prudent, *was revealed to babes*, and announced as the distinguishing feature of the Gospel, that *it was preached to the poor?* What was the course of the inspired, the most able of all ministers, the Apostle Paul? According to modern notions, he could never have left Palestine; or if he had, no less a place than Athens or Rome would be worthy of so distinguished a man. *But how different were the divinely inspired Apostle's views!* 'I am a debtor both to the Greeks and *barbarians*, both to the wise and *unwise.*' He expressed a willingness rather than desire to preach the Gospel at Rome. And we find he afterwards had an opportunity of doing so, but his converts were chiefly from Cæsar's *household.* Brethren, we have long heard our Church called *Apostolical.* May the Lord, in mercy, give us grace, in these last days, in this most important respect, to walk in the steps of the Apostles.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Late Archibald Alexander, D. D., LL. D.

THE portion of the Protestant Church which in different periods or in different parts of the country has been known by the name of Puritan, Congregationalists, or Presbyterian, has furnished not only a large number of individuals of great ability and learning, but several

families of remarkable eminence. We need but mention the Mathers, the Edwards, the Dwights, and the Beechers, to illustrate this fact. The Alexanders are not less distinguished. Archibald Alexander, who died full of years and honors, at Princeton, on Tuesday morning, was one of the giants of these days, and the father of a race of giants. The name has become venerable and sacred, and its distinction is likely not only to be continued, but to be increased by its having inheritors.

The late Professor of Theology in the Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, in New Jersey, was born on the 15th of April, 1772, on the banks of a small tributary of the James River, called South River, and near the western foot of the Blue Ridge, in that part of Augusta County, Virginia, which has since, from the great natural curiosity it contains, been named Rockbridge. He was descended by both parents from Presbyterians of Scotland, who emigrated first to Ireland and thence to America. He was educated at Liberty Hall Academy, which has since become Washington College, under the instructions of the founder of that institution, Rev. William Graham, an able and eminent preacher and professor. Besides Mr. Graham, his classical teachers were James Priestly, afterward President of Cumberland College, Tennessee.

In the Autumn of 1806 he received a call from the Third Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Pine and Fourth-streets, in Philadelphia. Though he had declined an invitation to the same Church ten years before, he accepted this, and thus became a second time the successor of the Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D. He continued at this post until, in the Spring of 1812, he was summoned by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to be the first Professor in the Theological Seminary then just founded at Princeton. This chair we believe he occupied until his death—until within a few weeks at least, discharging all its honorable duties. It is a pleasing fact that the first two Professors in this Institution were associated in its service nearly forty years. During this period a large number of clergymen have proceeded from the Seminary, and it has now not far from one hundred and fifty students. It is important to observe that it has no connection with the College of New Jersey, at the same place.

The eminent usefulness of Dr. Alexander is not to be measured by the long and wise discharge of his duties as a Professor. He was a voluminous, very able and popular writer. In addition to occasional sermons and discourses, and numerous smaller treatises, he wrote constantly for *The Princeton Review*, a quarterly miscellany of literature, and theological and general learning, of the highest character, which is now in the twenty-seventh year of its publication. His work on *The Evidences of the Christian Religion* has passed through numerous editions in Great Britain as well as in America, and this as well his *Treatise on the Canon of Scripture*, which has also been republished abroad, we believe has appeared in two or three other languages. The substance of the latter has, however, been incorporated with more recent editions of the former, under the title of *Evidences of the Authenticity, Inspiration and Cononical Authority of the Holy Scriptures*, of which a fifth edition—the last we have seen—was published in Philadelphia in 1847. Among his other works are *Thoughts on Religion; a Compend of Bible Truth;* and a *History of*

Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa—the last an octavo volume of more than six hundred pages, published in Philadelphia in 1846. His principal writings, however, have been on practical religion and on the History and Biography of the Church, and these for the most part have been published anonymously.

Dr. Alexander was the father of six sons, of whom three are clergymen. The eldest James W. Alexander, D. D., for several years Professor in the College of New Jersey, and sometime Pastor of the Duane street Church in this City, is a fine scholar and an able preacher, and has enrolled himself among the benefactors of the people by many writings of the highest practical value designed to elevate the condition of the laboring classes to the true dignity of citizenship and a Christian life. Another is Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, D. D., Professor of Oriental Literature in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and author of the well known works on the Earlier and the Later Prophecies of Isaiah. He is generally regarded as one of the most profound and sagacious scholars of the present age.

The late venerable Professor was undoubtedly one of those who, by the union of a most Christian spirit and a faultless life to great abilities, have been deserving of the praise of doing most for the advancement of True Religion.

[From the Christian Statesman, Nov. 13.]

The Dawn of Day.

As a star in the East announced the coming Advent of our Saviour, so the rising and independent Republic of Liberia is the morning star of the redemption of Africa. How many eyes are turned towards its light twinkling amid thick darkness, and yet awakening in all thoughtful minds the hope and expectation that this darkness will soon vanish away! Lord Bacon compared the effects wrought by law, good government, and civilization, on barbarous men, to the fabled miracles of the harp of Orpheus, when not only wild and savage beasts, but even the stones and trees, were softened and moved by the magic tones and harmonies of the harp; and he surely, who has seen the native Africans in their own dwellings, who is acquainted with their manners and superstitions, who has observed the change produced by civilization and Christianity in their hearts and lives, will feel that language can but imperfectly express the extent of the moral renovation or its beneficence. Absent from nearly the entire people of Africa are education, good government, and the true religion, while ignorance, depotism, and superstition, cast their dark shades upon millions of degraded minds. True, in more Northern Africa, in the vicinity of the Senegal and the Gambia, and wherever the Mohammedan faith has obtained an ascendency, we discover some traces of civilization, some knowledge of letters, some attention to agriculture, some skill in arts and manufactures, better rules of justice, and a less oppressive and revolting slavery. Yet the population thus advanced is small, compared with the vast aggregate of the population of Africa. The numerous but weak tribes of Western Africa, and the far more populous and powerful kingdoms near or not very remote from the coast, and those visited by Denham and Clapperton,

cultivate, but rudely and under many disadvantages, the soil, show considerable ingenuity and skill in the manufacture of cotton cloth, leather, iron, and in some places of copper and gold ornaments, but are subjected to despotic authority, exposed to frequent cruel wars, degraded by inordinate and vindictive passions, fostered by polygamy and by a superstitious dread of evil spirits believed to be ever present to control human affairs, and especially to take possession of the souls of individuals, incline them to mischief, and enable them with infernal power to smite with death the objects of their enmity. This idea of witch-craft, as the cause of evil and death, has led to the ordeal of sassy wood, (a poisonous decoction administered to the accused,) and by which, though now restrained, and in some places suppressed, thousands of unfortunate Africans have, it is believed, perished every year.

The slave trade has rendered Africa for centuries one great prison house, and her chiefs and headmen have gloried in wars of rapine and plunder, in the conflagration of villages and the subjection of unoffending men, women, and children, to perpetual bondage. The weak have become the prey of the strong, so that under the most absolute and despotic kingdoms, where human sacrifices are made, often in great numbers, at the death of the chief, in order that the homage rendered to him on earth may not be wanting in the abode of spirits, is found the highest degree of improvement, and the most general security of property and life.

That this odious traffic has been greatly checked by the American and English squadrons in the African seas, is certain. That the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Republic of Liberia, and other civilized settlements on the coast—the labors of many devoted missionaries—the rapid increase of legitimate commerce—and especially the instruction, in letters, the mechanic arts, and our holy religion, of many native Africans, are diffusing the elements of new intellectual and moral life widely abroad in that country, is clear.

But of all the signs of deliverance to Africa, and of her introduction to the communion and blessings of civilized and Christian nations, we regard as brightest the establishment of the independent Republic of Liberia, in connection with the progress of a conviction among the free people of color of the United States, that they are summoned by more than any human voice—by the awful mandate of Divine Providence—to repossess and renovate the land of their progenitors; to repair her broken and decayed fortune, and rekindle her extinguished lights; to develop the boundless resources of her soil, and enrich themselves by her commerce; to redeem their race from ages of bondage and reproach; to lay broad and firm the foundations of national prosperity and renown; to cast out the demons of Africa by His holy and divine name who came to the light of the world; to build up His churches amid the sands of the desert and the habitation of dragons; and to conduct the many millions of poor terror-smitten Africans, who reverence the changing moon, and look upon the wild leopard or venomous serpent as animated with the spirit of a deceased friend, to the knowledge of immortality, to the love and worship of Him of whose glory the light of the sun, shining in his strength is but a shadow.

We hail with delight every indi-

cation of a spirit and purpose among our free people of color to take possession of their inheritance in Africa, because we believe they have the ability, as they should enjoy the privilege of accomplishing there, for themselves, their children, and their race, a good which can never be conferred on them by others. The white people of these United States may do much to encourage and aid them, but their elevation, wealth, and permanent prosperity, must be mainly, under Providence, the work of their own hands.

The recent departure of a large expedition from Baltimore, and the announcement in our paper to-day of two more expeditions soon to leave our shores with emigrants, are evidences of increasing favor towards Liberia among all classes of our population. Nor do we regard the time as far distant, when among our more intelligent and respectable free people of color, will prevail an ardent desire to escape from the shade and perplexities and discouragements of their present condition, that they may fulfil their high destiny to their own interests, and gain historic fame and undying honors as the deliverers and benefactors of Africa.

In a recent appeal to the public, from the Kentucky Colonization Society, in the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, we find the following sentence:

"There is an evidently growing interest in this subject among the free people of color in the State, and already the applicants for transportation are numerous, and likely to be many more than the Society can send off without a great increase of means."

The authors of this address, after alluding to the advantages secured to emigrants in Liberia, express the opinion that it should be impressed "upon free colored persons, that it is their duty to pay their own passage and outfit. It cannot reasonably be expected that those in a condition to help themselves can desire aid from the Society, whilst it is unable to secure the means of emigration to all who are totally dependent upon it for assistance." They say, in conclusion: "Every consideration of public policy and interest goes to show that it is the duty both of the General and State Governments to aid in the cause of African Colonization. The people are therefore urged to memorialize Congress for the establishment of the line of African steamers commonly called the Ebony line, and for all constitutional aid; and to petition the State Legislature for an annual appropriation of money to aid in an object of so much general utility. Let the petitions be sent up early, and be repeated till the Representatives of the people shall give heed to the important matter."

Can even the heroic and illustrious Hungarian now approaching our shores, with his extraordinary eloquence, roused to sublimity by the recollections of the great actions and invincible fortitude of his martyred brethren, make an appeal to us more touching and subduing than that made to us by Africa in her silence, her chains, and her weeds! Let, then, this great, free, and happy nation feel the immense obligation imposed on her towards Africa by the Almighty, and do her duty. Let her great voice startle the ear of African despots, and speak hope to those who cross in fear her deserts, and hide their homes in gloomy forests near the waves of her mysterious streams.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

A Transplanted Republic.

To inoculate a nation like France with republicanism is a hazardous experiment. But to transplant an organized republic, in its germ, to expend itself on a foreign shore, is no impossibility. This thing was done substantially, when the Plymouth colony came to this country, with a written civil compact of their own. The thing is now in sure progress in Liberia. Though much is said of that successful experiment, its full importance has not begun to be realised.

The steady progress of that colony peacefully extending itself among the barbarous nations around it, not by conquests or violence, but by absorbing them and making them parts of itself; and these put at once into a process of civilization, contrasts favorably with the condition of the British colonies on the same continent. The policy of the British Government in colonizing Africa has been selfish, not designed to elevate the nations and teach them self-government, but to make them fit instruments and sources of British commerce. Hence, physical force and the terror of British arms have been the main instruments employed by them for civilization. And the result is seen in the terrible effusion of blood, now in progress in the Cape Colony. And the proper tendency of each policy is now seen in the present actual condition of each colony. Upon the prospects of the one rest only clouds and darkness, and upon the other is rising the sun of a glorious morning. Never did an infant nation appear more like a cradled giant. The promise of future greatness—of greatness in expanding civilization of a high order—was not so fair and sure to our nation, even after our war of independence was finished, as is that of Liberia to-day. And sober reason clearly discovers, that that nation is to be to the African continent, what this nation is to the American. There are many arrangements of Providence all pointing to this result. Even the geographical position of the colony is favorable for a great and powerful nation. Africa embraces in its circumference about one-fourth of the land in the world. But much of this, covered with desert sands, is as uninhabitable as the sea. And the habitable parts appear on the suface of it, as the islands of a vast archipelago. And Liberia, taken in connection with that portion of territory, that will in its progress naturally come under its power, is virtually an island. In what may properly be called the Liberia region, we have a country bounded west by the Atlantic Ocean, south by the Gulf of Guinea, and north and east by the great interior deserts. Length from south to north eight hundred miles, width east and west 1,800 miles, area 1 280 000 square miles.

This for all purposes of population is an island, except that it can be approached only on two sides by navigation. Here is room for a nation to extend itself over a fertile soil, and with the best advantages for a free and unlimited commerce, to extend itself to any reasonable length and breadth, and yet all the while enjoy a natural protection against any formidable hostile invasion from the interior. For it is no easy thing, to carry a war over thousands of miles of sandy deserts.

Such is the place which God has reserved for the nation, to which he

seems to have committed the task of civilizing and regenerating Africa. The establishment of such a colony on that dark continent, bearing with them the transcript of our own constitution and institutions, together with ideas and habits of mind formed to the conduct of civil affairs under them—and what is more important, the Christianity that gives vitality and force to a free government—was the introduction of an order of events wholly new to Africa. What England has done was no approximation towards this. All honor to the Christian philanthropists of England, who gave the Gospel to so many of the natives under the British rule. But it was reserved to the American Colonization Society, to give to Africa a model of a nation—a germ of a free and Christian empire, such as is destined to send forth armies of missionaries, and also civilize the heathen by absorption of them into itself. We have been wont to talk of the "manifest destiny" of the United States. But is such a destiny for Liberia any less manifest?

Like all great enterprises, for which God has in reserve large success, this encountered determined and persevering opposition. But it has outlived it. And opposition now only makes itself ridiculous. For it is seen to be the work of God, and not to be overthrown.

Liberia and its Prospects.

A few days since we met an intelligent colored man who was about going to Liberia, with a view to make an examination of its condition and prospects. He remarked that an accurate report from a trustworthy person, whom they knew, would have great influence with many of the colored people in the free States, and, if favorable, many would emigrate. Till very recently the blacks have been strongly prejudiced against emigration to Africa; the greatest misrepresentations were made to them of the country and its resources. the climate was asserted to be fatal; the hardships far greater than they were, and finally many of them had been taught the delusion that they could, in some way, and by some means, rise to social equality in this country. This delusion is now nearly destroyed, and the public mind of the blacks is ready to receive correct impressions, both of the true condition of Africa and their own prospects. The reaction has commenced, and with it will commence the rapid removal of the free blacks, and then emancipated slaves, to the shores of Liberia. The same difficulties, the same prejudices, and the same slow progress have attended the foundation and growth of every new colony which now attends that of Liberia. Indeed, we scarcely know where a new colony in a wilderness and foreign land has been founded under better auspices than this. In 1660, more than half a century from its first settlement, the colony of Virginia contained but thirty thousand inhabitants, notwithstanding wealth, power, and influence had been largely exerted in its favor. In half that time, and with less than half that influence, and with only colored emigrants, burdened by the degradation of an inferior caste, Liberia has six thousand, with a flourishing commerce, a republican constitution, and civilized manners. It requires no sagacity to foresee that, at the end of half a century from its foundation, Liberia will present a far greater array of population and wealth than did Virginia in the same period.

Nor need we fear a deficiency of

emigrants; for there is not only the free colored population to recruit from, (who will henceforward go freely at their own expense,) but there are great numbers of the slave people who will be emancipated by their masters and sent to Liberia.

We have, then, really more than a million of the colored population of this country from which to recruit the rising State of Liberia. In this million, every possible motive which can excite the energy of emigration, whether in freeman, slave, or master, exists in full force. A rising empire of black men offering the anticipated glories of freedom and civilization, the riddance of a tax and a burden on the master, and liberty to the captive: all now combine to increase emigration to Liberia, and increase the prospects of its ultimate and complete success. We rejoice in the hope of a continent redeemed from barbarism, a degraded race restored and christianity illuminating the land of shadows and of darkness.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

[From the Christian Statesman.]

Ocean Steamers for Africa.

We doubt whether any great measure of public policy ever submitted to the country, was received with more general and decided favor than that of establishing a line of large steamers to Liberia, submitted by the Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Naval Committee, to the last Congress. George N. Sanders, Esq., a generous and high-minded citizen of Kentucky, has done more we believe than any other man to invite public attention to the vast commercial as well as philanthropic interests of this scheme, and we are gratified to know that from a recent visit to his native State, he has everywhere been animated by expressions of warm sympathy in his endeavors to secure the adoption by Congress of this measure, so essential to our national welfare and to the civilization of Africa.

In former numbers of our paper, we expressed some doubts whether steamers of the vast size proposed in the bill submitted by the Naval Committee, would be best suited to the objects proposed to be accomplished, but the more we reflect on the subject, the more feeble appear the objections urged against the provisions of Mr. Stanton's bill, and reasons and arguments in its favor more numerous and strong if not invincible. It may and perhaps must be admitted that no line of steamers worthy of attention from Government, would be adequately sustained by the present emigration to Liberia or the present commerce of that region of Africa, and therefore, that to secure to that young African Republic the advantages of such a line, it should be established in connection with other interests, which are fully regarded and comprehended in Mr. Stanton's bill. It is not easy to decide what may be altogether the most efficient and beneficent mode of expenditure for Liberia. We believe that Republic has the strongest claims upon the consideration and aid of our Government, and without speaking unhesitatingly of every feature of Mr. Stanton's bill, we sincerely and fervently hope the present Congress will establish a good regular, substantial line of steamships to the African coast. Doubtless, when the subject comes before Congress for consideration, the friends of the bill and of Africa will desire to see it brought as near to perfection as possible, and will be disposed to amend it if good reasons should be assigned for its amendment.

Life Members of the Am. Col. Society, Constituted in 1851.

MAINE.

Rev. J. S. Eaton, Portland.
Rev. Russell Streeter, do.
Rev. Ichabod Nicholls, D.D. do.
Rev. Joseph H. Allen, Bangor.
Rev. Mr. Mansfield, do.
Rev. J. Maltby, do.
Rev. Thos C. Upham, D.D. Brunswick.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mrs. Liva Conner Heath, Bow.
Charles W. Brewster, Portsmouth.
Miss Sarah Cummings, Francestown.
Charles H. Atherton, Amherst.
Rev. E. S. Wright, Acworth.

VERMONT.

William Nash, Middlebury.
N. B. Williston, Brattleboro'.
Samuel Clarke, West Brattleboro'.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Waldo Lincoln, Worcester.
William Kendall, Whitinsville.
Edward Armsby, do.
David R. Greene, New Bedford.
William R. Rodman, do.
John Avery Parker, do.
Job Eddy, do.
Francis Hathaway, do.
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Miss Belinda E. Lovejoy, Bradford.
Mrs Alma C. Wells, Stockbridge.
Rev. Hiram Bingham, Chester.
Charles G. Prentiss, Worcester.
Albert Fearing, Boston.
Moses Grant, do.
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D., do.
Mrs. A. Abbe, do.
Rev Joseph Cummings, do.
Rev. L. Crowell, do.
John Barrowscole, do.
Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye, Newburyp't.
Benjamin Butman, Worcester.
E. L. Mowen, do.
William A. Burke, Lowell.

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Mrs Hepsy T. H. Wayland, Provid'ce.
Calvin Dean, do.
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Mrs. A. Duncan, do.
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Rev. Lyman Strong, Colchester.
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Mrs. N. M. Swift, do.
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James Brewster, do.
Rev. T. G. Colton, North Haven.
Henry Burr, Colchester.
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Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin, New Haven.
Rev. Harry Croswell, D.D., do.
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Rev. S. W. S Dutton, do.
Rev. Edward Strong, do.
Rev. William T. Eustis, do.
Henry White, do.
Rev. Joel Hawes, Hartford.
Rev. Walter Clarke, do.
Rev. Wm. W. Turner, do.
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Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, do.
P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport.
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William P. Greene, do.
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Rev. Alvan Bond, D.D., do.
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Rev. Hiram P. Arms, Norwichtown.
Charles Parker, Meriden.
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Rev. James Ely, Thompsonville.
Alonzo Bailey, Rockville.
Chauncey Winchell, do.
Green Kendrick, Waterbury.
James M. L. Scovill, do.
William H. Scovill, do.
Aaron Benedict, do.
Rev. Jacob L. Clark, do.
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Rev. Elisha C. Jones, Southington.
Dr. E. F. Cooke, Wethersfield.
Rev. Ambrose S. Todd, D.D., Stamford.
Theodore Davenport, do.
Roderick Curtis, Wallingford.
Rev. Joseph Brewster, do.
Miss Sarah Lewis, Greenwich.
J. W. Parrott, do.
Rev. J. Howard Smith, Bridgeport.
Frederick Marquand, Southport.
Rev. Ethan B. Crane, Saybrook.
Henry L. Champlin, Centre Brook.
Rev John H. Pettingell, do.
Rev. Thomas O. Rice, West Killingly.
Stephen Gilbert, New Haven.
L. B. Judson, do.
Elias Gilbert, do
Rev. Zechariah Davenport, Westport.
Rev. William H. Frisbie, do.
Rev. Henry Benedict, do.
Rev. Isaac Parsons, East Haddam.
Rev. Samuel N. Shepard, Madison.
Ebenezer Jackson, Middletown.
Rev. Edwin Hall, D D., Norwalk.
Rev. James D. Moore, Clinton.
George R. Lewis, New London.
Miss Ellen B. Huntington, Lebanon.
Rev. William Clift, Stonington.

NEW YORK.

Henry E. Pierpont, New York City.
Miss Mary M. Peabody, Buffalo.
Rev. H. L. Starks, Albany.
David Smith, do.

Hickson W. Field, New York City.
S. R. Woodruff, Malone.
Rufus Wattles, New York City.

NEW JERSEY.

E. B. Cleghorn, Princeton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Frances P. Erringer, Philad'a.

VIRGINIA.

Robert B. Bolling, Petersburg.
John W Wells, Fairfax County.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensborough.
Rev. Neil McKay, Summerville.

GEORGIA.

Joseph Bryan, Mount Zion.
Rev. C. B. King, Columbus.
John Stoddard, Savannah.
J. W. Anderson, do.
Geo. B. Cummings, do.
Rev. Dr. Preston, do.
Rev. J. B. Ross, do.

ALABAMA.

Newton St. John, Mobile.
Henry Holcombe, do.
Abner McGehee, Montgomery.
Elbert A. Holt, do.
Mrs. Rebecca Holt, do.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. R. Campbell, Greenville.
Mrs. Margaret Campbell, do.
Mrs. H. B. Theobold, do.
O. M. Blanton, M. D., do.
W. C. Blanton, do.
A. B. Montgomery, do.
W. C. Montgomery, do.
Mrs. Eveline Montgomery, do.
A. K. Farrar, Natchez.
E. K. Bennett, do.
W. M. W. Cochran, do.
Rev. J. L. Forsyth, Vicksburg.
Mrs. M. B. McGehee, Woodville.
Mrs. L. H. Newell, do.
John W. Burrus, do
R. S Williams, Natchez.
J. H. Darden, Fayette.
Francis Griffin, Greenville.
William Hunt, do.
Thomas Henderson, Natchez.
E. B. Fuller, do.
Dr. F. A. W. Davis, do.
James Reynolds, do.
Mrs. A. H. Baker, do.
L. R. Marshall, do.
Wm. St. John Elliot, do.
John Wesley Vick, Vicksburg.
Edward McGehee, Woodville.
John Murdock, Oakland College.
William Young, Rodney.
S. E. Daniels. do.

LOUISIANA.

Stephen Windham, St. Francisville.

KENTUCKY.

F. M. Bristow, Elkton.
Rev. James Young, Louisville.
Ephraim A. Smith, Standford.

OHIO

Mrs. Anna M. Stillwell, Adams' Mills.
Joseph Clegg, Dayton.
Robert W. Steele, do.
Mrs. Isabella Lyle, Uniontown.
W. W. Scarborough, Cincinnati.
Timothy Baker, Norwalk.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th November to the 31st December, 1851.

MAINE.

By Captain George Barker:

Bangor—John Ham.....	5 00
Limerick—Rev Chas Freeman,	2 00
Camden—S. C. Adams.....	1 00
Thomaston—Capt Singer, $2, Hon. Edward Robinson $5,..	7 00
Augusta—Edward Fenno, $5, Editor "Age" $1,.....	6 00
Hallowell—A lady.....	3 00
Brunswick—Prof. Thos. Upham	5 00
Freeport—Nathan Nye, Esq, Mrs. E Farrington, each $5,.	10 00
North Yarmouth—Rev. Caleb Hobart, first payment, L. M. of Mrs. Mary A. H. Hobart....	5 00
Gorham—Miss Storer, 50 cents, cash, 13 cents, Dr. Waterman, Mrs Hinkley, each 50 cents, Rev. John Adams, $1.....	2 63
	46 63

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Alstead—Contribution from Rev. Mr. Perkin's congregation, $1 75, cash, 25 cents.	2 00
By Captain George Barker:	
Portsmouth—Ladies of North Church, Miss M. C. Rogers:	27 00
Francestown—Wm. Bixby, Esq, $10. Miss Sarah Cummings, 4th payment, L. M., $5, Col. Daniel Fuller, $5, Mrs. Peggy Fuller, $3, Dr. Thomas Eaton, $2, Moses W. Eaton, $2, Mark Morse, $3,.....	30 00
Amherst—Hon. Chas. H. Atherson, $10, John Follansbee, $3.	13 00
Hollis—Benjamin Whiting, $4,.	4 00
Nashua—Thomas W. Gillis, T. W. Noyes, each $5, James Hartshorn, $2,.....	12 00
Acworth—Miss Hannah Ware, $4 50, Rev. S. S. Arnold, 50 cts. towards constituting Rev. E.	

S. Wright a Life Member of the Am. Colo. Society..... 5 00

VERMONT. 93 00

Bradford—George W. Prichard. 2 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease:

Boston—Broomfield street M. Episcopal Church through Rev. Mr. Savage, $28 18; Mass. Colonization Society, $500.... 528 18

Lowell—William A. Burke, Esq., by Captain G. Barker,..... 10 00

Worcester—Dea. Benjamin Butman, E. L. Mowen, each $30, to constitute themselves Life Members of the American Colonization Society, by Rev. Joseph Tracy: Legacy of the late *Miss Elizabeth Waldo of Worcester*, $7,012 88. Legacy of the late *Miss Sarah Waldo*, of Worcester $6,000.....13,072 88

Lee—Col. in the Con. Church, by Rev. J. N. Danforth.... 25 15

13,636 21

CONNECTICUT.

By John Orcutt:

Litchfield—Miss Pierce, A Friend, each $10, Miss Ogden, $5, O. Goodwin, $1, Cash, 50 cents, 26 50

Norwalk—William S. Lockwood, $5, Judge Bissell, $3, Mrs. S. Stuart, Mrs. Thomas B. Butler, F. Belden, A. E. Beard, J. N. Carter, Esq., E. C. Bissell, G. A. Bissell, each $2; Dr. J. Gregory, A. Mallory, J. Mallory, Charles Mallory, H. Selleck, M. Hubbell,, M. Durand, C. E. Disbrow, each $1—$30 to constitute Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., a Life Member of the American Colonization Society; Misses Belden, $3, W. C. Street, Rev. J. J. Woolsey, H. M. Prowitt, Dea. Whitney, each $1; G. R. Meeker, 50 cents, E. Curtis, J. Seymour, each 25 cents..... 38 00

Stratford—George Pratt, W. A. Booth, L. H. Russell, each $5; S. L. Booth, $3, E. Well, J. W. Sterling, each $2; E. Todd, Mrs. Tomlinson, T. Sedgwick, Mrs. Benjamin, Captain Benjamin, Cash, A Friend, each $1; C. H. Peck, A Friend, each 50 cents, G. B. Beardsley, 25 cents,..... 30 25

Bridgeport—Eben Fairchild, Esq. 50 00

New London—Hon. Thomas W. Williams, $30, George R. Lewis, Esq., $30, to constitute himself a Life Member of the American Colonization Society; Jonathan Coit, H. P. Haven, each $20; E. and N. S. Perkins, B. Brownson, each $10; C. Chappell, Rev. R. A. Hallam, Captain Allyn, Jonathan Starr, W. C. Crump, Esq., Cash, each $5; A M. Frink, Dea. Charles Butler, Mrs. S. Cleveland, each $3; H. T. Dering, Dr. J. Thompson, A. Barnes, T. P. Badet, each $2; A Friend, $1 64; Louis Bristol, Esq., J. C. Douglass, Cash, W. Bacon, Mrs. C. Chew, J. W. Tibbets, R. Stoddard, J. B. Gurley, Mrs. Ann Mumford, Miss C. E. Rainey, Dr. J. G. Porter, Dr. R A. Manwaring, Chas. Strickland, Captain Rice, Dr. B. C. Baxter, G. Kimball, Charles Miner, Captain F. Smith, J. H. Frink, William Tate, H. C. Smith, each $1; J. P. Bradley, 50 cents,..... 190 14

Clinton—"Benevolent Association," $10, in addition to $5 reported from Dr. Hubbard, towards constituting Rev. James D. Moore a Life Member of the American Colonization Society..... 10 00

344 89

NEW YORK.

New York City.—From an unknown Friend,..... 50 00

Green street M. E. Church, by a lady, through Rev. J. Morris Pease,..... 1 00

51 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. R. W. Bailey:

Centre County—Miss Jane Meek, through F. H. Richey,..... 10 00

MARYLAND.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:

Baltimore—Cash, W. R. Carroll, C. T. Maddox, each $5, towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a Life Director of the American Colonization Society,..... 20 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:

Washington City—T. Corwin, A. H. H. Stuart, C. M. Conrad, W. A. Graham, N. K. Hall, each $10; J. J. Crittenden, General Winfield Scott, each $5, S. D. Jacobs, F. H. Warren, each $10; John Marron, $5, E. Whittlesey, C. W. Rockwell, A. O. Dayton, H. Hall, each $10; E. J. Phelps, T. Ewbank, Com. C. W. Skinner, Com. Joseph Smith, Lieut. Maury, H. W. Harris, each $5; B. F. Larned, $10, T. Lawson, W. L. Hodge, each $5; J. C. Clark, $10, J. S. Gallaher, $5; S. W. Farrelly, J. H. C. Coffin, R. M. Young, each $10; J. S. Mehan, $5; P. Force, $10, R. L. Mackall, T. Fillebrown, M. H. Miller, B. F. Pleasants, E. Riggs, jr., R. W. Latham, T. Pursell, Cash, Cash, each $5; T. Young, Cash, J. Adams, Cash, B. Duvall, D. W. Middleton, W. T. Steiger, M. Kelly, E. Gilman, G. J. Abbot, M. Nourse, C. Dummer, S. H. Hill, Cash, L. Thomas, Joseph Ingle, W. B. Todd, Z. D. Gilman, F. Coyle, J. Gideon, C. Woodward, J. M. Donne & Bro., J. C. McGuire, J. B. Blake, W. G. Ridgely, J. Potts, each $5; W. Easby, $10, C. H. Musten, T. P., each, $1, Cash, $1, Cash, $2, S. P. Franklin, $2, C. Wood, $5, towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a Life Director of the American Colonization Society, ... 432 00

Georgetown—Mrs. Charlotte P. Eckel, by M. Adler, ... 20 00

452 00

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. R. W. Bailey:

Rockbridge County—Sam'l. McD. Reid, Robert White, each $25; Francis H. Smith, Schuyler Bradley, Matthew Bryan, each $10; Robert Wilson, Henry B. Jones, each $5; *Bethesda Church*, $10 75, *New Providence* $44, *Old Oxford*, $2, *High Bridge*, $7 ..... 153 75

Amherst county—Mrs. M. Lewis, $1, Chas. J. Meriwether, $10, A. L. Holliday, $2, Benjamin Ficklin, $2 50, T. J. Valentine, $2, ... 17 50

Nelson county—George Williams, 15 00

Rockingham county—German Reformed Church, *Mount Crawford*, $2, *Harrisonburgh*, $1, J. H. Wartman, H. T. Wartman, R. Gray, each 50 cents 4 50

Winchester—Jonas Chamberlain, by Rev. Mr. Boyd, ... 6 50

Richmond—Mrs. Elvira Grattan, 5 00

Augusta county—Stone Church, $36, Hebron Church, $30, ... 66 00

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:

Alexandria—H. C. Smith, A. J. & Co., J. B. Dangerfield, Hugh Smith, each $10; W. Bayne, F. Marbury, W. Leadbeatter, Fleming & Douglass, J. B. McNair, W. Irwin, J. Jewett, B. S. Lambert, T. M. McCormick, J. Smith, D. & S. Blacklock, E. B. Powell, W. Greggory, E. English & Co., H. Coole, each $5; Cash, Cash, each $2 50; J. Summers, R. G. Violett, R. C. Smith, R. Johnston, Cash, (J. W. F.) G. H. Bayne, each $5: J. D. Corse, $2 50, W. N. Brown, $1 50, W. C. P., J. McC., each $1; J. W. Lathrop, $10, towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a Life Director of the American Colonization Society, ... 166 00

435 25

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort—Kentucky Col. Soc. 1, 375 00

TENNESSEE.

Marysville—Prof. John S. Craig, by J. J. Roberson, Esq., ... 1 00

Knoxville—Knoxville Col. Soc. 200 00

201 00

GEORGIA.

By the Rev. John Morris Pease:

Augusta—Mrs. Mary McKinne, James W. Davis, R. A. Rice, R. H. Cardner, jr., each $10; Col. H. H. Cummings, H. W. Risley, each $5; Dr. Barry, $1. From colored Friends—Reny Saxton, Grawford Cole, Geo. Walker, Stephen Washington, Hardy Mobley, James Harris, each $1; Benjamin Lampkin, Jeremiah Williams, Susan Mobley, each 50 cents; Lewis Turpin, James Murry, Isaac

Brown, Christopher Adams, Edward Perdy, each 25 cents. 59 75
La Grange.—Rev. C. D. Mallary, Rev. Otis Smith, Rev. J. O. Screvin, Peter Heard, Sampson Dugger, Robert J. Morgan, Mrs. C. M. Battle, Rusel K. Poythrep, each $5..... 40 00

99 75

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq:—
Putnam—Rev. A. M. Lorain.... 3 00
Lockland—Rev. James Peregrine. 3 00
Eckmansville—Rev. M. Morrison 4 00
Gambier—Dr. Patterson..... 5 00
Mansfield—Rev. Mr. Gager..... 3 75
Chillicothe—Collection in Presb. Church, by Rev. J. Carson.... 18 00
East Greenville—Collection in Presb. Church by Rev. A. Hanna..... 15 00
Bellefontaine—Collection in As. Ref. Church, by Rev. Saml. Wallace..... 7 00
Montgomery—Collection in Col. Pres. Church, by Rev. B. H. Hair..... 11 62
Walnut Hills—Miss Margaret and Maria Overaker..... 30 00
West Rushville—Collection in Pb. Church, by Mr. Thorpe..... 7 00
Cincinnati—W. W. Scarborough, $50; G. Taylor, Dr. M. Allen, each $20; Jacob Strader, Esq., $25; George Carlisle, George Crawford, P. H. Kemper, Butler and Brother, Rufus King, each $10; H. Probascoe, Joseph Clarke, Dr. Judkins, Paul Rust, Dr. Taliaferro, W. E. White, J. Alevin, R. Buchannan, George Graham, John Burgone, R. Clayton, G. Tichenor, Dr. Muzzy, Dr. Richards, N. Wright, each $5; Wm. Caldow, Edgar Conkling, J. Cilley, W. Phillips & Co., each $3..... 252 00
Norwalk—Timothy Baker, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., $30; C. L. Boalt, $10; Platt Benedict, John Gardiner, each $5; G. T. Stewart, D. Johnson, Jairus Kinnon, D. A. Parker, each $2; John R. Osborne, H. Brown, T. Baker, each $3; J. Wickham, C. B. Stickney, D. M. Barnum, S. Patrick, Mr. Sawyer, Dr. Read, Rev. S. B. Page, Rev. Alfred Newton, each $1..... 75 00
Milan—R. S. Chase, J. S. McClure, S. S. McClure, John Stephens, each $1; R. M. Gordon, $5; John Smith, $3; Thos. Hamilton, A. P. Moury, D. Hamilton, each $2..... 18 00
Mansfield—J. Tracy, $3; Gen. Bentley, J. H. Cook, Gov. Bartley, James Patterson, each $1..... 7 00
Steubenville—Hans Wilson, $20; Rev. C. C. Beatty, $10; James Means, $5; W. Kilgore, $4; Judge Leavitt, $3; Judge Dykes, $2..... 44 00
Lancaster—Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Robert W. Smith, of Rush Creek, Ohio, by Alexander Sterrat, Esq, Adm. thro' C. F. Shaffer, Esq..... 200 00

703 37

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Louisiana State Col. Society..... 2,395 20

MISSOURI.

Saint Louis—Missouri Col. Society..... 100 00

Total Contributions....$19,965 30

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker:—*Brewer*—Thomas Gragg, to Sept. '54, $3; R. Holyoke, S. Gilpatrick, Edw. Holyoke, J. Skinner, each $1; to Sept. '52. *Bangor*—Mrs. W. Dennett, to Nov. '53, $2. *Camden*—Ephraim Wood, for '51 and '52, $2. *Rockland*—Mrs. Joshua Abbe, for '51 and '52, $2. *Warren*—Edwin Smith, Esq., $2, to Nov. '52. *Newcastle*—Joseph Day, to Nov. '56, $3; Wm. Hitchcock, Col. J. Glidden, each $2, to Sept. '54; E. Farley, $2, to Sept. '53; Daniel Day, to Sept. '52, $1; Capt. S. Hanley, $3, to Sept. '55. *Wiscasset*—Rice and Dana, $1, for '52; Clarke and Brooks, $2, for '52 and '53; James Taylor, $1, to March, '52; Wilmot Wood, Esq., Hon. F. Clarke, each $1, to Nov. '52. *Augusta*—George H. Jones, $5, to Nov. '56; Alanson Stark, $1,

to Nov. '56. *Hallowell*—Rev. J. Cole, $2, to Nov. '53; C. Spalding, $1, to Nov. '52; A. Masters, for '50 and '51, $2; James Sherburn, $5, to Nov. '56. *Gardiner*—John Plaisted, for '51 and '52, $2; Dea. Henry Leman, $2, to Oct. '52; Phineas Pratt, for '52, $1. *Bath*—Thomas Hatwood, for '51 and '52, $2. *Brunswick*—E. Everett, Esq, $1, to Sep. '52; Prest. Leonard Woods, to Nov. '54, $3; A. C. Robbins, $1, to Sep. '52, John Rogers, Capt. Badger, each $1, to Nov. '52; Prof. S. A. Packard, $2, to Sept. '54. *Freeport*—Dr. John A. Hyde, for '50 and 51, $2. *North Yarmouth*—Hon. W. Buxton, for '51 and '52, $2. *Yarmouth*—Capt. David Seabury, Mrs. Beatsey, P. True, George Wood, each $1, to Nov '52; Barnabas Freeman, Esq., Rev. E. H. Alden, each $2, to Nov. '53; Dr. E. Burbank, $1, to July '51; Mrs. Dorcas Blanchard, $2, for '50 and '51. *Gorham*—Mrs. Clarissa Robie, to Nov. '52, $1; Nathan Burnett, Hon. Josiah Pierce, Hon. Toppan Robie, each $2, for '51 and 52..... 87 00

New Hampshire.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:—*Salmon Falls*—P. Lawton, to Nov. '56, $5; Sml. Kidder, to Nov. '54, $3. *Dover*—Moses Paul, Wm. Woodman, each $2, to Nov. '53; John H. Wheeler, Dr. Low, Joshua Bates, each $1, to Nov. '52; Dea. E J. Lane, to Nov. '53, $2; J. P. Millen, to Sept. '52, $1. *Exeter*—Rev. Mr. Hurd, Mrs. Mary Abbott, each $2, to Nov. '53. *Francestown*—Moses W. Eaton, T. P. Bradford, Hon. William Parker, each $1, for '52; Mark Morse, for '51 and '52, $2; Jonathan Herrick, Jr., $1, to Dec. '52; P. C. Butterfield, $2, to Dec. '55. *Amherst*—Mr. Mellendy, to Dec. '52, $1; B. B. David, to April, '50, $2. *Hollis*—Benj. Whiting, for '52, $1; Miss Mary Farley, Rev. Leonard Jewett, each $5, to Dec. '57. *Nashua*—John A. Baldwin, $1, to Sept. '54; M. F. Dodge, $1, to Oct. '52; Josephus Baldwin, $2, to Sept. '58..... 48 00

Vermont.—*Bradford*—Geo. W. Prickard, Esq., to Oct. '54, $3. *Thetford*—S. Y. Closson, to April, '52, by Capt. George Barker, $1..... 4 00

Massachusetts.—By Rev. Joseph Tracy:—*Amherst*—Thos. Jones, for '49 and '50, $2. *Westfield*—Rev. E. G. Talmadge, for '51, $1..... 3 00

Connecticut.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*South Norwalk*—Thos. C. Hanford, to Nov. '52, $1. *Stratford*—Dea. D. P. Judson, to Nov. '52, $1. *Willimantic*—Warren Atwood, to Nov. '52, $1. *New London*—Rev. J. W. Dennis, A. F. Prentis, each $1, to Nov. '52. *Bridgeport*—William Hall, $2, to Nov. 53, by Capt. George Barker. *Greenwich*—James Felmente, by M. Meade, for '52, $1. *Middletown*—Rev. J. L. Dudley, Rev. M. Winston, each $1, by Rev. John Orcutt. *Lebanon*—Jesse Wright, for '51, $1..... 11 00

Pennsylvania.—*Carlisle*—Mrs. S H. Thorn, to March, '53, $1. *Washington*—Daniel Moore, to 1st January, '52, $3..... 4 00

Virginia.—*Franklin*—John W. Semer, to November, '52, $1. *Pedlar Mills*—Miss Kitty Minor, for '48, '49 and '50, $3, by James C. Crane, Esq. *Richmond*—John O. Steger, Esq., for '51, $1. *Winchester*—Jonas Chamberlain, for 1852, $1. *Brownsbury*—Hugh Adams, to August, '51, $1..... 7 00

Georgia.—*Albany*—E. Hazzard Swinney, for '52..... 1 00

Kentucky.—*Shawonee Run*—John R. Bryant, for '52 and '53, $2. *Augusta*—Col. James Fee, for '52, $1. *Winchester*—Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, for '52, $1... 4 00

Tennessee.—*New Market*—Wm. H. Moffat, for '51..... 1 00

Ohio.—*Lebanon*—John Martin, to Nov. '52, $1. *Canal Dover*—Jacob Blickinsderfer, to Sept. '53, $3. *Cheviot*—Wm. W. Rice, for '52, $1..... 5 00

Indiana.—*Manchester*—Rev. T. G. Beharrell, for '50..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 176 00
Total Contributions.....19,965 30

Aggregate Amount.....$20,141 30

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON FEBRUARY, 1852. [No. 2.

Governor Hunt on Colonization.

WE publish in our present number, an extract from the message of Governor Hunt to the Legislature of New York, in which, as it will be perceived, he takes a comprehensive view of the anomalous position of the free colored people in this country, who, as he correctly states, are deprived, both in the free and slave States, of those social and political rights, without which freedom is but an empty name:—excluded, even in the free State of New York, from the most essential privileges of citizenship—debarred from all participation in public employments—rejected from most of the institutions of learning and religion—shut out from social intercourse—condemned to a life of servility and drudgery—denied the right of suffrage by a vast popular majority, and governed by laws which they have no share in framing; a condition deplorable in the extreme; for the amelioration of which, he looks to the operations of the American Colonization Society as the only organized agency calculated to produce practical results beneficial to the African race—results not only beneficial to those who may avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this Society for the emigration of the free people of color to the only land in which they can enjoy all the privileges of freedom, but vastly beneficial to the benighted aborigines of that land; which latter consideration enters largely into the motives and objects of the philanthropic supporters of this Society.

And what cause, we ask, appeals with greater force to the justice and humanity of the citizens of this great Republic?—aye, to the justice as well as the humanity of the whole American people? What cause more worthy of sympathy and material aid? We sympathize with the oppressed of our own race in other lands; our hearts palpitate with joy when we receive intelli-

gence of a victory achieved on the field of battle in favor of the civil liberty of a down-trodden people struggling against the combined powers of despotic authority; and when the tide of success is turned, and we hear the eloquent strains of the exiled but undaunted chieftain pleading in behalf of his country and his country's cause, our strongest feelings are enlisted; and what our hands find to do consistent with the principles by which we profess to be influenced and governed, we do it cheerfully, heartily, hopefully; and this is well. But shall we be indifferent to the condition of one hundred and fifty millions, or more, of our fellow-beings, who need our aid to raise them from the deep degradation of their present condition to a position in which, enlightened by example and by precept, they may appreciate and enjoy the privileges and blessings that we enjoy, and may be enabled to look forward to an incorruptible inheritance in Heaven? Surely, every true philanthropist must agree with Governor Hunt, that the enterprise of African colonization is justly entitled to encouragement and support.

Extract from the Message of Governor Hunt.

The position and ultimate destiny of the African race on this continent is a subject eminently worthy to engage the attention of the humane and benevolent. The highest motives of patriotism and religion prompt us to co-operate in all rational measures intended to improve their unfortunate condition. But it is of the first importance in considering a question of this magnitude, surrounded by so many embarrassments, that we should discard the passions and prejudices which are too ready to usurp the place of common sense; that the spirit of faction should yield to the higher sentiment of a sure and generous philosophy; and that in this, as in the ordinary concerns of life, we seek for a plan having some practical connection with the object of our efforts. We are to inquire, not merely what may be desirable, but, in view of the realities around us, how much is attainable, and what course of action will produce the most beneficial results? The negro race was brought to this continent almost as early as the white, and continued to be imported for nearly two hundred years. It is one of the most revolting features in the world's history, that during this entire period the most of the civilized nations participated in the slave trade. All of the thirteen colonies tolerated slavery within their borders.

The people of this State have furnished conclusive proofs of their aversion to slavery, and of their abiding conviction that it is a moral and political evil, by abolishing it at home, and by their uniform opposition to its extension over free territory acquired by the arms and treasure of the nation.

In the Southern States of the Union, where the slaves form so large a part of the population, we cannot expect that the institution will disappear in a day or in a gene-

ration. It has become too deeply rooted and too closely interwoven with social and pecuniary interests to yield to sudden or violent measures of reform. The progress of amelioration must, in the nature of things, be gradual. It must be left to the voluntary action of the people more immediately concerned, experience having shown that we have more to hope from their own inherent sense of justice and policy than from any interference that may be proposed by misdirected philanthropy, operating at a great distance from its object. The anomalous position of the free colored population, undoubtedly forms one of the most serious obstacles to the gradual liberation of the slaves. We cannot close our eyes to the fact, that although the free people of color enjoy a certain degree of liberty, they are commonly treated, both in the free and slave States, as an inferior race, and deprived of the social and political rights without which freedom is but an empty name. Even in our own State they are excluded from the most essential privileges of citizenship. Debarred from all participation in public employments, rejected from most of the institutions of learning and religion, governed by laws which they have no share in framing, having been denied the right of suffrage by a vast popular majority, shut out from social intercourse, and condemned to a life of servility and drudgery, their condition amongst us is deplorable in the extreme. Any great improvement of their condition under circumstances so calculated to crush the spirit of manhood, seems morally impossible.

The blighting effect of the inferiority to which they are subjected, is seen in the fact, that while every other class has rapidly increased, the colored population of this State has dwindled from 50,027, in 1840, to 47,937, in 1850. A result so remarkable naturally excites apprehensions that the African, like the Indian race, cannot permanently co-exist on the same soil with the whites, and that a separation is necessary to prevent their ultimate extinction. However unjust the pervading prejudice which affects the public sentiment toward the black race may appear, its existence and its unfavorable effect upon their welfare cannot be disputed. In several States, this antipathy is displayed in laws prohibiting negroes coming within their borders. The people of Indiana adopted a restriction of that character last year by an extraordinary majority. It is evident that every scheme for the elevation of the African to a position of equality and full citizenship in our country, must prove delusive until pride and the sense of superiority shall have been extirpated from the human heart. The instincts of nature, too powerful to be counteracted by the refinements of abstract reasoning, proclaim that the two races must sooner or later be separated.

The American Colonization Society presents the only organized agency which has contributed to accelerate this separation or produce practical results beneficial to the African race. This association was formed many years ago by benevolent citizens in different sections of the country, and has for its objects to rescue the free colored people of the United States from their social and political disadvantages, by placing them where they may enjoy the blessings of free government; to spread civilization and religion throughout the continent of Africa; to arrest and destroy the slave trade, and to afford such own-

ers as are willing to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception. For the accomplishment of these noble designs, a colony composed of free colored persons emigrating voluntarily from this country, has been established in Liberia, on the western coast of Africa. For years the enterprise encountered many obstacles, but these have been overcome by persevering efforts. A careful examination has convinced me of the feasibility and immense advantage of the undertaking, and of its pre-eminent claims upon our support. Under the auspices of the Society, nearly 10,000 free colored persons have emigrated, many of them being slaves liberated on that condition. They have established a free republican government, and acquired, by a peaceful means, a large extent of country, embracing 200,000 people, and abounding in the elements of agricultural and commercial prosperity. They have shown themselves competent to make their own laws and administer their affairs with regularity and justice. Industry prospers, schools and churches have been establisned, and the people of this infant colony, carrying with them the knowledge acquired in the scene of their former humiliation, are spreading Christianity and civilization over a portion of the earth which has been sunk for ages in heathen barbarism. The value of this consideration will be felt when it is remembered that the population of Africa is computed at 150,000,000, of whom a majority are in the most abject slavery. By the efforts of the new republic the slave trade has been suppressed along several hundred miles of coast, and the extension of the settlements will extirpate that detestable traffic. Thus we perceive that this great work of humanity may claim the double merit of redeeming another continent from degradation, while it improves the condition of our own. It needs no prophetic vision to foresee that one of the great designs of a mysterious Providence is to be fulfilled by restoring the oppressed sons of Africa to their native soil after centuries of bondage.

A cause so beneficent, identified with the lasting welfare of two of the great races of mankind, rises high above the party contests of the day, and appeals with resistless force to the justice and humanity of the whole American people. I hope to see it sustained by the liberal action of the national government, seconded by contributions from several of the States. The employment of government steamers to transport colored emigrants from this country, would soon obviate the necessity for a naval squadron on the coast of Africa, which is now maintained there by the United States at great expense and waste of life, for the suppression of the slave traffic. It may be objected to the claims of the Colonization Society that its operations are gradual, and that the consummation of its purposes will require a long series of years. But we should reflect that it is impossible to remove an evil of such magnitude by any human means within the period allotted to a single generation. It is not to be denied that the efforts of the association have secured the liberation of several thousand slaves, a result more practical and beneficial than has been produced by any other organization. Until some portion of this continent or of the West India Islands shall be set apart for the exclusive habitation of the colored race, Afri-

can colonization must be regarded as the only effective auxiliary of voluntary emancipation.

A growing desire to emigrate is manifested by the black population, and many masters have declared their readiness to free their slaves when means can be found for their removal. Some of the States have made considerable appropriations to promote the object, and an increasing interest has been evinced by others. New York ought not to be behind her neighbors in the performance of a duty so important to her own welfare, and so beneficial to a large portion of the human family, now held in melancholy debasement. It is a work in which Christians and patriots of all parties and in all sections can unite their efforts without involving the country in political or geographical dissensions. I submit the whole subject to your enlightened consideration, in the firm belief that upon a full examination of its merits you will deem it in accordance with justice and policy, and an enlightened public sentiment, to manifest your approval of the cause by a liberal appropriation for the furtherance of its benevolent designs.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Emigration to Liberia.

We have several times determined in our own minds, that we would make no more appeals through the *Journal of Commerce*, at least for some time to come, in behalf of emancipation cases—feeling that we have already drawn too largely upon the liberality of a portion of our readers, whose money starts from its place, at the call of humanity, almost as readily as matter obeys the laws of gravitation. But in spite of such resolutions, we now ask attention to the following letter from a slave in Portsmouth, Va. He tells his own story better than we can, and more eloquently, for it comes from the heart.

Portsmouth, *Dec.* 4, 1851.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Honored Sir: The interest that you take in the cause of the poor black man, and the good you *have* done, emboldens *me* to apply to you in my hour of need. The goodness of God has put into the heart of my master to permit me to go to Africa, where I trust to make a home for my children and find a resting-place for myself. The mistress of my wife has nobly followed his example, and gives my wife and my two youngest children; and when I tell you that this lady has indeed given away all the living that she hath, (she trusts now to her needle and a kind Providence for a support,) you too will think she has done nobly. It is known perhaps to you, sir, that often, when the head of a family dies, the slaves must be sold for debt, or to make a division among the heirs. Upon the demise of my wife's old mistress, herself and my children were all sold. Those going with me were bought by the young mistress, and, out of her great regard for these family servants, she lets them go to Africa. My master, to prevent a separation, bought the two oldest, one a boy, now about 18, the other a girl of 16. I think and feel that I have good ground to hope that, as soon as circumstances will permit, these too will follow me to

Africa. My master, ever so true and kind to me, will not, I know, slack his hand. I could leave them with him in perfect faith; but, sir, if this were all—oh! if this were all, I could go indeed with a light heart and a firm step, trusting in the great and good God to open me a way.—But there is yet another, a boy; and oh! sir, to think of leaving this boy, so distracts my mind, that I can hardly make it up to anything. At the sale, Jerry was bought by a farmer in the next county of Princess Anne. He is about fourteen years old; he is a smart and good boy—so much so that he says he could not take less than $600 for him; but, in consideration of his going with me, he would let him go for $400. This sum I have been trying to raise at home, by contribution; but I greatly fear that I shall not be able to raise more than one hundred. I should have gone in October, but for this boy. Oh, sir, if you could see how he seems to come nearer than all the rest! Until the death of his mistress, he was about us—he is a *mammy child*—his master allows him to visit us yearly, and stay a few days. Believe me, sir, I long for this visit, and yet dread it, for we must part again; and then his grief, his tears—sir, I always go away from home—I can't stand it; and I now think to myself, how can I leave this boy! I *know* he could never live under it. It is for this child, honored sir, that I catch at every straw. A little from one and a little from another might make us happy here, and then who knows how it will tell in Heaven! Honored sir, if you should not think it beneath you to answer this, might I request you to do so, directing to Portsmouth, to the care of Mr. David Griffith, or to Rev. George M. Bain, of the Methodist Church, or Rev. John Wingfield, Episcopal Church; and, sir, to either of these gentlemen, if you please, as to my character. I am about 42 years of age; early part of my life lived much in the country; knew something about farming; last 15 years of my life have had constant employment in the Navy Yard here, as a laborer and hostler, where I think I have met the approbation of officers and men. At any rate, there has not been the shadow of complaint against me. And now, honored sir, if in your goodness you could make up anything for me, you would transmit it to either of the Rev. gentlemen named above, or to Mr. McLain. If it should so please God that I could get it off my mind about this boy, and go in the Packet from Baltimore on the 31st December, my heart indeed would be relieved of a load of care.

Honored sir, do not think me too presumptive, it is a great strait indeed that I am in. I feel as if I could travel the world around for this boy; and, sir, I trust that you will forgive me, and allow me to subscribe myself your most humble and respectful servant,

HEZEKIAH (OR KIAH) CORPSEN.

We have stated to Hezekiah, in reply, that we will submit his appeal to our readers, and that possibly they may send him $200 (one half of the required amount,) if that will accomplish the object. Have we done right, or not? This case is certainly a strong one, especially in view of the generosity of Hezekiah's master in freeing him that he may return to the land of his fathers, and of his wife's mistress in freeing her and her two youngest children, that they may accompany him, although by so doing she reduces herself to poverty! A *little* of the same self-

denial, on the part of a few of our citizens, will send Jerry along with them, who appears to be wonderfully entwined in their affections, and a good honest boy besides. We shall be most happy to take charge of any donations which may be sent us for this object, and will see that they are faithfully applied. Whatever is done should be done quickly, as Hezekiah is anxious to get off in the packet of the 31st inst. Unless a sufficient amount should be realized to accomplish the object, all money received by us will be returned to the donors, who, for that reason, will be kind enough to give us their names.

Jerry Corpsen.—We received $65 on Saturday, to be applied to purchase the freedom of the lad Jerry Corpsen. Contributions amounting to $135 are solicited, to make up the sum of $200.

Jerry Corpsen.—We have received the following sums towards the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen, that he may accompany his parents to Liberia, in Africa, whither they are about to emigrate. It is the case mentioned in our paper last Saturday. The letter which we then published was from Jerry's father.

Cash -	$10.00	R. M. -	$5.00
Cash - -	5.00	E. C. B. -	2.00
E. W. D.	5.00	C. C. - -	2.00
Cash - -	5 00	T. M. - -	5.00
"Aid" -	5.00	M. B. -	15.00
F. S. - -	10.00	E. C. -	10.00
A. T. - -	5.00	W. B. - -	2.00
S. A. - -	30.00	'3 children'	1.70
W. M. T.	5.00		
			$122.75

Leaving $77.25 still deficient, in order to make up the $200 which we propose to raise. If, however, the amount should reach $250, or even $300, so much the better, as the whole expense is $400, and Jerry's father thought he should not himself be able to raise more than $100. He lives in Portsmouth, Virginia. If the remainder of the money required should be sent in promptly, the family will be able to get off in the Liberia packet of the 31st instant. Further donations are respectfully solicited.

For the Emancipation of Jerry Corpsen, whose parents and two of their children have just been liberated by their owners, and are desirous to emigrate to Liberia in the packet of 31st instant, we have received and before anknowledged $122.75. Add,

'Union F. S.'	$20	A. - - -	$5
D. B. & V. -	10	W. - - -	5
S. H. C. - -	1	W. S. - -	25
E. L. K. - -	10	W. P. G. -	20
P. S. - - -	2		
Total - - - - -			$220.75

This is $20.75 more than we originally asked, but it is very desirable that it should be increased to $300, as Kiah did not expect to be able to raise more than $100, and the whole amount necessary for the emancipation of Jerry is $400.

For Jerry Corpsen.—In addition to $220.75 acknowledged in our last, for the redemption of Jerry Corpsen, we have received $30 from two families in New London, Conn., and $10 from W. & M., and $5 from Wm. R. J., making a total of $265.-75. We have written to Rev. Mr. Bain of Portsmouth, Virginia, that this amount, with such additional sums, if any, as may be received, will be remitted to him or his order, as soon as he shall ascertain and inform us that it will effect the desired object. Of the whole amount received, $70 is from old Connecticut, viz., $30 from New London, above acknowledged; $20 from a gentle-

man in Norwich, with the remark, "Should more be wanted, more is at your service;" and $20 from Stonington, enclosed in the following letter. [These donations have been before acknowledged.]

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: Believing, as I do, that the day is far distant when professions of human kindness, abolition speeches, and treason, combined, will be considered at the South a legal tender in exchange for services which they *honestly* believe legally and constitutionally belong to them, I am pleased to embrace the present opportunity — Please apply the enclosed to aid in the accomplishment of "Hezekiah's" object, the possession of his boy.

P. S. Should prefer, if you find it necessary, that you call for a second installment, rather than return this as proposed.

UNION FREE-SOILER.

Stonington, December 15, 1851.

Jerry Corpsen.—Before acknowledged, for the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen, of Princess Ann county, Va. - - - - - - - - $265.75

Add J. A. F. - - - -	5.00
Mrs. A. M. P. - - -	4.00
Miss M. M. P. - - -	2.00
A Virginia Union man	5.00
J. C. - - - - - - - -	10.00
H. C. - - - - - - - -	5.00
G. H., including what may be saved by exchange.	3.25
Total - - - - -	$300.00

Which is all that is required for this object. We hope to announce in a few days that Jerry is free, and that he and his parents, and other members of the family, are on their way to Liberia.

Jerry Corpsen.—We have received $10 more for the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen, from "H. H." of Massachusetts. As we had previously received a sufficient amount ($300) to accomplish that object, we will, with the donor's leave, apply this $10 to a similar object, which will be made known to him by letter in the course of a day or two.

JERRY CORPSEN.—We yesterday received $25 from a gentleman in Savannah, to aid in the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen,—with instructions, in case the necessary amount should be made up before the receipt of this $25, then to "remit it to some proper person, to purchase suitable articles for Hezekiah and his family on their voyage" to Liberia. We had previously written to the Rev. George M. Bain, of Portsmouth, Va., where Hezekiah lives, enclosing Hezekiah's letter to us, which we published a fortnight since, and requesting to know if it was substantially correct. Mr. Bain replied,—"the facts as set forth in his letter, are strictly true. He and his wife and children, in moral character, as correct as any, white or black, in our community. They are members of the Methodist E. Church, of which I have the charge for the present. The amount which you state to be in hand ($300) will, with what he has, be sufficient to procure the freedom of his son Jerry. If you will place the amount in the Bank of America, to the credit of the Portsmouth Saving's Fund Society, of which I am the Cashier, I will, on the receipt of Mr. Punnett's acknowledgment, see Jerry's master, and procure his liberty." We yesterday deposited $325 in the Bank of America as above proposed, including the $25 from Savannah, and expect in a few days to learn that

Jerry is free. We trust that this interesting family will be able to get off in the Liberia packet which leaves Baltimore on the 31st inst., and Savannah about the 10th of January.

The promptness and pleasure with which Hezekiah's petition has been met, without resorting to personal solicitation in a single instance, is honorable to human nature. True, the effort is a small one, but it evinces a disposition and a spirit, which will be ready for greater things, whenever any feasible plan for meliorating the condition of the slave can be devised. So far as we are aware, not a dollar of this money has come from an Abolitionist, or any person belonging to that family or neighborhood.

JERRY CORPSEN FREE.—We have received the following letter from Rev. George M. Bain, of Portsmouth, Va., announcing the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen, chiefly as the result of contributions made through this office:—

PORTSMOUTH, Va.,
Dec. 27th, 1851.

Your kind favor of the 24th inst. came to hand by this morning's mail; also the acknowledgment of the deposit in the Bank of America, of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, ($325.) The other $100 having been made up, as promised, I proceeded immediately with Kiah to Jerry's master, some eight or ten miles distant in the country, and have the satisfaction to inform you, that Jerry is now *free to go to Africa with his father*. The gentleman remarked to me, that he did it cheerfully and freely, while at the same time, it would cost him six or seven hundred dollars to replace the boy, which is doubtless true. The twenty-five dollars by the gentleman from Savannah, shall be invested as he desires, for "*suitable articles* for Kiah and his family on their voyage out."

Kiah desires me to express to you, and through you, to those friends who have so kindly assisted him in redeeming his boy, his unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments.

This one idea (the redeeming of his boy,) has so occupied the mind of Kiah, that he has not made the other necessary arrangements to get off in the packet which sails on the 31st. It is not possible for him to do so with any convenience. But he will be fully prepared by the time the next packet sails. He has an aged father, a brother and a sister, living in different parts of the country, which it is right and proper that he should see, and say "good bye" to, as, when he parts with them, in all probability it will be the last time they will ever see each other in this world. I mention this, among many other reasons, why Kiah cannot go in the packet next week.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours very respectfully,
GEORGE M. BAIN.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

The prospect before us.

THE indications of increasing favor in public sentiment towards our plan for ameliorating the condition of our colored population, by colonizing them on the coast of that land from whence they sprung, and to which

they alone seem congenial, are extremely flattering. The distrust of its practicability which has hitherto so generally existed, seems gradually but rapidly to be wearing away. Hundreds who but a few years since could see nothing but folly in the attempt to find a vent for such large numbers in so distant a land, are now looking with amazement at the immense travel upon the waters; and are prepared to believe that if such multitudes may come from the old world to the new, and if new states may arise in the desert and in the wilderness with a celerity that almost rivals the wonders of the Arabian lamp, that even African Colonization may yet be a feasible project. They are beginning to see that such a feeling of sympathy and justice may be excited, such a spirit of enterprise and benevolence may be aroused in behalf of a race who are laboring under great disadvantages and disabilities among us, as will lead to their transmigration to the land of their fathers, where no such disabilities or disadvantages exist, but where they may enjoy all the rights and privileges which belong to man, and which are indisputably necessary to his elevation to that standard which is his natural right. This is one great step in the progress of our work. When the evil spirit of unbelief shall be done away and faith in the possibility of effecting this vast improvement in the condition of this hitherto unfortunate people shall take its place, our ranks will receive constant accessions of friends and fellow laborers, who will help on the good work, until we shall find such a tide of emigration flowing to that delightful and, physically speaking, favored country, as will bring the question of habitation of the colored man to the point that it now has attained with the white, whether this land or that shall be the place of his abode? With the white man the question is now an open one, whether Europe or America, or the far East shall be his abiding place—Africa, perhaps, is only open for his grave. And so with the black, with the tide of emigration open to the Coast of Africa, and a constant current thither of those who are seeking the blessings of that equality which is denied them here, as well as of all other civil and religious rights, and with habits of travel and intercourse so formed, and thus

"With all the world before him where to choose
His place of rest, and Providence his guide,"

a new era will have opened which will justify the beautiful and complimentary prediction of the Westminster Review placed at the head of our paper, and rejoice the heart of every friend of humanity. For our own part we have no question that the time is fast approaching when the free colored man will be as free to choose the place of his habitation as the white man now is—a question to be determined only by his judgment of his own interest, and his means to pursue that course which he shall deem to be the best. When that time comes, Africa doubtless will be his choice. There alone he enjoys real equality, and without equality, social as well as civil and political, all other rights are imperfect.

We repeat, that in our opinion this time is fast approaching. To bring it on, habit and facility, as well as right, is necessary. A man may have a right to go to another country, but unless the habit and means and facilities exist, the right is almost an abstraction from non user. But with Africa the habit, the means, and the

facilities exist, and are constantly increasing, and in a little while we may see a California impulse arise in regard to it, with less difficulties and more than California advantages to the adventurers.

Besides the several advantages we have referred to, the delicious climate and prolific soil, and almost spontaneous production of the necessaries as well also as the luxuries of life, there is above all, that unspeakable something that seems to elevate man, and develop the higher faculties of his nature. The public proceedings and the state papers of the infant republic would reflect credit on more matured and cultivated nations, and already we have specimens of industry, commerce, and self-government, that astonish even the sanguine. In a little time the trade and commerce of that country will excite the rivalry of nations, and African cotton, coffee, sugar, dye woods, palm oil, ivory, and gold dust, will be known in the markets of the civilized world.

Those who have gone out are encouraging others to follow, and emigration will go on in geometrical progression. Hundreds of slaves are now ready to be emancipated as soon as they can be transferred to their new home, and the institution itself will some day cease, and a separation of the races be worked out. Then will be realized the prophetic prediction of Mr. Jefferson. That great political sage, in speaking of his early efforts for emancipation said: "The public mind was not prepared for it then, nor is it now, but it must be some time; for nothing is more surely written in the book of fate than that these people will be sometime free, and being free that the two races cannot live together on a footing of equality." Here is the way opening for the fulfilment of this grand prediction, and gradually and ultimately it will be realized. A slight intermixture may perhaps remain, but that will be the result of choice, and therefore no hardship.

But the work must and ought to be gradual. The foundation of society and of government must be cautiously and carefully laid, and the industrious, and moral, and religious, must be selected for the work. Then the edifice will be solid and substantial and will long endure, a blessing to themselves and the nations around. Darkened Africa will then see the light, and Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God. Then will a continent be repaid for the wrongs endured by some of her children—for it was a wrong to force them into servitude, even though that servitude was better than their native state—and all things will work together for good, and

"Vindicate the ways of God to man."

[From the Christian Statesman.]

From Liberia.

The Liberia packet, after a passage from Monrovia of fifty days, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday, the 13th, having completed her passage out in thirty-three days. Her company of fifty-six were landed at Monrovia, and we learn that from them very favorable accounts are received. Two highly esteemed members of the Society of Friends, Mr. Eli Jones and lady went and returned in the packet, being animated by an

it not unaccountable that Commander Forbes would, so unceremoniously, attack a whole community of people, charging upon them conduct and practices which, if true, ought justly to consign them to the contempt of the civilized world? And what are the grounds of his attack? Why, information obtained from persons living beyond the (then) jurisdiction of Liberia, (he never having resided in the Republic himself,) whose character, according to Commander Forbes's own showing, must have appeared to him as exceedingly dubious.

The fact is, I cannot possibly imagine the object of the Commander. But I leave the question of justice or injustice to be settled between himself and his own conscience. *There is no such thing as a peon system*—no person is allowed to hold another *for debt*. This applies as well to the aborigines as to the colonists.

I perceive that the bill before the Legislature of your State, making a grant to the New York State Colonization Society, to aid in the transportation of emigrants, failed in the Senate, contrary to our expectations; and as I supposed it was upon the hope of obtaining that grant that the board founded their resolution, it occurred to me that it would be best to await your further order, especially as Dr. Moore was with you again, and under the circumstances, you might not be disposed to incur additional expense.

I deeply regret that your Legislature did not meet your wishes and expectations. I hope, however, that the session will not fail to give the needed assistance. I think it most desirable that your Society make an effort to strengthen the new settlement at Fishtown (Buchanan.)

The Grand Bassa people seem to look to you and the Pennsylvania Society to support the emigrants for that place. The location, I believe, is held to be as healthy as any in the Republic, and now, certainly, is surpassingly advantageous for commercial purposes.

I am glad to learn, through the newspapers and other sources, that the cause of Colonization is steadily gaining favor in the United States, and that Liberia is more and more attracting the attention of the colored people of that country. They may protract emigration from year to year, but they must come out from among a people that *will not* acknowledge them, and settle in their father-land.

We are getting along in our usually quiet way. Improvements are steadily advancing, and every year brings with it convincing proof of Liberia's permanent advancement. May an all-wise Providence continue to watch over her interests. J. J. ROBERTS.

Mr. Benson, agent at Bassa, under date of September 17, says: "I am really glad that *all* the Edgar's company are alive." We lost three of the Packet's company, one about 95 years of age, another about 75, and Mrs. Foster, who killed herself by eating immoderately of pine apples. The Doctor had raised her up three times from the effect of this indulgence, but she obstinately persisted, and the result was her death, as the Doctor and others predicted.

The same writer remarks: "It is my purpose to prosecute much more extensively the contemplated interior tour next 'dries,' from which I was hindered last 'dries,' by the new settlement at Fishtown. I will take pleasure in communicating anything of note that may come under my observation."

[From the New-York Col. Journal.]

Letters from Liberia.

MONROVIA, *Republic of Liberia,* Oct. 29th, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

. . . . Liberia awakes more and more to her interests. Had she these eyes and hands, or this disposition, ten years ago, we would have been a better, a more independent people. But we cannot see every thing at once. I am now making syrup and sugar; have planted 8000 coffee scions this year; I have rice, cassava, potatoes, and some cocoa. I believe more now, what I always did believe, that if I have not, or any man has not the necessaries, and some of the luxuries of life too, in Liberia, it is all his own fault.

Our schools have plenty of scholars, and no books. This is as bad as books and no schools. Who can blame teachers for not doing a great deal?

By the way, I have subscribed for three of your papers. Can you find no one who, on fair, just, and proper terms would enter into the coffee-raising business? Please speak of this, and suggest some plan. I want to plant about 100,000, but am not able to do so myself, nor do I wish to, unless I can enter fairly into the business. I attend mine myself.

A. T. RUSSELL.

MONROVIA, Oct, 18, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

. . . . Our little Republic is steadily progressing. Like a little ship on the ocean, she is receiving an occasional thump from a passing wave; this does not alarm me, but, on the contrary, I regard it as evidence she is making headway. Our government is receiving, by almost every mail from England, official documents, in the shape of complaints and remonstances against our laws regulating commerce.—What else ought we to have expected? Some of these complaints, I must say, are just, and demand immediate attention. It is not allowed to talk of abstract rights, when they have been modified or yielded by treaty stipulations. I saw the surrender when I first saw the treaty; and I saw in the acts of the first Legislature subsequent to the ratification of the treaty, an infringement on its provisions. I spoke of it, but I was alone in my opinion.

H. TEAGE.

October 8th, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter by the Packet. I was very glad to hear from you. We are all well now, and I hope that these few lines may find you and yours the same. You wish to know how we are located in Liberia; we are doing pretty well in Liberia, and I rejoice that I have come to this country. I have all the privileges of a man; and who would not come to such a country as this? I have about 1500 coffee trees, and about 500 bearing; I made about $95 worth of arrow-root last year, and I think that I shall be able to make about $100 worth this year. I made and sold some sugar last year, and I shall do the same this year also. I sold about 100 pounds of pork this year, and made some bacon; also, we have a goodly number of stock of different kinds. We wish to see all our friends, but if they will not come, we can do very well without them; but there is yet room for them if

they wish it. We are all *free men* in Liberia, and treat all as such, according to their ability. You say that you would like to come over and see us. We would be happy to see you in Bexley. Will you come? The time is short, and I must close.

Yours, truly,

ISAAC JACKSON.

[From the Scioto Gazette.]

Refuge of the Colored Man.

WE believe the day will come, when the native African, whose ancestors passed through a baptism of slavery, in North America, but whose fathers were induced to seek and find social and political freedom on the shores of Liberia, will rear monuments of gratitude to, and exhaust the fountains of eloquence in praise of, those great philanthropists, who founded their Republic. At present, we doubt not, hundreds who emigrate to Africa, do so not so much from a free choice, in order to better their condition, so far as regards worldly goods, as from social and political constraint. The man of African blood, but of good sense and clear judgment, looks upon the standing of his race in these United States, and, by candid, intelligent reasoning, is forced to the conclusion, (melancholy, no doubt to him,) that on this continent nothing short of an unusual intervention of Providence, can ever place his color, in all respects, on a parity with the white race. He feels within him the sensibilities of a being made originally in God's own image, and he scorns to remain where, at every turn, the sentiment is aroused in his bosom, which is awakened in the breast of the white man by

——"The oppressor's wrong,
The proud man's contumely."

He resolves to leave a country where even those who profess for him the most zealous friendship, practically bring upon him and his fellows the heaviest curse of prejudice, by constantly agitating the subject of caste, race or condition, and urging reforms, upon the enactment of which the veto of God and Nature are placed. He looks toward the distant shore of that vast continent, where elder Philosophy had its birth, on which Science, more subtle than any known to moderns flourished, where Memphis, and Thebes, and Carthage stood, and gave laws and religion to a "slumbering world." Nothing to him, indeed, are those glorious names and immortal principles, save as he feels within him the spirit of a *Man*, and thence a spark of sympathy with the common Humanity which such principles illustrate. He determines to be free, in fact, as well as in name; —and therefore bids an eternal adieu to the land of his immediate fathers, and seeks that distant home of his more remote progenitors.

Thus has been built up, within the last thirty years, a great free community of civilized, Christian men, on the extreme western coast of Africa. And, if the motives impelling to the emigration have been rightly guessed, those men are the very pick and choice, in point of mind, enterprise and intelligence, from the whole three millions of their race in these States. Their migration, except from the considerations above named, has been altogether voluntary. Had they preferred to do so, they might have remained in their native land, with-

out the enjoyment of the common rights of nativity. They might have staid "under a cloud," in a dependent, menial, or *secondary* position, very Helots on the soil of their birth. But, such as they would not brook thus to remain—and thence they transfer themselves to a country which is emphatically their own, where each colored man is the acknowledged peer of the most elevated of his neighbors.

If we have not overvalued the moral causes inducing to Liberian immigration, the African Republic is destined, ere long, to a heavy augmentation of population. The adoption of a constitution in so important a State as Indiana, prohibiting the influx in future of individuals of African blood; the decision of the United States Circuit Court, for Oregon, that the law of that territory which forbids the colored man to settle or even to come within its borders, is right and proper, and must be carried out; together with the growing conviction in most of the free States of this Union that the two races can never profitably intermix in one community; must prove, to every dispassionate observer, the near approach of the day when, like Israel from Egypt, all the sons of Ham who are free from bondage, with their women, children and worldly goods, will cross the broad sea and seek the Land of Refuge, the country of Liberty, Equality, Wealth, Dignity and Peace, which Providence has raised up for them on the coast of Africa. To this great, voluntary work of political regeneration, there will be no opposer, save the fanatical or designing agitator, whose compeers have done more than all others to scotch the progress of Emancipation—to render more oppressive the condition of the colored slave in the United States, and that "by lashing himself as he would lash the community, into an insane excitement on the subject, profitless of good and pregnant with mischief."

—And, having established themselves on the greatest of the Eastern continent, the only free nation with its stupendous limits, we desire to see, among the earliest of their fundamental Laws, a plain, solid, lucid formulary irrevocably fixed, forbidding the Caucasian race from ever settling, or participating in the rights of citizenship within the country of Liberia. We claim no more for the white man in North America, than we are willing to grant the black race in Africa;—and while we believe such a regulation to be necessary for the best development and prosperity of Liberia, we also believe that the powerful maritime nations of Christendom would agree to respect and enforce the law.

[From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.]

Colonization.

The reader will see from the notice and letter from Bro. Shumate, the Agent and Secretary of the Missouri Colonization Society, in this week's paper, that there is a growing interest arising in favor of this cause in the public mind in Missouri, which we hope will never cease until every citizen of the State shall feel himself called upon *to do something* in its behalf. No man who studies the noble subject of Colonization can fail to be inspired with a sense of the moral grandeur

of the subject. We have many causes of benevolence on foot of many kinds in our country, but really this is *the cause*—the master enterprise of the age—it gathers all others within the ample folds of its broad mantle and makes them one. Two whole continents especially, and all the world generally, will be vastly benefitted by its great and comprehensive measures.

FEE FEE, Mo., Dec. 3, 1851.

Dr. KAVANAUGH: Dear Brother—I send you, for publication, the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Stephen Mitchell, one of the emigrants sent out to Liberia last winter under the patronage of the Missouri Colonization Society. I am also in the receipt of a letter from President Roberts, in which he says that "the wish of the Missouri State Colonization Society to have a district of country set off in Liberia for the use of such emigrants as the Missouri Society may hereafter send out, shall be attended to." There are now about 2,500 free persons of color in the State of Missouri, and their numbers are rapidly increasing. It is obvious, therefore, that *now* is the time for the friends of colonization in this State to aid the Board of Managers in securing a district of country in Liberia to be called "Missouri in Africa," to which our free colored population may emigrate.

It is the wish of the Board to send out a company of emigrants in the vessel that is expected to sail from New Orleans about the fifteenth of January next. Free persons of color residing in this State and wishing the aid of the State Society to enable them to emigrate to Liberia, will please forward their names to the undersigned at Fee Fee, Mo. Contributions to aid the Board to carry on this noble enterprise, may be remitted to David Keith, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

W. D. SHUMATE,
Secretary.

The following is the letter alluded to by Bro. Shumate:

LIBERIA,
Sinoe County, July, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have the opportunity of writing you a few lines to inform you of our safe arrival in Liberia. My health is good, and also that of my children: my wife is not well, but able to get about. We all had the small-pox on our voyage to this country, and I truly believe that nothing but the merciful hand of God saved us, as we were not provided with medical help. We had a very tedious passage out. We left New Orleans on the 13th of February, and did not reach the mouth of the Sinoe river till the 8th day of April. I have not had an opportunity to make much discovery here yet, but as far as I have seen, I am much pleased with our prospects—so much so, that I would not be back in Missouri if I could. When I parted with you in New Orleans, I promised to try to get a part of the country stricken off for the use of the Missouri emigrants, but I expect we shall have to settle in the settlement of the Louisiana emigrants. There is one thing that I must request of my Christian friends in America, and that is, that they will remember us before the Throne of Grace.

Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN MITCHELL.

W. D. SHUMATE, Esq., St. Louis, Missouri.

The English Language in Liberia.

THE following correspondence has been communicated to the *Boston Traveller:*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 30, 1851.

The subscribers, publishers of the Unabridged Edition of Webster's English Dictionary, would respectfully present to your Excellency the accompanying copy of the work, in token of their high appreciation of the admirable judgment and skill with which you have conducted the organization and administration of the infant republic over which you preside. In this way you have illustrated the capacities and vindicated the honor of your race, and have contributed largely to the almost universal favor with which the Republic is regarded by civilized man. The English language will be spoken by the millions who are to constitute the population of this Republic; and will, through them, be made the medium of conveying the blessings of civilization and Christianity to a large portion of the continent of Africa.

In consideration of this fact, and also of the circumstance that the English language was carried to your Republic by colonists from America, we deem it appropriate to offer to your acceptance a copy of the latest and best edition of "The American Dictionary of the English Language."

It is desirable, also, that the language should be preserved in its purity, and be written and spoken in accordance with the best standard. Such a standard is generally acknowledged to be furnished in the dictionary we ask you to accept; and we doubt not that it will be adopted in the schools of instruction, and by general use in Liberia, as it has generally been in England and America.

With sentiments of respect, we are your obedient servants,

G. & C. MERRIAM.

To His Excellency J. J. Roberts, Esq. Pres. of the Republic of Liberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *Monrovia, September* 25, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of April 30, accompanying a superb copy of "the Unabridged Edition of Webster's Dictionary," which you have been good enough to present to me as a token of approval of the little service I have been able to render to my country, and to my oppressed race, as well as also in proof of the lively interest you feel for the future welfare of this infant Republic, and a strong desire, on your part, that the English language should, in Liberia, be preserved in its purity.

I assure you, gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the honor you have done me; and I highly appreciate the gift you have so kindly bestowed. This testimony of your esteem is very flattering to me; and I may here be permitted to say that it affords me great satisfaction to find that my feeble efforts to assist in establishing on this barbarous coast a Christian State, and thereby evincing to the world the capacity of the African race for self-government, are favorably noticed by you. Your good opinion of my conduct excites in me sentiments of gratitude which I am unable to express. I beg, however, that you will accept my best thanks for your kind remembrance of me.

It is unquestionably true, that

"the English language will be spoken by the millions who are to constitute the population of this Republic, and will, through them, be the medium of conveying the blessings of civilization and Christianity to a large portion of this continent." More than twenty years' experience in Africa, during which time I have travelled much, both in the interior and along the coast, fully confirms me in this impression. I am, therefore, the more convinced of the importance of adhering to, and using in our schools, the very best "standard" of the English language. And I know of none superior to the American Dictionary.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with sentiments of gratitude, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Messrs. G. & C. Merriam.

Liberia and the Slave Trade.

Extract from a Letter from Stephen A. Benson, Esq'r., dated Bassa Cove, Liberia, Sept. 17, 1851.

In my humble opinion, Commander Forbes is destined to give some notoriety to his name and reputation—either as a man of honor or dishonor—of truth or falsehood.—I exceedingly regret his libel upon Liberia (only for his own sake,) as he is a man to whom apparently attaches some degree of respect in his native land. It is true, to err is human, but for a man of reputed integrity to fall into such a gross error, that is calculated if true, to wound an inoffensive people to the heart, and terminate their national existence, an error the which, if true, will not only bury Liberia in irretrievable obloquy, but powerfully conduce to the firmer rivetting of the chains and fetters of our race in the United States. Without his taking the pains to possess himself of correct information in the premises—after the example of many noble hearts of the British navy—and which he might have done by a few hours sail from his station to Monrovia, and making inquiries of missionaries and merchantmen, who have for years resided amongst us and are acquainted thoroughly with all our institutions—surely on his part betrays to the estimation of all sensible and sober thinking men, a disposition not very enviable—a soul that cannot boast of an extraordinary share of magnanimity—I see but one way (if possible at all,) that he can redeem his wonted reputation for integrity, (as I will be Christian enough to suppose he bore a good character,) that is by magnanimously confessing his error, (even if he don't reveal the motives that actuated him to the unreasonable libel,) and trying thus to repair the breach he attempted in our reputation but unexpectedly has made in his own. Liberia has scores of harmonizing witnesses in her favor, from British, American and French Commodores, down to officers of the lowest grade in their respective nations, who unlike Commander Forbes, who never visited us, were frequently among us and mingled most freely, and withal very observing and frank—European and American merchantmen, have resided with and among us from 1 to 7 years. Scores of such testimony are in our favor. Lastly but not least, missionaries of almost every denomination have lived in Liberia from a month to 11 years: men of unblemished

piety. It is strange that some of these pious and intelligent men could not make the discovery that Commander Forbes has made, notwithstanding they had such advantages over him in the acquaintance of correct information. I really hope that if such a scandalous and diabolical institution exists in Liberia, H. B. M. Consul will give publicity to it, will acquaint Her Majesty's Government whom he represents, of the fact, so that Liberia for her hypocrisy may at once be placed in her true position before the Christian world. Liberians exercise a hate and indignation against slavery in any and every form, of which Commander Forbes is incapable—there are many men—men, too, in authority in Liberia, who would consent to lose every drop of their blood before they would suffer slavery in any shape to exist among us.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

Native Africans in Liberia—their Customs and Superstitions.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

[Continued from page 13.]

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The government among the different tribes of native Africans in Liberia and its vicinity may be regarded as a kind of compound of the patriarchal, the oligarchal, and the monarchical. In every tribe, there is one man who is recognised as the head king of the tribe, to whom all the other kings and chiefs of the tribe are nominally subordinate. African kings, however, are very numerous. Indeed, in almost every community, there is one man who is regarded as a king: his jurisdiction extending over a single hamlet, or a small tract of country, including within its limits several small hamlets.

As in European monarchical Governments, so among the native tribes of Africa, royalty and governmental authority are usually hereditary.—The legal successor of a departed king however, cannot assume his royal station and authority without the concurrence of all the other kings of the tribe: and not unfrequently some other individual, not of the royal family, is appointed by the other kings, with the concurrence of the people over whom he is to preside, in consequence of the minority of the rightful successor—though he may be a man of thirty years of age, or more—or of some other difficulty either imaginary or real. The kingly succession is not so scrupulously observed in Africa, as in Europe. And not unfrequently, like Bonaparte and Cromwell, some daring adventurer, sometimes of another and distant tribe, will usurp the power and authority rightly belonging to another, and set up a dominion or kingdom for himself, *vi et armis*, as in the case of the celebrated Boatswain, who rendered valuable assistance to the early settlers of Liberia.

In most cases, the title is the only thing of which African kings can boast. None of them are ever burdened with wealth. Indeed, most of them are miserably poor. I have seen half a dozen kings, and as many chiefs and headmen, at one time, sitting on the ground, as humble mendicants, in submissive patience, awaiting to receive a "dash" (present) of a few pounds of tobacco, from a gentleman in Liberia, at whose place of residence they had assembled.

In addition to those persons who are dignified with the honorable ap-

pellation of king, there are others of subordinate authority, who are generally called headmen. In each hamlet, however small, there is a headman, who has more or less control over all the other residents of the place, and who is responsible for their conduct. The principal mark of distinction between the kings, or the headmen, and the rest of the people, usually consists in the size of the garments which they respectively wear; those of the former generally being rather more extensive than those of the latter. Their style of living does not differ materially from that of any of their subjects, and their palaces cannot generally be distinguished from the residences of their untitled subordinates.

NATIVE HOUSES.

The natives about Liberia invariably reside in towns, or hamlets, few of which contain more than five hundred inhabitants, and most of them less than two hundred. The whole country, except in the immediate vicinity of these towns or hamlets, which are very numerous, presents a deep unbroken forest, the solemn silence of which is seldom disturbed, save by the footsteps and voices of travellers, and the noise of wild animals. The houses or huts in which they reside are generally rudely constructed of sticks, usually lined with strong bamboo mats, with which the dirt floors are also sometimes covered. Their huts are always covered with thatch, and sometimes they are daubed outside with mud. The floor of the house is sometimes raised a foot or two above the ground, and it consists of a stout mat, supported by bamboo sticks, which serve the purpose of sleepers. In huts of this kind, the space between the floor and the joists is seldom more than three or four feet; consequently, they cannot stand erect in these kind of dwellings. Some of their huts are constructed with a little regard to taste and convenience, some are pretty substantially built, but most of them are filthy, smoky, ugly, disagreeable hovels, presenting indubitable evidence of extreme indolence and improvidence, on the part of the inmates. Their huts are seldom arranged in rows, or with any kind of system, but they appear to be erected solely with a view to the personal accommodation of the proprietors, without any regard to neatness or regularity. A stranger would be more likely to lose his way, in travelling through a large African town than in trying to get from the State House to the Charlestown bridge, in the crooked city of Boston.

STYLE OF DRESS.

The almost universal style of dress of all the tribes to which I have alluded, consists simply of a piece of cotton cloth, or a cotton handkerchief, fastened loosely about their loins; in addition to which, a kind of hat is sometimes (not generally) worn, composed of the fibres of some one of the numerous indigenous vegetable substances, or of a kind of grass. In addition to the ordinary "girdle about the loins," some of the natives, particularly the kings and headmen, wear a kind of robe, loosely thrown across one shoulder, and wrapped around the body. These robes are generally manufactured in the country, from the native cotton, which they spin by a very simple though tedious process, and weave into narrow slips, never more than six inches wide, by a process exhibiting a little ingenuity, but not less tedious than that of the spinning. The natives of intertropical Africa seldom encumber their bodies with shirts or pantaloons. In some cases, among

those who are partially civilized, these two garments are worn, but in the country hamlets they are scarcely ever seen. And most of the children, of both sexes, run about in a state of entire nudity. Women usually wear a larger piece of cloth than men—generally about two yards of coarse calico, loosely wrapped around their bodies. In most cases, however, no kind of covering is worn above the waist. And indeed, in many cases, among the "fair sex," especially those in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas, the little, narrow strip of cloth which they wear is not of sufficient dimensions to afford material enough for the dress of a child's doll-baby. Very few of the natives, even among those who are considerably advanced in civilization, ever appear in full dress, similar to that which is usually worn in civilized communities. While the tyrant, Fashion, whose ideas of the fitness of things are as changeable as the color of the skin of the little chameleon, puts many foolish and extravagant notions into the heads of people in more highly-favored countries, the untutored native African acts independently of his controlling influence; and being able to gratify the demands of hunger with the roots and fruits of his native forest home, and to warm himself by the rays of the sun, he philosophically concludes that "man wants but little here below," and he treads his way along the little winding forest-path, amidst the profusion of wild flowers, and the mingled melody of purling streams and warbling birds, or, in his light canoe, skims over the surface of the placid rivers, or mounts over the rolling billows of the ocean, as cheerful, and perhaps as happy, as the pampered man of wealth who revels amidst his riches and his gorgeous attire. And perhaps many generations, yet unborn, will appear upon the stage of life, and then pass away, before the aborigines of Africa shall have universally abandoned their degrading habits, and shall occupy a station of social and domestic refinement, and of intellectual and political exaltation, equal to that which is occupied by the Anglo-Saxon branch of the Caucasian race—if, indeed, that period ever will arrive in the history of our world.

[*To be continued.*]

The Randolph Negroes.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, who is travelling in Ohio, gives this account of the Randolph negroes, who it will be remembered, were driven from their homes which had been procured for them by the whites;

"Troy, about twenty miles from Dayton, is a small and rather dilapidated town, between this place and Piqua.—Along the canal are a majority of the Randolph negroes. It was in the adjoining country of Mercer that the large tract of land was purchased for their settlement, from which they were forcibly ejected by the white inhabitants. The condition of these poor creatures is a sad commentary on the miserable policy of emancipating negroes, and allowing them to remain in this country. The majority of these once valuable servants are now worthless pests upon the community among whom they are located, and often want for the common necessaries of life. I heard several express an ardent wish to return to the shores of Roanoke again, where they once had plenty, and did not know what it is was to suffer for want."

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Republic of Liberia.

THERE may be and is a diversity of opinion about African colonization as a means for the gradual extinction of slavery in the United States. There can be none, however, upon the fact that a Christian republic has been founded upon the coast of Africa, which promises important consequences to that benighted continent and the world.

Liberia proclaimed herself an independent republic in 1847. There is nothing in her history or condition to raise a doubt of her stability among the nations of the earth. Her independence is recognised by England, France, and the United States.* If, as compared with those powers or the civilized States of Europe, she has little means of protection and defence, she is exempt from dangers of foreign collision and aggression, and has little need of them. No one can contemplate the struggles of that colony of emancipated slaves upon the coast whence their ancestors were carried in the holds of slave-ships, their present prosperous condition, and the relation which they sustain to the continent on which they are planted, without feeling a deep interest in the growth and development of this nation in embryo.

The Liberian colonists have organized and established a free Christian commonwealth, with all the requisite machinery of government and institutions of civilization. They have ports, custom-houses, and shipping, schools, churches, and social institutions suited to their wants and calculated to promote their welfare. They possess a country of great fertility and resources, and varied products. In the exchange of their tropical productions for the merchandise of other countries, they have the elements of a commerce which may one day rival that of the West Indies. At the same time the country is permanently inhabited by no other race, but belongs to the African alone. They are secure, therefore, from conquests prompted by the cupidity of other nations.

Liberia embraces about five hundred miles of sea-coast, between the fourth and eighth degrees of north latitude; its colonial population is about seven thousand; the native population within its territory, under their protection and influence, and so accessible to missionary efforts, is estimated at from two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand. The settlement of Liberia may be dated from about 1822, though attempts to establish a settlement on the coast had been made for two or three previous years.

President Roberts, formerly a Virginia slave,† has proved himself a man of sound sense and sagacity, well qualified to discharge, in a creditable manner, the duties devolving on him as the chief magistrate of the infant republic.

Thus, in about thirty years, has the problem of colonizing Africa by Africans been solved. The possibility of the undertaking is demonstrated; its actual success is hardly a matter of question. The great obstacles have been overcome. Those which remain are less formidable, and will be encountered with greater means and more confident hopes. The whole amount expended on the colony in this thirty years is stated

* Not yet recognised by the United States.—*Ed. Repos.*

† A mistake. President Roberts was born of free parents.—*Ed. Repos.*

at about one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—a little more, perhaps, than the cost of a first rate ship of the line, in building, equipment and armament; a trifling sum, when the magnitude of the results accomplished by it are considered.

We do not see how any reflecting person, looking at what has been effected, in so short a period, from feeble and disheartening beginnings, with means apparently inadequate to any great enterprise of the sort, against difficulties and prejudices not easily overcome, can doubt the ultimate success of the Liberian colony, or can feel anything less than a deep interest in her growth and prosperity. The undertaking was one of great magnitude; it has been begun, and is now going on with auspices betokening success.

Late from Liberia.

By the Liberia Packet, which arrived at Baltimore on the 13th Dec., we received a large number of letters, and several late numbers of the Liberia Herald; from which we learn that peace and prosperity continued to smile upon the citizens of the little Republic, and that the agricultural and commercial prospects never were more encouraging. In our present number, we give several interesting extracts from the Herald.

Fourth of July.—A little after 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th, we looked out upon the harbor, and observed among the shipping—American, English, German, and Liberian—quite a display of national "Insignias." The U. S. Ships Germantown and John Adams, were gayly decked with flags and streamers, and the little "Lark" too,—occupying somewhat of a central position, had, in all her dignity, the flag of the American Union floating gracefully at her fore-top-mast head.

At noon the U. S. Ships commenced, in long and loud peals, the rejoicings of a free and happy people on the return of their natal day. The tones of the long 32's and 64's in the harbor, had scarcely ceased, when Fort Norris Battery, in thundering accents, belched forth, in fire and smoke, 21 expressions of kind gratulations to our transatlantic brethren.

This brings to our mind an encouraging reflection:—the time was and not many years since either, when the people of the United States were almost as weak and dependent as the people of this infant Republic; and surrounded, too, by difficulties, and called to endure hardships—arising from unhealthy locations, and savage foes—as appalling as any that have obstructed the progress of Liberia. But by an uncompromising spirit of industry, enterprise and economy, and a determination to grapple with, and overcome every obstruction in the way of liberty, wealth, and national grandeur; they have succeeded to the admiration of all, and now command the attention and respect of the civilized world. And why may not Liberia arrive at the same distinction? Her natural resources—whether of mind or matter—are assuredly equal;—and we maintain that it only remains for her citizens to studiously cultivate the one, and industriously develope the other, to gain for her the same importance and standing, that her elder sister now so proudly boasts. Liberians, recoil then before no difficulty—God is just—Heaven is still propitious—do your duty and your advance in national glory is certain.

A Congress of Kings and Chiefs.—Our readers doubtless remember that some four or five months since, this government dispatched Commissioners to Grand, and Little Cape Mount for the purpose of putting an end to the wars then existing between certain Chiefs in those countries.—Happily at the instance of the government, an armistice was agreed upon by the parties; and a pledge given that hostilities should not be revived. It remained, however, for the Chiefs to adjust the matters of dispute—which had produced the wars—and cause reparation to be made, in a pecuniary way, to the injured party. For this, and other purposes connected with the industry and trade of the country—Kings Jirra and George, and a number of minor Chiefs of Little Cape Mount,

and the north-west portion of the Dey country, are assembled at "Soue," Jirra's town.

The Congress will probably remain in session some two or three months. And the result of their deliberations is looked to with great interest; as it will effect favorably, or otherwise, the facilities of commercial intercourse with the interior of that section of country. The government however, will see that the war shall not be revived, whatever the result may be.

Sinoe County.—The new Court House in Greenville is completed. It occupies a central and commanding position in the town; is built of the best wood material of the country—much better, however, if it had been built of brick—two stories high, and will answer the inhabitants of the county for public purposes, for a number of years. The first story is tastefully fitted up as a court room—the second has two or three commodious jury rooms, and clerk and sheriff's offices.

At our last dates from Greenville, June 30th, no further deaths had occurred among the immigrants by the Alida; and they had nearly all recovered from their second attack of fever: seventy or eighty of the emigrants by the barque Baltimore had been attacked with fever—no deaths, and they were all doing well.

Commander Forbes, R. N., and Liberian Slave Trade.—Our readers will doubtless remember that we copied, a month or two ago, from the "Spectator" an extract from Commander Forbes' book —"Dahomey and the Dahomans"—in which the people of Liberia are grossly misrepresented, and denounced as a community of Slave Traders. A week or two since a friend placed into our hands the May number of the "Anti Slavery Reporter" containing said extract, also an article from Messrs. Cresson and Hodgkin, and an explanatory letter from Commander Forbes—all of which we give below.

We are gratified that we were not without friends in England, who were sufficiently interested in the welfare of our infant government as not to allow such foul statements—which, if true, would justly condemn Liberia to the contempt of the world—to be circulated without inquiry as to their correctness, and adding a word in defence of an injured people.

We have said, on a former occasion, that the statements of Commander Forbes, in regard to Liberia are erroneous in every particular—wholly without foundation in truth. We now repeat that they are malicious slanders. There are two sorts of slanders in this world: slanders by accident, and slanders with malice afore thought. To the last class, unquestionably, belongs Commander Forbes' "Article on Liberia."

Commander Forbes, in his letter, March 26th, says: "That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves.—I had ocular demonstration; and I knew personally *two* Liberian citizens"—why suppress their names?—"sojourners at Cape Mount, who owned several slaves," &c. &c. Now since we were first shown this letter we have taken considerable pains and trouble to ferrit out these "two Liberian citizens;" but without success. It has been hinted to us that possibly, one of the two referred to, is a man by the name of "Curtis," who some seventeen years ago, for reasons unnecessary to mention here, left the colony and settled among the natives of Cape Mount, where he united himself to a daughter of a Chief of the country, and has not since considered himself—residing as he did and has been until within the last few months beyond the jurisdiction of the commonwealth—as identified in any respect with this government. Indeed it is well known, and we doubt not to Commander Forbes, as we believe to almost every English officer who has met Curtis at Cape Mount, that he was hostile in his feelings—which he gave himself no trouble to conceal—to the people of Liberia. And so far from considering himself a Liberian citizen; until very recently he claimed to be living under the protection of the English Government, and kept flying near his house the English flag; of this fact Commander Forbes cannot be ignorant. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that Curtis is the person instanced as "a citizen of the Republic" who applied to him *as commander of one of Her Majesty's Ships*, to procure for him pawns." It is also possible that Curtis is one of the *two* Liberian citizens referred to:—who the other can be, we confess we have not the slightest idea. But admit it were true that Commander Forbes saw *two bonefide* Liberian citizens at Cape Mount, engaged as he says, "buying and selling slaves,"—is it just, or kind, or generous in him to denounce a whole community for the bad conduct of *two* of its members? And Commander Forbes never visted Monrovia!!—we were under the impression that he had once, for a short

time. He says, however, "my informants acquainted me that almost all labor in Liberia was derived from *a system* of domestic slavery." Who are those informants? What kind of a system?

We emphatically deny the practice of the pawn system in Liberia, or that labor is derived here from slavery in any of its phases. And for the truth of our assertion, we throw ourselves with confidence upon the candid of all nations who have visited Monrovia.

Truth will prevail, and Liberia will remain throughout all ages, a monument of the erroneousness of Commander Forbes' book.

THE INTERIOR.—A few days since, we had a conversation with a Chief of the Pesse tribe respecting the trade of the interior. He professed to have considerable knowledge of it, and said what many have long known, that a few days walk beyond Bo-Poro, the country is thickly settled, and the inhabitants are a trading people.—The trade of that country does not find its way here, owing to the rapacious character of the people of Bo-Poro. Some of our readers may remember, that at one time, gold was brought into our market; and that it was through the Bo-Poro people that the trade with the rich interior ended.

Coming from beyond Bo-Poro, travellers necessarily have to pass through or near it, and the chances are ten to one, that they fall in with strolling parties of Bo-Porians who either rob, or carry them before some of their head-men, and then under some pretext they are compelled to retrace their steps with empty hands.

The people of the wealthy interior have no intercourse with us—they carry their ivory, gold and hides to Sierra Leone, and the Gambia—they would, comparatively speaking, have but a short distance to come, if they had an unmolested route to Liberia—to the journey they now make to carry on their trade.

The Bo-Poro people live by plunder—they attack defenceless towns, take away every thing they can find and make the inhabitants slaves.

We would advise government to give some attention to the interior—let it send commissioners to Bo-Poro, to demand the reason why traders are interfered with on their way to Liberia, and indeed, commissioners might be sent beyond Bo Poro to encourage the traders to open their trade with us.

Hereafter we will again refer to this subject, our object now is, to attract the notice of the people to it, that they may give it consideration in time, so that they will be prepared to urge the matter before the Legislature in December next.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION—GREAT OUTPOURING AND IN-GATERING.—The army of the living God has had battle with the powers of darkness, superstition, and idolatry—and victory rests among the ranks of Zion. All praise and glory to God.

For weeks past the churches in and about Monrovia, and the settlements along the banks of the St. Paul, have been blessed with a wonderful out-pouring of the Holy Spirit. An awful solemnity for some days seemed to pervade the whole community. Scores of souls, we understand, have experienced converting grace. And among them, a number of the aborigines. 'Spite the efforts of the wicked one, Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

Our Quaker friends, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, have been holding meetings in all the towns and villages of the Republic they have been able to visit, and we learn, express themselves highly gratified at the attention with which their message of love was received by the people. May their labors be abundantly blessed.

OUR TRADE—It is with pleasurable feelings that we record the fact of the rapid increase of our trade. Palm oil was never more abundant. In the last six months something like eight hundred thousand gallons have been shipped from Liberia—of this quantity about one hundred thousand gallons have been shipped to the United States, the rest have gone to Europe. The probability is, that the supply for the next six months will be at least *fifty per cent.* more.

Camwood is in great demand. We hear that from $70 to $80 per ton is offered for it, payable in *specie*. The supply of this article does not meet the demand.

Our readers will bear in mind that there is not at present any regular system in our trade. We hope soon to see it established on strictly mercantile principles—then correct statistics can be laid before our foreign readers. For the present, it is well known that it is largely on the increase.

"Liberia Packet" again, Captain Howe.—We are happy to chronicle the arrival on the 28th ult., of this noble vessel, 33 days from Baltimore, with 56 emigrants. She steals upon us like a thief in the night—no one expected her short of 30 days yet to come. She is certainly a lucky vessel. Perhaps she has some charms about her. Is it the name (Liberia) she bears? Or may be, Captain Howe has found a new road across the Atlantic. We congratulate him.

Mr. Eli Jones and Lady, of the State of Maine, came passengers in the Liberia Packet. They belong to the Society of Friends; and visit Africa in the love of the Gospel. It is their purpose, we learn, to spend some time in Liberia, at least during the stay of the Packet, preaching the Gospel; and by every other means in their power, disseminating among the people Christian knowledge.

Messrs. Benjamin Jenifer and Thomas Fuller, Delegates from the "Cambridge African Colonization Society of Dorchester county," Md., are also passengers by the Liberia Packet. They are sent to examine the country, observe its laws and its institutions, and possess themselves of any and all the information their abilities will allow." We hope our citizens will aid them, by affording every facility in their power, in carrying out the object of their mission. The emigrants are all in good health.

Coffee Planting.—A gentleman living on the St. Paul's expects to complete this month, his coffee planting for the year. He has planted out from his nursery eight thousand plants, and there remains to be transplanted about two thousand more.—This is certainly doing well. Indeed the banks of the noble St. Paul's clearly indicate that there is a good spirit of industry abroad in our land.

We are happy to welcome to our shores the Rev. D. A. Wilson, A. M., and Lady, who arrived here via Sierra Leone, on the 17th ult., in the brig Leonora, from New York. Rev. Mr. Wilson comes to Liberia under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, as principal of the Alexander High School in this town. Our fellow citizen, B. V. R. James, esq., who, for some months past, has had the superintendence of the two departments connected with the institution, and who, we believe, has been unremitting in his attention to the advancement of those under his charge,—has been looking forward to the arrival of Mr. Wilson, to relieve him from a part of his duties and responsibilities, with much anxiety. As far as our acquaintance with Mr. Wilson will permit us to judge, we believe him to be possessed of proper views in regard to the work in which he is about to engage; and if his life should be spared, and his health preserved, he will doubtless be the means of accomplishing much good for Liberia, and Africa. Mr. Wilson publishes in another column of this paper, to which we ask attention, the terms of his school—which are most liberal; and we trust no citizen will be backward in availing himself of the advantages of the "Alexander High School" in the education of his children.

Celebration of the fourth Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia.

July 26th, 1851.—The dawn of the auspicious day was announced by the firing of a cannon from Central Hill. The hour of 8 o'clock was in like manner proclaimed—at which time the glorious "Star" of liberty was seen ascending in every direction, and soon the "insignia" of Liberia's Nationality was observed gracefully floating in the breeze, over the forts and public buildings of the metropolis, and from liberty poles erected by several citizens at their private residences. The shipping in the harbor were also decorated with flags and pendants.

At 12 o'clock, a national salute was fired from Fort Norris Battery, and at half past 12, an escort, composed of the uniform companies of Monrovia, under the command of Col. B. P. Yates, formed in front of the Government House, and received, with appropriate honors, His Excellency the President, the Vice President, and other civil officers. The procession proceeded, according to the direction of the Marshall, Jas. C. Minor, esq., around several squares to the Providence Baptist Church, where all were highly delighted with an instructive and well written address delivered by D. B. Warner, esq.—We were particularly pleased with that part of his oration, which was addressed more immediately to the younger members of the community, the injunctions of which if properly observed, and especially by those upon whom ere long must devolve the affairs of State; and into whose hands for weal or for woe, must be intrusted the dearest interests of Liberia; we say if such will give proper attention to the advice of the

Orator—Liberia has nothing to fear, in her onward march to eminence, from the dangers to which she may be exposed.

The choir on the occasion acquited itself admirably. We have heard it remarked, that the singing in Church on this occasion was better executed than on any other similar occasion. After the service in Church, His Excellency and suite were escorted back to the Government House. In the procession, and by the side of the President, we noticed Her B. Majesty's Consul, and here and there quite a sprinkling of foreigners, English and German.

There were to be seen in every direction, belles and beaux promenading the streets, and appearing not to envy the opulent of earth, their condition. As usual on such occasions there were public dinners in different parts of the city. We had the pleasure of being at one, that was honored with the company of His Excellency, who with all present, appeared to enjoy the rich repast, and was highly delighted with the agreeable company.—The President left at an early hour when the wine begun to circulate freely around the table; and the pleasures of Bacchus were rather (as apt on such occasions) indulged by some, but the whole was remarkable for its quietness and unison.

On the evening of the 29th, by way of concluding the ceremonies of the anniversary of the auspicious 26th—there were assembled at the Senate Chamber, a large number of ladies and gentlemen to enjoy a bountiful repast prepared by D. Moore, esq. We think the company present was more numerous than any we have seen at similar festivals, for a considerable time; but despite the bountiful table spread before us, and the presence of so large a number of ladies, we must say that we have certainly witnessed more hilarity by far than it was our good luck to enjoy on this occasion. However it is scarcely to be expected otherwise, where so incongruous a group of sage and youth are assembled.

The above was written for us by a young friend of ours, who by birth and every other consideration is identified with the interests of Liberia. And we are pleased to observe that he seems fully to feel the importance, and properly appreciate the admirable and well-timed remarks of our friend Mr. Warner.

But Oh! Oh! young man—too many gray hairs present at the tea party—company too sober—couldn't flirt with the girls. Well we like to see young men maintain proper decorum in the presence of those who are many years their seniors. Nothing in our opinion, is more laudable in the young than respect for the aged.—You doubtless have many other occasions for flirtations.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

African Arts and Manufactures.

Travellers in Africa all coincide in one important particular, namely, that the natives of that continent exhibit a remarkable degree of genius, and display in their numerous manufactured articles such a knowledge of mechanics as to agreeably surprise all who have heard of or been privileged to behold their handiwork.

Iron ore of superior quality is found in immense quantities, and from it are made, by the untaught natives, ornamental and useful articles, such as spears, arrows, rings, chains, hoes, bracelets, &c. A small but regular amount of this material, made into a peculiar shape, is called a "bar," and appears to be the standard of value by which their currency is regulated.

They are exceedingly skilful in the tanning and manufacture of leather. Their amulet cases, spear and dagger sheaths, whips, bridles, pouches, powder-flasks, sandals, boots, &c., are made with remarkable neatness.

In addition to these may be named, their war-horns made from the tusks of elephants and other animals; their musical instruments—the strings of the "banjo" being formed from fibres of trees. Their bags for carrying materials, and baskets of all sizes and descriptions, are wrought with great symmetry and beauty from sea-grass and the leaves of their innumerable and useful trees, plants, &c. "The palm tree," says a traveller, "is applied by them to three hundred and sixty-five uses. Huts are thatched with palm leaves; its fibres are used for fishing tackle, ropes, sieves, twine, &c.; a rough cloth is made from the inner bark; the fruit is roasted, and is excellent; the oil serves for butter; and the wine is a favorite drink.

In some portions of Africa, they are ex-

ceedingly skillful in making canoes. These are dug out of trees, and are amazingly large. Some are capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred and fifty persons, besides ten or twelve hands to pull. Mats in abundance, of all kinds, sizes, and qualities, are manufactured, chiefly by the women. These mats are used for many purposes—to sleep on, partition off rooms, for bed-curtains, bags, carpets, &c.; the fine ones make nice table-covers, and are used for clothing. They look as if they were woven—are sometimes eight feet wide, and fifteen or twenty feet long.

Cloths are made in abundance; they are spun (without any wheel) from the native cotton, and woven in a strip from five to ten inches wide, then cut to the length they want the cloth, and sewed together. Various figures are made in weaving. The colors are handsome and permanent. Pottery made of clay is very common, and stands the fire as well as any other; the vessels are of all sizes, from a quart to twenty gallons. Hats, similar to the American palm-leaf summer hats, are made in various styles, and are much superior to the American article—more durable and fine.

In making clothes, the Mandingoes are very expert to cut and sew shirts and other kinds of garments, and in making their caps and robes.

Wooden spoons, of a neat, fine quality, are also produced; and bowls, fine and superior, from a pint to a half-barrel, neat and cheap. Wooden fish-hooks are made, and much used; large fish-baskets, also, for catching fish. Many of their greegrees display much skill in their manufacture. Soap, good and cheap, is abundant. Jugs, bottles, bowls, are made, (earthen,) and a multitude of other little things we cannot now mention, very ingenious and skillful.

The native African, it is to be understood, is naturally indolent; and although the various articles of labor here mentioned would perhaps convey the impression that they are an industrious people, yet the contrary is the fact.

What a market is here opened for the sale of our manufactures? Who can rightly calculate the amount of employment it would afford the operatives and workmen of our land to clothe her unnumbered millions, and the enormous trade which she could afford us in the luxuries, and what we consider the necessities, of life, from her prolific tropical soil?

Well might the poet, speaking of Africa, exclaim:

"Regions immense, unsearchable, unknown,
Bask in the splendors of the solar zone:
A world of wonders—where creation seems
No more the work of Nature, but her dreams."

Governor of Indiana on Colonization, &c.

The 30th article of the Constitution, prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from coming into or settling within the State, was adopted by ninety-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five majority of our people, at the ballot-box. It is your positive duty to pass efficient and prompt laws to carry out this provision of the Constitution. This measure, adopted with such unanimity, was called for, independent of other considerations, by the policy pursued by some of our sister States.

In connection with this question, you are again earnestly invited to the subject of colonizing the blacks now among us. It is very desirable that the subject of colonization should receive the attention and encouragement of the General and State governments—that they will co-operate with the aid of the good and benevolent of the country, and with their united efforts in this great work, effect a gradual but final separation of the two races, restore the black man to the land of his fathers, benefit his condition, and remove from us this great source of evil.

The cause of colonization is advancing, and it is incumbent upon Indiana to extend to it her influence and contributions, however limited the means at her disposal.

Sailing of the Liberia Packet.

The Liberia Packet sailed from Baltimore on the 31st December, 1851, having on board sixty-three emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society. The Packet touched at Savannah to receive ninety-two others, making in all one hundred and fifty-five; which number, added to the number previously sent, makes *six hundred and seventy-six* emigrants sent to Liberia by this Society during the past year.

We expected to bring the late expedition

from New Orleans into the account for the last year, but in consequence of the necessary delay in the time of sailing of the vessel, this must be brought into the account for the present year.

A list of the emigrants by the Packet, and also by the expedition from New Orleans, will probably appear in our next number.

Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society was held in this city on the 20th ultimo, (January.) Addresses were delivery by the Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, the Rev. Philip Slaughter, of Virginia, and the Hon. Daniel Webster; who, as the oldest Vice President present, in consequence of the absence of the Hon. Henry Clay, President of the Society, presided at the meeting.

A full report of the proceedings of the meeting will appear in our next number.

The Board of Directors of the Society, after an interesting and harmonious session, adjourned on the 22d ultimo. The proceedings of the Board will also appear in our next number.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 1st January, to the 20th January, 1852.

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Captain George Barker :—

Fall River—Col. Richard Borden, $10; Hon. N. B. Borden, $3; Jefferson Borden, $2..... 15 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Captain George Barker:—

Providence—E. Carrington, $25; cash, $2; A. Duncan, $30; cash, $7; Miss Julia Bullock, Dr. Samuel Boyd Tobey, Calvin Dean, each $10; President Francis Wayland, $20, Mrs. Leavitt, $1..... 115 00

Bristol—Rev. John Bristed, $10; Mrs. H. Gibbs and Mrs. Ruth DeWolf, to constitute Hon. Wm. H. S. Bailey a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., as a testimony of their high respect, $30; Wm. Fales, Mrs. R. Rogers, Miss C. DeWolf, Moses B. Wood, each $5; Robert Rogers, $10..... 70 00

Portsmouth—Thomas R. Hazard, 25 00

Newport—Mrs. Mary Hazard, $10; Miss Mary C. Hazard, $2; Mrs. Eliza DeWolf Thayer, $15; Samuel Engs, G. Jones, each $5..... 37 00

247 00

NEW JERSEY.

Pitt's Grove—Contribution from Rev. George W. Janvier's church..... 20 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Annual contribution of a Friend to the Colonization cause..... 50 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown—Three ladies, each $1, by Rev. Mr. Steele..... 3 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin :—

Cumberland County—MalcomMcGregor, Rev. Mark Russell, each $1; Dugald McDugal, $2. 4 00

Lexington—A. Hunt, $10, R. A. Ming, Joseph L. Gregg, each $5; Charles Parks, $4; B. F. Miller, George Wilson, J. T. Goldsborough, C. Bradshaw, each $1..... 28 00

Randolph County—Samuel Cox, 50 cents; M. Cox, $1..... 1 50

Guilford County—Rev. C. Caldwell. 1 00

34 50

GEORGIA.

By George W. S. Hall :—

Macon—E. Graves, $20; N. C. Monroe, $10; E. Bond, $5, Robert A. Smith, $4; Greenville Wood, $1, E. A. Bradley, $4; Mr. Woolhopten, $2, Rev. O. L. Smith, $5..... 51 00

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Hon. J. Burnet, annual contribution..... 100 00

ALABAMA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease :—

Montgomery—J. W. Roberts, $20; W. D. Babbitt, Geo. Cowles, Cyrus Phillips, Wm. B. Bell, Rev. A. L. Lipscomb, John

Powell, each, $5; W. J. Comstock, 3; Chs. Pollard, $15 75; a poor lady, $1; William M. Drisk, a colored preacher, $4 50; Thomas H. Watts, $9, 83 25
Prairie Bluff—Hon. A. B. Cooper, $100; Milton Ford, $5.... 105 00
Camden—Capt. James A. Tait, $50; Rev. J. S. Hughes, Miss C. Hearn, L. W. Mason and daughters, Jere Fail, Jesse Gipson, Judge Roach, Mrs. M. F. Roach, each $5, Dr. S. Wolf, $1, Miss M. McLeod, Miss C. McLeod, Dr. Grayson, each 50 cents; collection in M. E. church, $2; J. L. Thompson, $2, a friend, $1.. 92 50

280 75

MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:—*Natchez*—A. C. Henderson, Thos. Henderson, E. B. Fullerton, Hon. A. K. Farrar, L. R. Marshall, Wm. St. John Elliott, each $100; Dr. F. A. W. Davis, $50; Mrs. A. M. Ogden, $30; J. T. McMurran, $30; Mrs. Eliza Little, $20; Miss Jane R. Shedden, A. J. Poslethwaitt, each $10; Joseph Gorton, George McPherson, Morris Whittingham, Hiram M. Baldwin, Jas. Carradine, J. A. J. Middleholf, T. C. Pollock, Israel P. Smith, Rev. J. Purviance, each $5; Mrs. W. K. Henry, $10; Wilfred Wallace, H. D. Manderville, Cyrus Mash, John S. Poulson, W. M. W. Cochran, Benj. Wade, B. Pendleton, Jackson Warner, Mrs. Sarah Cecil each, $5, Thomas Brannan, 50 cents..... 850 50

Total contributions.....1,651 75

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.—*West Rutland*—Rev. A. Walker, to Jan. 1853..... 3 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:—*Fitchburgh*—David Boutelle, to Jan. '51, $5. *Fall River*—W. C. Durfee, Wm. Cogshall, Wm. P. Sheffield, Henry Fish, each $1, to Jan. '53; J. S. Cotton, $2, to Jan. '54, $6. *Edgartown*—Leavitt Thaxter, to May, '54, $2..... 13 00
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. George Barker:—*Bristol*—Benj. Hall, Samuel Bradford, Mrs. Sarah Peck, Martin Bennett, each $1, to Jan. '53; Wm. B. Spooner, to July, $1; Dea. Benj. Wyatt, to Jan. '54, $2, $9. *Newport*—Hon. Edward W. Lawton, George Bowen, ea. $2, to Sept. '53; W. A. Clarke, Miss H. Clarke, Mrs. Catharine Wickham, each $1, to Jan. '53; C. Devans, jr., to Jan. '54, $2, $9. *Providence*—Edward A. Green, to Jan. '53, $1..... 19 00
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Plymouth*—Rev. Saml. D. Denison, Dea. John Wiard, for '52, each $1, $2. *Plymouth Hollow*—Dr. W. Woodruff, $1, for '52. *Woodbury*—Thomas Root, $1, for '52. *Wallingford*—Henry C. Foote, $1, for '52. *Farmington*—F. W. Cowles, $1, for '51; Chas. Thompson, $1, for '52, $2. *Plainville*—Wm. Cowles, for '52, $1. *New Hartford*—Daniel S. Bird, J. C. Smith, each $1, for '52, $2. *Pine Meadow*—D. P. Smith, for '52, $1. *Hartford*—J. W. Bliss, for '52, $1..... 13 00
NEW YORK.—*Seneca*—Horace Smith, for '52..... 1 00
MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Henry Patterson, Esq., for '52..... 1 00
VIRGINIA.—*Fredericksburgh*—Geo. Sample, for '52..... 1 00
GEORGIA.—By Geo. W. S. Hall:—*Milledgeville*—Wilks Flagg, Robert Mercer, each $1, for '52, $2. *Macon*—J. Mead, E. Graves, A. Conway, N. C. Monroe, E. Sallsbury, Dr. C. S. Putnam, E. Bond, Greenville Wood, Robert A. Smith, J. J. Gresham, James Cammel, J. A. Sloan, E. A. Bradley, each $1, for '52; T. D. Woolhopten, $1, to June, '52, $16. *Augusta*—J. F. Turpin, Esq., for '52, $6..... 22 00
KENTUCKY.—*Hartford*—Henry Stevens, to Jan. '53, $3. *Paris*—Noah Spears, for '52, $1.... 4 00
INDIANA.—*Rockville*—Rev. Wm. Y. Allen, to July, '54..... 5 00

Total Repository..... 83 00
Total Contributions.....1,651 75

Aggregate Amount.....$1,734 75

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1852. [No. 3.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

IN the order of a kind Providence, we are permitted, this evening, to celebrate the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. While with grateful hearts, we acknowledge the goodness of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, under whose special superintendence our cause has continued to progress, we are called to bow in humble submissiveness to His sovereign will, in view of the afflictive dispensations of His providence, by which this Society has been deprived of the living example and co-operation of several of its warmest friends and most devoted advocates. Three of these were Vice Presidents of the Society—the RT. HON. LORD BEXLEY of England, who for many years was a zealous advocate and generous supporter of the cause in which we are engaged, and whose influence tended in no small degree to advance the interests of the Republic of Liberia in Great Britain; the REV. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., whose fame is in all the churches; and who was an earnest and practical advocate of the African colonization enterprise from its formation to the time of his death; regarding it as of God, and consequently worthy of the hearty co-operation of all who desire to be laborers together with Him in carrying out the great object of His providential arrangement with respect to that particular class of the human family for whose benefit the enterprise was originated; and the REV. STEPHEN OLIN, D. D., LL.D., who for several years previous to his death, occupied the distinguished position of President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and whose fame as an eminent divine, and devoted practical philanthropist, will be handed down to posterity, embalmed with the grateful remembrance and admiration of the lovers of moral grandeur and Christian purity. Nor are these all of the warm friends and generous patrons of this Society who have been removed by death since our last Anniversary.

We have been called upon to record the departure of others; among whom we may make special allusion to the HON. JAMES McDOWELL, ex-Governor of Virginia, who was long and familiarly known as an eloquent advocate of African colonization; the REV. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, D.D. LL.D., of Connecticut, universally known as the founder of Deaf and Dumb Institutions in the United States, and numbered among the warmest friends of this Society; JOSIAH SHEDD, M. D., of Peacham, Vermont, who left a legacy of $4,000 to the Society; THOMAS D. MERRILL of Concord, N. H., who bequeathed $1,000 to the Society; ABRAHAM G. THOMPSON of New York, who by will made this Society one of his residuary legatees, by which we hope to realize upwards of $30,000; NATHANIEL STORRS of Boston, who also made this Society a residuary legatee of his estate, from which we shall probably derive $5,000, or more; AUGUSTUS GRAHAM of Brooklyn, N. Y., who bequeathed to this Society the sum of $10,000 "to be invested in some safe and productive manner, the income and interest of which is to be annually applied towards the support and establishment of schools in Liberia;" and MISS SARAH WALDO of Worcester, Mass., from the executors of whose estate we have already received $6,000, the amount of a legacy left by her to this Society; which amount, added to $7,000 received from the estate of her sister Elizabeth, who made this Society one of her residuary legatees, together with the legacy of $10,000 received from the estate of her brother, the Hon. Daniel Waldo, the decease of both of whom was noticed in a former Report, makes $23,000 received by bequest from these three benevolent and exemplary friends of the colonization enterprise; besides numerous liberal donations made during their lifetime.

In addition to these liberal bequests, we have had intimations of other legacies made, or to be made, to this Society; which shows that the importance of the colonization enterprise is not lost sight of by some of the Christian philanthropists of our country, who desire to return to Him from whom cometh every good gift, the substance with which, in the order of his providence, they have been favored.

The total amount of the receipts of the Society from all sources, during the past year, were $97,443.77—a much larger amount than was received during any preceding year; which, however, includes the sum of $37,800 received from the United States Government by virtue of an act of Congress passed at the last session for the relief of the American Colonization Society, in consideration of various expenses in-

curred and means used by this Society in the care and support of the liberated Africans who were landed at Monrovia from the slave-ship "Pons," in December, 1845.

During the past year, we have sent 676 emigrants to Liberia. Had we not been partially thwarted by circumstances beyond our control, in reference to the emigration, during the past year, of others whom we expected to send, and who will probably go during the present year, the total number of emigrants for the year 1851 would have been considerably greater.

Of the whole number sent during the year, 405 were free born, 232 were emancipated, and 39 purchased their own freedom or were purchased by their friends.

The first company sailed from New Orleans in the brig *Alida* on the 13th February, 1851, consisting of 139 emigrants; 83 of whom were emancipated by different persons in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, including 36 by William W. Rice, Esq., who liberally provided for their comfort. 52 of the remaining 56 were born free, and 4 purchased their own freedom.

The second expedition sailed from Savannah, Geo., in the barque *Baltimore* on the 10th April, consisting of 126 emigrants; of whom 93 were born free, 20 who were born slaves had purchased their own freedom or were purchased by their friends, and the remaining 13 were emancipated by different persons in Georgia. Some of these emigrants were men of considerable intelligence and enterprise. One of them, Edward Hall, of Savannah, who had purchased his own freedom and that of his wife and two brothers, carried with him a *steam saw-mill*, in which several of the other emigrants were interested as shareholders. This was the first steam mill ever sent to Liberia. It was located in Sinou county; and from recent advices, we are encouraged to believe that the enterprise will be attended with success, and will prove to be of great advantage to the young Republic.

The brig *Sea Mew*, which sailed from New York on the 13th March, took out 15 emigrants from Williamsburg and Brooklyn, all born free except 2 who purchased their freedom.

The *Liberia Packet* sailed from Baltimore on the 20th July, with 56 emigrants, of whom 42 were born free, 3 purchased their freedom, and 11 were emancipated by different persons in Maryland and Virginia. Several of this company were intelligent and enterprising men from the city of Baltimore.

By the barque *Zeno*, which sailed from New York on the 27th September, 36 emigrants were sent, all of

whom were born free, except 3 who purchased their freedom.

The sixth expedition sailed from Baltimore in the barque *Morgan Dix*, the 1st November, consisting of 149 emigrants; of whom 97 were free-born, principally from the valley of Virginia, 6 purchased their freedom, and 46 were emancipated, including 33 by the will of the late Miss Margaret Miller of Culpeper County, Virginia. One of this company, John Smith, a good practical engineer from Winchester, and others composing a joint stock company, carried with them a *steam saw-mill*, to be established in Grand Bassa County—the second one sent out during the year.

The seventh expedition was sent in the *Liberia Packet* which sailed from Baltimore on the 31st December, having on board 63 emigrants. The Packet touched at Savannah and received 92 more emigrants, making in all 155; of whom 75 were born free, 1 purchased his freedom, and 79 were emancipated by different persons in Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia, including 50 from the estate of the late John W. Houghton, of Augusta, Georgia.

We have received many evidences that throughout the entire country there is a growing interest in favor of African Colonization; and a stronger conviction that the American Colonization Society occupies a high position among the various benevolent institutions of this eminently philanthropic age. Its former opponents are beginning to view it in the true light—as an institution founded in wisdom, under the direction of an overruling Providence, and adapted to place the free colored people of the United States in a position in which they can enjoy all the privileges and blessings of freedom—privileges from which they are virtually debarred in every part of this country, and blessings which they can fully enjoy no where else than in Liberia.

It is also evident that the free people of color in this country are becoming more and more conscious of their real position and prospects, and are beginning seriously to ponder the subject of voluntary emigration to a land in which no barriers to political exaltation exist, and no impediments to the free exercise of all the privileges of social equality—a land in which the mind can act without restraint, and in which incentives to a laudable ambition may operate without the trammeling influences of conventional rules, established by the white inhabitants of this land, and clearly recognised in every part of the country. Notwithstanding the show of opposition made by some of them whose minds have become imbued with a prejudice which cannot be easily eradicated; yet in many parts of the country, intelligent men among them are

earnestly engaged in trying to work out the problem of their destiny, with minds open to conviction, and judgments unbiassed by the influence of agencies avowedly opposed to the colonization enterprise. And we doubt not that within a few years there will be a far more extensive movement among the free colored people of the United States in favor of emigration, than has ever yet been witnessed;—a movement which will doubtless be speedily and practically exhibited in the event of the successful issue of the plan for the establishment of a line of steamships to ply regularly between this country and Liberia.

We perceive, with pleasure, that in several of the States, the chief executive officers, in their communications to the Legislatures, have strongly recommended the American Colonization Society, as the only organized agency which has contributed to produce practical results beneficial to the African race; and, consequently, as worthy of approval and encouragement.

From Liberia, our advices, received from time to time, during the past year, are of a very encouraging character, especially in view of the agricultural prosperity of the Republic. Since the establishment of the present form of government, the citizens of Liberia have appeared to be more fully aroused to the consideration of the superlative importance of agricultural operations; and we have received frequent evidences of the increasing attention given to the cultivation of the soil; on which chiefly depends the prosperity of any country. Their commerce is also steadily increasing. The cause of education is receiving increased attention; and during the past year, most of the churches have been blessed with extensive revivals of religion. Over the surrounding native inhabitants of the country, the influence for good which the citizens of Liberia are exerting, is becoming more and more perceptible. Through the mediation of the Liberian Government, several of the belligerent native tribes have been induced to lay down their weapons of warfare; and thousands of the benighted inhabitants of that land of superstition and degradation have thus been rescued from the agonies of a violent death, or the horrors of the nefarious slave-trade; which latter, in most cases, has given rise to those mercenary and cruel wars that have for centuries devastated that land; and which the Liberians are determined to abolish forever from all the territory over which they may, from time to time, acquire jurisdiction.

The political jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia extends over a tract of country on the Western coast of Africa, from the mouth of

the Shebar river on the north, (which is near the southern boundary of the British colony of Sierra Leone,) to the northern boundary of "Maryland in Liberia," a distance along the sea-coast of about 500 miles, which, added to the territory within the jurisdiction of the Maryland Colony, makes the sea-board extent of the two governments about 600 miles. The present emigrant population of the Republic is about six to seven thousand, and the number of native inhabitants residing within the territory of the Republic, is probably one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand; many of whom, through the example, influence and agency of the citizens and government of Liberia, have not only been brought within the pale of civilization, but also to a practical realization of the sublime truths and transcendent blessings of our holy Christianity. Thus we believe the civilization and christianizing of the degraded aborigines of Africa are to be chiefly effected, in the order of Divine Providence—by the example, influence and agency of her own returning civilized and Christian children. Thus shall the belligerent hordes of that land of moral desolation be induced to convert their instruments of warfare into implements of husbandry; thus shall the slave trade be effectually and forever suppressed; and thus shall Ethiopia be taught to stretch out her hands unto God.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the American Col. Society.

WASHINGTON,
January 20, 1852.

The thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, the 20th January, 1852.

In the absence of the Hon. Henry Clay, President of the Society, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, one of the Vice Presidents, presided.

On taking the chair, Mr. Webster made the following remarks in reference to the necessary absence of the President of the Society:

Gentlemen of the American Colonization Society:

There is not only no member of this Association, but also no citizen of the country, who does not lament, and no one laments more deeply than I do, the cause to which it is to be ascribed that I have been called upon to-night to occupy the Chair of this Association. That eminent, that distinguished, I will say that illustrious fellow-citizen of ours, who was one of the early founders of this institution, who has now for so many years manifested his sense of its importance and his zeal for its success, is, by continued illness, deprived of the opportunity, not only of being here to-night, as the President of the Society,

but also has been, and still is, prevented from exercising his usual salutary influence in the councils of the country.

Gentlemen, it is now many years since this Society was formed and organized and put into successful operation by eminent persons, of whom he was one. His opinion of its usefulness, his zeal for its advancement and prosperity are known to you all ; and I am sure that there is no deeper sympathy in the heart or feeling of any person present than in my own, that Providence, in His wisdom, may see fit to restore him to his accustomed ability of patriotic service in the national councils, and of devoted care for this institution.

Let us, gentlemen, implore the Throne of Grace and of Mercy, not only for his restoration to health, but for the usefulness and prosperity of this Association. The Rev. Dr. Butler will be pleased to open the meeting with prayer.

The Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., then addressed the Throne of Grace.

After which, the Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society, read an abstract of the Annual Report.

The Hon. FREDERIC P. STANTON, of Tennessee, was then introduced. He offered the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That African Colonization, as pursued by this Society, is of national importance ; and that its plans and operations strongly commend themselves, by their success, to the favor and encouragement of the General Government.

This resolution was supported by Mr. STANTON in the following address :

In common with you, Mr. President, and all who heard your feeling and eloquent allusion to the circumstance which places you in that chair, I lament the melancholy cause of the absence of the regular President of this Society. But whatever may be the design of Providence towards him—whether to remove him from amongst us, or to restore him again to the bosom of society, and to that activity which is peculiar to him in the affairs of our country and at the head of this association, there is one thing at least, which must afford to him the highest satisfaction, as it does to us all—and that is, he has lived to a period when every one can distinctly foresee the brilliant success of those labors for colonization, in which he has had so great a share. He is permitted to look over upon the promised land, and to behold the near fulfillment of all his humane wishes in regard to the free colored people of the United States.

From the report just read by the Secretary, it is plain that the affairs of this society, were never before in so flourishing a condition. The attention of the country has been drawn to its operations ; and the public interest in all sections of the land, has been so vividly awakened, that a new and powerful impulse must be given to it, and the movement which originated some thirty-five years ago and which has struggled along slowly during that period, must now assume an increased velocity and momentum towards the accomplishment of its great end.

There are many things which have contributed to produce this feeling of interest on the part of the people of the United States. First, and perhaps the most important, is the great fact—the fundamental fact—which I think is now established beyond doubt, that the plans originated and pursued by this Society are feasible—that the colonization of Africa by the free blacks of this country is a practicable scheme.—The success of the Liberian colony is un-

questionable. Silently and slowly, under your auspices, has this infant establishment pursued its course, until it now begins to acquire a certain degree of strength and respectable importance. The steady progress of the Colony, the prudence and good sense of its government, have inspired confidence everywhere. Self government on the part of the civilized blacks is no longer altogether an experiment—or if it be still an experiment, it is one which gives promise of great success and invites a still more extensive scale of operations. What are the evidences of this success? Growth, expansion, stability, influence—adding new acquisitions and extending its jurisdiction; suppressing the slave trade; cultivating friendship with the native tribes and settling their disputes, and to some extent absorbing and of course civilizing the native population; fostering agriculture and commerce, and thus gradually developing the resources of a country, which is now proved to be rich in all the elements necessary to sustain a large and prosperous population. I speak of these things generally, for it is unnecessary to mention the particular facts, which are known to every intelligent gentleman in this association.

Now this improvement has been accomplished under great disadvantages and in spite of great difficulties. Compare the growth of this colony at its present age, with the growth of any other known in history, and the comparison will be found to be highly favorable to the colony of Liberia. It is very true this colonization has taken place in the nineteenth century with the advantage of all the great improvements of the day. It is true this colony has had the favor of this government, and to a certain extent, the favor of most of the great civilized governments of the earth. But when you take into consideration the physical conformation of the African Continent—that which has undoubtedly been powerfully influential in preventing its civilization up to the present time—you cannot fail to see the great obstacles which this cause alone has presented to the plan of colonization. Look at Europe, with the deep indentations of its coast, its splendid estuaries and harbors, affording every facility for commerce and intercourse with the various parts of the same continent as well as of all the other great divisions of the globe. Witness a similar physical conformation of the great continent of America. You are all perfectly familiar with the vast influence of these great physical features, not only upon the climate of these continents, but also upon the character, pursuits and progress of the people who inhabit them. You do not require to be told that if Africa had been found with the same advantages—if it had been indented with great inlets, commodious bays and harbors, entered by great navigable rivers, its destiny and that of the vast population which inhabit it, would have been far different from what they now are. Hence the great difficulties, also, in the way of successful colonization—difficulties which did not attend the efforts of those Europeans who first settled this continent.

These disadvantages may be considered as more than a complete offset to the benefits enjoyed by the colony of Liberia in the protection of the American people and of this Society. Then the great fact stands forth, that in spite of all these difficulties, a growing, prosperous, and successful colony of free blacks has been planted on the coast of Africa—a colony which may be advantageously compared with any similar example of emigration made known to us in history. It is the importance of these facts, now known and appreciated by the whole country, which creates the interest, manifested in all

parts of the United States for the success and increase of the Colony of Liberia.

There are, however, other causes in operation which have contributed to this result. And among these is that great excitement under which the country has labored for some years past—the great sectional difficulty between the North and the South, on the subject of slavery. No such great and general agitation ever takes place among any people, without accomplishing something for the cause of human progress. And I think as the results of this vast commotion in the public mind, some three or four conclusions have arisen and fixed themselves as settled convictions of the American people. The first of these is, that the people of the Northern States are not benefitted, but on the contrary, are positively injured by the presence of the free blacks. The second is that the same is the case with regard to the white population of the Southern States. Third, that the slave himself is injured by the presence of the free black man; and finally, that the free blacks themselves can never enjoy liberty and equality, and consequently can never attain to the full exercise of their faculties, or rather the full development of their capacity for freedom, while they remain in this country.

As to the first of these propositions, that the people of the Northern States feel the presence of the free blacks, in any considerable numbers, to be a disadvantage to them, I need only refer to the legislation of some of the north-western States, actually excluding them from their limits. And I think I may refer to the tone of public sentiment all over the North as evinced by the public press. I might also refer to the messages of Governors of Northern States, to the proceedings of their legislative bodies, as evidence of the fact that this conviction has fixed itself upon the minds of a very considerable majority of the Northern people. I know there is a different feeling among some, and that not perhaps an inconsiderable portion of the Northern people; but I speak of the general sentiments—the general convictions of the people of that part of the Union.

Now, sir, as to the second and third propositions, that the free blacks are felt in the Southern States to be a population that does not contribute to the welfare of either the white man or the slave. Here again I refer to the uniform legislation of all the Southern States—a legislation, not of recent origin, but going back almost to the foundation of the States themselves. The tenor of that legislation is to prohibit the emancipation of slaves except upon condition of their removal beyond the limits of the respective States. And it is usual, I believe universal, to prohibit the ingress of free negroes from the other States under the severest penalties. The foundation of this legislation, as everybody knows, is the conviction and the experience, that the presence of the black man in a state of freedom is injurious to society. I might refer you to the fact that even in South Carolina, within a few years past, the Governor of that State made the removal of the free negroes beyond its limits the subject of a direct recommendation in his message to the Legislature.

Now I say, with the utmost confidence, that this injury is not felt only as resulting to the interests of the white man, who is the master, but also to the black man, who is the slave. I shall presently endeavor to show that the free negro in this country is almost always a degraded being. He communicates this degradation to the slave, and generally exerts his influence in misleading and corrupting him. It is not that he incites the slave to rebel or to escape, so much as he induces him to pilfer and

steal, rewarding him with intoxicating drink. The result is vice and misery on the part of the slave, and increased severity on the part of his owner. So I assure you, sir, that it is beyond all doubt a fixed conviction on the part of the Southern people, that both the whites and the slaves would be benefitted by the removal of the free blacks.

As to the influence of the situation of the free blacks upon their own happiness, prosperity and progress, I need only refer you to the results exhibited by the census of 1840--results which will no doubt be sustained by the census of last year, when its details shall be made known. You all remember the celebrated letter of Mr. Calhoun, as to the comparative condition of the slaves and free negroes in this country. I know it was said in some quarters that the exhibit made in that letter was founded upon an error in the statistics upon which Mr. Calhoun based his conclusions. However that may be, every one must acknowledge, that, in the main, those conclusions are true. They may have been exaggerated by the supposed error of Mr. Calhoun, but still the fact remains undisputed, that in vice, crime, and degradation, the condition of the free negro in the non-slaveholding States is immeasurably below that of any other part of the population.

But if this be the result of experience, exhibited by statistical facts which cannot be successfully questioned, it is equally the conclusion to which every mode of correct reasoning will inevitably bring us. In the very nature of things—from the constitution of society and the natural instincts of man, the general condition of the free black in any portion of this country, must be one of inevitable degradation. Individual instances to the contrary do not shake this conclusion. The general result follows necessarily from the existing condition of things—the actual relation of the two races on this continent.

A moral demonstration—reasoning from cause to effect—is not always satisfactory. In a mathematical demonstration, the facts are brought to the test of the senses—to the sight or the feeling. You take two triangles, with equal sides and angles, and impose one upon the other—they coincide in all parts—they are equal. I believe every mathematical problem can be brought down to this test, which appeals to the sight or feeling. But to the minds of educated men, a moral demonstration is, or at least ought to be, equally as convincing. Now take for the elements of our investigation a few obstinate facts which nobody can dispute. Take, in the first place, the unconquerable repugnance, the instinctive repulsion, between the white and black races—that prejudice, if you choose to call it so, which renders utterly impossible a social intercourse between the races upon a footing of equality. Take again the equally unquestionable superiority of the white race in intellect, in activity, and in physical force, or at least in those devices which supply the want of physical force or increase its efficiency. Then take, in addition, the overwhelming numbers of the whites. And now what do you make of the premises? You cannot dispute them. The wildest abolitionist, who professes to place the negro upon an equality with himself, cannot so far rebel against nature and conquer the natural repulsion of the races, as to intermarry with the objects of his philanthropy. The few exceptions to this assertion are anomalies and monstrosities, looked upon with utter loathing and disgust, by the great mass of the whites. In his actual condition, the negro is inferior to the white man. I do not pretend to decide the question of the origin of races, or to determine whether this inferiority results from circumstances

and conditions long operating to produce it, or whether it comes from a difference of mental and physical organization. I deal only with the facts as we find them to exist. The negroes of this country, free as well as slave, are not the equals of the white race, whatever may be the cause of the difference.

Then we have an inferior race, greatly in the minority, living among those who are vastly their superiors in activity, intellect, and enterprize, and who have an unconquerable aversion to social intercourse with them. What must be the inevitable result? Aye, with all your benevolence, with all your efforts to elevate and sustain this inferior population, what must be the end? They must go down. They cannot meet the competition, under such circumstances, of a superior race with greatly superior numbers. They must sink in the scale of prosperity, and consequently of intellect and of morals.

What is the principle which will control two races placed in contact under the circumstances I have described? It is the principle of antagonism. Such is the law of nature—such is the lesson we derive from history in all ages. I do not mean to say that this antagonism *ought* to exist. I do not mean even to assert that it *would* exist, if the principle of Christian charity were carried to its full extent; though under all circumstances the natural repulsion of the races would continue to operate. But I speak of human nature as it is, with all its cupidity, criminality, and its disposition to impose upon the weak and inferior. The free negro cannot stand up against this antagonism, in the existing condition of mankind, even if we consider only the operation of those impulses and desires which are usually considered irreproachable. Already they are fast being driven from profitable employment in all parts of the country by the competition of the whites. They are going down in the scale of prosperity, and they must necessarily sink in the scale of civilization by the continued operation of the same cause.

The only remedy for this antagonism, which must exist as long as the races remain together, is, in my humble judgment, *slavery*. Like the alkali which causes the oil and water to combine, slavery neutralizes the antagonism of the whites and blacks for the mutual interest of both. I do not mean to say that "slavery in the abstract" is right. I am not one of those who believe that slavery is either destined to be, or ought to be, perpetual. But I speak of the necessary and inevitable relations between the two races in a condition such as that which exists in the United States. The free black man in this country, deprived of social equality and generally of political rights, is virtually a slave. I believe he assumes a level in society even lower than that of the slave.

Such will not be the case with any white race of men who may be brought into contact with us on this continent; because one element of the condition of the blacks does not exist—that is the instinctive repulsion between the races. You may bring an inferior European people into the United States, and in the course of one or two generations they melt away and mingle with our population—perhaps strengthen and improve it. But this the black race never can do. Their inevitable doom, among us, is to assume a lower caste and to go down in the scale of civilization.—But it does by no means follow that placed upon a different continent under different circumstances, precisely the opposite may not be the result. I believe that precisely the opposite would be the result. The black man is peculiarly docile; he is capable of improvement; he is susceptible of

a high degree of civilization; he has an intellect which some persons believe to be as good naturally as that of the white man. Place him in favorable circumstances on the shore of Africa, free from the injurious contact of the white man—his great superior in strength, ingenuity, and intellect, and therefore oppressing him by the very weight of this superiority—the tendency of the black man is to improve. His inevitable destiny, under such circumstances, is to rise in the scale of humanity by the exertion of independent power and self-control. The seeds of civilization have been planted in his bosom here, they will germinate and expand there in a soil and climate, fitted by the Creator to his physical and moral nature.

It is a question of doubt in the minds of many, whether the black man placed in the most favorable circumstances in the Colony of Libera, will be able to maintain free institutions. We are pointed to the condition of France at the present time, and we are told that one of the most enlightened nations of the earth, having its destinies in its own hands, has been unable to maintain a free government. It is therefore asserted that the black man, inferior in civilization and in intellect, at least at the present time, must be incapable of it. But it must be remembered that these European nations, enlightened as they may be, have their monarchical traditions of thousands of years, their despotic customs, and as we have been recently told by a very distinguished individual, that centralization which inevitably produces despotism. Nobody could have failed to perceive, during the existence of the French Republic since 1848, that the people there seemed to have no idea, certainly no idea like ours, of the true nature of a written constitution. Their constitution was always construed, or seemed to me to be construed, in conformity with their former monarchical maxims and laws. In truth their institutions had not been changed in conformity with their change of constitution.

When the crab throws off his shell, his internal constitution and vital organization still remain the same, and they necessarily reproduce the shell again. So when the Government of France changed its head, or threw off its shell—the crust of despotism—its general institutions and internal organization remaining the same, it could produce nothing by the very nature of things, but despotism again. There must be an entire change in the internal organization of the body itself, in order that the caterpiller may come out a butterfly. It does not follow because the people of Liberia are in a lower state of improvement, that they are incapable of free institutions. I apprehend that free institutions are as natural and as easy to be maintained and carried on, as despotic governments. The Government of Liberia will start with that internal organization and those institutions which necessarily tend to produce freedom by their very operation. If this be the case, we may justly expect from the nature of the thing as well as from existing facts and the past history of this Colony, that they will be able to maintain their institutions, and that their destiny is to go forward progressively and not to go backwards.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, I have attempted to show and I believe every one must acknowledge, that the removal of the free blacks from this country to Africa, where they can enjoy liberal institutions and where they can be in a situation to improve in civilization, prosperity and happiness, is to the advantage of the white man and of the black man—of the free man and of the slave—of the Northern man and

of the Southern man. It is the interest of all parties that they should be removed—black and white, East and West, North and South. It is the general—the universal—*the national interest.* I think this great fact is becoming known to the people. They are beginning to appreciate the policy which has been so perseveringly, through so many difficulties and discouragements, pursued by this Society for more than a quarter of a century. Results are becoming manifest. The negro, free in Africa, carrying civilization and Christianity with him, rises in the scale of being; while, in this country, his freedom does not relieve him from degradation, but dooms him and his posterity to inevitable decline. Humanity, self-interest, patriotism, all combine to urge the supreme necessity of colonization for the benefit of both races.

If these facts be true—if all interests, particular and general, individual and collective, local and national, require the prosecution of this great scheme, can you tell me, Mr. President, why the General Government must have no concern with it? why it may not look to this as a wise and legitimate collateral object, in the performance of its great constitutional duties?

Mr. President, in your speech in the Senate in March, 1850, of which I will say nothing, but which the whole country concurs in saying did you so much honor, and for which I had the pleasure of bearing to you the congratulations of some of my constituents of a political party opposite to your own, you, so far as I know or am informed, first broached the idea that the government might appropriate money for the purpose of colonizing the free blacks of the United States. I do not know that it would be practicable in the present state of public opinion, or at least, in the present state of that opinion which controls the councils of the nation, to carry out your idea, which I believe to be a just idea. But there is a mode which, it seems to me, obviates all difficulty, and removes all objections, either on the score of policy or of constitutionality.

It is expected, for I am so informed, that I should say something about the scheme which has been so much agitated, generally known by the nickname of "the Ebony line of steamers." This is the proposition, Sir, though not original with me, which I had the honor to bring forward in the House of Representatives, and which I believe will accomplish the great object suggested by you in the speech to which I have referred. This proposition had the unqualified approbation of the President of the Society, (alluding to Mr. Clay.) I do not know, Sir, what your views may be, (addressing Mr. Webster.) But I think the scheme avoids all difficulties of a constitutional character, and renders it possible for the government of the United States to aid essentially in the cause of this Society, without offending the prejudices of any portion of the people.

From the earliest period of our history under the present constitution, it has been the custom, as every body knows, in making our postal arrangements, to provide for the carriage of the mails in post coaches wherever the routes have been of much importance. And although no one probably would contend that the government of the United States has the right to establish and maintain stage coaches for the purpose of carrying passengers alone, yet it is well understood that this usual requirement in the post office contracts, altogether unnecessary for the mere transportation of the mails, was made for the public accommodation, and for the express purpose of facilitating the carrying of passengers from one point to another. In the performance of its conceded constitutional

functions, the government has not felt itself bound, nor have the people heretofore expected it, to hold itself aloof from the public interest, whenever that could be incidentally promoted. Accordingly, similar arrangements have been made for some years past with reference to the foreign mails; and lines of steam vessels have been established, connected with the navy, and forming, as I believe, a very important and indispensable branch of the naval service, having precisely the same effect, and with precisely a similar object—the extension of the intercourse and commerce of the country with the different quarters of the world. Until this African steam line was proposed, having, in my humble judgment, more important collateral objects than any other, I believe I never heard of a constitutional objection to the contracts which have been entered into for carrying the mail between this and other countries. The proposition to establish this line, important as would be its bearing upon all the great interests to which I have alluded as being involved in the removal of the free blacks—interests, not less momentous to our own country, than to those of that little commonwealth on the other shore of the Atlantic, which is the worthy offspring of this Society—it is not, in any particular, different in principle from any of those lines which have heretofore been established without objection.

In another point of view, I think this policy of very high importance. I believe, and it is generally acknowledged, that the invention of the steam engine will produce a thorough and complete revolution in the art of naval warfare. It is well known that in anticipation of this revolution, which must be exhibited in the next naval conflict which shall occur, all the great maritime powers of the world have made such preparation as to have at their command an immense force of steamers for any sudden contingencies. England has numerous lines of steamers, established upon the same principle to which I have already referred, comprising more than a hundred powerful vessels, ready at any moment to receive their armaments, and to scour the ocean. In the "*Washington Union*" of this morning, I find the following extract from the "*London Times:*"

"STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE COLONIES.—The government has advertised for tenders for conveying mails by screw steamers between the Cape of Good Hope and Calcutta, via the Mauritius and Ceylon. This will establish a steam-packet communication between the Mauritius and this country, both by the Cape and overland routes. It will also connect the Cape with the overland route. When the contracts for conveying mails at present advertised for are all taken, there will be a steam-packet communication with every important English colony and possession in the world, except New Zealand and Vancouver's island. The total cost to the country of the mail packet service may be set down at 850,000*l.* per annum, and next year this sum will be increased to 1,000,000*l.*"

But in addition to this information, which shows very plainly the drift and direction of English naval policy, I was recently informed by an intelligent gentleman of another equally important fact. I do not know how authentic it may be, but the gentleman who informed me received it from such a source that he gave it implicit confidence. He stated that there is not a steamer built in England, by private owners or companies, either for the coasting or foreign trade, for which the government of Great Britain does not provide an armament, marked and numbered, and deposited in her arsenals, to be placed upon

that vessel in the contingency of war. And it was stated as a consequence, that if war should break out to-morrow, between England and any other country, she could put upon the ocean no less than a thousand steamers, bearing these armaments.

I shall not attempt to decide, for I feel myself entirely incompetent to decide, that great question which is of so much interest, and about which there is so much diversity of opinion among naval men themselves, whether, in a future war, steam-power will be used merely as an auxiliary, or whether it will be the primary force relied upon. Certain it is, that these swarms of steamers, by the celerity and certainty of their movements, would not only sweep the ocean, but they could take cities and towns, by landing large forces at any given point. They could concentrate at a designated spot in any portion of the world within a given time, and would thus introduce into naval warfare that system of combination which has characterized the operations of military power since the days of Napoleon. They could outrun and evade sailing vessels, leave them behind, and carry on commerce in spite of them. So that it may be a question worthy of consideration whether steam is not destined to be the most efficient—indeed, the indispensable agent in any future war, instead of being, as many suppose, the mere auxiliary power in aid of the old organization. But whichever may be the truth, it cannot be doubted, if the facts I have mentioned be well founded, that England is acting wisely and with proper foresight, in preparing to make use of this powerful agent upon so extensive a scale, for her own defence, or for aggression upon others. We are far behind her. So far as actually existing arrangements—I mean our state of actual preparation—are concerned, we are behind all the great maritime powers of the world—Russia and France as well as England. But I do not mean to say that we are behind either of those powers in our naval resources—in our capacity, eventually, to put a fleet upon the ocean.

I think it follows from these considerations, that in entering upon this system by which the building of steam vessels is encouraged, and by which they are kept constantly running to all quarters of the world, we not only extend our commerce and repay for the expenditure by the general benefits received from this source, but we do also, at the same time, make the best possible preparation, and indeed the only valuable preparation, for the contingency of a war.

Mr. President and gentlemen, there is another consideration which for some time has been weighing upon my mind, and which I have expressed to some extent upon other occasions. But I am almost afraid to declare what I feel, because I know I shall be flying in the face of old ideas, and prejudices which have long existed. But I will venture to ask you to think of this single fact: if we should have another twenty-five years of peace, and if the expenses of our navy during that period should not be reduced, as they probably cannot be and ought not to be, considering the vast extension of our country and its prospective increase of population, the expenditures for the naval service will amount to at least TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. (Turning to Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster,) You who have the control and management of this government and its destinies to some extent in your hands, and also the destinies of humanity, so far as the influence of this great Government goes, what are you accomplishing by the aid of this vast expenditure? Or, perhaps, I ought rather to ask what might you not accomplish in the next twenty-five years by the judicious use of

these two hundred millions of dollars? I know very well that the time has not yet come when we can dispense with our naval armaments, or with our military forces on shore. But I do believe the time has come when the enlightened condition of the world requires that these vast expenditures in making preparation for war, should be made useful in maintaining the arts of peace, and that prosperity which is the result of peace—in extending and promoting that invaluable commerce, and that friendly christian intercourse of nations, which the navy is designed to protect.

I have said upon another occasion, that when you take one of those magnificent steamers, which plough the ocean almost without any indication of the power which produces the result, and place upon her an armament erected for her own defence and for the defence of that commerce which she is calculated so much to extend, you have half accomplished that great prophecy, which perhaps a few generations are to see fully accomplished, when the sword shall be turned into the ploughshare.

The closer you bring nations together, the more intimate you make their intercourse—especially the intercourse of the people with each other—the more distant do you make the possibility of war. And while it is claimed that the increased destructiveness of the instruments of war, has had a tendency to diminish the disposition of nations to engage in it, the invention of the powerful agency of steam has had a still more humane and noble influence—that is, to unite all nations in an intimate brotherly intercourse, which is fast leading them to the conclusion that wars are no longer necessary, except to minister to the ambition of princes and rulers.

I hold it to be a proposition which man can d [illegible] o[illegible], that if our [illegible] d in the way [illegible] e will at the same time be made to accomplish happy results for the welfare of the country—if it can be thus as well defended as it can be by the old system of floating batteries—the old frigates and ships of the line which frequently lie two or two and a half years out of three in some distant port—if you can substitute active and efficient steamers for these old vessels, with security to the country, and at the same time with advantage to the commerce of the country, it is our solemn duty to do so. Such will be the judgment of the country—such will be the judgment of the civilized world.

I do not know, Mr. President, that I can add any thing more to the views which I have sketched. I have not entered into them with any very great detail, because I know that to this intelligent audience, it is necessary only to give the great outlines of my position. They will themselves supply the minute features of the picture. I might properly allude to the fact, that the Government of the United States in former times, has felt itself at liberty to enter into treaties which impose upon it the obligation to keep a large squadron on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave-trade. I believe now, the conviction is very general, not only in this country but in England, that the combined navies of the two countries have done little towards the actual suppression of the trade in African men. Sir, I heard your predecessor in that chair, (Mr. Clay,) the venerable President of this Society, twelve months ago, demonstrate in his own most eloquent mode, that the Colonization of the Coasts of Africa was the only efficient means of accomplishing that great result. One of the greatest merits of the Colony of Liberia—one of its highest claims to your consideration and encouragement—is the fact that it has done much; that it promises to do

still more, to suppress this infamous traffic. Now I think it would be a very wise change—a very beneficial and humane change—one that would not to any extent, endanger the true interests of the country, to make use of the expenditure which is now applied for sustaining this squadron on the Coast of Africa, to establish a line of communication, by which the emigrant from this country will be afforded a cheap, quick, and comfortable passage, to the home of his fathers. In a few years what might be expected as the result of the establishment of such a line? Africa will become a place of promise to the black man, as this country has become a place of promise to the white man of the European continent. It is not supposed that the Government of the United States, by any facilities which it might thus incidentally offer, could remove the whole race of free blacks in this country. But by this movement, so much strength and prosperity might be infused into the new colony, that the free black man would be attracted, and would of his own acoord, seek a home in Africa. This is the great result at which this Society is aiming. When this shall be accomplished, its mission will have been completed. The free negroes of this country will hasten to the shores of Africa, they will build up a prosperous Government; they will carry civilization and Christianity into the interior of that vast continent, and they will develope its resources to an extent which will astonish and delight mankind.

I believe the black man, in former times, under bad advice and baleful influences, has shown himself averse to leaving this country and taking up his abode in Africa. Recent indications, however, go to show that he is beginning to change, and to learn that he can never enjoy true freedom, or make real progress in this country —that the desire to remove to Africa is extending itself among the blacks themselves. Nothing remains, but that the Government of the United States shall give its favor and encouragement to this proceeding. This it can do, without stepping out of the usual mode of accomplishing similar results—without doing any thing which it has not done often before, without objection—and without contravening any constitutional principle, or any cherished principle of policy.

Mr. President, I forbear to speak of the capacities of that country for agricultural and commercial development. There is a vast field of investigation which I leave for others to explore. I will not even speak of the commercial advantages which in the course of time might accrue from the particular measure, which I have now especially advocated. I leave all these to other gentlemen, or for other occasions. I am aware that other gentlemen are expected to address you, and I will no longer keep you from the enjoyment of those better things, which, I have no doubt, are in store for you.

The Rev. Philip Slaughter, of Virginia, was next introduced. He offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the scheme of African Colonization affords a basis broad enough for Christians of all creeds and politicians of all parties to stand upon; and that its principles and conduct are in entire harmony with the rights of individuals, the rights of the States, and our obligations to the Union and to God.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Slaughter spoke as follows:

Mr. President: In the year 1607 three English ships were driven by stress of weather into the Capes of Virginia, and,

having ascended the James river, effected the first settlement of the white race upon the continent of America. About twelve years afterwards, in the year 1620, a Dutch man-of-war ascended the same river and landed at the same place twenty African slaves. And now, for the first time, the white man, the black man and the red man stood face to face and gazed upon each other in the New World.

From that moment, these three races started upon a new career—a career which is even now in the process of developement before our eyes—a career which was destined, in my humble judgment, to fulfill upon a large scale that remarkable prophecy uttered thousands of years before by the patriarch Noah, when, in the name of God, he proclaimed, "God shall enlarge Japeth and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant."

The contemplation of the career upon which those three races started at that eventful moment may teach us some exceedingly instructive and interesting lessons. There was the white man, the type of Christian civilization. He began immediately to increase and multiply in the most rapid and wonderful manner. In a very few years, or in a comparatively short time, he penetrated every river that opened its mouth into the Atlantic ocean—he ascended every hill—he passed every mountain—poured along the valleys and spread over the entire continent of America. But not merely has he subdued the wilderness and made those vast solitudes which hitherto were unbroken, save by the war-whoop of the Indian and the scream of the eagle, vocal with the hum of industry and with the songs of Christian praise; but, in the same space of time, he has accomplished a revolution which has no parallel in the annals of the world. He has reared the fabrics of government which have no model upon the face of the Globe—governments which are now attracting the observation of the entire world. The kings of the continent of Europe at this very moment are looking with awe and disquietude upon "this new Rome rising in the West," the foreshadows of whose greatness yet to be are extending darkly and heavily over their dominions and obscuring the lustre of their thrones.

Where are the other parties to this interesting meeting? The red man has retired before the rising tide of white population, receding from the Blue Ridge to the Alleghany—from the Alleghany to the Mississippi, and disappearing from each in quick succession, like snow before the sun. He may linger for a few years in our Western horizon, but is destined ere long to make his "ocean grave with the setting sun." His history is an instructive instance of the effect of leaving an inferior in immediate contact with a superior race, and in the enjoyment of its own wild liberty.

To return to the African. Had he been left, like the Indian, in his native freedom, his would have been the fate of the Indian. But in the mysterious providence of God, the African was "bound to the car of the Anglo-American," who has borne him along with him in his upward career, protecting his weakness, and providing for him physical comforts which were never enjoyed by the Indian, nor indeed by the lower classes in any country under the sun.

Accordingly he has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, until he is numbered by millions instead of scores, and if the accession by immigration had not been arrested, the black

might have surpassed the white population.

In the meantime the black man has been trained in the habits, manners and arts of civilized life—been made acquainted with the Christian religion and been gradually rising in the intellectual and moral order until he is far above his race in their native seats. In these facts, Sir, we see some traces of the designs of an all-wise Providence in permitting the black man to be brought here and placed in contact with the institutions of Christian civilization. As we proceed, we shall discover new and more beautiful instances of design, as the history of the race is evolved under the Providence of God.

No sooner had we taken our place as an independent power among the nations of the earth, than a new phenomenon presented itself to our view—to wit.—The class of *free* colored people. The thirteen colonies which adopted the Declaration of Independence, were slave-holders. When these colonies became States, they reserved their sovereign power over the question of slavery. In the exercise of their sovereignity, seven of the original thirteen, in process of time, emancipated their slaves. Many individuals in the Southern States, emancipated a still larger number. This new phenomenon soon began to attract the public attention. The agitation of the subject began in the Legislature of Virginia in 1776, but nothing definite was done. In after years the subject was repeatedly discussed in the Legislature and was a matter of grave consideration and of correspondence and consultation among the leading statesmen of the commonwealth, who at last concluded that it would be a wise measure of policy as well as an act of humanity to remove this anomalous class of people from the State. Measures were accordingly taken to effect this object in co-operation with the general government.

For many years previous to this era, Christian men had been anxiously pondering the problem of the conversion of Africa to Christianity. When adventurous travellers and missionaries, who had penetrated the interior of that continent, returned and disclosed the condition of that unhappy people—generation after generation of whom had for centuries been going down to their graves unblessed by the light of Christianity, and living millions still groaning under the yoke of the most debasing bondage and the most cruel superstition to which humanity ever bent the knee or bowed the mind, the mighty heart of Christendom beat with the liveliest sympathy, and a cry of horror went up from all her borders.—Shamed by past apathy, and burning with present zeal, different branches of the Church, projected mission after mission and sent them forth at an immense expense of life and treasure to convey the glad tidings of salvation to these perishing millions. The experiment was tried for more than 200 years, and the result was an absolute failure; and the bones of a noble army of martyrs, bleached the burning sands of that benighted land. When the heart of Christendom had again sunk down into apathy and black despair seemed to rest on the prospect in that direction, then it was that the happy thought occurred to many christian minds who had been long pondering the problem presented by the presence of the free colored people in this country, and also the unhappy condition of Africa, of taking these very persons whose presence was not desired here, and whose removal was eminently desirable on many accounts, and sending them back to the land of their fathers bearing along with them the Ark of God, and all the institutions of Christian civilization.

Here is one of those remarkable instan-

ces in which Divine Providence acts far out of the sight of men. In allowing these persons to be kept here for 200 years in contact with the institutions of Christian civilization, daily rising in the scale of intellectual and moral improvement, having become acquainted with the principles, and in many instances imbued with the spirit of the religion of Jesus Christ—God, as it has been beautifully and eloquently said, had been long elaborating in the depths of his own unfathomable counsel, just as he elaborates the diamond in the mine, that gem of Christian civilization which now blazes on the sable brow of Africa.

Politicians looking at this question from a political point of view, and actuated by political considerations merely, were also pondering this very problem, and contemporary with the conclusion to which christians came, they had come to identically the same conclusion. Accordingly, as we all know, politicians of all parties, and Christians of all creeds, assembled here in the city of Washington in 1816, and laid the foundation of the very Society whose 35th anniversary we are now celebrating, burying under its corner-stone all party feeling in politics—all sectarian jealousies in religion. What but the superintending providence of God could have produced this conjuncture of circumstances and union of minds.

Men of the highest sanctity of character and splendor of talent—burning and shining lights in the church and in the State, were present and participated in the proceedings which are familiar to us all.—The result of their deliberations was that in 1820, (just 200 years after the landing of the blacks in Jamestown,) the "Elizabeth" sailed for the coast of Africa with 83 emigrants and a few white men who had volunteered to be pioneers in this perilous enterprize. I will not detain you by reciting the affecting story of their adventures, which in many incidents are strangely like those of the first settlers of our own country.

Only 30 years have elapsed and what has been the result. I will not enter into the details. You have heard many of them already in the annual report. But what has been the general result? There it stands in the sight of all men, a Christian Republic in the very central region of African barbarism and the slave trade, a republic of free blacks constructed after the model of our own, with all the machinery of a free republican government, presided over and administered in all its departments by free colored men from the United States of America. There are between 20 and 30 Christian Churches in full and successful operation. There are Sunday schools and day schools. There are printing presses and newspapers.—There is all the apparatus of Christian civilization in full and distinct and visible operation, exerting a powerful influence upon hundreds and thousands of the natives who are daily coming within the range of its influence. We are told that even Kings are coming already to the brightness of the rising of this Lone Star, and bringing their children to be educated in the principles of free government, and still more in the principles and glad tidings of salvation by Jesus Christ our Saviour. We have thus pushed the base of our missionary operations in Africa across the Atlantic, 4000 miles in advance of our former centre of operations. And it is a fact worthy of being noted that white missionaries are now able to maintain their ground by means of the comfort and protection afforded by the presence of the Colonies.

Mr. President, I desire to consider in a few words in the conclusion of this rapid and desultory view of the question,

what is our duty as patriotic men? What is our duty as humane men? What is our duty as Christian men in relation to this great measure of State policy and of Christian beneficence. First, then, this is a question of humanity. There is a large class, now amounting to between 300 and 500,000 of our fellow-creatures occupying a state of intellectual, of moral, of social, and of political degradation far below that of the white population and in many cases even of our slaves. There are some visionaries who profess to entertain the expectation and the hope that these persons will some day or other be brought to stand upon the same platform of political and social equality with the white race. Sir, no dream in the Arabian Tales was ever more vain, mischievous, and visionary.—It is utterly impossible. Almighty God has placed between us and them by a visible mark, an impassable gulf. No human power or wisdom can ever bridge that gulf so that they can come over and stand on the same platform of political and social equality with us. No, sir, they stand and frown upon each other—

"Like cliffs that have been rent asunder,
A dreary sea now rolls between;
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Shall ever do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been."
[Applause.]

It does not become me, perhaps, to speak of this question in a political aspect; but I will say one word upon that point. We are all patriotic men. All American citizens are patriotic men. All admire and love the institutions of their country, and desire to perpetuate them to the latest posterity. Need I suggest what is the cause which has come more nearly than any other cause, to overwhelm this proud fabric of free government, to which the thousands and tens of thousands of refugees from the old and worn-out governments of Europe, are flocking every day, as doves to their windows! It is this very question of the black race. Do we not know that questions connected with this very class have agitated this country—have shaken the great fabric of government from its base to its topmost turret, have made it heave to and fro as if with a mighty moral earthquake, and have threatened utterly to overwhelm it in one entire and tremendous ruin. Is it not clear that if this Society proceeds to do as it has already done, it will abstract, to a certain extent, some of the causes of this political agitation, in entire harmony with the rights of individuals, the rights of property, the rights of the States, and all our obligations to the Union and to God? If it tends to abstract one of those causes of political agitation and disturbance, does it not tend in the same ratio to establish and perpetuate our free and glorious institutions? Is there an American citizen who will not do all that in him lies, in the providence of God, to hand down to his posterity this noble structure, under whose shadow such multitudes of the miserable and oppressed from every nation of the earth are now taking shelter? Sir, it is encouraging us, to see among the bright names upon the roll of our Society, those of the men who laid the foundation of our government, and cemented it with their blood, as well as of those who have built up its walls, and who now stand as the firmest pillars and the most graceful ornaments of that wondrous structure, whose crowning dome is the constitution of the United States.

Again, not to dwell on this branch of the subject, we are Christians, and this subject has a missionary aspect. There are thousands and tens of thousands of Christians in this country, who believe that we have now clear and distinct, and most encouraging evidence, that this is one of the

special modes by which God's providence is going to solve that so long vexed and perplexing problem of the establishment of Christianity in Africa. So long as the white man was employed as the instrument for conveying the gospel to Africa, all his efforts were attended with absolute failure. Utter failure was written upon them all. It would seem as if Almighty God, by these dispensations of his providence, had absolutely interdicted that land to the white man; and that he had been preparing these persons, who can live in that clime, so fatal to the white man, to be instruments of the entire and permanent establishment of all the institutions of Christianity and free government in that benighted land. Oh! what an animating view is not this to the Christian; and what a powerful stimulus should it not give to our support of this great scheme of African colonization. There are many of us who do not doubt for one single moment, however vain and chimerical, or visionary, other persons may deem it, that this instrumentality will have precisely that full and glorious developement and issue.

Sir, there stands upon the coast of Africa a civilized community, whose influence is felt throughout all the region round about. Why should not that instrumentality be used by Divine Providence for the purpose of the entire regeneration of the whole continent of Africa? Is that too much for the eye of faith to anticipate? Why, let us reflect a moment upon the history of our own country. It has been well asked, where was the Christian, or the politician, sufficiently sagacious to see in that little tobacco plantation at Jamestown, two hundred years ago, or in that little company which was wafted across the wintry ocean in the *May Flower* and landed upon the barren rock of Plymouth, the germs of this colossal America of ours, which now stands with her feet in the tropics, her head reposing upon the snows of Canada, stretching her right hand to the Pacific and her left hand to the Atlantic in token of welcome and shelter to the refugee and oppressed of all lands. (Great applause.) Why may we not anticipate that God will thus bless that Lone Star which now shines with fitful and tremulous light in the very central regions of African barbarism and the slave trade, and that, by his blessing upon it, upon our prayers, upon our example, and upon the efforts of individuals, of States, and of the United States, that Lone Star may become a mighty constellation like our own, shining like light-houses around the coast of Africa, their light transmitted through all the dark valleys of the shadow of death, until the very Mountains of the Moon reflecting the Sun of Righteousness, shall light up the midnight of African barbarism.

The Reverend Gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER next addressed the Society, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY:—It is now many years since I took part in the original organization of this society. It was formed under the lead of Southern gentlemen. Its first President, if I remember aright, was that most estimable, virtuous, and distinguished magistrate, Judge Bushrod Washington. In the list of its Vice Presidents at that time, if I remember aright, was the gentleman to whom allusion has already been made—the present President of this Society. Circumstances have not called upon, nor even permitted me, in the course of the many years that have rolled over our heads from that day to this, to take any particular active part in furthering the ob-

jects or promoting the success of this Society. I have, nevertheless, never for a moment entertained a doubt that its object was useful, that to a certain degree it was practicable and that in the end it might show itself to be of the highest importance in producing beneficial effects upon the state of society among us arising from the mixed races that inhabit the United States.

Gentlemen, there is a Power above us which sees the end of all things from the beginning, though we see it not. Almighty God is his own interpreter of the ways of his own providence; and I sometimes contemplate with amazement, and I may say with adoration, events which have taken place through the instrumentality of the cupidity and criminality of men, designed nevertheless to work out great ends of beneficence and goodness, by our Creator. (Applause.)

As has been said by the eloquent and reverend gentleman who has addressed us, African slaves were brought hither, to the shores of this continent, almost simultaneously with the first tread of a white man's foot upon this, our North America. We see in that, our short-sightedness only sees, the effect of a desire of the white man to appropriate to himself the results of the labor of the black man as an inferior and a slave. Now let us look at it.

These negroes, and all who have succeeded them, brought hither as captives taken in the wars of their own petty provinces, ignorant and barbarous, without the knowledge of God, and with no reasonable knowledge of their own character and condition, have come here, and here, although in a subordinate, in an inferior, in an enslaved condition, have learned more and become to know more of themselves and of their Creator, than all whom they have left behind them in their own barbarous kingdoms. It would seem that this is the mode, as far as we can judge, this is the destiny, the rule of things, established by Providence, by which knowledge, letters, and Christianity shall be returned by the descendants of those poor ignorant barbarians who were brought here as slaves, to the country from which they came.

Who but must wonder, who can fail to see what appears to be so plainly the indication in the providence of God. He who now goes back to Africa under the auspices of this Society is an intelligent man. He knows that he is an immortal man, what his ancestors hardly knew except from that instinctive principle which pervades all human nature, that there is an hereafter. He has the lights of knowledge; he has the lights of Christianity, and he goes back infinitely more advanced in all that makes him a respectable human being than his ancestors were when they were brought from the barbarism of Africa to slavery in the United States. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, the ways of Providence are dark and intricate. Our imagination traces them in vain. We do not see where the combination ends; but we may depend upon it that since there are various races upon earth, since there are, as it seems to me unquestionable that there are, instructive repulsions between these races grown up during thousands of years by difference of climate and difference of color, there is nevertheless an end in view in the providence of our Creator which will be promotive of the happiness of all by the agency of the benevolent and well disposed in this modern and civilized age. Emigration from land to land—emigration from country to country, is one of the new and striking ideas of this age. I say it is a new idea. I do not mean that emigration from region to region has not been known from time immemorial, but I say as a great movement of society, as a great operation in the commercial, political, and moral world, emigration has now become an em-

inent and predominant idea and object.—We see it in more instances than one and in more relations than one.

One of the wisest gentlemen that it has ever been my fortune in public life to be concerned with, the late Lord Ashburton, in a correspondence which he had with this government while here, remarked that it seemed to be the design of Providence,—by facilitating the intercourse between country and country, by causing the transmission of men from one continent to another, to be only the work of so much time, and that a short time, and that time continually growing shorter,—by that particular branch of advancement in the arts, to average the population of the world upon the area of the world, to enable Europe to pour forth her over population, and to spread that population upon the too thinly peopled country of North America. This great work of averaging men upon acres, of giving every man breadth and room and space, especially as applied to our Anglo-Saxon race, to spread them with their knowledge and their principles, their activity, and their energy, and their love of liberty, civil and religious, over the largest possible space on the habitable globe, is the great idea of emigration in our time. We cannot stop it. We ought not to desire to stop it. It has for a time its inconvenience. It brings among us persons not as yet entirely or very much acquainted with our system, bringing perhaps in many cases too much of the notions in which they were bred, to the new country to which they come. That is the affair of a generation; and all the evil that is in it is suppressed, overgrown, and done away with in the next generation.—Of all those foreigners who are among us now, stretching all the way from the sea coast to the Mississippi and beyond the Mississippi, English, Irish, French, Germans, from whatsoever country, a generation hence, they are all Americans like ourselves. (Applause.) We cannot resist this course of things if we would, and we ought not to resist it if we could. It is in that order of things, in that destiny of nations, which is prescribed by the providence of God, and to which we must submit.

There is another sort of emigration. It is the emigration from the New World, or this Western continent, to the Eastern—the emigration of the free colored race, with some degree of information, with some notions of religion and free government, and with some notions of what belongs to civilized life, and in many respects with a considerable idea of that, from these United States back to the land of Ham, from which their fathers were brought in chains and slavery.

I do not know, I do not profess to foresee, what may happen in years to come, or in generations to come, but I say with frankness and confidence, that it appears to me that the emigration of the free blacks from this country to Africa is destined to produce great good. If it be true, as I believe it is, without entering into any physical argument on the subject, that an amalgamation of the races here is not practicable, then the necessary result is that a separation of the races so as to enable each to pursue its own ends, its own social institutions, its own physical alliances and affinities, is what humanity requires under the influence of the same general principles of public liberty, and under the influence of the same light of the Christian religion. This appears to me to be practicable and desirable.

There are half a million of persons in the United States, of the African race, free.

Well, it is a great work to place them in a condition and in a place in which they may not only be free, but in which they may be subject to no feeling of inferiority. No man flourishes, no man grows in a

state of conscious inferiority, any more than a vegetable grows in the dark. He must come out. He must feel his equality. He must enjoy the shining sun in the Heavens as much as those around him before he feels that he is in all respects a man. (Applause.) Now it appears to me that this emigration is not impracticable. What is it to the great resources of this country, to send out a hundred thousand persons a year to Africa? In my opinion, without any violation of the analogies which we have followed in other cases, in pursuance of our commercial regulations, upon the same principles as have already been stated by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, who has addressed the meeting, it is within our constitution—it is within the powers and provisions of that constitution, as a part of our commercial arrangements, just as we enter into treaties and pass laws for the suppression of the slave trade. If we look now to other instances, we shall see how great may be the emigration of individuals, with slight means from government.

What has been the result within a very few years? Why, if the efforts of this Society, sustained and encouraged by the General Government, should in five years accomplish half as much as has been accomplished in Ireland by individual action and very slight governmental support in the emigration of persons from Ireland, the whole work would be done. A million and a half of persons have become emigrants from Ireland within a very few years. There has been an actual diminution of the population of Ireland to the extent which I have mentioned, within some three or four or five years. They come here, a white race, they join a white race, laboring men, in the general well disposed, they go into our forests, at first not well acquainted with our institutions, gradually obtaining that information, surrendering themselves to the general current and tone and feeling of society, becoming more and more industrious, until, as I have said, in the next generation, they are Americans without reference to origin. If to this extent the population of Ireland has been poured upon this country and upon Canada, and perhaps in some degree upon the possessions in Asia—if to the extent of one million and a half of persons the general population of Ireland has been diminished within five years, when these whites come from that land and join whites here, what could we not do to accomplish the object of sending free black persons to join other free black persons in the country of their ancestors?

At this late hour of the evening, gentlemen, it is not my intention to pursue these remarks. I concur entirely in the views suggested by both the resolutions before the meeting. I wish prosperity to this institution. I wish to see that done which shall comport most with the interests and the character and the improvement of all those persons of color who are free, and who choose to go to a country of their own. I think it is for their interest. I think it is for the interests of the country itself, especially of the North. I say nothing of the South with which I am not so much acquainted. But I believe it is right; I believe it is expedient to follow the example of the patriarch, and say to these, our black fellow citizens, take the right hand and we will take the left. Let us be harmonious, and let us wish each other well; let us do all that we can for the harmony and the happiness of us all, but trust to God that in your destiny, in the land of your fathers, you will be happier than you are here, and trust to God also, that when you shall have left us, you will leave us, not less happy than if you were to remain among us.

pressions and exhibitions of friendship and subordination, would treacherously betray the confidence and forbearance of the authorities of the Republic. The great desire on the part of the Government and people of Liberia to live on terms of peace and friendship with the natives, and to use every means in their power to promote civilization and Christianity among them, induced them to allow Grando and his people to remain in the vicinity of the new settlement near Bassa Cove. His subsequent conduct proved him to be altogether unworthy of confidence or clemency; neither of which, we presume, will be shown him in future; if he has not already (as it is probable) endured the severest penalty of the violated law.

It appears that the attack on the new settlement was only the beginning of the work of destruction, as it had been concerted by Grando and his native allies, the latter of whom had been seduced by him from their allegiance to the Liberian Government. Two attacks were made on the town of Bassa Cove, in both of which the assailants were repulsed, after a vigorous defence by the citizens of the town, two or three of whom were wounded. In reference to the last engagement, which was on the 15th November, ten days after the attack on the new settlement, Major S. A. Benson, in a letter to President Roberts, says:

"There seemed to be no end to their numbers, and they were as fearless of cannon as if they were pop-guns. After they fired the first volley, they made a rush, and when within about forty yards of the cannon, loaded and fired bravely, nor would they give an inch, for thirty minutes, until Tarplan, Grando's principal warrior, and in whom he placed more dependence than in any one hundred men, was shot down dead, within thirty yards of the cannon's mouth. When he fell, and his war-horn ceased, a general panic ensued; a few more rounds set them to flight. I have the fellow's head at my farm, and intend to preserve his skull for examination *only;* for there must have been something extraordinary about the man. I never saw such quantities of blood, as was seen on examining the battle ground: from thirty yards from the cannon's mouth on the fort below the first pawn on the beach, the bushes and pathway are dyed with blood—in some places it stands in puddles. Both of the head warriors were killed, and three men were shot down dead in succession, in attempting to take off their bodies, during the heat of battle. I never before witnessed such bravery in the natives—their number, as I before said, seemed to have no end—they covered the ground from the first pawn, across to this side of the immigrant houses built on the hill. We do not think that the killed and wounded can be less than forty to fifty. We could distinctly hear the cry and wailing of the wounded at the distance of a quarter of a mile. We had only about sixty men in Bassa Cove during the engagement."

On the reception at Monrovia of the startling intelligence from Grand Bassa county, President Roberts immediately assembled his advisers to consult on the measures necessary to be pursued. The result of the consultation was, to despatch men and munitions of war at once to Grand Bassa. The President himself, fearing another attack on Bassa Cove, before reinforcements could be ready to leave Monrovia, made application to Commander Pearson of the United States ship "Dale," then in the harbor, to take him to the scene of war; and represented to him that the presence of his ship in the harbor of Grand Bassa would very probably have a tendency to influence the natives from another attack before the arrival of the reinforcements. Commander Pearson kindly met the wishes of the President, and the next morning set sail for Grand Bassa, (distant about sixty miles.) On the same day, a company of seventy-five men properly armed and equipped, embarked for the same place on board the Liberian Government schooner "Lark"

The arrival of the President in the harbor of Grand Bassa in the United States ship Dale was very opportune. Grando and his allies had contemplated another attack on Bassa Cove; but the presence of the American man-of-war, with the President, and the reinforcements by the Lark, had the effect of deterring them from their course.

Up to the date of our advices, no further depredations had been committed by Grando and his allies. Indeed, from all accounts, it seemed that they had become convinced that they had had enough fighting.

The names of the persons massacred at the new settlement were Asbury Harland, Talbert Majors, Mrs. Mabry and her three children, Mrs. Briggs and her infant, and a boy named Charles, about 16 years old. During the battle on the 15th November, Wesley Harland was shot in the head, and fears were entertained as to his recovery. "J. M. Horace had a ball through his hat, which slightly touched his head, and knocked him down, but in a moment he was again on his feet, rallying his men." A few nights previous to this battle, the citizens of Bexley sallied out to one of the enemies' towns, and broke it up; during which, two men were slightly wounded. This seems to have been the extent of personal injury sustained by the Liberians in the several skirmishes with the natives; several of whose towns were destroyed.

Under date of December 5th, Mr. Benson says, "The emigrants by the Zeno are not downcast at the difficulties they met on their arrival. They join right in with us and boast of their citizenship, and identify with us as strongly as any Liberian. They expressed a wish to go right down to the abandoned settlement and recommence, but prudence requires that we shall desist until the natives feel our chastisement." He adds, "We are not discouraged, for we view the whole affair as providential. I believe Providence is using means to establish us more than ever permanently and peacefully in our relations with the natives and foreigners."

While these belligerent movements were going on in Grand Bassa County, several native kings, chiefs, and headmen belonging to the Vey, Goulah, Condo, and Dey tribes were assembled at Monrovia, in obedience to the summons of the President; the object of the conference being the arrangement of difficulties—the settling of "palavers"—between these several tribes, and thereby putting an end to the petty wars which had for a long time existed among them. The Rev. A. F. Russell in a letter dated Monrovia, December 10th, says, "Our city is quite alive with native chiefs, headmen and gentlemen of the Vey, Goulah, Condo, and Dey tribes, with their warriors and captains of armed men, settling differences, making agreements, entering into arrangements, that they may be at peace, and may live in unity with our Government and a mongst themselves—apoint so desirable to all who love peace, and look for the coming kingdom of Immanuel."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th January, to the 20th February, 1852.

MAINE.

Bath—Donation from the Bath Col. Soc. by Freeman Clark, Esq., Treasurer..... 120 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Concord—Onslow Stearns..... 10 00

Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Thomas D. Merrill, deceased; by Samuel Morril, Attorney of the Executrix.... 1,000 00

Chester—Mrs. Persis Bell..... 10 00

1,020 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Providence—Miss E. Waterman, $6; Moses B. Ives, $20; Robert H. Ives, $25; H. N. Slater, Cash, Mother and Daughter, each $15; Cash $10; Cash, E. W. Fletcher, Gilbert Congdon, Mrs. S. A. Paine, Mrs. Sally Thompson, Cash, J. H. Mason, H. A. Rogers, Richard Waterman, Joseph Rogers, Paris Hill, William J. Cross, Joseph Carpenter, L. P. Child, Rufus Waterman, William Field, H. A. Gardner, Miss A. L. Harris, Thomas J. Stead, H. S. Kendall, Henry P. Knight, Cash, Josiah Sea-

grave, jr., T. P. Shepard, W. W. Hoppin, Hon. Elisha Harris, each $5; Mrs. Olive T. Clarke, Benj. White, Mrs. B. Aborn, each $3; Miss Halsey, Thos. Phillips, Wm G. Angell, Prof. A. Caswell, each $2; Miss P. Harris, Dea. Salisbury, Menzi Sweet, each $1; A. C. Greene, Mr. Slocum, Mrs. Day, Orin A. Read, each 50 cents; Massa Bassett, $4..... 262 00
Newport—Dinah Shannon..... 5 00

267 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—
Windsor—Dr. Wm. S. Pierson, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00
Portsmouth—Rev. E. Lyman, E. Langdon, Mrs. Mary Landon, each $5; H. Scovill, $3; S. Hoadley, A. Shelton, each $2; E. Johnson, Esq., T. Scott, Mrs. M. Hart, M. Smith, O. Smith, Dea. J. Wiard, S. Todd, each $1; J. P. Bishop, 50 cts.; J. Griggs, L. Darrow, each 25 cents..... 30 00
Plymouth Hollow—Seth Thomas, $20; S. Thomas, jr., $5; G. W. Gilbert, $2; Chas. H. Gilbert, Dea. W. P. Judson, M. Prince, A. E. Woodward, each $1.... 31 00
Terryville—Wm. E. McKee, $10; others $3..... 13 00
Woodbury—R. C. Lawson, $4; N. B. Smith, Strong, Bull & Co., N. and J. Parker, each $2; T. Bull, Chas. B. Phelps, B. Curtiss, P. S. Bradley, G. P. Lewis, A friend, W. Cothren, Esq., Mrs. Anna Abernethy, each $1; Cash 50 cents; A friend 71 cents..... 19 21
Bloomfield—Mrs. R. Palmer.... 3 00
New Canaan—Methodist Episcopal Church 2 50
Hartford—Hon. O. S. Seymour.. 5 00

133 71

NEW JERSEY.

New Brunswick—Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D..... 100 00

VIRGINIA.

Walnut Grove—Jane A. and C. L. Summers, annual contribution by Hon. Geo. W. Summers.. 50 00
Big Lick—Mrs. Sarah Betts, annual subscription by C. L. Cocke, Esq..... 10 00
Richmond—Virginia Col. Soc., by Thos. H. Ellis, Esq., Treas.. 775 00
Norfolk—Jas. D. Johnson, Wm. Ward, each $5..... 10 00
Piedmont—Thos. Massi, M. D.. 25 00

870 00

GEORGIA.

Macon—Rev. Mr. Branham, $5; Rev. Mr. Hooker, $2; by Geo. W. S. Hall..... 7 00
Augusta—R. Campbell, Esq..... 25 00

32 00

ALABAMA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:—
Mobile—Alabama State Col. Soc.—W. J. Ledyard, Dr. W. H. Fleming, Sidney Smith, John Henry, ea. $10; Wm. Stewart, R. A. Baker, James E. Saunders, Dr. L. Parmly, D. W. Goodman, Garner, Nevil & Co., Haviland, Clark & George, J. C. Du Bose, Moore & Lynes, Harrison & Robinson, Wm. Sayre, Eustes, Robinson & Co., Thomas Gordon, T. J. Fettyplace, M. F. Smith, Daniel Chandler, George Martin, S. Coley, each $10; D. B. Crane, W. S. Stetson, James Patrick, R. D. Moffat, R. P. Howill, J. P. Irwin, Daniel Wheeler, J. F. McBride, Benj. Borden, G. Horton, Thomas Adams, J. Fuller, A. Allen, R. T. Dade, P. Brown, C. K. Foote, G. W. Tarlleton, F. K. Fettyplace, C. B. Miller, W. L. Truwit, John Reid, B. Newhooze & Co., L. Mead, John Johnson, M. Treat, John Parker, W. C. Dickinson, James Sands & Co., John L. Weeks, O. Monzange, W. W. Allen, Charles Walsh, F. A. Robbins, Charles G. Barney, Clarence C. Malone, J. B. Toulmin, J. Y. Russel, T. P. Miller, Dodge & Sons, A. E. Ledyard, Mrs. Julia Dorsey, each $5; H. L. Reynolds, $4 85; W. H. Borden, J. W. Holmes, McMillan & Gascoyne, S. O. Swallow, G. Rapelye, each $2; Jas. Bruce, Warner Bailey, J. A. Hooper, Isaac Bryan, W. B. Harwood, Mrs. A. Walker, Mrs. W. Garrow, Mrs. Smelt, Mrs. P. Hamilton, E. C. Johnson, Mrs. Dr. Parmly, each $1; Collection in 2d Pres. Church, $16 97;

Colored Missionary Society of the Meth. Episc. Church, to educate a native boy in Liberia, to be named Hamilton Milburn, $30; from the "Mobile Emigration Society," $10..... 547 82
Greensborough—Dr. J. K. Witherspoon..... 10 00
Selma—R. N. Philpot..... 5 00
Montpelier—B. Campbell..... 5 00
Camden—Dr. A. C. Matherson, Rev. Mr. McRae, each $5.... 10 00
Prairie Bluff—A. M. Creagh.... 100 00
Havanna—Prof. H. Tutwiler.... 100 00

777 82

KENTUCKY.

Danville—Balance of a legacy left to the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Capt. Jesse Smith, by J. A. Jacobs, Esq..... 30 00
Shelbyville—Part of a residuary legacy left to the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Rev. A. A. Shannon, by James D. Miller, Exr..... 200 00

230 00

TENNESSEE.

Blountville—Samuel Rhea, Esq., to constitute his son Charles Stoddard Rhea, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00
Bersheba Springs—Wm. White, Esq..... 10 00

40 00

OHIO.

Xenia—From the Female Colonization Society of Xenia and vicinity, in part to constitute Mrs. Martha Galloway a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by James Gowdy, Esq..... 12 70
Middlebury—H. G. Weaver, annual contribution..... 5 00
Strongsville—Rev. Henry Lyon. 5 00

22 70

ILLINOIS.

Princeton—From a lady in Princeton, by Rev. A. B. Church... 2 00

Total Contributions.....$2,385 23

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Bath*—Freeman Clark, Esq., for 1851..... 1 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Captain George Barker:—*Pembroke*—Rev. Abraham Burnham, to Jan. 1854, $2. *Wentworth*—Rev. J. S. Davis, for 1852, $1. 3 00
VERMONT.—*Burlington*—Zadock Thompson, for 1852..... 1 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—*Worcester*—J. C. Morse, Stephen Sawyer, Presly Goddard, each $1, to May, 1852, by Stephen Tracy, M. D., $3. *Richmond*—Levi Beebe, for 1852, $1..... 4 00
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:—*Providence*—R. J. Arnold, Stephen Arnold, Benj. White, Wm. Whitaker, Resolved Waterman, Caleb C. Cook, Chas. Dyer, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Abner Gay, Jr., John R. Burroughs, Thos. Eddy, Wm. Andrews, Wm. A. Robinson, Hon. Thos. Burgess, each $1, to Jan., 1853; Royal Chapin, to Jan., 1855, $3; S. N. Richmond, to January, 1854, $2; Edward Seagrave, Mrs. Jas. B. Read, each $5, to Jan., 1857..... 29 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—*Carlisle*—James Hamilton, for 1852..... 1 00
MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Rev. R. C. Galbraith, for '50 and '51.. 2 00
VIRGINIA.—*Mount Solon*—Mrs. Margaret McCue, to Jan., '51. 5 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—*White Hall*—J. B. Watt, to Jan., 1854..... 4 00
GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—John B. Mallard, to 1st of May, '55, by Geo. W. S. Hall, $5; Eliza Sanchez, for '52, $1. *Augusta*—J. F. Turpin, Esq., for 52, $3; Dennis Alexander, $7, for 52..... 16 00
ALABAMA.—*Montgomery*—Peter Mills, J. A. Craigs, each $1, for 1852..... 2 00
FLORIDA.—*Tampa Bay*—James Rowe, for 1850 and 1851..... 2 00
OHIO.—*Xenia*—Rev. J. C. McMillan, John Vaneaton, Alexander Wier, each $1, for 1852, $3. *Kenton*—Robert Moodie, for 1852, $1..... 4 00
ILLINOIS.—*Hartford*—John Crawford, for 1850 and 1851..... 2 00
MICHIGAN—*Livonia Centre*—David Cudworth, for 1852..... 1 00
ARKANSAS.—*Eagle Town*—D. Winship, for 1852..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 78 00
Total Contributions..... 2,385 23
Total Legacies..... 1,230 00

Aggregate Amount..... $3,693 23

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1852. [No. 4.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Soc.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington, Jan. 20, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met according to adjournment, at 12 o'clock M.

On motion, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair, and G. P. Disosway, Esq., was chosen Secretary of the Board.

The Rev. J. Orcutt opened the exercises with prayer.

The Secretary of the Society reported that the following named gentlemen had been regularly appointed by the several Auxiliary State Societies as Delegates to this Board, viz:

Vermont Col. Soc.—Hon. James Meacham.

Massachusetts Col. Soc.—Hon. B. Thompson, Hon. William Appleton, James Hayward, Esq., Dr. John Green, B. C. Clark, Esq., Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Connecticut Col. Society—Hon. Truman Smith, Hon. Charles Chapman, Hon. Origen S. Seymour, James Brewster, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt.

New York State Col. Society—Rev. J. B. Pinney, *Life Director*, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., *Life Director*, D. M. Reese, M. D., G. P. Disosway, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Francis Hall, Esq., Thomas G. Talmadge, Esq., Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.

New Jersey Col. Soc.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D.

Pennsylvania Col. Soc.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Peter J. Clark, Esq.

Virginia Col. Soc.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, Hon. John S. Caskie, Gov. John B. Floyd, S. S. Baxter, Esq., Robert B. Bolling, Esq., Wm. H. McFarland, Esq., Richard L. Moncure, Esq., P. V. Daniel, jr., Esq., Robert G. Scott, Esq., Hon. Jeremiah Morton.

Louisiana Col. Soc.—Hon. S. W. Downs, Hon. John Moore, Hon. Aristide Landry, William L. Hodge, Esq.

Knoxville, Tenn., Col. Soc.—Hon. F. P. Stanton, Hon. James C. Jones.

Society, the resolution of this Board in regard to their calling upon him, reported, That he had waited upon Mr. Clay, and presented to him the resolution passed by this Board of Directors, expressive of their desire to call upon him, if the state of his health would admit of his seeing them, and that Mr. Clay would be much gratified to see the members of the Board, but that he must forego that pleasure as he has been advised to avoid as much as possible the excitement arising from conversation.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy presented a communication from the New Jersey State Colonization Society, in relation to a purchase of and made for that Society in Africa; which, on motion of Mr. Disosway, was referred to a special committee. Messrs. Clarke, Pettit, and Disosway were appointed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

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Thursday, January 22d.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of forming the roll of the Board of Directors, for the present year, &c., made a report, which after a very full discussion, was amended and adopted. The following is an extract from the report.

The committee further report, that hereafter at the organization of the Board of Directors, a committee on commis ions shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine the commissions, to prepare a table stating the number of Directors to which each State Society is entitled, and to report a correct roll of Directors for the year.

—That for their guidance as to the number of Delegates to which each State Society is entitled, the Recording Secretary be directed to have prepared a table exhibiting the amount of funds received from each State, from all sources, to the 31st December and no later.

—That among these funds be included the amount which any State Society may have expended in fitting out any expedition, sent through and in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society in accordance with the resolution passed by the Board of Directors at their annual meeting in January, 1851.

—That the roll of Delegates so made, if approved by the Board of Directors, shall, with the Life Directors, be considered as forming the Board for the ensuing year.

—And further, that the several State Socities may fill vacancies, and also may complete the lists of their several delegations, if they deem it expedient, having respect to the article of the constitution on the appointment of delegates.

The committee appointed to nominate officers of this Board for the present year, reported as follows:

The committee on nomination of officers have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to report the following:

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. Wm. McLain.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

Executive Committee, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H.

Dr. **Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,** **Cr.**

From 1st January, 1851, to 1st January, 1852.

To Balances due the Society per last report	$6,422 24		By Balances due by the Society per last report.	$7,480 68
Cash on hand	80 41	6,502 65	Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:			Old Debts	2,842 24
Colonial Store		566 25	Salaries of Physicians in Liberia	720 00
Legacies		19,406 98	Colonial Store	90 74
Emigrants		4,781 42	Passage of emigrants, charter of vessels, provisions, &c.	35,728 77
Pon's Claim		37,800 00	Miscellaneous	223 20
Donations		25,801 40	Compensation to agents, and other expenses in collecting funds	4,908 59
African Repository		1,991 42	Salaries of the Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Clerk of the Am. Col Soc., rent of office, fuel and stationery, paper for the Annual Report and printing, travelling expenses on office business, &c	6,147 46
Miscellaneous		241 39	Paper for the African Repository and printing	2,193 20
Profit and loss		352 26	Profit and loss	424 81
Total receipts		$97,443 77	Total expenditures	60,759 69
Balances due by the Society		6,862 34	Balances due the Society	$35,149 48
			Cash on hand	8,396 94 43,546 42
		$104,306 11		$104,306 11

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *Washington City, January 1st,* 1852.

NOAH FLETCHER, *Book-keeper.*

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
D. M. REESE, } *Auditors.*

Information about going to Liberia.

For the information of all persons who may contemplate emigrating to Liberia, we have prepared the following statement of facts, exhibiting, in a condensed form, the most important subjects, in reference to which we presume information may be desired:

TIME OF SENDING EXPEDITIONS.

Hereafter, it is our intention to send a vessel from Baltimore regularly on the 1st of May, and the 1st of November, of each year; and from Savannah and New Orleans at such times as there are persons enough ready to emigrate to justify the necessary expenditure, of which we will give timely notice. And if circumstances should require it, we will fit out other expeditions from those cities, or from any of the northern ports, so as to accommodate, as far as it is in our power, all persons who may wish to emigrate. We cannot, however, promise to send an expedition at any particular time, (except the two from Baltimore,) unless we can have the assurance of a sufficient number of emigrants to justify us in incurring the expense of chartering and fitting out a vessel It is important, therefore, that applicants for emigration should give us early notice of their desire to go to Liberia, and of *the time when they will be ready.*

LENGTH OF THE VOYAGE.

The length of the voyage from Baltimore or Savannah is from thirty to forty days—the average is about thirty-five days. From New Orleans it is ten to fifteen days longer.

ACCOMMODATIONS ON BOARD.

Emigrant vessels are always fitted up expressly for the comfortable accommodation of the emigrants; and abundance of good provisions is always put on board, of which the master of the vessel has the charge, with instructions to furnish the emigrants with everything necessary to their health and comfort.

AMOUNT OF BAGGAGE, &c., ALLOWED TO EACH ADULT EMIGRANT FREE OF CHARGE FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Our rule is to allow each adult emigrant the bulk of two barrels, or ten cubic feet, in addition to the bed and bedding necessary for the voyage, which latter it is expected, of course, they will furnish themselves. A proportional allowance for children. It is expected that those who wish to take bulky articles of furniture, and boxes of goods, will pay freight on them, at the rate of $1 50 a barrel.

WHAT EMIGRANTS SHOULD TAKE WITH THEM.

1. *Clothing.* Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, previous to leaving home, both for winter and summer, similar to what he needs in this country. Though there is no winter in Liberia, yet during at least one-half the year, warm clothing is necessary to comfort, and the preservation of health.

2. *Mechanical tools.* Those emigrants who are mechanics ought to carry with them the tools of their trade. Indeed, all emigrants ought to have the common tools used in carpenter's work, such as axe, hatchet, handsaw, auger, &c.

3. *Agricultural implements.* Every emigrant, whether a mechanic or a farmer, ought to be supplied with the ordinary gardening implements, such as hoes, spades, rakes, &c. As the soil of Liberia is much more easily broken up for planting than that of this country, the larger agricultural implements, as ploughs, harrows, &c., are not absolutely ne-

cessary to farming operations, though they are advantageous in carrying on these operations on a large scale.

4. *Cooking utensils and table furniture.* As every family is expected to keep house, they ought to have a supply of necessary cooking utensils and table furniture.

5. *Household furniture.* In consequence of the space occupied in the vessel by chairs, tables, bedsteads, and other large articles of furniture, it is generally very inconvenient for such things to be taken. Consequently, though we are disposed to accommodate emigrants in every way in our power, we cannot encourage them to expect to take such articles. In view of the want of room in the vessel to pack them securely, and consequently of the risk of their being broken or damaged during the voyage, as well as the cost of transportation, and the greater comfort of the emigrants on board, when the vessel is not thus crowded, we would advise applicants for emigration to dispose of such articles of furniture previous to the time of sailing. In emigrating to a distant country, they must expect to put up with some inconvenience at first—must not expect to commence housekeeping in Liberia just where they left off in this country. All these articles can be purchased there in style and quality, not much inferior to the best in this country, at the cost of about fifty per cent., (frequently less,) advance on the price of similar articles in the U. States.

6. *Additional articles.* Those who can afford it, would do well to take with them a keg or two of nails for shingling, &c.; also some common cotton goods—bleached and brown shirting, calico, handkerchiefs, (fancy patterns,) and various kinds of cheap stuff for pantaloons and coats or jackets, and other necessary articles of wearing apparel; also some *money* (gold or silver.) These will be useful to them in erecting their houses, and paying for any labor they may need. All these articles can be purchased in Liberia; but as they generally cost more there than in this country, and as the expense of transportation is not much, it would be well for those who can afford it, to furnish themselves with a small supply of such articles. To these might be added a barrel or two of salted provisions, in case, on inquiry at the place of embarkation, (where they can be purchased,) it is found that they can be carried. Emigrants should always carry with them a variety of good garden seed; sealed up in vials or bottles, or wrapped in paper, and packed in saw-dust, to prevent injury during the voyage.

EXPENSE OF EMIGRATION.

The actual expense incurred in the transportation of emigrants to Liberia may be set down at the average of $30 for adults, and $15 for children under twelve years, which, added to the average cost of subsistence during the first six months after their arrival—say $50 for adults, and $25 for children—makes $80 for the former, and $40 for the latter, or a general average of $60. The average of $50, as previously stated, has been found by experience to be insufficient to meet all the various expenses necessarily incurred. This average of $60, we expect to receive from those persons who are fully able to pay their own way. The Society, however, will not refuse to send any who are unable to pay, in part or in whole, the necessary expense of transportation and support, but will give a free passage to all who are not able to pay for themselves, and will aid them in supporting themselves during the first six months after their arrival, by

furnishing them with provisions and medical attendance when necessary, and providing them houses to live in; thus taking care of them a sufficient length of time to enable them to make arrangements to take care of themselves.

ACCLIMATING FEVER.

On this point, we quote from Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches of Liberia, in which may be found a full account of the diseases of Liberia.

"The physical system of every individual who removes from a temperate to a tropical climate must undergo some change —must experience some process of acclimation, which may, or may not, be attended with much fever, according to circumstances—to the constitutional peculiarities of the individual, his previous habits of life, the state of his mind with respect to calmness and patience, or irritability and disquietude; together with other imaginable circumstances. Some persons, in passing through the process of acclimation have very little, if any, fever, and are not at all interrupted in their daily avocations by sickness, during the acclimating process. Others are not so highly favored, and some die during the first few months of their residence in Liberia—not always in consequence of the violence of the fever, but frequently in consequence of not exercising the necessary precautions in the preservation of health; such as proper attention to their habits, diet, and clothing, to the extent of exposure to the heat of the day, as well as to the damp and chilling night-air, and especially to the avoidance of all sources of mental inquietude. In some cases, the physical system becomes sufficiently adapted to the climate to resist the surrounding deleterious influences, in two or three months. In other cases, a year or more elapses before this desirable point is reached; the individual in the mean time being subject to occasional attacks of chills, followed, of course, by more or less fever."

Once safely through the acclimating process, the individual may, by the exercise of such prudence as common sense would dictate, enjoy as good health as in most parts of the United States. In reference to this, we again quote from Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches.

"The majority of colored immigrants, who have sufficient prudence to use such means for the preservation of their health as an enlightened judgment would dictate, usually enjoy as good health, after the first year of their residence in Liberia, as they formerly enjoyed in the United States. In some cases, indeed, the state of the health of immigrants is decidedly improved by the change of residence from America to Africa. The large majority of cases of sickness that came under my observation, among those persons who had resided a year or more in Liberia, was in indolent, and consequently, indigent, persons, whose prudence was commensurate with their improvidence. Indeed, in view of the heedlessness, carelessness, and indolence of some persons, who were scarcely ever sick, I was astonished at their continued exemption from disease."

We may here add, that emigrants are always furnished with necessary medical attendance, by competent physicians in the employ of the Society; and that it is important to pay strict attention to the advice and directions of the attending physician.

QUANTITY OF LAND GIVEN TO EMIGRANTS.

By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant on his arrival receives *five acres* of good land, or if he prefers it, a town lot. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family, not exceeding ten acres. This allowance may seem small, but in consequence of the great productiveness of the soil, it is abundantly sufficient for the comfortable and independent subsistence of all who will properly cultivate it. Any person who desires a greater quantity, can usually purchase it from the Government of Liberia, at from one to five dollars an acre, according to the location.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

Liberia does not consist, as some suppose, of arid plains and burning sands, but of hills and valleys, covered with the verdure of perpetual spring, presenting to the eye of the observer, as viewed from the highest points of land in the vicinity

of the ocean, the appearance of a deep, unbroken forest, with hill-top rising above hill-top towards the vast interior. The country is well watered by many beautiful streams; the banks of some of which present encouraging scenes of agricultural industry.

The *soil* of Liberia, like that of other countries, varies in appearance, quality, and productiveness. There is, however, no very poor land in Liberia; and most of it is very rich, not surpassed perhaps by any other country in the world.

Among the numerous agricultural *products* of Liberia, we may specify as *exportable articles*, rice, coffee, cotton, sugar, arrow-root, ginger, pepper, and ground-nuts, all of which can be raised in quantity and quality not surpassed by similar products in any other part of the world. Of other vegetables that may be abundantly raised, we may specify, as the principal, sweet-potatoes, lima or butter-beans, snap-beans, peas, cucumbers, melons of various kinds, beets, radishes and carrots, besides several articles peculiar to tropical countries, as cassadas, yams, &c., Indian corn, or maize, grows very well on some lands; not so well, however, as in some parts of the U. States.

A great variety of fruits grow plentifully; some of which are, the orange, lime, lemon, pine-apple, guava, mango, papaw, cocoanut, tamarind, soursop, chiota, and okra; to which may be added the plantain and the banana, the former of which is one of the most luscious and wholesome fruits in the vegetable kingdom, easily cultivated, and affording an excellent and nutritious article of food.

Domesticated *animals* of every necessary kind, and in any required number, may be raised with much less trouble and expense than in this country—such as beeves or bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, swine, geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Besides which, numerous kinds of wild game, including deer of several varieties, are very plentiful; also a variety of excellent fish in the rivers. So that, no industrious man need apprehend any difficulty in getting enough animal as well as vegetable food.

To the industrious agriculturist, therefore, Liberia offers an inviting home—a home in which all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life may be produced, with much less labor than in this country.

We cannot too strongly urge the *superlative importance* of a regular, systematic, and persevering course of agricultural industry and frugality, as the best and surest road to independence. While to the merchant, or the commercial adventurer, Liberia presents an inviting field for the exercise of his talents and enterprise—a field rendered more inviting or tempting by the consideration of the success that has crowned the efforts of many who have devoted their time and energies to this department of industry; and while the mechanic may take encouragement from the fact that in a growing country like that, the productions of his skill will be required; yet, to the enterprising husbandman especially, Liberia offers inducements and encouragements equal to any other country in the world. The ease with which the soil may be cultivated, the excellence and abundance of its products—its coffee, not surpassed by any other in the world—its sugar-cane, cotton, arrow-root, ginger, pepper of several varieties, and other exportable articles—its sweet potatoes and numerous other vegetables, growing freely and yielding abundantly during every month in the year—its great variety of delicious fruits—together with the facilities afforded for raising beeves, sheep, goats,

hogs, and various kinds of fowls, and the frequent demand for vegetables and live stock of different kinds by the officers and crews of vessels visiting the country, as well as the constant demand in foreign markets for the exportable articles; leave no room to doubt that the frugal and industrious farmer may, with no other means than those which every individual can readily procure, live in ease and comfort and independence. And, any man in Liberia, who enjoys a tolerable degree of health, and who does not live comfortably and independently, may charge the deficiency to his own account.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

In reference to the climate, we quote from Sketches of Liberia as follows:

"On the whole, I regard the climate of Liberia as decidedly pleasant. The extremes of the thermometrical state of the atmosphere may be set down at 65° and 90°. The average height of the mercury, during the rainy season, is about 76°, and during the dry season about 84°. The mean temperature for the year is about 80°."

"The only recognized division of the year into seasons is the *wet* or *rainy* and the *dry* season, or, in common parlance, the "rains" and the "dries;" the former of which answers nearly to our summer and autumn, and the latter to our winter and spring. During the half of the year commencing with May, much more rain falls than during the other half commencing with November. As a general rule, however, it may be stated, that some rain falls during every month in the year; and in every month there is some fine, clear, pleasant weather."

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

By the aid of the Government of Liberia and several Benevolent Institutions in this country, good free schools have been established in nearly all the settlements; so that all parents can avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded for the education of their children. Efforts are now making in this country for the establishment of a regular collegiate Institution in Liberia, which it is hoped will soon be put into operation. And here we may state a fact very encouraging in view of the future prosperity of Liberia: as a general rule, the children born there are as far advanced in education as children of the same age in most communities in this country. The privilege of having their children properly educated, and thus prepared for future usefulness and happiness, is one worthy of the consideration of the free people of color in the United States.

POLITICAL PRIVILEGES.

The government of the Republic of Liberia may, in every essential particular, be regarded as a miniature representation of the Government of the United States; and the citizens of that Republic enjoy equal privileges with the white citizens of this country. Colored emigrants are invested with the rights and privileges of citizenship immediately on their arrival; but no white person is, under any circumstances, allowed to become a citizen; consequently, white residents cannot hold any office in the Government, or have the privilege of voting.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Not the least among the privileges enjoyed by the citizens of Liberia are those which pertain to the worship of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, whose providential superintendence has been so signally exhibited in the establishment and progress of that Republic. And perhaps in no other country in the world are the ordinances of Christianity and the ceremonies of divine worship observed with more strictness and regularity. Probably a larger proportion of the citizens of Liberia are members of some Christian Church, than of any other people in the world. In every settlement, there is one place, or more, of public worship, in which reli-

gious services are regularly held.—And several of the pulpits are statedly filled by men brought up and educated in Liberia, and exhibiting talents and qualifications highly creditable to themselves and to the institutions at which they were educated.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion, we would make a few general remarks. And first, in reference to the *advantages* of the emigration of the free people of color from this country to Liberia: these are of a three-fold character, having reference to themselves, to their children, and to the native inhabitants of Africa. A comparison of the condition of the citizens of Liberia with that of the free colored people in this country, drawn from actual observations, must convince every candid observer that the social, political, and religious condition of the former is greatly superior to that of the latter. The free man of color may, therefore, confidently expect to better his own condition by removing to Liberia, where he can enjoy privileges of which he is virtually deprived in every part of this country. Not only can he better his own condition by emigrating to Liberia, but if he is the father of a family of children, he cannot but desire that they should receive the inestimable benefits of intellectual training—benefits that are there freely extended to all, but which can be enjoyed by colored children to a very limited extent in the United States. A country in which our children may be introduced into the temple of knowledge, and may compete with all other aspirants, on the score of merit alone; and in which they may enter the avenues of commercial enterprise, of professional distinction and usefulness, or of political rivalry, with the privilege and prospect of being elevated to a position as high as any occupied by their fellow-men in the same community; is certainly vastly preferable to one in which such privileges cannot exist. But, not only in view of bettering their own condition, and affording their children facilities for acquiring an education, and thus becoming qualified to occupy positions of dignity, honor, and responsibility among their fellow-citizens, should the free colored people of this country desire to emigrate to Liberia: among other inducements, that of being instrumental in elevating the benighted native inhabitants of Africa to the true position and dignity of men, deserves the serious consideration of those to whom the finger of Divine Providence clearly points as best calculated to rescue that land from the thraldom of ignorance, and the debasing influences of superstition.

If colored men cannot understand and appreciate such advantages as these, it is not worth their while to go to Liberia! Those, on the contrary, who can and do appreciate them, and who fully resolve to emigrate cheerfully and with a determination to try to overcome every obstacle that may be presented, may confidently expect to live more easily, more comfortably, and more independnetly, than they can in this country; and may enjoy the satisfaction of aiding in laying the foundation for a great nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in redeeming an immense continent from the worst of Pagan darkness and superstition—a work infinitely more sublime and glorious than can possibly be performed by any of the colored people in *this country*, however favored may be their position, enlarged their opportunities, and determined their energy and perseverance!

Things which every Emigrant to Liberia ought to know.

It is important that all persons who contemplate going to Liberia, should be fully and correctly informed in regard to their prospects.

1. *They should understand that they are going to a comparatively new country;* and, consequently, that they must carry with them the courage and energy to bear the burdens, and to surmount the obstacles naturally belonging to such a state of things.

2. *They must expect to begin life for themselves.* They will not have any friends there who will think and act and contrive and plan for them. They must rely on themselves. They receive a tract of land, in its wild and uncultivated state, and if it is ever cleared and planted, they must do it. They must build a house for themselves, and begin to keep house. And if they have but few of the necessaries, and none of the conveniences and luxuries of house-keeping, still they must not be discouraged, but "struggle on and struggle ever." Brighter days will come. Every brilliant noon must be preceded by its morning. They must not despise the day of small things, but cheered and sustained by the example of many around them, who commenced life just as they are doing, and are now comfortable and happy, they must press their way onward, and, they will find that industry and perseverance will secure to them plenty and happiness.

3. *They must not depend upon the Colonization Society.* The business of the Society is to help them to get to that country, where they can thenceforward help themselves. Many persons have supposed that the Society would do every thing for them; pay their passage, furnish them every thing to eat and drink after they get to Liberia, and let them live in ease. But the truth is far otherwise. And hence, when they reach Liberia, and begin to find provisions running low, and are made to understand that the time has arrived when they must support themselves, they become offended, abuse the colony and the Society, and pretty nearly everybody and every thing else, and then perhaps they write home to their friends, and advise them not to come to so horrible a place. "These things ought not so to be."

4. *They must expect to work for their living.* How else can they hope to live? Liberia is no unearthly paradise. If men there have not money enough to live on, they must make a living some other way. By the labor of their heads or the labor of their hands, they must get bread for themselves. And it would be well for them to understand that there is no business more honorable or more important to the welfare of the colony, and profitable to the individual, than the cultivation of the soil. It always yields a liberal reward to the industry of the husbandman.

5. *They ought to be impressed with a sense of the responsibility which will devolve upon them, as members of a free and independent government.* Every citizen of Liberia must consider himself as one of the builders of a great and cultivated nation, a Christian Commonwealth, on the shores of a barbarous continent. The very circumstances in which they are placed, stimulates them to action, and furnishes exciting motives for elevated sentiments and noble conduct.

Persons, therefore, who contemplate going to Liberia, ought to understand beforehand the nature of the duties they will be called to perform. On their arrival there, they will be invested with all the rights of citizens; they must vote at elections, and consider and decide upon the measures most necessary to secure the welfare of the citizens and the stability of the government. The highest offices in the commonwealth are within their reach. They may aspire to them, and, if sufficiently intelligent and virtuous, they may ultimately reach them.

What a reward is thus held out to inspire a pure ambition, and incite a determined effort? Liberia is destined to enlarge itself for ages, and gather within its expanding influence multitudes of the present and millions of the future generations! Interest and duty, hope and fear, patriotism and religion, self-respect and stern necessity, all combine and urge them to act with manly courage and unbending fidelity.

6. *They ought to be sensible that, not only for themselves, but for the benefit of their race, must they labor.* Liberia is, in one respect, a great missionary station, a great centre of light and influence, and it is destined to make all the surrounding tribes and country just what it is, and continues to be. The natives have never before beheld such a spectacle as is presented to their view in the citizens, the houses, the schools, the churches, and the Government of Liberia. Hence they look on with intense anxiety. They feel a desire to copy the example set before them. The natives and the colonists are all mixed together, and thus the style and manners of every family is seen, and an influence for good or for ill, goes forth from every individual. How important, therefore, that colonists, before leaving this country,

should be made to feel the immense importance of a correct course of conduct, governed and controlled by thorough religious principle! They ought to be made to feel that it is their highest privilege, as well as their imperative duty, to cast in their lot with the pioneers in the work of Africa's civil, social, and religious redemption, and sacrifice themselves, if need be, in the stupendous work of spreading free government and civil institutions over all Africa, and bringing her uncounted population all under the dominion of the kingdom of Heaven!

Messrs. Fuller and Janifer's Report.

It will be recollected that a Colonization Society of colored people was formed in Dorchester county, Maryland, about a year since; but it was determined in the outset to take no definite action in regard to emigrating to Liberia, until they had obtained more full and satisfactory information in regard to it. It was therefore determined to send out a special delegation, to spy out the land; and Messrs. Janifer and Fuller, two of the most respectable and intelligent of their number, were chosen for that purpose. They sailed from Baltimore in the Liberia Packet, in July, 1851, and returned on the 12th December. The following is their report, written out and prepared for the press before their arrival, and published word for word. It bears internal evidence of authenticity, enough, we should think, to satisfy the most skeptical.

PREFACE.

The undersigned were appointed in May last, by the Cambridge Colored Colonization Society of Dorchester county, Maryland, delegates to proceed to Liberia, if in our power to get there, and to inform ourselves of the natural advantages of the country, the character of the government, and the present condition and prospects of its inhabitants, and to see what might be the inducements to emigrate. We applied to the Maryland State Colonization Society for a free passage, which they granted us, in the Liberia Packet, out and back to the United States. The following report was drawn up by us, and completed on our passage home, every sentence and word just as it now stands. It is not so full as it might be, but we think it contains all the essentials, and all that was required of us by the Society which sent us. On arriving home, we concluded it best to have it printed, that it might be circulated among our friends in Dorchester county and elsewhere, all of whom we could not expect to meet face to face. We have endeavored to do our duty, have examined carefully and candidly, without bias or prejudice, and have made an honest, fair report, without fear or favor. In the main, our impressions are favorable, and so we have expressed ourselves; and it is our intention speedily to seek in Liberia a home for ourselves and families, leaving others to act as they see fit. This report is respectfully submitted, not only to the Society and our own personal friends, but to the public in general,

By their obedient servants,

BENJ. JANIFER,

THOMAS FULLER, JR.

Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1851.

To the President of the Dorchester Co. African Colonization Society:

SIR:—In the performance of our duty, as set forth in a resolution of this Society, adopted prior to our embarkation for Liberia, in reference to us as the committee chosen to proceed to Africa for personal observation for the benefit of this Society, we proceed to make the following general report:

On Saturday, July 19, we embarked on board of the Liberia Packet, and after a pleasant passage of thirty-two days, we arrived at Monrovia, August 28, 1851.

First, upon inquiry and observation, we found the government of Liberia to be of a republican form; the chief magistrate of the State is elected by the people, and the people are represented in their legislative bodies by those of their own choice by ballot, whom they think best qualified, and with whom they believe their interest and privileges will be the safest. The President's cabinet is appointed by himself, with the consent of the Senate. The commissioned officers of the republic are also appointed by the President. We subjoin a list of the names of the public officers in the republic, with their respective salaries:

J. J. Roberts, President, $1500 per annum.

A. D. Williams, Vice-President, $4 per diem, during the session of the Legislature.

S. Benedict, Chief Justice of the Republic, $100 per annum.

B. P. Yates and S. A. Benson, Associate Judges.

J. H. Chavers, Secretary of the Treasury, $500 per annum.

Daniel Warner, Secretary of State.

H. Teage, Attorney General, $100 per annum. He also receives $4 for each case prosecuted, in case of conviction.

John N. Lewis, Brigadier General; pay during service, $44 per month.

James C. Minor, Collector of Customs.
N. M. Hicks, Register of Wills, &c.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SENATORS.—*Montserrado Co.*, J. B. McGill, A. F. Russell. *Grand Bassa Co.*, J. Day, J. Hanson. *Sinoe Co.*, Edward Morris, James N. Lewis.

REPRESENTATIVES.—*Montserrado Co.*, B. R. Wilson, D. T. Harris, J. H. Paxton, M. H. Smith. *Bassa Co.*, S. S. Herring, J. H. Cheeseman, D. A. Madison. *Sinoe Co.*, Wm. H. Monger.

We further observed that, together with their state officers and legislative body, they have in Liberia all the local officers that are necessary for a well ordered government, in order that the laws may not only be enacted, but faithfully executed: such as sheriffs, magistrates, judges of the courts of quarterly session, marshals, constables, grand and petty juries, clerks of courts, coroners, &c., &c., and these of the best men that the country will afford. And we will here assert that they are all colored men, and further, that there is not a single office filled by a white man. Nor is there but one white man doing business in all Liberia, whose name is Mr. Godlet, a German. These assertions are the results of personal observation, and not of hearsay; for we visited frequently both officers and offices, courts and magistrates' offices, and heard the laws expounded by judges and lawyers, and saw the penalty of the same inflicted on the violator of the laws of the country.

Besides the officers above mentioned, they have a revenue cutter, commanded by Captain Reed Cooper. The officers of the republic are paid out of the public revenue. The revenue not being sufficient to cover the expenses of government, direct taxation is in contemplation. The government expenses for 1850 were $23,017 27; the amount of receipts for the same was $18,018 16.

Having satisfied ourselves in relation to the government of Liberia, that it is well adapted to the feelings, capacities, and interests of the people who are now citizens, and to those who shall hereafter emigrate from America to Liberia, and become citizens, we next turned our attention to the soil and its products, which left our minds favorably impressed in its favor. As for the soil, as in all other countries, it varies both in kind and quality.

Near the sea-shore, as a general thing, the soil is rather light and sandy. Nevertheless, there are often to be found near the beach many tracts of good stiff land, and that well covered with large timber and thick undergrowth. But on the banks of the rivers the land is decidedly the best: there, we would say that it is universally good; perhaps as good as we have seen in America. And judging from the quantities of rice, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, coffee, cassada, ginger, arrow-root, corn, Lima beans, cabbage, &c., with its thousands of tropical productions and fruits, which burden the land and make the hearts of the natives rejoice,—we say, judging from these evidences, we would pronounce that the soil and climate of Liberia is as well adapted to the growth of these things as any other climate perhaps in the world. And we would here add, so far as the products of the country are concerned, the citizens of Liberia have few complaints to make. In our judgment, if they *exerted themselves* a little more, and depended not so much on the natives, they would have none to make. But we are happy to state that the settlers of Liberia are not dependent on the productions of the soil alone for subsistence; for we saw bullocks, or oxen, sheep, goats, hogs, cows, calves, kids, turkeys, ducks, chickens, &c., in abundance. Not only did we see them, but we ate of them almost every day while in Liberia. And for the comfort of those who love such things, we would inform them that they can raise as many as they choose, and cure their pork too in small quantities. For we ate bacon more than once, which was cured in Liberia. In conclusion, on this head, we would say, that no man can starve in Liberia, unless he closes his mouth wilfully, and resolves to die surrounded with the good things of Africa.

As we were in Liberia during the rainy season, of course we can say but little of its climate. During our stay it was very pleasant. We had considerable rain, but not half as much as we expected from what we had heard of the African rains. It did not rain all one day without interruption during our stay in Liberia. And as regards the heat, we were as much disappointed in that as any thing else.

It is a mild, pleasant climate. Some suppose that we could not live in it, but we can; and when there, we wore the same thick clothing that we do in America. We think that there is as much cloth and flannel clothing worn by the Liberians as there are by the same number of citizens in the United States, during the months of March, April, and May. And for your satisfaction we would inform you that we wore our cloth clothes during our stay in Liberia, and found them not only comfortable, but absolutely necessary, and that we did not feel it so warm at any time in Liberia as we left it in the United States in July.

The settlements in Liberia are matters of great interest and importance, especially

when we consider that the new settlers are to make a choice or to choose a home from among the many. For us to give a particular description of each individual settlement, such a one as may guide you in a choice, is both unnecessary in this place, and out of our power to do. But we recommend to you Dr. Lugenbeel's description of the different settlements in Liberia, in which you will find every thing perhaps that is of any moment.

But notwithstanding we would say, that Monrovia is a fine flourishing town, and the capital of the Republic, with about fifteen hundred inhabitants, who appear to enjoy as good health as any citizens of the Republic. It is the principal commercial point in Liberia, though all the settlements on the coast are somewhat so. The streets are wide and regularly laid out, although some of them have many large rocks in them, and we think rather more bushes than the citizens have need of. The geographical position of Monrovia is too well known for us to attempt to give it. The private dwellings of Monrovia are like those of other towns, they correspond generally with the purse of the owner. Hence you may find there private dwellings which cost from twenty-five dollars up to five thousand. We might say many things of Monrovia; but as we will be interrogated by this Society, and called upon to deliver public lectures on Liberia, we deem it unnecessary to write a long report. And we make the same excuse in reference to the other settlements.

Bassa Cove and Edina, the next point visited by us, are rather small settlements, nearly opposite each other, situated near the mouth of the St. John's river. Neither the public nor private buildings are so good as those at Monrovia, though they are sufficiently large and comfortable for all practical purposes. Bassa Cove is one of the principal commercial points in Liberia. Bassa was settled in 1834. The population is about 600. We were told that Edina was considered the most healthy of the two settlements. But the most business is done in Bassa. The land is generally sandy about the Cove and Edina.—But there are some as fine coffee trees as any we saw in Liberia; and we would here remark, that coffee seems to thrive in any part of the coast that we visited. We were informed that a very beautiful point, called Fishtown, about three miles distant from Bassa, would be settled in a short time; and for location, we think it preferable to either of the above named towns.

The next settlement visited by us is situated near the mouth of the Sinoe river, called Greenville. It is thought, in the judgment of your Committee, the prettiest of the towns or settlements in Liberia.—The population of Sinoe county is about 1,000; that of the town of Greenville, 300. This is not so much of a commercial point as the ones above mentioned, but still it is quite a thriving little place. The main street is very handsome, and all the buildings, public and private, present a comfortable appearance, except the Methodist church. But they are making preparations to erect a new one. Greenville, in fact, seems to be in a state of improvement. They have a steam-engine for a saw-mill, which they are about to erect, at a place on the Sinoe river, called Fish Landing. But that which seems to give the most life to Greenville is, that they have had two very fine emigrations recently, all of whom seem to be willing to turn their attention to the agricultural interest.

Any one that knows any thing of the history of Liberia, is perhaps well acquainted with the history of Cape Palmas, the point of our next visit. Therefore, we deem it unnecessary to say much about this interesting colony in our report. The public and private buildings are well built and commodious; and it will not be much out of the way to say, that they bear an air of cleanliness and comfort which would be an improvement to some of the settlements in the republic.

The number of inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia is between 900 and 1000.

The number of churches is four.

These embrace the Methodists, Episcopalians, and Baptists.

The number of schools in the colony is six. These are supported by the Maryland State Colonization Society, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist missions. There are also six Sabbath-schools, well attended.

There are in the colony two regularly organized Societies of Mutual Relief, one of the males, and the other of the females. There has lately been formed an Agricultural Society, which promises well. There are in operation, in various vicinities of the colony, several schools confined to the instruction of the natives. These schools are supported by different societies of foreign missions in the U.S., and have able teachers, appointed and sent here for that purpose.

The annual exports consist of about 100,000 gallons of palm-oil, some camwood, and a little ivory; also Malagetta pepper. A good business in wood—that is, camwood—can be done in the colony.

The revenue is raised by duties collected on imports chiefly. This does not include large amounts expended annually for in-

ternal improvement by the Society. The revenue of the colony is about $1800.

The militia of the colony is composed of two volunteer uniformed companies, and one non-uniformed; these parade monthly, except on general parades, which occur semi-annually, when they are commanded by the Lieutenant-colonel, A. Woods.

The street called Maryland Avenue, which runs from Harper to Tubmantown, is a good road, about three miles in length, and is the thoroughfare of the colony. On either side of this road are the dwelling-houses, lots and farms of the colonists. The land about Cape Palmas looks rather thin, but every thing planted seems to thrive well, and, like all the rest of the land on the coast, the farther you go from the beach, the better it is. Hence the impropriety of farmers settling on the beach. In short, we find but one fault with Cape Palmas, and that is, the thickly settled native towns on the Cape, which we hope, in all conscience, will be in due time removed, to the advantage of both parties concerned. We are happy to inform you that, although the farming interest at the Cape has been neglected for a long time, the settlers have at last awakened to a sense of their best interest, and determined to go right to farming, and no humbugging about the matter. And in order to give life and energy to the cause, they have formed an Agricultural Association; and for the benefit of this Society, we obtained a copy of the Constitution of said association.

As it regards the rivers of Liberia, in consequence of the rains, and having to go on board the vessel every evening, we could not get to see much of them. However, one of us got up the St. Paul's river, and the other up the Sinoe; and from what we saw, and from what we learned from old and respectable citizens of Liberia, we think it safe to state, that the St. Paul's is far in advance of any other river in Liberia, in perhaps every respect. There are several fine flourishing settlements on the St. Paul's river, and well cultivated banks show that she is far indeed in advance of her sister rivers in point of agriculture.

On passing through the farms of Messrs. Harris, Blacklidge, Jimison, Simpson, Russel, and others, who have gone the right way to work in raising coffee, sugar-cane, rice, potatoes, cassadas, ginger, &c., any man who is in his senses is at once convinced that a colored man with industry and enterprise can live as happy and as comfortable and as independently in Liberia, as he can in any part of the U. States of America, under present circumstances. —The St. John's and the Benson are also fine large streams, especially the St. John's. But we did not see much of them. In fact, we saw no more of them than we saw in passing from Bassa Cove to Edina. We were informed, however, by those who live on the St. John's, that it is a fine river, whose banks are perhaps as productive as any other in Liberia. Bexley is situated on the banks of the St. John's, about six miles from its mouth. It is said by those who live there, and by others who profess to know, that it is a flourishing farming settlement. But as neither of us saw it, we refer you to Dr. Lugenbeel's report for particulars in reference to Bexley.

The Sinoe river is also a fine, bold stream. One of us was up this river as far as necessary, some five or six miles from its mouth, where there is a farming settlement of some note. The Sinoe is like all the other rivers of Liberia, her banks yield plentifully the good things of the country.

There are many other fine rivers and streams in Liberia, which we did not see. But we saw enough to satisfy us that on the banks of any of them there is good living for the industrious farmer.

As we were in Liberia a short time, and for reasons above stated, we could not get to see as much of the country as we should like, in order to give all the particulars, and consequently, general satisfaction, (but we are happy to state that our want of opportunities and observation are fully supplied by Dr. Lugenbeel's excellent report, of which we hope every individual of this society will possess themselves,) knowing that we should not have an opportunity to give particulars and details like one who had lived in Liberia, we took great pains to compare the Doctor's report with what we saw; and in doing so, we found it in every instance to be strictly true. And further, we took every pains to inquire of the citizens of Liberia, (gentlemen,) whose veracity cannot be doubted, of the correctness of that part of the Doctor's report which we had not an opportunity of testing; and they informed us that every particular was strictly true. Therefore we cordially recommend Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel's report to the careful perusal of every individual who is interested in the subject of emigration to Liberia.*

We would state to this Society, that the people of Liberia seem to us to live as happy, and in the enjoyment of as good health, as any people we have seen in our lives. They seem also to appreciate the privileges

* Copies of Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches of Liberia will be furnished gratuitously at the Colonization Rooms, Washington City; or will be sent by mail to those who may request them by letter, postpaid.

and position as a people, and in a great measure, avail themselves of the opportunities they have to improve their political and social condition. We would state that, on the St. Paul's river, the people have turned their attention to brick-making, and that upon a pretty large scale, and the farmers on this river are building themselves fine, comfortable, one and two-story brick houses, and furnishing the citizens of Monrovia with all the bricks they want for building purposes, and those of a very good quality.

The water in Liberia is very good, so much so that we did often speak of it. And we can say, that we did not drink of what we would call one glass of bad water during our stay.

We observed that, in every settlement we visited in Liberia, they have good schools; in the larger settlements, two or three, with competent teachers. They are all free schools, supported by benevolent societies in America. And we are happy to state to this Society, that those schools are well filled by the children of the colonists. Besides these every-day schools, there are Sabbath-schools taught in all the churches. We judge, therefore, that the children of the colonists in Liberia are educated with as little expense to their parents as in any other part of the world.

There is being builded in Monrovia a seminary, in which the higher branches of education will be taught. This building will cost some seven or eight thousand dollars.

In most all of the settlements of Liberia, we found literary and benevolent institutions, intended for mutual edification and relief. At Monrovia alone they have some three or four. The settlements are also well supplied with churches. The Baptists and Methodists are the most popular, but, at the same time, Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches are well attended.

Under all these favorable circumstances, you will naturally be led to inquire, What are the colonists doing, and what are their reasonable prospects?

We answer, that so far as we were eye-witnesses, they seem to be doing as all other people in the world do. Some are rich, some are doing well, and some are just able to get along in the world, others are poor, and there are those that beg.—Among the citizens of Liberia, we find those who have farms under cultivation with their hundreds and thousands of coffee trees, &c., growing, yielding a bountiful reward to the hand of the diligent.—And in Liberia, we see the farms and lots of many (who complain of hard times and poverty) grown over with bushes, and not a single potato planted in them. In the very countenance of some of the Liberians, we see industry and enterprise depicted; but with others we discover the reverse. And hence the varied condition of the inhabitants. But, upon the whole, we think that the colonists are doing a great deal better than they would have been doing, had they remained in America. And they are aware of that fact, for we saw but three or four in all Liberia who wish to return to America to remain. And for your satisfaction we will give the reason of each of those individuals, as stated to us by themselves. The first was, that the prices of milk and eggs were so high in Liberia, that she did not like the place. The second was, that he could get no work to do, (but took good care to do none,) when at the same time he owned a good lot, in which there was not a single thing growing but bushes and grass. The third said, two of her children were slaves in America, and it would be better for her to be there too. The fourth, she had always been used to living in a large city, and therefore she wanted to return.

So, from all we saw and heard while in Liberia, we can but say that the colonists are a contented and satisfied people; and further, that, in our opinion, an exalted position among the nations of the earth awaits Liberia in the future; and that it is our judgment that it would be indeed to the advantage of the free people of color in the United States to emigrate to Liberia, where they may enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen.

In relation to the natives, we are glad to state that friendly relations exist between them and the colonists. We saw many natives in the employ of the colonists; and we were informed that their usual wages are twenty-five cents per diem and board. The colonists have also many native boys and girls in their houses as domestic servants; and as such, they are said to be very apt and useful. We think the colonists who have those native boys and girls as servants, have a favorable opportunity of doing them much good, in teaching them our language, the habits of civilization, and the principles and doctrines of our holy religion; and thus qualifying them for missionaries to their respective tribes when returned. Whether or not the colonists in general avail themselves of this favorable opportunity of doing them good, is for the colonists, and not for us to say.

Signed, THOMAS FULLER, Jr.
BENJAMIN JANIFER.

At sea, on board the Liberia Packet, December, 1851.

Table of Emigrants.

[illegible] sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries, from each State, in the several expeditions from 1820 *to* 1851, *inclusive.*

		Date of sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Total number.
[illegible]	[illegible]	February..1820	.	.	.	40	.	33	.	2	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
[illegible]	[illegible]	February..1821	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
[illegible]	[illegible]	June.....1822	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
4	Brig [illegible]	March....1823	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	24	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
5	Schooner Fidelity	June.....1823	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
6	Ship Cyrus	January...1824	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103
7	Brig Hunter	January...1825	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	62	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
8	Brig Vine	January...1826	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
9	Ship Indian Chief	February..1826	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	126	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150
10	Brig Doris	February..1827	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	7	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	92
11	Brig Doris	November.1827	.	.	.	14	.	.	2	65	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103
12	Schooner Randolph	December..1827	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
13	Brig Nautilus	January...1828	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	8	143	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	163
14	Ship Harriet	January...1829	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2	125	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	147
15	Brig Liberia	December..1829	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	58
16	Brig Montgomery	April.....1830	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	31	1	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
17	Schooner Carolinian	November.1830	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	.	80	.	.	9	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	107
18	Brig Valador	December..1830	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	40	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82
19	Schooner Reaper	January...1831	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
20	Brig Criterion	July.....1831	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	21	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
21	Schooner Orion	October....1831	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
22	Ship James Perkins	December..1831	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	291	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	338
23	Schooner Crawford	January...1832	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
24	Ship Jupiter	May.....1832	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	68	22	34	39	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	169
25	Brig American	July.....1832	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	26	87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	126

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Total number.
26	Ship Jupiter	November. 1832	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
27	Ship Hercules	December. 1832	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	168
28	Ship Lafayette	December. 1832	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	144	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	146
29	Ship Roanoke	December. 1832	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	98	20	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
30	Brig American	March. 1833	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
31	Brig Ajax	May. 1833	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	99	41	.	1	.	.	.	148
32	Sch. Margaret Mercer.	——. 1833	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
33	Ship Jupiter	November. 1833	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
34	Brig Argus	December. 1833	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12	37	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58
35	Ship Ninus	October. 1834	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	110	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
36	Brig Rover	March. 1835	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71
37	Ship Louisiana	March. 1835	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
38	Ship Indiana	June. 1835	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62
39	Brig Independence	December. 1835	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
40	Brig Luna	March. 1836	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82
41	Schooner Swift	April. 1836	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
42	Brig Luna	July. 1836	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85
43	Brig Roundout	December. 1836	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
44	Schooner Oriental	May. 1837	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
45	Ship Emperor	December. 1837	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	96
46	Sch. Charlotte Harper.	December. 1837	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
47	Barque Marine	January. 1838	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72
48	Brig Mail	May. 1838	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
49	Ship Saluda	February. 1839	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
50	Ship Saluda	August. 1839	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
51	Ship Saluda	February. 1840	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	30	.	.	3	.	.	.	12	.	5	.	.	.	.	110
52	Barque Hobart	September. 1840	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
53	Brig Rudolph Groning.	February. 1841	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Total number.
54	Barque Union	May.....1841	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
55	Ship Saluda	October...1841	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
56	Ship Mariposa	June.....1842	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	10	14	.	5	.	81	84	.	.	.	14	2	.	3	229
57	Barque Globe	December.1842	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
58	Barque Renown	June.....1843	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
59	Barque Latrobe	November.1843	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
60	Brig Lime Rock	March....1844	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
61	Ship Virginia	June.....1844	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	58
62	Brig Chipola	November.1844	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
63	Ship Roanoke	November.1845	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	166	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	187
64	Barque Rothschild	January...1846	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	34	2	.	.	.	.	.	61
65	Barque Chatham	May.....1846	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
66	Sch. Mary Wilkes	January...1847	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	11
67	Liberia Packet	December.1846	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
68	Liberia Packet	September.1847	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	13	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
69	Barq. Nehemiah Rich	January...1848	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	35	37	.	28	.	.	6	.	.	.	129
70	Brig Amazon	February..1848	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	28	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
71	Liberia Packet	April.....1848	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	134	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	138
72	Brig Col. Howard	May.....1848	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
73	Liberia Packet	September.1848	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	15	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	31
74	Barque Laura	January...1849	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	142	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	151
75	Liberia Packet	February..1849	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	1	46	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
76	Clintonia Wright	April.....1849	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
77	Barque Huma	May.....1849	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	131	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181
78	Liberia Packet	August....1849	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
79	Liberia Packet	January...1850	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	69	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135
80	Barque Chieftain	February..1850	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	154	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167
81	Sch. D. C. Foster	March....1850	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	35	19	.	17	.	.	.	.	78

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Total number.
82	Liberia Packet	July.....1850	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	37	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	56
83	Barque Edgar	October....1850	1	.	1	9	.	8	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
84	Liberia Packet	December. 1850	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	9	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
85	Brig Alida	February..1851	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	56	18	42	.	8	8	4	.	.	139
86	Brig Sea Mew	March....1851	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
87	Barque Baltimore	April.....1851	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	126
88	Liberia Packet	July.....1851	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	44	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
89	Barque Zeno	September. 1851	9	.	20	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
90	Barque Morgan Dix	November. 1851	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	149
91	Liberia Packet	December. 1851	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	30	.	9	10	.	67	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	155

Recapitulation.

Massachusetts	10
Rhode Island	32
Connecticut	30
New York	126
New Jersey	1
Pennsylvania	120
Delaware	4
Maryland	489
District of Columbia	101
Virginia	2,409
North Carolina	872
South Carolina	372
Georgia	756
Alabama	49
Mississippi	505
Louisiana	234
Tennessee	287
Kentucky	297
Ohio	45
Indiana	30
Illinois	34
Missouri	25
Michigan	1
Iowa	3
Total number sent by the Society	6,792
Number born free	2,720
Number that purchased their freedom	204
Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia	3,868
Number of liberated Africans sent by the U. S. Government, including 756 by the Slave ship "Pons"	1,044
Total number sent by the Society and the U. S. Government	7,836

NOTE—The above does not include the number (about 800) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia."

List of Emigrants,

By the Liberia Packet, Capt. George Chason, from Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1851, for Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupat'n.	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	Albemarle co., Va.						
1	John Barnet,	53	farmer,	read,		slave,	Em. by Dr. M. L. Anderson.
2	Ellen " wife	50				do.	do.
3	James Barnet	27		read,		do.	Em. by Mrs. Mildred M. Lewis.
4	Diana " wife	26				do.	do.
5	Mildred " child	7				do.	do.
6	John " "	5				do.	do.
7	Ellen " "	2				do.	do.
8	Harrison " "	3	mos.			do.	do.
9	John Barnet,	25				do.	do.
	Weverton, Md.						
10	Levi Bowie,	39	laborer,			free,	
11	Eliza " wife	31				do.	
12	Alfred " son	14				do.	
13	Harriet " dtr.	9				do.	
14	Amelia " "	6				do.	
15	Rebecca " "	4				do.	
16	Margaret " "	2				do.	
	Cumberland, Md.						
17	Henri'a Pinckney	32	laundress,			do.	
18	Dennis H.B. " son	3				do.	
19	Nathan Chase,	30	laborer,			do.	
	Williamsport, Md.						
20	Thos. Clements.	35	farmer,			do.	
	Baltimore, Md.						
21	Charles Deter,	42	boat-buil'r,			do.	
22	Lewis Deter,	19				do.	
23	George A. Deter,	11				do.	
24	Asbury Johns,	32	accountant,			do.	
25	Henri'a Anderson	35	laundress,			do.	
26	Benj. Anderson,	16				do.	
27	July Anderson,	19	drayman,			do.	
28	Thos. H. Smith,	24	caulker,			do.	
29	Pippin Hill,	65	laborer,			do.	
30	Nancy Hill,	67				do.	
	Elkridge, Md.						
31	Samuel Butler	33	farmer,			slave,	Em. by Alvin Dorsey
32	Martha Butler,	20				do.	do.
33	Samuel H. Burley,	3				do.	do.
34	Jane Carter,	52				do.	do.
35	Charles Carter,	25	farmer,			do.	do.
36	Henry Carter,	27	do.			do.	do.
37	Daniel Carter,	23	do.			do.	do.
38	Stephen Collins,	30	waiter,			do.	do.
39	Barbary Collins,	17				do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	Iredel Co., N. C.						
40	Philip Liggon,	56				free.	
41	Mary A. " wife	34				do.	
42	Sarah A.E." dtr.	15				do.	
43	Harriet A. " "	13				do.	
44	George W." son	12				do.	
45	Adelphia A " "	9				do.	
46	Lydia T. " dtr.	5				do.	
47	Thos.A.F. " son	4				do.	
48	James A. " "	8	mos.			do.	
49	Jane R. D. " drt.	8	mos.			do..	
	Lycoming Co., Pa.						
50	Nathan Hill,	47	laborer,			do.	
51	Bertha " wife	36				do.	
52	Amanda C." dtr.	17				do.	
53	Mary Jane " "	16				do.	
54	Nathan'l J." son	14				do.	
55	Louisa C. " dtr	11				do.	
56	Hannah E." "	9				do.	
57	Wm. H. " son	7				do.	
58	Mary L. " dtr.	5				do.	
59	Isabella " "	3				do.	
60	Charles Smith,	36	laborer,			do.	
	Lewistown, Pa.						
61	David H. Roach,	36				do.	
62	Mary Sanders,	34				do.	
	Knoxville, Tenn.						
63	Hanson Briscoe,	53	laborer,	read&write	Prot.Epis.	slave.	Purchased himself.
64	Letty Briscoe,	49		read,	Methodist	free.	
65	Mary Brownlow,	12				do.	
66	Jane Rhea,	60			Methodist	slave.	Mary Mathews.
67	Solomon Smith,	28	plasterer,	read&write		free,	
68	Eliza Smith,	19		read,		do.	
69	Albert Smith,	5				do.	
70	Josephine Smith,	9	mos.			do.	
71	James Smith,	15				do.	
72	Wilkins Smith,	21	plasterer,	read,		do.	
73	Rebecca Humes,	49		read,	Methodist	do.	
74	Rhoda Smith,	11				do.	
75	Joseph Smith,	7				do.	
76	Wm. M. Darlin,	20				do.	
	Rutledge, Tenn.						
77	John D. Holly,	27	blacksmith,	read,	Methodist	do.	
78	Martha Holly,	23		read,	Baptist,	do.	
79	Wm. F. Holly,	4				do.	
80	Rosanna Holly,	2				do.	
81	John C. Holly,	7	mos.			do.	
82	Wm. Dinkins,	27	farmer,			do.	
83	Harriet Dinkins,	21				do.	
84	Amanda Dinkins,	7				do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
85	John C. Dinkins,	4				free,	
86	R. L. C. Dinkins,	2				do.	
87	Richard Parker,	22	blacksmith,			do.	
	Augusta, Ga.						
88	York Houghton,	55	farmer,			slave,	Em. by will of John W. Houghton.
89	Ceasar "	50	do.	read,	Bap. Prea.	do.	do.
90	Jacob "	50	do.			do.	do.
91	John "	25	do.			do.	do.
92	John "	23	do.			do.	do.
93	Daniel "	18	do.			do.	do.
94	Turner "	18	do.			do.	do.
95	Miles "	23	carpenter,			do.	do.
96	Samuel "	29	laborer,		Baptist,	do.	do.
97	Robert "	24	carpenter,			do.	do.
98	Carter "	25	laborer,			do.	do.
99	Henry "	23	blacksmith,			do.	do.
100	Joseph "	20	do.			do.	do.
101	Benj. Rhodes,	60	laborer,			do.	do.
102	Henry Houghton,	45	do.			do.	do.
103	Benj. Wilson,	32	farmer,			do.	do.
104	Reb'ca Houghton	50				do.	do.
105	Sophia "	45	cook,		Methodist	do.	do.
106	Fanny "	40	do.		Baptist,	do.	do.
107	Patsey "	50	do.		Methodist	do.	do.
108	Lynah "	24	do.			do.	do.
109	Easter "	45	seamstress,		Baptist,	do.	do.
110	Sealey "	35	cook,		do.	do.	do.
111	Phillis "	30			do.	do.	do.
112	Jane "	25				do.	do.
113	Dinah "	45	washer,		do.	do.	do.
114	Mariah "	35				do.	do.
115	William " (Easter's children.)	15				do.	do.
116	John " (Easter's children.)	12				do.	do.
117	Prince " (Easter's children.)	10				do.	do.
118	Isaiah " (Easter's children.)	8				do.	do.
119	Ellen " (Easter's children.)	6				do.	do.
120	Allen " (Easter's children.)	4				do.	do.
121	Alfred " (Easter's children.)	2				do.	do.
122	Martha " (Sealey's children)	12				do.	do.
123	Thomas " (Sealey's children)	10				do.	do.
124	Nathan " (Sealey's children)	8				do.	do.
125	George " (Phillis' children.)	7				do.	do.
126	Chu'well " (Phillis' children.)	5				do.	do.
127	Anna " (Phillis' children.)	4				do.	do.
128	James E. " (Phillis' children.)	2				do.	do.
129	Oceola " (Jane's children)	5				do.	do.
130	Mary " (Jane's children)	2				do.	do.
131	Moses " (Jane's children)	9				do.	do.
132	Frank " (Dinah's children)	13				do.	do.
133	Joseph " (Dinah's children)	10				do.	do.
134	Sarah A. " (Dinah's children)	7				do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born. free or slave.	Remarks.
135	Rosan. Houghton,	2				slave,	Em. by will of John W. Houghton.
136	Jane "	4				do.	do.
137	(Infant,)	7	mos.			do.	do.
138	William Smith,	48	saddler,	read,	Baptist,	do.	Em. by Bright, Nichols & Co.
139	Polly C. " wife	45		do.	do.	free.	
140	Lewis King,	51	farmer,		do.	slave,	Purchased himself.
141	Lewis " son	15	do.			free.	
	Darien, Ga.						
142	Samuel Cooper,	34	carpenter,			do.	
	Albany, Ga.						
143	Lewis Ruff,	35	engineer,	read,		do.	
	Union Co., Ga.						
144	Jas. Stevenson,	60	farmer,			slave,	Em. by Mrs. Margaret Stevenson.
145	Abigail " wife	58			Methodist	do.	do.
146	Isaac H. " son	34	gold miner,			do.	do.
147	Lor'zo D. " "	31	do.			do.	do.
148	Geo. W. " "	25	do.			do.	do.
149	John T. " "	19	farmer,	read&write,		do.	do.
150	Sally E. " dtr.	27	weaver,			do.	do.
151	Marvel "gr.son	12				do.	do.
152	Polly A. " dtr.	21			Baptist,	do.	do.
153	Marg't L." gr.dtr.	4				do.	do.
	New York City.						
154	A. Caldwell,	27		very good,		free.	

List of Emigrants,

By the Brig Julia Ford, Captain George Drinkwater, from New Orleans, January 31, 1852, *for Sinou and Monrovia.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupati'n.	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	Glasgow, Ky.						
1	Joseph Bowls,	22	farmer,	read,	Methodist	free,	
2	Henry Black,	48	farmer,	read,		slave,	Em. by Mrs. Susan Black.
3	Milly Black,	43				do.	Purch'd by friends.
4	Elias Black,	4				do.	do.
	Nelson co., Ky.						
5	Thomas Speed,	28	mechanic,			do.	Em. by Thos. Speed.
	Marion co., Ky.						
6	Thomas Penick,	22	farmer,	read,		do.	Em. by B.N. Penick.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	Shelbyville, Ky.						
7	William Taylor,	23	farmer,	read,		slave.	Em. by Mrs. Amanda Hall.
8	Henry Todd,	21	do.	do.		do.	
	Garrard co., Ky.						
9	Matil. Johnstone,	19	seamstress,	good,	Pres.,	do.	Em. by Rev. R. A. Johnstone.
	Christian co., Ky.						
10	Jere. Morrison,	42	farmer,		Baptist,	do.	Em. by M. Meriweather.
11	Rosetta "	47				do.	
12	Mary Ann "	16				do.	do.
13	Charles "	11				do.	do.
14	Minor "	6				do.	do.
15	Robert D. "	3				do.	do.
16	Jere. jr. "	13				do.	do.
	Dixon co., Tenn.						
17	Harry Strong,	40	farmer,			do.	Em. by Christopher Strong.
18	Richard "	24	do.			do.	
19	Willey "	19	do.			do.	do.
20	Nelson "	26	shoemaker,			do.	do.
21	Henry "	16				do.	do.
22	Caty "	65				do.	do.
23	Isabella "	50				do.	do.
24	Fanny "	70	cook,			do.	do.
25	Rose "	33	laundress,			do.	do.
26	Sally "	21				do.	do.
27	Patrick "	2				do.	do.
28	Aaron "	3	mos.			do.	do.
29	Joseph "	30	farmer,			do.	do.
	Montgomery, Ala.						
30	Willis Blunt,	31	carpenter,			slave,	Purchased by his father.
31	Margaret "	28	laundress,	read,		free,	
32	Louisa G. "	6				do.	
33	Patrick Birch,	44	farmer,		Baptist,	slave,	Purchased by his father.
34	Charlotte "	51	laundress,		do.	do.	
35	Dorsey "	35	farmer,	read,	do.	do.	do.
36	Mary "	28	laundress,	do.		free,	
37	Thomas "	15				do.	
38	William "	12				do.	
39	January "	10				do.	
40	Jane Ann "	8				do.	
41	Nancy "	6				do.	
42	Calvin "	5				do.	
43	Mary "	3				do.	
44	Dorsey "	2				do.	
45	Mary Jane "	12				slave,	Purchased by her grandfather.
	Centreville, Miss.						
46	Henry Boatner,	37	musician,			slave,	Em. by J. B. Byrne.
	New Orleans, La.						
47	Andrew Jackson,	50	drayman,			do.	Em. by L. Chittenden

Latest intelligence from Liberia.

In our last number, we gave an account of the insurrectionary movement of the native chief, Grando, and his allies, in Grand Bassa county, in November last. In our present number we publish a letter from President Roberts, by which it will be perceived that the Liberian forces had marched into the territory occupied by the native insurgents, and had inflicted upon them summary chastisement for their rebellious conduct.*

It will be perceived that President R. alludes to the arrival at Monrovia of a Brazilian Chargé d' Affaires, from which we infer that the Brazilian government has in effect, if not by a formal declaration, acknowledged the sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia.

In the message of the President to the Legislature, (which we shall probably give in full in our next number,) he says:

"You will, I am persuaded, gentlemen, learn with no less pleasure than I communicate it, that I have received from his excellency, Chevalier Bunsen, His Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James—through whom I had the honor of making the application to His Prussian Majesty's government—a despatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of this government by His Prussian Majesty. I have also assurances that two or three other European governments will soon follow the example of Prussia in the recognition of our independence."

In alluding to the immigrants by the brig Zeno, and those by the barque Morgan Dix, the former of whom were landed at Bassa the latter part of November, and the latter on the 16th December, Mr. Benson, under date of December 26th, says:

"Both companies are far from being discouraged at the recent difficulties with the natives. Their greatest anxiety is to go down and occupy Fishtown, if provision could be made for their location there. They are well pleased with the country, as their letters to their friends will show."

A Liberia Farmer.

The following extract from a letter from Sion Harris to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, exhibits the views of a Liberia farmer, in his own characteristic style of writing, and in a manner of unrestrained freedom and independence. We commend them to the notice of our readers.

"I have a good home; I would not change it for any under heaven. I have tried it twenty-one years, and have borne the heat and burden of the day, and it gets better and better. I was eighteen years old when I came here. I have grown to be a man; in America I never could have been a man—never would get large enough. Would my colored

* President Roberts' letter will appear in the next number.

brethren believe this? They keep writing to me to tell them all about the country; let me tell them a little: Liberia has raised up her bowed head, and has taken a stand with some of the greatest nations of the earth; she has struck off the stone that bowed us down in America. I have grown so large that I have had the honor and the pleasure of being a member of the legislature five or six years. Did you ever hear tell of such a thing in America? No, no, nor ever will. All of you that feel like it, my friends, come home; the bush is cleared away; you can hear no one say there is nothing to eat here. Why one man, Gabriel Moore, brought better than two hundred cattle from the interior this year; another a hundred; some sixty; some fifty, &c. There are no hogs there, they say; no turkeys; why I saw fifty or sixty in the street at Millsburg, the other day. No horses —I have got four in my stable now; I have a mare and two colts, and I have a horse that I have been offered a hundred dollars for here; if you had him he would bring five hundred. If you don't believe it, let some gentleman send me a buggy or a single gig, you shall see how myself and wife will take pleasure in going from town to town. Throw the harness in, too, any gentleman that feels like it, white or colored, and I will try to send him a boa-constrictor, to take his comfort; I know how to take the gentlemen, without any danger. My oxen, I was working them yesterday; and as for goats and sheep we have a plenty. We have a plenty to eat, every man that will half work."

Items from the Liberia Herald.

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE KINGS, CHIEFS AND HEADMEN, OF THE VEY, GOLAH AND DEY COUNTRIES.—The Kings, Chiefs and Headmen, of the Vey, Golah and Dey Countries, assembled in this town, in obedience to the call of the President; and from all we gather, a perfect understanding exists among them, and that in future, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between them. The two former tribes especially, have, for a number of years, been engaged against each other in war; and their countries, in consequence, have been laid waste. The most shocking murders have been committed—towns laid waste, and the inhabitants barbarously butchered. To put an end to this inhuman state of things, and for the increase and encouragement of trade, and for a free and uninterrupted intercourse to any and every part of said countries; the President summoned these Chieftains to meet in Congress, and to lay before him their disputes. We are happy to say that these Chieftains are now reconciled with each other, and they have pledged themselves to restore peace to the country. Should disputes arise between them hereafter, they are to refer them to the Liberian Authorities for adjustment.

IMMIGRANTS.—The immigrants by the Liberia Packet are going through their acclimation finely. Nearly all of them have had a touch of the fever; and they are now convalescent. From the opinion of others, we think there will not be a death out of the company.

The immigrants by the "Alida," from New Orleans, we are sorry to say, are far from being healthy. Our readers may remember that they were landed here under very unfavorable circumstances. Fifty-eight

of the company of that vessel had the small pox while on board, and though none landed here, who actually had the disease, it was the opinion of all that it was brought on shore in their baggage, or pent up in them.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—On Saturday, the 13th inst., the bark Morgan Dix, W. Coward, arrived from Baltimore, with 151 immigrants, sent out to Grand Bassa by the American Colonization Society.—*All well.* The bark had a passage of 35 days. She left the same day for her port of destination; and we are informed that the immigrants and stores were landed in safety.—We also learn that these people come out well supplied—they have a saw-mill, and many valuable agricultural implements,—and well prepared in every respect to make extensive and valuable improvements. We wish them success in all their attempts for the interest and welfare of Liberia. J. S. Smith, M. D., who had come up on a visit, left in the bark with them; and will have the conducting of them through the acclimating process.—*Dec. 31st.*

IMMIGRANTS.—On the evening of the 21st instant, arrived the brig "Zeno," J. L. Sturtivant, master, fifty-two days from New York, via Gambia and Sierra Leone, with 36 immigrants sent out by the New York Colonization Society, for Bassa Cove. All well. This company is highly spoken of, and it is believed they will prove a great acquisition to that interesting county. They will sail for their destination to-day.

RECOGNITION.—We are happy to inform our readers that the President has received from his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, His Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at the Court of St. James, a despatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of Liberia by his Government.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1852.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henniker—Abel Connor, Esq., to constitute the Rev. Isaac Willey, of Goffstown, a life member of the Am. Col. Society.. 30 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Collections for the month of December, 1851, which should have been acknowledged in the February Repository.

Middletown—E. Jackson, Esq., $30 to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., H. S. Ward, $15; E. A. Russell, E. Spencer, each $5; J. Barnes, Esq., Dr. Woodward, E. Davis, Dr. Harrison, Rev. Dr. Crane, each $3; Dr. Casey, J. L. Smith, F. L. Gleason, D. R. Benham, Rev. J. L. Dudley, each $2; B. Douglas, Norman Smith, W. J. French, D. W. Camp, A. Southmayd, J. Tobey, W. H. Atkins, A. Pease, Miss M. Paine, each $1; E. Loveland, Cash, Cash, each 50 cents; Cash 25 cts.; "Middletown Female Colonization Society" $44.33, to constitute the Rev. Frederick J. Goodwin, Rector of Christ's Church, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 135 08

Portland—A. Hall, Esq., $10; Joseph Hall, $5; Wm. Lewis, Cash, E. Covell, E. C. Whitmore, H. Hulbert, J. J. Fuller, each $1; Cash 50 cents..... 21 50

Windsor Locks—J. H. Hayden, T. R. Haskell, S. S. Hayden, A friend, each $1..... 4 00

Warehouse Point—W. Barnes, Esq., $2; H. Pease, Miss Ann A. Porter, each $1; Cash, Dr. Olmsted, each 75 cents, A Friend 50 cents..... 6 00

Groton—J. W. Avery, S. Huntington, each $1; Cash 25 cents 2 25

Farmington—J. F. Norton, F. S.

MacRee, each $5; L. Barber, $3; E.L.Hart, Mrs.H.Cowles, Miss Sarah Porter, J.E.Cowles, Wm. Wadsworth, H. Whittlesey, Egbert Cowles, W. & R. Crampton, each $2; Rev. Dr. Porter, Deacon Hart, J. Cowles, A friend, E. Tillotson, W. G. Rowe, Dr. Thompson, E. Gay, F. Gay, E. B. Oliver, Chas. Thompson, F. Deming, H.Mygatt, Mrs.S.Wadsworth, Mrs. Charlotte Lewis, W. L. Cowles, A. Bidwell, Thomas Cowles, Esq., A. C. Raymond, E. Scott, J. W. Cowles, Sylvester Rudruff, Sidney Woodruff, G.Woodruff, T.C.Lewis, each $1; Cash 50 cents; A friend, 25 cents, L. G. Thompson, 12 cents..... 54 87

Plainville—A. Whiting, $2; R. Cowles, R. Stanley, L. S.Gladding, C. Morse, G. B. Morse, J. Neale, Dr. Moody, H. L. Welch, each $1; A friend, 50 cents, J. C. Usher, Cash, Cash, T. Howe, each 25 cents..... 11 50

Unionville—S. I. Porter, W. Platner, $3; H. Northrop, W. H. Cowles, R. Humphrey, ea. $1; D. A. Keys, Rev. J. M. Porter, each 50 cents..... 10 00

New Hartford—R. H. Wheeler, $5; Major Brown, H. Chapin, each $2; A friend, Elmore, Priest & Co., each $1..... 11 00

Total for December, 1851.. 256 20

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Collections for the month of February, 1852.

Enfield—Mrs. Lusk and family, $6; Mrs. Rev. F. L. Robbins, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, each $5; Dr. A. L. Spaulding, H. S. Belcher, each $2; Mrs. M. E. Terry, Alice Hamilton, each $1; A. Johnson, Esq., E. P. Terry, each 50 cents; Others, $17 50, to constitute Rev. C. A. G. Brigham, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Collection in the M. E. Church, (Hazardville,) $2 17..... 42 67

Woodbury—A friend, $5; Deacon R. H. Hotchkiss, J.Hotchkiss, John Abernethy, each $3; M. C. Sherman, R. I. Allen, J. G. Minor, each $2; E. Nichols, D. Stienmitz, W. S. Seeley, W. H. Allen, N. Judson, N. Pierce, D. C. Bacon, Mrs. D. C. Bacon, Miss E. A. Martin, Jesse Minor, S. Clark, F. S. Atwood, each $1; J. Roberts, H. H. Morris, Cash, Cash, H. S. Crane, J. Cramer, R. Mitchell, L. Judd, Mrs. L. Hulburt, J. Thomas, O. M. Parker, S. Elwell, G. Beardsley, J. Burton, N. Preston, ea. 50 cents; R.Peck, W.H.White, N. W. Sanford, Cash, Cash, each 25 cents; F. Bolton, 35 cents, to constitute Rev. John Churchill a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. In the South Society, T. Lambert, W.Lambert, A. C. Strong, H. Hurd, Dea. E. Summers, each $1; Dea. T. Minor, 50 cts; Others, $7 29; balance in full to constitute Rev. L. Curtis, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 53 89

New Milford—Eli Mygatt, J. B. Harrison, Esq., each $5; Judge Boardman, Miss S. Northrop, each $3; G.H.Noble, A.Hine, each $2; G. W. Whittlesey, Dr. Williams, each $1; D. M. Baldwin, 50 cents..... 22 50

Windsor—J. Loomis, Esq., Mrs. Sarah Tilley, each $5; Major Ellsworth, $2; Mrs. Simmons, Dea. R. Phelps, each $1; A friend, F. Bissell, each 50 cts.; J. H. Barber, 68 cents; Alfred, Maria and Emma, 29 cents... 17 97

South Windsor—Samuel T. Wolcott, Cash, each $2; Dea. J. Allen, Dr. B. Tyler, Prof. W. Thompson, I. Clapp, Dea. T. Elmer, E. Pinney, Esq, R. Olcott, H. Elmer, A. Olcott, E. Moore, W. R. Scovill, each $1; J. Risley, J. Charlton, D. M. Tudor, A friend, C.Willey, Mrs. Ann Wilson, Cash, W. Stoughton, each 50 cents; Mrs. Raynolds, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 25 cents..... 20 00

New Canaan—Collection in M.E. Church, in full..... 6 00

Ellington—Collection Rev. Mr. Wood's Church..... 7 17

Total for Feb., 1852, $170 20. 426 40

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Colonization Society..... 500 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Messrs. Camp-

bell & Coyle, annual subscription..... 5 00

VIRGINIA.

Richmond—Donation from the Virginia Col. Society, by Thos. H. Ellis, Treasurer..... 450 00
Fauquier County—Miss Matilda Pollard, by Rev. J. J. Royall. 5 00
Racoon Ford—Miss Eliza Stringfellow and Father, each $2.... 4 00
Christiansburgh—Thomas Ingles. 5 00
Lexington—Mrs. Edward Echols, by Rev. George Judkin, D. D. 10 00

474 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—
Gold Hill, Rowan County—James Montgomery, A. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, R. B. Bessant, T. J. Forney, each $1; H. G. Carter, F. W. Scott, each 50 cents, $6—*Third Creek Congregation*, P. B. Chambers, $5... 11 00
Concord, Cabarras County—D. Coleman, Esq., $10; R. Barringer, R. W. Allison, each $1; W. G. Murphy, 75 cents; T. C. Airey, 50 cts.; M. A. Barnhardt, 50 cts., $13 75. *Poplar Tent Congregation*—Thos. Rice, W. S. Harris, Rev. W. W. Pharr, Robert Caldwell, W. Phifer, each $1; C. E. Alexander, D. Johnson, M. W. Johnson, M. D. Smith, E. R. Harris, Wm. Shields, Cash, Cash, each 50 cts., $9. *Rocky River Church*—C. A. Alexander, Samuel Morrison, S. C. Lindsley, R. Kirkpatrick, G. L. Phifer, Rev. P. T. Penick, B. Burns, M. Barrier, C. N. White, Mrs. Eliza Johnson, L. Parks, A. Davis, F. Stafford, W. S. Alexander, Cash, each $1; Jas. Stuart, M. D., Cicero Pharr, W. W. McClelland, J. A. Black, D. P. Taylor, J. Russel, Sam. Irwin, John Bost, J. M. Black, D. White, W. White, H. A. Pharr, Isaac Harris, S. Harris, E. H. Davis, Amelia Jingles, S. Kimmons, J. Welsh, P. M. Morris, C. A. Caldwell, S. J. Harris, each 50 cents; W. R. McClelland, F. S. Galloway, each 25 cents, $26..... 48 75
Mecklenburgh County—Rev. J. B. Watt, $5; R. J. McDowell, $1, $6. *Hopewell Church*—A. B. Davidson, Robert Davidson, Rev. H. B. Cunningham, each $5; Mrs. V. W. Alexander, F. L. Monteith, each $3; R. B. Monteith, $2; John Davidson, Miss Jane Barry, Wm. Davidson, M. D., Miss Angelina Wilson, M. A. Torrence, Thomas M. Kerns, Wm. A. Sample, Cash, each $1; B. W. Alexander, 95 cents; J. M. K. Alexander, H. F. McKnight, J. H. Kerns, each 50 cents; R. Henderson, H. Pettus, J. Gillespie, R. Blythe, each 25 cents, $34.45. *Sugar Creek*—Geo. A. Houston, $1. *Pleasant Hill*—A. S. King, $1. *Davidson College*—J. R. Potts, K. A. Potts, A. W. Black, J. D. Rogers, each 25 cts.; Dr. James H. Houston, $5, $6..... 48 45
Davidson County—Charles Mock, $5; S. Lore, $1; Geo. Kinney, 50 cents..... 6 50

114 70

GEORGIA.

Covington—Rev. Thomas Turner 1 00
Athens—Rev. A. Church, Rev. W. T. Brantly, Prof. C. F. McCoy, Albon Chase, each $5; Thomas Bishop, Luther Clark, each $10..... 40 00

41 00

LOUISIANA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:—On account of the Louisiana State Col. Society.
New Orleans—L. Maltby, $50; John Kemp, James Greenleaf, J. W. Stanton, each $20; Slark, Day & Stauffer, $25; Thomas W. Dix, G. M. Bayley, W. C. Tompkins, each $10; G. N. Morrison, $5..... 170 00
Thibadaux—And'w Collins, $100; Joseph W. Tucker, H. C. Thibadaux, each $50; F. L. Mead, $10; S. Tenney, $5.... 215 00
Terre Bonne Parish—James and H. Cage..... 100 00
Assumption Parish—Dr. W. Kittridge, $30; Mrs. Sarah Phillips, $10; G. Beasley, $5..... 45 00
Paincourtville—Col. A. Pugh.... 5 00

535 00

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort—Kentucky Col. Soc., for expense of emigrants sent

to Liberia in the Brig Julia Ford, Jan. 31, 1852, by Rev. Alex. M. Cowan, Agent..... 362 00

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville—Part of the residuary bequest of the late Rev. John Bowman, of East Tennessee, by Rev. S. Patton..... 450 00

Dickson County—Executors of the late Christopher Strong, for expenses of 13 emigrants sent to Liberia in the Brig "Julia Ford," Jan. 31, 1852..... 650 00

1,100 00

INDIANA.

Liberty—Legacy left the Am.Col. Society, by the late Samuel McDill, deceased, Liberty, Union County, Indiana, by Isaac Conwell, Esq..... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Rodney—David Hunt, Esq., annual donation..... 500 00

Centreville—J. B. Byrne, for the passage &c., of Henry Boatner to Liberia, in the Brig Julia Ford, Jan. 31, 1852..... 50 00

550 00

* Total Contributions.....$3,038 10

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Cumberland Centre*—Rev. Joseph Blake, to May 1, 1853..... 1 00

VERMONT.—*Charlotte*—Dr. John Strong, to July, 1854..... 1 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Joseph Tracy:—*Brimfield*—Solomon Homer, for '49 and '50, $2; Thomas Hubbard, Jr., for '52, $1. *Hingham*—Hawkes Fearing, David Fearing, each $1, to July, '52; Morris Fearing, Lincoln Jacobs, each $1, for '52, $4. *Lowell*—Gardner & Wilson, to Oct. 1, '51, $1; John Wilson, W. S. Southworth, each $1, for '52; Dr. Nathan Allen, to Oct. '51, $1, $4. *Boxford*—Rev. Wm. S. Coggin, to Feb. '53, $1. *Dedham*—Mrs. Abigail Burgess, to Feb. '53, $1. *Boston*—Wm. G. Andrews, Esq., to Feb. '53, $1. *Charlestown*—L. A. Huntington, to Feb. '53, $1. *Fitchburgh*—David Boutelle, $1 16, to March, '52; Dr. T. R. Boutelle, $6 17, to March, '52, $7. 22 33

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Windsor Locks*—Dea. A. B. Woods, for '52, $1. *New Milford*—Daniel Marsh, N. S. Bennett, each $1, for '52, $2. *North Haven*—Solomon A. Orcutt, for '52, $1.... 4 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Newburgh*—Means & Synder, for '52, $1. *Tionesta*—M. O. Beatty, to September, '52, $1..... 2 00

VIRGINIA.—*Racoon Ford*—Miss Eliza Stringfellow, for '51.... 1 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Wilmington*—Washington Bowdish, James G. Hostler, James M. Green, Wm. Cutlar, each $1, for '52, $4. By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—*Gold Hill*—Dr. Hugh Kelly, to Aug. '51, $1. *Davidson College*—Robert Potts, for '51 and '52, $2. *Concord*—David Manuel, for '52, $1. *Fair Grove*—David Loftin, for '52, $1. *Mount Ulla*—Col. A. M. Goodman, for '51, $1. *Faison's Depot*—John G. Eliot, to April, '53, $1..... 11 00

GEORGIA.—*Augusta*—J. F. Turpin, for 3 copies of the African Repository, to March, '53, $3. *Covington*—Rev. Thos. Turner, John Cowan, each $2, for '51 and '52, $4. *Savannah*—Chas. Holmes, to March, '53, $1.... 8 00

FLORIDA.—*Mosley Hall*—Mrs. Ann B. Reid, for '52..... 1 00

OHIO.—*Clifton*—J. B. Turner, for '50, $1. *Enon*—Mrs. Mary Galloway, to May, '53, $1. *Cedarville*—A. M. Reid, for '52, $1..... 3 00

INDIANA.—*Napoleon*—R. Fletcher, Esq., for '51 and '52, $2. *Plainfield*—W. W. McKnight, to Sept. '52, $1. *Princeton*—Titus Jessup, Esq., to Jan. '56, $5 ..... 8 00

MISSOURI.—*Westport*—Jackson Johnson, for '52..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 63 33
Total Contributions..... 3,038 10
Total Legacies..... 1,110 00

Aggregate Amount.....$4,211 43

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, MAY, 1852. [No. 5.

Sketch of the History of Liberia.

ON the 21st December, 1816, a meeting of citizens of various parts of the United States was held in the city of Washington, "for the purpose of considering the expediency and practicability of ameliorating the condition of the free people of color in the United States, by providing a colonial retreat, either on this continent, or that of Africa." The Hon. Henry Clay was called to the chair, and Thos. Dougherty, Esq., appointed Secretary of the meeting. At this meeting, it was "*Resolved*, That an association or society be formed for the purpose of collecting information, and to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of color, with their consent, in Africa, or elsewhere, as may be thought most advisable by the constituted authorities of the country." A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution, and rules for the government of the association or society. At an adjourned meeting held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 28th of the same month, "a constitution was reported by the committee appointed for that purpose; and having been discussed and amended, was unanimously accepted by the meeting." And, on motion, it was "*Resolved*, That the first election of officers of the Society shall be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of January, 1817: on which day, the *American Colonization Society* (originally called "the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States") was fully organized by the election of the Hon. Bushrod Washington as President, the Hon. Henry Clay, and twelve other gentlemen as Vice Presidents, Elias B. Caldwell as Secretary, W. G. D. Worthington as Recorder, David English as Treasurer, and twelve gentlemen as a Board of Managers.

The interest in the objects or designs of the Society continued to increase during the year; and in the month of November, 1817, the Rev. Samuel J. Mills and the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, who had been commissioned by the Society, sailed for the western coast of Africa, by way of England, for the purpose of acquiring information, and of making observations, preparatory to the establishment of a colony. From the Report of Mr. Burgess, on his return to the United States, (Mr. Mills having died on the homeward voyage,) the Society was encouraged to proceed in its benevolent enterprise.

In the month of February, 1820, the first company of emigrants, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, em-

barked at New York, for Africa, in the ship Elizabeth ; which was chartered by the United States Government. This expedition, consisting of eighty-six colored emigrants, was accompanied by three white persons, the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Mr. John P. Bankson, and Dr. Samuel Crozer. They proceeded by way of Sierra Leone to the Island of Sherbro, at which place they had obtained permission to reside, until an eligible site could be purchased on the main land. But as this was a very unhealthy location, and as these pioneers of African Colonization were necessarily deprived of many of the necessaries, as well as comforts of life, many of them were soon seized with fever ; and within a few months, all of the white men, and about one-fourth of the emigrants, died. The remainder sought and obtained permission of the authorities of Sierra Leone to locate temporarily in that colony, until a better site than Sherbro could be procured.

In the early part of the year 1821, the second company, consisting of thirty-three emigrants, and four white persons as agents of the Society and the United States Government, sailed from Norfolk for the coast of Africa. This expedition reached Sierra Leone on the 9th of March, and joined the survivors of the first company. In the latter part of this year, through the efforts of Dr. Eli Ayres and Lieutenant (now Commodore) R. F. Stockton, a valuable tract of land was purchased from the chiefs of the Dey tribe ; and in the months of January and February, 1822, the little band were removed from Sierra Leone to a small island near the mouth of the Mesurado river, (called by them Perseverance Island,) which they occupied until arrangements could be made for the occupancy of a part of the main land that had been purchased. On the 25th of April, 1822, the American flag was first hoisted on Cape Mesurado ; the site of the present handsome and flourishing town of Monrovia, the seat of government of the Republic of Liberia—the colonists having all removed from the little island, and fixed themselves as comfortably as circumstances would admit at their new home—the nucleus of what is now a sovereign and independent Republic, doubtless destined, in the order of Divine Providence, to afford a home for thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants, and to send forth the rays of intellectual and moral light among the ignorant and degraded aborigines of that benighted land.

Such was the beginning of the practical operations of the African Colonization enterprise.

The colonists, however, were not long permitted to remain in the peaceful possession of their new home. It soon became evident that the surrounding native tribes contemplated an attack on the infant colony. And on the arrival of Mr. Ashmun, in August, 1822, he soon perceived the necessity of some vigorous means being adopted to afford security against the dangers to which the settlers were exposed from the treachery and cruelty of the hostile native tribes around them ; and he immediately commenced a system of operations to improve the condition of the little colony. The emigrants remained in a state of anxiety, watchfulness, suffering, and uncertainty, until early in the morning of the 11th November, when a large body of armed natives made their appearance, and commenced the deadly assault. After a fierce contest of about two hours, the assailants were forced to retreat, with the loss of about 150 men. Notwithstanding their repulsion and loss, they did not abandon their design of endeavoring to exterminate the colonists.

And on the morning of the 2d December, they renewed the attack, with a much larger force. But in this, as in the former battle, they were repulsed, and forced to retire, with considerable loss. During these two assaults, which were met by the colonists with that bravery and determination that were inspired by the consciousness of total destruction, in case of defeat, four men and one woman were killed, and four men and two women severely wounded, and seven children captured, all of whom were afterwards returned. The last battle fully satisfied the surrounding natives of the superiority of their new neighbors, notwithstanding their extremely small number, (not over thirty-five men ;) and the time of this battle has ever since been regarded as the epoch of the full establishment of the colony (now the Republic) of Liberia on the western coast of Africa. As such, its anniversary is kept as a day of public thanksgiving.

Since that time, though the colonists have met with various reverses, and have been obliged in a few instances to take up arms against some of the contiguous native tribes; yet, during most of the time, the dove of peace has hovered over them, and the sun of prosperity has shone upon their pathway, with but few intervening clouds. And in a little more than a quarter of a century from the time when the stars and stripes were first hoisted on that forest-clad Cape, by a little company of daring adventurers, the voice of a newborn Republic was heard asking admission into the family of nations ; three of the most powerful of which (Great Britain, France, and Prussia) have freely and fully acknowledged her sovereignty and independence. And there, on the coast of that benighted land, the fires of civil and religious liberty, which have thus been lighted, will no doubt continue to blaze out in attractive loveliness, until their influences shall be felt throughout the length and breadth of that vast peninsula.

Under the administration of the self-sacrificing and indefatigable Ashmun, who presided over the destinies of the infant colony, with a few brief intervals of relaxation, until the spring of 1828, (nearly six years,) the condition of the first settlement greatly improved, and other settlements were commenced; additional territory was procured by purchase from the native chiefs ; and the number of the colonists was considerably increased by accessions from the United States—about eight hundred new immigrants having arrived.

The Rev. Mr. Ashmun, who had so long labored and suffered for the good of Liberia, at last sunk under the weight of his burdens : his physical system became entirely prostrated ; and as the only possibility of recovery, he resolved to sail for the United States. Accordingly, on the 25th of March, 1828, he embarked for the home of his childhood, after having taken an affectionate leave of the weeping and sorrowful companions of his exile. A few days after his arrival in this country, his wearied, worn-out body found a resting place in the silent grave-yard, and his freed spirit a home in heaven. On the departure of Mr. Ashmun, the superintendence of affairs devolved on the Rev. Lott Cary, one of the early emigrants, who had already proved himself to be eminently useful to his fellow pioneers ; but whose career of usefulness was terminated by death, on the evening of the 8th of November, 1828, by the accidental explosion of a quantity of powder, in the old agency house, in which he and others were engaged in making cartridges.

The successor of Mr. Ashmun, Doctor Richard Randall, arrived at Monrovia on the 22d December, 1828, accompanied by

Dr. Joseph Mechlin, Jr., as Colonial Physician and Surgeon. Dr. Randall entered on the performance of the duties of his station with a zeal and enthusiasm which soon proved that his mental energies, and his enterprising spirit were too ardent for his physical system, while exposed to the debilitating influences of the climate, and the local accessory agents of disease, of intertropical Africa. He was removed by death from the scene of his labors and sufferings, after a residence of less than four months in the Colony. The duties of the agency, as well as those of the medical department, thus devolved on Dr. Mechlin, who was afterwards appointed to that station by the Society; and who remained in charge of the agency until the latter part of the year 1833, when he returned to the United States, and resigned his office. During his agency, the accession of immigrants from the United States was very considerable; and among the various evidences of progress, was the purchase of a fine tract of territory on the St. John's river, and the commencement of the settlement of Edina, near the mouth of that river. Several mission stations, under the auspices of different societies in Europe and the United States, were established in the Colony; and the progress of civilization and Christianity among the contiguous native tribes was very encouraging.

Dr. Mechlin was succeeded in the agency by the Rev. J. B. Pinney, who performed the duties pertaining to that important station, until about the middle of the year 1835, when, in consequence of ill-health, he returned to the United States. The Rev. Ezekiel Skinner, M. D., was his successor.

In the early part of 1834, the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia," located at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society, was commenced under the direction and superintendence of Dr. James Hall, who had previously resided at Monrovia as assistant physician, and who remained in charge of the new Colony about two years.

In the early part of the following year, (1835,) a new settlement was commenced at Bassa Cova, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Shortly after its establishment, it was attacked by a native chief, named Jo Harris, in command of a body of men, who rushed upon the defenseless settlers, and massacred about twenty of them. Those who succeeded in escaping, afterwards located on the St. John's river, opposite Edina, where there is now a flourishing commercial town.

During the year 1836, the settlement of Marshall, at the mouth of Junk river was commenced; and during the same year, an important tract of land was purchased on the Sinou river, and a settlement commenced, under the auspices of the Mississippi Colonization Society. In the month of September of this year, Dr. Skinner was obliged to leave the Colony, in consequence of the impaired state of his health, brought on principally by his arduous and multifarious duties; and the duties of the agency again devolved on the Rev. A. D. Williams, a colonist, who had occupied the position of agent during the absence of Dr. Mechlin, while on a visit to the United States in 1830; and who continued to fill the office until the arrival of Thomas Buchanan, Esq., as Governor of the "Commonwealth," on the 1st of April, 1839; which event marks a new epoch in the progress as well as in the history of Liberia. During the latter part of the preceding year (1838) all the State Colonization Societies, except the Maryland Society, became more intimately united as auxiliaries to the parent Society; and, by agreement,

the different colonies in Liberia, except the Maryland Colony, were consolidated under one Government, to be called the Commonwealth of Liberia; and Thomas Buchanan, Esq., who had spent one year at Bassa Cove as agent for the New York and Pennsylvania Societies, was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth; which office he filled with dignity and great usefulness about two years and a half, when (on the 3d September, 1841,) Liberia and the American Colonization Society were deprived by death of his valuable services—a loss that was keenly felt and deeply lamented by all who felt interested in the prosperity of Liberia, on both sides of the Atlantic.

During the administration of Governor Buchanan, the foundation of the Liberian enterprise was more firmly established than it had ever been before; and general prosperity prevailed throughout the different settlements. The several departments of the Government were more systematically arranged, and more attention was given to agriculture and education than in former years. The citizens of Liberia were thus better prepared to assume the entire responsibilities of self-government.

By the death of Governor Buchanan, the management of the Government devolved on General Joseph J. Roberts, the Lieutenant Governor, who was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth by the Colonization Society, soon after the melancholy tidings of the death of Governor Buchanan reached the United States; and who continued to fill the office with dignity and acceptability, under the auspices of the Society, until the establishment of the Republic, and the consequent new organization of the Government. In the month of July, 1847, a Convention of delegates, elected by the people, met at Monrovia, and formed the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, which, with a Declaration of Independence, was adopted by the people, and published to the world. In the month of October of that year, Governor Roberts was elected, and on the 3d of January, 1848, was regularly installed, the first President of the Republic. At the regular election in May, 1849, he was re-elected for two years longer; and was again re-elected in May, 1851.

Since the establishment of the Republic, several large and important tracts of territory have been secured by purchase from the native chiefs, and to the close of 1851, upwards of two thousand immigrants from the United States have been added to the population; the whole number of which is now (April, 1852) estimated at between six and seven thousand, exclusive of the native inhabitants, one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand of whom reside within the territory, and are subject to the laws, of the Republic; and many of whom, through the example, influence, and agency of the citizens and Government of Liberia, have been brought, not only within the pale of civilization, but to a practical realization of the sublime truths and transcendent blessings of our holy Christianity. And through the instrumentality of the Government of Liberia, much has been done, directly as well as indirectly, towards the suppression of the slave trade; which nefarious traffic the Liberians have shown both a determination and ability to abolish forever from all the territory over which they may, from time to time, acquire jurisdiction.

In the month of November, 1851, a company of native Africans, under the command of a chief, named Grando, who, it is believed, was instigated by certain foreign traders, made an unexpected attack on a new settlement, located in Grand Bassa county, and massacred nine

vance what effects will follow certain causes. It is not given us to know the future; no human hand can rend the impenetrable veil; we can, therefore, only argue from probabilities and analogies. Let us then look for a moment into remote times, and we shall see that, from the most contemptible origin upon record, Rome became the most powerful state the sun had ever shone upon; but, having run through all the vicissitudes of dominion, her course was finished and her empire was dissolved, that the separated members of it might arise to run through similar revolutions. Proud Albion was a part of this mighty empire; but, being separated from it, she, too, in her turn, commenced her career, like Liberia, in weakness and impotency—a nation without power beyond the white cliffs of her own little isle. But step by step she advanced to power, extended her dominions, and has now arrived at an eminence of dazzling glory and greatness; her flag everywhere respected, and her friendship courted by all nations. Gentlemen, Liberia is on the same high road to greatness, with flattering prospects before her. Why, then, may not her citizens, reposing full confidence in the unerring wisdom of an all-wise Providence, look forward with high anticipations to the same glorious future? From a short retrospect of her progress, it is very evident that the establishment of this Republic was not wholly the work of man; the Almighty himself directed the enterprise, and his protecting care has been continually around her. Who will doubt, then, the glorious destiny that awaits her?

Yes, gentlemen, Heaven has declared it, and the decree has gone forth, not to be recalled: "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God." It only remains, then, for every Liberian to do his duty, to live for his country and for posterity, and the thing shall be accomplished.

It is no fiction, but a veritable reality. A Christian state has arisen into existence, and is now in successful operation, on the barbarous coast of benighted Africa.

And it does appear to me that a doubt should no longer remain as to the designs of Heaven in returning us to our fatherland. To this end Liberia is attracting the attention of the rest of the universe; the eyes of the whole civilized world are upon her, critically observing every step she takes.

The people of Liberia are unquestionably solving the greatest of political problems, the capacity of the African race for self-government. And I verily believe—indeed, I have not the slightest doubt—that, under God, Liberia is the chosen instrument of working out this problem, and of restoring to Africa a government, a name, and the blessings of civilization and Christianity. And, gentlemen, by the Divine blessing, you have already accomplished much for down-trodden Africa; and you have every encouragement to persevere in your efforts to carry forward the work committed to your hands. Will it be asked, What have you accomplished? The answer is at hand, and, though the enemies of Liberia may attempt it, cannot be gainsaid. You have successfully warred against that curse of all curses, the detestable slave-trade, and by your exertions have aided in effectually driving from these shores those monsters in human shape who once infested this coast; you have relieved thousands from innumerable distresses, consequent upon the ravages of cruel wars, instigated by heartless slave-dealers, and, with

other thousands, brought them within the pale of civilization. And, above all, from Liberia has gone forth the light of Christianity, penetrating the very depths of heathen superstition and idolatry, so that in every direction may be seen the sons of the forest giving earnest heed to the story of the cross.

And while so much is being accomplished for the sons of Africa at home, I am impressed with the belief that God has destined this republic to be the centre of attraction to her scattered children, who for ages have bent under the galling yoke of oppression in almost every quarter of the globe, and that He will gradually bring them into the enjoyment of perfect freedom in the bosom of Liberia.

And no country presents to them a more inviting field for industrious enterprise than the land of their ancestors: no country possesses greater natural resources that this—rich in minerals of the greatest value, and a soil unsurpassed in fertility and productiveness. Indeed, nothing is required in Liberia to make her powerful and her citizens respectable, wealthy, and happy, but cheerful hearts and willing hands.

Gentlemen, I feel that it would be an unnecessary trespass upon your time, and perhaps your patience too, were I on the present occasion to enter into any explanation of the principles that have governed my conduct during the term just expired; or even to indulge any remarks respecting the policy I shall in future pursue in the management of your public affairs. One thing, however, I may be permitted to state, in respect to the past, and I flatter myself that you will bear me testimony to the correctness of the assertion, that I have exerted my best efforts to maintain peace and harmony among the tribes by which we are surrounded, and that I have not failed, by every means in my power, to encourage friendly intercourse with the citizens and subjects of all nations visiting our shores. With respect to the first, I am happy to be able to inform you that our efforts have been attended with marked success. But while we have this cause of congratulation, we have also cause to regret that, in some one or two instances, foreign traders have not reciprocated our friendly disposition, but, by unjustifiable conduct, have given occasion of just indignation.

I am gratified to state, however, that, as far as I am informed, this feeling of rancor is confined to one or two individuals only, who, for some reason, impossible for me to divine, seem to have imbibed an implacable hatred against every thing Liberian.

To such of our aboriginal inhabitants that they come in contact with, they speak in the most disrespectful terms of the government and its officers; and in several instances have improperly interfered in matters pertaining wholly to the government. And there appears also to be good ground for belief that they have gone so far as to attempt to inculcate in certain chiefs a spirit of insubordination. Their conduct is not unobserved by the government; but as no positive proof has been obtained that any serious consequences have resulted from their pernicious teachings, great forbearance has been maintained, and as yet no measures have been adopted to compel them to answer for thus tampering with the harmony of our citizens.

In conclusion, gentlemen, and before I take upon me the obligation about to be imposed, I beg to assure you that my zeal for the

public good is not one whit abated. Every interest of Liberia lays near my heart. General education, and the civilization and christianization of Africa, are subjects to which my thoughts are constantly directed, and I doubt not that your thoughts too have been frequently employed in devising means for the accomplishment of these great objects; and that, with me, you sympathise in every effort which is being made to extend the blessings of civilization and civil and religious liberty into Africa; and that you will aid, by every means in your power, every such effort, to the end that her sons may be redeemed from their deep degradation. And I beg to say further, gentlemen, that I shall not fail to recommend, from time to time, such measures to the Legislature as in my opinion may be necessary and proper to promote the interests of agriculture, commerce, and internal improvements. To enforce a strict accountability on the part of the officers concerned in the management of the affairs of the government, and to observe the utmost economy in all public expenditures, shall be my constant care.

I have now only to add, that our grateful acknowledgments are due to an all-wise Providence for the state of improvement which is everywhere manifest in our infant Republic, and for the great prosperity with which, in his goodness, God has blessed our country. Let us then continue to trust in him, and not fail to invoke a continuance of that protecting care which has led us, step by step, from such small beginnings, to the position we to-day occupy.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, December 3d, 1851.

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Jan. 26, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from an exceedingly fatiguing campaign of some twenty-five days in the Grand Bassa, Tobacconee, New Cess, and Tradetown countries, where we have been to chastise the perpetrators of the cruel massacre of a number of our citizens in November last, at the new settlement near Fishtown; and who, on the 15th of the same month, made a desperate attack on the township of Bassa Cove, (now Buchanan,) the particulars of which I have already communicated to you.

I find the barque "Morgan Dix" here, on the eve of sailing for the United States; and, as I am sure you will be anxious to hear from us, and learn something of our operations, I hasten to drop you a line or two, to say that the campaign has been eminently successful, though we have had to contend against the combined forces of the districts above mentioned; numbering, at the lowest estimate, not less than five thousand effective men. Our force consisted of five hundred and fifty Americans, and about the same number of native troops. During our march we were frequently attacked by small parties of the insurgents, which, however, were readily driven back and dispersed. On the 6th instant we marched upon Grando's barricaded town, where he had made every warlike preparation to receive us; and which place he and his deluded followers believed impregnable. Within about two miles of the town, at a most difficult swamp we had to cross,

he had constructed a substantial breastwork, which was defended by a large force of about three times our number. There Grando expected certainly to defeat us, but our men behaved well, and, after an action of one hour and thirty-five minutes, drove them out. They retreated to another strong position on the line of our march, and, as the the head of our column cleared the heavy forest intervening, they opened upon us a heavy fire. They were, however, soon driven back, and, panic-striken, fled to the town, two miles distant, which they fired immediately, and dispersed; with instructions, as I afterwards learned, to join Boyer, of Tradetown, who was strongly posted on the southeast bank of the New Cess river to dispute our passage. Before we reached the river, however, the New Cess chiefs, who had maintained their allegiance to the Government, had compelled Boyer to retire into his own district, which he did very reluctantly, committing many depredations as he retired upon the inhabitants of the New Cess country.

In the two attacks above mentioned we had sixteen wounded; five badly, none mortally. From Grando's place we proceeded through the Tobacconee and New Cess countries without material interruption—now and then a few shots to remind us of what lay before us. I had frequent interviews with the principal chiefs of the New Cess country, all of whom are greatly incensed against Grando and Boyer; and they tendered every assistance in their power to punish them for their base conduct.

Being joined, on the morning of the 15th instant, by the 2d regiment, which had been operating separately in the upper part of the Bassa country, we commenced our march from Joe West's town, in the New Cess country, upon Boyer's principal town. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day we were attacked in front, when within about a mile of the town, by a small party, which soon fled into the town; and no sooner had our advanced guard cleared the woods and sighted the barricade than they opened upon us a tremendous fire of musketry and big guns. The fire was promptly returned, and for an hour and three-quarters the conflict was desperate. We had to contend against fearful odds; but the hand of Divine Providence was on our side, and we gloriously triumphed. The loss of the enemy was very considerable. Boyer had two brothers killed and himself badly wounded. We had four killed, and twenty-seven wounded; two since dead: the others will all doubtless recover.

I exceedingly regretted the necessity of this campaign, but it could not be avoided. The effect, however, will be most salutary. It will convince the aboriginal inhabitants of every part of the Republic of the ability of the Government to maintain the majesty of the laws, and punish crime wherever committed within its jurisdiction. And the result of this campaign will not only convince the natives of the power of the Government to maintain its authority, but also *certain foreign traders, who have openly inculcated a feeling of opposition among some of our neighboring tribes.*

Will you believe it, sir, that I have obtained incontrovertible testimony that a certain foreign trader has instigated the natives to the whole of these outrages? He personally solicited certain New Cess chiefs to join Boyer in his attack upon us; assuring them that if they would unite their forces the Government

could not maintain its jurisdiction; in which case he would be relieved from the operation of the navigation, commerce, and revenue laws of the Republic, and in future would pay them, in the shape of presents, what he is now required to pay the Government for duties. He also proposed to supply them with all the ammunition they might require. With the principal of the New Cess chiefs he did not succeed—two only pledged themselves to him. To Boyer he gave every assistance, in munitions of war and directions as to his plans and preparations and manner of attack. We may yet get our hands upon the *gentleman;* and if so, we will teach him better manners.

These difficulties have placed us under great pecuniary embarrassments. I scarcely know which way to turn for relief. The soldiers that composed the expedition must be paid. They are mostly poor men, and need every cent for the immediate use of their families. Can you not do something for us in this time of need?

I have no further news of importance, except the arrival of a Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, who is to be formally presented to-morrow.

I have written in great haste, and with frequent interruptions.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. Wm. McLain.

Constitution of the Alabama State Colonization Society.

On the 10th December, 1851, a meeting was held in the City of Montgomery, for the establishment of a State Colonization Society, at which the following Constitution was adopted:

Article 1. The name of this Society is the Alabama State Colonization Society.

Art. 2. The object of the Society is to promote the emigration of free colored persons from the State of Alabama to Africa.

Art. 3. The officers of the Society are a President, such number of Vice Presidents as the Society may appoint, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, who are elected annually, and remain in office until their successors are elected.

Art. 4. The President, or in his absence, the Vice President, residing in the City of Montgomery, with the Secretaries and Treasurer, constitute an Executive Committee, who must meet from time to time, as may be necessary, and a majority of whom may act.

Art. 5. It is the duty of the Executive Committee to superintend the affairs of the Society—to fill all vacancies until the next annual meeting—to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of such free persons of color of this State as desire to emigrate to Liberia—to receive subscriptions and donations in aid of the Society, and make report of their proceedings to each annual meeting thereof.

Art. 6. The annual meeting of the Society is in the City of Montgomery, on the 1st Monday in January, for the election of officers and transaction of business, at which the President shall preside; or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents.

Art. 7. Any person contributing annually to the Society a sum not less than two dollars, is a member thereof. The payment of twenty

dollars constitutes any person a life member.

ART. 8. The Recording Secretary must keep a book, and record therein the names of all the members, stating opposite their names which are life members, and also record therein the transactions of the Society at its annual meeting, and of the proceedings of the Executive Committee.

ART. 9. The Corresponding Secretary must transact the correspondence of the Society.

ART. 10. The Treasurer must keep the funds of the Society, pay them out on the order of the Executive Committee, and make report to the annual meeting of the Society, or to the Executive Committee when required, the receipts and disbursements, and the amount on hand.

ART. 11. The Society, in conjunction with others which are, or may be established in the South-western States, having a similar object in view, may establish a joint Colonization Board, to be located in New Orleans, for the purpose of aiding emigration to Liberia, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed on.

ART. 12. Societies formed in any part of this State, having the same object in view, may, on application become auxiliary to this Society.

ART. 13. The Vice Presidents have authority to receive the subscriptions of members, and such donations as may be made to the Society, forwarding the same to the Treasurer, as soon as practicable after their receipt.

ART. 14. This Constitution may be amended by the vote of the majority of the members present at any annual meeting.

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The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society:

President—Hon. John J. Ormond, of Tuscaloosa.

Vice Presidents—Elbert A. Holt, of Montgomery county; Abner McGehee, of Montgomery county; Hon. J. A. Winston, of Sumter co.; Hon. Francis Lyon, of Marengo county; Hon. W. P. Chilton, of Macon county; Hon. Daniel Coleman, of Limestone county; Gen. E. D. King, of Perry county; Hon. D. G. Ligon, of Lawrence county; Hon. L. Tarrant, of Talladega county; Gen. Moses Kelly, of Jefferson county; Hon. Daniel E. Watrous, of Shelby county.

Treasurer—E. M. Hastings, of Montgomery.

Recording Secretary—L. B. Hansford, of Montgomery.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, of Montgomery.

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ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

The Alabama State Colonization Society, for the purpose of aiding free persons of color to emigrate to Liberia, having been organized, the Society desires to make known its true character; its objects and design; and to satisfy the people of the State, that it is entitled to their sympathy and patronage.

The objection which has been generally urged in this State, to a co-operation with the Colonization Society of Washington City, is, that that Society is at least to some extent, either in the hands, or under the control of persons, many of whom are unfriendly to Southern institutions, and who favor that Society as a means of indirectly assailing the institution of Slavery in the Southern States. Whether this belief is well or ill founded, the effect is the same—a strong indisposition on the part of Southern men to affiliate with them.

It is an undeniable truth, that the presence of the free colored man in the midst of a slave population, is a great evil, which is felt and acknowledged as such; an evil which every consideration of self-interest prompts us to remove. Such is the sense of this evil, that at the present session of the Legislature, the question has been mooted, and referred to the Judiciary Committee for its solution, whether laws may not be passed, consistent with the Constitution, requiring them to leave the State.—There is now, and has been for many years, a most stringent law upon our statute book, requiring all free persons of color who have come to the State since 1832, to leave it; and our law forbids the emancipation of slaves within the State. It is then, manifest, that the presence of the Free Negro amongst us, is considered an evil of the first magnitude, and an evil which cannot be removed from amongst us by the passage of laws.

In this condition of things, the American Colonization Society offers to unite with us, and to aid in their removal, and we decline the proffered aid, and refuse our co-operation. Surely, then, we are called on by every consideration which can impel reasonable men to action, to put our own shoulders to the wheel. The laws which have been passed to drive them from the State, have been rendered powerless, by the sympathies of our own people.—These considerations, have led to the organization of the Alabama State Colonization Society. By reference to the constitution, it will be seen, that it has no connection with the Society at Washington, and can only have connection with other similar Societies in the Southwest. It being, then, distinctly admitted that the evil exists—that the law is powerless to remove it—that it can only be removed by a union of individual effort, we confidently expect that Southern men will gladly avail themselves of the only feasible mode of eradicating this acknowledged evil. It is perfectly obvious that the free negro has neither the means nor the intelligence, to provide for his own emigration. No matter how much he may be disposed to leave a country, where, although it is the land of his birth, he is in fact an alien and a stranger; where, although he is an object of distrust and suspicion, and must forever continue a member of a degraded caste, he is nevertheless compelled to remain without the hope of being able to better his condition, and without the stimulus thereby afforded to exertion.

The question has thus far been considered merely as regards our own interest in the transportation of the free colored population, but there is a higher elevation from which it may be viewed, and one which comes home to the bosom and conscience of every Christian and Philanthropist, who acknowledges the obligation of doing all the good in his power. Africa is involved in the darkness of paganism, relieved at scattering intervals, by a scarcely less revolting Mahomedanism. That vast continent is the abode of wretchedness, and vice, and misery, so fearful, that the mind shrinks back aghast from its contemplation. Scarcely a ray of civilization has yet penetrated that benighted region; and if we may judge of the future from the past, never will, but through the agency of the black man civilized and christianized by intercourse with the whites. His constitution will enable him to withstand the deleterious influence of the climate of Africa,

to which so many white men have fallen a sacrifice, and by precept and example, teach them the arts of civilized life, reclaim them from barbarism, and carry among them the blessings of christianity and civilization.

Do we mistake our countrymen, in supposing they will join us in the only feasible plan for the accomplishment of an object which self-interest, religion, and philanthropy, alike demand? We are satisfied we do not, and therefore confidently and earnestly solicit their aid. Any donations which may be made, will be sacredly devoted to the purpose indicated by our Constitution, or in accordance with any particular direction which may be given to it by the donor. Come forward then, fellow-citizens, and join us in urging forward this cause, so emphatically the cause of our country, and of humanity.

Montgomery, Dec. 11th, 1851.

James G. Birney on Colonization.

THE following is the conclusion of a pamphlet, recently published, entitled "Examination of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Strader, Gorman, and Armstrong, *vs.* Christopher Graham, delivered at its December term, 1850: concluding with an address to the free colored people; advising them to remove to Liberia. By James G. Birney."

Mr. Birney argues that the whole drift of popular sentiment, legislation and adjudication in this country is adverse to the free colored people—that it is rendering their residence among us more and more intolerable and degrading—that they must and should emigrate—that Canada is too cold for them, and will never treat them as other than an inferior race—that in the British West Indies they will also be a degraded caste—and that Liberia offers the best prospect now open to them. The following is what he says under this head:

Of Liberia, I intend to say but little. She is now, and she has been for the last four years, politically detached from this Government. She is entirely free, and her national independence has been recognized by France and Great Britain. What is true of it, has been as well said as I could say it—perhaps much better. It would be strange, indeed, if its warm advocates had not, in commending it, gone a good deal beyond the truth. That Liberia is no *elysium* is very clear to my mind. Should you conclude to emigrate to it, I would not have you to imagine that you are going to any such place. In saying this, I intend no disparagement of Liberia, below other *new* countries, but they all testify to the truth of the remark. In going there you are going to a land—rich and fertile I believe it to be—in which much *work*—particularly of the rough kind—is to be done, before the conveniences and advantages you leave behind can be had; where *labor* of the right kind is scarce and hard to be obtained; where society is rude and uncouth, and where, after struggling with difficulties for a life-time, you will die, leaving things, it is to be hoped, better than you find them. There may be exceptions, but

speak not of them, but of the general social condition.*

Lastly, having seen the miseries and evils of slavery here, in every way, it is to be supposed that you will exercise restraint enough, not only *not* to engage in it yourselves, but to discountenance any approach to it in others. This should be done on the first and least attempt that way—for although the secondary law, and even *constitutions*, may forbid slavery—as is the case in some of our free States—yet slavery may, substantially, be *practised;* and you here see "what a great matter a little fire kindleth." And yet I must say—considering who are at the head of the Colonization cause in this country, many of them being themselves slaveholders, or the friends of slavery here—it would not much surprise me if you were to become somewhat implicated in it; especially, too, when I remember that some of our early settlers fled from their own country to avoid persecution, and became a good deal remarkable as persecutors here. But be assured, if you tolerate slavery among you, the foundation will be laid of much trouble; of a superstructure that will be weak and unstable, and that will not stand a heavy blow. But putting aside all this—notwithstanding reports, which I must say are not favorable, have been set on foot, but which although they have been reiterated, I trust, have been amply disproved from the most reliable sources—what recommends Liberia to me for you, and what ought to recommend it to you, is, that the germs of civilization are there, and the white man does not rule.

It would not much surprise me, if the counsel I have thought it well to offer were, *at first*, rejected by you all. Indeed, it would more surprise me if it were not—although you must see that it is offered for *your* good—that it springs from the oppressive principle that gave brith to the Colonization Society, and from the wrongs inflicted on you by the whites—wrongs that you are unable to resist. I am fully prepared, too, for *permanent* opposition on the part of two classes of the colored people: 1. Those who have made money, however small in amount it must be when compared with the whites, and wish to enjoy it here, content that they and their families suffer all the impositions they now suffer—impositions that, if the belief I entertain is true, will be aggravated in future. 2. Those who have not more energy or force of character than will suffice them to run their chance of getting enough in this country to eat and wear.

To these two classes—knowing it would be useless, I have nothing to say. But to the more noble-minded—to those who wish to get from under the pressure of irresistible, unjust power—to those who wish to give full sweep to the faculties which God has given to all his children—to those who wish to make men of themselves—to those, the sooner the idea is proposed the better.†

I have said that, *at first*, my coun-

* For more particular information, see a pamphlet (published in 1850) by J. W. Lugenbeel, formerly Colonial Physician, and United States Agent in Liberia. While we see no reason for distrusting the facts as related, we do not agree with him in some of his inferences.

† Governor Roberts, of Liberia in a late letter to some one in this country, inviting the people of it to emigrate, says, however it may be protracted, it will come to this at last.

sel will be rejected by all of you. There may, however, be a few who will not reject it—such as have had rather a dim or obscure view of the plan proposed, and who would not even mention what they knew for fear of incurring an odium which they could not meet, or of separating from a class of which they still wished to form a part.

With these exceptions, and only as exceptions ought they to be considered, the colored people have fallen into the notion—a notion in which, perhaps, they have been trained—that it is a point of honor for them to remain in this country as long as their colored brethren are enslaved, and that it will gratify their enemies—the Colonizationists—should they go to Liberia. Admitting that the Colonizationists are all they are supposed to be—a thing I feel no inclination to controvert—it is an unworthy motive, and it will be as sure to injure *you*, as any other unworthy motive is sure to injure him who entertains it. It matters not how small the thing may be, or whether he, against whom the wrong may be done, knows of it or not.

But ought the whole matter of your emigration to be thought of thus? It is too important to be committed to the direction of feeling and passion. It ought to be submitted to our best judgment—to our most deliberate reason—the highest faculty of our nature, and therefore well adapted for deciding such questions. A fair appeal to this power will enable you to determine, whether, on the whole, you should leave this country, and what other you should seek.

But you will, no doubt, say that this counsel, coming from an old and reputed friend, will precipitate on you evils which you are unprepared for, and which otherwise you would not suffer. I would be very far from aiding, in any way, in bringing about such a state of things, nor do I think that what I have said will do so. But it must be remembered that the "oppressor" here has "*power*," and that he has all the effective and official departments of the Government on his side; that the whites have already explained away and overlooked the provisions of their Constitution; that they have forgotten and disregarded the humanity we owe all our fellow-beings, and that they will proceed as far as they may think *necessary to accomplish their purpose*—no matter what may be the extremity.

But some of you, in your dejection, and in your oppugnation to injustice, may say *we can suffer it*. That may be, I will not dispute it. But to be cast down, discouraged, becomes no one whose constant aim is to do right, least of all, him who aspires to lead others by perilous paths to safe places.

While it must be almost needless to say to you that the counsel I have offered is only the expression of my opinion; that it can be disapproved of, if unsound, and that if unsound, it has no binding force on any one; I trust it is equally needless to say, that its fair and candid consideration will be very gratifying, and that this gratification will be much increased, if it should lead to happy results.

African Colonization.

The Legislature of Louisiana now in session, has had under consideration the movement in favor of African colonization, with the view of rendering to it substantial assistance. The following is a copy of a preamble

and resolution relating to the subject, already adopted by the House of Representatives, and likely, we understand, to be carried by a large vote in the Senate. Taken in conjunction with the deep interest manifested in the same work by the governing bodies of other States, it may be regarded as evidence of the rapid extension of public feeling in the direction of measures adapted to meet one of the most obvious exigences of the time:

"Whereas, The people of Louisiana, feeling a deep interest in the cause of African Colonization, and that the success of that great and patriotic enterprise deeply involves the best interest of the State: Therefore—

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to promote the success of that great enterprise: first, by urging on the General Government such a donation of land, or an appropriation of money, as will aid in removing the free people of color, with their consent, from the United States to Liberia, in Africa; secondly, by using their best efforts to promote what is usually called the "Ebony Line," in transporting the said free people of color to the Republic of Liberia, and to increase the commercial facilities between the United States and Western Africa, through the medium of Liberia.

"*Resolved, further,* That the Governor be requested to forward to our Representatives in Congress a copy of this resolution."

As referring to the "Ebony Line," this motion comes too late, we fear, to be of service during the present session, that project having been classed with a batch of schemes of vastly inferior importance, and reported against as for the time unworthy of further notice. It presents too few facilities for the manufacture of Presidential capital to be available just now. Still, duty to a great experiment in philanthropy requires that the project should not be lost sight of; and in this regard the action of the Louisiana legislature will be of essential service.

We believe that a bill is now before the Senate of the same State, making it incumbent on all who emancipate slaves to appropriate $150 to each, in order to provide the means of transportation to Liberia.

New Jersey has appropriated $1,000 a year for two years, to promote the efforts of the African Colonization Society, established in that State on the model of the national society, having its headquarters in this city. The New York legislature has before it a measure of a kindred character, introduced in pursuance of the humane recommendations of Governor HUNT. In a debate arising out of it, Senator BEEKMAN stated that notwithstanding the opposition of the mass of the colored residents of New York to African colonization, he had received a memorial from two hundred and fifty of their number, asking assistance from the State to enable them to emigrate. Many of them, he added, were men of substance, who could and would pay all their expenses; but others were poor and needed aid to establish them in Africa, and for such the bill now under consideration is designed.

The time is not distant, we hope, when the full importance of this work will force itself on the consideration of the country and on its

councils. It seems to present the only feasible method of elevating and improving our free colored population, and, if successful, will be the means of removing one of the most prolific sources of misery and mischief now found within our boundaries.—*Republic.*

Extract from a letter from a Free Colored Man in Alabama.

TUSKALOOSA, Alabama,
Dec. 29, 1851.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Colonization is rapidly growing in favor in this State. Ere this, doubtless you have heard of the formation of a State Colonization Society in Alabama, having for its object the colonizing her free people of color on the west coast of Africa, or in other words, sending them to Liberia. And I doubt not that the day is not distant when there will be an uprising of the free people of color—not only in Alabama—not only in the much persecuted South, where it is said by the fanatics that we are sorely opprest, and inhumanly treated, but in the liberal and philanthropic North. We are treated about as well here, at least those who behave themselves, and conduct themselves as they should, as the same class of persons in the North. You ask the question, are you ever going to Liberia? My answer is, yes, without hesitation. I heartily thank you and the society which you represent for your kind and liberal offer of a free passage, and six months support. I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to avail myself of the offer tendered at so early a day as the 10th January, but trust you will keep the privilege open a few months at least; and I think myself and several others will accept the proffered boon. We would most certainly go now, if we had our little matters closed, but those of us who want to go to Liberia are men who have been striving to do something for ourselves, and consequently have more or less business to close up. I think, however, that we will be able to leave here in a few months. There will be a handsome company from Alabama, I think, about next spring or fall. I have been informed by a correspondent at Huntsville, in the north end of this State, that there is several about there that have in part made up their minds to go, and they only want a little encouragement to settle them fully in favor of Liberia. The day is coming, and I trust is not far distant, when every free person of color in this country will esteem it a privilege to be sent to Liberia.

I am rejoiced to see that the free people in the great North is coming to their right minds at last. I was much pleased with the letter of Mr. Washington, of Hartford, on the subject of the condition of the colored people in this country. I trust there will be found ere long many Washingtons in the field laboring in behalf of Colonization. I was also pleased to see an account of a meeting of the colored people of New York, not long since, to take into consideration the expediency of emigrating to Liberia. I trust that these meetings will be gotten up in every State in the Union. Let the free colored people of every State meet in convention in their respective States, and exchange opinions, and make their views known to each other, and if needs be, hold a grand convention of all the States at such time and place as they may think proper;

and let those State conventions send delegates to Liberia, or if they should think proper to have a general convention, let that convention send delegates. There is upwards of two thousand free colored people in Alabama; and if each of these would contribute but twenty-five cents a piece, we could have a fund sufficient to send two delegates to Liberia. Now, it does seem to me, if we, as a people, do feel any interest in our own welfare and that of our children, we will have no objection to inquiring into a matter of so much moment to us, at so small a cost.

I trust my brethren will think of this matter, and arouse themselves, and let national pride be kindled up in their hearts, and go to and make us a great nation of our own, build our own cities and towns, make our own laws, collect our own revenues, command our own vessels, army and navy, elect our own governors and law makers, have our own schools and colleges, our own lawyers and doctors, in a word, cease to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and be men.

Believe me, yours, and Colonization's devoted friend,

S. W. JONES.

Rev. W. McLain.

The Virginian Colonizationist.

We have received the first two numbers of *the Virginian Colonizationist*, a monthly journal, devoted to the cause of African Colonization, published at Richmond, by the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of Virginia, under the direction and editorial management of the Rev. P. Slaughter, General Agent of that Society. It is a neatly printed and ably conducted journal; and we hope it may be extensively circulated throughout the Old Dominion. We doubt not it will prove a valuable auxiliary in the diffusion of information respecting the operations and success of the great enterprise which it advocates.

The following article from the second number, presents a view of the leading object that seems to have actuated our friends in Virginia in establishing a new paper:

A literary friend of ours, who is deeply imbued with the German philosophy, is accustomed to say, that if you give him any man's standpoint, he will tell you his opinions. Whether we agree with this sentiment or not, every careful observer perceives how our opinions are modified by the point of view from which we look at a question. In the sphere of politics and of religion, we see daily examples of this truth. Calhoun and Webster differ in the construction of a clause in the Constitution. In the judgment of the latter the Tariff is clearly constitutional—in the judgment of the former, is a plain violation of the Constitution. The philosophy of this difference of opinion is found in the fact, that they are the representatives of different interests. Northern and Southern men are wide asunder as the poles upon questions of State policy. Many persons on both sides of these questions are patriotic and honest men. But the one party has his stand-point in the North, and the other in the South, and their appreciations of men and measures are influenced accordingly. There are not many men who can rise above the mists of earthly interests and passions, and look at a subject in the light of pure reason. Even the

Christian, whose privilege it is to dwell in the serene heaven of charity, has his vision daily dimmed by the vapours that surround his earthly stand-point. For these reasons men, when they are free to choose, always prefer to confide their interests to those who are identified with them in interests and sympathies. This has ever been the best security for a people's rights and the best safeguard against the abuse of confidence. This reasoning seems to us to apply with force to the present relations between the Northern and Southern portions of this confederacy.

In the South, we have peculiar interests. No man who looks at these interests from a Northern standpoint, can appreciate our position as we do ourselves. They may be just and good men but circumstances modify our appreciations, and though they may vindicate our position in argument, they cannot give us their sympathies. At the present moment, there is a lively sensibilty in the Southern mind to every question touching the colored race in our midst. It is a delicate subject, and many Southern men are unwilling to trust the management of the questions to any person who is not identified with us in position, principles, interests, and sympathies. It is for these reasons that we have thought it expedient to establish this newspaper, to discuss the subject of American Colonization from the *Southern stand-point*, and we trust that the well known opinions of those under whose auspices it is conducted, will acquire for it the confidence of all parties in our State.

Mr. Webster's Views in reference to the recognition of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia by the U. S. Government.

EXPRESSED IN REMARKS MADE AT AN ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN HIM BY A. G. PHELPS, JR. ESQ., IN N. YORK.

"For my part," said Mr. Webster, "I know of no reason why this enterprise should not receive the fostering care of the Government. Colonization was no longer an experiment. Its success is now beyond dispute. Just before the late Rufus King left his seat in the United States Senate, he proposed that the proceeds of the sale of the public lands should be devoted to the Colonization of the free colored people: and I must say that I have heard of no good reason, and know of no good reason, why this would not be a measure of expediency and propriety.

"On a recent occasion, (the anniversary meeting at Washington,) I took occasion to express my views on this point. The colony of Liberia has certainly given proofs of the power of self-government. The community there appears to be one of much intelligence. Their affairs seem to be conducted with much prudence and sagacity, and I do not see why we should not recognise them as a Government, as we have recognised countries possessing a people inferior in intelligence. The Government of the Sandwich Islands I take to be less intelligent than that of Liberia. They have, it is true, a nominal King, who is a native, but four out of five of the persons composing the Government are foreigners. Some of these persons have come from our own country; some of them were selected from the missionaries; some came from the North, some from this sec-

tion, and some from the South. We deem it no disparagement to hold intercourse with this people," and Mr. Webster saw no good reason why the colony of Liberia might not be as much favored.

Mr. Webster afterwards, upon a remark from Dr. Spring, gave a lucid and instructive account of the negotiations in this country which led to the recognition of the independence of the Sandwich Islands. It so happened that in 1841 or 1842 he wrote, with the assent of the President, to our Minister at London, Mr. Everett, upon this very subject. He proposed to Lord Aberdeen, who was then the Prime Minister, and who was a very frank and fair man, that the Sandwich Islands, before they should be seized upon by any one nation, should have its protection guaranteed by all. His Lordship wrote to Mr. Everett to know if Mr. Webster was in earnest —so doubtful are diplomatists, sometimes, that men mean all they say— and on being assured that he was in earnest, he assented at once to the idea, and England recognised the independence of the Sandwich Islands, and upon the suggestion which came from the United States. The agent of the Islands, thus encouraged, pursued his way to Belgium, and enlisted the sympathies of the Queen in his behalf. She was a devout woman, and interested in the work of spreading the cause of religion among the heathen. She, in turn, enlisted the action and sympathy of the King, her husband, and Belgium recognised the independence of the Sandwich Islands. So much could the influence of a good woman accomplish. Nor did she stop here. Being the daughter of Louis Philippe, she wrote to her father, and the French Government became interested also in this far-off people.

Mr. Webster spoke at considerable length, and all present seemed delighted to hear him thus discourse of past times, and to express his views in behalf of one of the most benevolent institutions of the day.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

African Colonization.

The decided tone of Governor Hunt's recent Message in favor of African Colonization, will add to the impulse already existing in behalf of that noble cause, and not improbably may induce the Legislature to make an appropriation for the removal and comfortable settlement in Liberia, of all colored persons now residing in this State, who may desire to emigrate. As a measure of public weal, we should be in favor of the appropriation.— Virginia has anticipated us in making provision for her colored people who may wish to emigrate, and other States will doubtless follow. In short, there is much reason to believe that this great enterprise of African Colonization, so fraught with blessings to the emigrants themselves, to the continent of Africa, and to the United States, is soon to receive the united support of all the real friends of the colored race. Those are not their friends who wilfully deceive them as to their social and political prospects in this country; and those who ignorantly deceive them, are only less despicable because they are less wicked. The movement of colored people in this city in favor of emigration is a hopeful indication. A

fold what would now be safe.—Then instead of a few hundreds annually emigrating to Liberia, by means of a single packet or two, we may see our colored population urging their way thitherward by thousands, and even tens of thousands, annually, by means of a fleet of sailing packets and steamships. And this will be carried on, as the Irish emigration now is, in part by governmental aid, and in part by means of funds remitted from friends already established in their transatlantic homes.

That our State governments are beginning to awake to this subject is quite apparent from what meets the eye in the newspapers from day to day. We have now lying before us accounts from three States, whose Legislature have under consideration, or have just passed, bills appropriating money to aid free people of color to emigrate to Liberia. These States are New York, New Jersey, and Louisiana.

The bill before the New York Legislature, was most ably advocated in a speech by Senator J. W. Beekman; in which he said, that notwithstanding the present opposition of the mass of the colored men of New York to Colonization in Africa, he had in his hand a memorial from not less than 250 of them in New York city, asking assistance from the State to emigrate to Liberia. Many of them, he said, were men of substance, who could and would pay all their own expenses; but some of their number were poor, and needed aid to establish them in Africa; and for such, he said, the bill before the Legislature was designed.

In New Jersey a bill has just passed both branches of the Legislature, and become a law, appropriating $1000 a year, for two years, to aid such colored persons in that State as may desire to remove to Liberia, in so doing, under the direction of the New Jersey Colonization Society. The vote in the Senate was 13 to 6; in the House —32 to 17.

In Louisiana, according to a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, there is an important bill now before the Senate, which will doubtless become a law, respecting emancipation, colonization, Liberia, &c., in no way restricting emancipation, but making it incumbent on all who emancipate, to appropriate $150 to each person, and thus provide the means of transportation, and a comfortable home in Liberia.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Material Aid.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
March 26, 1852.

Messrs. EDITORS: You and your readers will be glad to learn that the Legislature of NEW JERSEY has made an appropriation to aid Colonization. This is the *first appropriation* made by a *free State!* "Honor to whom honor is due." New Jersey has nobly led the way! I have received a letter from a distinguished gentleman in that State, from which I make an extract:

"I have just returned from Trenton, and feel truly happy in being able to inform you that the bill appropriating $1,000 per year for two years, to aid our State Society in sending to Liberia such portion of our free colored population as may be willing to emigrate, has passed both houses of our Legislature and

become a *law!* I feel proud of my native State for this evidence of her interest in this noble enterprise The endowment is not large, but its moral effect will be most salutary. It clearly shows that our citizens are manifesting a more benevolent and patriotic desire to benefit the colonization cause."

The bill passed by very large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. It was very ably advocated by many members. Among the ablest of the speeches was one in the Senate, by Mr. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, and son of the late Dr. Alexander.

It is worthy of remark, that one thousand dollars a year is as much for New Jersey, in proportion to her population, as several thousand dollars would be for many of her sister States.

Hitherto but few of her colored population have been disposed to emigrate. At present we have an application from *twenty-two* persons residing in that State for a passage to Liberia, and we expect them to go in our vessel which is to sail from Baltimore May 1. It will require the whole of the State appropriation the present year to pay the expenses of this company. Other companies are preparing to emigrate. Before very long the appropriation will need to be increased, and we doubt not that the State will nobly come up to the work, and do whatever is to be done.

We expect to see several other States very soon follow the good example which New Jersey has set them.

With great respect,

W. McLAIN.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Letter from Hezekiah Corpsen.

THE following letter from Hezekiah Corpsen, whose son was recently liberated from slavery through the liberality of a few of our citizens, will be read with interest:—

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 10th, 1852.

KIND AND HONORED SIR:—The kindness which prompted you so soon to respond to my call, and the magnitude of the favor you have done me, would have been instantly acknowledged could *my* hand have obeyed the dictates of my heart. I feel, Sir, that any language must be too cold to express my deep sense of your kindnes to an obscure stranger, and words cannot speak my gratitude. Honored Sir, you have indeed bound up my wounds, poured in the oil and wine; oh, at the great day, may you meet your reward.

As you thought, Sir, I *was* too late for the December packet; and, indeed, the weather then was so intensely cold, that I was advised not to venture with my young children. Myself and the boy given me by generous strangers, are at work in the country, where we hope still to be learning until the sailing of the next packet.

Through you, ever Honored and Respected Sir, I would desire to offer my unfeigned thanks to the liberal and noble friends through whom I enjoy so great a blessing; and while life lasts, and though in a distant land, I shall ever pray for the happiness and prosperity of my benefactors.

Farewell, kind and generous friends! May you be happy in time and in eternity! Most humbly and respectfully, I shall ever remain,

HEZEKIAH CORPSEN.

Extract from a letter to the Hon. C. H. Peaslee,

FROM A GENTLEMAN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOPKINTON, N. H.,
March 18, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Through your politeness, I received the last Report of the American Colonization Society, for which you have my hearty thanks. I read the report very attentively, and by so doing, got my feelings strongly enlisted in favor of that Society. Heretofore I have known nothing comparatively of the operations of that Society, nor have I taken interest enough in it to make any effort to be informed.

It has been said by its opponents that the Society could effect nothing for good—that it was started for no other object and purpose than to operate as a sort of quietus upon the public mind on the subject of slavery. I am most happy to find, by reading that Report, that these charges are groundless. Instead of effecting nothing for good, as is alleged, their efforts have already, in my estimation, produced incalculable benefits not only to the blacks they have sent to Liberia, but also to the whole African race.

Letter from Liberia.

THE writer of the following letter is a colored man who has been for some years a physician in Liberia. He received his medical education in Pittsfield, Mass.—To his care the emigrants by the Zeno have been committed during their acclimating fever:

BASSA COVE, GRAND BASSA COUNTY,
December 2d, 1851.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of September 19th, by the Brig Zeno, came safely to hand, and I was pleased to learn that the feelings of the colored population of your State, as well as the North generally, are enlisted in favor of emigration to Liberia. Of course, the best evidence we can have of the truth of the matter, is their appearance among us; and I hope that the leaving of the Zeno's company will induce many to follow their example, that good may come unto them. I think that Liberia is the only hope of the oppressed sons of Ham. I do not think that a colored man, *an African*, can be as comfortably situated, politically and socially, any where under the broad canopy of heaven, as in Liberia. Let them come then and enjoy a country on which nature has lavished her most choice and richest gifts; a country excelled by no other in natural productions, on the face of the globe—their father-land, where they may sit under their own vine and fig tree, or under the glorious palm, and none dare to molest or make afraid. True, it is a new country, and industry, energy, and enterprise are required, accompanied with funds and intelligence, to develope the resources of this goodly land; and that we sometimes meet with difficulties from the wild men of the forest, and from abroad. But as it always requires means, and time commensurate with the importance of any great work, to its accomplishment; and as it appears plainly to be the purpose of Heaven to set the captives of America free, and cause them to return to their father land with songs and rejoicings, and make them a mighty nation that shall say unto Ethiopia, "Stretch forth thy hand unto God," and to Africa, "Arise and shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord has appeared unto thee"—I think that colored Americans should brave these difficulties and press forward to their high destiny—flock to Liberia, and with a noble zeal, see who can most advance the great work of elevating Africa among the nations of the earth, and cause the glorious lights of science and Christianity to dispel every cloud of ignorance and superstition that now fills the land.

I believe, sir, that Africans will never be respected *as men*, until Africa maintains a respectable station among the nations of the earth. It is useless for abolitionists to think that amalgamation and equal rights and privileges in the United States, (things that never will take place until Africa redeems her lost name,) will be sufficient to cause colored men to enjoy equal political and social rights. Were the laws to be equally favorable to them as to the whites, they would always be regarded as an in-

ferior race until Africa arise from the dust and become honorable.

It is useless to suppose that as much honor will be paid to a delegate of a petty South American State, as to a minister of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, even though the former be vastly superior in general information and in diplomacy. Were it the case, very few could be made to think so; and so it is in every case, no man is respected abroad more than his nation.

I hope that the friends of colonization will send us four or five hundred emigrants within the next year for the "city of Buchanan." An effort was made by this government to settle the Fishtown portion of it by volunteers, but it has proved a failure. And the old portion, Bassa Cove, was attacked by a force of a thousand fishermen and Bassas on the 15th ultimo, but they were repelled with great loss.

I am happy to inform you that the Zeno's company of emigrants are well pleased with Liberia and with this place, and I am much pleased with them. We would thank you for a thousand like them.

Thank you for your newspapers and periodical journals.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. S. SMITH.

Rev. John Orcutt, Hartford, Ct.

[Form a Hartford (Conn.) Paper.]

From Liberia.

Mr. Jacob Williams, who was for several years employed in this office, and was one of the emigrants who left Hartford last fall for Liberia, thus writes from Grand Bassa to a friend in this city:—

"I embrace the opportunity to say, that we all arrived safe on the shores of Africa, and all in good health. It would not be worth while to take up time to say much about the fruits of Africa. I can only say to my colored friends that they will have to come and see for themselves. I know that I have seen as well as any body; and I have seen for myself; and I do say that Africa is my home, and I am not disappointed. I will not say that Africa is a garden, but it is I believe the place that God intends to make the garden of the world, and what more do we want. I could say much about Monrovia, but time will not permit."

In speaking of the Colonization Society he says:

"They have done well for me and our company. We had a passage of sixty-four days, and we had every thing to eat that we asked for, furnished by the Society. And the gentleman to whom we were consigned, namely, Judge Benson, we found a perfect gentleman worthy of the trust.

Mr. Parker and Adams and Mr. Anderson and myself send our respects to all enquiring friends."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1852.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst—C. H. Atherton, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 30 00

VERMONT.

Montpelier—From the Vermont Colonization Society, contributed by the following persons, viz: *St. Johnsbury*—J. P. Fairbanks, $25, Charles Hosmer, $1; *New Haven*—Hon. Wm. Nash, by D. Baldwin, Esq., Treasurer Vermont Col. Soc. $10..... 36 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Hartford—Hezekiah Huntington, $30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Charles H. Northam, $30, to constitute the Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., rector of Christ church, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Hon. Thos. S. Williams, $50, J. B. Hosmer, Alfred Smith, Dea. T. Smith, each $25; Austin Dunham, F. Parsons, Esq., each $20; R. Mather, E. T. Smith, J. Warberton, C. C. Lyman, W. T. Lee, D. P. Crosby, C.

Seymour, C. Sigourney, Woodruff & Beach, David Watkinson, A. W. Butler, Calvin Day, H. A. Perkins, D. F. Robinson, Abijah Catlin, each $10; Bishop Brownell, Hon. J. M. Niles, C. Nichols, E. N. Kellogg, P. Ripley, T. Williams, E. G. Howe, T. M. Allyn, Eben'r Flower, J. F. Judd, Dudley Buck, S. L. Loomis, Charles H. Northam, James Goodwin, Ex. Gov'r Trumbull, W. T. Hooker, C. H. Brainard, Elisha Colt, Tracy & Fales, H. & W. Keney, D. Clark, T. Wadsworth, C. Adams, Hungerford & Cone, Cash, Mrs. R. Bunce, C. Spencer, L. C. Ives, Stephen Spencer, John L. Boswell, Miss H. B. Hart, Rev. Wm. W. Turner, S. S. Ward, M. C. Webster, J. Toucey, Esq., W. W. House, Ed. Bolles, Cash, each $5; T. T. Fisher, Mrs. Ely, H. L. Porter, Gurdon Fox, C. H. Sigourney, Cash, H. H. Barbour, Esq., Chas. Hosmer, J. W. Bull, Cash, S. Tuttle & Sons, Levi Lincoln, O. Allen, S. Terry, E. Fessenden, Cash, Cash, F. Curtis & Co., Cash, each $3; R. S. Seyms, Ed. Goodwin, R. G. Talcot, Ralph Gillett, Mrs. Alfred Holt, Miss A. Goodman, John W. Seymour, Dr. C. A. Taft, Miss Draper, Henry French, B. E. Hooker, M. W. Chapin, Dan'l Phillips, S. Bourn, H. Fitch, Rev. A. C. Baldwin, J. Hills, C. C. Orcutt, L. Smith, J. W. Danforth, E. S. Hamilton, T. W. Pratt, J. Allyn, L. F. Robinson, Esq., H. R. Hills, E. K. Root, Noah Wheaton, P. Jewell, J. H. Trumbull, J. P. C. Mather, C. Benton, John G. Mix, V. Cornish, each $2; J. A. Butler, E. B. Hull, S. G. Savage, P. Smith, Seth King, H. J. Johnson, J. C. Walkley, R. G. Drake, Esq., Thos. Steele, J. Langdon, Cash, B. Sage, Cash, A. Sage, Cash, A. M. Gordon, H. Benton, D. S. Brooks, W. Phelps, Dr. Sumner, M. Gross, A. Willard, S. P. Kendall, J. H. Goodwin, Charles S. Goodwin, S. H. Terry, Fosters, Mrs. S. Whiting, Mrs. H. Corning, Mrs. J. B. Corning, A. R. Skinner, Miss P. A. Thrall, Cash, B. W. Greene, M. L. Sikes, jr., J. Durand, Wm. Savage, H. Brainard, W. W. Roberts, W. Conner, Dr. Hawley, C. P. Wells, Dr. Beresford, H. Freeman, A. Colton, Cash, H. Seymour, L. Bidwell, A. Saunders, C. Howard, H. Rockwood, H. G. Prior, H. Bidwell, Dr. Rogers, C. C. Strong, J. H. Ashmead, Rev. Dr. Robbins, L. Clerc, P. D. Stillman, R. J. Allyn, James Terry, J. L. Howard, Dea. J. B. Gilbert, W. Harris, Rev. G. Robbins, R. Read, J. M. B. McNary, George Buck, N. W. Waterman, H. L. Miller, H. Shulze, Dr. Butler, F. Fellowes, Esq., O. P. Dorman, C. M. Talcott, each $1; B. Starkweather, 75 cents, Mrs. L. C. Burnham, N. J. Brockett, Dr. Barrows, H. W. Katzenberg, H. W. Taylor, each 50 cents..... 766 25

Middletown—Samuel Russell, $29, Rev. Wm. Jarvis, $10..... 39 00

Durham—J. H. Parsons, $8, Dea. S. Newton, M. Marwin, jr., each $2; Miss E. Seward, L. T. Merriam, Miss E. Baldwin, H. S. Merwin, M. T. Merwin, J. S. Camp, each $1; T. S. Hubbard, J. S. Auger, N. H. Parsons, each 50 cents; E. L. Johnson, Mrs. E. Newton, each 25 cents..... 20 00

Bloomfield—Rev. Francis Williams, B. Ely, Esq., E. Mills, each $2; Mrs. F. Williams, T. G. Jerome, S. C. Buckingham, N. F. Miller, each $1; D. Grant, 75 cents, T. Hubbard, E. Moody, each 50 cents; Mr. Barker, 25 cents..... 12 00

Windsor—Dea. H. Morgan..... 2 00

Enfield—Dr. J. P. Converse.... 1 00

840 25

NEW JERSEY.

Newark—New Jersey State Col. Society, by Mathias W. Day, Esq., Treasurer..... 754 00

DELAWARE.

Cantwell's Bridge—William Polk, Esq., by E. B. Morris..... 50 00

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. Wm. H. Starr:—

Norfolk—Col. Wm. Garnet, A.

Bell, each $5; Richard H. Chamberlain, $10, C. Harris, $5, E. S. Pegram, $20, Robert E. Taylor, Jas. Fergus n, R. Geffry, each $5; John T. Gracey, Wm. Walk, each $1; Benj. Pollard, $5, Mrs. Mary Chandler, $1..... 68 00

Lynchburg—Samuel Miller, Esq., $100, A. B. Rucher, $5, Collection in Rev. Mr. Young's church, Sycamore Hill, by W. F. Wright, $9..... 114 00

Louisa Co.—Lucian Minor, $10, J. Williams, Albert Wright, each 50 cents..... 11 00

Orange Co.—Charles P. Howard. 2 00

Petersburgh—Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Mrs. C. L. Gholson, of Petersburgh... 2,000 00

University of Virginia—A Friend, $60, to constitute Dr. John S. Davis and Master Wm. Blackford Davis, life members of the American Colonization Society..... 60 00

2,255 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—

Greensborough—James Sloan, C. G. Yates, each $1..... 2 00

Graham—D. L. Ray, R. Hanner, M. Holt, Rev. J. Holt, R. Mebane, T. G. McLean, P. A. Holt, W. A. Long, J. Trollinger, Cash, Cash, each $1; J. W. Lancaster, John Stafford, each $2; W. P. Morrow, $2 50, W. A. Nelson, H. C. Paisley, J. T. Murray, J. Fawcett, W. M. Johnson, J. S. Torrentine, John Hardin, J. Tapscott, H. C. Hurdle, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50 cts.; H. Ector, A. Thompson, G. J. Freeland, J. Guant, E. Albright, Cash, each 25 cents... 26 50

Hawfield's Church—Rev. Alexander Wilson, $3, Rev. A. G. Hughes, H. Scott, S. Tate, G. D. Jordan, Cash, Cash, each $1; H. Crawford, R. Dixon, Mrs. S. Craig, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50 cents; J. Johnson, Cash, each 25 cents..... 12 50

Macksville—Rev. S. Shell..... 1 00

42 00

TENNESSEE.

Winchester—Minor Meriwether, for the passage of emigrants emancipated by his father's will, in the Julia Ford, from New Orleans, January 31st, 1852, to Liberia..... 237 85

Cumberland Iron Works—Robert Caldwell, Esq..... 20 00

Knoxville—Balance of the residuary bequest of the late Rev. John Boorman, of Green Co., Tenn., by Rev. S. Patton.... 100 00

357 85

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq.:—

Cincinnati—J. C. Culbertson, C. Stetson, R. W. Burnett, L. Anderson, J. D. Jones, Geo. Crawford, each $10; S. P. Bishop, $20, Collection in Dr. Rice's church, $23 12, Walter Gregory, $50, W. Hartshorn, R. Buchanan, Dr. W. Judkins, Dr. W. Richards, each $5; Judge Torrence, $1, A. Friend, $30, to constitute Mrs. Mary Ann Hoadley, of Cleveland a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Manning F. Force, $1... 205 12

Dayton—Robert W. Steele, Thos. Parrott, each $20; Mrs. C. P. Hall, S. B. Brown, J. G. Lowe, J. D. Phillips, each $10; E. W. Davis, W. J. McKinney, E. Brown, K. L. Thompson, P. Odlin, Wm. Parrott, H. Stoddard, Jos. Barett, Wm. King, John W. Van Cleve, each $5; J. D. Loomis, J. McDaniel, H. L. Brown, Dr. Steele, David Osborne, Mrs. P. Steele, each $3, Thos. J. J. Smith, J. F. Edgar, each $2; Wm. Scott, J. Estabrook, E. A. More, Mr. Ells, John Garner, E. Reeves, Mr. Jewell, D. M. Curtis, Cash, J. Wonderly, each $1..... 162 00

Columbus—Dr. L. Goodale, $10, Robert Neill, $5, Joshua Baldwin, $3, M. Gooding, D. H. Taft, each $1..... 20 00

Cleveland—John Seaman, Dr. O. E. Huntington, E. F. Gaylord, John A. Foot, J. P. Gribbon, H. S. Huntington, P. Handy, H. Harvey, D. H. Lamb, Jas. T. Clark, J. L. Hewitt, Philo Scovill, each $5; Zalmon Fitch, T. S. Beckwith, H. L. Gaylord, Samuel Wick, O. H. Knapp, Jas. K. Hitchcock,

Levi Johnson, A. Stone, jr., Wm. Case, Smith, Knight & Co., each $3; H. Seaman, J. H. Crittenden, N. W. Taylor, L. Benedict, each $1; John Gardner, $2..... 96 00
Hudson—Harvey Baldwin..... 5 00
Urbanna—R. M. Woods..... 5 00
Gillespieville—Abner Wesson... 30 00

523 12

LOUISIANA.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease: On account of the Louisiana State Col. Soc.
Baton Rouge—Daniel D. Avery, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00
Clinton—Wm. Sandal, W. Lipscomb, each $5; David Pipes, sr., $20, A. D. Palmer, $30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., E. T. Merrick, Thomas Chapman, Rev. F. Dean, each $5; Mrs. Catharine Norwood, $10, A purse from an aged Lady, $8 50, William Silliman, Esq., $1,000, to make himself a life director of the Am. Col. Soc., Henry Dunn, $10, Donation in part, to make Rev. Wm. Barton a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. $7..... 1,110 50
Jackson—Mrs. Susan Thomas, $10, in part to make herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., John McKowen, $5, Willy Warner, 50 cents..... 15 50
Laurel Hill—William Lemon, $5, Mrs. A. O. Windham, $10, in part, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 15 00
Saint Francisville—Daniel Turnbull, David Barrow, Charles Mathews, each $100; Mrs. Sarah Mulford, $30, to make herself a life member of the Am. Col. Society, Bennett Barrow, $10, Charles Percy, William Stirling, each $5; R. Mumford, $10..... 360 00
Tunica—John N. Evans, F. A. Evans, each $50..... 100 00

1,631 00

MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease: On account of the Mississippi Col. Society.
Woodville—Hon. Edward McGehee, $100, John Wesley Burruss, $20, Mrs. E. W. Lewis, $15, in part, to make herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Mrs. Mary B. McGehee, Dr. James Angell, Mrs. Rev. M. F. Forsyth, James M. McGehee, Winans S. Hoard, Mrs. Verona Hoard, Thomas W. Dyer, each $5; Two Friends, $2, D. O. Merwin, $2; of this sum $30 are to make Rev. Jas. L. Forsyth a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 174 00
Fort Adams-Edward J. McGehee, Moses J. Hooke, each $30; to make themselves life members of the Am. Col. Society, Mrs. Isabella Semple, F. H. Hooke, each $10..... 80 00

254 00

MICHIGAN.

Wayne County—From the Livonia and Nankin Col. Soc., by A. Martin, Esq., Secretary..... 5 00

Total Contributions....$4,677 97

FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Westborough*—Reuben G. Holmes, to July, 1852..... 2 00
NEW YORK.—*Pekin*—George W. Chesbrough, for 1851, $1. *Stow's Square*—Fenner Bosworth, to April, 1853, $1..... 2 00
VIRGINIA.—*Abingdon*—Thaddeus Harris, for 1852..... 1 00
ALABAMA.—*Athens*—Judge Dan. Coleman, for 1852, $1. *Montgomery*—Alfred George, for 1851 and 1852, $2..... 3 00
KENTUCKY.—*Bowling Green*—Hon. Asher W. Graham, to July, 1855..... 20 00
TENNESSEE.—*Cumberland Iron Works*—Robert Caldwell, to July, 1852, $2. *Shop Spring*—James Camuth, to April '53, $1 3 00
OHIO-*Cincinnati*-Manning Force, for 1852, $1. *Loveland*—J. Milton Dyer, to May, 1852, $1... 2 00
MICHIGAN.—*Dowagiac*—Alfred Farrow, to April, 1853..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 34 00
Total Contributions..... 4,677 97
Total Legacies..... 2,100 00

Aggregate Amount.....$6,811 97

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1852. [No. 6.

Sailing of Emigrants for Liberia.

AGREEABLY to our previously published notice, our regular spring expedition sailed from Baltimore, in the barque *Ralph Cross*, on Saturday, the 1st May. At Norfolk, an additional number of emigrants was received on board; and on the 5th May, the barque sailed thence for Liberia, with 148 emigrants, 126 of whom went out under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, and 22 were sent by the Maryland Society.

One of the cabin passengers is an intelligent man from New York, Elias G. Jones, who is agent of the New York and Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association, and who goes to Liberia to see the goodly land, and to return and report to his associates. Several of the rest of the company are men of intelligence and enterprise, who we doubt not will become valuable citizens of the young Republic. Among the emigrants from Portsmouth, Virginia, will be found the name of Jerry Corpsen, the history of whose case was copied from the Journal of Commerce into the February number of the Repository, and who is accompanied by his father, mother, and two younger brothers.

By reference to the list of emigrants in our present number, it will be perceived that of the 126 sent out by our Society, 45 were free born, 4 purchased their own freedom, or were purchased by friends, and 77 were emancipated by different persons in various parts of the country.

The Rev. John Payne, D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, embarked for his field of labor in Africa in the Ralph Cross, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Horne, wife and child, Mr. Rodgers, and two young ladies, and the Rev. Mr. Pinckney (colored) of Baltimore, all of whom go out to join the mission of the P. E. Church at Cape Palmas.

The emigrants sent by our Society are destined for the settlement of Buchanan in Grand Bassa County, except Armistead Miller of Athens, Ohio, who expects to enter the Presbyterian High School at Monrovia, preparatory to engaging in the missionary work in Liberia.

President Roberts' Annual Message.

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives,

GENTLEMEN:—It is the business of the Executive, on every occasion of the meeting of the Legislature, to inform them of the condition of the republic, and to recommend to them any public measure which he may think expedient for their adoption. It is therefore my first and indispensable duty to invite your attention to the providential favors with which our country has been blessed during the past year.

In addition to the inestimable privileges of civil and religious liberty, which we are still permitted to enjoy, we have abundant cause for congratulation and thankfulness that our land has been exempted from the visitation of any pestilential disease, and that, in the general, a remarkable degree of health has been preserved to its inhabitants.

The agricultural departments of the country were never more encouraging than at the present time; commerce is also rapidly increasing, both in variety and quantity of the articles of export; and I am happy in being able to inform the Legislature that a decided improvement, in the several towns and villages of the republic, is everywhere observable. Indeed, every fundamental interest of the government and people seem to bear the impress of Divine favor and approbation. These circumstances cannot fail to awaken in us a deep sense of the goodness of God, and inspire us with feelings of profound reverence and devotion to him who is the author of all good, and draw from us grateful acknowledgments for benefits so bountifully bestowed.

But, gentlemen, in the midst of so many gracious favors, we have not been wholly exempted from the evils incident to human nature, nor from the innumerable difficulties and embarrassments which more or less surround all governments. And, as if to test our faith, or to remind us of our obligations to the great Governor of the universe; or to convince us that in God alone is strength, and that in him only we should put our trust; we have recently been called to experience a severe affliction in the sacking and burning of one of our villages in the county of Grand Bassa, and the cold-blooded murder of a number of its inhabitants, by a band of ruthless savages, headed by Fisherman Grando, who, ten days afterwards, having collected a formidable force, made a desperate attack upon the township of Bassa Cove, but was happily repulsed with great loss on his side. This fellow Grando, for the last fifteen years, has been hanging like an incubus upon the skirts of the villages of Grand Bassa county, taxing his evil genius to the utmost to invent annoyances by which he might distress them, and by this last act has crowned his diabolical purposes.

This, gentlemen, is indeed a distressing occurrence, individually or

politically considered; and is truly calculated to arrest our attention, and impress us with the fact of the uncertainty of all human affairs; and teaches us how constantly dependant we are upon God for his protecting care over us.

And while we lament the occurrence, and especially the loss of so many of our fellow-citizens, prematurely cut off in the vigor of life by barbarous hands, we can but bow in humble submission to Almighty God, acknowledging our entire dependence upon his infinite goodness; supplicating his divine aid and protection; humbly entreating that he will deliver us from the machinations of all our enemies, and that he will bless us in the adoption of such measures as will be conducive to the good and welfare of our infant state.

Gentlemen, it is with inexpressible concern I have to inform you that, among the evils likely to result from these attacks upon our settlements in Grand Bassa, there is every reason to fear—nay, I cannot see that it can possibly be avoided—that we shall be involved in difficulties with several of the chiefs in that neighborhood, who, influenced by their cupidity—Grando, it appears, having divided with them the plunder he procured from the settlement at Fishtown—joined him in the attack upon Bassa Cove, and are now maintaining a hostile attitude, defying the authority of the government.

Foremost in these acts of rebellion and threats of insubordination, is that miscreant, Boyer of Tradetown, who actually sent a large force to aid Grando in his attack, and has now a number of men armed at Grando's barricaded town, to defend him against any attempt that may be made to arrest Grando and his associates.

It is well known to you, gentlemen, that Boyer and Grando are kindred spirits, both alike destitute of every honorable sentiment, and capable of any act, however base and treacherous. I have great satisfaction, however, in remarking that, as far as I am informed, all the chiefs, except those of Tobacconee, New Cess and Tradetown, adhere strictly to their allegiance, and manifest the deepest concern at the treachery of Grando, and Boyer's participation; and several of them have sent me assurances of their readiness to co-operate with the government in maintaining its authority and punishing the guilty parties.

This unprovoked and cruel outrage has aroused universal indignation; and every voice is raised to demand that a just retribution be visited on the perpetrators of so foul a deed. And, gentlemen, the period is now arrived which claims from the legislative guardians of the nation's rights the adoption of such measures as will at once convince all within its jurisdiction of the power and determination of the government to maintain its authority, and punish all crimes committed within its territorial limits. Every consideration demands this at your hands. To war against the dangers that assail; to guard against the dangers that threaten; destroy or drive to a distance every thing by which security might be invaded, is the purpose for which civil governments are formed; and the people have a right to require of the guardians of the public safety the adoption of such measures as will secure these important ends. Therefore, gentlemen, this subject will doubtless claim your first attention.

The circumstances of the several

attacks and massacre are fresh in your memory; and I deem it wholly unnecessary to trespass upon your valuable time—doubly so at this juncture—to recount them here.

With respect to myself, I find that my duty is plain before me; and however painful the being obliged to resort to military force—though justifiable by example and necessity, yet disagreeable in itself, and repugnant to my own feelings—I should certainly but ill deserve the confidence of my fellow-citizens, were I not on the present occasion earnestly to recommend that immediate and efficient steps be taken to apprehend Grando and his associates, and bring them to justice; and also to punish those, who, by their menacing preparations and aspect of combination against the authority of the government, have placed themselves in a position which justly entitles them to the severest chastisement. That strong measures be immediately resorted to, is absolutely necessary to the permanent establishment of the authority of the government in certain districts, and the future security of persons and property, as well as of the peace and harmony of our citizens.

The protracted moderation of the government towards certain chiefs and head men in the Bassa country, seems only to have had the effect of producing in them the belief that the government will either continue its forbearance, or that it has not the power of maintaining the majesty of its laws. This latter, as you well remember, gentlemen, was the opinion of Gatomba for several years; who continued his depredations, though admonished again and again, until arrested in his career by the strong arm of military power; since which time, no one has been more peaceable, and scrupulously obedient to lawful commands. And this appears to be the only method of effectually arousing others from the same delusion. Had this course been pursued—as his conduct justly deserved—in regard to Grando some years ago, we might have been spared the outrage he has committed, and the present necessity of punishing his guilt.

Besides the almost innumerable minor depredations of Grando upon the inhabitants of Grand Bassa, this last, gentlemen, is the fourth capital offense of which he has been guilty: thus four times has his life been justly forfeited to the satisfaction of outraged law. That he procured the murder of Governor Finley, there is but little room for doubt; that he at another time ordered the murder of two of our citizens, is also certain; that he soon afterwards assembled in arms and twice attacked the said village of Bassa Cove, is a fact of history; and the cruelties he committed on those occasions will long be remembered by many of our citizens who severely suffered. And is his cup of iniquity not yet full? Shall he be longer permitted to revel over the mangled corpses of our murdered fellow-citizens? It is for you, gentlemen, to answer.

I am satisfied, however, that you agree with me that the time is fully come when the government cannot longer suffer its authority to be trampled on with impunity; and that you will now take measures to put an effectual end to these cruel depredations, and establish permanent security to the persons and property of all within our jurisdiction. This is due not only to our own citizens, but also to strangers sojourning among us, peaceably engaged in mercantile pursuits. And

to neglect this duty longer, you will be assuming, gentlemen, an immense weight of responsibility.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs in the county of Grand Bassa—especially, information having reached me that the chiefs of Tabacconee, New Cess, and Tradetown, were supplying themselves with powder and guns from vessels trading along that part of our coast—I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution to interdict all trade and intercourse, for a time, with the inhabitants of the above-named districts, and to require the removal of all trading factories established in said districts. It remains for the Legislature to determine how long this restriction shall continue.

After the attack of the 15th ultimo, it was thought advisable, at least to relieve the citizens from the fatigue of constant watching, to send down a small detachment of men from this place; and on the 17th, a company of seventy-five was embarked on board the government schooner Lark, and was landed there the following day; where the company still remains on duty. I should not omit to mention here, that we are indebted to Captain Pearson of the United States ship Dale, for his prompt response to my application to be conveyed in a ship to Grand Bassa. The arrival of the Dale and Lark was very opportune, as we have every reason to believe that another attack by the natives was contemplated, and that they were only deterred by the presence of these vessels and the arrival of re-inforcements. Up to the present time, nothing further has occurred there, except that the fishermen are rapidly leaving the country.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform the Legislature that, excepting the difficulties in Grand Bassa, our relations with the tribes bordering on our territories, and those within our jurisdiction, have undergone no material change since your last session. And generally, from a conviction that we consider them a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the natives is daily gaining strength. Constant applications are being made to the government to supply them with school teachers, and with other qualified persons to reside among them, to instruct them in the civilized modes of agriculture and the mechanic arts; and it is a matter of deep regret that the government, for want of pecuniary means, has not been able to meet their wishes, but to an exceedingly limited extent.

In conformity with the wishes of the Legislature, expressed in their resolution of December last, the government interposed its authority, and succeeded in putting an end to actual hostilities between the Vey and Golah chiefs, but failed to effect a full reconciliation between the contending parties. They, however, pledged themselves to a perpetual armistice. Nevertheless, I regret to say, symptoms of an outbreak have manifested themselves, now and then, on both sides; but the government has kept them in check, and has not relaxed its endeavors to effect a pacification; and to accomplish this purpose, strenuous efforts have been made to assemble the whole of the chiefs at this place. And though both parties express a decided willingness to have their disputes and difficulties arranged and settled, and friendship restored, still, owing to their natural jealousies and great propensity for war, this desirable object has not as yet been effected. In obedience to the

between this government and Great Britain.

But, gentlemen, while it may be readily admitted that some modifications of the Navigation, Commerce and Revenue Law might be adopted which would afford greater facilities to trade, it is also clear—and I am exceedingly sorry to say it—that many, if not all these complaints have grown more out of commercial jealousy and unkind feelings on the part of these traders towards Liberia, than in consequence of the operation of the law regulating commerce and revenue. At an early day of the session, I will lay before you copies of a correspondence had with this government by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, in regard to these complaints.

I have also had the honor of receiving from Her Majesty's Consul communications on other subjects connected with commerce, and relating to alleged claims of certain British merchants to plots of land within the territorial limits of this government, to which, as directed by Viscount Lord Palmerston, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he asks the attention of this government. These documents will also be laid before you.

These papers, gentlemen, set forth very clearly the nature and character of the several complaints of British merchants, and their demands, as also the suggestions of Her Majesty's government in regard to a revision of certain parts of our commerce and revenue laws. And I deem it unnecessary to say more than to repeat what I have already remarked: that, in my opinion, it is very possible that some of the provisions of the present commercial regulations might be so amended as to afford greater facilities to commercial enterprise, without materially affecting the revenue or any other important interest of the government. And it cannot be doubted that the interests of Liberia require that her intercourse with other nations should be facilitated by every means in our power.

I therefore earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature the various subjects and propositions contained in said documents. I am aware, gentlemen, that the question of our commercial regulations involves matters of grave importance; and it rests with the judgment of the Legislature to decide how far our present circumstances will authorize any modification in our present commercial system. I am satisfied, however, that you will carefully review the whole subject, as it has been presented to you, and will give it that attention which its weight and importance demand; and that you will, to the fullest possible extent, meet the wishes of Her Majesty's government, and remove every reasonable ground of future complaint by any of Her Majesty's subjects.

Gentlemen, another subject which will claim your attention, in the course of the session, is a review of our military establishment. This is called for by the events which have recently transpired in our midst. It certainly merits inquiry what imperfections in the existing system further experience may have unfolded: and that imperfections do exist, no one will question. Surrounded as we are by savages, whose ruling passion is war, nothing is more certain to render our tranquility permanent than a well-organized militia, and a constant preparedness for any emergency. Military displays, which in civilized countries may be justly ridiculed as useless, have among savages a most salutary effect, in regard to their subordination. And

as a further measure of public security—that is, to check every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquility of the aboriginal inhabitants of the republic—I cannot omit to call your attention to the necessity of providing against the improper interference of foreign traders with native chiefs, in matters belonging wholly to this government. It is a notorious fact, that difficulties and disputes among certain native tribes within our jurisdiction have been protracted by such unwarrantable conduct, more than once nearly resulting in open hostilities. Every consideration of public safety demands that stringent measures be at once adopted to prevent such intermeddling in future.

There are other subjects, gentlemen, that will present themselves to your consideration during your present deliberations. I shall, therefore, content myself with a general reference to only one or two more. These are: the public buildings in this county, especially the light-house and jail, which are in a very dilapidated condition, and require immediate and extensive repairs; a census of the population of the Republic is extremely desirable, and some further regulations in regard to the Post Office Department may be necessary to meet the new postal arrangement between Great Britain and this country, and such as will probably be established between the United States and this Republic.

Gentlemen, it will doubless add to your concern to be informed that, in looking forward to the future expense of the operations which may be found inevitable in consequence of the difficulties in Grand Bassa, and other necessary plans of the Government, which will demand increased expenditures, the product of the present revenues is not likely to be adequate to the purposes of the government the ensuing year; this, however, will be better ascertained in the course of the session, when it will rest with the judgment of the Legislature to provide for such contingency. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you the accounts of receipts and disbursements at the Treasury Department, for the year ending 30th September last. The following is a concise statement of the accounts as rendered by the Secretary:

RECEIPTS.

Duties on imports,.....	$13,294 35
From S. Gurney, Esq.,..... London, 500*l*.....	2,200 00
Sale of public lands,.....	978 00
Sale of merchandize, &c.,...	6,255 97
From other sources,.....	9,310 68
	$32,039 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Legislature,.....	$1,366 71
Civil List,.....	5,942 13
Judiciary,.....	1,407 99
Schooner Lark,.....	5,281 25
Public buildings, ...	1,708 90
Light-house,.....	237 87
Settlement at Fishtown,.. Grand Bassa,.....	1,436 86
Wreck Flamer,.....	714 36
Paid on deposits, &c.....	784 36
Territory,.....	2,139 88
Paid on foreign claims,.....	11,272 43
Drawback on merchandize,..	532 62
Contingencies, pensions,.. military, and elections,..	1,212 23
	$34,039 14

You will observe, gentlemen, that the receipts of the past year have not been equal to the disbursements; nevertheless, while the liabilities of the government at the close of the fiscal year were $9,969, the assets were $14,627, leaving a balance in favor of the government of $4,657. The committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasury Department for the years 1848 and

1849 have completed their labors, and their report will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate, I scarcely need remind you that, according to the constitution, the term of office for which many of the officers of the government were appointed, expires with the present session of the Legislature; and it is for you to confirm or reject such nominations as may be presented to you, to fill the vacancies thus occurring.

In the exercise of this power, I am satisfied you will be guided by an inflexible desire for the public good; and that you will not approve the appointment of any individual in whose integrity and ability you have not the fullest confidence. It is due to the officers, generally, who have been associated with me in the various departments of the government during the last two years, for me to state that, with but one or two exceptions, they have discharged their several duties faithfully, and with much credit to the government and themselves.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, it is possible that, in the course of the session, I may have other communications to lay before you that will deserve your serious attention; I therefore close this, with a full reliance that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, you will unite your exertions for the welfare of our common country. I assure you I am not insensible of the arduous duties now before you. The making laws for a community, at all times deemed a most momentous and important object, must now call forth your particular circumspection and most serious deliberations; and I can but reassure you of the willingness with which my co-operation will be afforded; for, in truth, I affirm, I have nothing more at heart that the interest of Liberia, and the happiness of my fellow-citizens.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Dec. 3, 1851.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

Native Africans in Liberia—Their Customs and Superstitions.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

(*Continued from page* 55.)

AGRICULTURE.

The system of cultivating the soil among the natives is different from that practiced among the Liberians, and among the other civilized people. They seldom cultivate the same piece of ground two years in succession, but every year they make a new farm. In clearing the land, they cut the trees from three to five feet above the ground, then gather the branches together, with the undergrowth, and burn them, after they have become sufficiently dry. On the unploughed land, among the high stumps of the trees, they sow the rice, and their work is ended, until the tender blades appear above the ground, when, for a few weeks, it requires watching, to prevent the birds from destroying it; and it also requires watching from the time the grains begin to form, until the time of harvest. This work is generally performed by small children. When the grains are fully ripe, about four months from the time of planting, the tedious process of harvesting is commenced. They usually cut the stalks a few inches below the grains; and, what would appear very singular to an American farmer, they always cut only *one* stalk at a time. This

is done with a small knife not much larger than a common pen-knife. Many of them are very expert at this harvesting business; and it is really astonishing to observe the rapidity with which they go through this operation. After having cut the rice, they separate the grains from the shell or husk, by beating them in a wooden mortar, with a round stick, four or five feet long. The next year they clear another piece of land, and let the other remain uncultivated, sometimes for several years. Of course the process of clearing the land is performed every year. In cutting down the trees, they use a kind of hatchet, never more than three inches wide, and generally not over two inches. Of course, they cannot cut down a large tree in a very short time; but hours and days are subjects which seldom enter into the systems of calculation among native Africans. They scarcely ever take time into consideration, in anything, except when they are hired by the day or month. They do not value anything which they manufacture, in proportion to the time that is occupied in making it. So far as time only is concerned, the difference between a day and a week is a matter of small consideration with a native African, provided each day brings with it enough to satisfy the cravings of hunger. They are generally exceedingly improvident. In many cases, they literally "take no thought for the morrow, what they shall eat, or drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed." This, however, does not arise from such considerations as our Saviour inculcated in his Sermon on the Mount, but from excessive indolence and inexcusable improvidence.

AMUSEMENTS.

A great deal of their time is occupied in dancing and singing, and in a variety of nonsensical plays. These plays are frequently kept up, day and night, for several successive days, and sometimes for several weeks. I have frequently heard the sound of their rudely-constructed drums, and other instruments of music, at nearly all hours of both day and night. Some of their musical instruments are quite fanciful in appearance; but none that I ever saw exhibited much ingenuity in their construction. They have various systems of gambling; and many of them are very expert in some of their games. It is not uncommon to see a half dozen, or more, strong, healthy natives, sitting on the ground, busily engaged in gambling, the amount at stake being a pipe full of tobacco.

RITES AND CEREMONIES.

According to all the information that I was able to obtain, (and I took particular pains to ascertain the fact,) all the native tribes to which allusion has been made, except the Kroomen and the Fishermen, practice the ancient Jewish rite of circumcision. Unlike the Jews, however, they do not subject young infants to this ceremony; but defer it until the child shall have attained the age of about as many years as the Jews required days. This custom, however, like many other customs among native Africans, is not adhered to with much system or regularity; and although perhaps most of the children are circumcised between the ages of five and ten years, yet I think sufficient importance is not attached to this rite, to render it worthy of universal application, or to induce them to adhere to it with unyielding pertinacity.

Native Africans generally are creatures of circumstances; and, in

the practice of their various nonsensical rites and ceremonies, they usually consult their own convenience; and they are always governed, more or less, by circumstances, which frequently induce them to deviate from the prescribed forms of their ancestors, and to digress, at different times, from their ordinarily acknowledged laws or customs. Indeed, notwithstanding they have so many different forms and ceremonies yet there is so little regularity in their various performances, that a detailed, truthful account of the customs of any one tribe cannot well be given.

TATTOOING.

Several of the tribes have national marks, by which the members of a particular tribe may be distinguished from those of any other tribe; in addition to which, the bodies of some are variously, and sometimes very fantastically, tattooed, particularly the breast, back, and arms. Their process of tattooing consists in making numerous small incisions in the skin, over which they rub a kind of paste, usually made of the ashes of a particular shrub, mixed with palm-oil, which leaves an indelible impression, somewhat darker than the contiguous surface. The national mark of the Kroos consists of a black stripe, extending from the forehead, along the ridge of the nose, over both lips, to the chin, and a triangular mark near the outer corner of each eye. The cicatrices resulting from the incisions in the skin are sometimes considerably raised above the surrounding surface, and occasionally they present very unsightly scars. Sometimes, however, the marks on the body are quite symmetrical; and they exhibit considerable ingenuity, in both the device and the operation. Another characteristic mark of the Kroos consists in the angular appearance of the two upper front teeth. Soon after the permanent teeth have fully projected from the gums, the two large upper incisors are filed from the inner edge, until a point is formed with the lower parts of the outer edge of the tooth, leaving an angular crevice between the two teeth. This, I believe, is universally practiced among that tribe.

COLOR OF THE SKIN.

The color of the skin of the tribes to which I have alluded is seldom of a deep, glossy black, but rather a dark chocolate color. There is no marked variation, in the cutaneous hue, among the different tribes in the immediate vicinity of Liberia. Dark mulattoes may sometimes be seen among the sable tenants of African hamlets; but, perhaps, in all such cases there is an incongruous mixture of Caucasian blood with the indigenous fluid—an adulteration that is decidedly disadvantageous to the adaptation of the physical system to the peculiarities of the climate, and the local accessory influences of intertropical Africa—a country which seems to be peculiarly designed by Infinite Wisdom for that class of the human family which is universally recognised as the negro race; the individuals of which, though not essentially different in physical formation, except in the color of the skin, from the members of the Caucasian race, or from those persons who unfortunately exhibit an unnatural and heterogeneous commingling of both these races, are, undoubtedly, far better adapted to the intertropical regions of Africa.

MARKING WITH CLAY.

Besides the system of tattooing

to which I have alluded, most of the natives, particularly the women, use a kind of white paste, with which they mark themselves, sometimes in the most grotesque and ludicrous manner. It is truly laughable to see some of these foolish creatures stained all over with this shining paste, which forms a striking contrast with their sable skins. If some of our American ladies, who are in the habit of resorting to artificial means, in order to make themselves more attractive, could see these dusky maids of Africa—these daughters of nature—painted from head to foot with this milky paste, (which, by the way, they regard as adding greatly to their beauty,) they would doubtlesss consider it a burlesque on flesh-painting, and henceforward be contented with what Nature has given them.

[*To be Continued.*]

Education in Africa.

THE *Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia*, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, March 19, 1850, wish, as soon as practicable, to organize a College in that Republic, and open it for the reception of students. In order to do this, they need to collect a fund, the annual income of which will be sufficient to meet the limited expenses of the College in its insipient state, before it can support itself. For this purpose, fifty thousand dollars will be sufficient; and valuable beginnings may be made, even with twenty-five or thirty thousand.

The Trustees do not intend to employ traveling agents to solicit benefactions for this object; but they will be happy to receive and acknowledge donations from any quarter, wherever there is a desire to render Africa an attractive home to the colored race, and to impart to that central continent the blessings of Christianity, learning and civilization, as the best amends that can be made for the aggressions practised by a cruel trade upon the welfare of its unfortunate inhabitants. Whatever is given therefore, may be remitted by mail or otherwise, to the Hon. STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, Treasurer, at Boston.

A prompt and liberal response to this present appeal, will meet the wants of the Trustees, till the growth of the College shall require an enlargement of expenditures, when it is hoped the College may be able to rely upon its own resources.

The principal facts on which this enterprise is based, are the following:

Liberia is about the centre of a line of coast more than 1800 miles in extent, from which the slave-trade has been excluded, and which is occupied, at many points, with civilized settlements and Christian missions. The Republic of Liberia, including the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, which is intimately connected with it, and will soon become a part of it, has a sea-coast of about 520 miles, and a population estimated at 300,000. Of these, some 7,000 or 8,000 are civilized, and the remainder have a right to expect, and many of them are expecting and demanding, the establishment of schools, and other means of civilization and Christianity. To these means several tribes are entitled under the treaties by which they became parts of the Republic.

There were in Liberia, nine years ago, 23 churches, with 1,473 com-

municants, of whom 469 were converts from heathenism. Since that time, there has been a large increase of communicants, so that the present number must exceed 2,000.— Of day-schools, the Methodists report 14, with 281 scholars. The Southern Baptists report six, with 365 scholars expressly mention five others, and imply the existence of a yet greater number. Those under the patronage of the Northern Baptists, and the Episcopal and Presbyterian missions, probably raise the whole number of schools to about 40, and that of scholars to nearly or quite 1,200.

In other parts of this 1,800 miles of coast, are British colonies, trading posts and missions, on the Gambia, at Sierra Leone, and on the Gold Coast, with a native population of at least 100,000; with more than 23,000 regular attendants on public worship, more than 8,000 communicants, and more than 10,000 scholars in 97 schools.

The native population on the coast and inland, to which Christian civilization must penetrate from Liberia and these British posts, amounts to many millions. All these, it is hoped, the beneficial influence of the College will ultimately reach.

The British missions sustain two or three high schools. Missionary societies in the United States have three high schools in operation in Liberia, and are about to open two others. A sixth is to be sustained by a fund in Pennsylvania, towards which $4,000 has already been contributed. Funds, amounting to $28,000 at least, are held in New York, the income of which is to be expended in supporting Liberian youth while procuring a liberal education. There are other legacies for education in Liberia, which, it is hoped, may amount to $15,000 or $18,000; but it is yet uncertain how much they will actually yield, or in what particular form their income must be applied. In some of these schools, scholars are already fitting for college, supported by some of these funds. But there is no college in Africa for them to enter. There is, indeed, some 3,000 miles to the South, near the Cape of Good Hope, an institution called a college; but it is merely a school for training assistant missionaries. There is, in fact, no real college, in our sense of the word, on that vast continent.

Of the want of such an institution, the government and people of Liberia are fully aware. The movement of the Trustees has been made in consultation with them, and with their thankful approbation. The legislature of the Republic, by a resolution, approved December 26, 1850, pledged itself to incorporate a college, and to appropriate suitable and sufficient lands to its use, and grant it such other patronage and aid as that government can afford. At its session in 1851, the act of incorporation was doubtless passed.

The college in Liberia, like other colleges, needs to be sustained at the outset by a permanent fund, yielding a steady annual income.— Liberia at present, has neither the wealth to contribute such a fund, nor the means of its safe and profitable investment. It must, therefore be raised and invested here, and the annual income expended there. This arrangement is well understood and entirely approved by the government of Liberia. The amount held in this country will never need to exceed $100,000, which the Trustees are authorized by their charter to hold; for such a growth of Liberia as to require a more expensive institution must bring with it the abil-

ity to furnish the necessary additions. For the present, less than half the amount would yield a sufficient income.

Towards this fund, the Trustees have a little over $8,000 in their treasury and in good investments. There are other sums which they will ultimately receive, but not soon enough to meet the present necessity.

This appeal is not addressed to the friends of Colonization alone, but to all who think that education ought to be promoted in Africa. Whatever may be thought of the bearings of Colonization on affairs in our own country, it is an unquestionable fact, that Africa needs the enlightening influence of a college; and it seems equally plain, that the way is prepared for its establishment. This work ought to be done, and the Trustees would labor to do it, though Colonization societies were to cease their operations to-morrow.

The Trustees look for aid, not to one State alone, but to all parts of the United States; for the object is one in which all have a similar interest. In the organization of the Board, it was thought desirable to secure a representation from all parts of the country; but upon reflection, it was evident that a Board so numerous and widely dispersed, could not be expected to meet often and regularly for the transaction of business. Safety and efficiency, therefore, evidently required that the management of the funds should be committed to a few men, residing in the same vicinity.

With these statements and explanations, the Trustees submit their case to the benevolent, in all parts of the country, who are able and disposed to aid them in establishing a College in Liberia.

By order of the Trustees:

JOSEPH TRACY,
Secretary.

Liberia's Independence.

President Roberts, of Liberia, has received from the Prussian minister at the Court of St. James, a dispatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of Liberia by his Government.

This is well. The colony is gaining more rapidly on the confidence and esteem of the world, than any other colony whose history we now recall. The generation is now living which saw that little colony planted, and already it takes its place among the nations of the earth, free, independent, and equal.

While the Governments abroad are thus acknowledging the freedom of this republic on the coast of Africa, it is no less gratifying to find that it is gaining friends in the land that gave it birth. The hatred with which the Colonization cause was regarded a few years ago is fast passing away, except from the minds of those whose hatred of a cause is always a sure sign that the cause is good. A Grecian orator was suddenly applauded by the audience, and stopped to ask, "what foolish thing have I said, that they cheer me so?" The applause of some men is the best evidence that the cause is a bad one. The Colonization cause will soon have the support of all good, wise men, and be opposed only by the ignorant, the prejudiced or the evil.

Perhaps in this popularity, its greatest danger may be. The tide of emigration may set so strongly in the direction of Liberia, that thous-

ands may be induced to seek a home in the young Republic, whose presence there will be as undesirable as it is here. Liberia is now more inviting to the colored man, than America is to the Irish or German! When this truth reaches the brain of the African, he will want to go home, and there will be such a stampede of colored people as there is of Celts. The rush will call for greater facilities of travel. Steamships will be employed, and a door opened for the free people of color in this country to return to their own, where they may enjoy their own institutions, be respected as citizens, rise in their own and the world's esteem, and enjoy, as they can nowhere else on the earth, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

To this the Colonization cause has raised the colored man. The best illustration of this fact we saw at an *abolition* meeting some years ago. It was in the middle of summer, a very hot day, in an *abolition* meeting-house, and the colored people in attendance were crowded into an obscure, ill-ventilated corner by themselves. The white abolitionists had all carefully separated themselves from their colored friends. While Lewis Tappan was making a speech, two persons entered the church and walked up the aisle; one of them was white, the other black; the white gentleman paused at the first vacant pew, opened the door, and showing the colored gentleman in, followed him and took a seat by his side. Here was a practical illustration of the tendency of the abolition movement to place the blacks and whites on a level. So we thought, and as both the persons were strangers to us, we asked a friend near, who they were. To our surprise, he said, "Finley, the Colonization man, and Roberts, the President of Liberia." Sure enough, the abolitionists had driven their brethren into the corner, while Colonization placed the black and white on a level, where intelligence and virtue, in whatever color, always stand side by side.

That same Mr. Roberts is still at the head of the Republic of Liberia, the crowned heads of Europe acknowledge him and his country as entitled to their consideration and respect, and Liberia is now silently exerting a more powerful influence towards the elevation of the colored race in this country, than all the clamor and denunciation of the Garrisons and Tappans could achieve in a thousand years.—*New York Observer.*

Senator Beekman on Colonization.

From a long and able speech delivered in the New York Senate, March 10th, by the Hon. James W. Beekman, we make the following extracts:

"I come now to a part of my subject which I cannot approach without regret. The colored people of New York, are themselves in many cases bitterly opposed to colonization in Africa, or to colonization anywhere. There was a State convention of colored people held in this city in July last, and their published proceedings abound with the heartiest denunciations of the cause I plead. They speak of our sole purpose being to accomplish a happy riddance of them from this their native land, to be transported to the burning deserts of Africa—of the bitter contempt they feel for the Colonization Society and its friends. They speak of Liberia as no more

peculiar to their nature than it is adapted to any other portion of the American people, or the European nations. They express their "happy pleasure" at the failure of the Colonization Society to obtain the passage of the very bill I now advocate; and they conclude, after much earnest appeal to prejudices of their race, by calling on them, while they do nothing to oppose any man or body of men who choose to emigrate under other influences than the Colonization Society, to battle against this hydra head of iniquity, this subtile scheme and corruption, at all times, and under all circumstances, now, henceforth and forever!

As chairman of one of the Senate committees, I have heard elaborate arguments on this subject from colored men on both sides. I have listened for several hours to the efforts of very intelligent advocates, who endeavored to prove to me that very few of the race desired at all to emigrate, and that the petition to which I have referred, said to be signed by 250 persons in New York city, who had formed a Liberian Agricultural Association, was fabulous, and the signers mostly imaginary. The agent of that association, himself a man of color, proved by satisfactory affidavits the genuineness of his credentials, and in reply to certain very severe strictures made upon his conduct by others, who complained that his talents ought to be devoted to the improvement of his race here, and not lent to the enemy, he made a noble defence. They told him if he would be true to himself, he might one day occupy a chair in this Senate, and the prejudices of caste might be wholly overco [illegible] "People differ," said he, [illegible] of independence. [illegible] one of those chairs, and while in the Senate, could doubtless so conduct myself as to command all the respect due to a Senator, but when the Senate adjourned, my equality would cease. You, sir, would go to Congress Hall, and I, although I have my money in my pocket, would be compelled to go to Dean street. I have but one life to live, and I mean to spend what is left to me of that, where I am as free as my comrades, to associate with them, to follow the best of my own inclinations, and to do what is lawful to advance my fortunes. Here every avenue to distinction is walled up against me, because my skin is dark. I do not choose to submit to this, and for my children's sake, I shall go to Liberia. Do you," said he, "follow your own views, but why attack my friends and me?"

* * * * *

I call upon you, Senators, by your pride in the noble State which you represent, by your sympathy for the wrongs of the free blacks among us, by your hopes for the enlightenment of heathen Africa, by your memories of the horrors unutterable of those children slaves now crying in their broken dialects from the putrid holds of many a slaver, I conjure you as fathers whose children, but for the grace of God, might be calling on your names in English words, from the hold of a Moslem galley, to take pity on poor Africa.

The mode of showing your pity, which I have indicated, is worthy of your intelligence. You have seen from how small beginnings, two hundred years ago, this mighty nation took its rise. So firm and stately has been its growth, so wide and deep have its roots struck down into the soil, that no tempests have rent from our tree of liberty a single bough. We stand alone a wonder

to mankind, and while the only other Republic of importance in the world, is an empty deceit, an unreal mockery, a rejoicing to tyrants, and a shame to the good of every land, the persecuted of all the world take secure refuge under our wide-spread branches. All are safe from the storm blow it never so fiercely—all are safe, save the *black man!*

Encouraged, then, by the great results from small beginnings which our own history displays, let us join the band of sister States already so large, which have contributed to the founding of Liberia. The influence of the foremost Commonwealth in the confederacy is mighty. We owe it to the cause of truth and right, to speak out now, and through the full weight of that influence in favor of colonization. New Jersey, a State usually content to follow the lead of New York, is in this matter showing us the way. The House of Assembly has just passed a law making an appropriation in aid of the colonization cause, in which the Senate will probably concur. The bill of Mr. Stanley, in Congress, will appropriate to the States the unpaid quota of thirty-six million of dollars of surplus revenue remaining in the United States Treasury in 1836; provided the States receiving it devote the income to the cause of colonization. We now ask you for an instalment in advance. The share of New York will be $70,000 a year. So that any appropriation made now, will be fully reimbursed by Mr. Stanley's bill.

The blessings of the Almighty have descended upon that infant colony in Africa. It has reached the period of visible growth; of appreciable expansion from day to day and from month to month. Although ten thousand American settlers, two regiments, one armed schooner, twenty-three churches and fifty odd schools are but the feeble beginnings of a nation, they are acorns from which true hearts grow out.

Soon the leaves will be put forth. What though the tree is slow to harden? Great things do not mature in a day.

"The power that did create, can change the scene
Of things; make mean of great, and great of mean;
The brightest glory can eclipse with might,
And place the most obscure, in dazzling light.

[For the African Repository.]

African Colonization.

There can certainly be no more delightful and fruitful field of thought, to a mind of generous impulses, than is furnished by the scheme of African colonization. It is a subject which might well claim the deliberate attention of the statesman—the national financier; the political economist might regard it with interest as a new and untried field for the application and establishment of his favorite dogma; and the historian—the mere recorder of passing events—might catch with avidity at the foundation of a republic, and regard the page which recorded it as fraught with no ordinary interest. But it is to the philanthropist and the christian—the enlightened moral philosopher, that this subject assumes a deeper and still more thrilling interest. It is to the mind of one accustomed to scrutinize the ways of the great Governor of the Universe, in his dealings with the human family, as manifested in his Provi-

dence, and as recorded in the past history of the world, that this subject assumes its own proper proportions, and stands forth in all the grandeur and majesty of its own inherent greatness.

How inscrutable, how totally incomprehensible by human perception, are the workings of Divine Providence! How vain, how foolish, for short-sighted man to try to fathom the doings of the Governor of the world, and to form an estimate of his operations by reference to the petty rules of conduct which govern his own actions! When all was dark and gloomy—when the last hope of the most sanguine had been overshadowed, and the night of despondency assumed its blackest gloom—when the anxious philanthropist paled at the fearful realization that the doom of the African had been sealed, a sun of no ordinary brilliancy peers above the horizon, shedding a cheerful lustre where darkness had been, and dispensing a sacred gladness over the heart of the despondent African. It is at this crisis that the mind catches with delight at the solution of the whole matter, and the whole plot breaks forth in bold relief upon the mind's enraptured contemplation. When looking at the subject through the light thrown around it by this sun of colonization, all is made not only plain and intelligible, but beautiful and admirable. Its very mysteries, when explained, become its greatest beauties. Nor is the mind content with seeing and appreciating the beauties of the scheme, as considered in reference merely to the restoration and civilization of the African.

The African continent itself, at least the greater portion of it, has been through all time enveloped in the deepest barbarism. So unapproachable has it been to civilization that the energy and perseverance of travellers—those invariable precursors of civilization—have not until lately been able to penetrate its borders. The greater portion of the continent has been in history a blank, as it is in nature a desert. The nations on the east of the continent have gained a place in history, and in their massive pyramids we are at a loss to know whether to recognize the monument of their folly or the sepulchre of their wisdom. But to a person accustomed to ascribe motives to every creation of God, the great body of the continent might present serious and insurmountable obstacles. But here again when seen through the light thrown upon it by colonization, all is made plain and we see that Africa has her purposes to subserve in the great economy of the world.

God sometimes seems to delight to stultify the wisdom of men, and to gain his ends by means seemingly the most inconsistent and incongruous. And this may be regarded as one of those cases. Nothing could possibly have been more improbable, according to our method of estimating probability, than that the system of African slavery would result finally, in the liberation of the African, not only from actual servitude, but from the evils of barbarism; that the avarice which prompted a most detestable system of kidnapping should be turned, in the plastic hands of Providence, to a great public blessing to the objects of its exercise, and the rest of the world—should arouse a continent from its lethargy to a state of civilization and christianity, and present the world with a nation of enlightened freemen. That such results should follow such means is certainly not in accordance with our mode of estimating cause and effect.

And yet such is certainly the case. They have been spending a pupilage under the white man in a foreign land—been going through a regular civilizing operation to be returned in the course of Providence to the land of their fathers, to assume their position among the civilized nations of the earth; to cause their sunny clime to smile with the blessings of freedom and christianity, and with fraternal care and anxiety to dispel the darkness from the minds of their aboriginal brethren. To a mind of enlightened and generous impulses, there could be no more pleasing and striking development of the mysterious workings of Divine Providence, than this consummation.

And would it not furnish a most refreshing instance of true and genuine magnanimity, for our nation to extend toward them a fostering care and a kind and benign attention?

F.

Montgomery county, Va.

List of Emigrants,

By the Barque Ralph Cross, Capt. George A. Scales, from Baltimore, May 1, 1852, for Buchanan, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	Camden, N. J.					
1	Anthony Till,	49			free,	
2	Mary E. " wife,	39	read,		slave,	Em. by James Long.
3	Philip H. " son,	21	do.		free,	
4	David B. " son,	13	do.		do.	
5	Alfred R. " son,	10	do.		do.	
6	Emily Ann " dtr.,	8	spell,		do.	
7	George M. " son,	4			do.	
8	Priscilla E. " dtr.,	1			do.	
9	Elizabeth Johnson,	23	read,		do.	
10	Lydia Ann " child,	3 mos.			do.	
11	Samuel H. G. Sharp,	43	good,		do.	Teacher.
12	Henrietta " wife,	37			do.	
13	Elizabeth " dtr.,	15	good,		do.	
14	Sarah " dtr.,	13	read,		do.	
15	Samuel " son,	11	spell,		do.	
16	Josiah " son,	9	do.		do.	
17	Andrew " son,	7			do.	
18	Alexander " son,	5			do.	
19	Henrietta " dtr.,	2			do.	
20	William H. Taylor,	24	read & write		do.	
21	Susan " wife,	23	read,		do.	
	Montgomery Co., Pa.					
22	William Helmsley,	26	read,		do.	
	Annapolis, Md.					
23	Edith Merchant,	52	read,	Methodist,	slave,	Em. by Capt. C. K. Stribling.
	Washington, D. C.					
24	Thomas H. Prater,	18			free,	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	Petersburg, Va.					
25	St. James Gilchrist.	27	read & write	Baptist,	free,	
26	Serrapheno "	16	do.	do.	do.	
27	William "	30	do.	do.	do.	
28	Ann "	30		do.	do.	
29	Charlotte "	40		Methodist,	do.	
30	Penelope "	11			do.	
	Henry Co., Va.					
31	Major Calloway,	64			slave,	Em. by John Calloway.
32	Squire "	59			do.	do.
33	Rose "	53			do	do.
34	Robin "	41	read,		do.	do.
35	William " (Robin's children.)	19			do.	do.
36	Jordon " (Robin's children.)	16			do.	do.
37	Robin " (Robin's children.)	14			do.	do.
38	Madison " (Robin's children.)	12			do.	do.
39	Alexander " (Robin's children.)	10			do.	do.
40	Susannah " (Robin's children.)	8			do.	do.
41	Nancy " (Robin's children.)	6			do.	do.
42	Emily " (Robin's children.)	5			do.	do.
43	Nancy Booker,	44		Baptist,	do.	do.
44	Peggy " dtr.,	20			do.	do.
45	Calder " son,	16			do.	do.
46	Paulina " dtr.,	8			do.	do.
	Louisa Co., Va.					
47	Wade Poindexter,	36		Baptist,	do.	Em. by Edw. Poindexter.
48	Betsy " wife,	33			do.	Pur. by her husband.
49	Milly "	32		Baptist,	do.	Em. by Edw. Poindexter.
50	Malinda " (Milly's children.)	12			do.	do.
51	Henry Clay " (Milly's children.)	10			do.	do.
52	Phillis " (Milly's children.)	8			do.	do.
53	Frank " (Milly's children.)	5			do.	do.
54	Mary " (Milly's children.)	2			do.	do.
55	James "	26			do.	do.
56	Emily "	23			do.	do.
57	Lewis "	24			do.	do.
	Norfolk, Va.					
58	Dempsy Powell,	45	read,	Pr. Ep.	do.	Em. by E. S. Pegram.
59	Hezekiah "	35		Methodist,	do.	do.
	Portsmouth, Va.					
60	Hezekiah Corpsen,	43	read,	Methodist,	do.	Em. by David Griffith.
61	Mary " wife,	40		do.	do.	Em. by Miss E. Herbert.
62	Jerry " son,	15			do.	Purchased by New York Journal of Commerce.
63	John H. " son,	4			do.	Em. by Miss E. Herbert.
64	Hezekiah " son,	2			do.	do.
65	Maria Goodson,	20		Epis.	do.	Em. by Lydia H. Pinkham.
66	Robert Merchant,	36	read & write	do.	do.	Purchased himself.
	Winchester, Va.					
67	William Spangler,	21			do.	Em. by Mrs. Baker.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	Fairfax, Co., Va.					
68	Spencer Shalter,	50			slave,	Em. by Rev. C. Mann.
69	Ellena " wife,	40		Epis.	do	Em. by Rev. J. Packard.
70	Charles M. " son,	6	read,		do.	do.
71	Maria " dtr.,	1			do.	do.
	Hampstead, Va.					
72	James Stark,	30		Baptist,	do.	Sent by Mrs. M. C. Stewart to look at the country, and return and report.
	Elizabeth City, N. C.					
73	John Morris,	45		Methodist,	free,	
74	Tempy "	43		do.	do.	
75	Harriet "	20			do.	
76	John Wesley Morris,	7			do.	
77	Joseph Blanchard,	11			do.	
78	Tempy "	13			do.	
79	Frances Winslow,	16			do.	
80	Francis A. Overton,	30	read,	Methodist,	do.	
81	Francis A. " jr.,	5			do.	
82	Edmund "	25		Methodist,	do.	
83	Rebecca "	20		do.	do.	
84	Samuel Palin,	35			do.	
85	Clotilda Palin,	33		Methodist,	do.	
86	Mary Ann Overton,	18	read,	do.	do.	
87	Zechariah Tolson,	25			do.	
88	John Robins,	35		Methodist,	do.	
	Dalton, Ga.					
89	Essec Disheroon,	35			slave,	Em. by Isaac Disheroon.
90	Amanda " wife,	28			do.	do.
91	Mecklin " son,	12			do.	do.
92	Freeman " son,	10			do.	do.
93	Indiana " dtr.,	7			do.	do.
94	Joseph " son,	5			do.	do.
95	Allen " son,	3			do.	do.
96	Jesse " son,	1	month,		do.	do.
97	Rebecca "	43			do.	do.
98	Vesta " dtr.,	15			do.	do.
99	Catharine " dtr.,	5			do.	do.
	Fayette, Miss.					
100	Edward Bolles,	70		Baptist,	do.	Purchased himself.
101	Susan "	45			do.	do.
	Centreville, Miss.					
102	Peter Adams,	44		Methodist,	do.	Em. by Mrs. Land.
103	Wesley Adams, son,	11			do.	do.
	Athens, Ohio.					
104	Armistead Miller,	22	good,	Presbyt'n,	free,	Teacher.
	St. Louis Co., Mo.					
105	Emerine Harper,	60			slave,	Em. by A. Harper.
106	Mary " dtr.,	26			do.	do.
107	Theresa " dtr.,	24			do.	do.
108	Henrietta " dtr.,	17			do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
109	Louisa Harper, dtr.,	11			slave,	Em. by A. Harper.
110	Henry " son,	8			do.	do.
111	Francis " son,	5			do.	do.
112	Joseph "	30			do.	do.
113	Mariah " wife,	25			do.	do.
114	William " son,	8			do.	do.
115	Randall " son,	4			do.	do.
116	Charles " son,	2			do.	do.
117	Isabella " } Mary's	12			do.	do.
118	Nathan " } child-	5			do.	do.
119	Lucinda " } ren.	1			do.	do.
120	Emily " } Thereas's	7			do.	do.
121	Josephine " } children.	5			do.	do.
122	Sarah Ann " }	3			do.	do.
123	Zerinda " }	1			do.	do.
124	George "	18			do.	do.
125	Thomas "	13			do.	do.
126	Harriet "	15			do.	do.

[From the Colonization Journal.]

Twentieth Anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society.

Our Anniversary Meeting has passed off, leaving an impression on the minds of thousands who attended it, that its place amidst the galaxy of benevolent associations is one of prominence, not to say of preëminence. We have never attended one of greater interest. In the absence of the President of the Society, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., who was detained by illness, Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., the oldest Vice President, presided over the meeting. The speakers, both of them men intimately acquainted with the principles and history of the cause, and capable of presenting large and comprehensive views of its relations to our own country and to Africa, arose to instruct no less than to delight the audience.

We listened as if to an oracle to the original anecdote related by Mr. Latrobe, relative to the drawing of the first map of the then new colony; the propositions and discussions as to the name to be given it, the manner in which *liber* led to liber*us*; and that to Fredonia; and, finally, to the Latin word *Liberia;* so also of the capital, named after President Monroe, by giving the name a Latin termination; and felt that we had been allowed to converse with one who had consulted with Harper, and Mercer, and Caldwell, and Mills, and Ayres, and whose knowledge of the whole subject was intimate.

Mr. Latrobe's speech was not only valuable intrinsically, but peculiarly, in view of the *severe illness* under which he labored, and notwithstanding which, he made the journey from Baltimore to be present with us.

If any regret was felt, it was that the addresses were necessarily so brief, and that copies of them, prepared by the speakers, could not be obtained; as the best available substitute for which, we have inserted a pretty full and accurate report, mainly from the columns of the Journal of Commerce and Christian Intelligencer, which we publish with the *Abstract* of our *Annual Report.*

The officers elected at the close of the meeting will be found in the place usually assigned to them in the Journal.

Prominent among the Christian and philanthropic associations now holding their anniversaries in our city, stands the New York Colonization Society. Founded upon liberal principles, humble in its pretensions, unobtrusive in its manner of working, and now in successful operation, it stands a demonstration at once of true practical philanthropy, the best we can exercise towards those brothers of the species whom it assists and relieves, and of the wisdom and goodness of its original founders and its present conductors. Seeking, as it does, the moral, the political, the religious, and the intellectual elevation of

a class of people heretofore unassisted, essentially, in more proximate ways, it is an institution alike honorable to our city, and deserving the respectful consideration of true philanthropists and liberal-minded men. And the brilliant assemblage at Metropolitan Hall last evening, shows the lively interest with which our citizens regard its operations, and that all classes and colors are determinately espousing its principles.

The meeting last evening was the twentieth anniversary of this society, Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., Vice-President of the society, called the meeting to order at eight o'clock, and made a few opening remarks. He spoke as follows:

"As those whom I have the honor to address well know, our metropolis is at the present moment the seat of no small interest, both of a political and religious kind. The claims of the New-York Colonization Society combine these two high interests in the noblest sense—political, because it consults the interests of an infant republic, far away on the shores of Africa; and because it consults the peace and harmony of those dissensions and agitations which have taken place in our own land. In its Christian aspects, the great object of this institution is to establish not simply a free republic in that dark land, but a Christian republic—a republic founded on the great principles of the Bible. And hence, the great effort and all the discretion and wisdom possessed by its officers has been to select men of Christian principles, who would lay the foundation of this society. God has given men for Liberia, and people for her light. Precious dust has fallen to the depths of the ocean, and has gone down to the bowels of the land whose hearts have been worn out in the service of Africa. From its commencement, this institution has been the special object of a kind Providence. We look upon it as Africa's glory and as America's hopes."

After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, the following hymn, composed by Mr. L. Wilder, was sung by the whole assembly to the tune America:

FATHER in Heaven above,
Fountain of light and love,
God over all;
Bless thou this cause we plead,
In all our counsels lead;
Guide thou in word and deed;
Oh, hear our call.

Look thou on man below,
Teach him thy will to know,
Love and obey;
Thy breath can chase away
Dark shades of error's way;
O'er sins benighted way,
Open the day.

To every land oppressed,
Thy light and promised rest
Do thou restore;
Then *Afric's* grateful lays
Shall swell that song of praise
Which ransomed nations raise
For evermore.

The Recording Secretary, D. M. Reese, M. D., then read the following abstract of the Annual Report.

"The friends of Colonization have met to celebrate their twentieth anniversary in New-York, after a year of unexampled prosperity in the Colonization enterprise. Aiming at the amelioration of the condition of Africa and her children, at the progress of Christian missions in Africa, and to assist in the suppression of slave-factories and the extinction of the slave trade; they find in the peaceful and prosperous progress of affairs in Liberia, in the augmented spirit of emigration among the free colored people, and the numerous manifestations of a growing public favor, motives for gratitude and congratulation.

MORTALITY.

The New York State Colonization Society has not, during the year, been deprived of the co-operation of any of its prominent friends and contributors. They have, however, participated in the sorrow so universal in the community for the loss of many whose names, long associated with the cause of Colonization, shed honor upon it, as upon all with which they were connected. Eminent among these, may be mentioned the Hon. James McDowell, formerly Governor of Virginia; the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., of Princeton, New Jersey; the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, D. D., of Hartford; the Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., of Middletown, Connecticut; and the Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D., of Philadelphia, formerly the Corresponding Secretary of this Society.—Others, too, have finished their work on earth, who, though not known while living as especially friendly, have by liberal legacies for the cause of Colonization, established a claim for a grateful and honorable remembrance. Of these, Augustus Graham, late of Brooklyn, and Abraham G. Thompson, of New York, the former of whom left a bequest of $10,000, and the latter of about $40,000, have a record

appropriately in the Annual Report of the New York State Society.

AGENCIES.

The year has passed by without the possibility of securing the services of suitable men for agencies.

The Rev. P. C. Oakley, having declined an appointment, no agent was secured in his stead; and, by reason of ill health and other causes, the services of some who have formerly aided us failed.

The Board have, however, kept the subject steadily before them, and have in prospect a more efficient agency for the ensuing year.

FUNDS.

The donations and collections considerably exceed those reported in 1851. From the failure to obtain adequate agency, the receipts from that source have fallen off more than fifty per cent.

The income of the society, as appears by the Treasurer's Report, is $21,033 41, (exclusive of the sum of about $5,000 returned from Liberia.) This consists of $11,529 07 of general contributions; $3000 special donation for education; $6,394 from the appropriation by Congress to compensate for money expended for the Pons slaves by this society in 1846, and from miscellaneous sources, $109 84.

The donations direct through the Corresponding Secretary, in 1851, were $3,252 35; for the present year, they are $5,040 32, nearly 60 per cent. increase; if we include a donation of $3,000 for a permanent fund for education, pledged by a friend at Newburg, and now bearing interest, the amount is $8,040 32. The church collections reported in 1851 were $3,352; this year, $3,709 31. The collections reported from agencies in 1851 were $3,233 93; for the year now closed, but $1,441 69.

EXPEDITIONS.

The New York Colonization Society have, during the year, fitted out but one expedition, viz: the Barque Zeno, which sailed in October, with 36 emigrants.

They have aided three other individuals in different vessels, making a total of 39. During the same period, the Parent Society fitted out five expeditions, viz:

The Liberia Packet, in July, 1851, from Baltimore	56	
The Barque Morgan Dix, in November, 1851, from Baltimore	149	
The Liberia Packet, in January, 1852, from Baltimore and Savannah	155	
The Brig Julia Ford, in January, from New Orleans	47	
The Ralph Cross, April 30, from Baltimore and Norfolk	143	
		550
Zeno		36
Total		586

LEGISLATIVE AID.

The favorable recommendation of the cause in the annual messages of the Governors of several States, and the action of legislative bodies, constitute a marked feature of the year. Of the former we have noted the Governors of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

The Legislature of Maryland have renewed their annual appropriation of $10,000 per annum for ten years, the sum of $200,000 appropriated in 1832, having been expended.

The Legislature of New Jersey have appropriated $1,000 to aid emigrants from that State.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated $2,000 for a similar purpose in that State.

The Legislature of Indiana have memorialised Congress for an appropriation by the General Government.

The Legislatures of Ohio and New York have shown a disposition to cooperate and give the cause a hearing and discussion.

Propositions are now before Congress which look to such an appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as will afford ample means for the emigration of all our free colored population who may desire the privilege.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held an anniversary of more than ordinary interest in January, at which, in the regretted absence of its honored President, the Hon. Henry Clay, who was then, as now, suffering under severe illness, the Hon. Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, presided.

The Treasurer's and Secretary's reports exhibited very gratifying evidence of the Society's progress.

The total fund passing through their treasury exceeded $100,000, of which $50,000 were the gifts of its liberal friends and auxiliaries in all portions of the United States.

THE ENEMIES OF LIBERIA DEFEATED.

Liberia having by the extension of her boundaries extirpated the slave trade,

found that the chiefs, whose former importance and income were derived from that trade, and some British traders whose business was affected by her import laws, were combining for her injury. This combination found an occasion to burst out into open violence upon the founding of the new settlement at Bassa Cove, called Buchanan. After a treacherous massacre of the women and children at Buchanan, the savages made repeated attacks upon an older neigboring settlement.

Thus summoned to defend their lives and protect their territory from the control of those whose success was identified with the renewed horrors of the slave-trade and the destruction of Liberia, the government did not refuse to recognize its rights and duties, and, though with reluctance, assembled a force of volunteer militia and natives adequate to defeat these conspirators against human liberty and civilization. More than fifty Liberians by their *death* or *wounds*, bore witness to the cruelties of their enemies and their own devotion to freedom, defended by their courage.

SPIRIT OF EMIGRATION.

An association of colored people in this city, formed during the year, gives hopeful promise of a new era, in which, prejudice being vanquished, the free colored population will judge rightly of their true interests, and as earnestly seek the means of emigration, as they have heretofore opposed colonization. The past success beckons us on to further and more noble achievements."

The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, was then introduced to the audience, and addressed them as follows:

"Mr. PRESIDENT:—I have left a home at some distance from this place, and a bed of sickness, for the purpose of witnessing the honor that is done to the cause of colonization by the assemblage which I see before me. I have waited for this thirty years; for it is thirty years since I saw a small gathering of men, more brilliant in talent than great in numbers, convened to discuss and prepare for the first expedition to Africa, in a dimly lighted church, where, in place of the gas which now blazes around us, and the gorgeously painted walls which enclose us, there were a few dipped candles in tin sconces hung against the dim walls of an ancient Presbyterian church. That was thirty years ago; and is it not enough to bring a sick man from a sick-bed, when, in this great metropolis, in this land of wealth, of talent, and of virtue, there can be gathered together such an assemblage as this, to do honor to a cause which had so small a beginning? My friends, what is African colonization? It was defined by its earlier friends in the United States to be a colonization of the free people of color of the United States on the coast of Africa; and as originally defined, so it now asserts its principles. But, although that was the leading article in the constitution of our society as then formed, it awakened much discussion and difference of opinion. The colonization of the free colored people of the United States by an agency such as I have presented to you? How idle and vain! Those persons who labored for this cause were looked upon as wild fanatics. There were many, however, who gave their money; and it was *money* that then was wanted to try the experiment of establishing a colony upon the shores of Africa.

Now, when you name the Bible cause, it is full of suggestion. So with the Tract cause, which illustrates the action of the Bible upon the human heart in every-day life, and holds up the good example of those who follow it. Its very name and purpose is sufficient argument in its behalf. Well, I said that the first constitution of the society was looked upon as a vague chimera. But it was ordained that this society should go forward. Some supported it at first in the hope that, somehow or other, among the mysteries of Providence, slavery might be affected by its agency. Some supported it that the missionary might find his way into Africa. Some supported it because they thought that the sands of Africa would absorb the products of the loom and the lap-stone. Well, that was right, that was wise. It was necessary that it should be so. We did not want ships and money in those days, although we thought we did. What we wanted was—*patience!* what the Americans, more than any other people in the world, want. My friends, a colony is to be built up just as you build up a fire. You take a coal, a shaving, and a little light-wood, and, touching a spark of fire to it, blow the flame; then put on the big sticks, and the logs of green wood, until there is a conflagration sufficient to consume creation. So with this society. It began small, and grew by degrees; and now it is like the conflagration, ready to consume creation. It has fulfilled the purposes of its existence, which were to establish, and prove the practicability of establishing, a colony of free colored people from the United States upon the shores of Africa, capable of supporting themselves;

and it has been done. That is the beacon in Liberia. This was begun in 1816; and from 1816 to 1852, colonization has been travelling on slowly, but surely, and the result has been what I here stated. And what is this republic of Liberia? The republic of Liberia! Why, my friends, is there not a volume of meaning in these words? This republic of Liberia is now governed by free colored people. It has its treaties with the civilized nations of the world. Its President, a colored man, has been received with state and distinction in England! England, my friends, which rarely does anything without an eye to the main chance, sent him back to Liberia with a vessel of war, which they presented to him. Liberia is to America, as yet, loyal and true; and it will be our own fault if it does not remain so.

Liberia has become of sufficient importance to make it proper to relate the origin of its name. I was in the office of Robert G. Harper in 1823, one of the early friends of this enterprise. There was no map of the country; Mr. Harper asked me, with given points, to draw a map. I did so, but it had no name; Mr. Harper said it deserved a christening. Several were proposed, as Fredonia, Africana, &c., all Latin names. After considerable reflection, every one seemed to prefer the first; but Mr. Harper wished to have it include the Latin adjective, *liber;* but as that also meant a book, I proposed adding the termination *ia*, and calling it Liberia. The suggestion was considered happy, and adopted. So the name Monrovia, given to the capital, originated in a similar way.

Now, my friends, I have said that this colony, the means to shape which were furnished from such diverse and discordant motives, was retarded very much in its growth not only, but in its good. Now, there is a class of fellow-citizens who are called Abolitionists. Well, when I was upon this platform last year, prepared to make a speech, (which I did not make, owing to the lateness of the hour when my turn came,) a great deal was said about these Abolitionists; and the speakers vindicated themselves and the cause from their attack. Now, Colonization has not one thing to say against Abolition. In my judgment, Abolition has been our best and truest friend. But, mind you, I do say it *intended* to be so. It was Aboli- [illegible] induced us to place upon our [illegible] ent motto—"Hasten slow- [illegible] back; and that was the [illegible] Another good it did us was, it made trial of an experiment—viz: that no man might say any thing had been neglected in Colonization. Abolitionists, since 1831, have been trying the experiment of making the two races of free whites and free blacks live together in harmony, giving and taking in marriage, and such like; but they have failed. Abolition has preached this doctrine, and made it a matter of boast that they held no distinction between the two races. Another good it accomplished was, making colonization the subject of discussion; this is necessary to the success of every good cause. This discussion has shown that these two races could not live together on terms of social and political sociality. Abolition, by creating a ferment throughout the land which many of our wisest men feared would destroy this glorious Union, caused the existence of these two races of free whites and blacks to be looked full in the face, and brought all men to the conclusion that they could not exist in the land where both were religiously and politically free,—that they could only live in the relation of master and slave. And when I say *slave*, I mean that oppression which exists in this city, where the black man cannot drive a dray or cart. Well, this ferment throughout the land has made people recognize the fact that two races which cannot intermarry must separate. There's no sign in nature—no star in the heavens—no truism in morals more undeniable, as a fact, than that, sooner or later, we must be an homogeneous population of free white people; ay, and He who governs all things, I believe in my heart of hearts, has so ordained it.

But abolitionism has done us good. I cannot praise it, because it has not been the friend of the colored man; I claim to be his friend, and, because I am his friend, cannot approve that. See what it has done for him. When I was a boy, there existed an Abolition Society in the city of Baltimore, the object of which was the protection of the rights of the colored man. The most reputable citizens belonged to it. Where is it now? It has died out before the march of modern abolitionism. The two races were at peace, and dwelt together in friendship down to 1830; now alienation, distrust, and enmity exists. The account which the abolitionist is to render, will be with the black man, not with the white.

The result to which all this tends is, that the races are to separate, and this society is raised up to effect the work. But we have not made it necessary; that necessity

exists independently of us. The oppressed of Europe are turning their longing eyes to this country; the crowds of hardy Irish and strong-handed Germans are turning the free blacks out of employment. A half million of these are coming here every year, and before this overpowering force the colored man must yield. A strong colored abolitionist called upon him the other day, and said he wished to go to Liberia, assigning this as a reason. This is that which will either force the colored man to still deeper degradation or drive him to colonize; there is no alternative. There is a bridge of boats across the Atlantic; the pier is here at New York: and over that bridge power comes tramping with heavy tread and swelling influence, and before it the colored man must retire.

Yet we are told that colonization has prejudiced the black man! Then it will follow that where colonization prospers most, the colored man prospers least. Maryland has done more than any other State for this cause; though, in a period of stringency, she repudiated her foreign debts, she never repudiated her debt to the colonization cause; her ten thousand dollars per year was always paid. Hence, according to this objection, she should have fewer free colored people; yet she has 74,000 free colored people to 400,000 whites, while the States of New York and Ohio have 71,000 blacks to 5,000,000 whites. The fair inference is, that where colonization has thriven most, there the free negro has increased the fastest and been the happiest. All things are concurring to increase the usefulness of this society; this work must go on. The only question is, shall it go on slowly, or rapidly?

In conclusion, he remarked that this work of colonization must go on. We cannot stop it. We cannot check its course; it is an appointed one. The free colored people are making up their minds. The change that is taking place among them is great. Hundreds and thousands are now looking upon Africa as their home; and the only question is, whether the exodus shall be facilitated—whether it shall grate harsh thunder, or whether it shall go on smoothly. And, my friends, among all the lubricating elements of man's construction, there is none like public favor. Therefore we want the influence of every one of you, that the great work may be smoothly and freely accomplished; that America may become potent for the civilization, the redemption, and the salvation of Africa."

The audience united in singing an ode, entitled Liberia, composed by Miss Margaret Junkin.

From bosoms warmly beating,
We send across the sea
An elder sister's greeting,
Liberia! to thee!
With firm and steady patience,
Thou hast maintained thy way,
Till one among the nations
We see thee stand to-day.

Thy beacon we are hailing;
Its radiance clear and bright
Across the waves is trailing
A stream of living light.
With fond and filial yearning,
Where'er they rest or roam,
Thy children are returning,
Called by that signal home.

Home, where the hopes now centre
That once were vague and vain;
Where bondage cannot enter
To bind them down again;
Home, free from all oppressions;
Home, where the palm tree waves;
Home, to their own possessions,
Home, to their grandsires' graves!

Not poor and empty handed,
As first to us they came,
With superstition branded,
And want, and woe, and shame,
Are we the race returning
Back to their native sod;
But with our laws, our learning,
Our freedom and our God!

Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of this city, addressed the assemblage in substance as follows:

"Mr. President: I came here this evening resolved to say nothing upon the subject of abolition, I thought simply to call the attention of this audience for a short time to some of the peculiarities of this Society. It has for its object achieving wonders of results when the time comes. It has been held back in abeyance. Most of our societies have been greatly injured by crazy, fiery leaders. A slow prosperity is generally a healthy prosperity. These fiery leaders cannot wait for results. But those who are gifted with a far-reaching insight into the future can afford to wait. A high degree of virtue distinguishes those who are above mere results. So with our Society; she is willing to wait for future results. When we look down the stream

of time, we owe all we have to the past. Our civilization has come from our ancestors. This was the way with Greece; and so in the case at Marseilles; it came from Ionia. What have the Chinese inherited? Their fossil remains! Nothing—absolutely nothing have they inherited from their ancestors. Well! how shall this nationality be raised up? Ask the newspaper boy what he is hoping for. He will tell you he hopes to become a reporter; and the reporter will tell you he hopes to become an editor of a newspaper. It is not so with the African. But we propose to give him the same privileges and expectations.

"The star of empire, it has been said, was taking its way westward. Yes, it has ever been thus. 'Tis good Providence. He may take that very black race and place it in a position of which America will be proud. We have a colony in Liberia. What can the colored man get by going to Liberia? He knows that there is nothing to prevent his being able to drive a cart, to edit a newspaper, or become a legislator. We cannot tell what God may do for Africa. He may raise it to a high position among the nations; and, if the time should ever come when our great national eagle shall be seen no longer hovering above this land, the flapping of his broad wings, and the cry of his shrill voice may still be heard upon the breezes which sweep over the happy land of Liberia."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1852.

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

New Haven—Capt. Andrew H. Foot, Geo. Hoadley, Esq., each $30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; Leverett Candee, $25; James Brewster, Cash, each $15; Samuel E. Foote, $10, in full, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. R. J. Ingersoll, Prof. Salisbury, Gerrard Hallock, Esq., Rev. Alex'r McWhorter, Ex-Pres't Day, Henry White, Esq. T. Bishop, Eli Whitney, W. S. Charnley, Mrs. Salisbury, each $10; N. Peck, jr., T. Sherman, D. Kimberly, Esq., H. Hotchkiss, E. C. Read, Mrs. Sarah Bristol, C. A. Ingersoll, Esq., H. Trowbridge, Cash, Mason & Franklin, A. Heaton, Willis Bristol, Prest. Woolsey, A. Pierpont, Elihu Atwater, E. W. Blake, Prof. Silliman, C. A. Judson, H. N. Whittlesey, W. H. Elliot, R. Burritt, S. D. Pardee, Misses Gerry, Lahey, A. F. E. Hotchkiss, C. Jerome, M. Merriman, J. Winship, Dea. Wilcoxon, Gains Fenn, Mrs. Elisha Hull, Chas. L. Chaplin, Cash, Col. Blake, each $3; J. Anketell, Prof. Goodrich, T. & H. W. Benedict, S. B. Jerome, each $4; Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, $2,50; W. Johnston. J. Fitch, Mrs. K. Hotchkiss, Cash, Dr. E. H. B., D. S. Cooper, J. S. Griffing, Willis Peck, G. King, Lewis Hotchkiss, J. E. English, A Lady, Chs. L. English, Robert H. Starr, A. Bradley, Joseph Wood, H. Hooker, L. Roberti, Mrs. Joel Root, H. Ives, Edwin Lee, A. Blackman, Esq., A. W. De Forrest, Mrs. Whitney, Chas. P. Hubbell, each $2; Dr. Hooker, Dea. Walker, L. Fitch, D. W. Buckingham, H. Fitch, F. Bradley, A. N. Skinner, E. S. Munson, Rev. Judson A. Root, L. Cowles, F. S. Parker, E. Marble, Mrs. Towner, G. Morse, Dea. Treat, Dr. Skiff, E. Monson, A. Bryon, Cash, J. Parshley, Dr. Beers, H. Dutton, Esq., Rev. E. Strong, S. Noyes, G. D. English, Dr. Foote, Geo. P. Marvin, Dea. Durrie, A. Porter, S. Hayes, Cash, S. Bradley, M. Tyler, Prof. Fitch, P. M. Bartholomew, J. M. Townsend, Chas. W. Allen, H. B. Allen, S. Blair, Mrs. Bowditch,

L. Griswold, Mrs. Herrick, Dr. Daggett, Mrs. Macy, H. Baldwin, C. Mix, P. Hoadley, A. Wilcox, P. S. Gelpin, W. P. Stone, Dr. Taylor, J. S. Hotchkiss, J. Dikeman, Mrs. Selden, J. Hiller, G. B. Rich, Mrs. Butterfield, W. H. Ellis, Cash, George D. Ives, George P. Stillman, Dr. Munson, T. Lester, S. W Knevals, J. Thompson, Capt. Goodrich, each $1; Dr. Eli Ives, $1.50; Cash, 75 cts.; Cash, 64 cts.; J. Olmstead, H. M. Blakesle, G. W. Goodsell, Cash, Cash, Cash, B. Smith, Cash, W. J. Benton, each 50 cts..... 558 89

Durham, M. E. Church—E. Rogers, A. Camp, Z. Hale, D. Fowler, each $1; S. M. Leach, Sarah Coe, J. Spencer, B. B. Beecher, Cash, each 50 cts.; Sarah Ward, H. Page, Mrs. Thayer, H. E. Netleton, Alex. Camp, Sally Crowell, Anne Fowler, each 25 cts.; P. Robinson, 10 cts..... 8 35

567 24

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk County—From members of the Churchland Colonization Society, viz: John Ames, J. S. Wise, each $10; Wm. F. Wright, $11; Wm. Grimes, $2; Levi D. Ames, $2 50; Rev. W. M. Young, $2; by Wm. F. Wright, Esq..... 37 50

Lexington—Contribution from the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, by J. W. Paine, M. D. 16 50

Richmond—Rev. G. W. Clarke.. 5 00

59 00

ALABAMA.

Mobile—Correction. In our March No., W. J. Ledyard, Dr. W. H. Fleming, Sidney Smith, and John Henry, each $20 instead of $10.

KENTUCKY.

Millersburg—T. S. L..... 5 00

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq:—

Cincinnati—Geo. Carlisle, $10; M. Allen, M. D., $20; Joseph Clarke, G. W. Burnet, Jacob Strader, each $30, to constitute themselves life members of the American Colonization Soc.; James H. Johnson, $5; A. Trobridge, $3..... 128 00

Columbus—Joseph Ridgway, L. Humphrey, Robert McCoy, each $5; John T. Gill, $2.... 17 00

Hudson—Rev. G. E. Pierce, D. D., Rev. Prof. Day, Prof. St. John, each $3; Rev. Caleb Pitkin, $5; John C. Hart, Jesse Neale, J. Buss, Prof. Bartlett, G. S. Ingersoll, J. B. Whedon, W. W. Thompson, Thos. Kennedy, each $1; M. Messer, W. M. Beebe, Mr. Sawyer, each 50 cents..... 23 50

Springfield—Samuel Barnet, Jas. Barnet, each $5; Wm. A. Barnet, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Hendershott, J. S. Christy, Mr. Ward, Mr. Perry, Mr. Lehman, each $1; cash, 50 cents.. 17 50

Nelson—Daniel Everest, in part, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 13 00

Cincinnati—Bartlett Campbell, $10; J. Britton, J. C. Nye, each $5; to be applied towards sending a liberated slave to Africa.. 20 00

219 00

INDIANA.

Princeton—Mrs. Jane Kell..... 5 00

LOUISIANA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:—

Lake Providence—Robert Anderson, $100; Matthew B. Sellers, $10..... 110 00

Pecan Grove—O. J. Morgan, Esq. 100 00

210 00

MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:—

Vicksburg—Mrs. Martha C. Willis, $100; John Wesley Vick, $25; Dr. A. L. C. Magruder, William Ragan, each $5; $35 to make Dr. A. L. C. Magruder a life member of the Am. Colonization Society..... 135 00

Greenville—William Hunt, William Griffin, A. B. Montgomery, each $100; W. P. Montgomery, $30; Mary C. Montgomery, A Friend, each 50 cents..... 331 00

Port Gibson—Mrs. Clarissa Young, $35; John Harvie, $10..... 45 00

Washington—Thomas Hall, $10. 10 00

521 00

ARKANSAS.

By Rev. C. Kingsbury:—Collections in the Choctaw Nation.

Armstrong Academy—Rev. R. D. Potts, $5; Mrs. M. E. Potts, Miss T. Chenoweth, each $2; Miss M. R. Davis, $1; Rev. Andrew Moffat, $3; Stephen Hale, $1..... 14 00

Good Water—Rev. E. Hotchkin, $5; Mrs. P. T. Hotchkin, $3; Miss A. Hosmer, $2; Miss. E. Fay, $3; Miss H. M. Hotchkin, $2 50; H. W. Hotchkin, $1 50; C. E. Hotchkin, 50 cents; Thomas Everidge, $5; Mrs. E. Everidge, 50 cents; Thomas W. Oaks, $2; Mrs. H. N. Oaks, 50 cents; Charles and Jane Oaks, 25 cents; Joel W. Everidge, $1; Mrs. S. F. Everidge, 50 cents; Thos. W. Everidge Oaks, 5 cents; Miss Mary J. Marshall, 25 cents; Walter Davis, $1; David McCoy, $1; Tronupcahoma, 50 cents; two other Choctaws, 25 cents. The following are colored persons, all but two of them slaves: Thos. and Rachael Lowman, $1; Dick and Joanna Wall, $1 50; Sam. Everidge, 1st, Samuel Everidge, 2d, Jackson, Cyprian Oaks, John Oaks, each 25 cts; eleven others, $1 55..... 35 60

Good Land—Rev. O. P. Stark, $2 50; Wm. Fiel, $1..... 3 50

Pine Ridge—Rev. C. Kingsbury, $5; Mrs. E. M. Kingsbury, $3; Miss N. Bennett, $15; Miss N. Goulding, $3; George Freeman, $1..... 27 00

Doaksville—J. R. Berthelet, Mrs. E. M. Berthelet, each $5; J. R. Berthelet, jr., 50 cents..... 10 50

Fort Towson—Maj. D. P. Whiting, Lieut. S. B. Hayman, each $3; Rev. S. Corley, Dr. D. H. Gibson, each $2; Wm. Agnew, Mrs. Agnew, each $1..... 12 00

Mayhew—C. F. Stuart, $10; Mrs. J. F. Stuart, $5..... 15 00

Wapanake—James Allan, $5.... 5 00

Mt. Pleasant—Rev. C. C. Copeland, $1..... 1 00

Stockbridge—D. M. Winship, $5; Mrs. L. E. Winship, $2; J. A. Beals, T. Jones, each $1..... 9 00

132 60

TEXAS.

By Rev. C. Kingsbury:—

Pine Bluffs—A friend, $2 50... 2 50

Total Contributions.....$1,502 34

FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Randolph*—Dr. S. H. Morrill, balance for the African Repository to 1 April, '52, 25 cts. *West Newton*—Seth Davis, to January, '52, $8..... 8 25

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Hartford*—John Hooker, to March, '53, $1. *New Haven*—William Johnson, to April '53, $1; S. W. Knevals, $1, to October, '52; John Anketell, $1, for '52..... 4 00

MARYLAND.—*Sandy Spring*—Edward Stabler, for '52..... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Norfolk County*—J. S. Wise, J. Ames, Wm. F. Wright, Rev. Wm. M. Young, Willis Barnes, Charles Lewis, James Hargroves, each 50 cts., to 1 March, '52; J. T. Bidgood, J. S. Wright, Dr. A. T. Foster, J. Deans, W. Deans, J. H. Bidgood, J. H. Carney, T. Tartt, G. Ross, W. J. Wright, J. Wilder, E. G. Williamson, R. Bruce, W. Grimes, T. W. Long, each $1, to March, '53, $15; Richmond Johnson, $1, to May, '53; Rev. Wm. H. Starr, for Repositories sold by him, $3.—*Wilmington*—Geo. Stillman, Esq., to July, '54, $10.. 32 50

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Harrisburg*—Isaac Kennedy, for '51 and '52. 2 00

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—H. Jenks, James Mills, each $1, to April, 1853..... 2 00

OHIO.—*Nelson*—Daniel Everest, to May, '53..... 7 00

INDIANA.—*Lynville*—Alexander Morton, for '52..... 1 00

LOUISIANA.—*Monroe*—Rich'd W. Barrington, for '52..... 1 00

ARKANSAS.—By Rev. C. Kingsbury:—*Doaksville*—Rev. J. H. Carr, to June, '52, $1; Samuel Colbert, to February, '53, $1. *Eagle Town*—Col. P. P. Pitchlynn, to April, '53, $1..... 3 00

Total Repository..... 61 75

Total Contributions... 1,502 34

Aggregate Amount... **$1,564 09**

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, JULY, 1852. [No. 7.

Death of the Hon. Henry Clay.

Our readers will already have heard, through the daily papers, or by telegraph, of the death of the venerable HENRY CLAY, who departed this life, in this city, on Tuesday, the 29th June, at 12 o'clock M. Thus, the country, as well as our Society, is deprived of the valuable services of one who so long exerted a powerful influence for good in the councils of the nation; and who, for the last sixteen years, so honorably filled the position of President of the American Colonization Society.

Of his capacity and usefulness as an eminent statesman and true patriot, we need not speak; for his name and his actions are identified with the history of the country, of which he was universally regarded as one of the brightest ornaments. And for evidences of his devotion to the cause of African Colonization, we need only refer to the history of this Society, of which he was one of the distinguished founders, and in the prosperity of which he always exhibited an active interest. For many months, he had been calmly awaiting the coming of death; and when the hour arrived, he quietly passed away, and left a nation to mourn the departure of her favorite son. His fame is with his grateful countrymen; and to the end of time, the name of HENRY CLAY will be associated with those of the greatest and wisest men that have lived and labored for the good of mankind.

Important Movement for Colonization.

Our readers have already been apprised, through the daily papers, of the intention of the Hon. Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, to endeavor to introduce into the House of Representatives a Bill for the disposition of the fourth installment of the deposites of the public money. On the 4th ult., Mr. Stanly, by unanimous consent, introduced the annexed Bill, which was referred to the appropriate Committee. We confidently look for a favorable report by the Committee; and we trust that the provisions of this Bill will meet the favorable consideration of Congress. Should it pass, it will place at the disposal of the States $468,360 75 annually for purposes of Colonization.

We regard this as one of the most important and least objectionable movements in favor of the colonizing of the free people of color of the United States, who may desire to emigrate to Liberia, that has yet been suggested. And we cannot conceive any reasonable ground of objections to the measure.

We hope our friends will give their aid to this important movement, by memorializing Congress in favor of the passage of the bill.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the several States, the fourth instalment of the deposites of the public money directed to be made with said States by the Act approved June 23, 1836.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized and directed to deposite, as hereinafter mentioned, with those States that received the previous instalments, the fourth instalment of the deposites of public money, directed to be made with said States, under the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act approved the twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in sums to which each State was entitled respectively, to wit:

With the State of—

Maine	$318,612 75
New Hampshire	223,028 93
Massachusetts	446,057 86
Rhode Island	127,445 10
Connecticut	254,890 20
Vermont	223,028 93
New York	1,338,173 57
New Jersey	254,890 20
Pennsylvania	955,838 26
Delaware	95,583 83
Maryland	318,612 75
Virginia	732,809 34
North Carolina	477,919 13
South Carolina	350,474 03
Georgia	350,474 03
Alabama	223,028 93
Louisiana	159,306 38
Mississippi	127,445 10
Kentucky	477,919 13
Tennessee	477,919 13
Ohio	669,086 78
Missouri	127,445 10
Indiana	286,751 48
Illinois	159,306 38
Arkansas	95,583 83
Michigan	95,583 83
Which several sums amount in the aggregate to	$9,367,214 98

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to carry into effect the provisions aforesaid, for the purposes hereafter mentioned, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be directed to cause to be prepared a certificate of stock for each State, containing the amounts as specified in the first section, to be deposited with it, signed by said Secretary, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of January and the first day of July, commencing on the first day of ———, in the year ——.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this deposite is to be made with said States, to transport to Liberia in Africa the free people of color within said States respectively, and to provide for and to educate said people, as each State entitled to the stock may direct: And when any State aforesaid, by an act for that purpose, shall agree to accept the deposite and appropriate the interest accruing thereon for the purposes

aforesaid, or either of them, the said Secretary of the Treasury, on being notified thereof by an authenticated copy of the act, shall deliver to the Governor of said State so accepting said deposite, the certificate of stock, prepared for said State in manner aforesaid, or to such other officer as the State may designate.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, When a State that accepts the said stock shall thereafter decline or omit to appropriate and expend the interest, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the interest on said stock so deposited with that State shall cease, so long as the State shall thus decline or omit to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, The principal of said stock is not to be paid without the express direction of Congress.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when said States shall have removed all such free persons of color residing in their respective borders, as hereinbefore mentioned, then the balance of the money to which they are entitled shall be appropriated by said States to the education of the poor, or to internal improvements within their respective borders, as to each State shall seem right and proper.

State Appropriations for Colonization.

WE have already noticed (in the Repository for May) the appropriation by the Legislature of New Jersey of $1,000 a year for two years, to aid in defraying the expenses of free persons of color in that State who may desire to emigrate to Liberia. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated $2,000 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to be applied to defraying the expenses of emigrants from that State. And the General Assembly of Indiana has passed a bill, placing $5,000 at the disposal of the State authorities for purposes of colonization. The Legislature of Maryland, too, has extended its liberality, and has again taken the lead in the practical application of legislative aid to the colonization enterprise, by renewing the annual appropriation of $10,000 for six years longer, to aid the State Colonization Society. Besides which, the subject of State action with reference to the emigration of the free colored people, has been warmly agitated in several other States. All of which goes to show that the several State Governments are becoming convinced of the propriety and importance of co-operating with the true friends of the colored race in carrying forward the great enterprise of African colonization.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Convention of Free Colored People.

IN another column we present a CIRCULAR ADDRESS to the free colored people of Maryland, calling a Convention to assemble in Baltimore the 25th July, to take into consideration their present condition and future prosperity, and compare them with the inducements held out to them to emigrate to Liberia. This movement may be considered indicative of the change that is going on in the minds of the colored people respecting emigration. It is well known that heretofore they have been almost entirely insensible to the advantages which they must necessarily enjoy in a land peculiarly their own. They have not been entirely free from the control of bad counsellors.—Now they seem resolved to take the matter into their own hands, and to look at their present condition and future prospects in this country as a matter in which they are *personally* interested. When they do this

in earnest, the result can be easily foreseen. They will desire to escape from their present anomalous condition, will yearn to be free and disenthralled, to have a land of their own, to have rights unquestioned by any superiors, where character, enterprise, education, and all that is lovely and noble in life shall combine to elevate and improve them and their children after them to the latest generation.

[From the Baltimore Daily Times.]

Emigration of the Colored Race.

In presenting the circular, which will be found in another column, of which a committee of colored persons have undertaken the distribution, (and which was written by one of themselves,) it gives us pleasure to commend it as the evidence of a new and generally unexpected change of sentiment on the part of the colored population, or, at least, some portion of it. It is well known that for twenty-five years the Colonization Societies in this country have labored to present before that portion of our population, the advantages which must accrue to them, from emigration to a land where they might enjoy, undisturbed, those social and material privileges which it was impossible ever to expect they could obtain by a residence of centuries in this country, and that these appeals have met with comparatively little attention, and, indeed, have been received with very bad grace by the great mass of those whom it was intended to benefit. The cause of this opposition was to be found in the steady and violent animosity of those white fanatics, who, setting themselves up as the peculiar friends of the blacks, represented that the prejudice against their color was merely an arbitrary sentiment, which time would weaken or entirely dissipate; and that [illegible]l look forward to en- [illegible] country, an equality in social and political rights with the whites.

This assumption of peculiar friendliness on the part of the Abolitionists, and the plausible reasonings with which they approached their "colored friends," have acquired the confidence of the latter, who are now, however, beginning to awake to a just idea of their condition and future prospects in this country. They have discovered that the loud-mouthed protestations of the Abolitionists, are the mere effervescence of an intermeddling and dangerous faction, against whose principles the whole Union—whose destruction they have meditated—has pronounced in tones of thunder; a faction whose baleful alliance is shunned, most religiously, by both of the great parties of the country. They have discovered that underground railroads are a device to inveigle the slaves from a condition of comparative comfort, into the *freedom* of *starvation*, with a poor display of political privileges, which are mockery in view of their exercise by an ignorant and despised minority; that the expectations fostered in behalf of the free blacks are proved to be entirely futile by the continued attitude of opposition held towards them, when there is a question of lessening the social and political gulf which divides the races. They discover that the rapid immi-

gration of whites from every quarter, is encroaching upon their employments, and lessening their chances of gaining a thrifty livelihood, even in those menial pursuits to which they are chiefly limited.

With the spread of education, and the expansion of republican ideas, they become more sensible of their own anomalous and degraded condition, and the result is a yearning to be free like those around them, to have a land all their own, to have rights unquestioned by any superior color, to go wherever such privileges may be obtained. They see in the growing republics on the West of Africa, a living refutation of the calumnies of the Abolitionists against the colonizationists, a land where, from simple citizenship up to the highest post in the government, all is free and open to them, and where character, enterprise, education and honorable ambition, have all their appropriate rewards in the order of the State. What is better, no white man can hope to cast his lot there with the prospect of permanent settlement, or of transmitting a healthy posterity. They see there such men as the late Gov. Russwurm or the present Gov. Roberts, sustaining their rule surrounded by their own race, with a distinction and dignity which would do honor to any white man. They see there pioneers of their own color, who in the arts of peace or of war, are striking examples of what the emancipation of the MIND can effect.

This is a crisis full of important results to the race in this country, and it behooves them now to cast aside all false issues, to take into serious consideration (in the words of the circular) their present condition and future prospects in this country, and contrast them with the inducements and prospects opened to them in Liberia, or any other country.

We have little doubt as to the quarter to which their preferences will be given, although that is as yet left an open question. Trinidad is a failure. Jamaica is a half-ruined British dependency, and in both, the white man is the sole source of authority. Liberia excepted, Haiti is the only point left, and here reigns a perpetual jealousy between the black and the mulatto. Moreover, the imperial rule set up there is repugnant to their feelings and inclinations, for strange to say, in the midst of depression, this race in America has become imbued with a sentiment of republicanism and a love for its system, which will make them in Africa the sedulous imitators of ourselves, in all but in the misfortune of introducing another race to be perpetually subservient to themselves. In this career we are happy to believe they will run rejoicing, long after the privations of their forefathers in this country shall have been forgotten.

Circular.

PURSUANT to an invitation given through the columns of the Baltimore daily papers to the Free Colored Population of Baltimore, friendly to calling a State Convention, to be held in this city some time during the ensuing summer, to take into consideration their present position and future prospects in this country, and to compare the same with the inducements and prospects held out to them to emigrate to Liberia or

elsewhere; a respectable number assembled in the school room of St. James (colored) Church, corner of Saratoga and North streets.

The meeting being duly organized, it was resolved that a Convention of Delegates of the Free Colored Population from each county of the State of Maryland and of the city of Baltimore, be held in this city on the 25th July next, for the purposes above stated.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to issue a circular addressed to the Free Colored People of the State, setting forth the object of the Convention, the time of its commencement and the conditions upon which Delegates will be entitled to a seat in the same.

At an adjourned meeting of persons friendly to the call of the said Convention, held on the 4th of June, 1852, in the room before referred to, the Committee on the Circular Address, made the following report, which was unanimously approved and adopted:

ADDRESS TO THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Brethren:—Whereas the present age is one distinguished for inquiry, investigation and enterprise, in physical, moral and political sciences above all past ages of the world, one in which the nations of the earth seem to have arisen from the slumber of ages, and are putting forth their utmost energies to obtain all those blessings, which nature and nature's God seem to have intended that man should enjoy, and the principles set forth by the American Sages, in the Declaration of Independence of these United States, "that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness," with each revolving year have extended wider and wider throughout the habitable globe, and sunk deeper and deeper into the hearts of millions of men, and as we humbly hope, are destined to revolutionize the civil and political conditions of all the nations of the earth, it would indeed be passing strange if the Free Colored man in this country, which gave birth to those elevated and sublime sentiments, should feel nothing of the force of their mighty import, and with anxious eye and panting heart, endeavor in this, or some other country, to realize the blessings so freely enjoyed by the white citizens of this land. Actuated by these feelings we have presumed to address our brethren of our native State, and we do hereby respectfully solicit them to assemble with us in this city, on the 25th of next month (July,) to take into serious consideration our present condition and future prospects in this country, and contrast them with the inducements and prospects opened to us in Liberia, or any other country. In conformity with a resolution passed at the meeting held on the 24th ultimo, the Committee do hereby respectfully propose, that each county in the State shall have the privilege of sending any number of Delegates not exceeding six, as they may deem proper, and our brethren throughout the State are requested to hold meetings (by legal permission) in their several counties, for the purpose of selecting their Delegates, and to collect money to defray the expenses they may incur by attending the said Convention.

As the object for which this Convention is called, is one of vital im-

portance to the Free Colored People of Maryland, it is greatly to be desired, and confidently expected that a full attendance of Delegates will be present on the occasion, who will calmly, deliberately and intelligently consider the object for which they have been called together, and that each Delegate will come prepared to contribute his portion of information, and fully and freely to express his views on the great subject of our future destiny.

Delegates are requested to bring credentials of their appointment from the chairman and secretary of the meeting at which they were appointed, but in counties where no formal meeting is held, Delegates are requested to procure a certificate from some respectable person, either white or colored, a well known resident of the county from whence he or they may come. All Delegates complying with the above requisitions, shall be duly admitted to the Convention.

All communications in relation to the Convention must be directed to the care of H. H. Webb, St. James' School Room, corner of Saratoga and North streets.

JAMES A. HANDY, Chairman,

JOHN H. WALKER, Secretary.

Baltimore, June 4th, 1852.

[From the Virginian Colonizationist.]

Addresses at the Annual Meeting of the Virginia Col. Society,

HELD AT RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 20, 1852.

THE Rev. Mr. MOORE, was first introduced to the meeting. He spoke nearly as follows:

Mr. President—I have been requested to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the scheme of African Colonization is one of wise policy, and of Christian charity, and constitutes a lesson taught by the history of the past, the facts of the present, and the prospects of the future.

I acknowledge that it is with some unwillingness that I appear before the society this evening, and I deem it necessary here to say, in justice to you, as well as myself, that my engagements have been so pressing hitherto that I come rather to give the results of the opinions which I have held for many years past, than the results of any immediate study or preparation that I have been able to bestow upon the subject, for such study or preparation has been made by the pressure of my professional engagements, utterly impossible. I come then, rather to open the exercises of the meeting and to make a way for those who will follow me, and who I hope will be able to give something more worthy of reception and remembrance, than anything that I can present. But having for so many years been the advocate of this great scheme, some great principles in regard to it, have been established in my mind, and I shall throw out a few of these briefly, as a fitting introduction, to what may follow, from those gentlemen who will succeed me. I desire this evening to look at this subject in its more general relations; for it seems to me, that this is the aspect in which it commends itself to the mind of every one who will think profoundly upon it. A very slight examination of the history of the world, will show you the fact, especially when read with an eye that has been

enlightened by the Bible, that God has usually far greater intentions in the movements of the world's history than has man; and that in those changes that have taken place in the history of the world, in the crisis and turning points of that history; those men who have been actors in such scenes and epochs, have not had in view the purpose which God has had in them, and have had no conception of the vastness or the value of the acts they performed, and the measures which they set on foot.

When Columbus started forth, for example, on that voyage which resulted in the discovery of this country, his object was to find a passage to Cathay, or a shorter passage to the East Indies than was then known; he had no conception of the vastness of the results of his enterprise, or of the wonderful destiny which would follow the proceedings in which he played the part he did;—and such in every great scheme of colonization has been the fact—the men that have been engaged in those great events that have changed the history of nations, have had no conception of the vast results of their action. The men who first colonized this country, came here, some to improve their fortunes, and some to find places in which to have freedom to worship God, and they had no conception that they were to be the instruments of raising an empire, of the breadth of foundation, and loftiness of superstructure, of that which has been the result of their exertions. The result of their labors shows that by their instrumentality God was establishing the foundation of an empire, the mightiest the world has ever seen.

Again, if we will examine the history of the past, we will find that this fact also stands out prominent, that great events in the world, and great changes in the history of nations, have been caused by the transfer of the influences of one nation to another nation, and not by the growth of individual nations from within. Certain influences from without, have always been necessary to raise nations from a condition of barbarism to civilization. Something external has had to be transferred; there has been requisite, an inoculation as it were, of certain influences, in order to create and facilitate this national growth from within. There has been requisite, a kind of grafting or insertion upon or in, the national life of foreign influences, in order to the unfolding and development of their national history. Thus it was that foreign influences were transferred by colonies from Egypt to Phœnicia, and from Phœnicia to Greece; then from Greece and Tyre, again to Rome. And when the civilization of Rome began to grow feeble and effete, and the life which gave strength to the Roman people began to fail, and old age to come upon that great people, then were they inoculated with that strange barbaric energy that came from the forests of the North. Those hordes, and that energy, which seemed about to overwhelm the country, and to crush the destinies of the world, were but the means of infusing fresh life and fire into the veins of the Roman civilization. Then again, when this barbaric energy seemed to be too strong, and because of its own activity, about to put down all the higher vitality of the Roman people, and all their ancient civilization, and this at a period when it seemed impossible to civilize Europe in any way, what did God do? In His Providence, He took the masses of Europe, and precipitated them upon

Asia, through the crusades—those returning crusaders brought back with them the softening influences of this Asiatic civilization that had not yet entirely disappeared. Influences were transferred to Europe that soon resulted in the establishment of the free cities of Italy, and the breaking up of the fuedal system. Thus has this transfer of the heritage of one nation to another nation been constantly going on in history. Revolutions and great changes in human history have thus been accomplished by this principle of the transmigration of the soul of one nation to the body of another, and of infusing the blood of the younger and more vigorous stock into the veins of the older and more decaying, enabling them to unfold themselves fully and perfectly.

When we come to modern times the same principle exists. Some peculiar system is transferred, or one set of influences that arise in one country, is transferred to another, where they can unfold themselves more completely. I find these influences concentrating in this country; and this is that which makes this country what it is. It gathers unto itself the blood and life of the whole past in the shape of its practical influences and results. This country is the child of colonization. In its original existence it was a great confederation of colonies. It is a great mass of colonies now; and its national life is the result of colonization. The soil from which springs our national life is the result of attrition, the wearing down of the rocks and the earth, and the effect of the winds and waves of the past; and from this soil has sprung great fruits, which are destined to be still more wonderful. All nations have here been thrown together, and the result has been, that acting upon each other the salient prominencies of each have been worn away, thus making a richness and fertility of national life, which no other nation in the the world ever has enjoyed or can enjoy.

Great Britain owes the richness of her national life to the blood and strength of four or five races; but we have the best blood of the whole world. That is the cause of the power and energy of this country. God has designed this country to be the great seed-plot and nursery of the world. This is the last great garden of the world. Here are springing up influences that are to go out upon either side until they meet on the opposite side of the globe, and girdle the world. This is being done now. Europe twenty years ago knew but little about this country, save that at Washington they made laws, and New York was the great port of entry for ships, and this was about the extent of the knowledge that even the great mass of thinking men in Europe held in regard to us. Now the influence of this country is becoming an influence that Europe dreads and feels—dreads, because of feeling it.

Whatever we may think of the doctrine of intervention, there are certain great facts of intervention that cannot be passed over. We might as well attempt to prevent the flowing of the mighty current of the James river in its direct track, as to attempt to resist this fact of intervention—the effect of influences which are going forth from this country to mingle in the political life of Europe.

In another direction we see the effect of this intervention. The significance and importance of those colonies which are aggregating on the shores of the Pacific—of the new and wonderful form of national

life springing up there now, will be exhibited in almost miraculous results twenty years hence—and if we do not see them, our children will see them. It is a designed intervention of God in this country, by which the old worn-out systems of national and social life in Asia may be changed to those new and ever-enduring. The blind and bigoted Chinese, who have come, and are now coming to the Pacific shores, will look upon the energy, the enterprise, the wisdom, of Anglo-Saxon life, and drink in new conceptions, and upon returning to their own country those conceptions will be extended to others, and those newly received impressions will be the seeds of a new form of national life. These influences will spread and extend, and finally break up those old forms of society, that have existed on this continent for thousands of years.

There remains but one continent upon which the influences of this country ought to be felt—and where directly and actively they never can be felt, for the reason that Anglo-Saxon life never can flourish there. That continent is Africa. Here we find the real significance of that otherwise anomalous fact, the existence of two races in our country, so physically distinct as the white and colored. The existence of this colored race on our continent is certainly a fact of no small interest and importance in our national history. I concede that they constitute but a small portion of our population, yet there is an interest gathered around them, that does not belong to them, by virtue of their political or physical power. And that indicates that God does design something remarkable shall be the result of this existing race in our midst. Another peculiar fact is, that this race never have excited such interest before; and never have exerted any influence upon the political destinies or action of the civilized world, from its creation until the last one hundred years. What does it mean? We find the significancy of it in colonization or nowhere. And the existence of this race here is a problem absolutely insoluble by any other principle that we can draw from the history of the past. No two races have been able to exist together heretofore with any other results than these—either they must exist together in the relation of master and slave; or, in the second place, the distinction between them must be destroyed and obliterated by their being blended together; or, thirdly, they must come into open forcible collision, until one destroys the other; or, in the fourth place, they must be peaceably separated. One of the four results history tells us must follow. Look back. See the Jews and the Egyptians of olden times; in later times the Moors and the Spaniards, the Normans and the Saxons, and in our own continent, the Indians and the white race. It has been, and is, impossible for these races to live under the same form of government, except in one or the other of these relations. Now, as regards the whites and the blacks in this country, the first result will not meet the facts of the case, because we have portions of the colored race who do not exist in the relations of master and slave—the free blacks. Yet they grow and increase, and here is the element with which we have to deal. This first result, which will account for the peaceful existence of many of this race in our midst—not only in the past but for many years to come, cannot apply to those in a state of freedom. Which of the other results must fol-

low? It is impossible that they should be physically blended with the white race; and in the third place, we are not yet prepared to absolutely crush and destroy these free negroes. We are not yet prepared to go forth and slaughter them like sheep, or cut them down like wolves. And yet they must form, in time of peril and trouble, which periods are to be expected in a nation's history, an element of danger. What is to be done? The two races must be peacefully separated. This is the only alternative before us—that of peaceful separation—which it seems to me can be adopted.

If this is the case, it would seem, that this was God's object in allowing this race to come in contact with the whites. Yet another fact. Within the last ten or fifteen years, influences have been closing around these free blacks, to drive them from their present position. Those influences are at work. As in the spring of the year, when the sturdy tree is about to unfold itself in the blossoms and the fruit, everything that resists that growth, by some mysterious unseen influence is carried away and broken to pieces, and then the bud is allowed to come forth. So with this race. The report that has just been read, must have struck every one with the fact, that in regard to this race, the laws have been becoming more and more stringent for years. The procedure of both slave and free States, by a strange species of unanimity, has been the same in regard to the free negroes. Every shade of political position, every section of society, in this country, has united to push these free blacks from their present position. These facts have a meaning. And why do you find at this particular juncture, that the colonies in Africa possess strength enough to receive them, and that influences are working to open wide the door of their reception in Africa? It is the working of Providence. It is the opportune pointing of God's hand, to this great fount of freedom to diffuse light and civilization and christianity, among the people of Africa, and establish that which has never yet been established—a civilization which shall grow up under a tropical sun.

Every change of this kind requires other influences; the influence of man must he applied to it. I will not say that there is not influence enough now existing upon our government and soil to induce us to act—but that there are other influences that come from Africa herself. I hope to hear unfolded the commercial influence of Africa. If Africa at this time sends yearly to Great Britain eight millions of imports; and if Great Britain is at this moment ready to establish a line of steamers, and open up a continuous commercial communication with Africa, why may not this be done for us? It will be done, and man in fulfilling his own designs, will be transmitting liberty and civilization and christianity to Africa, thus carrying out the great purposes of Deity. But let us for ourselves, endeavor to press forward this scheme of colonization, and go and possess this national heritage vouchsafed us, spreading light and truth throughout its dark and benighted regions.

The Rev. Mr. READ then addressed the meeting. He spoke substantially as follows:

It affords me pleasure to second the resolution now under consideration,—a pleasure, however, which is qualified with regret.

I esteem it a privilege to have listened to the remarks just now

submitted by the Rev. Gentleman who proposed the resolution: and regret that he should have felt himself under the necessity of abridging a train of thought so full of interest, as bearing upon the resolution in hand, and upon the spirit and aims of this great enterprise,—in order to make room or to save time for others. It must have been obvious to all present—that the outline of the philosophy of Colonization, as just now presented, might have been greatly enlarged, and its very instructive and important principles illustrated at a greater length, to the pleasure and profit of us all: it is therefore to be regretted that the mover of the resolution felt himself restricted in time.

We must all be satisfied, I think, that this enterprise of African Colonization,—whatever may be the results of our present deliberations, and however feeble or strong the advocacy and exertions of its patrons here or elsewhere,—is one of deep inherent interest, and far-reaching and most important practical consequences. It challenges not only our serious regard, by reason of the peculiar relations which we sustain to it, but rising far above any merely local or sectional interest, it is already invested with a world-wide sublimity; it claims and begins to receive the attention of the civilized world.

This particular scheme of Colonization, presents itself under peculiar circumstances. It comes up environed with peculiar difficulties, and with such inseparable concomitant interests,—that I am persuaded—that more of wisdom, in respect of the moral and political economy of the question,—more of self-sacrafice, in respect of the duties to be discharged and the operations to be prosecuted,—and more of prudence, steadfastness, and zeal is necessary, in order to a successful issue, than has been demanded by any other system of Colonization under the sun.

There is one feature of this movement which has engaged my attention, which I am constrained to think has a moral in it, and which we may hope is an omen of good,—and that is the TEMPER of the cause. In the discussions of the general subject of the interests of the African race, in this country, who has not observed and been pained by the heat and strife engendered, and by the bitterness and denunciation manifested; but so far as it has been my pleasure to be conversant with the patrons and advocates of this society,—noticing with some care the spirit and temper of those who have given their labors, pecuniary means, and prayers, to its support,—there has been in their action a dignity, a calmness, a contempt of trick and concealment, and a challenging of thorough investigation, which have made the cause and the men amiable.

I would indulge the hope that *this spirit* is *from above*, and that in it is a pledge of success: may this spirit ever guide the cause, to the joy of its friends and the rebuke of clamor and vituperation on the part of its enemies.

It has been the steady aim of the projectors and friends of this movement, to demonstrate the feasibility and beneficent working of the scheme before the eyes of all men. In the prosecution of this design, many difficulties had to be encountered at home and abroad. These embarrassments have somewhat delayed the realization of hope, but have never dismayed the hearts of the friends of African Colonization. The ordeal has been severe and in-

structive. Denounced by some as an association whose object it was to furnish a receptacle for the worn-out, cast-off slave population of the South; suspected by others as abolitionists, in disguise; despite all this, and the real and imaginary difficulties connected with the field of their operation on the distant and unsettled coast of Africa—this society has steadily pursued its way until the enterprise of African Colonization has assumed all the definitiveness of a fixed fact, and a most important fact among the developments of this remarkable age of the world.

We are *obliged* to be interested in this subject.

When we have doubted, criticised, and taken counsel of indolence or of timidity; when we have speculated and debated and deferred the matter—still there it holds its inviting, beseeching, commanding attitude; it presses its claims in accents of tenderness and of authority; and when we have turned from our speculating and debates, we will still find this cause challenging our support, as one of the inevitable conditions of our situation in our relations to the African race. We must take hold of this work with ardor and persevering earnestness, casting ourselves on God for success.

And what, let me ask, is there in the present aspects of this enterprise to discourage us? Whatever of feebleness or of tardiness may have characterised the movement thus far, it certainly does not become Virginians or New Englanders to think contemptuously of the infant weakness of Colonial existence.—Who and what are we here and now? How do we stand connected with the past, that we should despise feeble beginnings? We will do well to remember Jamestown and Plymouth, and then let our grateful, hopeful hearts give a warm place to the humble Republic—the germ of a prosperous empire on the Continent of Africa.

That which has already been accomplished, under adverse circumstances, does in my view, fully justify large hopes and efforts in the future.

Who is ignorant of the fact, that this Colonization movement, has already ripened into an importance which attracts the attention of commercial nations? England is not asleep to the fact that Liberia is soon to become an important mart of trade. The extraordinary courtesy shown by the government of England to the present Governor of Liberia, was doubtless, something more than mere civility or sympathy; beyond a doubt it had an eye and a hand to the wood, the oil, the ivory, and the spices of African production, which must soon flow from the basis of a large and lucrative trade, and for which England will be ready with her manufactures and her vessels.

In this aspect Liberia is at this moment worthy of the notice of keen sighted mercantile men, and of onr National Government, as well as of philanthropists.

But I will confine my remarks to the more legitimate objects of this society. Among the immediate and prominent objects which engage our attention—are,

1st. The provision of a suitable, safe and happy home for the present free colored population of these States, and for those who shall from time to time he emancipated.

The idea of equality of races *here* is utterly and perfectly impracticable and impossible. The conviction and *determination*—not to say, prejudice—on this point is quite as

strong in the free as in the slave States—abundant proof of which is found in comparative legislation touching the civil rights of the colored race. Anything apparently in conflict with this statement, will be found, as I believe, to be but an exception to the general rule.

As there is no reason to anticipate the decay or removal of this prejudice, this race of people must be removed somehow and somewhere, for our sake and for theirs. This removal they are not able, of themselves, to effect. That Africa is their true and proper home does not, in my mind, admit of a doubt. That this agency is adapted to the necessities of the case is not to be questioned—if its resources are increased, and its operations accelerated. We should aim to strengthen that Republic, and to make it attractive. It can be made the interest of the free colored people to go there, and they can be made to understand it.

2d. This enterprise not only provides a safe and happy home for the free colored population of these States, in Africa; but it promises to introduce the blessings of civilization, christianity and good government into that dark theatre of debasement and cruelty.

This agency to which we are called in the Providence of God, is divested of its true importance, of its moral grandeur and sublimity, when it is viewed merely as a work of *necessity;* it is a ministry of *mercy* —by it the outstretched hands and imploring heart of Ethiopia, shall receive the promised boon of salvation.

We, as American freemen, have accepted and given in our adhesion to the general doctrine of *man's capability of self-government.*

For myself, without pretending to dictate a political faith to others, not as throwing down the glove for debate upon this general subject—but, for myself, I am free to say, that I accept this doctrine with some very important restrictions.

That *man,*—enlighted and guided by the revealed will of God; governed and animated by the true fear and love of God; his inward and outward life loyal to Divine Authority,—may be elevated to the condition and immunities of self and social government, I believe; and upon this footing I accept the doctrine: but that *man,*—an alien from his God; debased in selfishness; destitute of the heavenly oracles, or holding them in unrighteousness—can ever, or anywhere, work out the true theory of self-government, I do not believe. The history of all attempts at self-government, seems to me to establish the truth of the proposition, that, to be *without God,* is to be without virtue, prudence and safety. Let us not disguise it from ourselves, nor from our fellow men, nor from our children,—that the genius and strength of our American liberty, is not found alone in the political constitution which we have adopted; but that we owe much—everything—to the hold which the authority of God has upon the public heart and conscience. What is so greatly needed at this monent, in Europe, as the right recognition of this very principle which I am advocating.

Thrones have been demolished, and constitutions have been displaced and destroyed; and still despotisms are reproduced. What has been wanting to the success of republicanism in so many trials, but this element of the fear of God—this first principle of virtue—this bond of light and love and law, from the throne of God, upon man's

heart and conscience? I have read history, and observed human policies in vain, if this be not the grand defect: nor do I gather hope from any political changes or revolutions —peaceful or violent—until this principle begins to exert its sanctifying power.

If it be asked, what has all this to do with the project of African Colonization? I answer—herein is the secret of hopeful effort, and of unquestionable success. It is our's, under God, to import *this kind of self-government* into Africa. Thus we answer the doubts which any may entertain respecting the intellectual and moral capacity of the returning children of Africa, for the maintenance of the institutions of civil and religious liberty. We may believe, that under the genial influences of social equality, liberty, protection, kind patronage—and, above all, under the fostering influences from the throne above, their minds and hearts, long tramelled and enshrouded, will rise and live and rejoice. Who shall limit the reviving, elevating, ennobling power of all *these influences* upon the African race? Let those doubt who will—it would be an impeachment of the wisdom, power and providence of God, for me to doubt the ultimate success of this colonization enterprize. I feel a deep inwrought confidence, that it will stand and flourish, and prove a lasting blessing to millions, while it shall be the occasion of a holy satisfaction to its patrons.

[In this connection, the speaker introduced interesting historical statements respecting the various efforts made by different denominations of Christians, during two centuries, to establish Christianity in Africa—the copy of which has unfortunately been misplaced—and he proceeded to say:]

From these interesting facts, we learn that not less than fifteen, and perhaps eighteen, attempts have been made by Protestants, to introduce Christianity into Africa—*independent of Colonization*—all of which have signally failed; but in connection with colonial enterprises, kindred efforts have been, and are, at the present time successful.

Whether, then, we study the philosophy of this subject, the necessities of our position, the history of the past, or the encouragement found in the present aspect of the enterprise, we must acknowledge that this cause has a legitimate claim upon our hearty and hopeful support. For my own part, I have so much confidence in the ripening purposes of God in this matter, I find the path of duty, and the grounds of encouragement so clearly indicated in all the tendencies of God's providence, that I feel bound to give my heart and hand to the furtherance of this noble cause. I trust it may commend itself to all present, and especially to those who may have it in their power to advance its interests in the legislative action of the commonwealth.

The Rev. Mr. SLAUGHTER next introduced Dr. PAYNE to the meeting, remarking that as he was a gentleman who had lived some thirteen years in Liberia, he was better qualified, from actual observation, to give light in regard to the condition and prospects of the colonists there, than perhaps any other person in the world.

Bishop PAYNE then rose and said: Mr. President—I have been requested to appear here this evening, to state my views in regard to the condition and prospects of the Liberian colonies. The gentleman who has just taken his seat, says that an ac-

tual residence of thirteen years in the Liberian colonies, has given me an opportunity of forming a judgment on the subject, which should entitle my opinion to some weight, and undoubtedly there is propriety in this view. At the same time I am candid to confess that increasing experience and observation have made me more careful to examine the credibility of witnesses who bear testimony. Many years ago there was assembled at a breakfast table in England, a large invited party, and the subject of missions in India became the topic of conversation. An officer, who had resided in India ten years, declared the scheme of missions there a hoax, and boldly asserted that there had not been, during his residence there, one conversion in all India. Upon being asked by a gentleman sitting opposite him, whether he had lived such a life in India, as was calculated to commend christianity to the people among whom he resided, he confessed he had not. He was again asked, whether he had ever visited the missionary stations, or made any efforts to acquaint himself with the actual condition of the missions while there, and he freely confessed that he had not, and that he knew nothing of the subject. I will relate another incident that has had its influence in making me cautious in the particular to which I have referred. While riding along the colony road to Cape Palmas, I made the acquaintance of an officer of the U. S. Navy; and in the course of the conversation he mentioned the fact that he had visited the South Sea Islands, and of course I asked him if he had not paid some attention to missionary operations in that region. He answered that he had, and hoped I would accomplish more among the Africans than had been accomplished among the Sandwich Islanders. I went on a little further and got into conversation with another officer who had visited these Islands, and upon addressing to him the same question that I had to the other officer, he answered that he considered the most remarkable missionary work had been accomplished in the Sandwich Islands that had ever been accomplished in the world. The change effected among the savage islanders, during thirty years was almost incredible. I then told him of the different statement of his brother officer, and he said that the man that made that statement certainly knew when he made it that it was not true. I did not come to that conclusion however. I suppose that the other officer was an honest man, and said that which he believed, but I did come to the conclusion, that in order to constitute a person capable of judging correctly of certain facts, there should be certain qualifications for the task. And the case is perfectly supposible that, although residing thirteen years in Africa, yet I am not really qualified to pass a correct judgment upon its condition and prospects. You have heard from officers of the Navy and others, who have been there, the most conflicting testimony. While the English government has extended to the colonies of Liberia its fostering care, you will hear English traders on the coast villify the colonies as everything that is contemptible, because they interfere with the gains which they make in their direct trade with the natives. I mention these facts to show that in order to form a correct judgment, it is not only necessary to have the facts in the case, but also a previous preparation of mind and heart.

I shall not be considered too vain, I hope, when I say that I consider

my birth and residence in the northern neck of Virginia up to manhood, and a subsequent residence of thirteen years in Africa, has supplied the necessary conditions for forming a correct judgment in reference to the Liberian colonies, and I take great pleasure in giving it as my deliberate judgment, that duly considering the materials of which the colonies are composed, their progress exceeds the most sanguine expectations, and this statement is not made because this people have originated an independent republic, or because the colonies have such an officer over them as Roberts, and numbers of others of similar stamp; but from actual observation—and I can fully testify to the spirit of patriotism and industry which has sprung up in Liberia within the last six or seven years, and which seems to promise that she will become a most respectable and permanent community—I will mention some facts in proof of the progress of her real interests. At the Bassa Cove there is a plantation containing 6,000 coffee trees, and in the same colony, there are plantations, containing, severally, 5,000, 4,000, 2,000, and 1,500 coffee trees. On the St. Paul's river, the banks of which are almost as rich as any land I ever saw, the colonists have entered into the cultivation of the sugar cane; and the prospect is, that a considerable quantity of it will be raised for exportation. There seems to be a very general movement in the colonies in favor of agriculture—and this to me, is a very encouraging feature. This petty traffic which they carried on for eight or ten years, did not furnish a permanent foundation for prosperity. The advance of agriculture does give evidence, however, of a permanent prosperity—which will enable them to receive the constant migration which will now go out to that country.

But, it is a most gratifying consideration that the merits of this American scheme of colonization do not rest upon human testimony, but upon principles as permanent as God's own laws of Providence in this world; and I have been and am still in favor of the scheme of African colonization, because I think that missions, in connection with colonization, have ever been God's great scheme for spreading christianity in the world. We see that when God prepared the way for the first spread of christianity, he first spread the Roman colonies over the world; and it was in connection with these very colonies, that christianity achieved its most successful conquests. Was it not in connection with colonies, that christianity secured a permanent establishment, originally, in our fatherland, Great Britain? And in our day, is not christianity propagated in connection with colonies, as, for instance, South Africa, Australia and the Indies?

I do not mean to say that christianity has not been, and cannot be introduced into lands where colonies have not migrated—but they have aided christianity, and have been God's great scheme for the spread of christianity through the earth. This is undoubtedly the case with reference to Africa; for there this scheme of colonization seems absolutely necessary to the successful exploration and development of the *commercial resources* of Africa. The English have expended immense labor and treasure in endeavoring to explore Africa. Denham and Clapperton penetrated the northern part of Africa, and while there Denham died—Clapperton returned home, and again set out, and penetrated Africa from the west, only to fall

another sacrifice to the climate. Several years ago, the English sent out three large steamers to explore the river Niger, and nearly all engaged in the expedition fell victims to the climate. And but recently, England sent out a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the despotic powers of the country for the suppression of the slave trade; and after accomplishing his object, he died as soon as he reached the coast. This has been the result of all the attempts to explore Africa thus far. And it is in vain to expect that in the present condition of Africa, these explorations can be successful. Colonies extending through the country, must be planted so as to form a connecting link between the coast and the interior—and thus will the resources and position of the whole country be developed. This can only be done by this scheme of American Colonization. Without colonization, the way of the explorer in Africa, is like that of the mariner—his track is covered over as soon as it is passed. I do not wish to be understood as saying here, that the white man has nothing to do in settling these colonies. Far from it. At this moment the most successful mission in western Africa is conducted by white men. In Sierra Leone, there are 5,000 colored communicants, and 12 or 15 churches. I consider their presence necessary in order to carry out this scheme of colonization. They should carefully foster and encourage these young colonies. And as did England to the early feeble colonies of America, so should we assist and nurture the young colonies of Liberia. Not one in fifty of those who emigrate can read, and especially do they require to be furnished by their more favored white brethren with the means of moral and intellectual improvement, in order that they may be enabled to answer the expectations raised in reference to them.

Recently, there has been travelling through the northern and western portions of this country a distinguished foreigner. We have heard what crowds have followed him, what treasures of money have been given him; and undoubtedly we all agree that he is a most remarkable man; and all who have read his speeches, that he is a most eloquent man. But he modestly, and perhaps truly, says, that the interest which attaches to his tour is not in consequence of his eloquence, but of the peculiar cause which he advocates. I do not mean to decide upon the merits of that cause this evening—but this I do say, let that cause be as important as he would make it out, in the ends likely to be accomplished, it still dwindles into absolute insignificance compared with the cause which we are assembled here this evening to advocate.

Extract from a Letter from Rev. T. J. Bowen.

BADAGRY, *Nov.* 21, 1851.

ON the 11th ult. I received two letters from brother A. Thomas. I am sorry to learn that so many of mine to the Board have not been received. I arrived at this place yesterday, and hope to return on the 25th. A year ago Badagry contained some ten thousand people. Last summer it was burned down in a civil war, and is now a flourishing corn field; perhaps not more than a thousand persons remain, and many of these are Yaribas. The Yariba

people, under various sectional names, now extend from the sea to the Niger. They are so far superior in arts, civilization, decency and common sense, that to judge them by the people on the coast would be quite a mistake. Their houses, clothing, manners, &c., are very similar to those in the east. I have marked many passages in the Bible which are strikingly illustrated by customs and scenes in this country.

The Yaribas have many considerable cities. The nearest of these to the coast is Abbeokuta, 75 miles north-east of Badagry—walls 15 miles in circuit, population 60,000. Three days to the west is Iketu, population 10,000 to 15,000, with perhaps 60,000 more in the villages. To the east and north-east of Abbeokuta, from two to eight days journey are Ibaddon, 50,000, Eddeh, 20,000, Ijaye, 30,000, Ifeh, and Ijestha, perhaps 50,000 each. Three days to the north of Abbeokuta is Isei, 20,000, thence 3 days north-east to Oggan-ojja, capital of Yariba, 20,000; 2 days more to Oghomishan 50,000; 1 or 2 more to Ilorrin, a city of vast extent. On the northern route from Isei is Ishakki, 4 days journey, Ighoho, (Bohoo) 2 days further, and Ikishi 1 or 2 days more; all of which are very large cities. There are other important places which I cannot locate. Bohoo is 4 days journey from Ilorrin.

The climate of Africa has improved or has been misrepresented. Europeans live all along the coast and enjoy pretty good health. There are more than a dozen at Badagry. In the missionary corps are three ladies and some of the merchants are married men. No doubt the interior is healthier than the coast. Twenty-five miles this side of Abbeokuta we pass the last swamps, after which the country is generally prairie, intermixed with groves and forests, commonly undulating, but sometimes hilly. The hills are sometimes solid masses of naked granite. I have seldom seen a more beautiful and pleasant country. During the harmattan, which is a cold, dry wind, the thermometer falls below seventy degrees, and in the hottest part of the year it may rise to ninety or higher, but there is generally a pleasant breeze. The general range is from seventy-six to eighty-two degrees, and the mercury seldom falls more than six or eight degrees during the night. So far as I am concerned, the horror of the African climate is entirely gone. It is true that I have suffered repeated attacks of the ague, but this could not be a wonder in any country; for I have walked long journeys, waded rivers, slept in the open air, lived on poor diet, and have injured myself more than once by hard study.

The incompatible claims of the slave trade, and of lawful commerce, have divided the natives into two hostile parties. On the slave tade side are the king of Dahomey and of Lagos, and to these are opposed the Eghas, or people of Abbeokuta, and the victorious party in the late Badagry war. The king of Dahomey has resolved to destroy Abbeokuta if he can; and has employed a Frenchman to teach his people the use of field pieces, and rockets, too, according to report. Capt. Forbes, R. N., is also at Abbeokuta, being officially appointed to instruct the Eghas in the art of self-defence. The king of Lagos has given such provocation to the English, that the cruisers are ordered to reduce him by force if he refuses to make a favorable treaty. Two or three days ago the war steamer Bloodhound went down, with the consul, Capt. Belcroft, on board, but that morning

she hoisted up the coast in search of other cruisers. This is all we could learn. No doubt the refractory town will be chastised.

Lagos is destined to become a place of great importance. There is 14 feet water on the bar during the hardest of the rains. On the river Ossa there is navigation for some distance to the west; on the Ogan to the Abbeokuta rapids, and what is immensely more important, there is a branch of the Niger which comes to Lagos by way of Benin. Since there is no place to the east of this sufficiently healthy for a European settlement, Lagos must one day receive the vast trade of Central Africa. The palm oil trade alone will rival the cotton trade, for oil can be produced to an incalculable extent, and every gallon can be sold. But I believe that no one has yet laid all these facts together, so as to deduce the real importance of Lagos. Above and around Lagos is a rich territory almost vacant, sufficiently extensive to sustain 100,000 American colonists.

The Board have been informed how I have tried to penetrate into the interior, but have been disappointed at every point, east, west and north. The difficulties are, that the Eghas are not willing for white people to leave them, and some of the interior towns are unwilling to receive us. There is a notion abroad that war and disease follow us wherever we go. We accuse the Mohammedans of fostering this foolish opinion, and of doing every thing in their power to retard our progress. They have a saying among them that Christianity is destined to proceed from the sea and extirpate their faith. But I trust that neither they nor any thing else will keep us back much longer.

Native Africans in Liberia—their Customs and Superstitions.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

(Continued from page 174.)

SLAVERY.

Domestic slavery is very common among all the tribes to which I have alluded, and, I presume, among all the numerous tribes throughout the whole of Africa. So far as I was able to learn, the Kroomen and the Fishmen are the only tribes on that part of the western coast who do not enslave persons of their own tribe. They never enslave each other, and they are seldom enslaved by others. They, however, frequently possess slaves of other tribes; and they are the most active "aiders and abettors" of the nefarious traffic on that part of the coast. They are generally employed in conducting the slaves from the marts on the coast to the slave ships; and from them principally is derived the information relative to the state of the slave trade. Their treachery and cupidity generally overcome their obligations to secrecy when a little money is to be made by divulging anything they may know about the state of the trade; and hence a slave ship seldom leaves the coast with a cargo of human beings without its being generally known in a short time; and, in some cases, prizes have been taken by armed cruisers through information derived from these accommodating friends and enemies of the slave trade.

In most cases the slaves owned by individuals of any tribe are of some other tribe. Those who are

captured in the wars, and thus reduced to slavery, are generally sold to foreigners; while many of those who are purchased are kept for years by the individuals to whom they belong. It is not uncommon for one man to own several scores of slaves; and in some cases, among the wealthy sons of the forest, several hundreds of their fellow-beings submit in humble obedience to the authority of their princely master. It is not improbable, indeed, that at least five-sixths of the whole population of Africa are slaves. In visiting an African hamlet, however, a stranger would be at a loss to distinguish slaves from free men, or even from their masters. But, though they are of similar complexion, and though no prominent mark or badge of distinction can be seen by strangers, yet slaves are easily recognised by other members of the same community, and by members of other communities of the same tribe, and even by individuals of contiguous tribes. In many cases, however, they live as well as their masters do; and in some cases the state of bondage is apparently only nominal. But, like slaves in other countries, they are always deprived of certain civil and political immunities, which deprivation of course tends to degrade them in the estimation of their more highly favored neighbors. On some parts of the coast, however, as in the vicinity of the Gaboon river, and perhaps in many other parts of Africa, slaves are generally treated with the utmost severity, and are regarded by the free people with the utmost detestation. I have been informed that, among some tribes, they are held in so little estimation that the master may take their lives (which is not unfrequently done) for the most trifling offence, with perfect impunity, no legal process ever being instituted to punish the inhuman master in any way; and the only punishment which any other free man would have to endure, for a similar offence, would be the payment of the valuation of the slave to his master.

In many communities the number of slaves is much greater than that of the free persons; and it might be supposed that insurrections would be common. This, however, is not the case. It might also be supposed that slaves would frequently run away, inasmuch as the recognised mark of distinction—the difference in cutaneous hue—which exists in the United States between masters and slaves does not exist in Africa, and no other particular mark by which they could be known as slaves. But they seldom resort to this expedient to obtain their freedom, knowing as they do that such a course (to use a familiar simile) would be a jump from the frying-pan into the fire, inasmuch as they would be doomed to slavery by the people among whom they had fled; and very probably their situation would be worse than before.

I never heard of but one regular insurrection among slaves in the vicinity of Liberia. This occurred in the neighborhood of Cape Mount, about fifteen years ago. The slaves, at that time, being more numerous in that part of the country than the free people, resolved to strike for freedom; and they struck effectually. After many sanguinary contests, in which most of the masters were murdered, the slaves gained the ascendency; led on, as they were, by a notorious warrior, the head warman, or general, and the slave of the reigning king. And, on the downfall of their former masters, they established a government for themselves, feeling fully able to de-

fend their assumed rights, and to manage their own affairs. As, however, they fought for freedom only, and not against the principle of slavery, they in turn became masters; and some of them engaged extensively in the slave trade, which has since been interdicted by the Liberian Government.

The ordinary valuation of an able-bodied slave is about thirty dollars, in goods; being from fifteen to twenty dollars in money. Young females generally sell for a few dollars more than males. Very often the wives, or some of them, of African "gentlemen," are their purchased slaves. And sometimes, when they get tired of their "better-halves," they do not hesitate to sell them to the highest bidder. The custom of fathers selling their children, which is not, I think, so common as it is usually represented in written accounts of the horrors of the African slave trade, arises from the circumstance of the mothers of those children being slaves, and their offspring being so regarded, notwithstanding, as in some instances in other countries, father and master are terms of synonymous applicability.

Slavery in Africa is evidently receding before the march of civilization and the light of Christianity. Within the territory of Liberia, whence thousands of wretched beings were formerly shipped to distant lands, the slave trade has been abolished. And many other parts of the coast of that benighted land, which were once the favorite haunts of avaricious and inhuman slave traders, have been redeemed from the horrors of the nefarious traffic. And while the heart of the philanthropist sickens at the thought of the moral desolation of the degraded aborigines of that dark land, humanity may, in some measure, relieve her tearful eye and aching heart, by the prospective contemplation of the blessings of that period, when the eagle of liberty shall flap her wings in triumph over that vast peninsula, and when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

[From the Presbyterian Herald, March 4.]

Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Colonization Society.

THIS meeting took place on Monday evening last, at the Presbyterian church in Frankfort.

The President, Hon. Ben. Monroe, called the meeting to order and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Dillard.

The President then stated, that owing to the absence of the agent, Rev. Mr. Cowan, who was absent upon his official duties, a regular report of the proceedings of the past year could not be made; but he gave a brief statement of the principal items, by which it appeared (among other things) that seventeen emigrants from Kentucky, sailed from New Orleans for Liberia, on the 31st of January, and that eleven others, who were all packed up for going, were left behind by reason of a change made at Washington in the time they were to be at New Orleans.

The President then introduced Hon. Wm. S. Bodley, of Louisville, who delivered the annual address. It was an eloquent and able effort; and, as it is to be published, our patrons who did not hear it, will soon have an opportunity to enjoy the reading of it.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. BEN. MONROE.

Vice Presidents—John G. Holliday, of Henderson county; Matthew Mayes, Trigg; Philip Triplett, Daviess; James F. Buckner, Christian; Rev. Hiram Hunter, Daviess; Robert A. Patterson, Caldwell; John R. Bibb, Logan; Jonathan Hobson, Warren; Hon. C. Tompkins, Barren; William F. Evans, Allen; John Barret, Green; J. A. Jacobs, Boyle: George C. Thompson, Mercer; Squire Turner, Madison; James Stonestreet, Clarke; George W. Williams, Bourbon; Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D, of Fayette county; H. C. Graves, Scott; William Rodes, Fayette; D. C. Humphreys, Woodford; D. B. Price, Jessamine; Rev. Curtis J. Smith, Woodford; Hon. P. I. Booker, Washington; Hon. A. Beatty, Mason; A. W. Hines, Nelson; James M. Preston, Kenton; Hon. W. F. Bullock, Jefferson; R. Harding, Shelby; Rev. R. T. Dillard, Fayette; Wilson P. Boyd, Fleming; Hon. A. H. Churchill, Hardin; Rev. B. T. Crough, Oldham; Bishop B. B. Smith, Jefferson county.

Managers—Jacob Swigert, Tho. S. Page, Orlando Brown, James Harlan, John B. Temple.

Henry Wingate, Sec'y.

A. G. Hodges, Treas.

On motion, thanks of the Society were returned to Judge Bodley, for his able and excellent address, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Temple, J. Swigert, and A. G. Hodges, was appointed to request a copy for publication.—*Com.*

Connecticut Legislature on Colonization.

Report of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature of Connecticut on African Colonization, May session, 1852.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's late Message relating to African Colonization, respectfully report:—

That they have not been able, consistently with what was required of them by other duties, to give the subject the attention it deserves. In the opinion of your Committee, it is a subject of great and increasing importance. We are gratified that our Chief Magistrate has seen fit to recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The scheme of African Colonization originated in England more than sixty years ago. It was projected by such men as Granville Sharp, Clarkson, and Wilberforce, with a view to remove some destitute colored people then wandering in the streets of London, to Africa, and settle them in a colony. The British government being in favor of the plan of those distinguised philanthropist, took upon itself the expense of transporting the emigrants thither, and sustaining them for a period of six or eight months after their arrival. Accordingly, in the year 1787, some four or five hundred blacks residing in London, were taken to the western coast of Africa, and established in a colony, known as the British colony of Sierra Leone—its first settlers having been slaves in America, and having served in the British army and navy during the war of the Revolution. In 1792, over eleven hundred of their brethren who had been in like circumstances in the United States, were transported to that colony by the British government from Nova Scotia. Other accessions have from time to time been made, consisting for the most part, of Africans recaptured by British cruisers from slave ships.

The colony is situated about eight

degrees north of the equator. It has a territory of some four hundred square miles, and a population of at least 50,000 persons.

The American Colonization Society, was organized at the city of Washington in the year 1816. As was the case with the enterprise in England, the institution owes its origin to the philanthropic efforts of a few individuals—among whom none were more active than Rev. Dr. Finley, of New Jersey, and Samuel J. Mills, of Connecticut. A large number of men of distinguished eminence in various parts of the Union, warmly espoused the cause of the society. It was approved and recommended to the favor and patronage of the community, by resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of thirteen of the States, and other public bodies.

The single object which the society proposed to accomplish was, *to plant a colony of free colored people from the United States, with their own consent, upon the western coast of Africa.*

The first company of emigrants under the auspices of this society, embarked from the city of New York, in the year 1820. In 1822, a permanent settlement was affected on Cape Mesurado—a beautiful elevation of land some three hundred miles southeast from the English colony. And that little colony of free blacks—established on that far distant shore, for ages darkened by superstition and outraged by crime, in the short period of about thirty years, has become an independant State—a CHRISTIAN REPUBLIC, whose independence has been acknowledged by four of the leading powers of Europe.

The Republic of Liberia has a territory of some 20,000 square miles, containing a population of near 200,000 colored persons—dwelling in peace and harmony, upon their own "*free soil,*" and under a government administered exclusively by themselves—no white man being allowed, by the constitution, to hold any office, or even to become a citizen there.

Where shall we look for a parallel of success in planting colonies? surely not to the first settlements on these American shores.

The colony planted at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, says Chief Justice Marshall, then consisted of 100 persons, which number before September of that year, was reduced to 38, when a reinforcement of 120 arrived.

In 1609, a further addition of 150 persons was made, and the colony amounted to 500 souls. But by imprudence, extravagance, and dissipation, they were reduced in six months to 60 persons. In 1611, the colony had increased to 200. In 1622, it had become still more populous, when it was attacked by the Indians, and 347 men, women and children were destroyed. The company which had been chartered was dissolved, and the colony taken into the hands of the King, and enjoyed the care and protection of the Crown.

In 1624, the case stood thus: about £150,000 sterling had been expended in planting that colony—more than 9,000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and at the end of 17 years, the population was reduced to 1,800 persons.

The Connecticut colony, seventy-eight years after its settlement contained a population of only 17,000.

The Maine colony, when it was 120 years old, numbered only 10,000. And concerning the Plymouth colony, history records, that in less than six months after the arrival of the May Flower, more than one half of

all who landed, were destroyed by disease, want and suffering.

If from such beginings this nation has risen by the blessings of God, to the position she now holds, who can tell what Liberia may become under the fostering care of the same God, two hundred years hence?

The British Reviewer had reason for saying, "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 Word."

The fact should not be overlooked, that the State of Maryland made an annual appropriation from the public treasury, some twenty years ago, for the purpose of colonizing her own free blacks on the coast of Africa. A colony was accordingly established at Cape Palmas, southeast from Liberia, in 1833, denominated the Maryland colony. We have then three colonies, or rather two colonies with a republic between them, whose territories join, and whose extent coast-wise is about 600 miles, with an average of some 40 in the interior.

These colonies at present are under entirely distinct governments, but at no distant day they may become confederated States under the same general government. They are said to embrace, including their off-shoots and dependencies, a population of some *three or four hundred thousand,* under British and Liberian laws. Such are some of the manifest results of the scheme of African colonization.

What then has it accomplished? and what is it *destined* to accomplish for the benefit of the colored race and of the world?

African colonization has exterminated the slave trade on the western coast of Africa for an extent of at least 600 miles, and it has been officially reported to the British Government, that it is suppressed on over 1800 miles of the coast—a result which armed squadrons alone could never have obtained. This is admitted on all hands.

Again—African colonization has established on that heathen shore, civil and christian institutions, where missionaries had labored *for centuries* to plant missions without success. And what must be the influence of those Christian colonies upon the hundred millions who inhabit that continent?

Again—This scheme is teaching the world that civil liberty, connected with a pure and perfectly free Christianity, is not necessarily confined to the Anglo-Saxon puritans—that it is a boon to be possessed and enjoyed even by the children of Ham—that they are capable of maintaining self-government, and of securing for themselves a respectable standing among the independent nations of the earth.

Again—It has opened the door for an extensive and valuable commerce. The exports of Liberia amount, it is said, to about *half a million of dollars* per annum, and are increasing at the rate of fifty per cent.

Again—It is furnishing an asylum and a Christian home for the exiled and oppressed children of Africa in all lands. Thousands have already gone back to their father-land from this country, many of whom were freed by their masters that they might go. Thus has the door of emancipation been kept open, where it would otherwise have remained closed.

Finally—The past history and the present prospects of the cause, afford most encouraging indications of its future prosperity. The last

year has been one, in many respects, of unprecedented success.

In view of the foregoing facts and considerations, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as Americans, we owe a debt to Africa, and to her oppressed and injured children, whether in this or other lands, which we should endeavor to discharge with all fidelity, in all suitable ways.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society happily unites Christian philanthropy and political expediency—our obligations to the Union and to God; and that its principles and operations are most benevolent, not only towards our colored population, but towards both races in this country, and towards two quarters of the globe.

Resolved, That this Assembly recognize, with gratitude, the hand of God in the past success and growing interest manifested in behalf of this cause.

Important from Liberia.

We briefly announced on Saturday the arrival of the brig Lowder, Capt. Brown, from Sierra Leone, *via* Monrovia. To-day we have received Liberia papers, and are also favored with some important private despatches to the Rev. Mr. Pinney, secretary of the New York Colonization Society. From these sources we compile intelligence of interest to the friends of African colonization.

There appears to be some shyness between the authorities at Liberia and the local representatives of the English Government, which, however, is chiefly to be inferred from the fact that her Britannic Majesty's vessel of war had been lying in the harbor a week without communication with the Liberian authorities. We have been at some pains to trace the difficulty to its source, and find it to be in some way connected with the apparently well merited chastisement which the Liberian Government recently inflicted upon Grando and his marauding allies, for their attack upon a comparatively defenceless village.

It will be remembered that letters from Liberia, including despatches from Mr. Benson, Secretary of State, spoke in strong terms of the conduct of some English traders, charging them with inciting the natives to their murderous attack upon the territories of the republic. Mr. Hanson, the British consul, was named, as was also a Mr. Lawrence. Of course, all the information we had upon this subject, and relative to the Grando difficulty generally, was *ex parte*, as we intimated at the time. All that was important as a justification of President Roberts and his forces was, however, very clearly established. The part which Messrs. Hanson and Lawrence had in the matter, however, was not so clear, though evidence was strongly against them.

By this arrival we learn that the British commander upon the coast has instituted inquiries into the matter. Her Majesty's brig Spy, with Consul Hanson on board, had visited Tradetown, and remained a couple of days. "Jim Flaw" was sent for, and he remained on board the Spy most of the day. When he left, Boyer, supposed to be in league with Grando, was sent for and inter-

rogated, the object of the Spy's visit being avowedly to inquire into the difficulty between Boyer and the Liberian Republic. Both Flaw and Boyer were required to go on board alone. In communicating these facts to President Roberts, the writer of the letter reports that "William, Flaw's right-hand man," who was not allowed to be present at either of the conversations, says that the captain of the Spy and Mr. Hanson obtained from Boyer a signed paper, denying the jurisdiction of the Liberian Government over the Tradetown country, but how the information was obtained is not mentioned. The writer also calls this investigation a "culpable interference with Boyer, which portends no good," &c.

Another letter from "Edina, March 16," reports the arrival of intelligence at that place, that Boyer and Grando were making extensive preparations for another attack upon the Liberian settlements in Tradetown country. In this, it was reported, they were receiving aid from the interior; the plan being to attack all the settlements at once. Boyer has previously sued for pardon from the Liberian Government, and negociations were opened on the subject, and an attempt is made to connect his present alleged—for this letter is anonymous and gives no evidence of the truth of these rumors—hostile attitude with the presence of the Spy, and his requested visit. This, however, is made doubtful by the admission that similar rumors were in circulation some weeks before the visit of the Spy.

From these rumors, the editor of the Herald proceeds to argue very warmly that England has taken part with the enemies of the Republic, and that a sad fate awaits Liberia, unless a "repressing hand" from abroad arrests these proceedings. For our own part, we see no sufficient reason for these gloomy apprehensions—apprehensions too, to which, we are free to say, we think the Liberian authorities ought not to give place except on very sufficient and incontrovertible evidence, seeing that that power was the first to recognize Liberia's national existence, and has given her substantial tokens of good-will.

There is enough in England's connection with the Tradetown country to justify her in "inquiring into the difficulty" between the three chiefs and the Liberian authorities, for although the sovereignty of that country was ceded to Liberia by Boyer, its acknowledged chief, for a well understood consideration, yet this was done with a reservation made necessary by the fact that two English merchants, Messrs. Lawrence and Murray, had purchased therein the right to a site or sites for factories. Now it has been asserted by Liberia that Mr. Lawrence prompted Boyer to rebellion and resistance to Liberian authority. This is reiterated in the Herald before us. These and other circumstances made it incumbent upon the English commander to institute inquiries, such interference not being of his own seeking, but forced upon him by the repeated allegations of the Liberian authorities. With respect to the mode of conducting the inquiry, we really find no established fact—nothing having the appearance of accredited truth—that is not compatible with feelings of friendship and a desire to do justice.

But subsequently, as we understand, to the inquiry at Tradetown, the British sloop-of-war Crane arrived at Monrovia, and the commander sent a despatch to Governor Roberts, conveying a document to

the effect that the right of the Government of Liberia to exercise sovereignty over the Tradetown country having been denied by the native chiefs, he must protest "against any arrest or molestation whatever of Mr. Lawrence," who had been cited to trial by the Liberian Government for a misdemeanor commited in stirring up rebellion in New Cess. Yet herein is no evidence of hostile interference on the part of Great Britain. The officer on the station respectfully, though formally, apprises the President of the Republic, that, as at present informed, he cannot permit Mr. Lawrence to be molested. Commander McDonnell will transmit home his report. The Liberian Secretary for Foreign Affairs will also communicate the facts to the British Government, and when the friendly disposition of that Government is borne in mind, it seems to us not probable that any injustice will be done to Liberia.

The real source of trouble to Liberia, we imagine, will be the native chiefs on the borders, aided by those of the interior. The Liberian forces, however, so effectually put down Grando's rebellion, that we are but little inclined to doubt their ability to cope with Boyer and his allies. Such troubles will unavoidably arise as the energetic republicans push their way into the country behind the coast territory they have so rapidly and successfully and honorably acquired. These are evils common to any new settlement, and can only be overcome by courage and prudence. The Liberians have given evidence of the possession of these virtues, and we have no fear of their rapid and permanent prosperity. While these difficulties are pending, the internal resources of the Republic are developing themselves, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter written by one of its citizens who has good opportunities for knowing the truth:

"We are getting along as well as usual. I think the spirit of industry and enterprise in the Republic is decidedly on the increase. All trades and branches of business are assuming a regular and systematic form. There are more improvements—the number of houses now in progress of erection is greater and the material better and more durable than any former period of our history could boast of. Late immigrants, I mean recently arrived immigrants, are more active and contented than they were formerly. One cause of this are the improvements everywhere manifest. Formerly when all old settlers and new were poor and meanly clad and meanly housed, there was little to stimulate the ambition of the newly arrived. Those they found here were so little in advance of them that the distinction was as nothing. Things in this respect are now somewhat changed. Families, more than a few, are living as comfortably as people anywhere. Their ease and even elegance excited the ambition of every aspiring immigrant, and he goes right to work."

The barque Liberia Packet, Capt. Coward, 45 days from Savannah, arrived at Monrovia on the 15th of March, with 163 passengers.—*N. Y. Spectator, June* 14.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Virginia Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of the Virginia Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Friday night, 20th Febuary, 1852:

Governor J. B. FLOYD, President, took the Chair. The agent, Rev. Philip Slaughter, presented and read the annual report.

Rev. Mr. Moore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the scheme of African colonization is one of wise policy, and of christian charity, consistent with the lessons taught us alike by the history of the past, the facts of the present and the prospects of of the future.

Upon this resolution Mr. Moore spoke with marked ability and interest.

Rev. Mr. Read followed, seconding the resolution and sustaining forcibly and eloquently the objects and aims of the Society.

Bishop Paine then spoke interestingly, giving the result of his observations during a fourteen years' residence as a missionary in Africa, and bearing favorable testimony to the colonies planted on its coast.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

John Howard, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That —— be appointed a committee on the part of the Society, to prepare and present a memorial to the Legislature, praying that the annual appropriation now made for the colonization of free negroes of this State to Liberia, be so changed as to allow fifty instead of twenty-five dollars to each emigrant, and that the surplus of the last two years' appropriations may be expended in like manner.

Upon this resolution, Mr. Howard made some pertinent remarks, urging a modification of the act, and showing its inefficiency as it now stands for accomplishing the purposes of the Legislature.

Some alteration being suggested by the Rev. Mr. Tinsley, Mr. Howard withdrew his resolution, and the following, more general in its terms, was proposed and adopted.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Society to prepare and present a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of African Colonization.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the office of Mr. Baxter, at half past 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

J. B. FLOYD, President.

FRED. BRANSFORD, Sec'y.

African Colonization.

IT is a fact worthy of special notice, that during the last two or three years, the plan of Colonization for the African race in this country—either at Liberia or elsewhere—has been rapidly gaining favor and support. That this change is largely due to the American Colonization Society and its branches, is beyond question, yet the scheme has multitudes of friends out of the ranks of these organizations, and is acquiring a strong hold, apparently, upon the popular mind throughout the nation. A few years since, great hostility and bitterness were manifested towards Colonization by the Abolitionists proper—it was, in fact, regarded by them, generally, as merely a pro-slavery barrier, designed to strengthen and perpetuate the hated institution. Now, however, we find prominent Abolitionists approving the measure, and urging it as conducive to the best interests of the blacks, to remove to a settlement of their own. Horace Greeley and the New York *Tribune* have for some time been strenuous advocates of Colonization. Jas. G. Birney, the great Abolition chief in 1844, has recently made a strong appeal of this nature. The blacks themselves, in several quarters, are holding conventions to consult on this movement, and taking action in its favor.

The recent course of several of the free States in excluding free blacks by law—and in one or two instances, we believe, by Constitution—and the feelings entertained towards that race generally in all the

States, show plainly that the time is at hand when this remedy (for we know no equivalent or substitute) will become indispensable. An awakened sense of self-respect cannot but lead to a general adoption of this measure, among the blacks already free. What motive have they to remain, mingled indeed with the whites, but not of them—the victims of a prejudice that *cannot* be overcome—earning a scanty subsistence by the most menial services—and subject to insult and obloquy, in many cases such as a *free* spirit cannot bear? For, while we would discountenance and censure the oppression and degradation of which these people are everywhere more or less the objects, we cannot reasonably expect them—while human nature remains what it is—ever to take a higher social position in a community of whites.

In view, therefore, of the results which this scheme can hardly fail to accomplish if cordially embraced and carried out, we cannot but record with sincere pleasure the manifestation of an increasing confidence in its merits, and of a strengthening desire to see it thoroughly tried. The subject demands the earnest consideration of every philanthropist and true patriot.—*Middlebury (Vt.) Journal.*

African Colonization.

It is strange that every true lover of the human race, who desires to accomplish that for them which is the best that can be obtained for all, when the circumstances of the world and the opposing wickedness of men are taken into consideration, should not coincide in the plan of African colonization.

The colored population will always hold an inferior situation in our country. Call it prejudice or what you will, it is nevertheless *fact.* There is no room for the proper exercise of what talent they possess, or for the creation of any talent in their children as they grow up. Were the designs of abolitionists carried out, and every slave freed, that would not give them an elevated condition in society here, nor an opportunity to reach it.

There is a country, peopled entirely with men of their own race; suited by its climate to the original habits of their people, fertile, capable of an immense production of articles the most sought for in commerce; free in its institutions; standing as a beacon light on the coast of Africa to guide its wandering children back to their native home. Can there be a better resting place offered to them, a better destiny opened before them, a brighter day of liberty, respectability and usefulness dawning for their benefit?

The effects which the existence of such an independent nationality will have upon their own mental energies, upon the intellectual capacity of their children, upon the future elevation of there own race constitute one argument. The use which they will prove to the continent of Africa in the destruction of the slave trade, in raising from degradation the surrounding tribes, and in penetrating every dark corner of ignorance and superstition by the reflected light of their own knowledge, religion, and freedom, is another. The condition which such a colony will assume hereafter, through the influence of wealth, commerce and education, upon even the whole world, is a third.

How, then, can any one, in the exercise of a correct moral sense, oppose this plan? —*Connecticut Courant.*

From every quarter the indications increase that the country is beginning to feel deeply in the cause of African Colonization. It has *forced* itself upon reflecting minds as the only system that can meet the peculiar wants of the African, bond or free, whose lot has been cast in our midst. As well wishers to the African race, we cannot but rejoice that Eastern journals, of such standing as the Courant, advocate the cause of colonization.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1852.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Bangor—George W. Pickering, . . 10 00
Gorham—Cash 1 00
By Rev. C. Soule:—
Kennebunk—William Lord, Mrs. Abigail Titcomb, each $5; Capt. William Lord, Miss Lucy W. Titcomb, each $3; Capt. N. L. Thompson, Miss Jane Nason, Wm. B. Sewall, each $2; E. W. Morton, Capt. J. Hatch ea. $1. 24 00

Portland—Miss S. & M. Griffith, John Chute, E. Gould, Abner Shaw, each $1; O. L. Sanborn $2..... 6 00

41 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Springfield—Mrs. Prudence Howard..... 5 00

Newburyport—Captain Micajah Lunt, Wm. Cushing, Wm. Stone, John Harrod, each $10; Mrs. Little, Mrs. Hale, Miss Hale, Mrs. Greenleaf, each $1; Joshua Hale $2..... 46 00

Haverhill—David Marsh, Esq., $30, to constitute his daughter Mrs. Mary M. Kelly, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Mr. Emerson, Mrs. Taggart, each $1; Hon. Jas. H. Duncan $3; Mrs. Ames $4..... 39 00

Bradford—Miss A. Hasseltine... 2 00

92 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Bristol—T. Barnes $10; E. C. Brewster, E. Welch, Rev. J. Atkins, each $5; Rev. W. H. Goodrich, J. Birge, each $3; E. Darrow, E. O. Goodwin, J. C. Brown, each $2; Dr. Langdon, W. R. Richards, S. Taylor, W. B. Barnard, Seth Peck, J. R. Mitchell, each $1; cash 50 cents, to constitute the Rev. W. H. Goodrich a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 43 50

Fair Haven—H. R. Barnes, $2,50, L. Woodward $2; Rev. Burdett Hart, Dea. H. Howe, C. A. Bray, Capt. Lewis, W. Mallory, W. Hemingway, Levi Rowe, Dr. Keep, L. Rowe, R. Rowe, Mrs. Alfred G. Dowd, Mrs. H. L. Scranton, J. H. Foote, Smith Tuttle, Mrs. Harvey Barnes, Mrs. D. S. Barnes, Mrs. Horace Barnes, W. S. Gessner, Dea. J. S. Farren, J. Broughton, Mrs. S. C. B. Thompson, Mrs. O. E. Maltby, each $1; H. Mallory, E. D. Fowler, Mrs. Chas. Perkins, Mrs. Dr. Parker, G. C. Newell, E. J. Munsell, Mrs. A. Thomas, each 50 cts.; Mrs. J. N. Rogers, Mrs. J. R. Benjamin, ea. 25 cts., to constitute Rev. Burdett Hart a life member of the A. C. Soc.. 30 50

Hamden, (Mount Carmel)—Collection in the Congregational Church, $30, to constitute Dea. Marcus Goodyear a life member of Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

Hartford—Miss E. J. P. Shields, $5; Mr. Skinner, $2..... 7 00

New Haven—Rev. E. L. Cleveland..... 1 00

Westville—Rev. S. H. Elliott, A Friend, each $5; Enos Sperry $2; Dea. Murray, S. Parker, C. Goodell, J. S. Thomas, S. D. Sperry, Mrs. Austin, W. Dickerman, J. C. Gibbs, each $1; Dea. Dickerman, C. Eaton, W. Budington, Miles Bradley, Fred. Hotchkiss, L. Humaston, W. E. Ball, W. M. Beecher, Mrs. Anna E. White, J. Culver, Miss M. L. Parker, Miss M. J. Dickerman, each 50 cents; E. Gorham, 25 cents; Cash $1.70, in full to constitute Rev. S. H. Elliott a life member of the Am. Col. Society... 27 95

Cromwell—Justus Stocking, Edward Savage, each $5; Dea. John Stevens, $3; Rev. George A. Bryan, E. Stevens, each $2; Mrs. Eliza Robbins, R. B. Savage, J. L'Hommedieu, each $1; W. P. Allison, 50 cents: In part to constitute Rev. George A. Bryan a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 20 50

Bloomfield—B. Ely, Esq., $10, in full to constitute the Rev. Francis Williams a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 10 00

170 45

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton—Mrs. Cath. B. Cboley, $2; Mrs. Esther McIlvaine, Mrs. Elizabeth Welling, Mrs. Mary Hunt, each $1; Mrs. E. F. Cooley, $3..... 8 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Miss M. G. Wilson and Miss L. L. Wilson..... 2 00

VIRGINIA.

On account of the Virginia Col. Society:

Halifax County—James C. Bruce $50; part of a legacy left by Mrs. Eliza Bruce for benevolent purposes, $50, by Rev. J. Grammer..... 100 00

Pulaski County—From a Friend by Rev. Geo. Painter..... 5 50

Petersburgh—Robert T. Jackson, 4 00

109 50

TENNESSEE.

Farmington—Rev. Thos. J. Hall. 3 00

OHIO.

Adams' Mills—Matthias Scott $10; Mary Smith, $6; John Stillwell, E. Adams, each $5; Rev. D. Motzee, J. J. Ingalls, James E. Robinson, Cash, Jeremiah Cooper, A. W. Cooper, each $1; Charles Marquand 50 cts.; W. J. Williams, 25 cts., by J. Stillwell..... 32 75

MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease:—

On account of the Miss. State Col. Society:

Rodney—Smith C. Daniel, Esq.. 100 00

Washington—James Archer, Esq., Philip B. Harris, Esq., each $100..... 200 00

Natchez—Mrs. Jane Ferguson, James Railey, Esq., Aaron Nobles, Esq., each $100..... 300 00

College Hill—Collections in College Church, by Rev. L. B. Gaston, Pastor..... 10 00

Natchez—Rev. Thomas A. Ogden 9 00

619 00

LOUISIANA.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease:

On account of the Louisiana State Col. Society:

Bayou Sara—William Ruffin Barrow, Esq..... 100 00

Baton Rouge—R. B. Ricketts, $5; colored friend, 65 cents..... 5 65

Iberville Parish—Mrs. A. M. Dickinson, $50; Gervais Schlatre, Esq., $20; Mrs. R. Johns, $3; Amoute Hebert, Dr. A. H. M., each $1..... 75 00

Ascension Parish—Gov. Henry Johnson, $20; Col. P. O. Hebert, $50..... 70 00

Donaldsonville—Richard McCall, Esq..... 30 00

New River—Mrs. D. F. Kenner. 30 00

New Orleans—Henry McCall, Esq..... 100 00

410 65

ARKANSAS.

Rock Point—Rev. J. K. Hawkins 1 00

$1,489 39

[illegible] TORY.

[illegible] George Bar-

[illegible] Charles Frost, Capt. John Curtis, each $1 to January, 1852. *Waterville*—Hon. Timothy Boutelle, to May, 1855, $3..... 5 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: *Haverhill*—Deacon Samuel Chase, $5 to June, '57, Mrs. A. Kittredge, for '52, J. J. Marsh, to June, '54, Moses D. George, to June, '53, W. R. Whittier, to May, '53, Josiah Brown, to June, '53, each $1. *Bradford*—Miss A. Hasseltine, to July, '52, Leonard Johnson, to May, '53, each $1. *Newburyport*—J. Caldwell, Hon. S. Marston, each $2, for '52-'53, R. Robinson, Wm. Gunnison, Mrs. Marsh, each $1, for '52, E. B. Horton, $1, to May, '53, Cashier Ocean Bank, 50 cents, to Oct., '52, Josiah Little, $3, to May, '55, Capt. Miltimore, $1 to May, '53, Eben Stone, $5 to May, '57. *Ashfield*—Rev. S. D. Clark, for '51 and '52, by Rev. John B. Pinney, $2. *Hingham*—C. & L. Hunt, to July, '52, $1. *Granby*—L. Ayres, to June, '52, $1. *Marshfield*—Chandler Sampson, S. F. Sprague, Elijah Ames, each $1 to July, '52..... 36 50

NEW YORK.—By Capt. George Barker: *New York*—Charles McKinstry, to Jan., '53..... 1 00

NEW JERSEY.—*Trenton*—Miss M. Hunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Welling, Mrs. Esther McIlvaine, each $1, for the Repository for '52, by Rev. Eli F. Cooley..... 3 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Gettysburgh*—Moses McClean, to June, '53, $1. *Philadelphia*—Sarah Douglass, to August, '52, $1..... 2 00

VIRGINIA.—*Petersburgh*—Robert F. Jackson, to October, '51... 1 00

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—John Barlon, to May, '53..... 1 00

KENTUCKY.—*Paris*—William C. Lyle, for '51 and '52, by Rev. Alexander M. Cowan..... 2 00

MISSISSIPPI.—*Columbus*—Mrs. E. B. Randolph, for '52..... 1 00

LIBERIA, AFRICA.—*Cape Palmas*—Rev. Thomas A. Pinckney, for '53..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 53 50

Total Contributions..... 1,489 35

Aggregate amount..... $1,542 85

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1852. [No. 8.

Latest Intelligence from Liberia.

Our readers will perceive that a considerable portion of our present number is occupied with extracts from the Liberia Herald, files of which to May 19th were received by the Liberia packet, which arrived at Baltimore on the 3d of July.

Among the items of news, it will be perceived that President Roberts left Monrovia on the 1st May, on a visit to Madeira, for the purpose of recruiting his health. And from our letters, as well as from the Herald, we learn that it is probable the President may extend his visit to London, with the intention, principally, of laying before the British Government several subjects of mutual interest, respecting the operation of the navigation laws of the Republic, and the conduct of certain British traders, also respecting the improper interference of her Majesty's consul at Monrovia in the domestic affairs of Liberia. From all that we can learn, it seems that the British Consul, A. W. Hanson, a colored man, formerly of Cape Coast Castle, became somewhat disaffected with the citizens and Government of Liberia, in consequence, it is presumed, of not having been treated with as much deference by the authorities and citizens of Liberia as he vainly imagined he should receive, as the representative of a powerful government, in the capacity of consul, which office was apparently magnified in his imagination to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. And after having, in various ways, endeavored to injure Liberia, he has taken his final departure. One of our correspondents says, "The British Consul, Mr. Hanson, has left Monrovia filled with prejudices against Liberia. We expected a different kind of behavior from him. His duty was to attend to British commerce in

Liberia, and no one blamed him for so doing; but it is supposed that the 'simple Liberians' did not know how to honor him according to his notions. He is rather an unfortunate man, and was never known to remain long in any one place without getting into difficulties. When he was chaplain at Cape Coast, his conduct was such that the governor would not put up with it, and he had to leave there. And until the President visited England in 1848, he was living in London an idle life. Through the influence of the President, he received the appointment of Consul to Liberia." Our correspondent adds, "Within the last two years, every kind of engine has been made use of to gain for us the ill-will of the British government. And it is yet to be known if the enemies of Liberia have accomplished their end. We are fearful that the Cabinet of England will heed the slanderous reports, before an opportunity will permit to rebut them. Our cause is that of God's, and he will, I hope, ward off from us every danger. We cannot prevail against the mighty and the powerful. We are weak and feeble; and in this, with a magnanimous people, would our strength consist." We cannot believe that the British Government will sanction the conduct of those traders who have given the Liberian authorities so much trouble; especially those who have been prominently instrumental in inciting the natives to insubordination and rebellion against the authority of the Government. Nor do we think that Her Majesty's Government will be blindly influenced by any false representations that Mr. Hanson, or any other disaffected persons, may make. We doubt not that President Roberts, who is a man of remarkable calmness and great firmness, will be able to settle all the subjects in dispute, to the entire satisfaction of the British Government, and the advantage of Liberia.

The emigrants by the Morgan Dix and the Julia Ford, as well as those by the Liberia packet, had all reached their places of destination.

Letters from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, April 30, 1852.

DEAR SIR: By the "Liberia Packet" which arrived here on the 15th ultimo, I have had the honor of your two favors dated at Savannah, 14th January last. I regret to learn that up to the date of last communication nothing had been done by the Government at Washington towards the recognition of the Independence of the "New Republic." I am, nevertheless, still inclined to hope that the present session of Congress will not altogether overlook the claims of Liberia. I am quite unwilling to believe that the Government of the United States will be the last to ex-

tend to Liberia the hand of friendship, and to aid her citizens in the great work of civilizing and Christianizing Africa. I shall await patiently, and watch with deep interest the proceedings of Congress, both in relation to the recognition of our Independence, and the establishment of the "Ebony Line." And, by the way, I am gratified to notice that the project of a line of steamers between the United States and Liberia still meets encouragement at Washington; and, as far as I have been able to gather from the newspapers, throughout the country. And I presume the friends of colonization entertain strong hopes that the enterprize will receive the sanction of the present Congress. I sincerely trust they will not be disappointed, as I am clearly of opinion that highly important and beneficial results would, by such facilities of communication, accrue to both countries.

We have received from Mr. Dennis the 10hhds. of tobacco, shipped by you to his address, per Liberia Packet, for the use of the Government to aid in the purchase of territory. I am sorry you did not find it convenient to send by the expedition vessel from New Orleans, which arrived here a week or two ago via Sinoe, the powder and muskets you intimated in your last letter we might expect by her. I shall hope, however, to receive them by the very next Packet. I am extremely anxious to see extinguished, with as little delay as possible, the native title to the soil of the whole line of coast between the extreme points of our political jurisdiction: it is also desirable, indeed important, that this Government purchase, as soon as possible, two or three interior tracts which the natives are now disposed to sell. And now that the slave trade upon this part of the African coast, at least, is extinguished, it becomes us to give more attention to the interior tribes. We must encourage among them legitimate commerce, and by every means in our power, convince them of the advantages of civilized over barbarous habits, and especially to instruct them in the best modes of agriculture.

The three boxes of books, "International Exchange," from Congress, came safely to hand by the Liberia Packet. These books are very valuable *to us*, being a copy of the printed journals, Executive documents, and reports of committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, from the year 1842 to the year 1849 both inclusive. It is indeed, sir, an important acquisition to our public library. I have written to Mr. Meehan, Librarian of Congress, acknowledging their receipt, and thanking him for his kind attention, and also assuring him that I will communicate their reception to the Legislature, and that that body will make the best return in its power. I scarcely know what we shall be able to send in exchange, very few of our public documents have been printed. We have now in the press a compilation of the Laws of the Republic, to which will be appended the Constitution and such treaties as have been formed: a copy of this will be sent of course.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution will be thankfully received, and the best possible return in objects of natural history will be made. I doubt, sir, whether I shall be able to obtain a complete set of the "Liberia Herald." I will, however, make the effort, and if possible to be had it shall be forwarded. I find it impossible to

send any thing of interest by the Packet: pressing engagements for the last four or five weeks have prevented me from making any collections whatever. I hope, however, to be able soon to send you something worth presenting.

We have just concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the the French Government; it is similar to our treaty with England.

Nothing particularly new has transpired since my last, to interrupt the peace of the settlement at Grand Bassa. And I am happy to inform you that our people have commenced operations at the Cove Proper again; and I sincerely trust we shall have no further difficulty in that quarter.

I must close this letter, as I am now called off, but will send you a few lines on other subjects, which I hope to have time to prepare before the Packet sails.

With kind regards, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. Wm. McLain,
Washington City, D. C.

—

Government House,
Monrovia, May 1, 1852.

My dear Sir: I have already addressed you at some length, and yet there are several things that I would like to write to you about, and thought to be able to send you a long letter by the "Liberia Packet," but I have not time now.

My health for some weeks has been quite feeble, and I had contemplated a visit to Madeira shortly for the benefit of a sea voyage; but as you will notice by the "Liberia Herald," we have recently had some serious difficulties with one or two British traders on our coast, and that her Britannic Majesty's consul has also been interfering improperly with our domestic affairs, and further that we have been grossly misrepresented by some of these traders to her majesty's government, it is thought advisable by some of our citizens that I extend my visit to England. I have pretty much concluded to do so, and leave here to-morrow, in the "Lark," for Gallinas and She-Bar to conclude, if possible, the purchase of the soil of all the tracts of territory in that quarter. Thence to Madeira, by steamer, via Sierra Leone. After reaching Madeira I shall be governed somewhat by circumstances, though it is very possible you will hear from me at London by the time this reaches you.

We have no idea that the British government will countenance this improper interference in our affairs by British officials, or entertain the unjust complaint of British traders against the operation of our navigation laws. But it is proper that we be fairly represented in these matters, and no one, except a resident or citizen of Liberia conversant with all the facts of the case, can do so.

I am not sure that I mentioned to you that a few days ago we concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the French government. It is upon the basis of the treaty with England.

I did not happen to receive a line from you by the "Gem," which arrived here a few days ago from New York. I am glad to notice, however, that you had a highly interesting annual meeting at Washington in January last. And I am particularly gratified at the information I have received that the Board took in consideration our distressed pecuniary circumstances. The difficulties growing out of the affair at Grand Bassa have embarrassed us

exceedingly, and without some aid from abroad, we cannot recover ourselves for years. I am sure you sympathise with us, and will do all in your power to relieve us. I must close this letter, but you will hear from me again soon.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant, J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN, *&c., &c., &c.*

Passengers by the Liberia Packet.

Among the passengers by the Packet were the Rev. E W. Henning and wife, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas; the Rev. Eli Ball, who went to Liberia on a mission of inspection with reference to missionary operations in that country; Col. B. P. Yates, a merchant of Monrovia; Marvel Smith; Isaac Jackson; Robert Kennedy; Mr. Tucker; and Mr. Hooper, all of whom are citizens of Liberia, and expect to return, except Mr. and Mrs. Henning and Mr. Ball. Several of these visit this country with the view of trying to induce some of their friends or relations to accompany them to their adopted home.

The Rev. John W. Roberts, a brother of the President, with his wife, (the latter of whom went to Liberia in 1820 in the ship Elizabeth, the first vessel sent under the auspices of this Society,) arrived at New York in the brig Lowder about the middle of June. Mrs. R. left the United States when a young infant, and after a residence of more than thirty-two years in Africa, she comes to visit the land of her birth, with the expectation of returning to live and die in the home of her adoption.

Letter from Rev. Eli Ball.

MONROVIA, *May 19th*, 1852.

Editor of the Liberia Herald:

DEAR SIR:—I should do injustice to my feelings were I to take my departure from these "sunny shores," without leaving behind me an expression of the high gratification which my short visit to your pleasant towns and counties has afforded me. I have been a constant reader of the history of the settlements, of the adversities and successes of this Republic, as well as a close observer of the glowing descriptions of your country; but I had formed no adequate idea of all I find that is attractive and inviting here. I have often said, and said sincerely to free colored people in America, "Africa offers a good home for you," but I knew not the beauty, the richness and the luxuries of the country I was recommending. Now I *see*, and am delighted as I see this home, this delightful home for the free colored man wherever he is found.

As my visit here was undertaken for the purpose of aiding the friends of missions in their labors, to advance the Saviour's cause in Africa, I have directed my thoughts and energies more to the spiritual than the temporal condition of the people; more to the cause of the Redeemer than to the products of the soil and the wealth of the Republic.

The Baptist denomination in America planted the first church in this Republic, and undertook the first missionary work in this moral wil-

derness, and they have never withdrawn their hands from this noble undertaking.

As it is not improbable that some of the friends of missions on this shore may have thought that the Board of Foreign Missions was too backward to make appropriations for their missions in Africa, it may be proper for me to say a word in vindication of their cause.

For several years our Board sent white missionaries here; all of whom either died or returned in feeble health. Finding this an unsafe climate for white men, the Board used every proper means in their power to find well educated and devoted colored men for missionaries. Some were found and employed, but the number was small compared with the immense field to be occupied. They have availed themselves of every gift that has been presented to their notice, when the circumstance of the case have allowed them to do so.

The Board regards the funds placed in their hands as a sacred deposit, and they will never pave the way to the pulpit for the gratification of a Demas, nor will they ever hold out to the natives the hope of earthly gain, to allure them to their communion. The history of modern missions particularly in the South Sea Islands, has taught all christians the folly of taking self-complacency in nominal professors where there is no piety.

The Board are anxious to be instrumental in building up pure gospel churches in Africa. They may be deceived in the piety of both their missionaries and their churchmembers; but they will never cease to labor for their piety.

The Board do not depend for success upon the efficacy of their funds, but upon the piety of those whom they employ to preach the gospel. They will never be parsimonious on the one hand, nor prodigal on the other. They will cheerfully pay the required revenue to the government for all stores and supplies for their missionaries; but they will never enrich agents and pastors for any service with which they can dispense.

In attempting to promote education in Liberia, the Board has to regret that they could not find more learned men for teachers; but they have employed the best they could find. They hope soon to raise up a class of scholars that will carry up the work that has been commenced to a higher grade of improvement.

We, in America, hope to see the cause of religion and learning advanced in this Republic, and indeed, throughout all Africa, and are anxious to be instrumental in doing something to further the Redeemer's cause in this quarter of the globe; but our chief reliance for success is upon a pious and devoted ministry, a praying and laboring church and the blessing of God upon our humble instrumentality.

During my short stay in Africa, I have had the pleasure to become acquainted with several missionaries of different denominations of christians, and have been politely invited to some of their families and mission stations. It is truly gratifying to see the devoted laborers in the vinyard of our common Lord, and to exchange views with those who are laboring to turn men from darkness to the light of the glorious gospel. May they all accomplish much good.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly, &c.,
ELI BALL.

Items from the Liberia Herald.

AN ACT INCORPORATING A COLLEGE.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Section 1. That there shall be, and hereby is established in this Republic, a college for the education of youths, to be named Liberia College; to be under the government of the corporation or board of trustees by this act created, four of whom in every case to be nominated by the President of this Republic, and to be located in the vicinity of Clay, Ashland, in the county of Montserrado, until otherwise ordered by the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia.

Section 2. That A. F. Russell, Samuel Benedict, B. R. Wilson, James B. McGill, Daniel B. Warner, Francis Payne, B. V. R. James, D. T. Harris, M. H. Smith, and their associates, to be by them chosen of this Republic, pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act, be, and they hereby are constituted a corporation by the name of the Trustees of Liberia College, with perpetual succession of members, to be elected by said corporation from time to time as vacancies may occur, with power to elect a vice-president, secretary and treasurer of said corporation and any other officers they may deem necessary, and to declare the tenure of their respective offices; to remove any trustee from the corporation whom they may find incapable of discharging the duties of his office, or habitually negligent of the same; to elect a president, professors, trustees and all other officers of instruction and government in said college, to declare the tenure of their respective offices; to determine their respective duties, salaries, emoluments, and responsibilities; and to remove them from office at any time for good and sufficient cause, to fix the time and places of the meetings of said corporation and the manner of notifying the same, to make and ordain such by-laws as they may deem expedient for the government and well-being of said college and of said corporation, not repugnant to the laws of this Republic, and to provide and maintain all needful and suitable college buildings; to determine the course of instruction in said college, superintend the discipline and government thereof, and confer the usual collegiate honors and degrees, to have a common seal and all other powers and attributes belonging to the corporation aggregate; and the president of said college for the time being shall, by virtue of his office, be a member of said corporation and president of the same: Provided, however, that until otherwise determined upon by the trustees here, teachers shall be appointed by the trustees in America.

Section 3. That said corporation shall have power to take and hold any estate, real or personal, the clear annual income whereof shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and all the clear income of said property shall be applied to the endowment and support of said college, in such manner as shall most effectually promote Protestant christianity, personal piety and virtue, the knowledge of languages, and of the liberal and useful arts and sciences.

Section 4. That the number of said trustees shall never be less than nine nor more than thirteen, including the president of the college; a majority of whom for the time being

shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of any business. And whenever a vacancy shall occur in said corporation, it shall be the duty of the trustees to fill the same with all reasonable and convenient dispatch.

Section 5. That the treasurer of said corporation shall give bond to the same with responsible and approved sureties in a sufficient sum, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his office, and annually, or oftener if required, to render a full and correct account of his doings therein; to give new bonds whenever the corporation shall deem it expedient, and at the expiration of his office to deliver over to his successor, or such other person as the corporation shall appoint, all the books and papers belonging to his office, and all other property of the corporation in his hands or under his control.

Section 6*th*. That the three Trustees first named in this act, or any two of them, may call the first meeting of the Corporation by personal notice in writing to each member, seven days at least before hand stating the time and place of said meeting, at which meeting the Trustees may agree upon and establish the mode of calling future meetings, and may transact any other business deemed necessary to the complete organization of said Corporation, and the future government of the same.

Section 7*th*. That the President of this Republic shall upon the address of any four members of the Board of Trustees have and he is hereby given the power to remove from office any officer of said College whether Trustee, President, Professor or Tutor, if in his opinion the public good demand it, and whenever such removal shall have taken place, the competent faculties shall proceed to fill up the vacancy. The President of this Republic shall be, and he is hereby further authorized, whenever he may deem it expedient, to inspect the state and condition of the College; to demand to be furnished with an account of its government, a list of its officers and teachers, with their names and profession—the branches of education taught, the studies pursued—the number of students in the different departments and of its pecuniary resources.

Section 8*th*. That there be and hereby is granted to said Corporation for the endowment of said Colledge, the following described land, viz :—One hundred acres of land situated and lying on the North west margin of the St. Paul's river, in the vicinity of Clay, Ashland, Montserrado County, and constituting a part of said Township and bounded as follows, to wit: On the South West by the Presbyterian Mission station, and on the North East by Clay, Ashland, on the South East by the Saint Paul's river, giving a front on said river of

chains links

and running back in a direction corresponding with the survey of Clay, Ashland, chains links, forming a plot of one hundred acres of land and no more.

B. R. WILSON,
Speaker of the House Representatives,
A. D. WILLIAMS
Vice President.
Approved *Dec.* 24*th*, 1851,
J. J. ROBERTS.

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Whereas it is deemed expedient and proper that the Government should, by every means in its power,

encourage the growing spirit of agriculture everywhere manifesting itself in this Republic; and especially to encourage the cultivation of some staple article of produce for exportation:—And whereas, it is fully demonstrated, by actual experiment, that native cotton can be successfully cultivated, and, if attended to, would greatly increase the commercial interests of this Republic—therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Section 1. That any person or persons, citizens of Liberia, who shall raise, or cause to be raised, in either or any of the counties of the same, upon his or their own lands the best crop of cotton in quantities hereinafter specified, shall receive from the Government annually, for each successive crop, during the ensuing five years, the following premium or premiums, to wit:

For the best crop of cotton raised on a quarter of an acre of land, in each county aforesaid, will be granted as a premium to the successful cultivator the sum of five dollars; for the best crop of one acre, ten dollars; for the best crop of two acres, twenty dollars; for the best crop of three acres, thirty dollars; for the best crop of four acres, forty dollars; for the best crop of five acres, fifty dollars. Any person or persons as aforesaid having planted either of the above quantities of land in cotton, and intending to apply for the premium thereon, shall produce, to the General Superintendent of the county in which said crop of cotton is planted, at least one month before the time of gathering in the same, a certificate, by him or them signed, declaring the number of acres or parts of an acre under cultivation by him or them, and of his or their intention to compete for the premium or premiums above mentioned.

Section 2. There shall be appointed, in each county of this Republic, a committee of three persons, to be selected as follows: the General Superintendent of said county shall name one of said committee, the cotton planters, by a majority of votes, shall name the second, and the two thus chosen shall name the third. It shall be the duty of the committee thus chosen, carefully to inspect the crops of cotton, in their respective counties, when the same shall have come to perfection; and report to the Secretary of the Treasury fully and minutely in regard to the following, viz:—(1) of the surface of the land; (2) the character of the soil; (3) the arrangement of the field, mode of cultivation, whether planted in rows or hills, and the distance of the stalks apart; (4) the average size of stalks, and number of bolls on a stalk; (5) the quality, as to texture and staple, of the cotton, and the probable quantity in each field; (6) the whole number of acres of land actually under cotton cultivation.

It shall be the further duty of said committee, after they shall have inspected the several fields of cotton in the county, to grant to the owner of the best crop of cotton upon the several plots of land above named, a certificate signifying the same; which certificate, on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury, will entitle the holder to the premium arising thereon, as specified in the first section of this act, and which shall be paid to him from the public Treasury by order from the President. If in any case the committee shall find it difficult, or shall be unable, to arrive at a satisfactory deci-

sion as to the superiority of any two or more crops, all being equally good in quality, &c.; then, and in that case the largest crop of cotton over half an acre, and under an acre, and over an acre and under two acres, &c., &c., shall be preferred.

Section 3. As a further inducement to small cotton planters, the President is hereby authorized and requested to appoint, in each of the counties of this Republic, an agent with power and instructions to purchase, at fair prices, any quantities of cotton however small, raised in the Republic, and ship the same to some foreign market to be sold for account of the Government. The President is further requested to solicit from any foreign company, association or society that may be disposed to aid the people of Liberia in making experiments in the cultivation and growth of cotton. The President is also requested to encourage, as far as in his power, any connection between the citizens of this Republic and any foreign company, association, or society, which, in his opinion, would tend to the advancement of cotton culture in this Republic.

B. R. WILSON,
Speaker H. R.

A. D. WILLIAMS,
President of the Senate.

Approved December 24, 1851.
J. J. ROBERTS.

To the New York Immigration and Agricultural Association—

And to all whom it may concern.

Brethren and fellow Countrymen:

Being fully aware that it is expected of me to express myself in regard to Liberia, and the subject of colonization, I have thought that the most efficient means of my doing so in a satisfactory manner would be through the columns of the Herald.

You are aware that in December of last year, I was appointed traveling Agent of the Immigration and Agricultural Association. On the 30th of said month I left New York for Baltimore; on the 4th of Jan. I left Baltimore for Liberia on the "Liberia Packet," and on the 15th of March I landed at Monrovia, where I was introduced to President Roberts, and made known to him my object in coming to Liberia. He then inquired what was my further pleasure; I told him that I wished him to grant to the New York Association sixty farm lots, of ten acres each, which he immediately granted; and gave me the liberty to select them from any unoccupied lands that I liked. I commenced on the next day to look for the land, and after a diligent search through the country, I fell upon a beautiful spot, situated on the St. Paul's river. I then employed the surveyor forthwith, to survey the land for me, which was done with promptness, and the cost of which was $3,00 per lot—the survey of sixty lots cost $180,00.

I was then introduced to Mr. Hooper, as an assistant, who I accepted in that capacity, a man in whom I place great confidence, and during my sickness, he has acted in my stead. I am now quite recovered from the effects of the fever, and can attend to my own business. I have already cleared about ten acres of land, which is now being planted. I have built one large house for a store house, and there is now in the course of erection three houses for emigrants, which are nearly finished.

I shall diligently pursue my labors

and endeavor to accomplish the object for which I came here.

The lots are laid off nearly square, and in consequence of there not being enough vacant land on the river, I have had 30 farms laid off on the river, and 30 immediately in the rear of them, though the rear lands are little more than a quarter of a mile from the river.

Immediately in the rear of the lots already laid off, the President will allow me to purchase more land in the same way that public lands are disposed by law. The law sets the price of rear lands at 50 cts. per acre, as a commencement of bids—and one cent advance would be considered legal at a land auction. The land that I have obtained is a beautiful, elevated and fertile spot, a vast tract of table land, well timbered, is immediately in our rear, and extends back a considerable distance, and contains several mill streams; abounding with excellent water; a most beautiful and healthy location.

I am highly in favor of immigration, but the immigrants are sent out too short handed, (though I am not disposed to complain,) which I am persuaded the society is not fully acquainted with. The immigrants have no houses built for them, as was said, they have no farming utensils, as was said to have been furnished them, at Cape Palmas as they are furnished with both houses and farming utensils, though they have to pay for their houses, when they become able, the original cost. If it was so here it would be much better, and they would do well, but now the disadvantages under which they labor on arriving here discourage them, as soon as they use their six months rations, and at the time when they leave the public, they are generally weak and feeble, and seldom have anything planted to eat when their six months' provisions are gone. Their land frequently being at a distance from the receptacle, makes it inconvenient for them to cultivate it without means, which few have. If the Society would build their houses and take payment for them in produce as soon as they are able to work, it would tend greatly to their advantage, and my word for it, you would not hear a single murmer from an immigrant, and the wild desert would bloom as a rose, and the sons and daughters of Africa would shout for joy at hearing the uame of the Colonization Society.

You will please tell our home agent, Mr. Elias G. Jones, to send me out means,—as means come, trees fall, houses go up, snakes leave, wild cows tremble, deers flee, and birds sing for joy.

Brethren, come and taste of the rich treasures of Africa. If you have money come and enjoy the luxuries of Africa, if you have no money you may come aud set down in one of the houses; it is prepared for you without money and without price. I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am ye may be also. Come, God help you to come; I know the good people of the State of New York will help you. The Common Council will help you, the Corporation will help you, the Christian will help you, every philanthropist will help you. The New York Immigration Association will help you.—Come and enjoy the blessings that God has intended for you. I know that the Colonization Society will help you, for she has and still continues to help you, and God is with her, or at least in the work she does. The people of the United States labor under wrong impressions, they think they cannot get the luxuries of life in Liberia. I had an invitation yesterday to breakfast with Mr.

R. Moore; I never enjoyed a better one, though it was of African productions. I returned home and had not well seated myself before another invitation came, requesting me to dine with Mr. G. Moore; the first thing that caught my eye upon entering the house was a beautiful and large roasted turkey as any I ever saw in America, roasted chickens, beef, pork, cabbage, sweet potatoes, plantains, rice, all of African production; I was constrained to cry out Africa is good enough for me.

Ladies, I will tell you what to do, just step into Mrs. Caldwell's, No. 34, Mulbury St., New York, and she will let you taste some of the best sweet meats you ever tasted, sent to her by the ladies of Liberia. Don't let her know that I told you. The rivers abound with fish, and the forest with game. Here the emigrants have had the fever, and are well; at Sinoe and Bassa they are yet sick, and there have been five deaths among them, two of fever only; well say you, you have given us the good, now give us the bad. I will; if you come here you will have to work and get your bread out of the ground. Adam had to do so, and if you go to work for others, wages are very low, if a mechanic, you must come prepared to take contracts—if as a merchant, bring goods; if as a teacher or ruler, take care the Liberians don't make you get your lesson over. All the cry is among the ladies, I am afraid Mr. Caldwell will get sick and die, —that will just break up the whole society. Send me axes and I will cause the wilderness to bow before them, and the desert to blossom as the rose, and the sons and daughters of Africa to shout.

The missionary society is the life of this county, together with the colonization society.

Most excellent laws and regulations are made and strictly observed. I have not seen a man drunk nor heard an oath since my arrival here. Don't let me forget Mr. Pinney and Mr. Phelps, who so kindly made me a present of a $958 63 to start with, besides my passage free; God bless them, and may He help me to lay it out to the best advantage.

There, I was just going to close without saying a word to the ladies —ladies you like pretty gardens, now is your chance; come on, you can have green peas, green beans, sweet potatoes, cabbages, cucumbers, onions, radishes, and everything fresh for dinner, every day in the year, besides your rose beds, fetch your hoe with you, and you will like to raise chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, and have plenty of eggs; now is your time;—come on, I have got a house built for you, and two acres of land cleared for your garden; don't forget the hoe, all the good things you have to spare you can sell at Monrovia; you know colored people like to eat, they will buy them, as they have the means; most of them being merchants. Mr. Ball is of opinion that the Colonization Society does too much for emigrants, but I do not think so. They do pretty well by them. You had better call on Mr. Jones, in New York, No. 6, Pell St., and he will pay your passage to Liberia.

There, I declare I must stop. It will take every cent I have to pay the Editor of the Liberia Herald for publishing this. I expect he will want me to pay for it, as he is not like the Editors in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; they will give it an insertion in their paper for nothing; if you are too stiff to ask them, I am not.

☞ Messrs. Editors in the United

States please give the same one insertion in your honorable paper, and you will oblige your humble servant and travelling agent of the New York Immigration Agriculturing Association.

ABRAHAM CAULDWELL.

Monrovia, May 5, 1853.

For the Liberia Herald.

AN EXPLANATION.

Monrovia, May 17th, 1852.

Mr. Editor:

I observed in the Herald of the 6th instant, a communication from Mr. Abraham Cauldwell, in which he mentions my name, in such a connection, that it is proper, if not important, that I should set myself right before the public. The following is the sentence in Mr. C's. communication to which I reply. "Mr. Ball is of opinion that the Colonization Society does too much for the immigrants, but I do not think so."

Should Mr. C's communications be published by editors of papers in the U. S., as he requests, neither they nor any of their readers will know what Mr. Ball is alluded to, as there are many by that name; nor will any reader of it form an idea of the point of difference between Mr. B. and Mr. C. The following brief explanation will place this important difference of opinion in its true light before the public. In a conversation between Mr. C. and myself upon the subject of settling colonies in Africa, he expressed the opinion that the Colonization Society that aided free colored people to come to this country from the U. S. should build houses for them. I expressed the opinion that the sooner they were left to their own energies after they were landed here, the better for them. I mentioned some instances in which I thought that the benevolent provisions of some Colonization Societies had paralyzed the energies of some emigrants. I refered to some facts that had come under my own observation. My opinion is founded upon what I have heard from many of the colonists. The industrious and thriving (of whom there are many in this republic,) always spoke kindly of the Colonization Society that sent them out, and appeared perfectly satisfied with what the society had done for them. The indolent (and it cannot be concealed that there are a few such,) never failed to complain of the society for what *it had not done for them!* Some have expressed the opinion that the American Colonization Society ought to provide for emigrants for three years rather than for six months. Were this to be done, it would, I have no doubt be a serious detriment to the settlers.

Mr. C's communication furnishes proof of the correctness of my opinion. He says, 'The immigrants have no houses built for them, as was said, they have no farming utensils as was said to have been furnished them at Cape Palmas." Need any one be told where the people thrive the most, whether in Liberia or at Cape Palmas? I certainly feel desirous that every encouragement should be held out to induce free colored people in the U. S. to come to Liberia, but if there are any who expect that their neglect to bring out an axe or a hoe to work with, will be supplied by the Colonization Society, they will be of little advantage to this country.

I am willing that Mr. C. should let the public know that he thinks better of his own opinion than he does of mine; and should circumstances prove *that* opinion to be more correct *than* mine, it would be

a source of more gratification than regret. I am, dear sir,

Yours truly, &c.,

ELI BALL.

THE ZARA WAR.

The slave war, or as it is known by some, "the Zara War," is now at an end. It has been raging nearly thirty years, and in all that time the people of the Gallinas, Solima, Manna river and Manna Rock, have been prevented from holding any intercourse of any consequence with the interior. This has been a war for freedom; the slaves fighting their masters, in the hope that they would eventually overcome them; and the masters were fully resolved to conquer and subdue their slaves. What could not be accomplished by open warfare, has been done by the cowardly treachery of Prince Manna. Prince Manna, and the chiefs of the several territories, proposed a truce with the slave chiefs, and assured them that it was their determination to endeavor to put an end to the war, to the satisfaction of both parties. A truce was agreed upon, and a time named when there should be a general meeting of all interested chieftains, to agree on terms of peace and friendship. In the meanwhile, both parties scrupulously abstained from committing the least act that could be construed into a violation of the truce; and the people of either party were going from place to place without fear. The time of meeting arrived. Firo, the capitol of the Manna territories, was named as the place of meeting. And there the chieftains, on both sides, congregated. The conference was organized—the discussion of the main subject was well entered upon, when Prince Manna secretly proposed to some of the chieftains, who were dastardly and unprincipled like himself, to get rid of further trouble by massacreing the slave chieftains. The proposition was agreed to, and an immediate slaughter of the unprepared chieftains commenced. It is but fair to say, that this diabolical act is not to be laid to the charge of all the chieftains who were of Prince Manna's party. Far from such being the case, many of them did not know that Manna had any intention of murdering the chiefs. Every chieftain of the slave party, of any note, to the number of forty-three, fell a sacrifice to the perfidy and cowardice of Prince Manna; and his name will ever be held by the honest chieftains in detestation. Prince Manna is liked by no one, not even by his relatives, and if it were not through fear, the chieftains of the Gallinas would, years ago, have attempted to drive him from the country. About two hundred and fifty of the followers of the murdered chieftains, met the fate of their leaders—the rest of them managed to escape.

Sooner or later Prince Manna will meet with deserved punishment for the crimes he has committed. He is known frequently to have ordered the murder of persons who had offended him, and it is now well known that William A. Parker, the English agent, was murdered by his direction.

Since writing the above, a friend has handed us for perusal, a letter from Robert Gordon, who has, for a number of years been living in the Gallinas; and who, from his general good behavior, was permitted to every privilege enjoyed by the natives. After the chiefs surrendered the sovereignty of the county to the government of Liberia, he determined on making the Gallinas his home, and expended the greater part of his

means for his comfortable establishment there.

Mr. Gordon is a peaceable man, and not the least disposed to be meddlesome—but Prince Manna does not admit these qualities to have any influence with him, if they are in opposition to any of his villanous plans. To get possession of the property of Gordon, he accused him of holding intercourse with the slaves in time of war. Gordon denied the charge, and though Prince Manna failed to influence other chieftains as to the guilt of Gordon, he determined, nevertheless, to possess himself of Gordon and his property—his plan was first to have Gordon murdered; but on the morning of the day the murderous deed was to have been committed, a friend secretly conveyed to him Manna's intention, and advised him to take a hasty departure. Leaving his wife and a family of small children at home, he made the best of his way out of the Gallinas territory, and he is now at "Mattrue"—anxiously awaiting to know if the President will not take his cause into consideration. The letter of Mr. Gordon has been laid before the President, and it is desirable that it receive a favorable notice. The only hope now left to the suppliant is in the interference of the government. We think at all events that his property may be obtained—but it is very doubtful if the life of Gordon would be secure if he returned to the Gallinas. Openly Manna would not act, but his influence with mercenary wanderers is so great, that one may he murdered without the perpetrators being known.

VISIT UP THE ST. PAUL'S.

We had the pleasure a few days ago to spend the best part of four days in making friendly visits to our friends on the St. Paul's. We had not the gratification of remaining from home a longer time; but the time we were thus employed, was among the most pleasant we remember ever to have enjoyed. The hospitality of the gentlemen residing on the river, is truly unbounded, and is extended to visitors as a matter of duty. There is nothing mean in the reception they give you. It appeared to be a pleasure to welcome an acquaintance from "Monrovia's rocky Mount." Our time was not idly employed—we were constantly on the move, going from farm to farm—receiving excellent advice on the mode of agriculture, and imparting such information as our poor mind was capable of affording. Among the places we visited, and at which we spent hours of the most agreeable kind, were that of our old acquaintance, Sion Harris, Esqr., Caldwell; his premises indicate the true and independent farmer—the neighing of horses, the bellowing of cattle, the squealing of pigs, and the continual bah, bah, of goats and sheep, spoke more plainly than words, that there was nothing like hunger in his neighborhood. Mr. Harris has commenced agriculture on a more enlarged scale, some distance up the river, on a beautiful site he has lately purchased—he intends erecting on it a large brick house, and the materials are now being collected for the purpose. We have forgotten what his place is named. No doubt need be entertained, but that of complete success, in every undertaking of friend Harris. A. Blacklege, Esqr., is well known as the most successful sugar manufacturer in Liberia. He has a considerable quantity now on hand, of a very good quality, and it will favorably

compare with any imported article of the kind—his molasses and syrup are spoken of as being fine. Mr. B., is about commencing to cut his present large field of cane, and from it, he expects to make several thousand pounds of sugar, and some hundreds of gallons of molasses and syrup. Mr. B., in the strict sense of the word, is in easy and independent circumstances—he lives in a large brick house, surrounded by a happy and interesting family, and from his well known good nature, it is seldom that he has not one or more visitors. We were perfectly at home at Mr. B's. From Mr. B's we sped our way to "Iconium," the place and residence of Allen B. Hooper, Esqr., the most systematic in farming, of all Liberia agriculturalists. Here we made our head quarters, as had been agreed on with friend Hooper—and to keep in peace with him, we had to consent to take possession of his neat, comfortable house. It would be silly in us to attempt a description of Mr. H's. beautiful place—it is not yet two years since what is now his farm, was a complete wilderness—it was the home of the wild animals of the forest—it is now one of the handsomest places we have ever seen—it is beautifully laid off, and on landing, one passes through beds of flowers, from which a rich fragrance is inhaled. In the rear of the house, the staple articles of the country, coffee and sugar cane are growing; and if we are permitted to judge from their luxuriant appearance, the soil must be of the very best quality. If one wishes to see a very handsome place,—beautiful nurseries of coffee and [illegible] he must visit "Ic[illegible]" es to see [illegible] potatoes, ve

them out to him—and besides set him down to a plentiful table. Indeed, one may pass off a day at this beautiful place without experiencing the least weariness—what with walking over the farm, and admiring its neatness, and the quiet manner the laborers perform their seemingly agreeable task—and listening to the fund of rich information which the noble proprietor can give you of the various modes of cultivating the soil, —our readers may well believe that the day imperceptibly passes away before one is aware of it.

We spent some agreeable hours at "Pleasant View," the property of Hon. Derserline T. Harris; this is a lovely location, and it will, under the well informed mind of its enterprising proprietor, become a valuable piece of property. But a few months have passed since Mr. Harris and his estimable lady, left Monrovia to reside there, and in so short a time much labor has been performed on the place—the residence is a neat and commodious building, by far superior to anything we expected to find in that neighborhood. Our time passoff delightfully. It would surprise one, on visiting "Pleasant View," to notice the extensive clearing and improvements that have been made there in the course of a few months. We left our kind host and amiable hostess with many regrets, that our time would not permit a more lengthened visit, and we are certain that we will not soon forget the kind hospitality of "Pleasant View."

We were obliged to decline many pressing invitations from friends and acquaintances, to call on them, as we were compelled to hasten home. Our [illegible] to Caldwell, Kentucky and [illegible] was short; but saw enough [illegible] ing, that great- [illegible] taken in the cul- [illegible] it any former

period. There is an appearance of comfort about the houses and premises of the people, that a visitor will readily perceive. In fact, the people on the St. Paul's are contented and doing well. On returning, we stopped at "Mount Horeb," the property of Col. Yates,—the Colonel and his amiable lady were there with the family. We went over the place, and viewed with much delight, the manufacture of syrup, and the luxuriant growing of coffee, sugar cane, &c. The Colonel had just commenced a brick building, which will be completed before the ending of the dry season. It will be a stately edifice, and will present a fine appearance along the river—it is on a commanding hill, and from a few feet above the ground, the eye may scan over the distance of miles. After partaking of refreshments, we left the Colonel and his very delightful family with much reluctance, as with them, we were at home. We returned home in good time to enjoy a cup of tea with our "own house-hold."

We have thought much since our excursion—and the more we think of what we witnessed, we willingly admit that those who adopted the farming life, "have chosen the better part." There seems to be a contentment about the farmer, that is not to be witnessed scarcely in any one in Monrovia. If wealth is man's object, there is no surer way of finding it, than by cultivating the soil. If health is desired, let his occupation be on a farm. If he wishes to live in peace with his neighbor, avoid the bustle and vexations of a town. In fine, if he wishes to pass through this life with less of the troubles and perplexities, which a town or city life is heir to—go and live on a farm.

MERCANTILE COMPANY.

A company of merchants in Monrovia, have agreed on a plan to import merchandize from England and the United States. One of the company will proceed to the United States, by the first opportunity, to enter into arrangements there; another will, in a month's time, leave for England for the same purpose. We heartily favor the plan, and hope the company will succeed in making such arrangements as are desirable.

We also learn that a company of merchants in Grand Bassa, have made a similar movement, and intend commencing with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, which have already been subscribed. We wish them success.

DEATH OF COL. WM. L. WEAVER.

It is with feelings of sadness that we record the death of this valuable citizen. Col. Weaver immigrated to this country from Petersburg, Va., in the year 1824,—in that place he was respected by all classes of people. He arrived in Africa, and with the rest of the pioneers established himself in Monrovia. He was always among the foremost of his fellow citizens in carrying out measures for the security, improvement, and advancement of his adopted country; and by his discreet and active behavior commanded the respect of all. Col. W. was, very soon after his arrival here, employed in the Executive Department of the Government, and to the time of the settling of Grand Bassa, was in the councils of several Governors. He was selected to form the settlement at Grand Bassa, and the town of Edina was built under his direction and management. So pleased was he with the loveliness of the country

that he determined on making Edina his home for the future; and, up to the time of his death, lived there with his interesting family. In many trying circumstances, the deceased proved himself equal to the character he bore for courage, prudence, and a love of country. He was always ready to enrol his name and risk his life in defence of the honor and rights of his country; and the last occasion which called for the exercise of these qualifications, was in January last, for the chastisement of Grando and Boyer. Though then laboring under affliction, he volunteered his services for the expedition, but was obliged to return home on leave, owing to ill health, before the campaign had ended. Under the Colonial Administration, the deceased was a member of the Legislature—and under the present government he was a member of the first Senate. In every situation Col. Weaver discharged his duties with fidelity. He died at his residence at Edina, on the 27th of February last, in his 57th year; deeply regretted by every citizen of the county, and in the words of a correspondent, his numerous friends and acquaintances here, will say, "a patriot has fallen and our hearts are greatly smitten."

We sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased, and beseech them to put their trust in their heavenly Father, who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is a subject we like to speak about—we can never be wearied with it; and now, when it is apparent to all, that it is rapidly attracting attention, and claiming a portion of the capital hitherto employed in traffic, our reference to it will be more frequent, and we hope, calculated to encourage monied men to give it more consideration than they have hitherto done. The cultivation of coffee should demand the attention of every one. If the growing of this article was a doubtful undertaking, there might be some excuse for its scarcity among us; but the contrary is decidedly the case. Its cultivation has been fairly tried, and the result far exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine.

It is with much pleasure that we notice the unwearied attention given to the cultivation of the coffee plant by several gentlemen on the St. Paul's—they spare neither labor or expense in their undertaking—and they are certain of a rich return for all the expense they may be at in making their farms. We hope soon to hear that others are following these enterprizing citizens.

Grand Bassa has gone far ahead of every other part of Liberia in the cultivation of coffee, and, indeed, in other productions for exportation—considerable quantities of coffee, arrow-root, ginger, and pepper were shipped from that place last year, and we understand the probability is, that larger quantities will be exported this year.

We would also advise a more extended cultivation of the sugar-cane—it is pleasing to record that this article has claimed considerable attention among the agriculturists on the St. Paul's. We know they have manufactured in some quantity, sugar and syrup of a good quality:—and that they are now preparing to manufacture their large farms of cane. Our friends in Grand Bassa are behind-hand in the sugar business—they must keep their eyes

open, or this county will take the lead in coffee in a few years.

DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

The Liberia Government schooner "Lark," Ried Cooper, esq., commanding, left on the evening of the first May, for Sierra Leone, via Grand Cape Mount and the Gallenas. President Roberts and lady, and Mrs. David Moore were passengers in the "Lark." The President, who has been in feeble health for some months past, proposed to extend his visit to the island of Maderra; and will take passage in one of the steam packets which plies regularly between that Island and Sierra Leone. It has been strongly recommended to His Excellency, to visit England and lay before the government of Her Britanic Majesty the several subjects which have lately been discussed by Mr. Hanson, the British consul, and which he attempted to make appear were in opposition to the interests of the Government and people of England. It is hoped that the President will find it convenient to extend his visit to the British capital, and lay before that government a true statement of all matters. The people of Liberia feel confident, that when correct representations are laid before Her Majesty's Government, there will be found no just cause of complaint against the Government and people of Liberia.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.

The Liberia Packet, Capt. Chase, arrived in our port on the morning of the 15th ultimo, from Savannah, Georgia, from which port she sailed on the 29th January.

There came in the Packet 151 immigrants—90 of them from Savannah, to be landed at Sinoe—29 for this place, and the remainder will be landed at Grand Bassa.

There had been a few cases of small pox among the immigrants, but on their arrival here, they were enjoying good health. One man died on the passage.

The Rev. Eli Ball came passenger in the packet. We learn that he is connected with the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, and that his object in visiting Liberia, is to examine the condition of the missionary stations supported by his Board. On the following Sabbath Mr. Ball delivered in the Providence Baptist Church very interesting discourses and gave a very encouraging history of missions in other heathen lands.

HON. HENRY CLAY.

Our Liberia readers will no doubt hear with regret that the distinguished friend of African Colonization, the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, at the latest date was seriously ill, and that his friends did not entertain the least hope of his recovery. Liberia, at this time needs much the friendly services of so distinguished a statesman and advocate; and if it please a wise Providence to remove him—the people of Liberia will long revere his memory.

"LADIES' LIBERIA LITERARY INSTITUTE."

The above is the name of a well known institution in this town, and one in which every young person, especially of that class, for whom its title shows it to be intended, should feel a deep interest. It has been in existence now for some two or three years, and so far as I can learn those who have maintained their connec-

tion with it since its commencement have made tolerably fair advancements, and rarely, if ever, has any left on account of a deficiency in the system to interest and instruct. The course pursued in this institution is very well suited to the improvement of the mind—though we could wish that a more effectual method were adopted. The members meet weekly and read from books conveying very useful knowledge—e. g.—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, &c.—They read alternately. At every meeting one or two members are appointed to perform a kind of introductory reading—this exercise generally consists of pieces selected from favorite authors, or amusing anecdotes, questions of importance requiring some research, are also given to each member at every meeting to be answered the next; these questions either have reference to the study in pursuit, or embrace other topics of interest and importance. But it is much to be regretted that, notwithstanding the great utility and evident need of such an institution—the salutary influence it is calculated to exercise if properly appreciated on the minds of "ladies," for whom it was especially intended, and for whose mental improvement it is so well adapted—few seem to feel any interest in it, there are but few who may be seen wending their way to the nightly meetings, and even those few, I believe, on account of discouragements, are almost ready to give up. But may this never be—for educated women are needed in Liberia as well as educated men—I presume, however, that the reason so few appreciate this institution is, that the good arising from such an association for literary purposes is not generally known; as was stated before, reading is practiced at the meetings, and by reading frequently in an assembly where there is perfect liberty, where no fears need be entertained of being ridiculed, bad readers acquire a habit of good reading and good readers become still better—and all are aware of the profitable results of competition in a good undertaking, the maxim that "encouragement is the best stimulus to perseverance" holds good in all cases. By reading such books as they do, and having to answer questions that require research, a taste for reading is acquired,—(which few possess) to say nothing of the improvement of the mind and expansion of the intellect going on at the same time. Is not this institution, then, worthy the attention of the ladies? Do the young ladies of this town feel no desire to improve in literature—to become acquainted with the revelations of science? I venture to reply—they do—then let them not grudge to devote two hours in one evening out of every week to the study of books—to the pursuits of "knowledge" which "is power," and the acquisition of which will make them the delight of their friends and associates, beloved and respected in society, useful and efficient in the church, and ornaments to their country. O shall none of the "fair sex" of Liberia invoke the aid of the muses—and sing the achievements of fallen pioneers? Shall no gifted dame deck the memory of the great and venerable departed with flowers from her poetic pen? Shall there be none to speak in accents soft and winning of the glories of Liberia? O young ladies—let your self-love—the love of your country, rouse you to effort, and let not an association like the "Ladies Literary Institute" waste away because of inat-

tention and neglect on your part, but uphold it, and strive, not only to adorn yourselves outwardly with gay and beautiful apparel, but decorate your mind with the unfading laurels of wisdom, for "wisdom is the principle thing."—Prov. iv., 7.

EDWARD W. B.

Monrovia, April 4th, 1852.

PRINCE BOYER.

It is now well known that Prince Boyer, of Tradetown, is in the straits. Our readers will remember that he made overtures to the President, for an adjustment of all difficulties, and that the President visited Tradetown to learn what proposals he had to make. Boyer desiring time to consult with the Chiefs and Headmen of the country, the President consented to adjourn the meeting. A few days after this, Boyer received a visit from Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, and after an interview with him, he again assumed a hostile attitude, but he has now become fearful. He knows that he has acted wrong—even his headmen are censuring him for his breach of faith, and refuse to assist him with their advice, in making a second supplication to the President—they say, "we have already advised with you, and though the Liberians showed a disposition to be lenient with you, you acted treacherously towards them, and you must act for yourself." The natives of Grand Bassa do not think that Boyer deserves the least consideration—that he ought to be made to leave the country, as there is no dependence to be placed in what he promises.

This is true, and we would sincerely regret to learn that the least indulgence had been extended to him. He should be made to feel and that severely, the punishment which should follow sedition and rebellion. Indeed, how can he expect to receive the least kindness from the government and people of Liberia? What just cause had he for his hostility to the Government? Did he ever utter a complaint, but received a favorable consideration; And after he had taken up arms to oppose the authority of the Government, and been happily defeated, the Government was willing to allow him to defend himself—this he seemed anxious, and was willing to do—in fact he petitioned for permission to do so; before the time for a second interview, he assumed an attitude which was unfavorable to a reconciliation with him. We say let the embargo on Trade-town be maintained—and if it is necessary, let other steps be taken to restore a good understanding with the Headmen of Trade-town, independent of the will of Boyer. They are willing and would readily consent to the adoption of any course that would allow them the privileges enjoyed by the natives of other territories—they are heartily sick of Boyer and his treacherous policy, and care not if he is offended at the freedom which they exercise in speech, when speaking of the policy which he has adopted, and which carries on its face hostile intentions.

FISHMEN AND GRANDO.

The fishmen of Pickanenny Cess tribe, scattered along the coast, are earnestly engaged in devising measures to free themselves from the difficulties they labor under, from the treachery of Grando, to the Government and people of Liberia. They have not yet come to a conclusion as to the best course to pursue. They are very much divided in their councils. One party which consists

of old men strongly opposes the suggestion to deliver Grando up to the Liberian authorities—they say that though Grando has broken his faith, it is not the custom to deliver a chief of their tribe to another people for punishment, and that they cannot consent to do so in the case of Grando—but that they are willing to send him to their country, and make way with him by poison, or in some other way. The other party urges that he be delivered up without further delay. They say that Grando voluntarily made a treaty with the Liberian Government, and became amenable to the laws of Liberia—that Grando in fighting the Liberians did not consult with the Kings and Chiefs of his country, and in consequence, cannot claim the advantages which he would have a right to demand, if he had acted under the direction of the king and headmen.

We have simply stated what the two parties have said—and at present we will say nothing more. From reports, it is probable that in a short time the result of the deliberations will be known.

Annual Meeting of the Mass Col. Society.

The eleventh Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, was held in the Hall of the Lowell Institute, Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, May 26, 1852.

The President of the Society, Hon. Simon Greenlief, on taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks. After prayer by the Rev. L. J. Hoadley, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Society, presented the Annual Report. After which, addresses were delivered by the Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, agent of the Am. Col. Society for the State of Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and the Rev. Mr. KIRK of Boston, in substance as follows:

Mr. ORCUTT said, There is great satisfaction in the thought, that God governs the world. And it is edifying to follow the development of his designs respecting Africa. Under his direction, *it happened*, that Dr. Hopkins of Newport, in the last century, interested himself in the education of some colored persons, for the purpose of sending them as missionaries to Africa. And the idea of sending a colony of black men to Africa, seems to have originated with him. But while he was developing this idea, and making preparations to carry it out, the occurrence of the Revolutionary War, drove him and his people away from Newport, and so indefinitely postponed the undertaking. It also happened, that in 1826, fifty colored persons sailed from this city to Africa; and before they sailed they were organized into a church in Park street, and their two deacons that were ordained at that time, were the very persons whom Dr. Hopkins, fifty years before, undertook to educate for Africa. Before this Granville Sharp, who had been in correspondence with Dr. Hopkins—he in connection with Wilberforce and others, projected a scheme for founding a colony at the place now called Sierra Leone. And the foundation of that colony, was the actual commencement of African Colonization. After the commencement

of that colony, it so happened, that there were in Nova Scotia, some eleven or twelve hundred negroes, who had left their slavery, and joined the British army in the time of our Revolutionary War; and after the war had need to seek protection there. These found the climate and their condition unfavorable and destructive to life. And they petitioned to be sent to Sierra Leone. And they were sent out in sixteen ships, all at once.

Next Paul Caffe, a negro born in this State, and who had by his own energy acquired property, and became the master of a vessel, which was his own, offered to give a free passage to any negroes who wished to be taken over to Sierra Leone. And many embraced the offer. And he spent several thousand dollars in this form of colonizing Africa. These events, occurring before the conception of the colony of Liberia, prepared the way for that conception. And all along the hand of God can be seen, laying the foundations of the present work.

And now we begin to see the importance of the work. It is opening to us the doors for evangelizing and civilizing Africa. Missions to Africa, either Romish or Protestant, had been tried for four hundred years, and had failed. And now we see what good God intends to bring out of the evils of slavery. The black man has been brought here by wrong and violence, that through the work of colonization, he might carry back the light and blessings of salvation. Nor in saying this, are we the apologizers for slavery. No more than Joseph apologized for the cruelty and violence of his brethren, when he said—"Ye meant it for evil, but God meant it for good, to bring to pass as it is this day." No more than the apostle apologized for the murderers of Christ, when he said, —"Him being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain." There are but two missions in all Africa, that have not some connections with christian colonies. And as to the slave trade, Great Britain has spent a hundred millions of dollars, to put down that trade by her navies, and has accomplished little. But colonization has well nigh destroyed that trade.

Rev. Dr. DURBIN commenced his remarks by saying, that it was no part of his design to defend slavery. He was born in a slave State, and for aught he knew, nursed by a slave mother. But though born in a slave State, he left it as soon as he had the power to leave it. He was well acquainted with the system of slavery, and knew it to be tainted with mischief. Hence he did not rise to defend or to apologize for slavery. Nor did he stand there to denounce everything that does not declare for immediate emancipation. The question, what shall be done with the colored population, is a practical question, and not one for mere theories and speculations. It has taken two hundred years under the developments of Providence, to bring in slavery, and who shall say that it will not require as long a time wholly to remove the mighty mischief. This question of African colonization interests the whole civilized world. There are now no two words of higher import to the whole world, than AFRICA! and SLAVERY! What is to be done with the colored people, is a question of deep interest, especially to this continent. Immigrants are flocking hither from other nations, and they can be assimilated. All except this one race, can intermingle and become one with us.

But the impossibility of intermarriage, renders *their* assimilations, and their standing upon an equality with us, impossible. That race must either be amalgamated with us—or it must acquire the ascendancy and rule us, or it must hold the position of a race degraded, or it must be sent off. And this question now is becoming the all-absorbing question with this nation. It agitates every national interest, and under its power, every pillar of our capitol vibrates from the foundation to the dome. You may say that such a question *ought not* to disturb us in our national interest. But it does; and it will disturb us. The next Presidential election will turn very much on that. That is indeed the only question that endangers the peace and glory of our Union. And I see no way of safety, but through the door of colonization. And this commends itself to us especially, as a measure of peace and safety, in a time of disturbance and danger.

But you ask,—Why may not the whites and blacks dwell together? Point me to a single case, where two races, so distinct and repellant, that they could not intermarry, have ever so dwelt together, that both were equally free. Such a case never was, and never can be. And how shall these two races be common citizens of this republic. Providence has *decreed* that it cannot be. But the last census throws some light on the future which may well alarm us. According to that, the colored population in the whole country, is as one to five and a half of the rest. In the slave States, it is as one to two. The increase, or advance upon the whites, is one-fifth in ten years. So that in fifty years, the blacks and whites will be equal then —half and half—a most terrible condition. And then, can the South bear its colored population? The slave population of the South doubles once in thirty years. If it is now three and a half millions, in thirty years it will be seven millions; and in sixty years, fourteen millions. Then can the slave States feed them, can the white population sleep at night, in the midst of them? And that terrible state of things comes in the second generation from this. Now we must look at this as a practical question, and ask, What can we do?

There are three answers made to this question. The first is,—let the South emancipate gradually, and let the negroes go to the free States, or whither they will. But how long will the free States continue to receive them? Indiana has made laws to exclude them. Ohio is following the same course. The Pennsylvania Legislature has introduced a bill to do the same. And New York has done the like. Say, if you please, this is wrong and cruel. You do not, by that answer, tell us what can be done to remove the danger. Tell us of some practical course, which will enable us to escape.

The second answer, is never expressed in words. It never takes a visible shape. It is like the devil; a spirit of the power of the air. We cannot see him, but he can be *felt*. We can know him by his works. But if expressed in words, it would be this,—Remove the danger by letting down the barriers, and spreading slavery over other lands. This was the intent of the Cuban expedition, and of the Mexican war. And the next time that our cannon will speak in war, they will speak to open a door for the extension of slavery. Are we ready for this?

The third answer is, the answer

of this Society. It speaks with no double meaning; it is not squeamish about the philosophy of the thing. It declares what is practicable, and seeks only to give a practical answer, and show a way of removing the danger, that shall injure no one, and yet do the work. It proposes to promote emancipation gradually, and with the consent of the owners, and of the slave States, and of all parties concerned. In this way, it will open a door for the black man to his original home, and furnish him the ships and money to go.

I was born in a slave State, and have seen the colored man in all conditions. And yet, I say, that he never was here, yet *a man*, since his father left Africa. But in Liberia, he has become *a man*. I am the Secretary of a Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, and have the care of the Conference at Liberia, and am in the receipt of despatches from black men in that Conference. When I first entered the office, and read some of these despatches, I asked the clerks in all simplicity, if they supposed that those despatches were written by black men. And they replied, that there was not a white man in all Liberia. And now every month, when I read these despatches, I say that they are the despatches of *men;* and I would say to every colored person, if he wants to be a *man*, let him go to Liberia.

I recently conversed with a zealous abolitionist, who had been at the South, who spoke of a slave congregation with which he worshipped, who spoke in raptures of the *singing* of some of the negroes, and who had learned, and who sung some of their tunes. He describes with great delight, the case of one negro, who, by the way, was a native African, who had been kidnapped, and brought hither in his youth, and had become a christian, and an eminent and delightful specimen of christian character; I asked him if he did not think, that the blessings of salvation were not to Sambo some compensation for having been kidnapped and brought to this country. And he did what I shall now do, sat down in silence.

Rev. Mr. KIRK next spoke. He had never appeared on a colonization platform before, but he wished to utter his opinions on the subject. He thought there was hope for Africa and her exiled sons, and as she has once borne a conspicuous part in the drama of human life, there are indications that she may yet take an active part among the nations of the earth.

Antipathy to the slave trade is every where felt, and sympathy for the slave is almost universal. There are two methods proposed for abolishing slavery. One seeks a change in the laws of the country. The other, avoiding the subject of slavery, proposes to afford the blacks an opportunity to return to the land of their fathers. The design is to form republican and religious institutions in Africa.

He thought the violent movement was widening the good feeling between the whites and the blacks rather than prevailing on them to pursue quiet measures. The plan is very slow, and the time of its consummation must be at a very remote period. For thirty years the movement has been in progress, and all we have done is to urge slaves to run to Canada, to increase the vigilance of slaveholders, but in no case have me changed the law in any States.

It has been said that the colonization system is bnt a door to free

the whites at the South of their aged slaves, an evil the natural consequence of the system. Such is not the fact; able bodied men and women were continually being sent to Liberia. He had no objection that every man should act as he thought best, but for himself he thought the colonization system the true method of relieving the blacks from the scourge which now rests upon them. The system has done much good in restraining the slave trade.

He thought the Society had been successful in forming one of the most important missionary grounds to be found in the world. In the midst of one of the most pagan countries on the globe a republic had been formed, which threw around the infant church a protection which enables it to spread the Gospel, where alone, the door would be wholly closed.

It is to be admired for the good it has done. It has founded a fine colony on a heathen field, broken up in a measure the slave trade—it has struck a grievous blow at domestic slavery—has opened a new field for commerce, and a new door for the introduction of civil and religious institutions. Liberia and the Sandwich Islands, two bright gems in the crown of America's glory! The Colonization Society, an enemy to the slave,—how preposterous! Ashmun, a slave hater! What an idea.

He would advise every black man to go to Africa, where he can be a man. He had given that advice to every colored man who had come to him for aid. He had told them, "You may sit at my table, and share the hospitalities of my house, but you cannot intermarry in our families. With this prohibition, you are cursed by your color, and had I a black skin I would go with my family to Africa, where I could enjoy all the blessings God has granted to mankind."

The exercises were concluded with a benediction by Leonard Woods, D. D.

Funeral Oration

PRONOUNCED OVER THE DEAD BODY OF HENRY CLAY, AT ASHLAND, JULY 19, 1852.

By Rev. Mr. Berkley, of Christ Church, Lexington.

A nation's griefs are bursting forth at the fall of one of her noblest sons.

A mighty man in wisdom—in intellect—in truth, lies in our presence to-day, insensible, inanimate and cold.

The heart which once beat with a pure and lofty patriotism shall beat no more.

The renowned statesman, who was learned in the laws of diplomacy and government, will never again give his counsel in affairs of state—and the voice which was ever raised in behalf of truth and liberty, is silenced forever.

Indulge me in a remark or two, while I speak of him, and in consideration of the personal comfort of this immense assembly, my words shall be few.

This is neither a proper place nor a fit occasion to dwell on the peculiar and striking incidents of his public life, and I mean to say a few words only of his character as viewed in connection with religion.

We have not come here to weave a garland of praises for the fallen statesman, or to throw the incense of adulation upon the urn which encloses his ashes—but we have come

here to pay the last offices of respect and affection to a neighbor and a friend, and to draw from the visitation which has stricken down one of the mightiest of our mighty men such lessons as are calculated to teach us "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

Our venerated friend has been before the public eye for half a century, and for nearly the whole of that period in the occupancy of high public places. He has done the State great service. He combined in his character such elements as could make him no other man than he was, except that he might have been as great a soldier, as he was a statesman and orator. But the crowning excellence of all his virtues, was this—he was a Christian. As he was eminently open, candid and honest in his long public career, so he was deeply sincere in his adoption, as the rule of his life, of the principles of our holy religion.

Although the suns of seventy summers had shone down upon him before he made public profession of Christ, yet, when he did make it, he did it not mechanically, and, as matter of course, because he was an old man—he did it heartily, and upon conviction, because he felt himself to be a sinner, and because he felt the need of a Saviour. And when he came to make the inquiry, "What shall I do?" and it was told him what he ought to do—he did it gladly—he made haste to fulfill the purposes of his heart. And this great mind being brought to the investigation of the pure and simple doctrine of the Cross—new beauties, in a new world, broke in upon him, of the existence of which, to their full extent, he had not dreamed before. And I know that in times when he lay under the hand of disease, and of great bodily infirmity here at home, he clung to these doctrines by a lively faith, as the highest consolation of his soul.

Although he had his church preferences, yet the power and influence of the teachings of Christianity, rightly understood, gave rise to sympathies in his nature, which extended to all Christian people.

Surrounded, as he was, by the allurements and fascinations of a high public place, nevertheless, he strove to walk in the pure and perfect way; and, by a steady maintenance of the principles which bound him to religion and to God—like the eagle, with his eye fixed upon the sun his course was Onward and Upward.

And these principles, which our illustrious friend found so comforting and consoling in life, did not forsake him when he had nothing else on earth to cling to. In reference to some of his last hours, a lady, connected with him by family, who recently spent several days at his bed-side, writes: "He is longing to be gone, and said something of the kind to me, which caused me to ask him, if he did not feel perfectly willing to wait until the Almighty called him? He replied, 'O, my dear child, do not misunderstand me. I supplicate him continually for patience to do so. I am ready to go—no, not *ready* but *willing*. We cannot trust in our own merits, but must look to Him entirely."

The writer adds, "He is the most gentle, patient and affectionate sick person I almost ever saw, thanks you for everything, and is as little trouble as he possibly can be."

And this is the power of religion upon a vigorous and discriminating mind—a mind fully capable of meeting all the great emergencies which have ever arisen in its collisions

with other great minds at the bar, in the Senate, and upon the forum.

And O! the recollection to mourning friends and to a mourning country is of the most consoling interest, that as in his life, by his genius and wisdom, he threw light and peace and blessing upon his country—so, in his death, the glorious Giver of grace and wisdom threw light and peace and blessing upon him—borne upward as he was by the aspirations to Heaven of a million hearts.

But his earthly career is run.—Full of age, and full of honor, he goes down to earth, to ashes and to dust. A man of extraordinary genius, a man of the highest practical wisdom, possessing the largest powers of true eloquence, a pure patriot, a sincere Christian, and a friend of his race.

His friends will grieve for him, the church has lost him, his country will bewail him, and hereafter, when the passing traveller shall come to Ashland, and look for the bland, hospitable and agreeable host, he will not find him here! His aged wife, who for more than fifty years has grieved with him in his sorrows, and rejoiced with him in his public success, shall go down unto the grave mourning; and men in every civilized nation of the earth will shed a tear at the fall of such a man! But he is gone to a better and a brighter world; while this memorial shall remain of him here, that he was as simple and sincere in his religion, as he was great in wisdom and mighty in intellect.

God is no respecter of persons. Neither genius, nor wisdom, nor power, nor greatness can avert the fatal darts which fly thick and fast around us. If public services of the highest value—a fair fame, which reaches to the utmost habitations of civilized men, and an integrity as stern as steel, could have done this—a nation had not been in tears to-day.

But the great and the humble—the useful and the useless—the learned and the ignorant—the mighty and the mean—the public and the private man must all alike lie down in the cold chambers of the grave.

Death is the common leveler of all men and of nations. Temples and monuments which have been erected to perpetuate the achievements of statesmen and of heroes in past ages, have been ruined and robbed of their grandeur by the insatiable tooth of time—not a vestige remains of the glory that once covered the earth, and not a stone to mark the spot where the master of the world is laid.

And this is the end of man. This the obscurity and oblivion to which he shall come at last. But his end may be worse than this, if he have no hope in the blessed Saviour's death. For whoever confides in the world for the bestowment of true happiness—whoever trusts in its gains, its pleasures, or its powers to bring him peace at last, will find himself miserably imposed upon and grievously deluded. He will find that this misplaced confidence will involve himself in ruin as inevitable as it will be eternal.

"Lean not on earth, 'twill pierce thee to the heart—
A broken reed at best, but oft a spear—
On its sharp point Peace bleeds and Hope expires."

If we aspire to a true and deathless immortality, let us not seek it in the praises of men, or in the enrollment of our name on the page of history—for these all shall perish—but let us seek by obedience to God and a resignation of the

claims of religion, to have our names written in the Saints' Book of Life. This and this only will guarantee an immortality as imperishable as the heavens and as certain as the life of God.

The observation is almost universal, "That all men think all men mortal but themselves." And yet there is nothing more surely reserved for us in the future than disease and dissolution, and these things too, may and very often do come when we are least expecting a disturbance of our plans.

"The Statesman falls with plans of future glory yet unaccomplished—the Poet expires in the midst of his song, and the magic of his muse lingers on his dying lips—the Sculptor drops his chisel before he has taught the marble to breathe—and the Painter his pencil while the living figures on his canvass are yet unfinished—the sword slips from the hand of the Warrior before the battle is won—and the Orator is silenced while the words of wisdom are yet dropping in sweetest accents from his lips."

"I said ye are gods and children of the Most High, but ye shall die like men."

No consideration can purchase a moment's respite when the decree shall go forth, "this night thy soul shall be required of thee," whether it be uttered at the doors of the stately mansion or at the cot of the lowly poor. And not to be wisely and well prepared to hear this summons, is destructive of the best interests of the soul. Happy they who have made a friend in God. Happy they who have done and do this in early life—the failure of which, in this case, our revered friend so often regretted—thrice happy they in whom greatness and goodness meet together. Imperishable joys shall be accorded to them. They shall shine as stars in the firmament forever and ever. In each succeeding generation "their memory shall be blessed," and "their names be had in everlasting remembrance. And, their "conflicts o'er, their labors done," the ransomed spirit shall escape from the prison that confines it to the earth, and the King of Kings shall bind on its victorious brow wreaths of unfading glory in that blest place.

So live that when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death.
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged, to thy dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Our great friend and countryman is dead! He has no more connection with the living world; and we are about to bear his honored remains to that beautiful spot, where our own dead lay, and around which our memories love to linger. What to him, I ask you, are now the politics of the country? What to him are the nice points upon which turn the honor of the State? What to him now is the extension of empire?—the rise or fall of nations?—the dethronement, or the establishment of Kings? His work is done, and well done. As it is with him, so shall it shortly be with every one of us!

One word more. The distinguished subject of our present attention has fallen a martyr to his country. The cause of his sickness, and of his death, originated in his

last great efforts in securing the passage through Congress of certain measures known as the Compromise. In more cases than one may he receive the heavenly welcome, "well done good and faithful servant." His love of country—his enthusiasm in any cause in which her interests were involved—his great and singular powers—his wonderful and controlling influence over even great minds, marked him as the man of the age, and adapted him in a peculiar manner to act and to lead in grave measures of government.

And, if in the future, any one section of this great Republic should be arrayed in hostility against another, and any cruel hand shall be uplifted to sever the bonds which unite us together as a common people—the Genius of Liberty shall come down in anguish and in tears, and throwing herself prostrate before his tomb, implore the Mighty Ruler of Nations—for the preservation of our institutions, and the protection of our Liberty and our Union—to raise from his ashes—another CLAY.

Monthly Steamers for Africa.

THE new line of monthly steamers for Madeira and the African Coast are announced to commence running on the 1st of September. The port of departure will be Plymouth, and the ships employed will be four in number, named Forerunner, Faith, Hope, and Charity. The first will be of four hundred tons burthen, the two next of nine hundred, and the last of one thousand. They are constructing by Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, with engines by George Forrester & Co., of Liverpool. The places touched will be Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree, River Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Calabar, Cameroons and Fernando Po, making the total distance, out and home, 9,000 miles, which, including stoppages, will be performed in from fifty-eight to sixty days.—*London Sun.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1852.

MAINE.

Portland.—4th July collections in High st. and State st. Churches, by Rev. John W. Chickering..... 24 09

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Acworth.—Rev. Seth S. Arnold, balance to constitute himself a Life member of the American Colonization Society..... 10 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—Massachusetts Colonization Society, from an unknown f for coloni- es.....1,711 00

Fa

ber American Colonization Society..... 52 00

Lee.—A donation left by the late Miss Sarah H. Chamberlin, by Thomas Hall, Esq..... 200 00

1,963 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—

Norwich.—A. H. Hubbard, $100; Wm. P. Greene, $50; James Greene, $30; to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society, Gen. W. Williams, $20, in full to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society, Russell Hubbard, $20,

Wm. A Buckingham, Dea. Joseph Otis, J. F. Slater, Esq., each $10, Mrs. Wolcott Huntington, $8, George Perkins, Esq., J. N. Perkins, Charles Osgood, M. D., Charles Johnson, C. B. Rogers, Henry Strong, Esq., L. F. S. Foster, Esq., Jedediah Huntington, Mrs. Sherwood Raymond, each $5, Mrs. Edward Whiting, Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, Mrs. Charles P. Huntington, each $3, J. M. Huntington, J. G. W. Trumbull, G. Greene, L. Ballow, N. P. Denny, Mrs. Jabez W. Huntington, Rev. D. N. Bentley, each $2, Joseph Williams, Cash, J. P. Barstow, D. Upham, O. G. Baker, Miss Bliss, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mrs. P. Fanning, Dr. W. Hooker, P. Fanning, Miss N. Griswold, Mrs. A. L. Harland, Mrs. E. H. Stedman, Judge Chipman, Dr. A. B. Haile, John G. Huntington, each $1, Mrs. Hyde, 50 cents. 342 50

Mystic.—Mrs. Wm. P. Randall, $20, Rev. S. B. Randall, $5, W. P. Smith, Dr. E. F. Coats, each $2, E. P. Randall, J. Randall, Mrs. Mary Randall, Mrs. Lucrecia Ashbey, Mrs. Hannah Ashbey, Dea. Elisha Rathbun, each $1, Mrs. Elisha Rathbun, 50 cents,—$35.50; to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. Washington Munger, a life member of the American Colonization Society, Chas. Mallory, $10, Charles H. Mallory, Geo. W. Mallory, each $5; Asa Fish, Capt. H. Clift, each $2; Capt. N. G. Fish, J. Wilber, B. F. Palmer, Captain J. Holmes, Capt. J. Holdredge, G. W. Noyes, J. Cottrel, Mrs. Julia Stoddard, Mrs. Hannah Tift, D. D. Mallory, A. C. Tift, Chas. Grinnell, D. Irons, Capt. M. Smith, J. Gallup, Miss E. S. White, G. W. Wright, A. E. Slack, each $1, J. W. Holmes, G. Grant, each 50 cents; R. Irons, A. H. Simmons, each 25 cents..... 79 00

Salsbury.—Dea. Chittenden, Dea. Whittlesey, each $3; G. Coffing, A. L. Pattison, A. H. Holley, E. P. Williams, Chauncey Reed, each $2; T. Stiles, G. C. Dodge, R. Bostwick, Dr. Wech, Mrs. B. Humphrey, G. B. Burrill, N. W. Merwin, Mrs. M. Chittenden, cash, W. R. Whittlesey, C. Monroe, H. Landon, C. E. Botsford, H. Hollister, J. W. Parks, A. Jewell, H. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Ticknor, Mrs. E. Lee, S. B. Moore, D. J. Warner, Esq, M. L. Graham, S. Pratt, each $1; J. Callender, Mrs. A. Lee, W. J. Pettee, W. Jones, each 50 cents; J. Pierce 42 cents, cash 37 cents, cash 12 cents... 41 91

Meriden.—Charles Parker, $20, John Parker, $10, E. Parker, $3, to constitute Rev. John Parker a life member of the American Colonization Society, Eli Butler, $5, Dea. N. C. Sanford, L. Butler, each $3; Mrs. John Butler, $2, L. Birdsey, W. Booth, Esq., R. Coe, H. W. Curtis, each $1..... 50 00

New Haven.—From the 2d Meth. Episcopal Church, balance to constitute the Rev. J. E. Searles a life member of the American Colonization Society, by Rev. J. Morris Pease..... 4 00

Capt. H. S. Soule, to constitute the Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Rector of St. Paul's Church, New Haven, a life member of the American Colonization Society 30 00

547 41

NEW JERSEY.

Ringoes.—Collection in the United 1st and 2nd. Presbyterian churches of Amwell, by Rev J. Kirkpatrick, Pastor..... 23 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.—4th July collection in the 10th Presbyterian church, by Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D..... 81 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City.—4th July collection in Christ church, (Protestant Episcopal) by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Rector, $11.23, James Moore and family, annual contribution $5..... 16 23

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburgh.—Rev. J. H. Davis $2.17, Rev. Mrs. H. H. Gary, $1, collection by him in Caroline county, $1.83..... 5 00

Prince Edward, C. H.—Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, D. D..... 10 00

1[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Bankin ;—

Lexington.—Samuel Dale, Mr. Kennedy, each $5, Rev. J. Tillet, $2, W. C. Moore, $1..... 13 00

Charlotte.—S. Hutchinson, Esq., E. Hutchinson, M. D., J. Hutchinson, each $2..... 6 00

19 00

KENTUCKY.

Maysville.—Bequest of the late John Armstrong, deceased, by M. Ryan, Esq.,..... 100 00

TENNESSEE.

Athens.—4th of July collection in the Presbyterian church, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey..... 16 00

Knoxville.—4th of July collection from St. John's church..... 10 00

26 00

OHIO.

Dayton.—4th of July collection in Christ church, by Rev. James B. Britton..... 5 00

Xenia.—4th of July collection in the Reformed Presbyterian church, by Rev. James C. McMillan..... 10 00

Marietta.—4th of July collection in the 1st Presbyterian church, (old school) by Rev. B. J. Lowe, Pastor..... 5 50

20 50

MISSOURI.

Big Creek.—B. Hornsby..... 5 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Acworth*—Capt. Edward Woodbury, to August, 1852..... 1 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Medfield*—Johnson Mason, to July, 1853, $1. *North Chester*—John J. Cook, for 1852..... 1 00

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Norwich*—D. B. Tucker, Apr. '53, $1. *New Haven*—Capt. H. S. Soule, for 1852, $1 2 00

VIRGINIA.—*Arlington*—Mrs. G. W. P. Custis, to June, 1852, $1. *Richmond*—John O. Steger, Esq., to Nov. 1852, $1.. 2 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Newbern*—Smith Williams, to March, '53, $9 · Charles Tucker. $1, [illegible] : Lewis [illegible] Hill, $1, to March, 1852; Stephen Johnson, $1, to May, 1853, by Mingo Croom, $10. *Taylorsville*—Rev. B. L. Beall, to Sept. 1852, $1. *Newbern*—Edward Hill, $1, to March, '53 12 00

GEORGIA.—*Atlanta*—L. Windsor Smith, $1, to May, 1853; Felix Reynolds, $2, to May, '53. *Savannah*—Saml. Bolds, to July, 1853, $1. *Macon*—Rev. Eli Ball, for 1852, $1... 5 00

ALABAMA.—*Huntsville*—Rev. H. C. Lay, to July 19th, 1852... 3 00

KENTUCKY.—*Harrodsburgh*—Rev. Samuel Hatch, $2, to January, 1852; F. Ballinger, $2, to January, 1853; J. P. Williams, $1.33, to May, 1852. *Covington*—P. S. Bush, $2, to January, 1854..... 7 33

TENNESSEE.—*Maysville*—Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. for 1851 and 1852, $2. *Clover Hill*—Joseph Wilson, to June, 1852, $1..... 3 00

OHIO.—*Dallasburgh*—George Shields, $2, to May, 1853. By C. W. James:—*Cincinnati.* James Foster, $5, to July 1, '52. *Columbus*—R. Neill, $1, to Dec., '52; Joseph Ridgeway, $1 50, to July, '53. *Savannah*—Jacob Gibson, $9, to January, 1852..... 18 50

INDIANA.—*Winchester*—Benjamin F. Diggs, $1, for 1852. *Kingston*—Wm. Speer, L. M. Monfort, each $1, to July, 1853 — *Connersville*—John O. Kane, $12, to January, 1852, by C. W. James. *Shawnee Prairie.* Andrew Wilson, for 1852, $1. 16 00

ILLINOIS—*Abingdon*—Rev. G. V. Ridley, $1, to June, 1853.—*Canton*—Joel Wright, $4 50, to January, 1852, by C. W. James. *Upper Alton*—Prof. Washington Leverett, to May, 1852, $5..... 10 50

MISSOURI.—*St. Louis*—By C. W. James:—Rev. C. Peabody, $5, to March, 1853..... 5 00

MICHIGAN.—*Cold Water*—Ira Branson, on account..... 2 00

Total Repository.....	89 33
Total Contributions....	2,750 23
Total Legacies.....	100 00
Aggregate amount.....	$2,939 56

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1852. [No. 9.

Convention of the Free Colored People of Maryland.

In our July number, we published the proceedings of a meeting of free colored people, held in Baltimore on the 4th of June last, with a circular address to the free colored people of the State of Maryland; the object of the meeting and circular being to call a Convention of delegates from all parts of the State, to assemble in Baltimore in July, "to take into serious consideration the condition and prospects in this country" of the free people of color, "and contrast them with the inducements and prospects held out to emigrate to Liberia or elsewhere." In our present number, we publish the proceedings of the Convention, as they were carefully reported for the Baltimore Sun; by which it will be perceived that several parts of the State were represented; and that after a free discussion of the leading object of the convention, in which much talent was displayed, a platform was unanimously adopted, clearly setting forth the condition and prospects of the free colored people with reference to this country, and to Canada, the West Indies and Liberia; the last of which places evidently received the most consideration.

Whatever influence this Convention may have upon the free colored people of Maryland or other States, with reference to emigration to Liberia or elsewhere, it is clearly evident from these proceedings and from the proceedings of other similar meetings in different parts of the country, that the more intelligent part of the free people of color are seriously pondering the important subject of Colonization—of emigration to some other part of the world, in which they can enjoy all the social and political privileges, of which they are virtually deprived in every part of this country, and without which freedom is but an empty

name. And in view of the vastly superior advantages of Liberia to any other part of the world, as the land in which they may enjoy all the privileges, and exercise all the duties and responsibilities of self-government, we entertain no apprehension that any considerable number of them will select any other place as a home for themselves and their children. On the contrary, we doubt not that in the event of the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Liberia by the United States Government, and the passage of Mr. Stanly's bill for the disposition of the fourth instalment of the deposites of public money, or the adoption of some other measure by the General Government or the State Legislatures by which the necessary assistance can be rendered to those who may desire to emigrate, very many of the intelligent free colored people of this country will speedily avail themselves of the facilities afforded for emigrating to the new Republic; and by uniting with those who have already established themselves there, in the development of the vast resources of that land, will thus render that country sufficiently inviting to induce a general movement in favor of emigration to Liberia among the ree people of color in every part of the United States in which they are now sojourning. So long as the colonization enterprize is to be carried on mainly by voluntary individual contributions, of course the great work will progress slowly; but let the different State Legislatures, or the General Government, take up the subject in earnest, and make the necessary appropriations to carry on the work, and we believe the tide of emigration towards Africa will roll on in increasing volume until the greater part of the colored race now scattered abroad in distant lands, will find a home in the land of their fathers —and by their example and influence, under the special direction of an overruling Providence, will extend the blessings of civilization and Christianity throughout that benighted land.

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 27, 28, and 29.]

Proceedings of the Convention of Free Colored People of the State of Maryland.

HELD IN BALTIMORE, JULY 26, 27, AND 28, 1852.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of delegates to the Convention of Free Colored People of the State was held in the lower room of Washington Hall. The Convention was temporarily organized at 3 o'clock, by calling James A. Handy, of Fell's Point, to the chair, John H. Walker being appointed secretary. Mr. Handy returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Charles O. Fisher, of Fell's Point, a committee of one from each delegation present was

appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

On motion of James F. Jackson, the credentials of the delegates were handed in, and the following sections of the State were found to be represented:

East Baltimore—James A. Handy, James T. Jackson, Chas. O. Fisher, Stephen W. Hill, Daniel Koburn, David G. Bailey.

Kent county—Jas. A. Jones, Isaac Anderson, Levi Rogers, Wm. Perkins.

Dorchester County—B. Jenifer, C. Sinclair, S. Green, Thomas Fuller, S. Camper, J. Hughes.

Caroline County—Jacob Lewis, Philip Canada, John Webb.

Northwest Baltimore—Samuel B. Hutchings, David P. Jones, Wm. H. White, Francis Johns, John H. Walker, Cornelius Thompson.

Frederick County—Rev. William Tasker, Perry E. Walker, Joseph Lisles, Robert Troby, Ephraim Lawson, Nicholas Penn.

Northeast Baltimore—Chas. Williamson, Rev. Darius Stokes, H. H. Webb, J. Forty, C. Perry, Fred. Harris.

Harford County—Daniel Ross, Henry Hopkins.

Talbot County—Garrison Gibson, Charles Dobson, Joseph Bantem.

There was considerable excitement among a number of 'outsiders,' opposed to the meeting and its objects, who frequently assailed the delegates coming to the Convention and a large number of whom, having come into the room, were ripe for any further opposition they could exhibit.

The Dorchester county delegation having seen this state of things, several of them arose and remarked that they did not think that their presence here could be of any benefit, and they therefore proposed to withdraw and go home. This announcement was received with applause, and cries of "good" from the opponents of colonization.

A member from Kent county begged the delegates to stand firm in their position, and the result of their labors would be of much benefit. [Applause and hisses.]

John H. Walker of Baltimore, arose and read the circular calling the Convention, which was to take into consideration the present condition and future prospects of the colored race. He said they lived in the same State that their fathers had lived in, but not under the same Constitution—the new instrument not recognizing the colored people at all. They were men, but not recognized as men. He alluded to the legislation of the members of the Assembly, all of which resulted in oppression to the colored race, each consecutive session. He desired that the condition of the colored people should be considered by this convention; that they should decide on what course to take. The circular alluded to emigration to Liberia, or elsewhere, which he explained to mean that they should examine all the places, and see if emigration would be beneficial. It was necessary for them to know the geographical position and resources of the different countries—of their rivers, mountains, harbors, climate, &c.; and if the convention should determine on any particular place for emigration, it was necessary to ascertain all that would be wanted in such country. For one he intended now to remain where he was, but if a better place could be found why he was gone for it. The speaker was opposed at first, but finally gained the attention of the audience, and was frequently applauded.

Wm. Perkins, of Kent county,

said he believed that much of the opposition and excitement which had sprung up about this convention within a few days, was caused by a report, falsely circulated, that the Colonization Society had given $700 for carrying out certain objects through its medium. He hoped that after the explanation that had been given, the Dorchester county delegation would consent to remain.

A member from Dorchester county said that if they were assured that the colored people of Baltimore desired them to remain, they would do so. Their object was to consult for the good of the colored race.

Perry E. Walker, of Frederick, said, they had come here supposing that the majority of the colored people of Baltimore were in favor of the call of the convention. (Cries of "no, they are not.") He and his associates had come to consider into the condition of their race—had no other object in view.

Rev. Darius Stokes addressed the convention, the object of which, he said, was to consult only in reference to the condition of the colored people. They had been told for thirty years past of countries which were better for them, but they had only to depend upon the representations of others as to the truths of these statements. They were a people—the colored people of the State of Maryland—who should consult about their present condition and future prospects. He said their white friends were getting tired of helping them, because they did not seem disposed, it was alleged, to help themselves. He asked where were their schools, orphan asylums? &c. As to going to Africa, he was in favor of any man going where he thought he could do better. (Cries of "good," "right," "that's it.'

P. Gilman (not a delegate,) asked to be heard, and after a great deal of confusion, got the attention of the audience, and spoke in opposition to what Mr. Stokes had said. He remarked that he could not talk as well as Stokes, but he could think as well. (Laughter.) As for him, he came here to put down and oppose this convention. [Cries of "good," and cheers from the audience.]

Henry Zeddicks, of Frederick, said that they were here from pure motives, to consult for their good, and was received with much favor by the whole assemblage.

James A. Jones of Kent, said he was decidedly in favor of emigration —and of emigration to Africa. They expected to be honored in coming into the presence of Baltimore friends, but in this, the largest city of the State, they found a great amount of confusion. In his opinion, he believed that the colored man could never rise to eminence except in Africa—in the land of their forefathers. [A voice—' Show it in Africa."] He pointed to Liberia. He believed that Africa was the only place where the colored man could expect to be a freeman. On taking his seat he was hissed by the opponents of emigration.

The committee on nominating permanent officers, recommended the following, who were accepted:

President—Rev. William Tasker, of Frederick; Vice Presidents—C. Sinclair of Dorchester, Levi Rogers of Kent, E. Lawson of Frederick, S. W. Hill of East Baltimore, Charles Dobson of Talbot, Francis Johns of West Baltimore, and John Webb of Caroline; Secretaries, John H. Walker of Baltimore, and Josiah Hughes of Dorchester.

Rev. Darius Stokes addressed the convention in an eloquent and fervent style in reference to its objects.

James A. Jones, of Kent said that since he had addressed the convention, he had been informed that his head, if not his life, was in danger if he left the room. He would therefore leave under the protection of the police, and send in the morning his resignation.

Rev. Darius Stokes begged Mr. Jones to remain—that the young colored gentlemen of Baltimore were not disposed to harm him. People had said that they had met here to sell their rights and liberties, but they would show them to-morrow that they only looked to their welfare and interests. This was the first time a colored convention of the whole State had ever assembled in the State—a remarkable era in their history.

On motion of Mr. Stokes a committee of ten were appointed to prepare a "platform" for the convention. The following is the committee:—H. H. Webb, of Baltimore; James A. Jones, of Kent; Charles O. Fisher, of Baltimore; B. Jenifer and Thomas Fuller, of Dorchester; Jacob Lewis, of Caroline; Joseph Bantem of Talbot; Perry E. Walker, of Frederick; William Williams, of Baltimore; and Henry Hopkins, of Harford.

The convention then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock on Tuesday the 27th, at Washington Hall, the Rev. William Tasker of Frederick, President, in the chair. The convention was opened with prayer by the president.

A note was received from H. H. Webb, of Baltimore, declineing to serve as a delegate to the convention, stating that he was not able to attend, and did not approve of the manner in which he was elected.

In the absence of Josiah Hughes, of Dorchester, one of the Secretaries, Cornelius Campbell, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The proceedings of Monday not being ready, on motion, the report in the "*Sun*" was read in lieu thereof.

William Williams, of Baltimore, arose and stated that his name appeared in the committee on the platform through a mistake—he was not a delegate to the convention.

On motion, James A. Handy, of Baltimore, and William Perkins, of Kent, were appointed on the platform committee, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal of Webb and Williams.

Charles Wyman and Allen Lockerman, delegates from Caroline Co, appeared and took their seats.

Several of the delegates from Dorchester county and other places, were not present, having gone home in consequence of the disturbances on Monday afternoon.

B. Jenifer, chairman of the committee on the platform, made the following report, which was read by Charles O. Fisher:

Whereas, The present age is one distinguished for enquiry, investigation, enterprise and improvement in physical, political, intellectual and moral sciences, we hold the truths to be self-evident that we are, as well as all mankind, created equal, and are endowed by our Creator with the right to enquire into our present condition and future prospects; and as a crisis has arisen in our history presenting a bright and glorious future, may we not hope that ere long the energies of our people may be aroused from their lethargy, and seek to obtain for themselves and posterity the rights and privileges of freemen—therefore,

Resolved, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of this country, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that no advance has been made towards a result to us so desirable; but that on the contrary, our condition as a class is less desirable than it was twenty years ago.

Resolved, That in the face of an emigration from Europe, which is greater each year than it was the year before, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us, which the very agitation intended for good, has only served apparently to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.

Resolved, That recognising in ourselves the capacity to conduct honorably, and creditably, in public affairs; to acquire knowledge, and to enjoy the refinements of social intercourse; and having a praiseworthy ambition that this capacity should be developed to its full extent, we are naturally led to enquire where this can best be done, satisfied as we are that in this country, at all events from present appearances, it is out of the question.

Resolved, That in comparing the relative advantages of Canada, the West Indies and Liberia—these being the places beyond the limits of the United States to which circumstances have directed our attention—we are led to examine the claims of Liberia particularly, where alone, we have been told that we can exercise all the functions of a free republican government, and hold an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That in thus expressing our opinions it is not our purpose to counsel emigration as either necessary or proper in every case. The transfer of an entire people from one country to another, must necessarily be the work of generations—each individual now and hereafter must be governed by the circumstances of his own condition, of which he alone can be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal, as to the place to which he shall remove; but deeply impressed ourselves with the conviction that sooner or later removal must take place, we would counsel our people to accustom themselves to the idea of it, and in suggesting Liberia to them, we do so in the belief that it is there alone they can reasonably anticipate an independent national existence.

Resolved, That as this subject is one of the greatest importance to us, and the consideration of which, whatever may be the result, cannot be put aside, we recommend to our people in this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be enquiry and discussion, which, without committing any one, shall lead to accurate information, and that a convention like the present, composed of delegates from the counties and Baltimore city, be annually held at such time and place as said convention, in their judgment, may designate.

A motion was made to accept the report, which led to debate, John H. Walker speaking at length in opposition to the resolutions, and hoped that they would be referred back to the committee, contending that there should have been a recommendation to raise a fund to fee a lawyer, or some influential citizen of this State, to go to Annapolis next winter to endeavor to obtain a

change of legislation in reference to the colored race.

B. Jenifer, of Dorchester, replied to Walker, urging that his views were in opposition to the spirit of the circular which called them together, and of a majority of the delegates present.

At one o'clock the convention took a recess.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, the resolutions being again debated by various delegates—John H. Walker, B. Jenifer, C. Perry, and others.

The Rev. Darius Stokes moved to lay the motion to adopt the platform on the table, which was determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Stokes the convention went into committee of the whole, Charles Williamson in the chair, and took up the report of the committee in sections.

The two first resolutions were adopted, the third referred back to the committee, and pending the further action on the remainder of the resolutions, the convention adjourned till Wednesday morning.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDIOGS.

The convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 28th, at Plowman street Hall, Ephraim Lawson, Vice President, in the chair, who opened the proceedings with Prayer.

A note was received from the President, Rev. Wm. Tasker, stating that indisposition would prevent him from presiding over the deliberations of the body the remainder of its session.

The attendance of the delegates was small in the morning, and very few lookers on were present.

The platform being again taken up, F. Harris, of Baltimore, presented a protest against the adoption of the fourth resolution, which pointed out Liberia as the place of emigration for the colored people, because it *recommends* emigration to that place contrary to the wishes of his constituents, and a majority of the free colored people of the city and State. He contended that if they were for Liberia, they should say so at once, and tell the mob out doors that they were endeavoring to send them all there—not say one thing in the convention and another outside.

James A. Jones, of Kent, said that Harris was endeavoring to shape his course the way the wind blowed. For himself, he hoped that the entire platform would be adopted, and without further debate he moved that the fourth resolution be passed.

Stephen W. Hill, of Baltimore, contended that the resolutions did not look to an immediate emigration to Africa—that they only recommended Liberia as a place where they could enjoy the blessings of liberty, and as the most suitable country for the colored man whenever they should be disposed to seek another home.

William Perkins, of Kent, in answer to the protest of Harris, said that the only platform they recommended for adoption, left it to every man to go where he pleased, or to remain here if it suited him better. Let Mr Harris go to his constituents and tell them that the convention only recommended what it thought best; its action was binding on no man.

F. Harris, in reply, asked if the convention had examined Liberia. They recommended that place for them to emigrate to, and yet they had not made any examination of Liberia to know whether it would suit. Did they know anything of the climate or agriculture of Liberia to

[illegible]

[illegible] present, and is [illegible] privilege of acting in carrying [illegible] the great enterprise of redeeming, disenthralling and restoring back in all their primitive glory three millions of down trodden people to the land of their forefathers. On the western shore of Africa there was the infant republic of Liberia attracting the attention of all the enlightened nations of the earth. For four years she had maintained her position as an independent State, and to-day she was prosperous, happy and free, acknowledged by England, France, Russia and Prussia—four of the greatest powers of the earth; and before this year is out the United States will be willing, ready and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with that garden spot—that heritage which a kind and overruling Providence has prepared for us, and not only for us, but for all the sable sons and daughters of Ham.

One word in relation to the inducements held out by Liberia—

Asia could not exceed the variety of the productions of Africa—Europe with her numerous manufactories and internal resources, could not cope with her in physical greatness—America with her noble institutions, elements of power, facilities of improvement, promises of greatness and high hopes of immortality, was this day far, very far behind her in natural resources. Nothing can excel the value of her productions—sugar-cane grows rapidly, cotton is a native plant, corn and hemp flourish in great perfection; oranges, coffee, wild honey, lemons, limes, mahogany, cam-wood, satin-wood, rose-wood, &c., abound there; mules, oxen, horses, sheep, hogs, fowls of all kinds, are in the greatest abundance. She holds out a rich temptation to commerce and a strong inducement to emigration. To the latter the United States owed what she was, making her one of the most effective nations of the world. For years the glorious galaxy of stars which arose in the western hemisphere have been casting their generous, grateful light over the social, moral and political darkness of the East, but to-day the commanding tide of commerce is changing. From the Pacific shores the genius of American enterprise and industry has opened a nearer highway to the Celestial Empire, and is now, by a closer interchange of fraternal relations, unbolting the massive doors, and securing the commerce of China and Japan.

On the lap of American civilization, and around the altars of this christian land, have been born the moral elements of civil and Christian power, ordained by heaven for the redemption of Africa. For the last 2,000 years, that wretched land of mystery and crime has been abandoned to the cupidity of most cruel barbarism, surpassing in degradation, guilt and woe, all other nations of the earth. Pre-eminently high on the page of prophetic scripture is chronicled in most unequivocal language the name and future redemption of Africa. For twelve centuries the problem "how shall Africa be redeemed?" has been unsolved, although earnestly sought for by the civil and religious powers of Europe; but in every instance it has been in vain, and the cloud of her wretchedness blackened on each failure. Mysterious and inscrutable are the ways of Providence to accomplish her restoration, lift her from the jaws of death, bind her as a jewel to the throne of righteousness, and give her a place among the civilized nations of mankind. God in his pity, wisdom and goodness, has opened the way for a part of her crushed children, pre-doomed by bloody superstitions to altars of death, to be delivered from immolation and find an asylum under a form of ameliorated service in the bosom of this country; and here their children have been born, elevated and blessed under redeeming auspices. In the lapse of time, by the same benevolent providence, many of this people have become free, and to such the voice of heaven emphatically speaks, thundering forth in invigorating terms, "Arise and depart for this is not your rest."

This makes us bold in saying that emigration is the only medium by which the long closed doors of that continent are to be opened; by her own children's returning, bearing social and moral elements of civil and religious power, by which that continent is to be resuscitated, renovated and redeemed.

Thirty-one years ago the first emigrant ship that ever sailed eastward, from these shores to Africa, convey-

ing to that dark land a missionary family of some two hundred souls—her own returning children, enriched with the more enduring treasures of the western world; there by them on the borders of that continent, overshadowed with the deepest gloom, were raised the first rude temples of civilization—the first halls of enlightened legislation—the first christian altars to the worship of Almighty God that have ever proved successful, or of any permanent, practical utility. Then and there arose the long promised light, the star of hope to the benighted millions of Africa. Since that day the star has risen higher and higher, the light extended along the coast and reaching far back towards the mountains of the Moon, radiating, elevating and purifying; and to-day we behold a nation born on the western coast of Africa, respected, prosperous and happy. Here then is practically and beautifully solved, on the true utilitarian principles of this won er-working age, the mysterious problem: By whom is Africa to be redeemed? The answer comes rumbling back to us, over the towering billows of the Atlantic, from the republic of Liberia, with a voice that starts our inmost souls, falling with ponderous weight upon the ears of the free colored people of this Union—"thou art the man, thou art the woman."

James A. Jackson, of Baltimore, eulogised Hayti as standing as high above the other West India islands as the United States does above the republic of Mexico, in the point of commercial importance. This island had tried the experiment of republicanism and had changed it. It was now a question with the colored people, in their present condition, whether they were more suited to a republican than monarchical government. The productions of the soil of Hayti and of her forests were referred to, and the fact alleged that she would produce more than all the other West India islands put together. The exports and imports of the United States to and from the island were cited as an illustration of her prosperity. A comparison was made of the commerce of Liberia and that of Hayti, the latter country being held up in a very favorable light.

Nicholas Penn, of Frederick, spoke in favor of emigration to Liberia. They did not want an island. The colored population increased so fast that they needed no island but a continent for them. His constituents wished him to examine Africa, and he hoped it would be done. Liberia was the only place for them. The white men fought for and claimed this country, and he was now going to give it up to them. In the language of Patrick Henry, will we be ready to-morrow or next day to act more than now? No! Now was the time; and he hoped this enterprise would spread far and wide until the whole people should understand it and all unite in the glorious movement. Let us appoint men to go and examine Liberia, and report to us just what it is. We want a home, and we were sent here to examine and determine on what would be best to recommend.

B. Jenifer, of Dorchester, said, all these statements about Africa were theoretical—gained through geography, and went on to state, that he had spent near eleven months in Africa, had traveled it over and examined its productions and resources. He had been sent for that purpose by a colored colonization society of his county; but did not wish to discuss Liberia at this time. Mr. Handy had so ably discussed

the subject, and in all of which he fully coincided with him. The true question for this convention to decide was whether they should remain here, or to seek a home in Liberia or elsewhere.

John H. Walker, after some difficulty, got the floor and offered a substitute for the report of the committee on the platform, which was unanimously adopted. The following is the substitute:

Whereas, The present age is one eminently distinguished for inquiry, investigation, enterprise and improvement in physical, political, intellectual and moral sciences; and, whereas, among our white neighbors every exertion is continually being made to improve their social and and moral condition, and develop their intellectual faculties; and, whereas, it is a duty which mankind, (colored as well as white,) owe to themselves and their Creator to embrace every opportunity for the accomplishment of this mental culture and intellectual development, and general social improvement; and, whereas, we, the free colored people of the State of Maryland, are conscious that we have made little or no progress in improvement during the past twenty years, but are now sunken into a condition of social degradation which is truly deplorable, and the continuing to live in which we cannot but view as a crime and transgression against our God, ourselves and our posterity; and, a whereas, we believe that a crisis in our history has arrived when we may choose for ourselves degradation, misery and wretchedness, on the one hand, or happiness, honor and enlightenment, on the other, by pursuing one of two paths which are now laid before us for our consideration and choice; may we not, therefore, hope that our people will awaken from their lethargic slumbers, and seek for themselves that future course of conduct which will elevate them from their present position and place them on an equality with the other more advanced races of mankind—may we not hope that they will consider seriously the self-evident proposition that all men are created equal, and endowed by the Creator with the same privileges of exerting themselves for their own and each other's benefit: and, whereas, in view of these considerations, and in order to commence the great and glorious work of our own moral elevation, and of our social and intellectual improvement, we are of the opinion that an organization of the friends of this just and holy cause is absolutely necessary for effecting the object so much to be desired, and we are therefore—

Resolved, That we will, each and every one, here pledge ourselves to each other and to our God, to use on every and all occasions, our utmost efforts to accomplish the objects set forth in the foregoing preamble; and that we will, now, and forever hereafter, engraft this truth in our prayers, our hopes, our instructions to our brethren and our children—namely, that degradation is a sin and a source of misery, and it is a high, an honorable and a blessed privilege we enjoy, the right to improve ourselves and transmit to posterity happiness instead of our misery—knowledge instead of our ignorance.

Resolved, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves

the fact that no advancement has been made towards a result to us so desirable; but that on the contrary, our condition as a class is less desirable now than it was twenty years ago.

Resolved, That in the face of an emigration from Europe, which is greater each year than it was the year preceding, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us, which the very agitation intended for good has only served apparently to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish.

Resolved, That we recognize in ourselves the capacity of conducting our own public affairs in a manner at once creditable and well calculated to further among us the cause of religion, virtue, morality, truth and enlightenment—and to acquire for ourselves the possession and enjoyment of that elevated refinement which so much adorns and beautifies social intercourse among mankind, and leads them to a proper appreciation of the relations existing between man and Deity—man and his fellow men, and man and that companion whom God has bestowed upon him, to console him in the hour of trouble and darkness, or enjoy with him the blessings that heaven vouchsafed occasionally to shower upon our pathway through life.

Resolved, That in a retrospective survey of the past, we see between the white and colored races a disparity of thought, feeling and intellectual advancement, which convinces us that it cannot be that the two races will ever overcome their natural prejudices towards each other sufficiently to dwell together in harmony and in the enjoyment of like social and political privileges, and we therefore hold that a separation of ourselves from our white neighbors, many of whom we cannot but love and admire for the generosity they have displayed towards us from time to time, is an object devoutly to be desired and the consummation of which would tend to the natural advantage of both races.

Resolved, That comparing the relative advantages afforded us in Canada, the West Indies and Liberia—these being the places beyond the limits of the United States to which circumstances have directed our attention—we are led to examine the claims of Liberia particularly, for there alone, we have been told, that we can exercise all the functions of a free republican government, and hold an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the colored people of Maryland, the formation of societies in the counties of this State and the city of Baltimore, who shall meet monthly, for the purpose of raising means to establish and support free schools for the education of our poor and destitute children, and for the appointment each month of a person whose duty it shall be to collect such information in relation to the condition of the colored emigrants in Canada, West Indies, Guiana and Liberia, as can be obtained by him from all available sources, which information shall be brought to these monthly meetings above alluded to, and read before them for the instruction of all, in order that when they are resolved, if they should so resolve, to remove from this country to any other, they may know what will be their wants, opportunities, prospects, &c., in order to provide beforehand for any emergencies that may meet them on their arrival in their new homes.

Resolved, That as this subject is

one of the greatest importance to us, and the consideration of which whatever may be the result, cannot be put aside, we recommend to our people in this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be enquiry and discussion, which, without committing any, may lead to accurate information; and that a convention like the present, composed of delegates from the respective counties in the State and from Baltimore city, be held annually at such times and places as may be hereafter designated.

Resolved, That in thus expressing our opinions, it is not our purpose to counsel emigration as either necessary or proper in every case. The transfer of an entire people from one country to another, must necessarily be the work of generations. Each individual now and hereafter must be governed by the circumstances of his own condition, of which he alone can be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal as to the place to which he shall remove; but deeply impressed ourselves with the conviction that sooner or later removal must take place, we would counsel our people to accustom themselves to that idea.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the ministers of the gospel among the free colored population of Maryland to endeavor, by contributions from their congregations and by other means, to raise funds for the purpose of forwarding the benevolent object of educating the children of the destitute colored persons in this State; and that they also impress upon the minds of their hearers the benefits which would necessarily result from development of their intellects, and the bringing into fullest use those mental powers and reasoning faculties which distinguish mankind from the brute creation; and that this be requested of them as a part of their duty as ministers of the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

F. Harris entered his protest against the adoption of the fourth resolution.

A motion made to adjourn *sine die* at 2 o'clock P. M., was lost; and a resolution restricting each speaker to five minute speeches was adopted.

Wm. Perkins spoke of the law enforced in Kent, by which the children of free colored persons, whom the officers decided the parents were unable to support, were bound out; and also of the law which prohibited a colored person returning to the State if he should happen to leave it. They were oppressed and borne down.

James A. Jones, of Kent, thought his native county equal to any other in the State, and that colored persons were not more oppressed there than elsewhere in the State.

Charles O. Fisher moved that a committee of five be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, praying more indulgence to the colored people of the State, in order that they may have time to prepare themselves for a change in their condition, and for removal to some other land.

Daniel Koburn, of Baltimore, in referring to the oppressive laws of the State, said the hog law of Baltimore was better moderated than that in reference to the colored people. The hog law said at certain seasons they should run about and at certain seasons be taken up; but the law referring to colored people allowed them to be taken up at any time.

Chas. Dobson, of Talbot, said that the time had come when free colored

men in his country had been taken up and sold for one year, and when that year was out, taken up and sold for another year. Who knew what the next Legislature would do; and if any arrangements could be made to better their condition, he was in favor of them. He was for the appointing the committee on the memorial.

B. Jenifer, of Dorchester, opposed the resolution; he was not in favor of memorializing the Legislature—it had determined to carry out certain things, and it was a progressive work.

Chas. Wyman, of Caroline; Jos. Bantem, of Talbot; John H. Walker, Chas. O. Fisher and others discussed the resolution which was finally adopted.

The following is the committee appointed: Jno. H. Walker and Jas. A. Handy, of Baltimore; William Perkins, of Kent; Thomas Fuller, of Dorchester; and Daniel J. Ross, of Harford county.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention, the reporters of the morning papers, and authorities for their protection, was adopted. The proceedings were also ordered to be printed in pamplet form.

The Convention, at 3 o'clock adjourned to meet on the second Monday in November, 1853, at Frederick Md.

A Seminary for Colored Youth.

In a previous number of the Repository, we suggested the importance of the establishment of "a manual labor school, with the view of affording benevolent slaveholders in the South an opportunity to furnish young colored men of promise the facilities for acquiring a literary and scientific education, and a practical knowledge of some useful mechanical art, preparatory to their emancipation and their emigration to Liberia;" believing as we did, and still do, that there are many slaveholders in the South who would cheerfully manumit, and supply means for the education of one or more of their slaves, at such an institution, if it could be carried into operation, with encouraging prospects of success. But in regard the *location* of such an institution, we were at a loss to know what to recommend; fearing, on the one hand, that legal obstacles would prevent its establishment in any of the slave States, and on the other, that the meddlesome interference of the opponents of Colonization and enemies of Liberia among some of the *professed friends* of the colored race, would tend greatly to defeat the very object of the institution—the education of young men *for Liberia*—by injudiciously diverting the attention of the students from the consideration of future operations in any other country than the United States.

Of course, it was not expected that the school should be for the exclusive benefit of liberated slaves; but that its privileges should be extended to young men of color from

any part of the country, who might desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming better qualified for *emigrating to Liberia*, by the advantages afforded by attending such an institution for a year, or more;—the leading object being to supply Liberia with men qualified to occupy any position, as statesmen, teachers, agriculturists, or mechanics—men thoroughly educated, and fully prepared for stations of honor and usefulness in the young Republic.

We hope the time may not be very distant when a collegiate institution will be in full operation *in Liberia;* and when seminaries of every necessary class will be established there, for the education of the children and youth in every part of that Republic. But we would not allow our zeal for schools *in* Liberia to induce us to lose sight of the great importance of schools in this country for the education of colored persons *for* Liberia, previous to their emigration. And we are glad to learn from the following article from the Colonization Herald, that measures are about to be taken for the establishment, in or near Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, of "a seminary for the thorough education of colored youth" for usefulness as teachers "in Liberia, he West Indies, our own country, or other regions of the world." We trust that the benevolent friends of the colored race who contemplate the establishment of this institution may be encouraged in their "labor of love;" and that much good may result from the enterprise. We would beg leave to suggest the propriety of establishing the proposed seminary on the manual labor system, in order that the students may be qualified not only for teachers but for practical agriculturists or competent mechanics; and thus be afforded additional means of self support, and increased facility for usefulness.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

ENCOURAGING INDICATIONS.—We are gratified to know from a careful observer of all signs of improvement for the people of color and of benefit to Liberia, that a new interest has been awakened in the cause to which our journal is dedicated, in Chester county and in other portions of this State. Meetings of very considerable interest have been recently held in West Chester, Norristown and Oxford. In the last place, one of the most moral and inviting villages of this State,—where under the direction of the Rev. J. M. Dickey, D. D. and his brothers, is an excellent female seminary, and in the immediate vicinity a seminary for boys, conducted by an experienced and distinguished teacher, Mr. Doran—are several colored families of more than ordinary intelligence, education, and property, whose thoughts are especially turned towards Liberia. The head of one of these families, a man of unblemished reputation and handsome property, proposes a visit to Liberia at his own expense in the course of

a few months, to make arrangements, should his expectations be realized, for the removal thither of his entire family.

We understand that several of the wealthy and distinguished friends of the colored race in Oxford and its vicinity contemplate the early establishment in their neighborhood of a seminary for the thorough education of colored youth, under the deep conviction that such an institution is most urgently demanded to supply well instructed and qualified teachers for the schools of Liberia, the West Indies, the numerous free people of color in our own cities, and in other regions of the world. We have long regarded an institution of this kind as of the greatest importance to the free people of color in the United States and to the cause of the civilization of Africa. Hitherto the obstructions thrown in the way of colored youth, whose parents are blessed with ample means, seeking to obtain a thorough education, have been numerous and well nigh insuperable. Even some sincere and intelligent friends of such youth have well nigh despaired of seeing the public prejudice against High Schools for their benefit yield to the force of reason and the obvious dictates of humanity. But we are assured by gentlemen of the best knowledge on the subject, and of the widest influence in Oxford, that this prejudice has little or no existence in that community, and that it is their purpose to invite to this object of such manifest benevolence, the consideration of the New Castle Presbytery, an ecclesiastical body which it is believed will b - to maturity some ction, and ry, gions of Western Africa are now open for the labor of educated and Christian men of color, and one single descendant of Africa of good mind, philanthropic temper and thorough education, may arouse from their lethargy and stimulate to exertion and improvement thousands, perhaps millions of his race.

It is worthy here of record that a very accomplished lady, originally of New York, but who has resided for a season in Mississippi, and who was moved by her observations there to compassion for the ignorance of the colored people, is now devoting all her energies in Washington City, to the instruction of girls, from forty to fifty of whom are daily and earnestly pursuing their studies under her direction. We have heard of no dissatisfaction among the people of Washington in consequence of her endeavors, and indeed we presume popular prejudice against a school of this sort, is much stronger in New England than in Washington.

We fear that some of our friends are too much inclined to direct their energies for the benefit of colored persons, exclusively to Africa, and to neglect those means and auxiliaries of the civilization of Africa, which are to be found alone in the preparation of her decendants in the midst of us, to accomplish a great work for her renovation intellectually and morally when they may plant themselves on her shores, or to bless as teachers and guides their brethern who may remain dispersed abroad in regions distant from the abodes of their ancestors. We earnestly desire the growth of Liberia, and to see a system established in that Republic which shall confer education on every child, and as a means to this end, and as an object in itself of decided and vast importance, we desire, t our free people of color should oy the advantages of education.

Letters from Liberia.

FROM NATHANIEL BROOKS.

HARPER, Cape Palmas,
February 28, 1852.

My dear sir:—I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am yet alive and is very much pleased with my new home. Although I am not blest with all the luxuries of life as I was when in my native State, yet I can say that I am a free man and enjoying the rites of a free citizen. I am happy indeed to tell you that our people here are becoming more enterprising than they have ever been before. We are beginning to make cotton, and we find it grows very well here; and now all we want is more enterprising men, and we will be able to accomplish the end which we have so long been striving for, and that is independence. Myself and family are well and doing well. I have a fine coffee farm coming on, the number of hills is about five hundred.

I am yours with respect,
NATHANIEL BROOKS.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

FROM EDWARD HALL.—EXTRACT.

GREENVILLE,
April 3, 1852.

Dear and respected sir:—The arrival of the Packet on the 29th bring fresh joy to our town, just about the departure of the Julia Ford, which afford me much pleasure to renew my grateful acknowledgments of your kindness to us. I mention that we has the house up, [the building for the steam saw mill which he carried from Savannah to Liberia in 1851,] 20 by 40 feet long, stone foundation, with a canal in front of the mill 120 feet long, 10 feet wide and 4 feet deep. The best part of the machinery is up, with the strongest hope of commencing operation in about six to eight weeks. Please make my best respect to the Doctor, that I fee much indebted to him also and hope he will accept my grateful thanks for his kindness. Myself and family are quite well. I enjoy as good health as ever I did in the State, and I feel myself quite at home and wish I was here twenty years ago. But I shall try and do my part without delay.

Yours with the highest regard,
EDWARD HALL.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

FROM CHARLES STARKES.

VIRGINIA, Mesurado County,
Liberia, April 17, 1852.

Dear Sir:—I am happy to have the opportunity of writing you these few lines, by which you may learn that we are all well, and I hope they may find you and your family the same.

It may afford you a degree of pleasure to hear that I am getting on remarkably well in this new country—far better than I expected. It is very true we have not the same means as we had there to make ourselves comfortable and happy, as some persons may suppose. But when we take into consideration the many privileges with which we are blest, we dare not complain. From what experience has taught us since here we have been, doubtlessly the Lord has been with us, and if we be grateful to him and improve the privileges with which he has blessed us, he will be with us for the future to protect us from all attacks which may assail us.

I remain your obedient servant
CHARLES STARKES.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

FROM R. E. MURRAY.—EXTRACT.

GREENVILLE,

April 20, 1852.

Rev. and Dear Sir: Your favor by the Packet came duly to hand. The Julia Ford arrived on the 20th March, with 38 emigrants for this place, all in good health. The Packet arrived March 29th with 90 emigrants all in good health. I will endeavor to carry out your instructions relative to their location as speedily as possible. I am much pleased with the appearance of the two companies, especially those by the Packet. The proportion of young and able-bodied men is cheering to one who is conversant with the difficulties they must encounter for the first year; though the old and infirm must come, yet I always pity them; age and infirmities unfit them for the labor necessary to effect a settlement in their new home; apart from this, they often experience less sickness than younger persons.

It is highly gratifying to see around me evident marks of improvement. The change in the appearance of Greenville is so marked that even Dr. Lugenbeel, the tried friend of Liberia, will scarcely believe, unless he pays us a visit. The saw mill is in a fair way of being completed in a short time. The principal proprietor, Edward Hall, is the most persevering man I ever met with. He has overcome every difficulty, though neither few nor far between. By his energy he has reduced the mountain to a mole-hill. Give Liberia a few thousand men like "Ned Hall," with a little of the "needful," and soon our productive soil and rich iron ore would place our country in an enviable position. But there is a time for all things. Rome was not built in a day.

The steam sa[illegible] truly grateful [illegible] sending them the means of urging on the mill. The proposal you made of receiving lumber in payment was received with universal satisfaction.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

R. E. MURRAY.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

FROM ABRAHAM BLACKLEDGE.

UPPER CALDWELL,

Liberia, May 8, 1852.

Dear Sir:—I think an apology is due you from me in that I have not presented you with any evidence to prove that I have highly appreciated your kindness in the several papers and periodicals which you have been pleased to send me from time to time.

I hope this letter will find you well and your family also. I and family are in tolerable health at present. I am yet where you left me when you embarked for your own dear home; and I am moving along "in the even tenor of my way." I have no cause to complain: God has blessed me with a healthy family since I have been here, and none of them have I lost. I also have all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life here; all of which are the result of God's blessing on my own industry. I have two horses and two milch cows, and have 270 acres of land, about fifty of which are under cultivation. Rice, cassada, sugar cane, cocoa, coffee, &c., I have growing finely. I feel grateful to God for his goodness. I am a living witness for God yet, to defend his course, maintain his laws, and speak well of his name.

St. Paul's river has been highly [illegible]vored of God. He has been [illegible]sed to pour refreshing showers

of grace upon the people; so that they have been built up and encouraged. Many have felt the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, and more powerfully felt and tasted the powers of the heavenly world than ever before in this region.

Oh, pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified.

I remain yours truly,
ABRAHAM BLACKLEDGE.

Dr. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

[From the New York Observer.]

Africa and its Future.

THE following thoughts are much condensed. They express my own views on the great scheme of Divine Providence for blessing Africa, and constitute the pillar of cloud by day and fire by night, to guide my judgment and my action, and give me confidence and hope in the regeneration of that great continent, and the deliverance of our own land from one of its greatest evils.

1. Africa is yet to be evangelized and civilized. This certainly rests on divine prophecies and promises. I need not here cite the testimony of the Bible.

2. History affords no instance of a great heathen nation, or continent, being evangelized and civilized by *foreigners alone.* They must begin the work, carry christianity and its institutions to them, plant the good seed, and lay the foundations of education and of the social state. But the *greater work* of the universal diffusion of these through the nation, must ultimately be done by the natives, or their descendants, trained and educated for this work.

3. On what continent, or among what christian nation of the earth, could the natives of Africa, who, either themselves or their children, are to be its future evangelizers and civilizers, have been placed where they would have obtained any correct ideas of civil and religious liberty but in the United States? We believe that, notwithstanding their oppression here, they have obtained better ideas on this subject than they could have found in any other country. This the love of gain has done, and made them slaves; and in doing this it has done an enormous wrong. There is no apology for it. Yet out of this enormous wrong, God, in his wonder-working providence, may, as he has done in a thousand instances, bring immense good to Africa.

4. The colony at Liberia has been, and now is, going through the same providential discipline which all christian colonies on heathen shores have ever been subjected to, and which have so at length flourished, as to extend their influence over the nation.

The Plymouth colony, good as were the men who composed it, did not for many years so grow and flourish, as to attract to any extent the attention of Europe, and thus to draw to it the ignorant, degraded, and vicious of the Old World, with no sympathy for the character and object of the pilgrims, as to overpower them by their number and thus defeat their design. Divine Providence permitted them to be hid in those sands and there suffer on, until by suffering they had laid deep, in their own character and principles, and by the future influence of their

example of hardship, heroism, and faith in God's faithfulness, the foundations of a new empire of freedom. They must have time to gain strength by suffering, before they could bear the pressure of aliens and of evils from without.

Which of the nations now most advanced in civilization and christianity has not been subjected to an early baptism of suffering in its progenitors, or has not come up from early barbarism and slavery, by the aid of foreign christian men, carrying to it the Gospel and planting the seed of all which now adorns and blesses it?

We find in the history of the christian colonies on the coast of Africa, a course of providential discipline, of struggles and suffering, parallel with that of the Plymouth colony. We believe that this parallel will hold in the influence of those colonies on the destiny of Africa.

How common is it for us now to plead the sufferings and hardships of our pilgrim fathers, as a motive to urge our countrymen to spread and establish, over all this broad land, the civil and religious blessings derived from them. This is a common feeling, and an honorable and powerful motive. So one hundred years hence, and we hope in less time, the children of the colored men now in bonds in this country, or their grand children, will be found traversing the mountains and plains of Africa, as ministers of the Gospel and missionaries, pleading the hardships endured by their fathers in this house of bondage, as a motive to persuade Africans to spread the Gospel all over that great continent.

5. There is as much or more gold in Africa as there is in California. Gold is washed down from her mountains by rivers and drains to her plains and coast, just as it is in California. "The golden sands of Africa" are as true in reality as in poetry. It is said that England, by her commerce with Africa, has already taken away more than two hundred millions of dollars in gold. Not long since, an African chief, residing about one hundred miles from the coast, came to Liberia, literally loaded down with ornaments of pure gold, and carrying a large cane of the precious metal. As the influence and power of those colonies extends into the interior, those deposits of gold will be discovered by intelligent and scientific men. Then the cry of gold will be heard, coming from the interior of Africa, as loud and as earnest as has fallen on our ears from California.

6. Our commerce with Africa will soon demand regular steam communication with her. A project for this is already before the public; and when this is accomplished, access to those colonies will be easy and cheap.

Then, too, will be heard from Africa, that startling cry, *gold, gold,* stirring the mind of the colored man here, and drawing him to Africa as that cry has stirred and drawn thousands from these States to California. Whoever lives to see the year 1900, will find as large an immigration of colored people going from this country to Africa, as we now see coming from Europe to us. Even now, this tide to Africa is annually increasing, indicating most clearly the coming exodus. In the mean time, the Republic of Liberia will have gained a position of strength, prosperity and influence, to bear this pressure from without, and to assimilate to itself those foreign elements, and to use them for diffusing its blessings far into the interior.

Many of the pious colored people in this country will, ere long, be moved by the missionary spirit to go to Africa, for the purpose of aiding in spreading the Gospel there. From all we have been able to learn we believe that as large a proportion of these people are truly pious, as can be found among the white population. It is reported on good authority that there are 50,000 colored persons connected with the churches in South Carolina. We are safe in saying that at least half a million of these people have so learned and embraced the gospel, in the last one hundred years, in spite of their bonds and degradation, as to find their way to heaven. How many of these would have found their way to that world, had they or their fathers been born and bred in Africa? No thanks to Slavery for this, but adoration and thanks to that God who can thus educe such good, from the evil and wrong which man inflicts.

If this brief view of what we regard as God's providential plan for the regeneration of Africa is true, can any one doubt the present and prospective importance and agency of the American Colonization Society. It has already done greater good than the present can appreciate. It has already been subjected to trials, discouragements and obloquy; the same course of discipline by which God, in his providence, educates and trains those men, those societies, and those nations, which he employs and blesses, to do the greatest good to the human race.

S. B.

[From the Geneva (N. Y.) Courier.]

Remarks on Liberia.

If the colored man is determined to remain in this country, in spite of the wrongs he is obliged to suffer, we know of no way but to let him. None but criminals can properly have a residence assigned them other than they please to choose. But what we insist is, that the colored men of intelligence and energy are willfully blind to their own interests and those of their race, in decrying colonization. It is most evident, if they remain with us, they must forego political and social equality for a long time to come; while, in the colony of Liberia, their rights would be unquestioned. "Ah!" says the American-born African, "Liberia is a *foreign*, *barbarous* and *pestilential* clime. America is our native land, for which our fathers fought and bled side by side with yours. We won't go to Africa; give us our rights where we belong."

Now, we always thought they ought to have the same political rights with other men, and our vote was one of the few so vastly outnumbered by the nays, when the question of colored suffrage was before the people. But when things don't work as we think they ought, we have to accept them as they are. Colored men were refused the right of suffrage, and, if the question was up again to-day, they would again be refused, probably by as heavy a vote, if not heavier, than before. So the plain alternative of political and social inferiority here, or of sovereign, unquestioned manhood in Liberia is presented. Yes, but Liberia is "*foreign*." So is California foreign to the thousands who are constantly urging their way to its distant shores; so is America foreign to the multitudes of Irish, English and Germans, who forsake their

native land for homes where they can enjoy political freedom. Emigration is a great feature of the age, and a great promoter of human progress.

Liberia is "*barbarous.*" How is that? The Colonization Society has transported some eight or ten thousand of the most respectable and intelligent colored people of this country to that colony. Schools, churches and newspapers flourish among them. Good order and social refinement are prominent characteristics of the people. If they are barbarous, what is civilization? To call them barbarous is to impeach the capacity of the African for improvement. No sagacious colored man should do it.

Liberia is "*pestilential.*" No doubt, in low, swampy localities, there is an unhealthy climate. It is so in all parts of the world. But all reliable accounts represent the inland climate of Liberia to be as salubrious and genial as the soil is fertile and prolific. If our colored population would possess themselves of some information about the country of their ancestors, instead of swallowing, without digestion, the crazy denunciations of men who find their interest in crying down colonization, they would soon obtain a better opinion of their mother country. And, with a better notion of the country, hundreds of them would voluntarily improve their condition by removing thither. There, an intelligent and worthy colored man, like the writer of the foregoing article, might aspire to civil honors, and a high degree of political and social distinction. The vote on colored suffrage teaches him what to expect by remaining in his "native land.."

One word as to the *test* of the African's capacity for civilized life and self-government, and we dismiss the subject.

That numerous black men have proved their humanity by well-developed minds and high moral worth is well enough known. Individual specimens do not exactly settle the question we are after. When the colony of Liberia shall become the seat of a powerful nation, and the centre of republican liberty, wisely sustained by the native population of Africa, a far more interesting problem will have been solved. Nowhere on the face of the earth is there a free community of civilized negroes except that of Liberia. Even Hayti has her Emperor; and Sierra Leone is ruled by subordinates of the British crown. Therefore Liberia is one of the most interesting germs of national growth the world has ever seen. The negro should watch the issue of the experiment with quite as deep a solicitude as philanthropists of any other color. Its success will be the harbinger of hopeful elevation to "Africa at home," as well as Africa on the Equatorial shores of the Eastern Continent.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

The Slave Trade Suppressed.

THE Queen of England in her speech at the prorogation of Parliament, published in the Traveller of the 15th inst., made the following statement:

"Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders, with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition

of the slave trade, which at present is wholly suppressed upon that post."

These treaties were made with the king whom the British installed after the capture of Lagos, some months since, and these posts were the last slave marts. North of the Equator, from the Great Desert southward for 2,500 miles, including what have been the most important parts of the slave trading coast, the slave trade is suppressed.

We are enabled also to state, on the authority of Rev. J. L. Wilson, American Missionary at the Gaboon river, now in this country for his health, that the trade is suppressed on the whole African coast. Mr. Wilson is well known as a reliable authority, and the statement comes to us well authenticated as his. Yet we are not sure that we perfectly understand it. To the southward of the Equator, there is a line of coast of several hundred miles, claimed by Portugal, where the slave trade is unlawful, but has been practiced at a few points, with the understood connivance of that government. We are not sure whether Mr. Wilson means to say that the selling of slaves at these points is actually stopped.

However that may be, we suppose it is true that there is not now, on the whole coast of Africa, a single open, legalized slave mart for the foreign trade. There are doubtless Africans who would be glad to sell slaves, and white traders who would be glad to buy them; and attempts will be made to continue the traffic by smuggling, and these attempts will sometimes be successful. But there is no longer any place where slaves can be openly collected and kept for the foreign market and sold to foreign traders, under cover of African laws. In this sense, we suppose the trade IS SUPPRESSED.

It still remains necessary, however, to guard against smuggling and even against the open revival of the traffic. This must be done until the change which is going on in the character of the people and the nature of their pursuits, shall have destroyed the desire to sell slaves by inducing better feelings and principles, and a more profitable commerce in articles which morality does not condemn. This change is rapidly advancing, but can hardly be completed till the present generation shall have passed away.

The suppression of this abominable trade, in the sense which we have stated, is an event of startling interest and importance. Its announcement will take many by surprise, for obvious reasons. It has been accomplished gradually. Liberia, since 1822, has expelled the traffic from some 520 miles of coast.

Farther North, British operations have been closing one mart after another from 1787 to 1849. Farther South, it has been done by the same gradual operation. The several parts of the work have made no strong impression on the public. Meanwhile, declaimers from pulpit, platform, forum and press, have been repeating the statements made some ten years ago by Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, that the slave trade was increasing. This has been done abundantly, sometimes for party purposes and sometimes from ignorance, both in this country and in England. And hence it is, that multitudes are wholly unprepared for the announcement that this horrid traffic is, in any important sense, actually suppressed.

This topic deserves a much more extensive consideration than we can give it at present.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

Letter from a Liberia Farmer.

UPPER CALDWELL,
May 8, 1852.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity to address you a line. I am still doing what I can to demonstrate that Liberia is a rich and productive country. My crops of cane in 1850 produced 8,000 lbs. of good sugar and 500 gallons of syrup. My crop last year (1851) was not so large—only about 3,500 lbs. of sugar and 250 gallons of syrup. This falling off was in consequence of having to neglect my sugar cane farm to give attention to J. R. Straw's cotton farm. I sell my sugar at 8 and 10 cents a pound, which is quite a saving to the people of Liberia. This year I am giving my whole attention to cane raising, and I have a crop now in the ground which will produce a much larger quantity of sugar and syrup, and beat, possibly, both my preceding crops together. A few days ago, I, with one or two others, noticed, in many hills of cane on my farm, from *forty-nine* to *sixty stalks*. This cannot easily be surpassed, I am persuaded, in any country. *I* am certainly *fully convinced* that by industry a man may have all the necessaries of life, and a surfeit of the luxuries, in this very prolific and God-blessed country. I have the privilege, doubtless, of saying what no other person can say in Liberia: certainly before any other could say it, if there is any other who can say it now—that is, I use at my table *coffee, sugar, syrup, and molasses of my own raising*. I have now about twenty-five hundred coffee trees, which will very soon enable me to export a small quantity to America.

In connection with my sugar raising, I would just say, that I have to regret that I have not a proper sugar mill. In consequence of our very poor facilities, in both materials and manufacturing mills, (being compelled to do with wooden fixtures entirely,) not more than two-thirds of the juice can be expressed from the cane; hence, had I an iron mill from the United States, I, and others who make sugar, could by even less labor than we now perform in grinding, have at least one-third more of sugar, &c., from the same quantity of cane, than we now get. This, you perceive, is a clear loss. You see, therefore, we need some *help*, both in *means* and *advice*, to the *development of our enterprise and industry*.

These remarks are not confinable to sugar growing, but are in every way applicable to the subject of agriculture in general in this country. I have been here now between nine and ten years, and am able to say something respecting Liberia's resources and the means necessary to their development. By the aid of capital, (and where are we to expect it from, if not from the United States?) arrow root, ginger, cocoa, coffee, sugar, and other products of superior quality can be successfully raised here in large quantities, and exported to the United States, so as to create a competition in the market. Who, then, is sufficiently enterprising among your acquaintances to embark in so noble a scheme, that of developing in Liberia, her agricultural resources?

The want of means, together with the holding out no inducement whatever for industrial enterprise, are what have kept me so long in the back ground. Let us, therefore,

have the means, have the *tin*, and let a door be thrown open in your country to invite Liberia's productions especially; let an interest be thus awakened there in our behalf, and an impetus will be given to Liberia, which will force her forward in advance of the age. Be you sure, sir, that agriculture is the dependence, and will become the future glory and greatness of our youthful country. I speak here for myself; others are capable of speaking for themselves. I believe, sir, that all the farmers in Liberia need help in the way I have alluded to.

I am, most respectfully, sir,

Yours, &c.

ABRAHAM BLACKLEDGE.

Items from the Liberia Herald.

COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS

For some time past, we have not presented our readers with the "shipping list." Many causes combined, put it out of our power to do so, but as we are now getting into our usual order, we will see that this important information shall be given. The war threw us back; and as it is now being classed "among the things that were," we hope in future not to be forced to come out with apologies. We can safely say, however, notwithstanding our commercial operations considerably suffered, on account of the difficulties in Grand Bassa, that a respectable number of shipping have visited our port and transacted business of considerable magnitude within the last three months. It is apparent to all, that the commercial operations of Liberia are steadily increasing, and it is only necessary for some movement to be made, to bring from the interior the rich productions with which it abounds, and which would increase our commercial interest in a year's time, to one hundred per cent. If the government from its numerous engagements, cannot now give the subject of our interior intercourse, some attention, we think it might very properly, attract the consideration of our merchants. They know, as well as we do, that an intercourse with the natives, some two hundred miles back from the sea shore, would be the means of rapidly adding to their wealth; and such a trade as would come from that part would be more safe and profitable, than the one they are now engaged in. Ivory, Gold and Hides, would form the principal articles of trade from the interior; and a great portion of these articles that now find their way to Sierra Leone, would be brought to our towns and villages, if it were not for the interruption the natives are subject to, on their way to this place. To find a market for their rich trade, they travel to Sierra Leone, a distance at least three times greater than it is to Monrovia. A few hundred dollars expense, would in our opinion change this condition of things. Let our merchants come to an understanding with each other, and send three or more individuals to the chiefs, who reside on the road between this and the tribes of the interior, and learn why they prevent the natives back of them, from quietly traveling. We think, such a commission authorized by government, would have the desired effect. If it was necessary to make the troublesome chiefs presents of a few hundred dollars, be it so. The commission should

also be directed to extend their journey to the rich country, and if they were men of discretion, we feel justified in saying that the adventure would result in the happiest benefits. We hope some attention will be given to this subject. It is one worthy of the greatest consideration.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE LADIES.

The ladies of Caldwell on Friday, the 26th ultimo, gave a fine dinner to the officers of the "First Regiment." The dinner was served up under a grove of orange trees, which entirely shaded the guests from the sun. We hope the gentleman who appeared to be the most prominent actor on the occasion, will furnish for publication, the toasts given at the dinner, &c., &c. This is the second time within the last three months that the Ladies of Caldwell have showed their good will to the military, and we do not remember an instance where the Ladies of Monrovia have thought enough of the chivalry of the military to give them a dinner. We have, for some time past, had our doubts as to the patriotism of the ladies of Monrovia, but we will not say anything now on the subject, we will wait and see what time may bring forth. But we love the ladies, and feel assured they will do what is right, and in good style too. We hope none of our mischievous people will take it upon themselves to try to make the ladies believe we are censuring them. We do not intend to be guilty of anything of the kind.

BOYER AND GRANDO.

Prince Boyer and Grando, it seems have concluded to stop and think a little before they again attempt hostilities. The New Cess people have told them in very plain language, that they shall not pass through their country with hostile intentions—and if Boyer was simple enough to be led to commence hostilities, from false representations of others, or through a belief that what designing persons have told him is true, and that he can, by harrassing our settlements, bring the government to allow him to do what he likes—he is very much mistaken. Boyer, too, no doubt, recollects that it is neither safe or politic for him to leave his place unprotected, as long as James Flaw *maintains faithfully his allegiance to this government*

A TRUE BILL.

The grand jury for the county of Montserrado, at the last court of quarter sessions, returned a bill of indictment against William Lawrence, an English trader on the Liberian coast, for inciting the natives to insubordination and rebellion against the authority of the government.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

We are happy to have the pleasure of informing our readers, that a treaty of amity and commerce, has just been concluded between the government of the French Republic and that of the government of the Republic of Liberia. We are justified in stating, that the provisions of the treaty are on the most liberal principles of a just reciprocity. Nothing was asked for on the part of the French Republic, that was not scrupulously just and correct—nor did the republic of Liberia express a wish that was not readily acceded to.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was represented on this occasion by Monsieur Auguste Baudin, Knight Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor—Post-Captain and Commander-in-chief of the

naval station on the west coast of Africa; and the President of the Republic of Liberia commissioned, on the part of this government, the Honorable Hilary Teage, Secretary of State of this Republic.

THE ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL.

We take much pleasure in informing our readers that this institution opened on the 12th inst. The Rev. A. D. Wilson is the principal, and will, it is believed, exert himself to improve the minds of the youth who may be placed under his instruction.

"Tuition in the school will be free, but the scholars will be expected to purchase such books as they will need, and which may be procured by applying to the principal."

We recommend to our citizens the propriety of giving encouragement to this institution—its terms are most liberal, and the course of instruction intended to be pursued, will be the advancement of our youth in the higher branches of education.

Jan. 15.

BUSINESS IN GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Our friends in Grand Bassa are doing a prosperous business. It is said that at no former period has there been more trade brought in by the natives, than has been purchased from them in the last three months. Indeed, they are making money—and it rejoices their hearts. They have had many difficulties to overcome—some of them of grave character—and their losses have been many and heavy, but they hope by the assistance of the Great Donor of the Universe, to be able to retrieve them in time. They are contented with the present prospect of their affairs.

BASSA COVE.

This site is rapidly undergoing a great change. A few months ago, as our readers well know, Grando attacked it, and murdered inoffensive women and children, and laid the place in ruins. The last session of the Legislature named all that part of Grand Bassa, known as Bassa Cove, "Buchanan" in memory of the late Governor Thomas Buchanan who succeeded in planting a prosperous settlement near the mouth of the river. The site selected for a town, but destroyed by Grando, is now being well improved; and we hope no interruption will prevent the enterprising people from continuing to build up a flonrishing settlement, where so much of the blood of their fellow citizens has been shed. We feel pretty certain that no fears need now be apprehended from the notorious Grando and his allies. It is hoped that the immigrants expected soon from New York, will be located in this new settlement. We say now, what we have said a thousand times that those settling at Bassa Cove proper, will have many advantages over citizens in most any other part of Liberia, from trade and the facilities for communication with the shipping in the harbor.

PALM OIL.

We learn, by the arrival of the sloop "Nathan Bangs," from the leeward, that Palm oil is plentiful. Indeed it is said, that the supply is equal to the demand; and but for the early commencement of the rains, a cargo could be procured without much delay. Traders should be careful not to appear in opposition to each other, such a course will have a tendency to induce the natives, to keep back their oil, with a hope of obtaining an advance price.

[From the Zanesville (Ohio) Courier.]

Anniversary of the Zanesville and Putnam Col. Society.

The 26th annual meeting of the Zanesville and Putnam auxiliary Colonization Society was attended to, as usual, at the time appropriated to the celebration of our National Independence.

Much interest was excited by the presence of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, of Washington City,—a gentleman long connected with the Colonization enterprise as Secretary and General Agent, and familiar with the wants and condition of Africa in consequence of two visits to Liberia, the last made in 1850, only two years ago. His thorough acquaintance with the whole subject, enabled him to throw much light on its various aspects, and give such a history of the past, and exhibit such views of the future, as were highly gratifying to the friends of the scheme.

On Sabbath, the 4th of July, he addressed two different congregations on the moral and religious influence of the colony, showing conclusively that no project of benevolence now in operation is more acceptable to God or useful to man. Again, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, public addresses were made, presenting for consideration the political and social advantages, especially to the colored race, which have already accrued, or may confidently be expected. The speaker was highly eloquent, logical and persuasive.

Contributions were taken up after each address, which with the annual subscriptions, will amount to over two hundred dollars. This is rather more than the usual amount and is certainly encouraging to those who really desire the advancement of the whole African race, as also is the fact, that active opposition from the enlightened part of the community has almost entirely ceased.

The Treasurer's report for the last year states, that one hundred and sixty-eight dollars were collected, of which one hundred and fifty were paid to the parent society, and sixteen to a young colored man on his embarcation for Liberia.

The individual referred to is a promising youth, about twenty-two or three years of age, and a professor of religion. He has made some progress in acquiring an education, and proposes to continue his studies in the Liberian High School. A manly and philanthropic spirit appears to be stirred up within him, in view of the opportunities of doing good in the dark land of Africa,—a spirit in striking contrast with the supineness and lethargy that prevail among his colored brethren in America.

The power of the colony has been recently exhibited in a striking manner. Two native Chiefs, incited by some base white men, had committed such outrages, that the military force of the colony was called into action. One thousand Liberians, and an equal number of friendly natives, accordingly marched against the depredators, who, after some hard fighting, gave way, abandoning their strong holds, and dispersing in various directions. The salutary lesson has thus been taught to the native chiefs, that the colony is able to subdue and punish every assailant, and that, therefore, the interests of the natives lie in the careful preservation of peace.

With this slight exception, the Republic of Liberia has, during the past year, moved on "with the full tide" of successful experiments, filling the hearts of its friends with

gratitude for the past, and with buoyant hopes for the future!

The officers elected for the ensuing year are the following:

Rev. W. A. SMALLWOOD, *Pres.*
Rev. S. J. Cox, } *Vice*
" L. G. LEONARD, } *Presidents.*
MANAGERS:—Rev. M. A. Hoge, Rev. J. M. Tremble, Geo. James, Esq., James Raquet, E. E. Fillmore, Alex. Sullivan, C. C. Convers, D. Brush, A. Peters, J. A. Adams, D. H. Lyman.

H. Safford. *Sec. and Treas.*

By Order:
H. SAFFORD, *Sec'y.*

[From the Presbyterian Herald, June 17.]

Emigration to Liberia.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Mason county, was held in the Court House, in the city of Maysville, on the 12th inst., at which a series of resolutions was passed, of which the following is of general interest:

Resolved, That a committee of good and wise men be appointed on behalf of this meeting, to confer with all the free persons of color within their reach, for the purpose of laying before them the facts and inducements inviting their migration to Liberia, and that every member of this meeting, and every member of the proposed association, and every citizen, is hereby invoked to use all proper means to induce the free colored persons of their respective neighborhoods to consider the advantages to them and their posterity of a settlement in Liberia, under the auspices of the Kentucky Colonization Society.

Upon motion then of Judge Beatty, a committee of three from each election district in the county, were appointed by the Chairman of the meeting under this resolution.

[From the Virginian Colonizationist.]

Letter from Jasper Boush.

NORFOLK, VA.,
July 22, 1852.

Dear Sir:—I send you enclosed, Jasper Boush's letter, which was published in the Norfolk Herald a few days ago, that you may put it into the "Virginia Colonizationist," if you think it worthy. He is one of the company who went from this city to Liberia in July, 1850. And as he was extensively known among us to be an honest, upright christian—one of the most intelligent of his class—industrious, economical, and prosperous; standing high in the regards and confidence of the free colored people, I selected him as a fit person to enquire of, concerning certain evil reports that have been industriously circulated through this community; viz: that the emigrants from this country can enjoy no health in Liberia, that the soil is sterile, refusing a support to the industrious; that the laws are oppressive, and the government badly administered; and that the few who yet remain are a miserable set of wretches always sick and sighing to get back again.

His letter answers my enquiries fully, and is a matter of fact refutation of those false and injurious rumors.

Yours truly, WM. H. STARR.

Rev. P. SLAUGHTER,
Fredericksburgh, Va.

CLAY—ASHLAND, LIBERIA,
10th *May*, 1852.

My Dear Sir—Your very interesting letter of Dec. 26th, 1851, came duly to hand by Liberia Packet, March 16th, 1852. I was glad to hear from you, and to know the continued interest you are pleased to take in me and my family's welfare. Truly I am better and better pleased with Liberia each morning when I awake and find myself in it. I could not be prevailed on by any earthly consideration to leave Liberia, or exchange it for any other country. Here I am in the land of my forefathers; here I can enjoy all those rights which a benevolent God hath so liberally vouchsafed to man: here I can exercise and improve my gifts and graces in enlightening, instructing and exhorting the benighted sons of the forest in the truths of the christian religion; here I can bow down in the sanctuary of the Most

[illegible] unmolestedly wor- [illegible] fathers under my own [illegible] while none dareth to [illegible] make me afraid; here my chil- [illegible] generation can enjoy [illegible] of freemen in storing their [illegible] with education and useful know- [illegible] participating in the duties, &c., [illegible] government; and here, I have as [illegible] political, social and religious rights [illegible] *any man any where* beneath heaven's wide spread canopy. And should not these considerations endear this my *own* country to me? I say from the bottom of my soul with gratitude to my good God for what I enjoy—Yes.

In addition to these blessings of situation, I am thrice blessed in the blessings of condition. I live in my own house, on my own farm of 80 acres, and eat every day of my life, provisions and bread stuff of my own raising. I have now growing, as my 1852 crop, a large quantity of cassadas and potatoes, several acres of sugar cane, several acres of rice, and several also of ginger; I have now to be transported from my nursery several thousand coffee scions, nearly one hundred coco scions, (not coco nut, mind you, but the chocolate,) and about the same quantity of mango plums. My present crop when it matures will be worth about 600 or $700. My sugar crop alone will be worth over $200. I will have about 150 croos of rice, which is worth from 75 cts, to $1 per croo.

I shall labor to benefit mutually myself and my country. I intend to be well represented in the commerce of Liberia, which is now increasing, and commanding the respect of the commercial world. I am convinced fully that agriculture is to be the great dependence of Liberia; *that* will furnish an extensive commerce,—produce manufactories, and in every way benefit the country. Your remarks I consider to be correct; in America, the free colored man can never be "a man." I believe it true also, that the free colored women, are the great hindrance to the full tide of emigration which would have, and, indeed, ought to have, poured long since into Liberia. Let them alone, however, if they do not come now, they will *come soon*; if they are so stupidly blind that they cannot have an intelligent sight at their own and only interests, I am sure the inevitable force of circumstances, by which they are surrounded, the organization of the social elements, both as to the circle in which they move, and that in which the whites belong; and the genius of legislation will soon, very soon, convince them of their situation and condition.

Sir, the free colored people cannot go anywhere else but to Liberia, and they are beginning now to know that. Hence I am not astonished when you inform me that a large company from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the neighboring country, will emigrate soon. They must come, and would to God that they would do it, not compulsively, but willingly and cordially, like rational beings.

I and my family are well—we enjoy as good health here as in America. I eat my allowance every day—setting down at each meal with a good appetite, made so by my industry, and rising satisfied. I tell you that the enjoyment of one's self in Liberia by him or them who appreciate Liberia, is much like religion—it can well be felt, but illy expressed. Please oblige me by representing this letter, and my special exhortation to brothers Lemuel Bell, John Williams and families, and all my acquaintances, to come at once—*come now* to Liberia without unnecessary delay—believe me truly to be yours in Christian love.

JASPER BOUSH.

To Rev. Wm. H. Starr, Norfolk, Va.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1852.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Dennysville—Cash, $1, Dea. John Kilby, $20 ..... 21 00

Calais—Henry F. Eaton, Dea. George Downes, each $30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Society; Cash, 65cts 60 65

81 65

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

West Lebanon—Collection in the Congregational Church, by Rev. Rufus Case, pastor 14 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—

Lee—From Platner & Smith towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a life director of the American Colonization Society 100 00

Boston—Massachusetts Colonization Society, from an unknown friend for colonizing slaves, by Rev. Joseph Tracy, Treasurer 800 00

900 00

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield—Fourth of July collection in 1st Congregational Church and Society, by S. A. Nichols, Esq..... 35 36

NEW YORK.

Ithaca—Part of a legacy left the Am. Col. Society, by the late Dr. Joseph Speed, of Caroline, N. Y. by Amasa Dana, Esq., executor..... 253 78

Sag Harbor, L. I.—Chas. Thomas Dering, Esq., annual contribution..... 10 00

263 78

NEW JERSEY.

Baskenridge—From the Presbyterian Church, Baskenridge, by Rev. John C. Rankin..... 25 00

Rockaway—Rev. Barnabas King. 2 00

27 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hollidaysburgh—Fourth of July collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. David McKinney, D. D..... 12 00

MARYLAND.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—

Baltimore—C. F. Griffin, W. Andreau, each $5, towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a life director of the Am. Col. Society..... 10 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—

Washington City—Collections towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States a life director of the Am. Col. Society, viz: from Darius Clagett, $25, John P. Ingle, C. H. Winder, T. Blagden, Dr. Gunton, John T. Cochran, Joseph Henry, H. Dangerfield, Samuel Miller, A. C. Cazenove, R. H. Miller, James Green, each $10; John Underwood, Z. W. Denham, T. U. Walter, Com. Shubrick, Com. Morris, J. Etheridge, John Wilson, J. Mackenzie, W. A. Taylor, T. M. White, W. W. Williamson, J. W. Fairfax, each $5; J. S. Hubbard, Ira Thomas, W. A. Harper, each $2 50... 202 50

VIRGINIA.

Romney—Fourth of July collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. Henry Foote, D. D..... 15 00

Prince Edward C. H.—Rev. H. Cumpston..... 3 00

Charlotte—William Morton..... 2 00

20 00

OHIO.

Dallasburgh.—From the Union Colonization Society, contributions from the following persons, viz: F. G. Hill and wife, $5; Rev. James M. Connelly, $3; Samuel Clendenon and wife, $3; James Haney and wife, $2; Wm. Ramsey and wife $1; Samuel Knowlton, David Morgan, Esq., Joseph Smith, Wm. Hill, James Martin, George Dicky, Esq., John Hill, George Shields, Samuel Shields, James Hill, Samuel Spence, Isaac Harris, John M. Dyar, James L. Elston, John W. Spence, each $1; John Spence, Margaret Coborn, Wm. Swank, each 50 cents; B. Castle, 25 cents; Daniel Shields, 50 cents; Joseph J. Mart, 10 cents, by F. G. Hill, Secretary..... 31 35

Newark.—4th of July collection in the 1st Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Wylie..... 17 00

Delaware.—4th of July collection in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. James McElroy, Rector..... 12 00

Morning Sun.—4th of July collection in the Beech Woods Congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in the Morning Sun Meeting House, by Rev. G. McMillan..... 8 00

Berea.—4th of July collections at the following places, viz: *Seville*, $1.81; *Jackson*, $1.38; *Windsor*, $1.41; Mr. George Blunt, 40 cents, by Rev. H. O. Sheldon..... 5 00

New Concord.—4th of July collections at Pleasant Hill and Norwich Churches, by Rev. S. Wilson..... 17 00

Cedarville.—Donation from Cedarville Col. Society, by John Orr, Esq., Treasurer..... 27 50

117 85

ASIA MINOR.

Smyrna.—Donation from Rev. Elias Riggs, missionary of the Am. Board of Com. for Foreign

Missions at Smyrna, Asia Minor, by Joseph L. Riggs, Seeley Creek, Chemung county, New York..... 10 00

Total Contributions.....$1,440 36

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker :—*Searsport*—Capt. David Nichols, Capt. Jeremiah Merithue, each $2 for 1851 and 1852, $4. *Camden*—J. Jones, $1, to Sept. 1852; Ephraim Wood, $1, for 1853; Dea. Joseph Stetson, $1, to July, 1853, $3. *Brewer*—Samuel Gardner, $2, to Sept. 1852, $2. *Calais*—Wm. Todd, $10, to July, '62; Emerson Eaton, $10, to July, '62; Dea. Geo. W. Porter, $5, to July, '57; Gorham Kimball, Japhet H. McAllister, Dea. Theophilus Wilder, Edward A. Barnard, Joseph Granger, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rev. S. H. Keeler, Rev. H. V. Dexter, Rev. Thos. S. Lathrop, Samuel Gallagher, John Stickney, Joseph A. Lee, Francis Swan, Andrew McCullock, each $1, to July, 1853; James S. Cooper, $2, to July, 1853; Dea. Samuel Kelly, $10, to February, '53; Dea. George Downes, $2, to 1853, $53. *Robbinston*—Mrs. Henrietta B. Brewer, James W. Cox, Thos. Whittemore, Jr., each $1, to July, '53, $3. *Eastport*—E. Y. Sabine, Daniel Kilby, each $1, to July, 1853; George Hobbs, $2, to July, 1854, $4. *East Machias*—Hon. J. A. Lowell, Wm. H. Pope, P. T. Harris, M. J. Talbot, each $5, to August, 1857. *Machias*—R. K. and C. W. Porter, Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien, S. A. Nourse, Wm. H. Hemmenway, Jacob Longfellow, Nathan Longfellow, Wm. Brown, Ignatius Sargeant, each $5, to Aug., 1857; Wm. B. Smith, $2, to Aug., '54, $42. *Jonesborough*—G. W. Taylor, $3, to Aug., 1855, $3. *Ellesworth*—Dea. Samuel Dutton, Thos. Robinson, Col. J. Black, Andrew Peters, each $5, to Aug., 1857; J. W. and T. D. Jones, S. and H. A. Dutton, C. Peters, each $2, to Aug., '54; T. Smith, B. Nourse, each $1, to Aug. '53, $28. *Mount Desert*—Dr. Kendall Kittredge, $5, to September, '55; Calvin Kittredge, $2, to Aug. '53, $7..... 169 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Joseph Tracy :—*Newton Corner*—Dr. H. Eldridge, to July, 1852, $1. *Pepperell*—John Bullard, $3, to Jan., 1853; Lemuel W. Blake, $2, to July, 1854, $5. *Monson*—Mrs. Sarah Flint, $1, to May, 1850. *North Brookfield*—D. Whiting, Esq., $1, to Nov. '52. *Charlestown*—George Hyde, $1, to July, 1853. *Williamsburgh*—Dr. Daniel Collins, $1, to January, 1851. *South Boston*—Mrs. Maria Burrill, $1, to June, 1853. *Boston*—Dr. Wm. R. Lawrence, $1, to July, 1853. *Roxbury*—Rev. George Putnam, D. D., $1, to July, '53. *Harvard*—Luke Pollard, $1, to July, 1853..... 14 00

CONNECTICUT.—*Mystic*—J. L. Dennison, to August, 1853, $1. 1 00

NEW YORK.—P. G. Bergen, to July, '53, $1; *Buffalo*—Young Men's Christian Union, to July, 1853, $1..... 2 00

MARYLAND.—*Salisbury*—Samson Coulburn, to July, 1854, $2.. 2 00

VIRGINIA.—*Lynchburgh*—Washington Copeland, to June, '53, $1; Henry Smith, to July, 1853, $1..... 2 00

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—Henry Carrier, to June, 1853, $1. *Macon*—Rev. Seneca G. Bragg, to May, 1853, $1. *Langsbury*—Miss A. Dyke, to July, 1853, $1..... 3 00

ALABAMA.—*Montgomery*—Henry Hunter, for 4 Copies of the Repository, to July, '53, $4.. 4 00

KENTUCKY.—*Harrodsburgh*—Jas. M. Taylor, to Aug., 1853, $1. 1 00

TENNESSEE.—*Portersville*—W. Wilson, to Jan., 1855, $5.... 5 00

OHIO.—*Hillsborough*—Sam'l. Linn, to May, 1853, $1..... 1 00

MISSOURI.—*Chapel Hill*—John W. Davis, to August, 1853, $1. 1 00

Total Repository..... 205 00
Total Contributions..... 1,440 36
Total Legacies..... 253 78

Aggregate Amount.....$1,899 14

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII.] WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1852. [No. 10.

The new Postage Law.

WE congratulate our friends on the passage of the new postage law relative to newspapers, periodicals, &c., by which the rates of postage on all printed matter are materially lessened, and the cumbersome and almost unintelligible provisions of the previous law, abrogated. The simplicity of the provisions of this new law will relieve Postmasters from the perplexities and difficulties that attended the strict observance of the law passed in March, 1851, and will enable subscribers to newspapers and periodicals readily to understand and remember the amount of postage that can be legally exacted on any kind of publication.

We give below the first Section of the Act; by which it will be perceived that the postage on the Repository, to any part of the United States, beginning with the present number, will be only *one cent and a half a quarter*, or *six cents a year*, if paid in advance: if not paid in advance, the postage will be double these amounts, or *one cent* for each number. Though the amount of postage, in either case, is very little, yet we would advise our friends to pay *yearly in advance.*

We hope that this new and accommodating postal arrangement will tend to the enlargement of our subscription list—the annual subscription and postage (if paid in advance) amounting to *only one dollar and six cents.*

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every

additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one-half of said rates only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half of the rates before mentioned:—*Provided*, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half of a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Letters from Rev. T. J. Bowen.

In the Repository for July, we published an extract from a letter from the Rev. T. J. Bowen, a white missionary of the Baptist Church, who has been laboring in Africa nearly three years, and who, as it will be perceived, has visited many populous towns in the interior of those districts in Northern Guinea, which have long been noted as favorite resorts of slave-traders; whence, until recently, many thousands of the poor degraded natives of that country were annually transported to distant lands to toil in involuntary servitude; but which horrible traffic has been greatly curtailed, if not entirely suppressed by the persevering efforts of the British cruisers, assisted in some measure by the United States and French naval forces on that coast. Mr. Bowen, it seems, is trying to penetrate as far into the interior of Africa as he prudently can; with the view of the ultimate establishment of a chain of mission stations extending from the coast into those vast unexplored regions; the inhabitants of which are "sitting in darkness," and living in the practice of the most degrading rites, under the influence of the most revolting superstitions.

In our present number we publish two other letters from Mr. Bowen, addressed to the Secretary of the Southern Baptist Missionary Society.

Abbeokuta, Jan. 3, 1852.

Dear Brother Taylor,—I have today received your favor of the 22nd July last, which induces me to write again, though I have just despatched a letter to Badagry. The line of British mail steamers which I have heretofore mentioned, will touch at Badagry, monthly, so that letters, papers, &c., sent via London, or via Boston and Cape Coast Castle, can come regularly. During the last sixteen months I have received letters twice, including to-day, and no papers at all. I have not heard a word from father, brother or friend, since December, 1849. Hereafter I expect news almost or quite monthly.

I have bought some $200 worth of cowries, and a little cloth. I am hoping to be off to the interior by March or before; yet I have often been disappointed, and may be again. My health is good, and I

have a more robust, hardy appearance than you ever saw me. Besides, I am engaged incessantly which appears to give me no inconvenience.

To-day the first expedition starts down the river by water. We expect hereafter that this means of communication will be always available. It seems also that the king of Dahomey is panic-stricken, and we hope he will not attack us. If he does sign the treaty to abandon the slave trade, all our serious difficulties will be at an end.

The Episcopal and Wesleyan missions here continue to prosper. The missionaries are in good health. I suppose they will be re-inforced next fall. But what shall I say of my long cherished hope, that I shall be re-inforced also? You cannot realize how my spirits sunk when I read that you have endeavored in vain to get men for this field. I was even venturing to hope that some one might be on the way to join me, and that I might soon see them. But the name of Africa is a terror. So it was to me at first. But if I were at home again, I should have no more fear of coming to Yariba than I now have of going to Virginia. The beautiful rolling prairies and bold granite hills of this country, invariably dispel the boding fears which may have haunted the minds of beholders. Last fall, October, 1850, in a letter which it seems you did not receive, I said, "we are liable to die any day in any place, but feel as secure here as I would at home." So I feel now, I assure you that Africa has been wofully slandered; and I verily believe, that the neglect of frequent bathing has caused many people to die who ought to have lived. I now bathe every two or three days in cold water. For a long time I used warm water, which is best when one is weakly.

I am thinking to write a pamphlet on Yariba, for I am sure it would do good. The social life and real character of the Africans have seldom been studied. We have looked at them through other and much less favorable mediums. For my own part, I respect them far more than I did, and I am convinced that they are capable of being Christianized and civilized. In this belief I again consecrate my life, strength and talents, and all that I have and am to their instruction. Yet I am in the lot where Providence has placed me, and I am therewith content. I believe, and I can even say, I know, that the Lord will provide. The day will come when this country will be full of missionaries, and I shall see it unless I am called to a premature grave. That this may not be my lot, I have no assurance, for I am sure that many a man has died in America since I landed on the shores of Africa.

JANUARY 5, 1852.

To-day Capt. Forbes, R. N., who has been here for six weeks, concluded a treaty between the British government and the Eghas or people of Abbeokuta. They agree to abandon the foreign slave trade, to suppress the practice of human sacrifices, which still lingers in two or three of their numerous towns, to prevent all further persecution of the Christians, and to give white people free permission to visit the interior. In the conversation Capt. Forbes mentioned me particularly, and they said I should go.

On the 26th ult., the British took Lagos, not without a bloody battle, and restored Aketoi, the rightful and anti-slave trade king to the throne. The usurper Kosoko escaped, and will doubtless endeavor to stir up the Ijebus to hostilities against

Aketoi and the Eghas. Lagos is now open to missionaries, and we must have a station or an agent there to forward our supplies up the river Ogun to Abbeokuta. The language at Lagos is the Yoruba.*

To-day we had a thunder cloud. I believe there is some rain here every month.

Friday, 16th. We are informed that the king of Dahomey has signed a treaty, and agrees to give up the exportation of slaves. We no longer fear that he will attack Abbeokuta, for his seaport towns are trembling under the mouths of the English cannon. I hope to be off soon to the interior, and have arranged to send messengers before me by the next caravan.

Saturday, 17th. This afternoon I extended my usual walk to the Ogun, on the farther side of the town, where I saw the people worshipping the river goddess Iyewa, "our mother." When I began to speak the word of God, most of the people forgot the priestess and gathered round me. Before I had finished, there came an invitation for me to cross over to the other side. I told them it was too late. Then, said they, you must come to-morrow. On my return home, some people called me to stop; and when they had come up, one of them said, "Un ko mo idi ti Olorrun," which in their often highly elliptical manner of speaking, signifies, "I don't know the nature of the service of God." Twice, after talking a while and starting, they stopped me to ask another question. Similar things occur continually. The 60,000 people of Abbeokuta are evidently ripening fast to receive the gospel. But I cannot think of stopping here, for this is only one of the ten large cities in Yoruba, besides a great many towns, varying in population from 3,000 to 15,000 souls.

Sunday, 18th. The people of Yoruba are not really polytheists, but they worship a great many mediators, which they call *orisha*. Their charms are called *ogun*, and the Mohammedan charms are called *tira*. This morning, while speaking under one of the beautiful trees which refresh and adorn Abbeokuta, I saw some Mahommedans in the outskirts of the congregation, and began to repeat the ten commandments, taking particular pains to say that orisha, ogun, and tira, are all idolatrous in their nature, and that we ought to trust in God alone. They pride themselves in being no idolators. Then I proceeded to speak of Jesus, the Son of God, the only sacrifice and the only mediator, which they heard for a while, and went away.

Monday, 19th. The Ijebus, a rude Yoruba tribe on the east, are beginning to be troublesome. They have burned one Egha village, captured people in the farms, and murdered some Corrcers on the Lagos road. There is peace on my route to the interior, and I am anxious to go. But my horse seems to be ruined by my trip to Badagry. If so, this is the third one I have lost. I have found African travelling very expensive. At this rate I had better travel in a hammock.

Thursday, 22nd. To-day my messengers departed for Biolorrunpellu, two days north, at which place I must stop awhile on my way toward the Niger. It is a small, but important town, because Bioku, the chief, has jurisdiction over the road to the interior. We shall possibly be obliged to put a way-station there as a stepping stone to more important places farther on. Scarcely

* Yoruba, not Yarriba.

any considerable town will permit us to pass by and settle elsewhere; but if we give them a station, they will probably send us forward. However, I hope that our first station may be at Isei, or at Ike-efo, (the mountain cove,) a town of 20,000 inhabitants, on the direct road to Bohoo, two days beyond Biolorrunpellu. May the Lord in mercy prosper my way.

The thermometer has been down to 60 deg.

Friday, 23d. The king of Ajasheh, a large town on the Ossa, above Badagry, has signed a treaty to abandon the slave trade. This man earnestly invited missionaries to come and settle in his town three or four years ago, and said that he had looked for them till his eyes ached with looking. He now renews the request. From Ajasheh (the port of which is Porto Novo) to Iketu is five days; thence to Igunna, six days, thence to Bohoo, about 5 days. Igunna is about one day from Biolorrunpellu. If I had a hundred personalities, I would devote them all to the promulgation of the gospel. An important town called Otta, between this and Lagos, has sent messages repeatedly to Abbeokuta, asking for missionaries, and other places are only waiting to receive them. I have already informed the Board of Bioku's message to me. When the rulers of countries are sending and even pleading for the Word of God, and when people stop you in the street to ask you about the gospel, it is enough to move the heart of a stone. How much more should it move our hearts who have the Spirit of Him who came on a mission from heaven to earth, and died on the cross, that the gospel might be preached among all nations? In this country every word of truth goes into the dark minds of hearers like a ray of light. I know that I speak very imperfectly, yet I am encouraged, for I never converse with an individual or a crowd of listeners, but they go away with new ideas of themselves and of God, and I know that my efforts are not in vain in the Lord. If it be the good pleasure of God to save me from deserved perdition, I had rather meet with one soul in heaven who had been brought to Christ by my word, than to have all the wealth, and honor, and happiness which this world can give. Surely, if angels rejoice over one sinner that repenteth, I should rejoice more, in the more than angelic privilege of calling men from Satan to the service of the living God.

Saturday, 24th. I have been anxious to form a class of five or six young men to instruct for schoolmasters and interpreters, and have several times found some who promised to live with me if I would subsist and teach them,; but after further consideration, they declined. Neither have I been able to employ an interpreter or teacher for myself till this present day, which has retarded me no little in studying the language. However, I have one boy to teach, and wish to promote my cook in due time to a student, as he can read pretty well already. To subsist a boy will cost about $20 a year, and I trust that a dozen or two liberal brethren will each send me that amount, that I may be able to have a good school.

Sunday, 25th. In my morning tour, as I was passing by a place where four or five people were sitting, a man followed me, and asked if I would not talk to them a little. I enquired, what shall talk about? He answered, the Word of God. So I went back and begun. A good many others drew near, and most of

them listened with interest; but some made light of it.

BIOLORRUNPELLA, Africa, }
Feb. 28th, 1852. }

Dear Bro. Taylor:

I am still in this place, in excellent health, and hoping soon to go forward to Ishakki, six days further interior.—There I wish to stop, as it is now a more important place than Ighoho, (Bohoo) two days further on. Ishakki is twelve days from Badagry and eight from Abbeokuta. On the direct road, and four days from the latter place, is Oke-Eho, population 20,000, where I suppose we ought to have a station. Iregi will not receive me now. I consider, however, that my work of exploration is sufficiently done at last, and I am now ready to commence permanent operations. But I have not the means to build a house or to do any thing toward forming a station.

My knowledge of our affairs has often led me to fear that this enterprise might at last be abandoned; and my apprehensions have been particularly excited of late, by your remarking in your letter of August last, that if we attempt to plant the gospel in Central Africa *at present*, our forces must be strong. This word *at present* seems to hang heavily about my heart. Prehaps I shall not say too much if I declare that I have long ago determined to live *and to die* in this service. If the brethren from any cause should resolve to relinquish this field, I say now what I have long felt, that I cannot retire. I well know that the Lord will not let me starve, and if his providence requires me to live on the produce of my own little farm, I can even do it.—Let me be poor and forgotten, but let me not violate that impulse of heart which has almost dragged me to this land, and still continues unabated. I feel that life is very uncertain, but if I live, there is no doubt but I shall preach with success.—Mine is no romanized or modernized gospel. It is the very truth of God which the Almighty himself will bless. Please pardon all these remarks. I have not made them willingly, but because I fear prehaps they may be needed. I am jealous for Central Africa.

I have now learned so much of the Yoruba tongue that I reluctantly give up my hopes of going beyond the Niger. Let others do that, I must get to work, for life is passing rapidly away. My hope is to have a station and several out-stations under native schoolmasters, whom I will visit often. I find that hard work promotes health. At present, I have attained considerable facility in translating. There are more than denominational reasons why we must have a translation of our own. —This language cannot bear foreign idioms, as the English is compelled to do. My two rules of translating are, 1. To give the original idea. 2. To give it in the native idiom. Under such of these rules are several missionaries.

During my stay here, I have preached to people from various parts of Yoruba,—Bioker, the Chief has learned something of the gospel, which he frequently repeats to others. Several persons have expressed a desire to follow Christ. One young man, a son of Bioker, has requested me to give him special instruction, and wants to go with me to Ishakki. Not long ago a man came to me and said, "If God will help me I will help him." The correct notions and expressions of these heathens concerning God are often remarkable. It arises from the fact that they are not pol[illegible]eists nor yet

materialists. The Yorubo language has names for sin, condemnation, atonement, intercession, mediation, reconciliation, pardon, justification, sanctification, &c. Hence it is that the people so readily understand what I say about the blessed Saviour. Sometimes as I sit on my mat, talking to my visitors, and become interested in my great theme, some of the hearers are so attentive that they unconsciously draw nearer and nearer as if to catch more and more of the Word. The subject which wins their hearts is the simple story of Jesus sent to the world, crucified, raised, glorified, interceding, &c.

On the 24th inst., a woman came and told me that she desired to serve God. I said perhaps your *orisha* (Idols) will not permit. She replied, I heard what you said day before yesterday, and I want to serve God. During our conversation she inquired if she must cease making sacrifices to her ancestors. Since that time, she has come daily to hear more of the good news. Her countenance, words and manners, are strikingly earnest, humble and christian like. There is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth.

Five days ago, I had a visit from two Mohammedans from Ilorrin. One was an *alufa* or scribe, a title given to all who can read, and hence to me. The neat attire and manly intelligence of these and many other visitors, would astonish any one who had fallen into the great mistake of confounding the inhabitants of Central Africa with the poor mean people on the coast. We spent a long time in controversy, during which I preached the law and the gospel. I showed also how Mahomed had ignorantly mixed truth and fables. and how he had tried to [illegible] the place of Je[illegible] said, you pr[illegible] you break his commandments and commit adultery, &c., his companion frowned, but the alufa frankly confessed. He admitted also that sinners cannot see God. When I said we must slay the heathen in no other way except with the sword of the spirit, the figure seemed to please them much. In conclusion the alufa said, "You have smitten us with the sword, but we are not offended." On the next day we had another long discussion. The third day he came with a stranger who desired to hear the new doctrine. On the 4th day he brought both his friends, and said, we do not wish to trouble you, but desire to learn all we can of God. We heard a long time ago that some of the white people know the word of God perfectly. After awhile we heard that teachers had come to Badagry, then to Abbeokuta, and now you have come into Yoruba. Our object in visiting you from day to day, has been to learn what your word is. Our caravan is gone without us, and we expect to remain here several days, in order to learn your doctrine and report it at home. The alufa in particular, evidently desires to know the ways of God more perfectly. As he is convinced of sin, my object now is to convince him that there is no pardon unless we have a sacrifice as great as God is great, and hence that the word became flesh.

The circumstances by which I am surrounded make a deep impression on my mind. When I look around on these thousands of people, ever ready to listen to the gospel, who can wonder if I should feel that neither tribulation, nor distress, nor persecution, nor famine, nor nakedness, nor peril, nor sword, nor any [illegible] wed to [illegible] d [illegible]

I am with you! I feel at times as if this world with its pride, power and opinions, was fading away, and that I am already in the twilight of eternity.

Truly yours,

T. J. BOWEN.

P. S. Feb. 29th.—The alufa came to hear the word yesterday and to-day. I have also been visited by messengers from the King of Yoruba They came to hear what the far-famed word of God is, and the chief man seems much interested in the doctrine of Christ. This evening he was at our prayers. Several times he said *amin!* to a petition, and occasionally said, "To-kantokan mo duba fu o," from my heart I reverence thee. Several people voluntarily kept the Lord's day, and came to hear the word.

The woman of whom I spoke is named Judala. To day she brought her daughter, who is a married woman, to hear the gospel, saying, I want my daughter to be saved. She informed me that she had abandoned the worship of Orisha 12 days ago, which was 6 days before she spoke to me, and 4 days before I noticed her among my listeners. To-day she very unexpectedly asked me to baptize her according to what she heard some days ago. Her sorrowful countenance is changed into that almost heavenly serenity which I have seen in new converts, and her conversation is such as leaves no doubt that she has fully turned to God. But what can I do? I must soon go forward, and if I should baptize her, who would feed her on the sincere milk of the word? I will instruct her, however, as much as possible, and wait till I see what the Lord will do farther. But is it lawful to wait when a person knows the fundamentals of the gospel and believes so apparently with all the heart? I am almost distressed to know how and what to do for the best, in this and other cases of less interest.

I beg the Board to send men, if some of them have to come themselves.

[From the Presbyterian Herald.]

The Republic of Liberia.

On the Western Coast of Africa was planted a few years since a colony of free colored people from the United States of America, which is already attracting to it the attention of almost the whole civilized world.

Four years since, this colony declared itself independent, and, with the consent of those who had the government of it, was erected into a Republic. Prior to that period it had been governed by an agent appointed by the Society which had undertaken to found the Colony.—On the 24th of August, 1847, the Colony entered upon the experiment of self-government. Our government had solved the problem of the capacity of the Anglo Saxon to govern himself, a problem which had hitherto been doubtful. Liberia is now solving a still more doubtful problem, whether the African race can govern themselves. It is this fact that throws around the infant Republic the intense interest with which it is regarded by the world. If it fails, the hopes of Africa and her scattered sons go down with it, if it succeed, she will speedily stretch forth her hands unto God. Their government, like our own, is strictly

representative. It consists of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, a Senate, a House of Representatives, and a Judiciary. The Republic extends about 400 miles along the western coast of Africa, between 4 deg. and 7 deg. North latitude; and reaches from the coast into the interior about 25 miles. Monrovia, situated in the northern part, is the capital; adjacent to which there are several quite flourishing towns and villages. In its southern part is Cape Palmas. North of Liberia is the English possession of Sierra Leone, containing some 43,000 inhabitants blest with the means of progress and civilization, under the fostering care of the British government. Between eight and ten thousand colored persons, many of them being emancipated slaves, have emigrated from this country to Liberia. More than 80,000 of the natives have become citizens of the new Republic: and besides suppressing the slave-trade in their own dominions, treaties have been formed with several other tribes having the same object in view.—The commerce of the Republic amounts annually to about $500,000. The expense of conducting the government for the year 1851, ending 30th of September, amounted to $34,039,14. The Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Episcopalians have, each of them, established missionary stations in Liberia. The people have the Sabbath, the Bible, the Christian ministry, the church, the school system, a free government, a good soil and fine climate, as the elements of their future growth.

They have been exceedingly fortunate in the choice of their first Presiding officer, who seems, in many respects, like our own Washington, to have been raised up, and qualified by Providence for the difficult position which he is called to occupy. Seeing no hope of rising to the level of a true and independent manhood in this country, he emigrated to his father land, and after a few years residence, received the appointment from the American Colonization Society of Agent for the government of the Colony.—When they declared themselves independent he was chosen President by the people, and at the late election was re-elected to the same office. He has had much to do in shaping the Constitution and laws of the Republic, and will leave his impress for good or evil upon it, for all coming time. His inaugural Address, and his annual Message, have been lately received, and bear the impress of a mature mind, deeply sensible of the difficulties and responsibilities of the position which he occupies. He opens with the following cheering and hopeful announcement:

"For four years Liberia has maintained her position as an independent State; and though her path has been strewed with innumerable difficulties, who can deny that her course has been onward? I question whether history can produce an instance where any people, under the same adverse circumstances, have made greater progress in nationality than the people of Liberia. And I have yet to be convinced that any other people, of whatever race, have presented greater proofs of capacity for self-government. Who can point to the period in the history of Liberia, when anarchy and confusion reigned, when law and order were no longer maintained among her citizens? No, gentlemen; the skeptic must stand mute; the people of Liberia understood too well their true interests, and appreciate

too highly their republican institutions."

In regard to the bearing and influence of the republic upon the surrounding tribes, which is one of the most interesting aspects in which it can be looked at by the Philanthropist and Christian, President Roberts makes the following encouraging statement in his message:

"It affords me great satisfaction, to be able to inform the Legislature that, except the difficulties in Grand Bassa, our relations with the tribes bordering on our territories, and those within our jurisdiction, have undergone no material change since your last session. And generally from a conviction that we consider them a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the natives is daily gaining strength. Constant applications are being made to the government to supply them with school-teachers, and with other qualified persons to reside among them, to instruct them in the civilized modes of agriculture and the mechanic arts; and it is a matter of deep regret that the government, for want of pecuniary means, has not been able to meet their wishes but to an exceedingly limited extent."

The superiority of civilized over savage life is here brought to the view of the natives, in a way in which they cannot shut their eyes against it. Whatever differences of opinion may exist upon the question as to what influence the existence of such a Republic is to exert upon slavery in this country, all must admit that it is to work a mighty revolution among the native tribes of Africans, if it continues to live and flourish. In this view of it, it is an enterprise which all good men, who love their race and wish to see them chr stianized and civilized, whether they live at the North or the South, may unite in promoting. The superiority of civilized, and especially Christianized man, naturally impresses his barbarous neighbor.

Rome conquered Greece with her arms; yet the latter conquered the former with her civilization. We cannot but hope, yea, we are strongly disposed to believe that the Republic of Liberia is destined to work out important results for Africa. It is yet in its infancy; let it, however, be preserved and enlarged, and it must become a stupenduous power in that dark and bleeding land.

We can conceive no good and valid reason which ought to induce a philanthropist, either of the extreme South or the furthest North, to oppose it. To us it seems clear that self-interest as well as duty, ought to incline our citizens, as well as our government, to lend a helping hand to this young Republic. England and France have recognized its independent nationality; and the former has already entered into a treaty of commerce with it. President Roberts announces the fact that Prussia has recently taken the same course; and adds, that he has "assurance that two or three other European governments will soon follow the example of Prussia, in the recognition of our Independence." As to the attitude of our own governme: t, the President says:

"We have cause, however, still to regret that the United States government has not yet seen fit to acknowledge the Independence of this Republic. And though we are not insensible of the cause of this delay, still we had every reason to hope and expect, notwithstanding the peculiar institution of that country, that it would have been among the

first to extend to us the friendly hand, to welcome Liberia among the Family of Nations. I am happy to remark, however, that we have still grounds to hope that the United States government will not much longer withhold this token of friendship."

And we would ask, is this hope and expectation an unfounded one? Has not Liberia been planted and fostered by our own hands; have not our greatest and best statesmen, our Jefferson, our Monroe, our Harrison, our Taylor, our Clay, and Fillmore, expressed the liveliest interest in its success, some of them in their official capacity? Liberia is a separate and independent nation as much as we are. She has copied our laws and is endeavoring to reproduce our institutions. Why shall we not take her by the hand and encourage her feeble and tottering steps. She may yet enable us to solve the inexplicable enigma of our own destiny as a nation. Who knows but that Providence has raised her up for this very purpose.

[From the Southern Churchman.]

The Prospects of Africa.

THE Southern Literary Messenger recently issued, contains an admirable article on the commercial advantages to be expected from the establishment of the "ebony line" of Steamers to Africa. The subject is treated especially as bearing upon the moral improvement of AFRICA. We copy its concluding language, as a forcible and eloquent exhibition of the Providential openings for the benefit of this vast continent of darkness. The allusion to the noble-hearted Minor, and to the undaunted spirit which left its eloquent record upon his tomb-stone, in a day of discouragement, is happily introduced and applied.

"And this benefit in the way of prevention of evil to benighted Africa, in the breaking up of the slave trade, is but the prelude to that greater blessing and benefit of a pure gospel, diffused through the instrumentality of the colony to its millions of heathen inhabitants. There are now within the bounds of Liberia, several hundred recaptured Africans. A large number of these are professors of religion, have intermarried with the colonists, have exercised the right of voting. and are, some of them, holding office under the government of the Republic. These, like the colonists, but in a more direct and special manner, are exercising an influence for good upon their heathen countrymen. That benighted continent is one of the mightiest of the powers of heathendom. With the exception of those portions brought under the sway of Mahomet, the native population of Africa is sunk in the most debasing, brutalizing idolatry. Up to the time of the settlement of Sierra Leone, little that was available had been done for its removal. Since then, and especially since the first settlement at Cape Mesurado, effort to this effect has been put forth, in some cases, with quite a reasonable share of success. But the main dependence after all, and we are now stating the opinion of one who for many years has labored there in the missionary work, the great dependence for ministers and teachers must be from the colony. The converted nations have

been elevated from a point too low in the scale of moral and religious feeling to be depended upon for a long time yet, as teachers and guides of others. A sufficiency of white missionaries hardly seems attainable, even if there were no objection on the score of climate. The acclimated colonist must do this work, —must first preach and teach to the native; by intercourse and association gradually prepare this native for the work of giving instruction himself, and thus open the way from tribe to tribe, having connection with each other, for the spread of christianity over the whole continent. The African, says Bishop Payne, is of a peculiarly religious character. Such is the fact made evident upon their own shores; such is the fact made evident, also, by the colored population in this country. There is, perhaps, no portion of the globe in which there is so large a proportion of professing christians to its population, as in Liberia. A similar disproportion would, we believe, be exhibited by comparison of the white and colored population elsewhere. And while the christianity of many of these is doubtless of a barbarous kind, yet with many it is genuine; and is bringing forth its appropriate fruit. No opposition or persecution has ever been experienced by the missionaries. The way for the progress of christianity is wide open:—and with a predominating religious sentiment and influence in Liberia, we anticipate not merely the civilization, but the moral and religious regeneration of the benighted millions of that continent.

The bearing of all this upon the project of the proposed line of steamers, will be evident upon a moment's reflection. If there be a present commerce, and a prospective one, much larger, here we have material for their freightage. If the colony be progressing, and the probability of its increase by this measure be heightened, here is another inducement and source of revenue from passengers. If this colony prove destructive to the slave trade, here is another inducement not only on the score of humanity, but on that of expense and life saved, by the removal of the necessity for an African squadron. If Africa be not only a relief of the white, but the refuge of the black; if Africa and the world be blessed by this colony; if this colony will be sustained and strengthened by the proposed scheme, what an appeal in favor of that scheme is thus presented. How imperatively is every christian philanthropist called upon to bid it God speed; to help it, so far as he is able, to its final accomplishment.

We have said that this proposition does not stand alone. We would say, moreover, if it be now rejected, let not the friends of Africa be discouraged. The great work which it is intended to further is not now a matter of mere experiment or anticipation. At this stage of its progress, its benefits are not problematical. In the history of the world, this African colony has become a great fact:—a most important and interesting fact in this age of great enterprise. While some have opposed and reviled; while others have held aloof in coldness and indifference, while others yet have labored in doubt and discouragement, its progress has been steadily forward. We behold it now, in the 35th year of its existence, an infant republic, in some respects the most remarkable and the most prosperous that has ever figured upon the pages of history.

That brief period has been illustrated by deeds of human endurance, of human suffering, and human benevolence of the noblest character. During the thirty years that have elapsed since the first landing, at Sherbo Island, under Mr. Bacon, until the last report, given by Mr. Gurley, most thrilling incidents, bringing out human nature in some of its highest manifestations, have been of frequent occurrence. Africa has not only been the spot where the white man has wrought out some of its darkest deeds of wickedness and cruelty, but where, also, the white man and strong-hearted christian woman, have wrought out some of their noblest deeds of suffering benevolence. Take, as an instance, that record of suffering connected with this first party of which we have spoken, when only one white man escaped to tell the tale of disaster. Take, as another, the career of that too long unappreciated, but self-denying, heroic and high-souled Ashmun. Let any one peruse the account of that conflict between a mere handful of sickly colonists and thousands of savage barbarians; note the critical junctures when everything depended, under God, upon the energy and providence of one or two devoted men; let him note how these few leading spirits—one of them at a former period a slave—came up to the exigency of the occasion, and he will feel that there are pages of that history replete with the deepest interest; that the efforts of those who would continue, and carry on the work, which was thus begun, deserve his warmest sympathy. The foundations of a great empire, as we trust, were then laid, in trial and in suffering. The pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the sickness that destroyeth in the noon day, were the dread enemies which first they encountered. The colonists had to become acquainted with an unknown climate, and many precious lives were almost necessarily lost in forming this acquaintance. They had a jealous, savage foe to conciliate; this, too, while they were engaged in breaking up the slave trade, his most lucrative source of revenue. Most of these difficulties have been overcome; others are gradually being alleviated, and are disappearing. Whatever may be the fortunes of Liberia for the future, thus far none of her friends have had cause to regret their endeavors in her establishment.

Bearing these facts in mind we would bid God speed to the proposed measure, and all others having reference to the same object. If the colony goes on, as it has since its commencement, it will not be long before some such plan will be adopted. The general government will merely be the medium for the spontaneous action of the whole country; meeting thus its unanimous call and satisfying its necessities. If this cause be of men, to use the idea of that wise counsellor of the Sanhedrim, it will come to naught, but if it be of God, and for the permanent benefit of God's creatures, we may certainly anticipate His future blessing. That blessing we may say is not all in anticipation. It has already been experienced,—a foretaste, we may hope, of that which shall be experienced in future "Let the mission go forward more than ever," is the inscription upon a simple slab which covers the remains of one of Virginia's noblest sons, now slumbering in the soil of Africa; words, uttered by himself, in his last moments, as showing his deep conviction in that truthful hour, of the

importance of the work in which he was engaged. We would take up this exclamation of the dauntless and devoted Minor, and apply it to every portion of that work which has for its objects the benefit, the civilization, christianization of that benighted continent. "Let" every such effort "go forward; let it go forward more than ever." Let every lover of his kind hasten its glorious consummation. Let this proposed measure of which we have spoken as tending to such consummation, be sustained and carried into effect. Let a bridge of boats, to use the idea of another, between America and Africa, thus be established. "Across that bridge," to use the glowing language of the author of this idea, "there will go, with a tramp from day to day, like an army with banners, a mighty crowd whose exodus will be more glorious than that of Israel; a crowd at whose head there will be the banner of banners, the banner of the cross, behind which will follow all good things—until we shall have repaid the debt which our fathers incurred to Africa, until we shall see Africa redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled."

[From the "Holston Christian Advocate," June 29.]

Knox County Colonization Society.

THE regular Semi-annual meeting of the Knox County Colonization Society was held, by adjournment, on the evening of the 10th inst. in the Methodist Church; the Rev. Thos. W. Humes, President, in the chair.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary, Prof. R. L. Kirkpatrick, was read and accepted.

It states that the amount at the disposition of the Society, $245,75, was expended during the year, for expenses of emigrants to Liberia from this county; eighteen of whom left Savannah in January last, in company with 137 others from Maryland, Virginia and Georgia. That in conformity with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Society, a memorial and petition was drawn up, and circulated for the procurement of signatures, and sent to the Legislature, then in session; asking for state co-operation in the colonization of the free blacks in Liberia. He congratulates the friends of African Colonization on the cheering prospect before them—that the cause has arrested the attention of the country; that the public interest has been awakened, and that a great majority of the American people are beginning to look to this as the only feasible scheme for ridding the country of the free blacks.

The Rev. Mr. Martin then delivered the annual address; in which he condensed, in a most graphic manner, some of the leading incidents connected with the history of the Colonization Society. The address will be published. It was followed by remarks from Col. J. H Crozier, Rev. Jas. Park, and Rev. Sam'l Patton, in reference, mainly to the dissemination of information, among the free blacks, as to the advantage of their removal to Liberia. When a committee was appointed to take this matter in charge.

The Treasurer's Report having been read, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Humes having declined, for reasons which he stated, serving longer as President.

COL. JNO. H. CROZIER, *Pres't.*

* R. L. KIRKPATERICK, *Cor. Sec'y.*
D. A. DEADERICK, *Record. Sec'y.*
† H. AULT, *Treasurer.*

The Society adjourned after a vote of thanks, moved by W. G. Swan, Esq. to Mr. Humes, late president, for the very satisfactory manner in which he had presided over this Society.

D. A. DEADERICK, *Rec'd Sec'y.*

Insert:
* Rev R. B. McMULLIN, } *Vice*
HON. W. B. Reese, } *Prest's.*
† Jos. L. KING,
H. A. M. WHITE,
REV. E. F. SEVIER, } *Managers.*
REV. J. PARK,
J. ESTABROOK,

Knoxville, June 10th, 1852.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Letter from Liberia.

THE following letter, written by an intelligent and respectable colored man, who left this city for Liberia, October, 1851, was addressed to a colored friend of his in this city. As he might object to having his name given to the public, it is withheld, but the original will be left a few days at the office of the New York State Colonization Society, to satisfy any one who may have the curiosity to call and read it:

MONROVIA,
Wednesday, April 7, 1852.

With respect to this country, my expectations are more than realized. I have found that the opinion I formed of Liberia while in America was very nearly correct. This country is certainly a most beautiful one, and the climate delightful. I have often thought, since my arrival here, how the better class of colored people, or at least a great portion of them, would flock to Liberia if they only knew the real condition of the country and people. I always thought that it was their ignorance of the country that caused their opposition to it, but now I am convinced of that fact. With regard to the United States having claims on Liberia, I would ask if England, Prussia, France, and Brazil, would acknowledge her Independence if the United States had any rights to or claim on the country? England has made this Government a present of an armed schooner, and has a Consul residing here. Brazil has also a Minister here, but of a higher grade than consul; he is "Chargé d'Affaires." The facts are, I think, sufficient to convince any reasonable person that Liberia is really an Independent Republic, and that the United States has no claim to this country. There is a kind of blind prejudice which keeps most colored people from coming to this country, and for the life of me it is difficult for me to conceive why this prejudice exists; for in the United States we are exposed to all kinds of insults from the whites, which, in nearly every case, we dare not resent: whereas in this country, we are all equal, and can enjoy the shade of our own vine and fig tree, without even the fear of molestation. In the United States we are considered the lowest of the low, for the most contemptible white man is better in the eyes of the law, and in the opinion of the majority of the whites, than the best colored man; whereas, on the other hand, in this country, there are no distinctions of color; no man's complexion is ever mentioned as a reproach to him; and, further more, every one has an equal chance and right of filling any office in the Government that they may be qualified to fill. Li-

beria ought to be the most interesting country (to the colored people of the United States,) in the world, from the fact that it is the only Republic entirely composed of and governed by the colored people, and it is the only country where a colored man can enjoy liberty, equality, and fraternity, without having to encounter the prejudice of the whites, which exists, more or less, in some degree, in every country where the whites predominate. If this prejudice ever dies away, I believe that many generations yet unborn will have passed away before it. Although this country offers many inducements to colored people, yet it is not a Paradise; it has a few unpleasant features, owing principally to its being a new country. The most unpleasant feature that I know is the acclimating fever, and that is far from being as bad as most people in the United States think it is. On account of the improvements made in the country, such as clearing and so forth, it is much more healthy here than formerly; and also the kind of treatment best adapted to the acclimating fever is better known. The acclimating fever is nothing more than a simple chill and fever, and persons are affected with it according to the degree of care they take of themselves, and also much depends on the constitution of the person. Some persons have told me that they were sick only one day, and that slightly; while others (I speak of old settlers) had it one week, and some have had it from six months to a year or more. A person is seldom sick more than from one day to three weeks at one time. I have been in the country a little more than three months, and have had several attacks of the fever. The longest time that I was confined to bed was one day and a half. The symptoms in my case were a slight chill followed by a very slight fever. I felt no pain whatever, during the continuance of the fever, but always after it I would have a slight pain in the back, which soon wore off. I would sometimes be sick in the morning, and well in the afternoon. I once had the fever in the forenoon and was well enough by night to attend a tea party. I am told that all children born here, even the natives not excepted, have the fever while very young. This I have been told by mothers, and I have seen children with the fever since I have been here who were born here. The general health of the place seems to be very good. A person coming here will not find large cities, with splendid buildings and large bustling populations; but we have only small villages, with corresponding populations; you will not hear the sound of numerous carts, drays, &c., but all the carrying is done by native laborers, for the people have not yet begun to use horses and oxen for such purposes. Both may be had in any numbers from the interior. Bullocks are brought down from the interior but only to kill. There are at present only three horses in Monrovia; they are used only for riding. I have ridden several times myself. The buildings are generally quite plain, built of wood, stone, or brick. There are, however, some very neat brick buildings in Monrovia, and along the banks of the St. Paul's river. I made an excursion up this river a few weeks ago, and never did I enjoy a trip more than I did this one. The waters of the St. Paul's are delicious to the taste. The river is about half a mile wide; its banks are from about ten to about fifteen feet high, and lined with fine

large trees with a thick undergrowth. Among the other trees may be seen the bamboo, and that most graceful of all trees, the palm. This is the most useful tree in Liberia. I have drank the wine made from this tree, and have swung on hammocks manufactured from it, and I have seen very good fishing lines made from it; besides, numerous other uses are made of this tree. There are four villages on this river: Virginia, Caldwell, Kentucky, and Millsburgh. I saw, in many places, people making bricks, and busily engaged on their farms of coffee, sugar cane, &c. I must now come to a close, as I have but little more space to write. I will remark that I advise no man to come here unless he has a little money to begin with. A single man should have, at least, one or two hundred dollars; although many come here without a cent, and yet do well; but it is generally difficult to get a start in this country without a little means. For my own part, you may infer from what I have said, that I like my new home.

[From the Boston Courier.]

Liberia.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

THE Inaugural Address of President Roberts has probably attracted more attention than any similar document which has ever reached us from the Western shores of Africa; although it is characterised by a moderation becoming the chief of a young Republic, yet it is replete with patriotic and manly feeling, and evinces a perfect confidence in the belief that, under the blessing of God, the course of Liberia will be upward and onward, and that although it may now be comparatively the grain of mustard seed, yet that it is destined to become a tree, whose branches shall cover a nation.

Doubtless, Liberia is the star in the East for the black man; by its rays it is that the one hundred and fifty millions of heathen in Africa are to be enlightened and evangelized.

It is gratifying to perceive that the Colonization enterprize, that glorious human scheme of redemption, which but a few years ago was considered a chimera, the shadow of a rainbow, is now looked upon as one of the most important philanthropic movements that ever engaged the hearts of a Christian people. Truly does the Westminster Review say—"the Americans are successfully planting free Negroes in Africa; a greater event probably in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the new world." Some of the most violent but conscientious opposers of this system have risen above the mists of error, and now view it with decided favor—while those who have ever been friendly to the cause, no longer hesitate to declare, that the enterprise has been crowned with signal success. The Republic of Liberia (the fruit of their labors,) now stands forth an independent state. France and England have kindly taken her by the hand, and have led her into the sisterhood of Nations.

It is a mortifying circumstance that the United States have not yet recognised the nationality of Liberia; appeals have been made to our government in behalf of that Republic—but being neither extensive or strong, distinguished men in

Congress, as a general thing have found it easy to escape them; they go home, [illegible] there are some people in the North who have a more [illegible] of a government of laws and [illegible]. It is true these people are not numerous, but they are vocal; they make up in noise what they lack in argument; in this particular they are not unlike that mongrel faction which we now see in the North picking up the apples of Sodom in the swamps of a free soil territory.

Factions of this sort are not to be, and never have been utterly despised on the score of influence. It is not to be denied that Mr. John Quincy Adams, while President of the United States, (in view perhaps of a second term,) avoided subjects which were quite dear to him when he was representative, because they were repugnant to the feelings of Southern men.

Now the principle involved in the question touching Liberia is important; the fact is that it has been stated in high authority, that it is not the duty nor is it the pleasure of the government of the United States to recognize as a nationality of a people which have shown themselves able to maintain their independence; there should be no question as to what our character for consistency demands in this question is important, but not on the score of trade, but as a considerations of higher moment. Our country owes a debt to the black race; it owes it gratitude to God, something to the benighted, whoever they are, and wherever they be.

R. C. C.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, July 26.]

Colonization.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, one of the ablest and most devoted friends of African Colonization, whose name is interwoven with that of the lamented Ashmun in the early history of Liberia, being upon a visit to the western portion of our State, advantage was taken of his presence by the supporters of the cause, to hold meetings, and have the light of that gentleman's experience shed upon this interesting subject.

On Monday, 19th inst., a meeting was held in the Borough of New Brighton, at which B. R. Bradford, Esq., presided. After addresses from Mr. Gurley and others, a series of resolutions, approbatory of the scheme of Colonization, and of the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Stanly, of N. C., were introduced. But some members of the Liberty party being present, and intimating a desire to rally their orators, and have the resolutions fully discussed, their consideration was postponed, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday 21st inst.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater. Hon. Daniel Agnew was called to the Chair, and William Henry, Esq., appointed Secretary. After a most eloquent exposition of the trials and triumphs of the colonists, and the claims of the Colonization Society upon us as a nation, from Mr. Gurley, and remarks from E. P. Oliphant, Esq., and others, resolutions endorsing the policy and practicability of Co-

lonization were unanimously adopted.

On the following evening, a meeting was held in New Brighton, pursuant to adjournment. The resolutions offered on the preceding evening, were taken up for consideration, and the discussion was opened by Mr. Gurley, who in an eloquent yet condensed argument of a half hour's duration, proved most conclusively, that Colonization was, as it purported to be, a scheme of extensive benevolence. That it had contemplated, and, unless interrupted by some unforeseen contingency, would accomplish the highest benefit to the American people, to our African population both slave and free, and to the nations of Africa. That it would result in benefit to the American people, inasmuch as it opened a door by which, without agitation, or sectional discussion, the African element in our population, and even slavery itself, might eventually be removed. That it would ameliorate the condition of our free black population by removing them from a land of prejudice and proscription, where the majority of them must remain the menials of the white man, free only in name, to one where there is no bar of color, or ruinous competition of white labor, and where on a fertile ground, in a hospitable climate and under a republican government, they might enjoy every privilege, physical and moral, which is the natural right of mankind. That it would benefit the slaves by increasing the facilities for emancipation, as hundreds are liberated upon condition of emigration to Liberia, who would otherwise spend their lives in serfdom. And lastly, that it would civilize and christianize the idolatrous and barbarous tribes of Africa, who still remain on their native soil, and effectually extirpate their greatest scourge, the slave trade, by positive regulation, example, and influence. To this it was replied by Messrs. Robinson, of Salem, and McElhaney, of Darlington, that the scheme of Colonization, though benevolent in principle, tended to foster slavery, and that the Society was organized and mainly supported with such intent. To prove this they adduced the fact that many of its original members were slaveholders, and that the late Hon. Henry Clay, last President of the Society, was at his death, and always had been, a foe to emancipation. That it fostered slavery, by removing the adverse influence of the free blacks, and by interposing [the reporter could not understand how] a screen between the conscience and the sin of the slaveholder, who, in their opinion should always be haunted by a consciousness of the enormity of his crime. That it moreover had its origin in an unnatural and unholy prejudice of color, which should rather be quelled, than acknowledged and ministered to.

Mr. Gurley corrected a statement as to the origin of the Society, proving that the scheme had originated with Northerners, and non-slaveholders.

Dr. Clark, of New Brighton, triumphantly vindicated the memory of Henry Clay, showing that he had made his entry into the political world as an advocate, and had been through life a consistent friend of gradual and constitutional emancipation.

The vote was then taken upon the resolutions, which were *rejected* by a small majority. In justice to the citizens of New Brighton, it should be stated that, though the discussion began and was carried on for some hours before a crowded audience, in

consequence of the lateness of the hour to which it was protracted, there were about a score of persons present at the putting of the question to the meeting, and that the moiety of these were 'Spiritual Rappers,' 'Woman's Rights Men,' and disciples of the other standard humbugs of the age. It was a source of gratification, also, that after adjournment, several persons, who up to that time had been consistent members of the abolition party, came forward and professed themselves perfectly convinced of the superior policy and philanthropy of Colonization.

Mr. Gurley leaves soon for the East, having earned the respect of all who have heard his addresses, and the congratulations and kind wishes of every friend of African Colonization.

Extract from a Letter from Rev. J. S. Brooks of the Mendi Mission.

You are aware that we have ever felt confident that this mountainous region would be more friendly to American constitutions than the low lands of the Sherbro; hence our anxiety to know more of it, and to occupy it as soon as practicable. With these views and feelings, Mr. Tefft and myself left the mission on the 23d of December last, an account of which you have received in a letter from Mr. Tefft, including the particulars of our journey up to the 30th, when we separated; Mr. Tefft to return, and I to continue through to the mountains in company with Lewis Johnson, (Kinna,) who was on a trading expedition to that part.

Leaving Mr. Tefft at Njarma, we travelled E. N. E. and N. E., until we came to the mountains, which [illegible] about 180 miles from the mis- [illegible] Tissana on the Boom, [illegible] I judge of dis- [illegible] it required to [illegible] course, by [illegible] d in my [illegible] changing [illegible] way through [illegible] Njarma [illegible] we found the country more and more broken, and abundantly watered by streams of pure sparkling water, refreshing, and as cool as the health of man or beast would require. The whole of this region wore the aspect of being newly settled, although we met with a few large and ancient burying-grounds. On inquiry, I learned that some years ago a body of savage warriors from the interior marched through the length and breadth of this country, carrying away its inhabitants as prisoners of war to supply the slave factories at Gallenas. This barbarous work they prosecuted with such vigor for two years, that the country was left without inhabitants, and has remained so ever since, until within the last two or three years, the scattered remnant of its former possessors, gathering a little strength, and joined by some of the Nunggowa Mendi nation, have ventured to repossess themselves of their former inheritance. The productions of their small farms last year were too meagre for their support, so that they were suffering much from hunger. Indeed I never before saw such destitution. On our return we travelled more than one hundred miles without being able to get, at any price, food enough

for a single meal. But the improvements made by them while we were in the country, showed that they were determined to be abundantly supplied in time to come.

As we approached within eight or ten miles of the mountains, the road led through an opening which introduced us abruptly to an elevated view of Carmboama and its neighboring mountains, the beauty of which brought me to a stand to wonder and admire. On our right rose Carmboama, a modest mountain ridge with steep but regular sloping sides, extending from directly before us (E. N. E.) far to the right, and partly behind us. The dark-green forests, sending down into the retiring valley below a gentle murmur, possess attractions which no one can better realize than a weary traveller under the vertical rays of an African sun.

On our left (N. E.) was a cluster of mountains or lofty hills, separated by deep and narrow valleys. Their sides were steep but regular; their summits gracefully rounded and covered with forests of never-failing verdure. Along these shady valleys flow small streams of water pure and bright as ever gushed from the granite hills of my own native State. Beyond this group, to the N. E., rose a bolder range of mountains extending far beyond our sight. The grandeur and sublimity of the scenery more than equalled my expectations, and was a great relief to eyes that had been so long accustomed to look out on mangrove swamps.

The heat of the mid-day sun upon our unsheltered heads warning us of the danger of too long indulgence, we moved on to the mountain, where we stopped to rest and regale ourselves on uncooked plantains, at a town of considerable size snugly huddled under the shadow of Carmboama.

Refreshed and invigorated by our repast, and a few moment's rest, we resumed our journey by ascending the northern limb of the mountain. The path was rugged and tedious, filled with variety and change; now climbing up clay or rocky steeps, now descending with cautious steps into some gloomy ravine or narrow dell; now fording the mountain stream, or leaping from bog to bog agross marshy pools, the sources of those waters whose merry sound gladdens the thirsty traveller; now hot in the blaze of a torrid sun; now chilled by the cold dampness of the deep shady valleys; now shut in on every side by mountain steeps, now standing out on some bolder eminence, overlooking the scenery around and below. From one of these observatories of nature I looked out on the valley between Carmboama and the bolder ridge lying N. N. E. It receded to the left (W. N. W.) about two miles, then suddenly broke up into the bold and graceful summits above described, separated by diverging streams and their tributaries. Had time been at my command, I would gladly have lingered in these wild places of nature, feasting my eyes on the changing views and scenes around me, and cooling my lungs with the mountain air so fresh and bracing; but the Sabbath was coming on, and we, weary and worn, desired rest.

As we left the valley, we stood out on the east side of Carmboama, which commanded a view of a portion of the Nunggowa Mendi country, the native land of the Amistad Mendians, which extends from the mountains eastward about 150 miles. Here all was changed, as if the face of nature had been moulded and fashioned by another hand. Here was the mountain and valley, the hill and dell, the bubbling spring and flowing fountain; the brook and

river flowing silently through, then foaming and winding noisily down its rock-worn channel under the mountain shade, imitating well the charming variety in New-England scenery.

I should take pleasure in noticing the changes constantly unfolding before us as we journied from Carmboama to the Moyr river, the distance of about forty-five miles; but lest I weary your patience I will only add that the whole country was the perfect opposite of the monotony that reigns in the region of the Sherbro.

We reached Toomohoo, an island in the Moyr river, the end of our journey, on the third of January. This river is said to empty into the sea at Gallenas; is larger than the Boom, but resembles it in its serpentine course, its rocky bed and frequent rapids.

Yours, &c.,
J. S. BROOKS.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Friends of Colonization in England.

We learn from a friend who has recently enjoyed a conversation with several highly respectable friends from England, that much interest exists and is increasing among the best informed English people, in the progress of Liberia. We are pleased to know that the most wealthy and influential members of the society of Friends in London still cherish a deep and zealous and generous concern in the advancement of the new African Republic.—Among those who have stood among the most able, earnest and efficient friends of this Republic abroad, we cannot forbear to mention the name of a young but rapidly rising physician, Dr. Wm. R. Wagstaff, who, we know, has spared no pains to defend, against unjust attacks, the reputation of the Liberian people, and to whose wise and judicious representations to the government and friends of the cause in England, we are well assured those people are indebted for much of the good feeling which has continued to be expressed towards them from those high in influence and authority in Great Britain. Dr. Wagstaff is much younger than Dr. Hodgkin, but of a kindred spirit, and by his fine education, winning manners, widely extended acquaintance, and noble dedication of his abilities to the great cause of humanity, promises to become highly distinguished among those who aspire to wide usefulness to mankind. The noble donation of a thousand pounds, from that true friend of Africa, Samuel Gurney, to secure the final extinction of the slave trade at Gallinas, with many acts of kindness towards Liberia from the English government, demonstrates the presence of a true and generous regard to this rising African commonwealth, in the hearts of Englishmen, and encourages us to hope that public favor there towards it will not be withdrawn.

We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Wagstaff, with whom we recently had a very agreeable interview; and we are pleased to recognize in him a warm friend and zealous advocate of our cause. Dr. Hodgkin has long been an earnest friend of our Society; and the munificence of

Mr. Gurney, as exhibited in the donation of a thousand pounds for the purchase of territory for the extension of the Liberian Government, entitles him to our grateful remembrance.—*Ed. Repos.*

Native Africans in Liberia—their Customs and Superstitions.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

(*Concluded from page* 214.)

INFLUENCE AND EFFECTS OF THE BELIEF IN WITCHCRAFT.

In regard to the various superstitious notions of the ignorant and degraded aborigines of Africa, it would be difficult to measure their extent in any community, or to fathom the depth of degradation and misery thus handed down from one generation to another.

Among the numerous absurd opinions of a superstitious character which prevail in Western Africa, and which lead to the most foolish practices, the universal belief in *witchcraft* occupies the most prominent position. And, associated with this belief, and arising from it, are many of the most nonsensical practices of which the mind can conceive. So grossly absurd, indeed, are the incoherent views of the uneducated native African, in reference to the magical influences of witchcraft, that it is next to impossible to witness their foolish practices, resulting from this belief, even after making every allowance for their want of facilities of intellectual culture, without arriving at the conclusion that there is a natural obliquity of the African mind, unparalleled in all other countries. This prevailing and settled belief in the influences of witchcraft often leads to murderous practices, by which thousands of these poor, degraded beings are hurried into eternity. A most absurd superstition, common among them, is, that no person (except very old and worn-out people) dies, unless by the agency of some other person, who, according to their notions, "made witch" for the deceased individual; no matter what may be the circumstances attending his death—whether by protracted disease, or by accident. Suspicion generally rests on one individual, or more, who was known to have been at enmity with the deceased; or the family of the dead person are consulted, and they seldom fail to accuse some one of having "made witch" for their dead relative. It sometimes happens, however, that no particular person is accused; in which case it is incumbent on the "*gree-gree man*," or doctor, (a very important and influential personage in every community,) to point out the culprit. The accused person is obliged to undergo the infallible ordeal of "drinking sassa-wood;" especially if the deceased had been a person of consequence. This drinking of sassa-wood, which is a universal test of witchcraft, consists in swallowing large quantities of an infusion of the bark of the sassa-wood tree—gulphing it down until the distended stomach will not receive any more. If the person rejects from his stomach this poisonous infusion, and lives, his innocence is established; but if he retains it, and consequently dies, his cruel tormentors are satisfied of his guilt.

Any person is liable to be accused of witchcraft, or of having caused the death of a deceased person; but generally some old person is fixed on—one whom they wish to get out of

the way; or some person with whom the relatives of the deceased are at variance, and on whom they wish to take revenge, for some imaginary or real injury. This is a very common way of being revenged. Sometimes the individual who dies points out, before death, the person who is accused; and, in some cases, it is for some injury done many years before, by the accused person himself, or by one of the same family, who may already have died. The natives of Africa generally are very revengeful. They harbor such feelings for a long time; nor are they very particular as to the individual on whom they take revenge: if he or she belongs to the same family, it is enough. Although the drinking of sassa-wood is professedly regarded as a test of witchcraft, yet perhaps, in most cases, the death of the unfortunate individual who falls a victim to this murderous practice is previously concerted; and, in those cases in which the death of the accused person is not desired by the principal operators in this tragical ordeal, the infusion is made so weak as not to produce death. In some cases the victim is unceremoniously beat to death, after having swallowed the liquid. So that, in most cases, the result of this operation of drinking sassa-wood is premeditated. And, though a considerable number recover, after having submitted to this absurd ordeal, yet thousands, perhaps millions, have been immolated on this altar of African superstition.

AMULETS.

Most of the natives carry something about them, which they call "*gree-gree,*" the object of which is to protect them from the various ills to which "flesh is heir." Each of these gree-grees is carried for some specific purpose—to protect them from some particular danger. They are generally suspended around their necks, and are made of various substances, in all imaginable shapes. They all are consecrated by the gree-gree man, or doctor. Some are made of the end of a ram's horn, filled with a mysterious charm by the gree-gree man; others are more complex in their workmanship, and of course more various in their potency. Some persons are literally loaded with these foolish amulets. They have gun gree-grees, water, fire, poison, war, and I know not how many other kinds, to protect them from different kinds of danger. And it is very difficult to induce any of them to sell any of these foolish appendages.

DEVIL WORSHIP.

The prevailing form of worship among the aborigines in the vicinity of Liberia, (if indeed, it can be said that they really worship anything,) is what may be emphatically called *Devil Worship*—a kind of superstitious reverence and dread of his Satanic Majesty—which consists not in public acts of solemn worship, but in undefined conceptions of the power and agency of the Devil, in all their affairs; and in various nonsensical methods to court his favor or to avoid his displeasure.

In the vicinity of many of the towns, a small place is set apart in the dense forest, which is called the "devil-bush." At a certain age, or sometime during boyhood or adolescence, the male youths are admitted formally into the privileges and duties of manhood, by being brought into the vicinity of the devil-bush, and receiving certain mysterious instructions from the "devil-man," who remains concealed from view. Previous to this important period in the life of the young neophyte, he is not permitted to take any part in

the affairs of state, or even to know anything of the judicial proceedings —a proscription which extends not only to the young, but to all who have not been initiated into the wonderful mysteries of this chartered university. The mysterious, mighty devil-man is none other than one of their own people, who, at certain periods, emerges from his temporary concealment, dressed in the most fantastical manner, and presenting a most frightful appearance. While he is entering the town, in order to engage in the "devil-plays," he blows a huge horn; at the sound of which the women and children are obliged to fly for their lives. The principal object of the ceremonies of the "devil-bush" seems to be to keep the *women* under subjection. In Africa, as well as in every other uncivilized country, women are made "hewers of wood and drawers of water;" they are compelled to perform a great part of the labor necessary to the subsistence of their lordly spouses: they sow the rice, plant the cassadas, and attend to the principal duties of husbandry; and, in all things, they are obliged to yield submissively to the will of the men. They are not permitted to be present, or even to be within sight or hearing, under penalty of death, during the ceremonies of the "devil-play;" nor are they allowed, at any time, under any circumstances, to enter or to come near the place of residence of the vicegerent of the arch-deceiver. They are kept profoundly ignorant of all these proceedings, and of everything else which would tend to place them on an equality with their tyrannical rulers —the men.

GREE-GREE BUSH.

A place similar to the devil-bush is set apart in the vicinity of most of the towns, as a seminary for young females. This is called the "gree-gree bush." A small spot of ground is cleared, in the midst of a dense piece of forest; a few huts are erected on this cleared spot; and in this sacred retreat, consecrated to female chastity, the young and innocent damsels are placed, and kept under the direction and instructions of an old woman, whose business is to instruct them in all the duties pertaining to their condition as maidens, and to the connubial state. Those girls who are placed in this female seminary are generally, perhaps always, betrothed, or rather sold, by their parents, before their entrance—sometimes, indeed, from their infancy. And here they are generally kept until the time of celebration of the nuptials with their previously-affianced lords. Males are never permitted to enter the abode of these innocent creatures, under any circumstances whatever—not even their fathers or brothers. Nor are the girls allowed to leave their allotted place, except when accompanied by their aged preceptress. And even on occasions when they are brought out of their place of confinement, they are not permitted to say any thing to any individual of the other sex.

UNIVERSAL BELIEF IN THE EXISTENCE OF A SUPREME BEING.

The natives in the vicinity of Liberia universally believe in the existence of a Supreme Being; but they never offer any kind of religious worship to him; and their conceptions of his character are exceedingly grovelling and undefined. They also believe in the existence of a principle within the body, which must survive its dissolution; but they have no definite ideas respecting the future state of existence. Indeed, in all that re-

lates to the nature of the human soul, and to its future destiny, their views are exceedingly indefinite, and they abound in contradictions and absurdities. To reduce the discordant elements of the native African's creed to anything like the unity and consistency of a system, would require a heavy draft on the imagination of the compiler.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL CONDITION.

In reference to the moral and intellectual condition of the native tribes in the vicinity of Liberia, and, I may add, throughout the greater part of Western and Southern Africa, a picture sad and gloomy meets the eye of the observer, and causes the Christian philanthropist to mourn over the moral desolation of these degraded beings. For centuries they have been utterly destitute of the restraints of morality, as well as of the benign influences of Christianity; and from one depth of degradation to a deeper still, they have been sinking, until, among many of the tribes, the last vestiges of humanity almost seem to be merging into an allied proximity with the wild beasts of the forest.

The most prominent characteristic, or trait, in the African character generally, is unbounded selfishness—a principle which it must be admitted, is not confined to heathen countries; but which, in its operation among the aborigines of Africa, pays no respect to the rules of decency and propriety, to the principles of justice, the rights of individuals, or even the ties of kindred and friendship. This insatiable selfishness leads to numerous subordinate vices, the practice of which is almost universal. Falsehood, fraud, theft, and duplicity, almost seem to be regarded as redeeming virtues. The man who dares to tell the truth when he can find a motive for telling a lie, is seldom found among these degraded people; and he who scruples to take advantage of another, when an opportunity offers, is regarded as deficient in an essential qualification to success in business. Intemperance, licentiousness, hatred, envy, jealousy, and revenge, among these people, only require the means or objects of indulgence; and drunkenness, satiety, or death is the only limitation of these unrestrained appetites and passions. In a word, the moral condition of the aborigines of Western Africa presents a sad commentary on the truth and results of the apostacy of our common primogenitor, and clearly shows that, apart from the aid of Divine revelation and Divine grace, man is incapable of self-government.

In energy and activity of mind, they are inferior to most other portions or classes of the human race. In the language of one who well understands the African character: "A few local associations; a limited number of acquaintances among their own people, (all equally ignorant,) some knowledge of raising the bare necessaries of life; a few traditionary stories, handed down from father to son, and rehearsed in their social groups, as a pastime, and a superficial knowledge of the superstitions of their forefathers, comprise about the sum total of their stores of knowledge. They saunter through life, conscious that they shall exist hereafter, but strangely indifferent as to the nature or conditions of that existence." And, in reference to the mental imbecility and the indifference to intellectual improvement among these degraded sons and [illegible]ers of Ham, I may add, in [illegible]uage of the same careful [illegible]rienced ob-

server, (Rev. J. L. Wilson,) "In whatever point of light we contemplate the African mind, it presents little else than an inextricable maze of ignorance, credulity, and superstition, from which it can never be disengaged except by the life-giving and light-imparting influences of Christianity."

Discovery of a Remarkable Country in South Africa.

THE Cape colony is, in its natural features, not unlike the coast region of Barbary. Natal, though without a Nile, corresponds to Egypt, both in situation and in fertility, yielding, like that country, the corn of the temperate zone, and the cotton and sugar-cane of the tropical regions. Finally, beyond this habitable belt of country there stretches a great desert, like that of Sahara, separating the littoral region from the hitherto unknown interior. This southern desert is known by the native name of Kalihari, or, as it is spelt in some maps, Kaligari. In some parts it has never yet, so far as is known, been traversed by human foot. In others, a few springs or reservoirs of rain water, scattered at wide distances, enable the natives at certain seasons to find their way through it. The Kalihari, however, does not extend across the entire continent. Beginning on the west coast, near Walwich Bay, it stretches eastward nearly a thousand miles; but there the utter sterility gradually ceases at about four hundred miles from the eastern coast. The breadth of this desert, from north to south, varies from two to four hundred miles.

Near the southern border of the desert, in about the twenty-fifth degree of south latitude, Dr. Livingston, an intelligent and energetic missionary of the London Society, established a station at a place called Kolobeng, a few years ago, with the hope of making it a starting point for the farther progress into the unknown country to the northward. The great obstacle in the way was the desert. A direct passage across it from Kolobeng to the northwest, in which direction the great lake was reported by the natives to lie, was found to be impracticable. A large party of that half-caste and semi-civilized people, the Griquas, with about thirty wagons, twice attempted to penetrate this desert, and were each time compelled by want of water to return. Dr. Livingston, however, believed that it could be possible by taking a circuitous route, to pass round the eastern edge of the desert, and thus, as it were, to "turn" the obstruction which could not be overcome by a direct attack.

In making this attempt he had the good fortune to gain the co-operation of two experienced travelers, Messrs. Murray and Oswell, who furnished the largest part of the requisite outfit. The whole party, with their wagons and native attendants, left Kolobeng on the 1st of June, 1850. Taking a course, first to the north-east, then to the north, and, finally, when they had passed the desert to the north-west, they at length came upon a "magnificent river" which led them westward to the lake. From Kolobeng to the river they had travelled about 300 miles, and they followed the windings of the stream for an equal distance before reaching the lake; the whole journey of 600 miles occupying about two months. The lake was found to be about seventy miles in length, from east to west, by apparently about half that breadth from north to south. The Zonga River, which flowed from the lake towards the east, varied in width from fifty to a hundred yards. It was traced for 300 hundred miles to the eastward, aud found to dwindle gradually as it flows onward, until at length it disappears in a marsh.

The shores of the lake and the banks of the river were found to be inhabited by tribes of fishermen, who called themselves with true barbarian magniloquence, "Bayeiye," meaning emphatically *men*. "Their complexion," says Dr. Livingston, "is darker than that of the Bechuanas; and of three hundred words I collected of their language, only twenty-one bear any resemblance to Sichuana. They paddle along the rivers and lake in canoes, hollowed out of the trunks of single trees, take fish in nets made of a reed which abounds on the banks, and kill hippopotami with harpoons attached to the ropes. We greatly admired," he adds "the frank, manly bearing of these inland sailors."

The explorers were unable to pursue their journey farther to the northward, as they had intended; but, last year, happily, this zealous and indefatigable missionary once more, in company with his former fellow-traveller, Mr. Oswell, set out from Kolobeng, and crossed the Zonga at a point nearly north of that station. From this ford they continued on in the same direction for several days, at first over a parched and desert region, until they reached the

more fertile territories of the chief Sebetuane. This chief had heard of their previous unsuccessful attempts, and evinced a great anxiety to open the way for the travellers, whom he supposed to be English traders. He not only sent men in search of them along the Zonga, but made considerable presents of cattle to different chiefs, with the request that they would render the travellers every assistance. Finally, he came himself, 300 miles southward, to meet them on the southern limits of his territories, and seemed overjoyed when they arrived. He remarked that their cattle had been bitten by the "*tsetse*," or venomous fly, and would certainly die. "But never mind," he added, "I have plenty, and will give you as many as you need."

Unfortunately, this friendly and intelligent chief, whose favour and assistance would have been of so much advantage to future travellers, was seized with illness, and died a few days after the arrival of the party. His daughter, who succeeded him in the cheiftainship, evinced an equally good disposition; but being in child-bed at a distant town, she could do no more than send the chief next to herself in authority to protect the travellers. The latter had now full liberty to proceed wherever they wished to go. Finding that they could not then take the wagons any further on, they pursued their journey on horseback about a hundred miles towards the northeast, until they came, in latitude seventeen degrees twenty-eight minutes south, to a great river, called variously the Sesheke or Barotse, and reputed to be the largest in that part of the country. They learned from the natives that, at "a month's distance" farther down, this river was joined by a large affluent, and that the united stream was then known as the Zambesa or Zambesi. This river, they were informed, had recently been ascended by light-coloured and straight-haired traders, who purchased boys and young men for slaves, giving muskets, cloth, and other merchandise in exchange. There can be no doubt that this river is the well-known Zambese, the principal stream of Western Africa, flowing into the sea at Quillimane.

At the point where the travellers reached the Sesheke, which must have been at least 800 miles from the sea, it was from 300 to 500 feet in breadth, and of "considerable depth." The exact depth of this river was apparently not ascertained; but a smaller stream, found in its vicinity, the "Chobe," was sounded, and found to have "a regular depth of fifteen feet on the side to which the water swung, and of twelve feet on the calm side."

The Sesheke had been ascended by some natives of the Makolo tribe (Sebetuane's people) for a distance of at least 400 miles, their course being usually to the northward, or, as they expressed it, "the sun rose upon one cheek, and set upon the other." But some, in drawing "maps" for the travellers, gave it a little westing. It is stated to abound in alligators and hippopotami. Above the town of Sesheke, a series of rapids obliged the boatmen to drag the canoes for some distance along the shore; while, at about eight miles below that town, a large waterfall was reported to exist, the spray and noise of which had gained for it the expressive name of "Mosi-oatunya," or, the "smoke-sounding." The mist ascending from this cataract was said to be visible ten miles off. At these falls the river is narrowed between rocks and hills, but immediately below the channel broadens again.

The most interesting part of Dr. Livingston's narrative is his description of the singular region which the explorers had now traversed, for the first time, on their journey from the Zonga to the Zambese, According to this description, the vast territory in the interior of South Africa now occupied by the people of the late chief Sebetuane, is one of the most extraordinary countries on the face of the globe. Nothing like it exists, as far as our knowledge extends, in any other part of the world. An immese plateau, elevated far above the sea, stretches for hundreds of miles in "a dead level," not interrupted by the smallest hillock. Through this immense plain, many wide and deep rivers, flowing from the north-west, roll large volumes of water towards the south and the east. The land to a great distance on each side of these rivers is in many places saturated with water, forming extensive swamps or bogs, through which, as the travellers found, oxen could not pass. The higher lands, on which the inhabitants build their towns, plant their crops, and pasture their cattle, are elevated but a few feet above the surrounding level. The rivers overflow their banks annually, and the waters spread over all but these elevated tracks, creating, as in the inundations of Egypt, a vast lake, in the midst of which the inhabited portions of land appear like islands.

"The numerous branches given off by each of the rivers," says Dr. Livingston, "and the annual overflow of the country,

explain the reports we had previously heard of "*linokanaka*" (rivers upon rivers) and "large waters" with numerous islands in them. The Chobe must rise at least ten feet in perpendicular height before it can reach the dykes, built for catching fish, situated about a mile from its banks; and the Sesheke must rise fifteen or twenty feet before it overflows its banks; yet Mr. Oswell and I saw unmistakable evidence of that overflow reaching about fifteen miles out.

Yet the soil of this extraordinary region seemed to be fruitful. The inhabitants raised large crops of native corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, "earth nuts," and other esculents. In parts not under cultivation, the country was covered with rank, coarse grass; but many large and beautiful trees adorned the landscape, among which the enormous baobab, or adansonia, reared its huge trunk and gigantic arms, making the others appear, by contrast, like bushes below it. The natives were numerous, and seemed to be in no want of food. The Makololo, who are the dominant people, are recent intruders in this part of the country. They formed originally one of those hordes of Mantatees, which about thirty years ago, devastated the country along the northern frontier of the Cape colony. Driven back by the Grikuas, in 1834, they retreated towards the north, and, after many wanderings, found their way to the banks of the Sesheke, where they at last established themselves, subduing, but not exterminating, the former possessors. These conquerors speak the Sichuana tongue, the same that is spoken by the tribes in the neighbourhood of the Cape colony, among whom Dr. Livingston and other English missionaries have been for many years resident. "The providence of God," exclaims the zealous doctor, "has prepared the way for us; for wherever we went, we found the Sichuana—into which the Bible is nearly all translated— in common use." It is "the court language" of the interior.

The indigenous tribes are a race of darker complexion than the Makololo, and speak dialects which, though radically of the same stock with the Sichuana, differ yet so widely from it as not to be intelligible to those who speak only the latter tongue. These black aborigines seem to be in many respects superior to the conquering race. "The Barotse," we are told, "are very ingenious in basket making and wood work generally. The Banyeti are excellent smiths, making ox and sheep bells, spears, knives, needles and hoes of superior workmanship. Iron abounds in this country, and of excellent quality—they extract it from the ore; and they are famed as canoe builders. Abundance of a fine, light, but strong wood, called *molompi*, enables them to excel in this branch of industry. Other tribes are famed for their skill in pottery. Their country yields abundance of native corn, &c.; and though their upper extremities and chests are largely developed, they seem never to have been much addicted to war. They seem always to have trusted to the defences which their deep reedy rivers afford.—*Tait's Magazine, Edinburgh.*

Method of making Palm Oil.

Palm oil is procured only from Africa, and is the product of the majestic palm tree. The manner of making it is as follows: A square pit is formed in the ground, something similar to tan-pits in this country, and this square place is filled with palm nuts, which are taken down ripe from the trees, and the females trample the oil out in the sun with their feet. They continue trampling until the nut and the oil form one mass. They then extract the oil by allowing water to run into this place, and take it all up with the palm of the hand, scraping it into a calabash. In this tedious and difficult process, an immense quantity is lost by its running into the ground. There is also a great deal left attached to the nut. The oil is obtained from the surface of the nut, and not from the kernel. Yet notwithstanding the waste which must result from this rude process, 19,163 tons of the oil were imported into England in 1847, and it promises to be one of the heaviest articles of traffic in the world.

Trade with Africa.

The late U. S. Consul to Morocco, Thos. N. Carr, Esq., has published a letter on "African-commerce." He says there is no country of which anything is known, that offers such great commercial inducements as Africa. The amount of the trade he declares would excite wonder if stated, yet through the neglect and indifference of the U. S. Government, very little of it—not so much as we had in 1815—is enjoyed by American merchants. On the other hand, it has been the policy of

Bassett, each $3, Edward Lewis, W. B. Wooster, Esq., Mrs. Charles De Forest, each $2, Mrs. Wm. W. Naramore, W. H. Thornton, W. W. Starr, A. Tomlinson, P. Phelps, H. Hotchkiss, J. Griffiths, N. H. Downs, Mrs. R. J. Whitemore, A. Friend, D. Hawkins, F. Hallock, L. Blackman, L. L. Loomer, S. Blackman, E. C. Johnson, I. J. Gilbert, Dea. T. Gilbert, F. Wallace, each $1, L. De Forrest, $1,42, W. B. Lewis, cash, H. N. Hawkins, each 50 cts., collection in Rev. J. Guernsey's church, $8,30 .... 83 22

Enfield—W——w, $10..... 10 00

Salisbury—Capt. Scoville, $3.... 3 00

Guilford—A. Kimberly, $4..... 4 00

West Meriden—Philo Pratt, Esq., J. I. Butler, Howell Merriman, Julius Pratt, each $10; Hiram Butler, J. S. Brooks, Esq., each $5, P. J. Clark, O. Snow, each $3; Elah Camp, $2; E. E. Boies, J. H. Washburn, each 50 cts..... 59 00

Waterbury—Dea. Aaron Benedict, A. Friend, J. P. Elton, Abram Ives, each $10; G. Kendrick, J Buckingham, R. W. Cairns, C. B. Merriman, S. M. Buckingham, Miss Susan Bronson, B. H. Morse, Dea. P. W. Carter, each $5; S. W. H. Hall, $4; E. Turner, N. B. Platt, W. R. Hitchcock, Rev. S. W. Magill, each $3; Wm. Lamb, H. Merriman, W. S. Platt, C. M. Platt, Mrs. W. H. Ives, F. G. Kingsbury, Dea. N. Hall, Rev. J. L. Clark, each $2; J. G. Eaton, E. S. Clark, J. M. Hall, Mrs. Bennett Bronson, J. S. Kingsbury, J. R. Ayres, D. Warner, S. B. Hall, Dr. Platt, R. M. Rand, G. W. Cooke, C. D. Kigsbury, W. L. Smith, Mrs. S. M. Cate, each $1; R. Lang, cash, each 50 cents; collection in the First Congregational Church, $17,33; collection in the Second Cong. Church, $8,92, in full to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. S. W. Magill, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 153 25

New Haven—Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Capt. Ichabud Smith, of Orange, Conn., by Charles Patterson, Esq., executor..... 500 00

Lisbon—Rev. Levi Nelson..... 3 00

910 47

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—From the Pennsylvania Col. Soc., a donation of twenty dwelling houses, erected at Bassa Cove, Liberia, for the reception and accommodation of Emigrants, which houses have been transferred to the Am. Col. Soc., $1,500; also, a donation of a bond for $600, given to the Pennsylvania Col. Soc., by the Liberia Steam Saw Mill Company, for a loan made them by that Society, and transferred to the Am. Col. Society..... 2100 00

MARYLAND.

Annapolis—Legacy left the American Col. Society by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Maynadier, of Annapolis, Md., by Henry M. Steele, Esq., executor..... 200 00

VIRGINIA.

Morgantown—Contribution from the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James Davis..... 5 00

OHIO.

Xenia—A donation from the Greene County Colonization Society, $17 30 of which is for a balance due for Mrs. Martha Galloway's Certificate of Life Membership of the Am. Col. Soc., by James Gowdy, Esq., Treasurer..... 100 00

Granville—Sereno Wright, Esq., annual Life subscription for 1852, $10; Rev. Alvah Sanford, $5; Solomon N. Sanford, Esq., Prin. F. Acad., $5; G. B. Johnson, Esq., P. M., $2; Deacon T. M. Rose, $2..... 24 00

Twinsburgh—Ethan Alling, to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

154 00

INDIANA.

Princeton—Mrs. Jane Kell..... 5 00

ILLINOIS.

St. Clair County—Fourth of July Collection in "Bethel Baptist Church," by Rev. J. M. Peck, Pastor..... 10 00

Carlyle—Collection in the Sugar Creek Church, by Rev. James Stafford, Pastor..... 10 00

20 00

ARKANSAS

Point Chicot—H. F. Walworth, Esq. 500 00

Total Contributions.....$3,378 47

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker: *Hallowell*—S. Gordon, to May, 1853, $1. *Bangor*—J. S. Wheelright, Walter Brown, Wm. H. Mills, Timothy Crosby, Wm. Brown, E. Paulk, Albert Dole, Edmund Dole, E. Valentine, J. C. Stevens, David Morsman, John Godfrey, Eben Coe, James McClure, Charles Haywood, John True, J. M. Bragg, Amos Jones, Edwin Godfrey, Wm. Galloup, E. A. Upton, Albert Kimball, Thos. Griffin, Francis Roberts, each $1 to August, 1853..... 25 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Captain George Barker: *Nashua*—M. A. Herrick, to June, 1857, $3; W. Merrill, to June, 1857, $1; D. Abbott, to June, 1861, $5; Ziba Gay, to Oct. 1857, $2; James Hartshorn, to September, 1853, $2; J. Kendrick, $1, for 1852; J. A. Baldwin, to Sept., 1855, $1; Franklin Munro, to Aug. 1855, $3..... 18 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. G. Barker: *Medfield*—Rob't Roberts, Abijah Crane, John Turner, and John W. Adams, each $1, to September, 1853, by J Mason, esq., $4. *Fall River*—Deacon Crane, to Aug., 1853, $1. *Lowell*—B. F. French, F. G. H. Corliss, James G. Carney, G. W. Carlton, each $1 for 1852, $4. *Concord*—Elisha Tolman, for 1851, $1. *Auburn*—Benjamin Winer, for 1851, $1. *Leominster*—Augustus Morse, for 1850, and 1851, $2; J. W. Willard, Gardner Morse, each $1, to September, 1853, $4. *Rayham*—Rev. R. Carter, to Sept., 1853, $1. *Brighton*—Rev. Wm. H. Sanford, to September, 1853, $1. *South Reading*, Rev. A. Emerson, to Sept., 1853, $1..... 18 00

RHODE ISLAND.—By G. Barker: *Providence*—Rev. Prof. Dunn, to Aug., 1857, $5. *New Port*—Deacon Hammer, to Aug. 53, $1. W. A. Clarke, Miss H. Clarke, each $1 for 1853, $3. *Bristol*—Moses B. Wood, $3, to August, 1855; William B. Spooner, $1, to July, 1853; Dea. B. Wyatt, $1, to Jan. 1855; Martin Bennett to January, 1854, $1. *Westerly*—J. and P. Noyes, to Aug., 1853, $1. *Peace Dale*—Samuel Rodman, to August, 1857, $5. *Wakefield*—Sylvester Robinson, to Aug. 1854, $2..... 22 00

CONNECTICUT—By Rev. J. Orcutt: *Waterbury*—J. G. Easton, L. L. Trumbull, William R. Hitchcock, each $1, to June, 1853; E. S. Clark, C. C. Post, L. L. Stevens, each $1, to September, 1853. *Greenwich*, Zenas Mead, for 1852, $1; *Colchester*—David Foote, esq., for 1851, 1852, $2..... 9 00

NEW YORK.—*Binghamton*—Miss M. A. Harper, to January, 1858..... 5 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Johnstown*—H. Kratzer, esq., for 1852..... 1 00

MARYLAND.—*Annapolis*, Dr. J. Ridout, to Jan. 1, 1853..... 10 00

VIRGINIA.—*Pedlar Mills*, Miss Kitty T. Minor, for 1851, $1; *Racoon Ford*.—Mrs. Mary F. Briggs, $1 to March, 1851; W. Somerville, $1, to March, 1851, $2. *Horse Pasture*—W. F. Mills, to August, 1853, $1.. 4 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Fancyville*—James Mebane, esq., to Sept. 1855, $3. *Marbern*—I. Rue, James Sparrow, Lewis Williams, Edward Brown, each $1, to September, 1853, by Mingo Crouse, $4. *Franklin*—Rev. J. E. McPherson, $2, to July, 1853. *Shooting Creek*—Rev. W. S. Moore, to Sept., 1853, $1.. 10 00

GEORGIA.—*Milledgeville*.—Mrs. C. S. Dugger, to September, 1853, $1..... 1 00

KENTUCKY.—*Hickory*—James M. Davis, to September, 1853.... 1 00

ILLINOIS.—*Prairie Furnace*.—Rev. A. B. Church, $1, to June, 1853..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 125 00

Total Contributions.....3,378 47

Total Legacies..... 200 00

Aggregate Amount.....$4,303 47

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Explorations in Africa.

THE interior of that vast but unknown continent, furnishes the most interesting subject for inquiry and exploration. The English, not discouraged by their repeated failures, and the sad reverses attending the great and expensive Niger expedition, are now contemplating new plans for reaching and bringing out the hidden treasures. Lieut. McLeod has proposed a new expedition, with several new features and provisions, to ascend the Niger, and pass into and descend the Gambia. He has submitted it to several leading scholars, who, after a careful examination, have approved of it and pronounced it practicable.

The nations are to be taught the value of trade with England, and the use of British manufactures.—Another scheme has been before the Royal Geographical Society—and it has been decided by them that it is possible to open a communication with the center of Africa, by way of Zambesi, which would open an avenue for an immense stream of British goods, and would yield in return the very commodities which are needed in all the manufactories. And if the thing can be done, England will do it, she knows how to extend her commerce—and she has both the will and the arm to accomplish it. The time is near at hand, when not the Niger alone, but all the navigable streams both on the East and the West Coast of Africa will be opened to trade. When will our own country awake to her true interest and dignity on this subject?

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—*The London Athenæum* contains an account of the movements of the two enterprising travelers, Drs. Barth and Overweg. According to the last communications home, they were on the point of starting on a highly interesting journey to Borgu, a mountainous country, lying to the north-east of Lake Tsad, about midway on the road to Egypt, and never yet visited by any European. Im-

portant results are anticipated from this exploration. On their return, the travelers will direct all their energies to the south, namely, from Kuka to the shores of the Indian Ocean. Dr. Barth believes that a more southerly route, in the direction of Lake Nyassi, will be much more practicable than a straight line to Mombas, on a bearing of about south-east. The information collected respecting the Nyassi line, indicates many powerful kingdoms, densely peopled, intersected by numerous rivers, very fertile, and abounding in forests. Dr. Barth and his companion have rendered good services, so far, in determining accurately what before was but vaguely known. —The routes already performed amount, at a rough estimate, to 3,700 geographical miles; and the itineraries sent home by Dr. Barth form a net-work which covers the greatest portion of Northern Africa. It seems, however, that they are but poorly provided with means for the prosecution of their researches, the whole of the sum originally granted by the English Government having been received, and their own means well nigh exhausted; while now they have only to look forward to £200, which is to be placed at their disposal on reaching the Indian ocean.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

ANOTHER NIGER EXPEDITION.—Late intelligence from Europe confirms a previous report, that the Geographical Society of Great Britain is warmly engaged in getting up a scientific exploration of the Niger and Gambia, by means of small propellers. Lieut. McLeod, of the Royal Navy, proposes to take charge of the expedition.

Now, why should not some American philanthropic individual, or association, or the General Government, furnish the means for an exploration of the rivers and interior of the entire West Coast of Africa? As yet, very little is known of any portion of that immense continent. This ignorance must continue to exist unless some plan be adopted by civilized nations for its thorough visitation by an enlightened and scientific corps. We doubt not that men possessing the proper qualifications can be secured in this country, and that such a party would find many intelligent citizens of Liberia ready to accompany them, men thoroughly acclimated, who have already penetrated the interior for 200 or 300 miles.

An expedition of the character here noticed would bring to light the nature and varieties of the soil, productions, mines and other resources of Africa, open avenues to trade and commerce, prove of essential service to Liberia and the colored race, and reflect high and lasting honor upon the persons engaged in its prosecution and the party or power from which it proceeded.

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA: NEW ASPECTS.—The Rev. Mr. Bushnell, a missionary on the Gaboon river, West Africa, has been a few weeks past in this city. From his statements we derive some additional information in regard to the interior of Africa. The general idea of Africa, heretofore, has been that of a country mostly barren and altogether barbarous. This idea, however, has to be much modified. Africa is neither barren nor are the inhabitants of the interior so barbarous as we have supposed, from our acquaintance with the negroes of the Slave Coast. In the last eight or ten years, we have received new and most interesting accounts of the country and people of Africa. One

of these is from a German gentleman, who, in 1844, accompanied the Egyptian expedition towards the source of the Nile. By the mismanagement of the Egyptian captain, the expedition failed of its ultimate object, but not till it had proceeded several hundred miles beyond the farthest point which had been reached by white men. Its termination was about latitude five degrees—at least two hundred miles beyond the *supposed* source of the Nile, as put down on maps. There the river was still broad and three or four feet deep. In passing through the country, before unexplored, lands embraced within the limits of ancient Ethiopia, races of blacks were seen, tall, straight, well featured, and very numerous. The country was rich, abounding in grass and flowers, and populous with men and beasts.

Another recent source of information is the account of the German missionaries, (transcribed in the *Missionary Herald,*) who penetrated on the east coast, in the direction of the Quilimanci river, whose sources probably interlock with those of the Nile, or the inland highlands of Africa. The results of their observations were very nearly the same; a better country and a better people appeared as they went farther into the interior.

The information derived from Liberia, on the west coast, corresponds with these. We have now the statements of Mr. Bushnell, from the river Gaboon, which go to the same point. The tribes occupy districts of country, in succession. He says that after two or three tribes are passed, a race of people living on the hills or mountains appear, who are superior to either of those nearer the coast. These people are a dark copper color, and have straight hair. The negro, the Guinea negro, of whom the slaves of this country are a part, are obviously only one variety of the dark colored people of Africa. The language of the tribes among whom Mr. Bushnell has been residing is soft and capable of numerous inflections, but, of course, deficient in abstract terms. The missionaries found the children as quick to learn as the white.

The tastes and tendencies of the African mind, in that region, seem, however, to tend (as it does in this country) towards music and the softer arts, rather than towards the scientific and stronger developments of intellect. If this be the ultimate tendency of African tastes and developments, then it may be a very desirable and beautiful civilization which that country will ultimately attain; but one which will never counteract the domination of the Gothic, or as it is now called, the Anglo-Saxon superiority. It is only the scientific development of the human mind which can ever wield power.

Africa is probably destined to receive a civilization as soft and luxurious as ancient Asia; but raised to a far higher level, by the genius of Christianity. Christianity is itself mild, peaceful, and softening, and may, therefore, ultimately find in Africa, and in eastern climes, a soil congenial and peculiar to itself. Amidst the world's overturning and revolutions, it may happen that Europe will be darkened and defiled by a gross Infidelity, while America and Africa may become the residence of the purest and brightest Christianity! Such a revolution would be no more marvellous than that Babylon and Tyre have become ruins, and returned to barbarism. The world is but a complex scene of ruin, revolution, and res-

toration. The day is dawning for Africa, and even the blackness of her night will pass away before the renewing influence of Christian civilization.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Important Documents.—Report and Bill.

We have neglected to publish the Report of the Committee on Colored Population of the House of Delegates of Maryland during the last session of the legislature. It is an important document, and although published long since as a part of the proceedings of the House, will be read with interest by our subscribers. The statistical table accompanying it we register as important for reference. The bill which passed varies some little from the one reported. We copy from the Statute Books.

The Committee on the Colored Population of Maryland, submit the following Report, and accompanying bill.

The Colored Population of Maryland, is divided into the slave and free.

The relations of the former have been so long established and are so thoroughly understood, that legislation is rarely necessary in regard to it: nor is there, now, anything concerning it that requires the especial notice of the committee.

On the other hand, the free colored population, including, as well persons born free, as emancipated slaves, has been made, again and again, the subject of legislative actions; and, at this time circumstances give to all matters connected with it a more than ordinary interest. There are more free colored per- than in any other [illegible] number, ac- [illegible] 1850, being 74,723. In the city of Baltimore, there are 25,475. Anne Arundel contains 4,602, which is the largest number in any one county; the smallest number being in Allegany county, where there are 412.

A the first census, of 1790, the entire free colored population of Maryland, was but 8,043, and the white population 208,649. The present white population being 417,943, it will be observed, that while the free colored population has increased *ninefold*, the white population has only *doubled*, in the last sixty years.

The entire colored population, slave and free, of the State in 1790, was 111,079, of wh ch 103,034 were slaves. The entire colored population, in 1850, was 164,445, of which 90,368 were slaves. The free colored had increased in sixty years, 66,680, the slaves had diminished 12,668. In 1810, the slaves numbered 111,502; which was the largest number ever held, at one time, in Maryland.

From these figures it will be noted, that the increase of the aggregate of the entire colored population has been owing, entirely, to the increase of the free portion of it, which has been uninterruptedly going on, at almost an uniform rate, while the slaves have decreased, by 12,668, since the first census.

The increase of the white population from 1830 to 1840, was in the ratio of 9.3 per cent. only; while the free black population increased in the ratio of 17.26—ratios of increase,

respectively, which, if maintained for many successive census periods, would have, ultimately, placed the free colored population, so far as as numbers were concerned, in the ascendency. Less notice was taken of this revelation of the census of 1840, than was to have been expected from its very suggestive character, especially as there were few, if any circumstances, to indicate a change in the ratios of increase. The census of 1850 exhibits a far more satisfactory state of things; for, although the ratio of increase of the free colored population had advanced from 17.26 to 19.44, yet the white population has increased in the ratio of 31.74 per cent. in the same period.

These statements are general. Their interest is not lessened by looking into their details. For instance, in 1790, there were 100 white persons for every 10 free colored, in Kent county; in 1840, the proportion was lessened to 20 whites for 10 free colored, and the late census shews the farther reduction to 17 whites, only, for 10 free colored. From 1840 to 1850, the white population remained stationary in Kent —the return of both census being the same—5,616, while the increase of the free colored population in the interval was 652.

In eleven counties, the ratio of increase of the free colored population has been greater than that of the white, between 1840 and 1850. In Charles county, the white population has actually decreased, and in Kent it has remained stationary, while the free colored population has increased 94 in the former, and 652 in the latter county.

The committee might continue, and apply the details of the census to the different counties. But it is unnecessary in this place. They have said thus much to draw attention to tables, annexed to their report, and which exhibit all the information that can be required on this interesting branch of the State's statistics.

This interest grows out of the fact, that the population, to which these statistics relate and which they shew to be steadily increasing in our midst —is one, with which there never can be that amalgamation, that social and political equality, which shall unite it with the white and dominant population as one people, with common sympathies, interest and destiny.

That the presence of two races in Maryland under such circumstances, can be advantageous to either, or promote the prosperity of the State, no one pretends. In the inevitable competition that must exist between them for employment, in all avenues of labor, the weaker must go to the wall, whenever the population becomes so dense as to reduce the wages of labor to a minimum.

At this time when the aggregate population of Maryland, white and colored, is 583,035—there seems to be room for both races, so far as mere subsistence is concerned, although, even now, white men are to be found in many occupations, which, a few years since, were held by colored persons, almost exclusively. The ratio of increase, from 1840 to 1850, maintained until 1890, would give to Maryland, at that time, a population of 1,380,196. But, supposing it was *doubled* only, in the next 40 years, it cannot be doubted that the difficulties which, now, often-times beset the free colored people in their search for employment, would be grievously increased.

That these difficulties arise from the increase in our aggregate population, is proved by the fact, that it is only within the last ten years that

they have been at all recognized, and made the subject of remark—a fact explained by reference to the statistics already so largely drawn upon.

Between 1830 and 1840, the aggregate increase of the white and colored population, was 22,979, or 5.1 per cent.. only; while from 1840 to 1850, it was 113,016, or 24.04 per cent., the increase of the free colored population in the two periods, being 9,140 and 11,989, respectively. The immigration into Baltimore alone, for the first of these terms, had been 55,322, and for the last 68,392.

Now while the increase of 5.1 per cent. in ten years, from 1830 to 1840, was not sensibly felt in the market for labor, the increase of 24.04 per cent. from 1840 to 1850, was often severely felt, especially when an increased foreign immigration, of a class of persons, who become at once the competitors of the free people of color, formed so large an item in the aggregate increase.

But while all are willing to admit that the presence in the State of the two races thus referred to, is advantageous to neither of them and is full of gloomy portent, it is difficult to say what is the exactly right and just course to be adopted, so far as legislation is concerned, under the circumstances.

That the two races must ultimately separate, the committee do not doubt. Their separation is the only solution of the political problem to which their present existence together gives rise, and this being conceded there is but one place to which they can remove as a body—and that is Africa. In no spot on the continent of America, in none of the adjacent Islands, can they establish themselves as [illegible] people. The [illegible] way of the white man, and go where he cannot live; not in view of the present population of this hemisphere perhaps, but in view of the time when the white men of the New World shall equal in numbers the white men of the Old World. Africa is the only place which fulfils all the exigencies of the occasion. It is the country for the colored race, and a country where the white race cannot live.

In 1831, the Legislature of Maryland, with a forecast that was prophetic, anticipated this period—whose advent, few then thought, was among the possibilities of the future—when an increasing white population, and a more active competition for employment, would make it apparent to both races that they must separate, and that the weaker of the two would be obliged to remove, by the force of circumstances which no human power could control.

Against this time, it was the policy of the State to provide, and they did it, by appropriating $200,000 to the preparation of a place to which the free people of color and emancipated slaves might be removed, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa. This fund was placed under the charge of three managers appointed by the governor, giving bond, and acting without compensation. After a time, they found it better to employ the agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society, a body incorporated by the State, and enjoying an income from individual contributions and other sources.—The managers made reports of their proceedings from time to time, to the Executive—the annual meetings of the State Society were generally held in Annapolis; [illegible]rations were kept before the [illegible]ye—attempts were some-

times made in the Legislature to withdraw the State's appropriation, when the results of the whole subject, and the condition, population and growth of the Colony, for the establishment of which the funds of the State were used, were made matters of discussion—so that it may be fairly said, that the colony of Maryland in Liberia, contemplated generally by the Legislature of 1831, has grown to its present shape and consistency under the auspices of the State. It is an illustration, not less of the wisdom than the humanity of the authors of the act of 1831. It now presents the place to which the free colored people of the State may emigrate, when they shall become satisfied that it is their interest to do so. Thus far, the obligation which their presence among us, without fault of their own, as a distinct race, has imposed upon us, has been discharged, and the committee are satisfied from the information that has been afforded them, that an eligible and happy home has been prepared for all those who choose to seek it on the coast of Africa.

Among the papers which have peen submitted to the committee, are the reports of Managers of the State fund and of the State Colonization Society, and which, although already before the House of Delegates, the committee desire to make a part of this report.

From these it appears, that the entire expenditure of the State Society, has been $317,049.18, of which $186,922.16 was received from the Managers of the State fund —and the balance of $130,127.02 was the contribution, in aid of the State's object, from the State Society.

It also appears, that the number of emigrants sent from Maryland has been 1078—and that the public revenue of the colony, applicable to its support and defence is now upwards, somewhat, of $2,000, and is steadily increasing. For other particulars in regard to the colony, the committee refer to the report already mentioned.

The Managers and the Society both state, that the colony is not yet able to maintain its present condition without aid from this country; that its income is not sufficient, yet, to meet its civil list; and that the necessity, yet, of paying for the transportation of emigrants to it, and their maintenance for a season after their arrival, requires means, to be obtained on this side of the Atlantic; and they unite in urging upon the State, the continuance of the appropriation of $10,000 per annum, which expired by limitation, with the year just ended.

It is very strongly represented to the Committee, and the experience of some of them confirms the statement, that of late, within perhaps the last two years, a change has taken place in the opinions of the free people of color, in regard to colonization; and that they now admit, that sooner or later, they will have to adopt the alternative of colonization, rather than remain in the State; and, it is urged, with much reason, upon the Committee, that the increasing emigration, which must be the result of this change of opinion, is. in itself the only means through which the colony will be enabled, with the increase of its population, to bear all of its expenses without further help from the United States. And, it is further urged, that a check to the emigration at this time, for a want of means consequent upon a discontinuance of the State's appropriation, would be greatly to be deplored, and would operate, materially, to retard the accomplishment of the

State's object in becoming, originally, a contributor to the cause of Colonization.

In the propriety of these views, the Committee are most ready to concur. To stop now, when the object to be accomplished under the act of 1831, is on the eve of completion, would be to deny the policy of a legislation which circumstances shew to have been most wise and just.

The Committee are satisfied with the prudence that has marked the expenditure of the funds of the State, and acknowledge the advantages that have resulted from the employment of the agency of the State Society; and having every reason to rely upon the same care and judgment for the future that have been exhibited in the past, they recommend the continuance of the State's appropriation for the further period of ten years, unless the Legislature choose to repeal it in the meanwhile.

The Committee deem it only proper to say, in this connection, that they do not look upon the number of emigrants that have been transported to Africa, by the State Society, as, by any means, the proper standard by which to estimate the success of colonization. The true standard is the condition and capacity of the colony, in view of the purposes for which it was established. Does it afford a safe and comfortable home, in a congenial climate, to which the free people of color may emigrate when circumstances shall make it their inter[illegible] to do so presently, at the exp[illegible] s of the State and other[illegible] as commerce grow[illegible] two countries, [illegible] as German a[illegible] come to [illegible] can be [illegible] the Con[illegible] the Society [illegible] be reasonably required of it, and has fulfilled, so far, the purpose of its existence.

Nor do the Committee believe that the small number already transported to Africa, affords any argument against the efficiency of colonization to remove the entire free colored population of the State, whenever this population finds it their interest to remove. The foreign immigration into Baltimore, alone, in 1847, was 12,009—not one individual of which, probably, had his expenses paid for him. The same emigration from Maryland to Liberia, would, *in six years*, carry off the entire free colored population of the State. That there should be such an emigration, it is necessary that there should be a desire to emigrate, and the means for emigration. Circumstances are producing the first, and the growth of the colonies on the coast, the result of these circumstances, is rapidly creating the commerce that will afford the last.

The Committee submit herewith a Bill, to carry out the recommendations of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FLEMING, Chairman.

A bill entitled an act to continue the State's appropriation for the benefit of African Colonization.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 281, entitled an act relating to the people of color of this State, an ap[illegible]riation was made to be applied [illegible]anagers mentioned in the [illegible] in removing emancipated [illegible] free people of color, to [illegible]f Liberia, or elsewhere [illegible], and in making pre[illegible]ol[illegible] or elsewhere [illegible]rs might think

best, which should seem to them expedient for the reception, accommodation, and support of the persons to be removed until they could support themselves; and which appropriation, amounting, in the aggregate, to two hundred thousand dollars, was assessed upon the several counties of the State and Baltimore city, at the rate of ten thousand dollars, per annum; in the proportions in the said act, as modified by the act of 1838, chapter 269, changing the assessment of Frederick county, particularly described, and which said appropriation ceased at the end of the year 1851; and, whereas, it is desirable that the said appropriation of $10,000 per year, should be renewed and continued so that the policy of the State, in providing a home in Africa, for the emancipated slaves and free colored population, and for their removal thither, may be maintained and carried out.—Therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Treasurer of the State be, and he is hereby required to pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the Board of Managers, appointed under the act of 1831, chapter 281, the sum of ten thousand dollars, annually, for the space of six years, commencing with the year 1852, in the manner in which he has heretofore paid the like amount under the act last aforesaid, to be appropriated for the purposes in the said act mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the Comptroller of the State be, and he is hereby required to issue his warrants to the Treasurer, on the drafts or requisitions of the said Board of Managers, so as to authorize the payment by him of the amounts aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the appropriation now made shall be applied to the benefit exclusively of persons of color, who shall have been bona fide residents of Maryland, for the space of five years next preceding their application to become emigrants.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the Legislature reserves the right to repeal, at any time, the appropriation now made or any part thereof.

Population of the Counties of Maryland, in 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, *and* 1850, *as shewn by the Census taken in those years.*

	CECIL.				KENT.				CAROLINE.			
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	3,407	163	10,055	13,625	5,443	655	6,748	12,836	2,057	421	7,028	9,506
1800	2,103	373	6,542	9,018	4,474	1,780	5,511	11,771	1,865	602	6,759	9,226
1810	2,467	947	9,652	13,066	4,249	1,979	5,222	11,450	1,520	1,001	6,932	9,453
1820	2,342	1,783	11,821	16,046	4,071	2,067	5,315	11,453	1,574	1,390	7,144	10,108
1830	1,705	2,249	11,478	15,432	3,191	2,260	5,050	10,501	1,171	1,652	6,247	9,070
1840	1,352	2,551	13,279	17,232	2,735	2,491	5,616	10,842	752	1,720	5,334	7,806
1850	944	2,623	15,472	18,939	2,627	3,143	5,616	11,386	808	2,788	6,095	9,692

	TALBOT.				QUEEN ANNE'S.				SOMERSET.			
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	4,777	1,076	7,721	13,084	6,674	618	8,171	15,463	7,070	268	8,272	15,610
1800	4,775	1,591	7,070	13,436	6,517	1,025	7,315	14,857	7,432	586	9,310	17,358
1810	4,878	2,003	7,349	14,230	6,381	2,738	7,529	16,648	6,975	1,058	9,162	17,195
1820	4,769	2,334	7,386	14,389	5,588	2,138	7,226	14,952	7,241	1,952	10,386	19,579
1830	4,173	2,483	6,291	12,947	4,872	2,866	6,559	14,397	6,556	2,239	11,371	20,166
1840	3,687	2,340	6,063	12,090	3,950	2,532	6,132	12,033	5,377	2,646	11,485	19,508
1850	4,134	2,593	7,084	13,811	4,270	3,278	6,936	14,484	5,588	3,483	13,385	22,455

	DORCHESTER.				WORCESTER.				ALLEGANY.			
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	5,377	528	10,010	15,875	3,836	178	7,626	11,640	258	12	4,539	4,809
1800	4,566	2,365	9,415	16,346	4,398	449	11,523	16,370	499	101	5,703	6,303
1810	5,022	2,661	10,415	18,108	4,427	1,054	11,490	16,971	650	113	6,176	6,909
1820	5,168	2,497	10,094	17,759	4,551	1,636	11,234	17,421	795	195	7,664	8,654
1830	5,001	3,000	10,685	18,686	4,032	2,430	11,811	18,273	818	222	9,569	10,609
1840	4,227	3,987	10,629	18,843	3,539	3,073	11,765	18,377	812	215	14,663	15,690
1850	4,285	3,848	10,747	18,877	3,444	3,014	12,401	18,859	724	412	21,633	22,769

	WASHINGTON.				FREDERICK.				BALTIMORE.			
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	1,286	64	14,472	15,822	3,641	213	26,937	30,791	5,877	604	18,953	25,434
1800	2,200	342	16,108	18,650	4,572	473	26,478	31,523	6,830	1,536	24,150	32,516
1810	2,656	483	15,591	18,730	5,671	783	27,983	34,437	6,697	1,537	21,021	29,255
1820	3,201	627	19,247	23,075	6,555	1,777	32,097	40,459	6,720	2,163	24,580	33,463
1830	2,908	1,084	21,275	25,268	6,370	2,716	36,703	45,789	6,533	3.098	30,625	40,250
1840	2,536	1,580	24,734	28,850	4,054	2,378	24,791	31,223	4,396	3.486	24,184	32,066
1850	2,090	1,828	26,930	30,848	3,913	3,760	33,314	40,987	3,772	3,633	34,187	41,592

	BALTIMORE CITY.				HARFORD.				MONTGOMERY.			
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	1,255	323	11,925	13,503	3,417	775	10,784	14,976	6,030	294	11,679	18,003
1800	2,843	2,771	20,900	26,514	4,264	1,344	12,018	17,626	6,288	262	8,508	15,058
1810	4,672	5,671	36,212	46,555	4,431	2,221	14,606	21,258	7,572	677	9,731	17,980
1820	4,357	10,326	48,055	62,739	3,320	1,387	11,217	15,924	6,396	922	9,982	16,400
1830	5,120	14,790	61,710	80,620	2,984	2,048	11,287	16,319	6,447	1,266	12,103	19,816
1840	3,199	17,967	81,147	102,313	2,643	2,436	12,041	17,120	5,135	1,255	8,279	14,669
1850	2,946	25,442	140,666	169,054	2,166	2,777	14,413	19,356	5,114	1,311	9,435	15,800

	PRINCE GEORGE.				SAINT MARY'S.				CALVERT.			
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	11,176	164	10,004	21,344	6,985	343	8,216	15,544	4,305	136	4,211	8,652
1800	12,191	648	8,346	21,185	6,399	622	6,678	13,699	4,401	307	3,889	8,297
1810	9,189	4,929	6,471	20,589	6,000	636	6,158	12,794	3,937	388	3,860	8,005
1820	11,285	1,096	7,835	20,216	6,048	894	6,032	12,974	3,668	694	3,716	8,078
1830	11,585	1,202	7,667	20,474	6,133	1,179	6,097	13,459	3,899	1,213	3,788	8,900
1840	10,636	1,080	7,823	19,539	5,761	1,393	6,070	13,224	4,170	1,474	3,585	9,229
1850	11,510	1,138	8,901	21,549	5,842	1,633	6,233	13,698	4,486	3,530	3,630	9,646

	CHARLES.				ANNE ARUNDEL.				CARROLL.			
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	10,085	404	10,124	20,613	10,130	804	11,664	22,598				
1800	9,558	571	9,043	19,172	9,760	1,833	11,030	22,623				
1810	12,435	412	7,398	20,245	11,693	2,536	12,439	26,668				
1820	9,419	567	6,514	16,500	10,328	3,382	13,455	27,165				
1830	10,129	851	6,789	17,769	9,997	4,076	14,222	28,295				
1840	9,182	819	6,022	16,023	9,420	4,497	12,923	26,840				
1850	9,584	913	5,665	16,162	11,249	4,602	16,542	32,393	975	974	18,667	20,616

Population of Maryland, at the seven Census periods ending 1850.

	White.	Slaves.	Free Colored.	Agg. Colored.	Total.
1790	208,649	103,036	8,043	111,079	319,728
1800	216,326	105,635	19,587	125,238	341,548
1810	235,117	111,502	33,927	145,429	380,546
1820	259,522	107,998	39,730	147,728	407,350
1830	291,108	102,994	52,938	155,932	447,040
1840	317,717	89,495	62,020	151,515	469,232
1850	417,943	90,368	74,723	165,091	583,035

MEMORANDA RELATING TO THE POPULATION OF MARYLAND.

Counties.	Number of Whites to ten free Colored persons.			Ratio of increase of White and Free Col'd between 1840 and 1850.		Actual increase of White and Free Col'd between 1840 and 1850.	
	1790.	1840.	1850.	White.	Free Col'd.	White.	Free Col'd.
Allegany, - - -	3780	680	548	66.	85.	6,970	197
Washington, - -	2260	160	147	9.	19.	2,196	248
Frederick, - - -	1260	137	88	27.	52.	5,523	1,382
Baltimore City, -	370	45	55	78.	34.	39,579	7,475
Baltimore County,	230	100	95	41.	3.	10,000	147
Harford, - - -	140	47	51	19.	14.	2,372	341
Montgomery, - -	390	67	71	13.7	4.4	1,156	56
Prince George's, -	610	70	75	13.	5.3	1,678	58
Charles, - - -	250	70	61	Diminished.	10.	Diminished.	in. 94
Saint Mary's, - -	240	42	38	7.	15.	in. 153	240
Calvert, - - -	300	26	23	.7	3.	45	56
Anne Arundel, -	140	28	36	17.6	2.3	3,618	105
Carroll, - - - -		170	190				
Cecil, - - - -	610	52	59	16.	2.8	2,193	72
Kent, - - - -	100	20	17	00.	22.	00	652
Caroline, - - -	160	31	22	14.	62.	762	1,068
Talbot, - - - -	67	21	27	16.	10.	1,021	253
Queen Anne's, -	130	23	21	14.	24.	804	746
Somerset, - - -	300	43	38	16.	30.	1,900	737
Dorchester, - -	190	27	27	.5	Diminished.	118	Dim'd 139
Worcester. - -	430	38	41	.5	16.9	636	50

Mc. Donogh's Will Broken.

THE New Orleans Crescent contains the following statement of the decision of the court in the McDonogh will case. It will be seen that it is contrary to the interests of this Society. We told Mr. McDonogh ten years ago that that will never could be executed, and begged him to alter it, but without avail. The history of this case shows the wisdom of the determination of the gentleman mentioned in another column, to execute his own will:

THE DECISION IN THE MCDONOGH WILL CASE.—The New Orleans Crescent contains an abstract of the decision of Judge McCaleb, of the U. S. Circuit Court, in that city, delivered on the 7th inst. in the case of Mary Murdock *et al.* vs. the executors of John McDonogh *et al.* This decision, as has already been stated by telegraph, declares the heirs of the late John McDonogh, many of whom reside in this city, to be entitled to his immense estate. The following is the abstract given by the Crescent:

On the part of the complainants, it is contended that the provisions of the will cannot be executed, because—

1st. The attempt to devote the property to purposes of accumulation, and to render it inalienable, is ruinous to commerce, dangerous to the State, and contrary to law and public policy.

2d. That the title conferred by the will is unknown to the law, which requires that all property shall have an owner.

3d. That the dispositions in favor of the cities are *substitutiono* and *fidei commissa*, which are both expressly forbidden by law.

4th. That the legacies are upon impossible conditions, and to persons and corporations incapable of receiving them—and

5th. The legacies being void, all the annuities dependent on them must fail.

On the part of the cities, it was contended—

1st. That they are the universal legatees under the will, and were owners, and in possession by law, from the decease of the testator.

2d. That the will contains no substitutions, or *fidei commissa* reprobated by law.

3d. That all impossible and illegal conditions in the will, and those which are contrary to public policy, are to be reputed not written, and the title to this property has become vested in the cities.

We discover, at a glance, the prominent characteristics in the will of John McDonogh. The first is an almost total indifference and insensibility to the sacred ties of kindred; the other is an ostentatious display of the most anxious solicitude for the application of his long-hoarded wealth to the establishment of institutions designed for the benefit of strangers to his own blood. The first is signally exhibited in the pittance bequeathed to his widowed sister and her fatherless children, and in the declaration contained in the will, that if he had any children and a fortune to leave behind him at his death, he would give a very small amount to each—merely enough to excite them to habits of industry and frugality, and no mo
His solicitude for others is the
stant theme of his sing

bose and minute directions to those through whose agency the complicated machinery he had devised for the execution of his purposes was to be put in operation. The orphan children of his deceased brother and sisters, now complainants before this tribunal, have not, except in the single instance alluded to, received even the cold respect of a passing glance, while language seems to be too feeble to disclose the depth and breadth of his solicitude for the welfare of the orphan poor of every class and caste of color, in the cities which claim to be considered the universal legatees of his accumulated millions. While I find it difficult to comprehend these discordant and unnatural elements in the character of one who so often and so solemnly invokes the principles of religion and morality as indispensable to the proper education of the youth of the country, it is perhaps, unnecessary to notice them further than to say, that in my mind, they raise the strongest doubts of the genuiness of that charity and philanthropy of the testator, which were the fruitful themes of the eloquent encomia of counsel, on the trial of the cause. It is apparent that one of the prominent objects of the testator, in his last will and testament, was to deprive his heirs and nearest of kin of the vast wealth to which, in the event of his dying intestate, they would be entitled in the legal order of succession. It is equally certain that, in default of of heirs in the ascending and descending line, he possessed a perfect right, in law, to deprive them of [illegible] heritance, and to bestow it [illegible] strangers. Whether he has [illegible] ished his design in the first [illegible] is right in [illegible] to receive

the sanction of the laws of the land, are questions now to be determined.

We have seen by the will that the property of the testator is to remain together forever, as one estate, to be designated as his "general estate," and to become a permanent fund, on interest, to be managed by certain commissioners and agents, who are to be annually appointed by the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. We have seen that these commissioners and agents are to form a perpetual board, and to have perpetual succession. To the board thus constituted, the perpetual administration of the estate is given, without the power of alienation; and the rents and revenues are ordered to be devoted to the purposes and objects contemplated by the will.

An insurmountable objection to the execution of the provisions of the will relating to the administration of the "general estate," through the agency of the board of commissioners and agents, arises from the fact that they contain substitutions and *fidei commissa*, which are expressly prohibited by law.

The decision contains many learned quotations of authorities, which we are unable to do justice to in our limited space, and concludes with the following decree:

This cause came to be heard during the last term of this Circuit Court; and, after full argument, was taken into consideration, with the consent of counsel of all parties, that the decree should be pronounced at chambers, and entered of record, and executed as in term time; and upon consideration thereof, and for the reasons contained in the writ[illegible]on now filed, it is ordere[illegible]d, and decreed as follows:

That all that part of the biographic will of John McDonogh beginning with the second paragraph, with the words "It is my will, and I direct my executors herein named, immediately after my death, to correspond," etc. On the second page, numbered as the sixth page of the printed copy of the will on file, and ending with the words, "or otherways, and held and owned by said corporations," on the thirty-second page of the said printed copy of said will, relative to the city of New Orleans, the city of Baltimore, the State of Louisiana, and the State of Maryland, the "general estate," the Colonization Society, and the projected Asylum of New Orleans, the Society for the relief of destitute orphan boys, a projected school farm in Maryland, free public schools in New Orleans and Baltimore, and the appointment of various boards of commissioners, agents, directors, etc., and for the investment and accumulation of the estate, be, and all said provisions are declared illegal, null, and of no force and effect whatever, and that, as to all the estate of said deceased, except such as is disposed of in the first paragraph of said will. The deceased died intestate, and his estate fell by his death to his heirs at law.

That the complainants are heirs at law of the deceased John McDonogh in the following proportions, to wit:

[Here follows the names of the heirs and the proportion allotted to each. The estate is divided into seventy parts, sixty-seventieths of which are adjudged to belong to complainants. The remaining ten-seventieths are reserved to the heirs of the half-bloods, when they shall make themselves parties and prove their relationship.]

That the said complainants re-

cover of the defendants, executors of the will of the deceased, all and singular the property real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, composing the estate of the deceased, and especially all and singular the property comprised in the inventory of the succession prepared by Thomas Layton and Adolphe Mazureau, Notaries Public, a copy of which is in evidence, and that said complainants have execution and be put in possession of the same in conformity with law and the rules of the Court.

That reference be made to the master in Chancery for an account of the administration of said executors from the death of the deceased to the execution of the decree, and that said executors account to said master in the premises, and that said master report to the Court: And so much of the said bill as demands said account and the recovery of any moneys in the hands of said executors, is retained for further decree.

That any other person or persons, not now parties to the proceedings, claiming title to the estate of the deceased, or any part thereof, be allowed to present their claims respectively before this Court, to make due proofs thereof and to become parties to the proceedings for the establishment and adjudication thereof.

That the costs of the complainants and the executors be paid out of the succession of said deceased, and the costs of the other parties defendant, by themselves respectively.

The names of the heirs, and the proportion allotted to each, are not given in any of the New Orleans papers.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Colonization Meeting in New York.

An exceedingly interesting meeting was held in the Mercer street church, last evening, in reference to the immediate departure of six emigrants who are going out to Africa under the auspices of the New York State Colonization Society. A large and highly appreciative audience was in attendance, whose interest continued till a late hour without abatement.

At half-past seven o'clock, the Rev. D. Spring, Vice President of the Colonization Society, took the chair and called upon the Rev. Dr. De Witt to open the exercises with prayer.

Mr. Pinney, Secretary of the Society, now came forward and made a brief statement, explanatory of the objects of the Society. He said that when he came to New York to enter upon the Secretaryship of the Society, there was but little progress in emigration. But now there was a great change. The first year after he came here, they sent from this port only about thirty colored people. The second year, they sent out about forty; and now, this evening, they had come together with the expectation of sending out, next week, not less than sixty emigrants. They had to meet, at first, many objections on the part of the colored people; but now, they were begining to see the great benefits they would receive under the auspices of the Society. They had the impression at first, that Liberia was a sand-desert; and they had furthermore been intimidated by the false stories of those opposed to this

Society.—they had been told that they would very likely be sold before reaching their place of destination; or, should they chance to reach that far off country, they could not live a month after their arrival! But he was persuaded that the colored people were beginning to think upon this subject for themselves,—they were beginning to see that this was the only way for them to obtain a national character. The Society met with far more opposition at the North than at the South. They have sent out large numbers to Liberia already; and the number is rapidly increasing.

Mr. Roberts, brother of the President of Liberia, was now introduced to the audience, and made a few remarks. He said he was sorry that he was not better prepared to make some interesting remarks to the intelligent audience before which he now appeared. He had long been of opinion that the scheme of the Colonization Society was the one best calculated to promote the interests of the colored population. He emigrated to Liberia about twenty-two years ago; and he was sure that Liberia had now taken a high position among the nations of the earth; and offered great inducements to the colored people of this country. He would not make an elaborate speech on the present occasion; but he was ready to answer any questions which might be asked him.

Rev. Dr. Spring asked him what was the general character for intelligence, &c., of the emigrants in Liberia who went from this country.

Mr. Roberts replied that their character would compare very favorably with people of other countries. They were quiet, orderly, and industrious. They were traders, merchants, mechanics, tailors, ship builders, &c., and were generally successful in their several occupations. Mechanics, he said, earned two dollars or two dollars and a half per day. The general effect of our colony there, upon the native population, was, he remarked, very favorable. The price of land there, he said, varied from fifty cents to five dollars per acre. He had paid as high as five dollars. Cotton is beginning to be raised in considerable large quantities. The country was generally level, and productive. One man, last year, raised about 2,500 pounds of sugar; and the year before, some 3,000 pounds. It is a common thing to find those who emigrated from this country now doing a large business; and some have acquired property to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars. The value of rice there is one dollar per bushel. Oranges are also growing there in great luxuriance, and can be had for the trouble of picking them. It is the same with grapes; and there is also large quantities of valuable timber growing there—such as rosewood, camwood, palm, &c. Each settlement has a school; and in some of them there are two or three, all of which are well conducted, and well attended. The climate, he remarked, was very good; equally as pleasant as here. He, (Mr. Roberts,) lived in Petersburgh, Va., before going to Liberia; and he liked the climate better in the latter place than the former.

They (the settlers) were generally well contented there; and some would not care to return to this country if they could. One person lately being asked if she would like to return, replied that "if the President where to fit out a steamship for her express accommodation, she would not return!"

Some one asked if they ever had a mob there.

Mr. R. replied that they never had one during the twenty-two years he had lived there.

"Did you ever see a mob?"

Mr. Roberts—Yes, in New York! (Laughter.)

"Do they have any soldiers there?"

Mr. Roberts—Yes, every man is a soldier! (Sensation.)

The Rev. Dr. Riddel here rose and read an article in *The Christian Press,* published in Cincinnati, purporting to have been written by a lady sent to Africa by the Presbyterian Board. In it, she says that the objects of the Colonization Society are good, if they were well carried out. But "she had heard it said, there, that there have been slaves shipped out of the colony within the last year. And many emancipated slaves have died from the effects of the climate, and the want of the means of support." And this same paper further adds that a Presbyterian lady who resided in Liberia three years, gives the following statements:—

1st. That many of the colonists hold slaves, and that the President owns thirty or forty slaves.

2d. That slaves can be purchased from the natives for articles of goods worth four or five dollars.

3d. That slaves are cruelly treated, and that the instrument of torture is a whip containing a number of large lashes, with knots on the ends. With this the slaves are scourged on their naked backs, until, in some cases, the flesh is laid open in large gashes.

4th. That slaves are held in a very degraded condition. When they go to church they are made either to sit outside at the door, or if they come inside to sit on the floor. The same lady also states that of one hundred and sixty-five emigrants, all but sixty died in four weeks."

The Press remarks that "the lady who gave these statements, is a church member in good and regular standing, and is estemed a woman of truth."

Mr. Pinney now asked Mr. Roberts what he thought of these statements?

Mr. R. replied that he considered them monstrous untruths from beginning to end! He had lived in Liberia for the last twenty-two years, and he *knew* these statements to be false.

In the first place, neither the President nor any of the colonists hold a slave. It is contrary to the constitution of the colony; there is nothing of the kind exists.

Second, as to the Colonists being in a "degraded condition," this is equally untrue; and instead of their being obliged to "sit upon the floor" at church, they are all provided with seats; and always when strangers approach the place of worship, they are invited to enter, and are always provided with seats.

He also remarked that he presumed the cargo of 165 emigrants to which the lady referred, was that sent out by the Colonization Society, some time since. But instead of all but *sixty* having died, there were but just *forty* in all who died. In fact, he proved the whole of this statement to be incorrect.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, of this city, was next introduced to the audience, and proceeded to deliver an exceedingly eloquent and impressive address, which held the individual attention of the audience till a late hour.

He remarked that there were unmistakeable evidences of augmented interest in behalf of this Colonia-

tion Society. God is preparing the way for great results in Liberia, which should raise up a mighty people there. The interest of the community in behalf of that people is increasing. They are also beginning to feel themselves that they are a happy and a growing people. They are preparing to rise for future work and usefulness. He always felt, he said, like prophecying when he spoke of Africa. It was destined to be a great nation. The beauty-loving Greeks must go down, and the iron-hearted Romans come in. So with the African race. There is being planted a colony, the last one in the result of the great work. This was the place for the colored people to go. They are laboring for posterity, as did the Puritans in New England; and the result of their labors will be equally successful and glorious.

They are beginning to understand for what they are laboring. They feel that it is of little account except as it bears upon posterity. When he heard of the opposition brought against this Society, he did not feel the least discouraged. "Principles are eternal;" and all the oppositions brought against them would not effect any serious harm. God was with them, and they need not fear calumny or opposition. It could not harm them.

The meeting now closed with the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

Signs and History of Men and Things.

AMONG them, we include the following letter. It was addressed by the writer to "Fred. Douglass' paper" and published in it. In our No. for May, we published a part of the pamphlet alluded to in this letter. The sentiments of the writer are worth nailing fast in a sure place, in case we may want to find them at some future time.

EMIGRATION OR COLONIZATION.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent, Philo-Africanus, in No. 246 of your paper, is, in my judgment, in favor of African emigration. In this I think he is right; for African emigration, colonization, call it what you will, ought to be held as an open subject by those to whom it is particularly directed. They who, on mature reflection, embrace it, ought not to be ostracised by their brethren here, because they have done so, it much resembles a sectarian pressure, or a denial of the right of Free Discussion about which we so justly and loudly complain.

Some years ago, with many others, I thought that the emancipation of the slaves among us would be aided by the free people of color remaining in this country—that their increasing privileges and consideration in the free States—for I then supposed that they all were favorable to emancipation—would elevate the slave, give him a higher self-respect, and, in the end, contribute to his liberation. In these expectations, I am free to confess I have been altogether disappointed. Those free States where the people of color could most easily settle, united almost uniformly in their oppression. Indiana has gone so far as to make their exclusion a matter of *constitutional* provision.

Thus a change took place in those very circumstances in which my former opinion originated, and which gave it *complexion*. With this change, *it*, also, changed; and I became, and am now, the favorer of *voluntary* emigration to Liberia.

Let it not be supposed that I do not think our country large enough, or that the principles of our Government are not sufficiently comprehensive to embrace in all. Let such absurdity be far from me, for in both respects we have the most ample provision. No, it is not this. It is nothing but the oppressive treatment of the colored people by the whites—one that has kept even pace with every attempt permanently to benefit them, and one which I apprehend, will be continued and aggravated till they *consent* to emigrate. Education, mental improvement, &c., &c., has been advised by worthy men, to counteract this pressure. But this, even if accompanied with the most modest and unassuming deportment, seems not to produce the slightest effect. It seems, indeed, to exacerbate the matter, and that in proportion as a colored man's recommendation to consideration are high, so is he insulted and degraded. I could summon no more competent witness than yourself to prove the truth of my statement. Except near home, and with your friends, to whom you are personally known, there is not a scapegrace of a landlord, or a vulgar manager of a public conveyance who may not say and do the most offensive things to you with perfect impunity. And such is the state of public opinion, that any redress is out of the question.

It is a prevalent opinion that the free colored people should settle down in Canada. I have many reasons against their doing so, but chiefly because a similar prejudice against the colored man exists there that we see here, it is but a *dependency* of another government, while its own government, as well as the *home* government, is conducted by whites entirely.

The same reasons would induce me to advise them not to remove to the British West Indies. Besides this, too, those islands are much in debt, and if payment is ever made, it must, in some way, come out of the *labor* of the country.

Liberia is a free republic. Her independence has been recognized by the principal governments of Europe, and she has no more *political* connexion with this country than France or England has. The black or colored man has entire control over the country, white men being prohibited from settling in it. Now, allowing whatever can be fairly said against it as a new country; as an equatorial one; as having many rude and unpolished people; as a country whose first settlement is nearly always attended by disease, often by death; allowing, I say all these things, they are but as the dust of the balance, when Liberty is the prize.

Let us look at one fact, that we may see to what absurd length the Colonization scheme, or indeed of any scheme, may carry us. The colored people of the North are encouraged; and if I mistake not, there is a society for this purpose to go to California—a State of this Union, where they are as much degraded and oppressed as they are in any other free State of it; whilst they are discouraged from removing to Liberia, a separate and independent government, from the one which oppresses and degrades them; where the colored man bears sway, both politically and socially; and

where he can fill, without impediment, any station in the Church or State, for which his talents and learning fit him.

These points, which are here only hinted at, and others looking to the same end, are much, and, as I think, satisfactorily elaborated in a pamphlet I published last winter.—I have seen no reason to distrust a single portion assumed in it: indeed, the events that have taken place since, tend to confirm them. This pamphlet probably gave Philo-Africanus my opinion about emigration; but how he got from it, if he did get it there, the notion of a compromise, new or old, I cannot tell. No such thing was intended to be maintained in it, for I look on *compromises* as requiring us to expurgate from our opinions *some* truth, and in place of it insert something else that *seems* like truth, but which at bottom, is not. How an intelligent Christian can enter into one, if I have given a right view of them, I do not see. God having conferred us a greater damnation over ourselves, than any one else can have, we are called on always to intend doing right whatever others may do. In all countries, *compromises* have been made subservient to keeping *party leaders* in power; but it has been by the sacrifice of the weak, particularly of the colored people in the United States. You will readily suppose, then, Mr. Douglass, that I do not receive as true Mr. Macaulay's dogma of compromises.

To cut a long story short, Mr. Editor, and to sum up all in a few words, I wish the emigration subject, whether emigration be to Canada or to the British West Indies, or to Africa, or to any where else, or not at all, to be discussed by the colored people, to whom it is addressed, and by their friends, in a calm, fearless, unprejudiced and reasonable manner. If MAN was making choice of a religion, it would seem to be as proper to exclude Christianity, in all its forms, from the discussion, as to exclude emigration from the free colored people. *Now*, the bound of the lion *is* kept under by the noisy barking of a foist.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Western Africa.

THE Westminster Review contains an article of great interest and, considering the subject of great importance, having reference to the Western or slave coast of Africa, it affords the clearest and fullest insight into the interior life and habits of this great nursery of slavery, in which Christian civilization remorselessly trafficked for so many successive ages, that has yet met the public gaze.

The existing condition of things; the state of the people, mental and social, their actual being as a people, are the first inquiries which naturally suggest themselves when we get a glimpse at the original sources of this enslaved race with whom we are so fatally associated. And in this instance we see what we were not prepared for by any previous account. Settled habitations, ownership and cultivation of the soil, manufacture of iron, gold, and cotton goods, fortified towns, grades in society, responsible government, and even the institution of domestic slavery, that truest type of an advanced civilization, present them-

selves to our astonished view. The fortifications are rude, mud walls and stockades, and the huts nearly as bad as some of those of the poorer Irish, but more cleanly. Of the fortifications it may be observed, that they are adapted to their use, and perhaps more tenable, considering the means of attack, than the fortifications of Paris when assailed by all the modern appliances of civilized warfare; and as to the huts, their superiority over the Irish depends in a great measure, we opine, on the fact that the climate is intolerable, and has saved them from English dominion. A more intimate connection with that Government would adjust the equation of the social destiny of Irishman and African.

This description applies to the African nations or tribes on the coast, some of which are far in advance of others, and all of which are in advance of the tribes in the interior, who are inaccessible in general to Europeans. The former are divided into several distinct nations. Most of them are Mohammedans, forbidden by their religion from holding or selling Mohammedan slaves, and therefore, as a general rule, the powerful tribes of that religion, and even the weak ones, cannot be enslaved. The principal tribes at the Gambia are the Joliffes, the Mandingoes, the Foolahs, or Felatahs. The Mandingoes are the landed class—the proprietary, as they would be called in England. They rent out their lands to the Footahs to feed their flocks, and to other neighboring tribes for agricultural purposes. For themselves, they are addicted to aristocratic pursuits—war, excess and idleness. The Joliffes, the remaining tribe, are said to be intelligent and well looking, and are generally mechanics.

The Foolahs are not all engaged in herding; one section of them are given to war, and perhaps a little plunder. But the agricultural section forms a very interesting nation. Their traditional habits, sports, festivals, &c., are no doubt national and characteristic, but approach European nations so closely in refinement, and a view to taste in dress, as to become interesting to the traveler.

In their religious opinion, the whole of the Mohammedan population is divided into two great sects —the Marabouts, who adhere strictly to the laws of the Prophet, and the Sonnachees, who eat swine's flesh and get as drunk as Christians. We are not told whether they have any martyrs, or, in fact, whether a Sonnachee is proscribed. The intelligent reviewer does not enlighten us on this branch of African politics.

The responsibility and constitutionality of Government is exemplified in an account of an interesting discussion which took place in reference to an innovation proposed by the English surgeon, namely, vaccinating children for the purpose of averting the fatality of the small pox, whose ravages had been very general. More than one king called together his council to submit the proposal to the concrete wisdom. They usually assembled under a great tree, perhaps of a thousand years growth. The chiefs and sages here debated the question, and singular to say, in every instance the popular opposition to the innovation was based on the privilege of the council to control the [illegible] power.—The argument [illegible] resembled our [illegible] soning. Th[illegible] ferent to [illegible] nation[illegible] dan[illegible] infr[illegible]

of the council. We find, however, that the logic did not prevail; nor are we informed whether the Sonnachees—the patriotic rum drinkers—resigned in a dungeon or not. In one instance this extreme sacrifice was rendered unnecessary; for as soon as the council and king, after grave deliberations, decided in favor of the sanatory reform, the lady mammas scampered off to the woods with their sable angels to save them from the profanation. Perhaps, indeed, the opposition was pushed to extremes with the view of showing the English—who did everything, and said everything, concluding their prayers in the name of her gracious Majesty—how much more circumscribed were their rulers and how much more securely their liberties were guarded. However that may be, the reform is progressing, and by degrees the mammas and the patriots are yielding to its salutary influence.

The laws of the Africans in respect to debtors are stringent and severe, and here is the fountain and spring of the domestic institution of slavery. If the debtor fail to satisfy his obligation he becomes the chattel of his creditor, and once a slave, he and his offspring are slaves forever. Not alone this but in many instances, if the debtor himself escape, any of his family or relations, or even tribe, can be "held to service" with his progeny forever. These are cruel laws, but they are scarcely more cruel than hanging a man or woman for petty larceny, stealing 2s. 6d., and such was the law in England within our memory. Further, the African law has had a far more salutary effect, for there prevails among the mercantile community at Gambia the most perfect sense of security, and no where in the world is property more secured than among the African population.

We have mentioned one source of slavery. Another and more fruitful one is war. Every captive taken in war becomes thereby a slave forever. The victor can hold him or sell him at his pleasure. And generally the plea that he is a Mohammedan, will not avail him. In the din and tumult of war, there as else where the voice of justice, mercy and truth is unheard.

The commerce of these settlements is rapidly increasing, and promises a rich return to those who engage in it. The demand of the natives for various articles of wear, with them articles of *virtu*, is scarcely to be satisfied, and there is no doubt but the productions of the country, which are absolutely without limit, can be had in exchange on terms most profitable. On this head we let the article before us speak for itself.

"The palm oil alone imported into England is now of the value of more than $800,000. In 1835, forty-seven bushels of ground nuts were exported from the Gambia; at present between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels are annually exported. The palm ceases to flourish two miles from the sea, but the Chea Butter tree is abundant throughout the whole of the interior. The Chea Oil is worth from £3 to £4 a tun more than the Palm Oil, but as soon as water communication opens, it can be sold as cheaply as the Palm Oil.

The produce of Indigo and Cotton can be increased *ad libitum*, and, by proper attention and enterprise, the facilities of transit can be so arranged and provided as to make the cost price less than one-half. A great and rich field is there, and needs only care and cultivation. That it will receive them, the enterprise of Englishmen is a sufficient guarantee."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Testimony of Rev. Eli Ball.

We have already published (in the Repository for August,) two letters from the Rev. Eli Ball, written at Monrovia, and originally published in the Liberia Herald. We now lay before our readers another letter from Mr. Ball, addressed to several clergymen in Savannah, and introduced to the readers of the *Savannah Daily Georgian*, (from which we copy,) by a brief editorial notice; in which letter, as it will be perceived, Mr. Ball corrects an erroneous statement respecting the condition of emigrants from Savannah in Liberia, and presents a plain statement of facts, which are calculated to afford encouragement to those free persons of color who may desire to emigrate to the New Republic.

We may here state that Mr. Ball's testimony is entirely disinterested and impartial, at least so far as regards any connection with our Society. We never saw Mr. Ball until he was about to sail on his mission to Liberia, as an agent of the Southern Baptist missionary Society, "for the purpose of aiding the friends of missions in their labors to advance the Saviour's cause in Africa." We regard the testimony of such a man, under such circumstances, as altogether worthy of the consideration of all who may wish to know the probabilities of colored emigrants being able to live comfortably and independently in Liberia.

[From the Savannah Daily Georgian.]

Georgia Emigrants to Liberia.—As the following letter, addressed to clergymen of this city, relates to emigrants who removed to Liberia from Savannah and its vicinity, we have thought fit to re-publish it from the last number of the Charleston *Index*. Its author is a minister of high standing in the denomination to which he belongs. Having been sent on special mission to Africa, to investigate and report on the condition of the colonists, his interesting statements are doubtless entirely trustworthy:

To Rev. H. O. Wyer, Rev. Thos. Rumbaut, Rev. J. P. Tustin, and Rev. F. R. Sweat:

Beloved Brethren: The deep interest which you have ever manifested for the spiritual and eternal welfare of the colored people in your city, and indeed in your whole association, has not only "magnified your office," but it affords me reason to believe that it will give you sincere pleasure to hear of the success of any plans which are adopted for their moral elevation. I trust the facts I am about to state to you will not be without interest to you.

At your Association, (the Sunbury) last fall, (at which place I regretted I had not the pleasure to meet you) a delegate stated publicly, that many of the free people of color, who had gone from Savannah to Africa, were poor, destitute of the comforts of life, and almost in a state of starvation. He said that some of the suffering poor had written to him for something to relieve their wants, and that he had several times sent to them, &c. I felt deeply interested in that statement, and promised him I would

see the people to whom he alluded, in my visit to Africa, and inquire into their wants. I presume the delegate is a good man, and stated what he really believed to be true.

The statement was calculated to cast a shade over the American Colonization Society, over the character of the Baptists, and over the prospect of those who were relying upon the labors of pious emigrants in reclaiming native Africans, and bring them to the light of the gospel. I saw, too, how easily such an appaling picture might be employed to deter other colored friends from going to Africa. I could not listen to the chilling tale of wo without feeling anxious to know the real truth in the case. As soon, therefore, as I landed in Greenville, where it was said the poor sufferers were, I begun to inquire for them. I saw, I believe, all who went from Savannah, as well as many from other places. Many of them smiled when I told them of the account I had heard of their poverty and their sufferings. I was kindly received into their pleasant dwellings; I ate at their tables; I saw them at their business and in the house of God at worship. If well built houses, (some of them two stories and painted,) tables furnished with the necessaries, and some of the luxuries of life, dresses both comfortable and fashionable, and good farms in the country, furnish proof of families being above want, then are those in Greenville above want. I did not see, nor did I hear of one, even one, that was poor in the common acceptation of that word. Several men, (some if not all from Savannah) have formed a company, have put up a large two story steam saw mill, and are enterprising men. I saw one old Baptist minister who had commenced himself a good dwelling house, but as planks were very dear, he had not finished it, and, at the request of his wife, I gave him a little to help him plank it.

The Baptist church in Greenville has more than 130 members, and is rapidly increasing. As the colonists are settlers in a country comparatively new, it is not to be supposed that they have much wealth laid up, hence it is proper for the Board of Foreign Missions to allow their missionary to live in Greenville and preach to the church. In a few years, that church, as well as some others in Sinou county, will be an important auxiliary in the cause of missions. Brother Murray, of Charleston, S. C., is the pastor of the church. Brother Roberts formerly of Savannah, preaches in Greenville as well as in the new towns around.

In the history of the Republic of Liberia, I see a real argument for the American Colonization Society, and in favor too of all such free people of color in America as *can* and *desire* to go to Africa, *going at once.*

The *object* of the *plans* of the American Colonization Society, as well as of State Societies, have their origin in enlarged benevolence. The sole object of these societies is to afford such free people of color in the United States as can go, and *wish* to go to Africa, aid to go and settle there. The colonies thus settled have formed an independent Republic, and are prospering almost beyond a parallel. In this Republic, and the Maryland colony, there are thirteen Baptist churches, besides many of other christian denominations, made up of colonists from America and converted natives. In these churches there are schools, and hundreds of children are learning whatever may be useful for them,

and whatever may make them useful in the country. From among these colonists teachers and preachers are being raised up, who, at no distant period may, and I trust they will, be instrumental in accomplishing a great amount of good to long neglected Africa.

I believe that God has reserved for the Southern States chiefly the honor of spreading through benighted Africa the light of the blessed gospel, by means of their free colored people, and such slaves as they may see fit to liberate for the purpose of going to Africa.

From 1822 to 1843, there were 2,290 emancipated slaves sent to Africa. Last winter sixty-two were liberated in this State, and went to Liberia. Most of the States are moving in favor of removing to Liberia the 419,173 free people of color that remain in the United States. I trust Georgia will favor the removal of her 2,586 free colored people, provided they are willing to go, and are in a situation to go to Africa. Most, if not all, who have gone from Savannah are doing well, and are, generally, contented and happy.

May you live to see Ethiopia stretch out her hands unto God.

I am, dear brethren, yours truly, &c.

ELI BALL.

At Sea, June 21, 1852.

Liberia.

THE disposition to emigrate to this country appears to be constantly growing and extending among the free colored people of the United States. We see it stated, that, in consequence of numerous applications for passage to Liberia, it is intended to send three vessels thither shortly. These will sail from Baltimore, on the 15th September; New York, October 1; and Baltimore, November 1. In addition to these, it is announced that another vessel will sail from New Orleans the 10th December next. From private advices received in this place we also learn that still another vessel will be despatched from Savannah, probably in January. This is decidedly the best route for emigrants from this part of the country. Taking the cars at Louden, thirty miles from Knoxville, the seaboard can be reached at Savannah without, we believe, a change of cars. Going on shipboard there, a passage of from [illegible] weeks will land the emi[illegible] shores of Africa, the [illegible] forefathers, within the growing and rising Republic of Liberia. That is the place for the free colored man and no mistake. There he can be on a social and political level with those around him, help to make and administer laws for his own government, enjoy the privilege of voting, and stand a chance of being elected to any and every office of profit and honor in the whole country. There he can school and educate his children without encountering either social prejudice or legal hindrance. His religious privileges will be the most ample he can desire. While the soil, climate, productions, and commerce of the country —all its natural capabilities and advantages, unite to attract and allure free colored persons from all parts of the world, and especially from the U. S. to come hither, improve, develope, and enjoy them. We understand that a number of this class in Knoxville desire to go out. We will state for their information and benefit that the proper person to report themselves to is Mr. Deadrick, Secretary of Knox Co. Colonization Society.

[From the New Haven Register.]

Letter from Captain A. H. Foote.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—The following letter I owe to the kindness of Capt. Andrew H. Foote, late Commander of the U. S. brig "Perry," connected with the African squadron under the command of Commodore F. H. Gregory. By giving it a place in your columns, you will gratify the wishes of several of your friends, and serve the cause of humanity and Christian benevolence. Yours truly,

J. ORCUTT.

NEW HAVEN, April 23d, 1852.

DEAR SIR :—Agreeably to your request of the 21st inst., to favor you with a letter expressing my sentiments on the subject of African Colonization, I cheerfully comply; although the limited time and compass of a single letter, will hardly enable me to enter *as fully as I could wish* upon the agency of the squadrons of the United States and Great Britain in the suppression of the slave trade.

Of the origin of the Colonization Society, the settlement at Cape Mesurado under the immediate government of Ashmun, Randall, Mechlin, Pinney and Buchanan, the establishment of a commonwealth with General Joseph J. Roberts, a colored man, at its head, marking a new epoch in the progress, as well as in the history of Liberia, the subsequent Declaration of Independence and formation of a Republic under the presidency of General Roberts, its acknowledgment as one of the nations of the earth, by England, France, Belgium, and Prussia, with other points of interest in the history of Liberia, are too well known to require special notice.

Liberia has now an extent of over 500 miles of sea coast, with an average of fifty miles into the interior; and a population within its jurisdiction of 150,000 souls. The slave trade, formerly so rife within these limits, has been totally suppressed, and a legal commerce exceeding in imports and exports, respectively, the value of half a million of dollars, has been established. When we consider that the colony, on a small point of land, has been established but little more than a quarter of a century, and that the number of emigrants from the United States has not exceeded 9,000, we see that the annexation spirit has been rife to a degree beyond that prevailing among the *Anglo Saxon* race in this country. *impelling them*, in common parlance, to the fulfilment of *their manifest destiny*.

The government of Liberia is modelled upon that of the United States. No white man, however, is eligible to any office, in fact, cannot become a citizen of the Republic.

Of the natural history and geology of Liberia, but little is known. At Monrovia, iron ore exists in large masses associated with igneous rock, of which Cape Mesurado is composed. President Roberts informed me that 20 miles in the interior, ore is found, which can be beaten out into malleable iron without the process of smelting. The soil is extremely fertile, adapted to the culture of almost every tropical production. The garden vegetables and fruits of the country are rich and abundant.

The climate has been urged as an objection to Liberia. It would be valid against the whites making a lodgement there, but it is the great safeguard to the colored man against the encroachment of the whites. The statistics show the number of deaths to be 3 per cent. less than in Baltimore, and less than in New York and Philadelphia, notwithstanding, all the blacks on their arrival, have to go through the process of acclimation, which of late years has become so mild as scarcely to excite any apprehension.

The religious character of Liberia presents a very favorable aspect. President Roberts informed me that a greater portion of the people were professing Christians than are to be found in any section of our own country. I attended church myself frequently, when in Monrovia, and heard sound practical sermons, which as intellectual efforts, would have done no discredit to the pulpit in this country. To the Christian, looking at the evangelization of Africa, *Liberia has claims which cannot be resisted*. The climate renders it, humanly speaking, impossible for white missionaries to sustain the institutions of religion. Its deadly fevers will ever bar Christianity from its centre, unless introduced by colored people. How then can the Christian escape from rendering Liberia all assistance in his power towards accomplishing the great mission which Providence no doubt has destined her?

When the spontaneous productions of the soil are so varied and abundant as in Liberia, men can live with much less labor than in the United States. This with the enervating climate of the tropics, strongly tend to slothfulness of mind and body. Of the people, many are therefore

still indolent and ignorant—poor in mind, body, and estate, arising often from their having been in the United States, dependant on the will and dictation of others, and thus rendered incapable of that self reliance which secures early success in an enterprise of this kind.—But on the other hand, are seen a still greater number of persons, who give evidence that the black man, when free from the influence—the presence of the white man—can become fully equal to the development of the resources of a country, and the efficient administration of its government.

I visited Liberia free from all prejudices against colonization and equally free from all pre-judgments in its favor—determined to see and examine for myself; and after frequent personal, intercourse with the people, looking at the country, its resources; observing the character of the Liberian mind—the influence of the schools, churches and arts of civilization on the great numbers of uncivilized heathen around them. I came to the deliberate conclusion, that Liberia has the strongest claims upon Christian aid and sympathy, while it presents commercial advantages to our country, which will far counterbalance the amount expended by private benevolence in planting and aiding the colony and Republic. In this view England, by acknowledging the independence of Liberia, and cultivating a good understanding with its government, is responding to the call of British philanthropy, while subserving her own commercial interests.

The growth of Liberia having been gradual and healthy, the government firmly established, as its entire and successful admistration for several years by the blacks themselves has abundantly proven, the country now is in a condition to receive as many emigrants as we can send her. Two intelligent colored men, Messrs. Janifer and Fuller, were last year sent to Liberia by a colored colonization society in Maryland to spy out the land. They have just returned with a highly favorable report, urging emigration. I also would say to the colored man, go to Liberia. Here he never can rise to the position among the whites that God and nature intended every man should occupy among his fellows; for suppose even the wishes of the philanthropist towards him to be obtained—suppose his political [illegible] secured to him, and he unfet[illegible] body and intellect and cultivated [illegible] while he is free, he is still [illegible]—he is still held in social m[illegible] for if freedom is alike the prerogative of the white and black, the white must also be left free to choose his most intimate social relations, and will never unite himself with a caste marked by such broad distinctions as in the two races. Such is the condition in which the colored man is placed in the United States. For himself—for his children then, Liberia is the only city of refuge. He there may become a freeman, not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

The letter would be incomplete were not reference made to the armed squadrons on the coast of Africa. The Legislatures of some States; the reports of the parent and Auxiliary Colonization Societies; the speeches of distinguished senators and representatives in Congress; the addresses of Colonization agents, I am sorry to say, have been in the habit of speaking of the great sacrifice of life and treasure, and unsuccessful efforts of our armed force in exterminating the slave trade, in a manner adapted to leave the impression that it has done no good—and sometimes even pressing the withdrawal of the squadron, with the suggestion that the sum expended on it should be appropriated to the aid of the Colonization Society. Now it should be known that the squadrons on the coast of Africa, instead of being useless, and worse than useless, have rendered *essential service*. As much as Colonization has accomplished, and as effectual as Liberia is, in wholly suppressing the slave traffic within her jurisdiction, it is confidently believed that these results have been secured in no small degree by the presence and protection of the armed squadrons of Great Britain and the United States—and had no such assistance been rendered, the entire coast, where now we see legal trade and Christian Churches, might and probably *would* have been at this day, *in spite of any individual efforts to colonize*, the scene of unchecked, lawless slave trade piracy. The fact is, colonization and the armed forces needed to go together as mutual and necessary helps to each other; and the time has not yet come when it would be wise or safe to withdraw the squadron.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, our efficient and devoted missionary at the Gaboon, near the equator, in a pamphlet which has been extensively circulated in Great Britain, after acknowledging the obligations of the mission to the protection of squadrons—stating that without them no mission could have been established or maintained on account of the violence of reckless men, concludes with the remark that "while we cherish the conviction that our strength

and reliance are in the unseen Arm, there is, nevertheless, no other class of men on the coast of Africa, who would regret the removal of these squadrons with more heartfelt sorrow, than the missionaries of the Christian religion."

Sir George Jackson, the commissioner on the coast of Africa, who was associated at the close of the last war, with Langdon Cheves in this country as commissioner on captured slaves, in reply to a letter which I addressed him in reference to the slave trade, after speaking of the salutary effect of the capture of two or three slave vessels by the man-of-war under my commamd, and the importance of co-operation between the two services for the suppression of the traffic, says, "I cannot too forcibly insist on the absolute necessity of the continuance of our naval exertions, which so far from being diminished, ought as far as possible, I conceive, to be still further increased, till this hideous hydra shall be finally and forever destroyed—then when its last head shall be cut off, colonization, which, till then, like other plans, can only be regarded as auxiliary to the great work of suppressing the entire slave trade, may step in and prosper."

The position and long residence of Sir George in Africa, render him reliable authority. President Roberts also fully concurs in the opinion that armed squadrons are essential to the suppression of the traffic, to the protection of legal commerce and to the well being of Liberia.

Were the United States to withdraw the African Squadron, to say nothing of the exposure of Liberia and our legal commerce, the slave trade would be revived in all its horror, by American vessels. For we do not acknowledge the right of any foreign cruiser to visit and search our vessels *even if they have slaves on board.* On this subject and the detention of legal traders, I had a protracted correspondence with the British officers commanding on the South African coast, and with the Chief Justice and Judge of the Admiralty Court of St. Helena.

Congress has declared the slave trade piracy, but it is piracy only in a municipal sense—not by the laws of nations, and therefore our slave vessels are amenable only to American cruisers.

The climate of the coast of Africa has been urged as an objection to the continuance of the squadron.

This is an *unmilitary* objection, as the Navy is bound to perform service, irrespective of danger to health and life, which the honor and interest of the country require. Besides, the health of the African will compare favorably with that of the East or West India squadrons.

I have thus very imperfectly I fear, described the prominent features of Liberia, the African squadron, and the African slave trade, and have now only to remark that a country which has risen so rapidly as Liberia, and prospered under the government of colored persons, presents a remarkable phenomenon. It is effectually destroying the slave trade, by the annexation of territory, carrying Christianity and civilization into Africa, opening a lucrative commerce with maritime nations, and seems destined after the baffled efforts of the white man, to explore the interior of a country, prolific no doubt with all that is necessary to sustain a highly civilized and powerful nation.

I am respectfully and very truly yours,

ANDREW H. FOOTE, U. S. Navy.

REV. JOHN ORCUTT,

Agent of the A. C. S., Hartford, Conn.

Education of Colored Youth.

JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.

Sept. 22d, 1851.

Hon. H. Clay—Dear Sir—

May I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you on the subject of colonization, and on what I conceive should be a necessary preliminary step to transporting the liberated Africans of the United States to the coast of Africa. The agitation and excitement kept up in the free States on the subject of emancipation evidently interferes with that judicious legislation essential to the prosperity of the nation. The grand object of Colonization should, in my opinion, be not only to get rid of the transplanted members of the race, but to civilize and christianize the people of Africa. I consider it therefore, a duty we owe to the Africans here, to establish an institution for the education and instruction of all such youths among them as would be found capable of receiving an education and instruction in all the mechanic arts, in agriculture, science, and Biblical literature, who would be bound, after such education, to emigrate to Africa, as missionaries to that country. And in order to found such an institution upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the subject, I am willing and ready to subscribe $500, provided one thousand other persons contribute a like sum for that purpose. And as, sir, you are well known to have taken a deep interest in this subject on all proper occa-

sions, and will be, I hope in the Senate of the United States, at the next session of Congress, could you not introduce the proper plan and obtain an act of incorporation for such an institution, with power to solicit the subscription necessary?

With profound respect, your obedient servant, ABRAHAM MORRISON.

ASHLAND, 30th Sept., 1851.

Dear Sir,—I duly received and have attentively read your letter of the 22d instant. You suggest a plan of raising a fund of half a million dollars for the establishment of a permanent academy or institution for the thorough education of African youth to be sent to Africa, after the completion of their education to promote the cause of Colonization and Christianity. You propose that this fund shall be created by voluntary subscription of $500 each, by a thousand individuals, and with great liberality you offer to head the list. I have no doubt that if the scheme could be carried into practical execution, it would effect much good, but I have strong fears that the sum could not be raised with the facility you suppose. It would not be practicable to obtain from Congress an act of Incorporation for such an association for the want of constitutional power to pass it; but an act of Incorporation might be got from one of the State legislatures which would answer all purposes. In the meantime, Liberia offers us much encouragement. Her schools are well attended to, and measures are, I believe, in successful progress in New England to raise a liberal fund to establish a High School or schools in Liberia. If you have had occasion, as I have, to observe the proceedings and progress of that colony, you must have been gratified with the amount of intelligence and common sense which they have brought into operation in the conduct of public affairs. It is a mistake to suppose that the colonists are chiefly recently emancipated from slavery. Many of them were born free, some are educated, although without book learning, have that not inferior knowledge which is derived from the intercourse and business of life.

What is now, I think, most needed for Africa, for her race in this country and for our race, is a greater amount of pecuniary means and other facilities to transport colonists to Africa.

I am glad that you have directed your attention to this interesting subject. If the recent decision of Indiana, excluding the blacks from her borders, is to be followed, as I have no doubt in process of time it will be, by most if not all of the States, what is to become of these poor creatures. In the name of humanity, I ask what is to become of them—where are they to go?

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

MR. ABR'M MORRISON.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

East Genesee Conference and Colonization.

THE following Report on the subject of African Colonization and Liberia, was unanimously adopted by the East Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Aug. 29th, 1852, and ordered to be published;

COLONIZATION.—The Committee upon Colonization report—*Whereas*, The Colonization of free colored people, to the west coast of their fatherland, is a movement justly taking rank among the most affecting and important Christian philanthropies of the age, because of its grand *promise* of redemption for Africa, and of true enfranchisement for our people of colour, which promise is rising like a great light to cheer on the Church of God, after the failure of other extensive and costly schemes: therefore,

Resolved, That we are persuaded that the New York State Colonization Society, by its noble and successful efforts to promote this amelioration, deserves and hereby shall have our very hearty recognition.

Also,

Resolved, That we have heard with great interest the address of Rev. Mr. Pease, upon this only present hope of Africa, and do hereby offer him our thanks and cordially commend him and this cause to our people.

LIBERIA.—*Whereas*, The colony of Liberia has attained the rank of an independent State, and whereas, we look to its growing institutions as a medium, through which the genius of American liberty may the most hopefully develop in the African tribes, and whereas, the said State of Liberia holds to us as [illegible] filial and Christian relations, and whereas, four great kingdoms, viz., England, France, Russia, and Prussia, have already acknowledged the independence of Liberia, therefore,

Resolved, 1. [illegible]

to our people to [illegible]

of these [illegible]

the independence of [illegible]

for the transportation to Liberia, of such free persons of color, within the state, as may desire to remove to that Republic.

Committee.—J. Dodge. H. Hickok.
F. G. Hibbard. S. Luckey.
Honeoye Falls, Aug. 29, 1852.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

Departure of the Brig Oriole.

According to announcement previously made, an expedition was fitted out from New-York about the first of October. With the concurrence of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, and as their agents, the New-York State Colonization Society fitted out the expedition and furnished the needful supplies.

The Society in this instance, as at several times previous, experienced the great inconvenience of the want of a regular line of packets to Liberia. Having advertised for proposals for the passage and support of those applying, the committee to whom was entrusted the supervision of fitting out the expedition deemed it expedient to charter a vessel for the outward voyage.

The brig Oriole, thus chartered, sailed on the 4th instant with thirty-seven new emigrants and three Liberians, who were returning to their cherished home; making an interesting company of *forty persons*, now on their way to Africa,

Over *one hundred* names of applicants had been entered upon our books, and up to within a day or two of sailing, we confidently reckoned upon *sixty* as certain to go, but as the event proved, were mistaken.

We will not narrate in detail the particulars which would explain this fact, contenting ourselves with the general remark, that a considerable number deferred going until November. Others were necessarily detained by sickness in their families; others by intense opposition of friends; and others still proved themselves *unworthy* to go.

Among these last were two families from Michigan; after spending considerable money for whom, we with regret discovered that one claiming to be a clergyman, who brought recommendations signed by some forty persons in the place of his residence, proved utterly undeserving, and fitter for the State Prison than the liberty of Liberia. We add, that all that active hostility, not scrupulous of its weapons, could do to terrify those proposing to emigrate, and entice them to remain, was done.

That so many finally embarked under these various obstacles, is a proof of the [illegible] ", and of its growing [illegible]

Roberts and lady, returned by the Oriole to a country where for *twenty* years they have enjoyed the comfort and privileges of a true political and social emancipation, there are others, as promising for future success and usefulness as any that have emigrated from the United States. Among these we may instance the Cisco family, from Massachusetts, who go forth to meet relatives whose report from Africa overcame all doubts; the Johnson family, of Williamsburg, whose prospects and circumstances were as favorable here as often fall to the lot of any; and J. M. Richardson, of this city, a man of property, who takes with him ample means of return if dissatisfied.

But we were particularly interested in the Jordan family, from New-Orleans. Mr. J. B. Jordan was born in slavery, but, as not unfrequently happens in the slave States, the master deemed it his interest to give him an education, and fit him to act as clerk and bookkeeper in his store. Before the master's death, Jordan made him ample compensation by commanding for him a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

At the owner's decease Jordan and all the other slaves received their liberty; and since that time, for some years he has been employed by a commission house as bookkeeper, at a salary of one thousand dollars, in New-Orleans. For two years past he has been corresponding with us, and the last spring decided to emigrate. Every effort was made by a large circle of friends, especially of Mrs. Jordan, to dissuade them from going, but in vain. Mr. Jordan brought letters of introduction to Mr. James Boorman and other gentlemen in New-York, in the highest style of commendation for capacity and integrity, and has embarked for Liberia, taking merchandise purchased and on commission to the amount of several thousand dollars. From such men we may hope for important benefits to Africa; and the friends of colonization in New-York will not regret the means expended in fitting out an expedition conveying such materials for rearing in Africa the great superstructure of social, civil, and political liberty. May the blessing of a gracious Providence conduct them safely over the boisterous ocean, and gladden their eyes and hearts with a view of the tropical beauties of Liberia!

List of Emigrants

Per Brig Oriole, October 4th, 1852 *from New York to Monrovia, Liberia.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	Church member of.	Remarks.
1	George Cisco,	27	good,	—	From Adams, Massachusetts.
2	Mary A. Cisco, wife,	27	"	—	Sister of George Seymour, of
3	Mary Julia Cisco,	6	—	—	Hartford.
4	Daniel C. Cisco,	4	—	—	
5	George Henry Cisco,	2	—	—	
6	Maria Hamer,	38	good,	—	Near Athens.
7	John Hamer,	14	fair,	—	
8	George Hamer,	14	"	—	
9	Mary Hamer,	12	"	—	
10	William Hamer,	8	"	—	
11	Lyman Hamer,	7	"	—	
12	Susannah Hamer,	6	—	—	
13	Rosannah Hamer,	6	—	—	
14	John D. Johnson,	37	good,	—	Williamsburgh—some prop-
15	Francis Ann Johnson, wife,	24	"	—	erty.
16	Marcena H. Johnson,	7	"	—	
17	William H. U. Johnson,	5	—	—	
18	Emma Ernestine,	3	—	—	
19	Halice C. Johnson,	1	—	—	
20	J. M. Richardson,	32	good,	—	New York—some property.
21	James Brown,	19	"	—	Philadelphia.
22	Eliza McCoomb Croker,	45	"	M. E.	Coker of Sierra Leone.
23	Davie Jewett Croker,	13	"	—	Nephew.
24	Richard Derrick,	35	"	—	New York.
25	Satiro Derrick, wife,	—	—	—	
26	Eliza Derrick, child,	3	—	—	
27	John Brown,	29	—	—	Tanner.
28	Mary Louisa Scott,	25	—	—	Cremwell, estate of New Or-
29	William S. Young,	18	—	—	leans. Wilmington, Delaware.
30	Frederick Douglass,	30	—	M. E.	Philadelphia.
31	S. D. Williams,	25	—	—	Canada.
32	Miss Yates,	18	—	—	Niece of Col. Yates, Canada.
33	John B. Jordan,	35	—	—	New Orleans.
34	Olillia Jordan, wife,	23	—	—	"
35	Emelina Jordan,	2	—	—	"
36	William M. Davis,	22	—	—	Philadelphia.
37	Arvil Joseph,	24	—	—	Antigua.
38	Rev. J. M Roberts,	—	—	—	Return to Liberia.
39	Mrs. E. H. Roberts,	—	—	—	"
40	Col. B. P. Yates,	—	—	—	"

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1852.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker :—

Rockland—Mrs. Joshua Abbee..	3 00
Brewer—Benjamin Snow.....	1 00
	4 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :—

Conway—Mr. Cutter.....	50
Meredith Bridge—Ezra Eastman,	21
Wentworth—Rev. J. S. Davis...	4 00
New Hampton—Col. Rufus G. Lewis, $100, to constitute himself, Mrs. Sally S. Lewis and Rufus S. Lewis, life members of the American Colonization Society.....	100 00
New Alstead—Fourth of July collection in Rev. Bezaleel Smith's Society.....	3 27
	107 98

VERMONT.

Middlebury—Part of a Legacy left the American Colonization Society, by the late Ethan Andrew, of Middlebury, Vt., by Peter Starr, Esq..... 90 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Bridgeport—W. P. Burrall, H. M. Hine, each $10; Dea. George Sterling, Dea. S. Sterling, Mrs. A. Bishop, Col. R. L. Baker, H. Lyon, J. Brooks, Esq., S P. Jones, each $5; C. Spooner, E. J. Staples, each $3; J. C. Cabanné, S. Hartwell; E. Birdsey, Rev. G. S. Coit, Dr. W. B. Nash, S. P. Tomlinson, Mrs. R. B. Mason, Mrs. Sally Lewis, each $2; S. Hawley, E. Porter, Cash, Mrs. Lucy Wordin, T. C. Wordin, N. Beardsley, H. W. Chatfield, Mrs. S. C. Perry, Charles Foote, Robert Ives, T. Lord, J. Lord, Mrs. Peet, S. B. Ferguson, P. D. Segee, L. Coleman, A. E. Joy, B. Hawley, A. Andrews, each $1; Dea. H. H. Higby, Cash, each 50 cents—$97,00; Mrs. Samuel Porter, Mrs. Silvanus Sterling, Ira Sherman, Daniel H. Sterling, each $5; Mrs. Ruth Wade, $3; Dr. F. J. Judson, Dea. Isaac Sherman, Rev. Henry Jones, each $2; Dea. R. B. Lacy, $1—$30, to constitute their Pastor, Rev B. S. J. Page, a life member of the American Colonization Society. In M. E. Society, Rev. E. L. Janes, $2; Eben Fairchild, $10; Plate collection $9—$21..... 148 00

New Haven—Mrs. S. E. Devereaux, $10; Plate collection in First M. E. Church $34,89, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. John S. Mitchell, a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 44 89

Birmingham—Dea. George Shelton, $3; Capt. May, $2; Chas. Tomlinson, $1; F. Hull, 50 cts..... 6 50

Clinton—Ely A. Elliott, $10, in part, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society. Dr. D. H. Hubbard, $5, towards constituting the Rev. James B. Moore a life member of the American Colonization Society. H. Tainter, $5; George E. Elliott, A. Hull, Charles Stevens, each $1. 23 00

Guilford—R. D. Smith, Esq., Joel Turtle, Samuel E. Foote, each $5; Mrs. Sarah Griffin, Samuel Fowler, each $3; W. Faulkner, Jasper Monroe, each $2; Dea. C. Starr, A. Seward, S. D. Munger, Cash, A. S. Fowler, each $1; M. A. Leete 50 cents..... 30 50

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Alleghany City.—Thomas Hanna, Esq. in part of his bequest to the Am. Col. Society..... 200 00

VIRGINIA.

Triadelphia.—Collection in the Congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. James Hervey, $20, Mrs. Mary Brown, $10..... 30 00

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq:—

Cincinnati.—Fourth of July Collections in the following Churches, viz: In Christ Church, $82,14; in 1st Pres. Ch., Rev. Saml. R. Wilson, Pastor, $55,35; in 2d Presb. Church, Rev. Dr. Fisher, Pastor, $75,33; in the 7th Presb. Church, Rev. Dr. Lord, Pastor, $36,80; William Neff, John Shillito, Rufus King, each $10; James P. Kilbeth, $10; James Hicks, $20; Henry Probasco, D. Thew Wright, N. Wright, Esqs., each $5, Joseph Smith, $2..... 326 62

Walnut Hills.—Peter H Kemper, $10; S. D. Kemper, $1; 4th of July Collection in the 1st Presb. Church, per C. S. Bradbury, Treas., Rev. Dr. Biggs, Pastor, $7.38..... 18 38

Harrison Co.—Beech Spring Presb. Church, 4th of July collection, by Rev. Wm. L. Dool. 14 00

College Corners.—Fourth of July collection in the Associated Reformed Church, by Rev. Peter Montfort $4,50; John Buck $5, John McDill, $1, Rev. Peter Montfort, $1..... 11 50

Montgomery, Hamilton Co.—Fourth of July Collection in Hopewell Presb. Church, by Rev. G. M. Hare..... 6 60

377 10

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] ..... [illegible]

[illegible] ..... $[illegible]

FOREIGN MISSIONARY.

Maine.—[illegible] Bangor—[illegible] R. [illegible] $4. [illegible]—[illegible] Henry C. [illegible] $[illegible] September, 1857. [illegible] September, 1858. $1—$6. *North Bangor*—[illegible] G. Tuttle, [illegible] H. [illegible] S. D. Walker, Rev. [illegible] Brown, each $1 to September, 1853. Stephen [illegible] Dr. Freeman, each $1 to September, 1854. Dr. [illegible] $5 to September, 1857. $13. *Hampden*—[illegible] Harvey, $1 to September, 1853. Francis Blake, $5 to September, 1857. $6. *Winterport*—[illegible] K. [illegible], $1.5[illegible] to March, 1854. Dea. Amos Gage to September, '54. $2. Hon. Eldridge Gerry, W. W. Green, Samuel W. K[illegible], Mallory Brown, each $1 to September, 1853. Rev. J. P. Douglass, $2 to September, '54. Deacon Warren, to March, '53. 50 cents. $10. *Newport*—Ebenezer Hoots, to March, 1853. 50 cents. Henry Hughson, $1 to September, 1853—$1.50. *South Paris*—Capt. Sem Morse, $3 to September, 1855. Adrian Hall, to September, 1854. $2. A. Field, to March, 1853, 50 cents. Avah Hersey, $1 to September, 1853. $6.50. *Fryeburgh*—Mrs. R. Bradley, to 1853, $6. Hon. John W. Dana, Col. Ebenezer L. Osgood, Isaiah Warren, H. C. Buswell, each $5 to September, 1857, John Evans, Aaron Page, Benjamin R. Page, Samuel Souther, each $1 to September, 1853, $30. *North Fryeburgh*—Jos. Colby, $5, and Mrs. Ruth Colby, $3, one Repository for both, to September, 1860, $8. 86 00

New Hampshire.—By Capt. [illegible] [illegible] County—[illegible] [illegible] September, [illegible] $[illegible] *Lancaster*—[illegible] [illegible] September, 1853—$1. *Hanover*—[illegible] Page, [illegible] V. Perrin, each $[illegible] [illegible] N. [illegible] [illegible] Z. [illegible], 1854, $2.5[illegible]. Dr. [illegible] Rev. E. H. [illegible] $1 to August, [illegible] $[illegible] *North Haverhill*—[illegible] Sawyer, Lawyer [illegible] Esq. N. M. [illegible] Rev. Cyrus Lawton, [illegible] October, 1853, $5. [illegible]—Rev. I. S. Davis, [illegible] $1. *Plymouth*—D. [illegible] October, 1853, $[illegible] *Meredith Bridge*—Hon. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] W. [illegible] R. [illegible] Benjamin Jewett, Esq. Dea. Isaac Jewett, Lyman A. L[illegible] each $1 to October, 1853, $6. *Stonington Bridge*—Rev. [illegible] Clarke, Jonathan [illegible] A. H. Tuttle, Esq., each $1 to October, 1853. Amos [illegible] October, 1854. $2—$5. *Bristol*—William Green, $1 to [illegible] 1853. $1..... 32

Vermont.—By Capt. George Barker: *Newbury*—Freeman Keyes, $5, to Oct. 1857. David [illegible] $1, to May, 1853. T. W. Lyon, $1, to Oct. 1853—$7. *Rygate*.—[illegible] McLure, Wm. McLure, each $1, to Oct. 1853, by Geo. Cowles, Esq., $2.... 9

Connecticut.—*Guilford*—Wm. Faucher Esq., to Oct. 1853, by Rev. John Orcutt..... 1

Pennsylvania.—*Lancaster*—Miss Catherine Yeates, to January, 1853..... 5

North Carolina.—*Oxford*—Edw. Mays, to Oct. 1853..... 1

Georgia.—*Savannah*—L. Houston, to August, 1853, $1. A. Burke, to July, 1853, $1—$2. *La Grange*—Rev. C. D. Mallary, to June, 1852, $1..... 3

Alabama.—By Capt. George Barker: *Gainesville*—David M. Russell, to Oct. 1857, $5.. 5

Total Repository..... 142
Total Contributions..... 781
Total Legacies..... 290

Aggregate amount.....$1,214

Terms—One Dollar a Year.

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