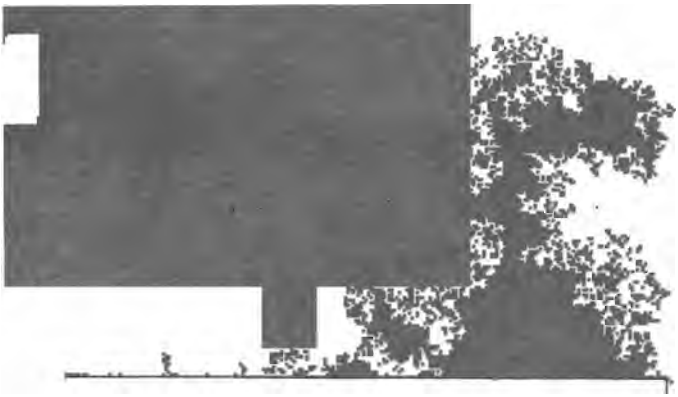


FORTIS ET FIDELIS
J ORMOND WILSON

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TO THE

TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXVI.] WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1850. [No. 1.

North-eastern Africa.

In the Repository for Jan., 1847, was an article on "Africa south of the Equator." It was founded, mainly, on the investigations of the very learned and accurate William Desborough Cooley, published in the fifteenth volume of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society at London. The region to which our present article relates, lies immediately on the north of that described in our article of Jan., 1847—an error in which must be corrected in the outset.

Subsequent information enabled Mr. Cooley to fix more accurately the position of Lucenda, the capital of the Cazembe. He places it in 9° 30′ S., and 29° 15′ E.—that is, about 150 miles north of the position formerly assigned to it. This change, of course, carries with it a corresponding change in the position of the N'yassi, or great Lake Zambeze, and of the country of the Mono-*moezi, on the north* and east *of that lake, the northern* limit of which must be carried within one or two degrees of the Equator.

From another source, we are enabled to make some corrections in the form of the lake itself. Mr. Cooley had drawn it as extending, in a straight line, from south-east to north-west, and nearly of an uniform width. But the testimony which he has collected shows that the southern part is so wide that its western shore cannot be seen from the mountains on the eastern, and it appears to stretch out longest towards the north-west. At a point some 200 miles farther north, where the lake is approached by traders from Zanzibar, the western shore is seen from the eastern, "as the main land is seen from Zanzibar," a distance of 24 miles; and it stretches away to the south-west. Here, therefore, the lake is narrower, and it is crooked. A journey from Zanzibar of not more than 400 miles, in a direction but a little south of west, reaches the lake —as is proved by all the testimony

collected there. But this would be impossible, if it did not make a sweep round to the north-east, as above stated. But this cannot be its northern termination. There is testimony that it extends north beyond the latitude of Mombas, which is about 4° S.; as it must, in order to be as large as the testimony collected by Mr. Cooley seems to prove. Probably, it curves round again, in a direction somewhere between north and north-west, and stretches away "beyond," but we know not how much "beyond the latitude of Mombas." There is reason also to suspect that it is not a single lake, but a connected series of lakes and marshes.

What follows is derived mainly from the following authorities, viz:

1. An article on "The Nile and its Tributaries," by Charles T. Beke, Esq., in the 17th volume of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Dr. Beke had been in the country of which he writes, as an explorer, from Nov. 1840, to Feb. 1843, and is an authority of the highest class.

2. Extract of a journal by Lieut. W. Christopher, R. N., on the east coast of Africa, published in the same work, vol. 14.

3. "Harris's Highlands of Ethiopia," a work in two volumes, by Major W. C. Harris, giving an account of the author's embassy to the Court of Shoa, in Abessinia, and his discoveries there. Published in London, 1844.

4. "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie," Paris, vol. 19, for 1843; containing letters from M. d'Arnaud, M. d'Abbadie, and other French explorers in Upper Ethiopia.

From these authorities, it is evident that the geography of Africa is in some degree a counterpart to that of South America; the great and wide slope of each being towards the basin of the Atlantic, with a main mountain range extending along the opposite coast. The eastern coast of Africa, therefore, like the western coast of South America, cannot have any great rivers. The greatest encroachment upon this rule is in latitude from 15° to 25° S., where the range is broken through or crowded westward by the valleys of the Cuama and Manice rivers. To the Livuma, about 10° S., and the Lufiji, some two degrees farther north, we cannot allow a direct course of more than 300 miles, as this great mountain range, in which they rise, passes to the east of the great Lake Zambeze. From Zanzibar to Mombas, Dr. Kraff found "no rivers of any size." The great Quilimancy, discharging its waters through an immense delta at Melinda, Dr. Beke has shown to be a purely imaginary river. The Ozay, which comes next, though said to be large, has but very little water at its mouth. The Jubb, or Gowin, or Gavind, or Wabbi-Giweyna, which disembogues at Juba, near the Equator, is but two feet deep at its mouth in the dry season. It however affords

a boat navigation about 220 miles, to Ginaneh, where it is fordable. Next comes the newly-discovered Haines River, which comes down from the interior, nearly parallel with the Jubb, as if it would enter the ocean at Magadoxo; but turns southward, runs along about eight or ten miles from the coast, diminishing in size by evaporation and absorption in the sand, and is finally lost in a lake that has no outlet. Keeping on northward, you find no river flowing into the Indian Ocean. Doubling Cape Guardafui, and entering the Gulf of Aden, you sail westward to Tajura, at the western extremity of the Gulf, about 12° 30′ north. But here you find no river; for the Hawash, rising on the eastern slope of that mountain range, is lost in the Lake Abhebbad, before reaching the coast. Next, you enter the Red Sea, which receives no important stream. This account of the rivers shows the existence of the alleged water-shed along the eastern coast.

From that water-shed a high table land extends, with a scarcely perceptible declivity, almost to the main channel of the Nile. On that table land, however, are many detached mountain masses, of great extent, and rising to a much greater height. The eastern confluents of the Nile have their sources in these mountains, and usually descend from them in a spiral course. The Abái, or Blue Nile of Bruce, for example, flows at first towards the north, then sweeps round to the east, through the Bahr Tsana, or Lake of Dembea, as it has usually been called from an adjoining province; then south-east, south, south-west, west, north-west, and finally almost north. All the eastern branches of the Nile, so far as known, partake more or less of this spiral character. Of this, M. d'Abbadie found evidence, at once amusing and provoking. He had made the acquaintance of Abba-Goudda, an intelligent Galla from a region far to the south. After learning from him many interesting details concerning countries not yet explored, he asked him in what direction the river Ouma flows. Abba-Goudda replied, that it follows the course of the sun, "just like all the rivers in the world." M. d'Abbadie smiled. The Galla perceived it, was indignant, and refused to answer any more questions. This table land, extending indefinitely south, is called in Arabic, Habesh; and slaves from thence are called, in Egypt, Arabia and India, Habashi, or Hubshee, being of a very different appearance and character from the Negroes, whose country is called the Belâd-es-Sudan. The old Latin writers transformed "Habesh" into "Abassia," which moderns have most ignorantly corrupted into "Abyssinia," and have restricted to the northern part of Habesh, which the people around Sennar call Mokadah. The best authorities hav

now so far restored the original orthography as to write "Abessinia," but without giving it the extensive meaning of the Arabic "Habesh."

For about 1400 miles from its mouth, the Nile receives no tributary. Here, in about lat. 18° N., the Atbarah, which is the Astaboras of Ptolemy, flows in from the southeast. It is also called El Mokada, as coming from Abessinia; Bahr el Aswad, or Black river, from the quantity of black earth brought down during the rains, which is so great as to discolor the Nile itself; and in Abessinia it is known as the Takkazie. Around its head waters is the modern kingdom of Tigre.

The next important branch is the Bahr el Azrek, or Blue Nile, which unites with the Bahr el Abyad, or White Nile, at Khartûm, in latitude 15° 37′ N. Of its course we have already spoken. It is tolerably well laid down on most maps. Around its sources and to the east, is Amhara. The country encircled by its spiral course, is Gojam. In its course around Gojam, this river is called the Abái. This is the stream, the sources of which were explored by the celebrated traveller, Bruce.

It is now maintained, however, that the Abái is only a branch of the Blue Nile, and not the main stream. This honor is conferred on the Dedhesa, which unites with the Abái about lat. 10° 30′ or 11° N.—Their junction has not been visited. Its source is in extensive marshes, about lat. 7° or 8° N. It is the Takui of de Barros.

We may as well take this occasion to speak of Mehemet Ali's search for gold, mentioned, on unknown authority, in the Repository for October, page 318. The gold is found on the Blue Nile, in the region around Fazokl, about lat. 11° N. Mehemet Ali visited the place himself in 1838. He afterwards employed Messrs. Lefèvre, Boreani and d'Arnaud, to explore the auriferous region, and ascertain the best method of working. They located themselves on the left, or western bank of the river, at a new village, which they called "Mohammed-Ali-polis," after the name of the Viceroy.* The "Bulletin" before us contains extracts from M. Lefèvre's report. The sands in that vicinity are not rich, and the gold is in such fine particles that it is lost in washing, and must be extracted by mercury. In some of the mountains farther north, it was found in larger pieces. The auriferous region seems to extend some 200 or 300 miles from north to south, between the Blue Nile and the White. Though the natives tell of places where "the god of gold resides," and though they have long been in the practice of procuring

*Mohammed, or rather Muhammed, is the Arabic form. Mehemet, or Mahomet, is Turkish.

small quantities, which they make into rings and other ornaments, it does not seem that any very promising discoveries have yet been made. The gold is connected with iron, of an excellent quality, of which lances and other weapons are made. It does not appear from the documents before us, that the expedition sent by Mehemet Ali up the *White* Nile was in quest of gold.

About lat. 9° 35′ N., long. 39° 50′ E., on the very eastern verge of this table land, is Ankobar, the capital of the kingdom of Shoa, the most important and best known of the kingdoms into which modern Abessinia is divided.

The Bahr el Abyad, or White Nile, is much larger than the Blue Nile, at Khartûm, where they unite. From its junction with the Blue Nile, in lat. 15° 33′,* the second Egyptian expedition ascended it to latitude 4° 42′ 42″, a distance of 518 leagues of 25 to a degree, or more than 1400 miles, following the windings of the stream, much of which is very tortuous. In this distance, M. d'Arnaud informs us, they counted about 200 islands, the greater part of which are submerged during the annual inundation. Three of them are about 30 miles long each. Their general course, in ascending, was about S. S. W. to lat. 9° 11′. Here they found the mouth of the Saubat, coming in from the east, and bringing to the Nile nearly *half of its waters.*

The Saubat has been shown by subsequent investigations to be the Gojeb, Godjeb, or Gochop; called also the Telfi, and from one of its large tributaries, the Baro. Its head waters are in Yangaro, (Gingiro,) Kaffa and Enaréa, on the eastern verge of the table land, between 5° and 8° N. lat. A few years since, this river was thought to be identical with the Jubb, which flows into the Indian Ocean at Juba, near the Equator. It was said to be navigable even to Enaréa, and great things were foretold of the results of this discovery. What the Jubb is we have already stated. It is now known that, sweeping round Kaffa on the east and south, it turns to the northwest, and joins the Nile, as above stated.

From this point, their course up the river was a little to the north of west, for about 90 miles. Here they found a great lake, with many islands, and full of fish. The extent of the lake is much enlarged during the inundations. This lake receives a river from the west, called Bahr el Ghazal, and supposed to be the Kèilah, or Misselad of Browne. Dr. Beke regards this lake as "the Kura of the Arabian Geographers, and the Cuir or Cura of the maps." From several accounts, this seems to be a large river; but it cannot well have a course of more than 300 or 350 miles. From beyond that distance the waters flow in an opposite di-

*This is M. d'Arnaud's statement of the latitude of the point of junction.

rection into Lake Chad, the great lake of Central Africa. This is the first branch of the Nile that comes in from the west; more than twenty degrees of latitude from its mouth.

The general course up the Nile from this lake is about S. E.; but it is full of sinuosities, winding sluggishly about among islands and marshes. It is called by the natives, in different places, Kiti, Kirte, and Tubiri. About lat. 5° N. it begins to be confined between mountains, and the current gains a velocity of two miles an hour. In lat. 4° 42′ 42″, a ridge of gneiss, Dr. Beke says, running directly across the stream from east to west, arrested their progress; but M. d'Arnaud says that the river all at once became thick set with rocks and islets of syenite, which they could not pass without waiting, in violation of orders, for a rise of the waters.

We should like to see this discrepancy explained. It can hardly be, that M. d'Arnaud did not know syenite, as the name itself is derived from Syene, a town on the Nile, where the ancient Egyptians quarried it for some of their immense works. Nor can we suppose that Dr. Beke took syenite and gneiss to be the same.

In high water, M. d'Arnaud states, the river is navigable at least 30 leagues farther to the south. Thirty leagues, about 83 miles, would reach lat. 3° 30′ 42″. This probably gave rise to the erroneous report, that they had actually ascended to 3° 35′; whereas they only ascertained the course of the river to about that point. There, they were informed, several branches unite, the principal of which comes from the east, and passes below a great country named Berry, fifteen days' journey from the mountains of Bellenia, which are on the east of the river, about 5° N. This river they call the Shoa-berry. It is probably some 200 or 300 miles in length, sweeping round the "great country" of Berry, as the Godjeb does round Kaffa, on the south.

M. d'Arnaud regards the Shoa-berry as the upper course of the Nile itself. This is probably an error. M. Werne and M. Lafargue, who ascended the river subsequently—the latter in 1845—obtained information which seems to have escaped M. d'Arnaud. Lakono, the reigning mata, or king of the country, told M. Werne that the river continues a month's journey farther south, where, in the country of Anyan, it divides into four shallow brooks; but whether these come from the mountains, or out of the earth, he was unable to say. M. Lafargue was told, by some of Lakono's subjects, that six days farther up, the river came from the west. It would seem from these accounts, that the main stream from the south is joined, about lat. 3° 30′ N., by a large branch from the east, and another from the west, each of which is regarded as the principal stream

by those who are best acquainted with it. Lakono's account, given to M. Werne, carries the central stream to about 1° 20′ *south*, between 31° and 32° east longitude. This brings us into the country of the Mono-moezi, as fixed in the beginning of this article, from Mr. Cooley's last corrections.

A great amount of testimony points to this same region, as containing the source of the Nile.

Ptolemy represents the Nile as issuing from a lake in the Mountains of the Moon, south of the Equator. These mountains, he states, lie directly back of the country of the Anthropophagi—that is, cannibals—whose country adjoins the Barbaricus Sinus, where is the island of Menuthias, which the best authorities suppose to be Zanzibar. The neighboring region has, within a few centuries, had a very bad repute for cannibalism. These Mountains of the Moon, he tells us, extend across the continent for ten degrees of longitude; which must mean, that such is their width, from east to west.*

The name, too, helps to fix the location. *Mono* means *sovereignty*, and *moezi* means *moon*. Mono-moezi, therefore, in English, is Moon Kingdom, or Moon nation; and the Mountains of the Moon, in the language of that country, are the Mountains of the Moezi.

Portuguese writers of the 16th and 17th centuries generally agree, that the Nile flows from the Lake Zambeze, often erroneously printed Zambere, Zembre, or Jambre. This lake they describe as situated in the empire of the Mono-moezi, which, they say, lies immediately around the Mountains of the Moon.

Lief ben Said, born at Zanzibar of Mono-moezi parents, informed Mr. McQueen, the African Geographer, that it is well known by all the people there, that the river which goes through Egypt flows from that lake.

The water of the lake is known to be fresh, though there are salt mines near its western shore. It must, therefore, have an outlet. The formation of the country makes an outlet on the east apparently impossible. The explorations of the Portuguese from Sena show that it can have none on the south. It must, therefore, discharge its waters either westward, by the Zaire, or northward by the Nile. The streams that enter the lake from the west are separated by highlands from all the confluents of the Zaire of which we have any satisfactory information.

The objection, mentioned in our article of January, 1847, that the lake

* This appears to be the only authority for the common delineation, which makes them extend thirty degrees of longitude, across the continent from east to west, some ten degrees north *of their true location.*

cannot be high enough to discharge its waters by the Nile, the bed of which is about 3000 feet above the Ocean in Abessinia, is removed by later information. That statement relates only to the Bahr el Azrek, or Blue Nile. The elevation, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile at Khartûm, is only about 1500 feet, and that of the White Nile, at the highest point reached by M. d'Arnaud, is probably not more than 2000. What we know of the nature of the country would easily allow another 1000 feet for the height of the parent lake, which is more than the distance requires.

Finally, the evidence seems conclusive, that the great Abessinian plateau extends so far south as to include the country of the Monomoezi and its great lake. That country is a part of the same almost level region, extending westward, by a very gentle slope, from the summit of the same mountain range which skirts the eastern coast. This fact makes it highly probable that it is drained by the same outlet, the Nile.

If this conclusion is correct, the remotest fountain of the Nile is at the head of some of the streams flowing into the N'yassi, which will probably be found about lat. 12° S. If so, it flows through about forty degrees of latitude, and, measuring in a straight line from its source to its mouth, is *the longest river in the world. Following the stream, neglecting* its minor sinuosities and measuring only its larger bends, to the source of the longest known stream which enters the N'yassi from the west, its length must be about 3700 miles, which is greater than that of any other river, except the Mississippi and the Amazon.

Concerning the people of this immense region, we have much interesting matter accessible, from which we may draw hereafter, if we can find time for the labor. At present we can only select a few leading facts.

From Cape Guardafui, at the outlet of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, to Mombas, lat. 4° S., no slaves are exported. Much of the country on the coast is populous, and slaves are numerous; but the natives refuse to sell them to foreigners for exportation. Probably, the same is true from Mombas to Zanzibar, where was, till lately, the greatest slave-mart of Eastern Africa. Now, the British consul insists on the observance of the treaty with his government for the suppression of the traffic, and therefore none are exported from Zanzibar; but, as we are informed by a gentleman who was on that coast a few months since, they are still exported from an island a short distance to the south; probably the island of Monfia, about 8° S. As Monfia, as well as Zanzibar, is under the jurisdiction of the Imaum of Muscat, the British Government will doubtless insist on its suppres-

sion there also. Nearly or quite all the coast from this point to Delagoa Bay, lat. 26° S., where British jurisdiction commences, is claimed by Portugal, as belonging to her government of Mozambique. If, then, the British Government are successful in inducing Portugal to suppress the traffic in her foreign possessions, we may consider the whole eastern coast as closed against the slave trade.

On the north-east, however, nothing has been done to check it. Through the Gulf of Aden, across the Red Sea, and from Egypt, across the Mediterranean into Turkey, slaves are still exported for the supply of the Muhammedan markets of Europe and Asia. At Alexandria, in Egypt, slave traders take passage for Constantinople in steam packets, belonging to European governments which are bound together by treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, taking their slaves with them for sale in that market. The British agent at Constantinople asserts that this is never done by British steamers; and probably it has not been, since attention has been called to the subject; but French and Austrian steamers are not known to make any objections to such freight.

Ascending the Nile, passing by Egypt and Nubia, we come to the fragments into which the old Abessinian or Ethiopic empire has been broken. These fragments still profess Christianity, though both Muhammedans and Pagans have broken in and settled among them, and have almost entirely expelled them from the immediate valley of the Nile. Along the eastern verge of the great plateau of Habesh, among the mountains where the confluents of the Nile have their sources, a nominal Christianity stills retains its hold. The petty Christian kingdoms of Kaffa and Sidama certainly extend as far south as lat. 5° N., and probably farther. Wherever the name of Christianity exists, there is some degree of civilization, and some knowledge of letters. Sidama, the southernmost of the known Christian nations, is represented as a pastoral nation. Its location must be some 500 miles from the coast.

Of the various races that now inhabit Abessinia, the Gallas have been reckoned the most remarkable and mysterious. About the year 1500, or soon after, they began to pour into the country in multitudes, and gradually seized many of its fairest portions. Becoming divided among themselves, they failed to complete the conquest. Now, many of their tribes have been made tributary to the Court of Shoa, and some of them have been compelled to wear the blue badge and observe the festivals and other forms of Abessinian Christianity; and not a few have been reduced to slavery. The pagan Galla is tall, athletic, an unrivalled horseman, wild, fierce and cruel in the extreme. In some of their tribes,

human sacrifices are said to be awfully common. Of their origin, little is known. It has been stated that they came from "Bargamo," which has been understood as the name of a country, but which is a Galla phrase, meaning "beyond the Baro," that is, the Godjeb. And even now, Galla tribes occupy much of the country between the Godjeb and the coast from Mombas to Magadoxo. They claim the greater part of the tribes between the tropics as related to them; and judging from their language, their claim is probably just. In its grammar, the resemblance of the language to those of Southern Africa (see Af. Rep. for Jan. 1848, p. 40 et seq.) is so striking, that we cannot suppose it to be accidental; though in some respects the differences are equally divided; and some of the words are evidently related, both in sound and signification, to words in the Mpongwe language. They are evidently related to the great Zingian race of Southern Africa.

The Shankalas, or Negroes, form another class of inhabitants. They are found even on the east of the White Nile, and as far north as the eleventh or twelfth degree of latitude. In the slave markets, they are never confounded with the Habashi, or Abessinian slaves, but are classed with the Negroes of the Belâd es Sudân. The Shankala tribes, like their brethren of Western Africa, are pagans. The Dinkas are also Negroes, and we find indefinite mention of "other Negro tribes."

The valley of the White Nile, from Khartûm southward to lat. 11° N., or thereabouts, is occupied by various pastoral Arab tribes; but the numerous islands in the river, from 14° N. to about 9° N., are inhabited by the Shellouks, who live by pasturage, agriculture, fishing, and plunder, both by land and water. Besides the islands, they occupy both banks of the river between 9° and 10° N., where their small, circular thatched huts form almost one compact and continuous village. M. d'Arnaud represents them as "ignorant of the luxury of clothing," and distinguished for cruelty and bad faith. They number more than a million, and are pagans.

Beyond the Shellouks are the Newers, (Nouéreres, Nouers,) whose complexion inclines to red, and whose hair is not woolly. In their employments and degree of civilization, they resemble the Shellouks, except that they are not said to live on plunder. They are naked, and of a sickly appearance. Their beef cattle have very large horns, like those of the ancient Egyptians.

Next, from lat. 4° to 7° N., come the Behrs, or people of Bari,—the "tall men," mentioned in the Repository for October and November last. Like the other river tribes, they are shepherds and herdsmen, fishermen, hunters and warriors. On reaching their country, a manifest

improvement is perceptible in agriculture. They work mines of "oxy-carbonate of iron," which, of course, produces steel by a direct process. From this they make lances, arrow-heads, farming tools, and ornaments, both for their own use and for sale to the neighboring tribes. Their king, Lakono, gives audience in a chemise of blue cotton. The females wear a cotton girdle round the waist. The men are naked, and painted with red oxide of iron. As for their being seven feet in height, M. d'Arnaud smartly replies to some incredulous correspondent, that he measured them; but the phraseology of his answer allows us to suppose that only a few "individuals" among them were quite so tall. There is no reason to doubt, however, that the Behrs are generally of large stature.

Immediately south of the Behrs, on the right or east side of the Nile, and on the southern slope of a range of mountains, M. d'Arnaud's map has the word "anthropophages,"—that is, cannibals. South of them, though perhaps including them, is the country of Pulunch; and south of that, across the Shoa-berry river, which comes in from the east, is a "Country of Negroes." But of the people south of the Behrs, he could have known nothing except by hearsay.

It is very possible that the Behrs and their related tribes may be the modern representatives of Homer's "faultless Ethiopians," to dine with whom cost Jupiter a journey of twelve days from Olympus, and whom all Grecian antiquity pronounces very tall and beautiful. It is equally probable, that the Dokko, or Doko, who dwell nearly east from them, towards the verge of the great plateau, represent the pygmies of Homer and other Greeks, as Major Harris believes. They are said to be not much more than four feet in height, but stout, and with muscles well developed; neither black nor white; exceedingly timid, and in the very lowest stage of barbarism. They are often hunted for slaves, and when assailed, surrender without attempting resistance or escape. Many are taken; but they are so highly valued by the surrounding tribes, that none are ever sold out of the country. All that is known of them indicates that they are related to the Hottentots of South Africa.

Northward of the Dokko, of Sidama and Kaffa, in the mountain region which gives rise to the Gojeb, the Dedhesa and the Hawash, are the petty kingdoms Yangaro, (Gingiro, Zindero,) Enarea, Guragie, and others; some Christian, some Muhammedan, and some mixed. Here is a principal focus of the slave trade from Africa to Asia. Slave hunts are got up, not merely as a matter of pastime, or ambition, but of business; and the produce of hunts farther inland passes through this region. At Enarea, some 500 or 600 miles from

port, slaves are bought for salt, or European goods, worth less than a dollar. At Shoa, they are worth from ten to twenty German crowns. Of the number exported annually, we find no reliable estimate; but the amount received for them at the four ports of Berbera, Zeyla, Tajúra and Massowa, is known to amount to 96,000 pounds sterling; from which it seems moderate to estimate their number at 20,000 a year. All of these, so far as is known, go to supply the Muhammedans of Asia; besides the thousands that go through Egypt to supply those of Asia Minor and Europe. There seems to be no way to stop this slave trade, except by changing the character of the nations engaged in it.

Evidence before the English Parliament in favor of Liberia,

By Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J.

The cause of colonization owes much to Mr. Miller. While in Europe he performed a voluntary and gratuitous agency, and collected some funds, which have been acknowledged in the Repository. He appeared, while in London, before the "Select Committee on the African Slave Trade" and gave the following *answers* to the questions asked him by them. The *questions* will *interest* our readers not less than the answers. Seldom has so much true light been made to shine in the same quarter.

The Bishop of Oxford in the Chair. Reverend John Miller examined.

1. You are a native of the United States?

I am.

2. Are you a resident there?

Yes.

3. You have been sent to England by Mr. Clay, or by the American Colonization Society?

I have not a very formal official connexion with that Society. I am a traveller; and promised on leaving America that I would give information wherever I thought it valuable, and use influence wherever I thought it of any account, in behalf of that Republic; and for that end I received an informal authority from the Colonization Society, signed by Mr. Clay, which I have in my pocket.

4. From what sources is your knowledge of the Settlement of Liberia derived?

From two chief sources; one, documentary evidence of the condition of things in Liberia; and the other, personal knowledge of the gradual creation of the Colony by the Society in America.

5. What is the origin of the Colony?

To go back to its earliest origin: a pious clergyman in one of the Northern States conceived the idea that Africa had a great advantage over the other Pagan nations, in having a large body of her own race in the bosom of civilization, and he conceived the plan of a society to to buy a territory for them on the coast of Africa, and to pay their passage over.

6. What were the objects and motives of the founders of the Colony?

Their motives were rather of a mixed character; but the great mo-

tive of those who had most to do with the founding of the Colony was the civilization of Africa, and the improvement of the condition of the colored people in the United States.

7. The improvement of the colored people of the United States, in what way?

By transferring them to a position where they would improve and thrive more.

8. What induced them to fix upon the particular coast now called Liberia for their Settlement?

They made inquiries. It was after careful measures to obtain information, and after thinking of other regions, that the conclusion, from the whole, was, that the coast of Western Africa was the most eligible spot. That was recommended to them by the consideration that it would introduce arts and religion into that continent. Besides, they had had the example of Britain at Sierra Leone.

9. In what year was this Settlement first effected?

The Society was formed in 1816; the first expedition went out in 1820. Four years elapsed before anything effective was done.

10. Then it has been until the last year in connection with the American Colonization Society, has it?

It has.

11. Supported from America?

Yes.

12. To what number has the population been estimated to increase in that time? what is the present estimate of the population?

The President, in his inaugural address, gives the population at 80,000, according to his best knowledge.

13. Are those 80,000 men who have all been transported from America, or *any of them native Africans born on the coast?*

By no means all from America; by far the largest part are natives who have been attracted into the Colony.

14. Who have come from their own native tribes in Africa, to settle under the protection of the Colony?

Yes. In the same inaugural address the President speaks of them as persons who have given in their adhesion to the Constitution of the Republic.

15. And settled within its limits?

Yes.

16. How have its present limits been defined?

By repeated purchases and Treaties.

17. From Native powers?

Yes. In further explanation of the origin of the Liberian Colony, I will hand in a paper extracted from the American Christian Record.

The same is read, as follows:

The American Colonization Society was organized in the City of Washington, in December, 1816, by patriotic and benevolent gentlemen from various parts of the country. The object of the Society, as expressed in the constitution, is "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our own country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient." The principles which influenced its founders, and which continue to actuate the sincere colonizationists, are embraced in the following specifications; viz, First, to rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages. Second, To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of a free Government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train. Third, To afford slave owners, who may wish to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception. Fourth,

To arrest and destroy the African Slave Trade. Fifth, To spread civilization, sound morals and true religion throughout the continent of Africa. How far the Society has been successful in carrying out its philanthropic and benevolent principles may be judged from the following facts. The first company of emigrants was sent out by the Society in 1820, and located at Sherbro', while a Settlement had been formed by the enterprize of a single black man from New England.* Land was purchased, and a colony formed on this barbarous coast, dependent on the skill and energy of one man, who was encouraged by the favor of only a few friends in this country. In 1824 the Colony was placed under a regular form of government. Since that time its progress has been onward; and this dependent and feeble Colony is now supplanted by the independent Republic of Liberia. The Society and its auxiliaries, amidst all the difficulties with which they have been surrounded, have sent over 7,101 emigrants. The whole number now under the jurisdiction of the Republic, according to the computation of their President in his last message, is 80,000. Of the emigrants from this country, at the close of the year 1843, 1,687 were free born; 97 purchased their freedom, and 2,290 were emancipated with a view of going to Liberia; and at this time the total number of deaths in the Colony had been 2,198. The deaths in Liberia, according to the report of the Colonial Physician, who went from Baltimore, were, in 1842, proportionally less than in this country, being three per cent. at Cape Palmas, the most Southern point, while it is four per cent. in Baltimore. Since 1842, the number of deaths has been decreasing, while the population is increasing. All the facts connected with the Colony show distinctly that Liberia is the black man's country. The territory already extends 320 miles along the coast, and from 20 to 50 toward the interior. The Slave Trade has been arrested on this coast, and the nations beyond the limits of the Republic are participating in the privileges of their schools and missionary operations.

18. What is the extent of Liberia?

Between 320 and 350 miles.

19. But is not there an intermediate piece included in that, of about 40 miles, which does not belong to the Settlement?

They have purchased now all the positions on which there is any slaving carried on, and all the territory, except some very small patches, amounting in all now to about 20 miles in length on the coast.

20. What is the shape of the Liberian territory?

It is a strip along the coast; the mean width of which is about 40 miles.

21. The depth from the coast is 40 miles?

Yes.

22. What has induced them to adopt that particular shape of territory?

Principally a wish to suppress the Slave Trade; their recent purchases have been all ruled by that motive.

23. Why are they so anxious to suppress the Slave Trade?

From a sense of interest to the Republic, and to carry out the wishes of its founders.

24. In what way do you imagine it to promote the interests of the Republic?

*Paul Cuffee. They moved from this point afterward to where Monro now stands, on account of its superior healthiness.

A trade is springing up in place of the Slave Trade, of which the Republic reaps the advantage.

25. Have they reason to think that the two trades, the Slave Trade and the other trade, are hostile to one another, and could not co-exist?

I think so; besides, there is another motive, their national dangers, such as they are, are connected with the Slave Trade; they have been put in peril by the Slave Trade from attacks which it has instigated on the part of the Natives.

26. Have they had to maintain any war with any of the Native tribes?

They have, in the early history of the Colony, and very dangerous wars; but they are decreasing.

27. What are their provisions for defence?

A militia, and a small sailing force.

28. How is the militia organized?

It is a volunteer force, entirely organized by the government of the Republic; but they are at no other expense for it than to furnish arms and accoutrements; except when in active service.

29. Do you know what number of men it comprises?

I do not.

30. Are they all armed?

As far as I know; my impression is that it embraces all the adult male population among the emigrants.

31. Is there any evidence that what is now Liberia, was a very bad part of the coast for the Slave Trade?

There is very remarkable evidence; that at a very early period it was pretty well settled and somewhat cultivated; and that the Slave Trade desolated it. There are evidences in the wild jungles that existed when it was first colonized, that there had been previous native agriculture, which had been swept away by the Slave Trade; and that what existed as jungle at the time of its first being visited by the colonists, had been previously cultivated. Perhaps your Lordships will allow me to read a very short paper. In May, 1825, Mr. Ashmun, the former distinguished Governor, purchased for the Colony a fine tract on the St. Paul's. Of this he says: "Along this beautiful river were formerly scattered "in Africa's better days innumerable native hamlets; and till within "the last 20 years nearly the whole "river-board for one or two miles "back was under that slight culture "which obtains among the natives "of the country. But the population has been wasted by the rage "for trading in slaves, with which "the constant presence of slaving "vessels and the introduction of "foreign luxuries have inspired them. "The south bank of this river, and "all the intervening country between "it and the Mesurado, have been "from this cause nearly desolated "of inhabitants; a few detached "and solitary plantations scattered "at long intervals through the tract "just serve to interrupt the silence "and relieve the gloom which reigns "over the whole region." The moral desolation he found to be still more complete. He writes, "The two slaving stations of Cape "Mount and Cape Mesurado (the "very first purchases of the Colony) "have for several ages desolated, of "every thing valuable, the intervening very fertile and beautiful tract "of country. The forests have remained untouched, all moral virtue "has been extinguished in the people, "and their industry annihilated by "this one ruinous cause."

32. Is there any evidence to show that the same result would not have been obtained by the ordinary principles of trade without this settlement?

There is this evidence; the unorganized trade of chance visitors was

the very thing that brought the slave traffic. The ownership of the soil and regular government upon it seem now to be the power that brings that traffic to an end. The slaving has disappeared round Cape Coast Castle and all the points of trade just in proportion as they have assumed the aspect of regular settlements.

33. Has the Slave Trade been brought actually to an end upon the whole coast of Liberia?

I suppose it would be safe to say that only one slaving station remains, and there is a strong probability that by this time that has been essentially broken up. Your Lordships know that the territory was settled by numerous petty tribes; and the purchases have been very numerous, and some of them very recent; so that the breaking up of the Slave Trade on the part lately purchased has been very recent; and in one case, perhaps, it would be safest to say imperfect, not yet complete.

34. By what means has the Slave Trade been expelled from the Liberia coast? has it been by force?

I suppose four reasons may be given: first, that the natives show a considerable sense of obligation by their Treaties.

35. Do you mean Treaties to put down the Slave Trade?

Treaties selling their lands; Treaties by which they made over the lands which the colonists had purchased; secondly, that the militia force of the Republic, with the small armed vessels, have heretofore been able to take possession of and break up the slaving stations: thirdly, that the natives in very frequent cases have felt it to be their interest to be protected from the Slave Trade; they have found their tribes wasting by it, and they have gathered round the Colony as a means of shelter; fourthly, that their taste for the luxuries of civilized life has been supplied by a more legitimate trade.

36. Do the colonists hold their land by title-deeds granted by the Native Chieftains?

They do.

37. What sort of price have they paid for the land?

There is a rough estimate that the land has cost them about 133 dollars per mile in length along the coast: I have the papers here; the deeds of sale mentioning the price in a large number of instances.

38. What is the revenue arising from America?

Their revenue last year, or I should rather say the whole revenue of the Society, has been 50,000 dollars, that is about 10,000*l.*; but a large part of that is spent in agencies in the United States, in distributing documents, in securing favor for the enterprise; so that part only of that sum goes to the Colony in the purchase of territory, and paying the passage of emigrants.

39. From what means do they support their cruisers?

The Government supports the cruisers; they are very small and very imperfect; the whole expense of the Government is paid now by duties and monopolies, and one or two narrow sources of revenue.

40. You said that they destroyed the slave stations; do you mean barracoons and places of that description, where slaves are kept for sale?

Yes.

41. Are those situated on the territory of the Republic, or on the territory of neighboring States?

They buy the territory, and then break up the barracoons.

42. They begin by buying the territory?

Yes; they never have interfered and broken up the barracoons till after the purchase of the territory.

43. How far have Christian missions co-operated in bringing the Natives into the Colony?

Christian missions, distinctly so called, have had very little to do with it; the pastors that the colonists themselves support of their little churches have had a good deal to do with it; but there has been a wonderful mortality among the white missions. I have brought together in a paper some very conclusive testimonies to that effect; they have been wasted away remarkably. On this subject I will hand in an extract from the 25th Annual Report of the Vermont Colonization Society.

The same is read, as follows:

During the 400 years under review, frequent attempts were made to establish Christian missions, but they all failed. The Portuguese Roman Catholics began a mission at Elmina in 1482; their stations were numerous along the whole coast; but they made no impression, except upon their immediate dependents. Protestant missions were commenced by the Moravians in 1736, and continued till 1770; five attempts cost 11 lives, and effected nothing. English attempts have been numerous, but unavailing. That of Captain Beaver, at Bulama Island, in 1792, failed in two years, with the loss of more than 100 lives. The mission to the Foulahs in 1795, found insuperable obstacles to success, and returned home without commencing its labors. The three stations commenced by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Societies in 1797, were extinct in three years, and five of the six missionaries dead. The Church Missionary Society sent out a company of missionaries in 1804, and attempted to maintain 10 stations; but the hostility of the Natives, who preferred the Slave Traders *to them, compelled them to* take refuge in the colony of Sierra Leone, where, under the protection of a colony, they could labor with safety and hope. Since the settlement of Liberia, attempts to sustain missions without colonial protection have repeatedly been made, but they have failed in every instance, except the mission at the Gaboon river, which was established in 1842, as to the fate of which, time must decide. The missionaries sent to Africa hitherto have been mostly white men; but it is capable of proof, and has been shown by Governor Pinney, that the average missionary life of white missionaries in Africa has been less than two years and a half, while that of colored laborers, even from this country, has been 10 or 12 times as long.

44. Have they any colored missionaries?

Yes; their pastors now are colored men.

45. Mr. Roberts, the present President, is a colored man?

He is.

46. Was Mr. Roberts formerly a slave?

I have heard it stated; but I think he was not.

47. But he was an emigrant from America?

He was a colored boy of 18, engaged in the trade of a barber in the States.

48. From what part of the Union did he come?

From Virginia; his cultivation, and his ability as a diplomatist, he has got in Liberia.

49. By what power was he raised to the chief place in Liberia?

First, as Governor by the Society,* and then voted in by his fellow-citizens as President.

50 What gives the right to vote in Liberia?

I have the constitution here; it is a brief instrument, which I will put

*His ability first displayed itself when left temporarily in charge by an absent Governor.

in—[*the same was delivered in—Vide* Appendix*]—My impression is, that every citizen of a certain age has a right to vote.

51. Of what class chiefly are the emigrants from America?

Chiefly emancipated slaves.

52. At whose expense have they gone, at the expense of the Society, at their own expense, or at that of their masters?

In all ways; chiefly, however, at the expense of the Society.

53. How is it possible that men who go out in the condition of just emancipated slaves should be capable of the work of civilization which you attribute to them on the coast of Africa?

I would mention, first, the fact, that in thirty years' experience they have been elevated; they do rise in the scale of civilization. But then, I think, it is very important to state that they are emancipated generally by conscientious masters; and on that very account and in that very connexion they have been under a good deal of training.

54. Where did they get their men to act as their President, their Congress, their Judges, and their professional men at their first starting as a Republic?

They have been chiefly made upon the soil; they are the growth of Liberia. Some of the more enterprising have re-visited the United States to get instruction.

55. That is to say they are emancipated slaves from the United States, who in Liberia have shown superior ability, and have been raised there to those posts?

Most of them have been emancipated slaves; and nearly all of them have been raised in character in Liberia.

56. *You mentioned* that they came *from all parts of the Union*; is that so?

From all parts.

57. Have as many come from the Southern States as from the Northern?

More from the Southern States than from the Northern.

58. What is the system used in sending them over?

The Society is at the expense of 50 dollars for each person; and that 50 dollars pays their passage and supports them six months through the acclimating fever with food and medical attendance and shelter in houses after they get to Liberia.

59. You say "the acclimating fever;" is that almost universal?

Almost universal.

60. With the black as well as the white?

Yes, though unspeakably less severe.

61. Is it in many cases fatal to the black emigrants from America?

The returns of statistics show a mortality of 3 per cent. under the African fever; though this is an improvement; it was once greater; they have learned to treat the fever more skillfully.

62. But it is universally passed through?

Nearly in every case.

63. Does that deter any Africans in America from wishing to go?

I think it does; they are fictitious objections that many of them have.

64. In point of fact, is there a readiness to settle in Liberia amongst the black population in America?

Very much the reverse.

65. A great unwillingness to go?

A great unwillingness.

66. To what do you attribute that?

I suppose the great reason is, an unwillingness to expatriate themselves, and to leave their homes; but they support that natural unwillingness by a great many prejudices of all kinds; objections which have no foundation; they imagine

*The matter contained in the appendix has been published in the Repository.

it to be a scheme in operation to get rid of the superfluous colored race; whereas, really, the most of those who have gone have been valuable servants set free to go.

67. At the same time you would admit that it would be a great escape from a very difficult social question to the whites in America if they could transplant their blacks there?

I suppose there is a general conviction that the state of things in reference to the colored race in America is a very unhappy one, and that if this enterprise can help to bring it to an end, it would be so far well; but the greatest friends of the cause, and its best friends, have the good of Africa, and the immediate benefit of the colored man in view.

68. When you say that "the state of things is an unhappy one," do you mean a dangerous one to the white inhabitants of the United States?

I mean an evil to both classes; that the colored men do not thrive there as they do in Liberia, and that the relation is an unhappy one to both classes.*

69. What is called the Abolition party has been unfriendly to Liberia, generally speaking, have not they?

The larger number of them have been.

70. They treat it as a scheme for getting rid of the more enterprising negroes, that the less enterprising may be more safely oppressed at home?

Yes, that charge is brought in some cases; important men, however, have been both Abolitionists and Colonizationists; in some cases officers of the Colonization Society are also Abolitionists.

71. But, generally speaking, the strongest anti-abolitionists are also the warmest supporters of Liberia?

Yes; I wish to qualify that, however; some of them, *i. e.* some of the strongest anti-abolitionists are also the strongest pro-slavery men, and the strongest pro-slavery men are also warm opponents of the colonization cause as well.

72. Mr. Calhoun takes that line?

Mr. Calhoun opposes the general colonization movement.

73. Has the Society had to buy slaves from their masters, with a view to their being sent to Liberia?

In no instance.

74. Does it export females as well as males?

Households—families.

75. Is there any rule as to the proportion of the sexes to be so exported?

No; but if it were seen that a disproportion of males were going, it would be considered by the Society a decided evil.

76. Is the prejudice against the colonization decreasing among the black race?

Decidedly; they have sent over, in many instances, agents to examine Liberia, who have returned with favorable reports, which have led to a number of free colored people paying their own passage over.

77. After reaching the Colony, how are they provided for?

There are houses belonging to the Society provided for their shelter, and rations are measured out to them till they can get upon their farms, and support themselves, and a farm of a certain number of acres is given to each emigrant.

* Colonization can hardly become individually a selfish scheme, for individuals lose by it to the amount of the value of the servant whom they allow to go; and that value throughout the south is still very great. While, therefore, whole States will in the end be relieved by emancipation, individuals lose by it, and therefore only the more conscientious so far have engaged in colonization.

78. What do they raise upon those farms?

They raise yams and cassada. If your Lordships will allow, I will, however, give a statement from one of their own newspapers, edited by a colored man: "The Liberia Herald." "For the information of "friends who are constantly asking "in regard to the production of Li-"beria, we have thought proper to "give a list of such animals, fruits "and vegetables, as are in general "use with us in their appropriate "seasons;" and then follows the "list.—"*Domesticated:* Cows, bul-"locks, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, "fowls, pigeons, turkeys (few).—"*Wild:* Deer of different kinds in "abundance, red, black, brown and "grayish; patridges, pigeons, goats, "cows, doves, hedge-hogs, red "squirrels, summer ducks, rice-birds, "ground-doves, &c.—*Fruit:* Water-"melon, musk-melon, mango-plums, "orange, rose-apples, sour-sop, gu-"ava, tamarind, plantain, bananas, "grannadilla, limes, lemons.—*Fish:* "scaled and shell; mullet, whiting, "perch, bream, pike, baracouta, "mackerel, cursalli, herring, drum, "catfish, grippers, oysters, crabs, "carp, sun.—*Vegetables:* Sweet po-"tatoes, arrow-root, turnips, carrots, "shilote, cymblain, chiota, paupau, "Lima beans, ochra, peas, radishes, "beets, cabbages, snaps, cucumbers, "greens, salads, cassavas, yams, "corn (maize)."

79. What other sources of wealth have they?

They trade with the Natives in ebony and ivory and gold, in small quantities.

80. Is there any palm-oil trade?

Palm-oil also; and camwood is also an important article.

81. What is it which has principally taken the place of the Slave Trade as a source of profit?

Dye-woods, and these other articles of trade with the Natives.

82. What are the present staples of Liberia?

The staples of Liberia may be considered the articles I have mentioned, in connection with coffee, which, probably, will become the great staple of Liberia. They are setting out plantations, coffee-trees in large numbers, and some of the coffee has already been consigned to America, and been sold. "A "standing advertisement in the Li-"beria paper offers 15 cents a "pound for it." The British traders along the coast are buying it. "Cof-"fee will, doubtless, become one of "the most valuable productions of "Liberia; it requires but little care "or labor in its cultivation. At "three years old the trees frequently "begin to yield; at four years old "they give the cultivator a handsome "income; 12 lbs. to the tree is an "average crop."

83. How much is 15 cents in English money?

Sevenpence halfpenny. This is a proof of the estimation in which it is held by British traders along that coast.

84. What is meant by a "standing advertisement?"

I suppose what is meant by that is, that for a series of months at the time that the report was made, such standing advertisement had appeared in the Liberia paper.

85. Is there now any official connection or hold upon Liberia, either on the part of the Colonization Society, or the United States of America?

None by the United States of America at all. They never had any; and none by the Colonization Society; no official control. Some useful stipulations have been made in the Treaty between the Colonization Society and Liberia in respect to the Slave Trade, and with respect to immigration, and one or two other points. I will give in a copy of the agreement between the Society and

the Colony—[*The same is delivered in—Vide* Appendix.]

86. Are there any special advantages which will accrue to Great Britain from keeping up a correspondence with Liberia?

The productions of Great Britain might be purchased more directly here in the British market. They have hitherto been bought largely by the Liberians from America at second hand, such as cotton manufactures and woollens, Staffordshire ware and hardware, and other articles; besides, there is reason to believe that a great deal of injurious secrecy is observed in regard to the articles suited for the palm-oil trade, &c., and that greater commercial intelligence, on the part of this country in regard to the African coast, would make that trade healthier and more useful, and would prevent the monopoly which discourages young traders, and diminishes the number of traders, and makes the trade injuriously profitable in a few hands.

87. Does the Colony now carry on any palm-oil trade to any considerable amount?

The amount cannot be so great as on the lower part of the coast; but it is increasing.

88. Does the palm-oil tree grow in the territory of Liberia?

It does.

89. In the upper parts of it?

I believe in all parts of the territory.

90. Is there any other point connected with the probable trade with Great Britain, upon which you can speak?

I would speak of the coffee trade as likely very soon to become of decided importance, and that the market of Liberia generally, as it opens, promises to become a valuable market for any nation.

91. Could not they cultivate indigo there?

Indigo is mentioned as one of the productions; I will give in some short documents, stating the whole character of the productions of the soil.

92. Has any indigo grown there been tested as to its color?

I have not information upon that point.

93. There is a trade of very great abundance with this country in cocoa-nut oil; do they cultivate cocoa-nuts for oil in Liberia?

I have not heard of that; ground-nuts are used to make oil, and sacks of ground-nuts in considerable quantities have been already sent to the United States.

94. Do not cocoa-nut trees grow in great abundance?

Yes; but I have not heard of any use being made of the oil: on this general subject I will deliver in an extract of a letter from Dr. Lugenbeel, Physician to the Colony; also an extract from the "Liberia Herald," edited by a colored man.

The same was read, as follows:

Extract of Letter from Dr. Lugenbeel.

Most of the usual productions of tropical climates thrive well in Liberia. The coffee tree will grow as freely and yield as abundantly as perhaps in any other part of the world; and I am glad to see that the colonists are beginning to appreciate the advantages that may result from attention to the cultivation of this useful and profitable article. At some future period, no doubt, coffee will be the principal staple production of Liberia, and the most profitable article of exportation; the trees attain a much larger size than those in the West Indies, and they bear much more abundantly; they do not require much cultivation; indeed, they frequently grow wild in the woods on this part of the coast; the sugar-cane grows luxuriantly; but at present sugar

cannot be made as cheaply in the Colony as it can be purchased from abroad, and I am apprehensive that the colonists will never be able to compete with some other countries in the production of this article. If they had the necessary apparatus, however, they could easily produce enough for home consumption, at less expense than it now costs when purchased from trading vessels; at present very little rice is raised by the colonists, as it can be bought from the natives for less than the cultivation of it would cost. Indian corn can be raised in the Colony, not very plentifully, however, but in sufficient quantities, I think, to supply the families of those who will take the trouble to cultivate it. Sweet potatoes can be raised in the greatest abundance during any season of the year, and on almost every kind of soil: I have seen them growing freely in the sand within sixty yards of the ocean. I have scarcely ever dined in Liberia without having this excellent vegetable on the table. Cassadas and yams can be produced in almost any quantities; and when properly prepared for the table they are very good and nutritious vegetables. Plantains, bananas, and all other fruits peculiar to tropical climates, thrive well in Liberia. Tomatoes, egg-plants, okra, beans and nearly all the other usual garden vegetables, can be raised easily. Irish potatoes are, however, out of the question; nor do cabbages thrive well. We have plenty of greens, but few cabbage heads. Although very little cotton has yet been produced in the Colony, yet it has been clearly ascertained that, with proper cultivation, the cotton tree will grow well, and yield abundantly. Several kinds of cotton trees grow wild in the forest.

Extract from the Liberia Herald.

Already may be seen rich fields of rice, sugar-cane, and other productions adorning the banks of the St. Paul's and St. John's Rivers. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrow root, ground-nuts and coffee are engrossing all minds: these articles will be for exportation, and will well repay the cultivator for any outlay it may be necessary for him to make while they are coming to perfection. Coffee, the most valuable of all our productions, will require some four years to grow before it will give the cultivator any income; but it will be recollected that after that time the tree, with little or no labor bestowed on it, will yield two crops a year. The quality of Liberia coffee, by competent judges, is pronounced to be equal to any in the world. In numerous instances we have seen trees full of coffee only three years old. The other articles, if planted at the commencement of the rainy season, will arrive at maturity in less than one year from the time of planting. Orders have come from Sinoe for seed-ginger, and we are gratified to learn that a supply has been sent down.

95. Has Liberia much intercourse with the interior?

I suppose not much of the kind referred to in the question; there are no regular routes of communication with the interior; though there is a good deal of trade, yet there have been no extended explorations from Liberia yet.

96. There are no regular caravans passing into the interior?

No regular caravans as yet.

97. In short, no regular relations of trade have been established as yet?

No very systematic relations.

98. Is not there found considerable danger to the natives of Liberia in their intercourse with the neighboring tribes?

More or less danger.

99. Have there been any instances of kidnapping the free natives of Liberia, by neighboring chiefs?

There have been, in which the militia of Liberia has been set in motion to retake men captured from the Colony.

100. Have they been successful?

Yes; President Roberts, not very long ago, went upon such an expedition, and was successful in recapturing some servants that had been stolen.

101. Do you know what the result of that expedition was as regards the captures; in what way they were punished?

I have not heard from the United States the particulars of that expedition; but I heard a gentleman in Liverpool say, the other day, that in securing the recapture, they had been obliged to fire a native village: upon this subject I will hand in an extract from the Rev. Mr. Tracy's book on "Missions, &c."

The same was read, as follows:

To show how firm and well acknowledged is the authority of the free Government in Liberia, Mr. Tracy stated one fact of this kind. It is well known that many of the native chiefs of the territories bordering on Liberia have come in and sold their land, and cheerfully submitted to the civil jurisdiction of Liberia; and such is the fame and force of Liberian law, such the prestige of the authority of the President of this Republic, that a distant chief, having no connexion with Liberia, and no way under its jurisdiction, came to the President, and solicited a commission as a justice of the peace; the parchment was given him, bearing the great seal of the Republic; he returned with it to his people, and commenced business as a justice of the peace. The result was, that his authority was acknowledged by every one, and his sentences did not even require a constable to execute them.

(To be continued.)

Opinions on two Points, touching Colonization.

The following communication is from a gentleman of the very highest respectability, a clergyman of eminent talents and high rank. His opinions upon any subject, would be deserving of the very gravest consideration: upon Colonization they ought to command profound attention. Being in no way connected with the Society, having from the origin of the Society carefully investigated every movement, and now feeling called upon to speak out, we commend his sentiments to all, believing that they will have their due influence.

We append to them some remarks of our own, which should also be read and considered in connection with the communication.

To the Editor of the African Repository.

Dear Sir:—You will pardon the liberty I take in obtruding on your attention my individual opinion on two points touching the importance and the operations of the American Colonization Society, together with a synopsis of the reasons which have led me to adopt these opinions.

In the first place, I have been led—very gradually indeed, yet decidedly—to the belief, that this Society is the most important charitable institution of our age, not excepting even any Bible or Missionary Association.

If the opinion be just, I can claim only the honor of very tardily embracing it; and if deemed altogether extravagant, I can plead for it the authority of the philanthropic and sagacious mind of the chief founder of the Society, the Rev. S. J. Mills. While a student in Divinity at Andover, I was intimately acquainted with this philanthropist, and was one of a small circle whom he invited to meet regularly for the purpose of examining his innumerable schemes of usefulness. I had thus an opportunity of knowing the very extensive correspondence

he held, and the prime part he bore in preparing the way for the formation of this Society. It was his chief object at that period; and no other man did so much for its promotion; though he deemed it essential to its success, that southern men would stand more conspicuously than himself before the public eye, and therefore, to this hour, the extent of his agency is known to but few. As the scheme ripened and the Society assumed a visible form, his hopes of its usefulness increased. He had been engaged in bringing into being, the American Bible Society, the Tract Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Nor did his zeal for these grand institutions abate at all. And yet, at a later period, this man of prophetic vision, reading the future in its causes—and filled with a prophet's zeal because possessed of a prophet's ken—said to me, on the eve of his embarkation for Africa: "This last scheme I regard as the most important of any in which I have been engaged." How often have I since thought of that parting scene, of his steady but glowing fervor, and of that seemingly extravagant expression of him whom we were to see no more!

Years have since rolled by. Event after event has opened on our view, in the checkered scene; and yet all, both the prosperous and the adverse—the congeniality of the climate to the colonists and its destructiveness to our white agents, the annihilation of the slave trade within the sphere of the colony, and its invincible progress elsewhere—all alike, though in different ways, have conspired to elevate my views of the importance of the enterprise. And now, when at length we behold a free, enlightened, Christian Republic, lining that dark and savage coast for 300 miles, and its nationality joyfully acknowledged by the greatest powers in Europe, I must bless God, and say, it is enough. I can now heartily believe what his gifted mind saw from the very incipiency of the movement. Without derogating at all from any of the other great charitable institutions, I can now believe that this is the wisest and best of them all. And this faith is only the more confirmed by all the opposition it has had to encounter, both from the foes and the misguided zeal of the friends of the African race. In opposing such an enterprise, Satan might be expected to delude, for a time, some of the very elect.

My chief reasons for my present belief are the following:

1. The vast benefit to the Colonists themselves, and to their posterity, to the end of *time. This benefit is attested* by all the *evidence that can exist in such* a case. The *Colonists themselves* declare it with one voice; and all the impartial who have visited them, declare the same.

2. Our colonies in Africa present the only prospect for the speedy diffusion of Christianity and Civilization through that continent. This work must be chiefly done by natives. And how are they elsewhere to be so well or so speedily prepared for the double task of teaching Christianity and the arts of civilized life? Example as well as precept is needful; and our Colonists will afford both. They will soon have institutions for training missionaries for the vast regions where white men cannot live; and they will have native youth enough to fill those institutions, and then go forth to the work, and there will be agriculturists and artisans to accompany them, and to teach what can never be expected from the mere missionary, and least of all from the white missionary, who cannot endure manual labor in Africa, even in those portions where he can live.

It is very remarkable, that this species of evangelization begins now to be appreciated by the most respectable portion of those who have opposed the Colonization Society, and they are now endeavoring to procure white colonists from this country to settle in Siam with their missionaries, for the purpose of experimentally teaching the arts and modes of Christian civilization. The design is noble; and we hope they will soon see the still greater need, and far greater prospect of success of the same thing in Africa, by means of the Colonization Society.

3. Colonization seems now the only effectual remedy for the African slave trade. Of this, even England herself appears at length to be convinced, and has therefore so promptly acknowledged the independence of Liberia, and proffered the aid of her ships.

4. The Republic of Liberia is now presenting, not only to Africa, but to the whole world, a most important lesson on civil and religious freedom. This lesson is as much needed in Europe as it is in Africa itself, and will one day be effectually pondered by the vast nations of both continents.

Precisely the lesson to be taught is this—that a well balanced freedom can be maintained by other kinds of people besides Anglo-Saxon Puritans. And this, together with the way to accomplish it, is precisely what is now needed by the groaning, struggling nations. For three quarters of a century, the bright star of freedom in the west has been gleaming across the Atlantic. But no such luminary rose in the east—nothing but meteors, as baleful for the time as transitory in their existence, at least, so have thought and said the aristocrats of Europe. Republican Freedom, say they, may do for

the United States of America, but never for us. We are a different people, such liberty would become licentiousness here. And thus even philanthropists conspire to extinguish the sparks of it. And each abortive attempt to establish such freedom there, has served only to increase this prejudice. Plainly, the example of Anglo-American Puritans is not enough, Providence must afford another, or Europe is hopeless, at least for a long season.

And now, after another day of fearful but fruitless struggle and slaughter, and as the shades of night are again deepening on the nations, what do we behold?—another star, just above the horizon—and that in the east—and, of all points in the heavens, just where we should least expect it, and just where, and just when, it will shine to the best effect. Freedom, say the astrologers, is only for the Anglo-Americans! To show at once the madness of these diviners, and also to teach more clearly the only foundation of freedom, He that is wondrous in working has gone directly to the other extreme. While France, with a wisdom that knows not God, has been seeking, for a score of years, to rear her infant Hercules to free the world, God has been silently collecting, on the shores of benighted Africa, a little community from the veriest outcasts of the human race. And now these freed negro slaves have already accomplished what France herself has twice attempted to so little purpose. By a republic in Africa, modeled after our own, and embracing perfect religious as well as civil freedom, we may well believe God will demonstrate to the nations the practicability of freedom for every race. If negroes can thus govern themselves, what race of people cannot? And if a handful of some 6000 freed slaves can train, and in one age safely amalgamate with themselves, some 80,000 African barbarians, what may not the rest of Africa expect from such a process of voluntary annexation, and such an example? And if the tree of genuine liberty be found to flourish in Africa, as we believe it will, where may it not flourish? And what people will long despair of its growth on their own soil? The incumbrance of hereditary thrones and aristocratic privileges will be swept away, when the nations shall be once assured of the nature of true liberty and the right mode of establishing it. What they have yet to learn is, the necessity of a *pure* and a *perfectly free* christianity. This lesson is taught only by our republic and that of Liberia; and hence their superiority to those of Mexico, and South America, and Hayti, and of *other ages and nations. The* very idea of *liberty is but half developed,* till religious freedom is included; and all is still on a rotten basis, till a pure christianity is taught and fostered.

The scope, therefore, which the Colonization Society is now giving for this fresh and needful demonstration of the problem of true liberty, is among its brightest glories.

5. By the experiment in Liberia, if successful as it now promises, the world will ere long be taught what the negro race are capable of achieving. When they see one nation of them free, enlightened, rich and powerful—their ships like our own, on every sea, and their products in every port—the world will honor, instead of despising, and court, instead of enslaving them.

Such are the chief reasons which have led me at length fully to embrace the high opinion of the Colonization Society, so early entertained by its principal founder.

The other opinion, which I wish with equal freedom to express, but which I have hardly space to state, much less to vindicate, is that—

The time has now come, when it is no longer expedient for the Society gratuitously to transport colonists to Africa, except, perhaps, in some very rare cases.

Suppose the Society forthwith publish to the colored population of our country, and all their friends, that, after fulfilling its present engagements, those who emigrate to Liberia will have all the privileges hitherto granted—lands, and provisions for 6 months—except a free passage—for this they must pay a moderate price in advance. Let a full statement be given of the reasons of the change; such as, that colonization is no longer a doubtful or perilous experiment, but a boon to those who embrace it, and that the Society wish to devote their funds to objects which will make it a greater boon, such as schools, a college, and model farms; and what will be the probable effect?

1. The complaint about forced expatriation will cease. This complaint, however groundless, has been heeded by multitudes who would otherwise have been among the staunch and efficient friends of the Society; and they will become such, just as soon as the policy is changed, and emigrants are no longer solicited to embark. But this, though important, is the least of the good consequences to be anticipated.

2. A better class of emigrants will be secured. The superannuated, the infirm, and the idle, who cannot or will not earn the pittance to carry them to Africa in the Society's packet, will not be cast as a burden on the colony; nor will those who have not sense enough to appreciate the benefits offered them, or the resolution to seek them.

3. Within a short period, the number of

emigrants will be increased, instead of being diminished—just as there is now a greater rush to California, than if our government were to offer a free passage to every adventurer; and just as purchasers increase when a sterling commodity is rising in the market. In the early settlement of this country, adventurers to Virginia received pecuniary aid, while those to New England received none. Both the numbers, and the character of the colonists, in the two cases, are a confirmation of the positions I have just advanced.

The good results may also be farther increased, if it be stated, as I think should be the fact, that the bonus of a support for six months will be withdrawn within some five years, and afterwards that of land, and the good offices of the Society restricted to supplying transportation in good packets at cost, and to improving the condition of the colony. By that time, it will in this way find employment for all its resources.

4. It will be eventually no injury, but a benefit, to the emigrants themselves, to be compelled to make some provision for themselves while here. They will feel more like men, and will be more prudent and efficient all their lives.

5. They will also thus give at least one proof of their fitness for the Society's patronage. The person who cannot or will not earn and lay up $50, cannot surely be worth transporting.

If, now, it be said that emancipated slaves must quit the State before they can have time to earn their passage, I reply, that if the Society adopt the proposed change, such cases will soon be provided for in other ways. Their masters, or other friends, will provide for such as are worthy, or, what is better, will give them premonition of what they are to expect, in time, to earn enough for themselves. The States, too, that regard the free blacks as a burden, would find an additional inducement to provide for their transportation.

Remarks.

The preceding article is from the pen of one of the most eminent divines in New England. His statement concerning the origin of the Society, when properly considered, does not detract from the honors which have usually been rendered to others. They did what has been ascribed to them. *Mills did not originate the idea of colonization. It was older than his day.* Nor did *e form the plan of the Society.* That was the work of older and maturer minds. Nor did he act a leading part in organizing it. That was done by men whom the public knew and trusted. His task was, silently to diffuse the spirit out of which the movement grew, and to discover, combine and move the men who could do the work. His putting forward of southern men was not a mere trick, to gain favor at the south. It arose from his deep conviction that the enterprise, in order either to secure or to deserve success, must be such as good men at the south would heartily approve and promote.

This testimony in favor of the importance of the work of colonization, ought to be seriously pondered by the benevolent. The first of the societies in the formation of which Mills was engaged, receives more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, and others of them receive more than a hundred thousand. The last, which he esteemed "the most important," should receive at least as much as the least liberally supported of the others. Will those who give for Missions, Bibles and Tracts, think of this? Mills was not infallible; nor is his friend and fellow-laborer, whose testimony is now before us, and who, after so many years of careful observation, has adopted his estimate of the comparative importance of this enterprise, yet their opinion deserves to be seriously and respectfully considered.

The proposed change in the business operations of the Society cannot be adopted immediately; but perhaps it is time to bring the subject distinctly under consideration. It is evident that some change, more or less resembling that here proposed, must come, at no very distant day. Of the multitude of thousands who will yet emigrate to Africa for their own advantage, a vast majority must certainly go at their own expense. But it will be several years before the Society can fulfill all existing engagements, express and implied. Where no express

contracts have been made, hopes have been excited, and arrangements have been commenced, which it would be unfair and wrong for the Society to defeat by a sudden and unexpected change of policy. In cases where freedom has been bequeathed to slaves on condition of their emigrating within a given time, the Society must not refuse its aid. If it be said that, in such cases, the masters ought, in their wills, to provide for the expense of their emigration, the reply is, that many masters are of that opinion, and act accordingly. Others make provision in part; not being able, or at least not feeling able, to provide the whole. And there are cases in which the whole property of the master, after freeing his slaves, is not enough to defray that expense. It does not seem probable, therefore, that the Society can, in the present state of affairs, wholly refuse to give gratuitous passages; and it appears certain that no change can be effected, speedy and extensive enough to relieve the treasury of the Society for several years to come.

With respect to those already free, the objections to a change are less decisive. Those of them who would be most valuable in Liberia, either are able to meet the expense, or might, in a majority of cases, soon acquire the ability. Those who have special claims for aid, might procure it from friends who know them. If the people of any State regard their presence as a burden, worth removing, they will doubtless choose to meet the expense of removing it, rather than appeal to the charity of other States for that purpose. Still, there are many cases in which a gratuitous passage could not be refused to the free, without unkindness; and if a rule of this kind should be adopted, a large margin of discretion in applying it must be left to the Executive Committee.

The effect of such a change on the selection of emigrants is worth considering, but would probably be less than some might suppose. The aged and infirm who emigrate are a burden to none but the members of their own families, to whom the loss of that burden would be a severe affliction.

The subject will doubtless receive, from the proper Board, and in due season, the consideration which its importance demands.

List of Life Members constituted in 1849.

MAINE.

Rev. J. Caruthers, D. D., Portland.
Rev. Nanthan Dole, Brewer.

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Daniel Baldwin, Esq., Montpelier.
Henry Stevens, Esq., Barnet.
Hon. Wm. Nash, Middlebury.

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Rev. Newton E. Marble, Concord.
Mrs. Mary Webster, Haverhill.
Hon. Samuel Bell, Chester.

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Mrs. Betsey Whitin, do.
Samuel Kidder, Esq., Charlestown.
Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, Newburyport.
John Harrod, Esq., do.
Micajah Lunt, Esq., do.
Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, Charlestown.
Mrs. Maria A. *Field, Danvers.*
Rev. J. Colburn, Amherst.
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H. P. Franklin, Esq., Providence.
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Rev. George Taft, Pawtucket.
Rev. James N. Granger, Providence.
Mrs. Sarah I. Slater, do.
John Carter Brown, Esq., do.
Rev. Nathan B. Crocker, do.
Horatio Slater Nelson, Esq., do.
Edward Carrington, Esq., do.
Thomas Harkness, Esq., do.
Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, D. D. do.
J. P. Hazard, Esq., do.
Robert Rogers, Esq., Bristol.
James Welch Cook, jr., Esq., Bristol.
Rev. John P. Cleveland, Providence.
Rowland G. Hazard, Esq., Peace Dale.

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Rev. Joseph Sweetman, D. D., Charlton.
Rev. P. H. Fowler, Elmira.
John Cooper, Esq., Cooper's Plains.

NEW JERSEY.

Rev. Benj. Franklin, South Trenton.

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David C. Wilson, Wilmington.
William Polk, Esq., Cantwell's Bridge.

MARYLAND.

Rev. Ethan Allen, Reistertown.

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Rev. Elisha Ballantine, do.

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John A. Shearer, Esq., Spout Spring.
Thomas H. Fowlkes, Esq., Newbern.
Guy R. C. Allen, Esq., Morgantown.
Jacob Norton, Esq., Roanoke Bridge.

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Rev. Walter S. Phar, Mill Grove.

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Lock Weems, Esq., Columbus.
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Hugh Barclay, Esq., Russellville.
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James Lashbrooks, Esq., Owensborough.
Miss Ann Rebecca Halloway, Henderson.

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OHIO.

Charles Spinning, Esq., Dayton.
Rev. Joseph Stevenson, Bellefontaine.
W. W. Cooper, Cincinnati.

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Jesse Meharry, Esq., Shawnee Mound.
Hugh Meharry, Esq., Pleasant Hill.
Rev. Andrew Heron, D. D., Fayetteville.
J. M. Chester, Esq., West Point.
A. Ford, Esq., do.
Rev. Wm. Brown, Bringham's Grove.
J. G. Osborn, M. D., Poolsville.
Rev. Wm. F. Wheeler, do.
Rev. J. S. Donaldson, Independence.
Calvin Fletcher, Esq., Indianopolis.
A. W. Morris, Esq., do.
Rev. J. L. Smith, Lafayette.

ILLINOIS.

Otway Wilkinson, Jacksonville.

Receipts

For the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, collected by Rev. Edward H. May, Agent.

From November 15 *to December* 15, 1849.

Chester—John P. Crozer, Esq., $20, Peirce Crosby, $10, E. Darlington, J. P. Eyre, each $5, J. N. Broomall, G. W. Bartram, Jesse J. Maris, each $2, Mrs. E. V. Richards, Mrs. Field, R. E. Hannum, J. Entwistle, ea. $1. 50 00

New London—William Wheeler, 1 00

Gettysburg—Prof. H. L. Baugher, Hon. Moses McClean, Judge Smyser, Prof. M. Jacobs, J. B. McPherson, John Swope, Sam. Fahnstock & Son, D. M. Smyser, each $5, Prof. P. C. Krauth, R. G. Harper, each $2, John Adair, W. McCurdy, W. D. Himes, John Fahnstock, John M. Stevenson, A. B. Kurts, J. Meorleoff, Cash, Dr. Huber, Jas. G. Rees. Prof. Stoever, Rev. B. Keller, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, each $1, Various smaller sums, $3 75..... 60 75

Columbia—J. H. Mifflin, $5, Jno. Barber, $3, Rev. Roger Owen, James Conden, each $2, J. Cottrell, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each, $1, Various small sums, $4..... 23 00

York—Miss Sarah Montgomery, $10, C. A. Morris, Jacob Emmett, each $5, H. M. McClelland, G. S. Morris, J. C. Bonham, P. A. Small, each $3, Richlor & Co. $5, Dr. Jacob Hay, $4, Rev. S. Reinke, Mrs. C. A. Spangler, Mrs. Jane Davidson, each $2, Miss H. B., Rev. W. A. Good, Rev. C. W. Thomson, A. H. Barnitz, Mrs. C. Bishop, Mr. Danner, Cash, A. D., each $1, Various smaller sums, $1 50, J. Barnitz, $1. 57 50

Mercersburg—Rev. Dr. Nevin, $5, John Shirts, A. L. Coyle, R. McCoy, T. J. Grubb, each $1, J. O. Carson & Son, $2, W. D. McKinsley, $1, Various, $1. 13 00

Greencastle—Rev. W. M. Paxton, $2, Rev. J. R. Agnew, $1 50, Cash, $1 50, Meth. Ep. friends, $6 63, M. Mead, J. H. Rauch, G. W. Zugler, Mrs. Thedecker, J. G. Miller, G. H. Davidson, Mrs. Culbertson, Cash, each $1, Rev. John Rebaugh, 75 cts., Rev. E. Welty, 50 cts., Various, $3 25..... 24 13

Shippensburg—Miss Connell, Dr. Alexander Sharp, each $1.... 2 00

Chambersburg—Hon. Geo. Chambers, $10, Rev. Alfred Nevin, Rev. R. Gracey, each $5, Friends at Ass. Ref. Ch. $4 12½, Barnard Wolff, $3, Mrs. J. M. Gracey, $2, J. X. McLanahan, $2 50, J. M. Hiester, Rev. D. McKinley, each $2, D. Oaks, $1 50, Jacob Oyster, W. G. Reed, H. Crawford, A. H. S., J. L. Black, George Heck, H. L. Irwin, Frances Lindsay, M. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. J. Culbertson, A. D. Cauffman, Rev. J. Smith, R. Burden, Beatty & Co., J. Heyer, S. R. Fisher, B. S. Schenck, W. Seibert, James Lyle, G. R. M., T. Armstrong, each $1, Various small sums, $6 25..... 64 37

Harrisburg, additional—Mr. Fleming..... 0 50

Newville—Collection in Ass. Ref. Pres. Church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Mr. Sharp, a life member P. C. S..... 32 00

Mechanicksburg—M. Zacheus, $1, Various smaller sums, $5 25... 6 25

Silver Springs—Rev. Geo. Morris, Miss McCue, each $5, Miss Morris, $3, Alex. Cathcart, Mr. Coyle, each $2; T. B. Bryson, Robert Bryson, E. A. Dale, Mrs. Rodgers, each $1, Sundries, 75 cts..... 21 75

Lancaster—Miss Catharine Yeates, 5 00

Reading—Dr. Muhlenburg, James McKnight, Benneville Keim, each $5, Mrs. Strong, Dr. Heister, G. N. Eckert, each $2, George Z., A. Seige, A. Boas, H. A. Sautz, M. Sipe, P. Zieber, J. S. Richards, A. Johnson, J. L. S., H. C. Ritter, Cash, each $1, J. B. Suckins, 50 cts., Cash, 50 cts..... 33 00

West Chester—James Crowell, $5, D. Townsend, A. Bolmar, each $2, Mrs. Minor, Cash, Cash, each $1, Cash, $1 50, John Hickman, W. Worthington, W. Williamson, B. F. Pyle, W. Apple, N. Strickland, J. Thomas, J. Marshall, W. Darlington, J. S. Futhey, each $1, Various, $2 50..... 26 00

Philadelphia, additional—Wm. S. Charnley, $10, Michael Baker, Dr. Benj. Kugler, and Michael Reed, each $5, Dr. John Harris, $1..... 26 00

Total amount collected.... $446 25

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of November, to the 20th of December, 1849.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:

Blue Hill—Rev. H. M. Stone... 3 00

New Castle—Baptist Church, $12, Cong. Church, $8..... 20 00

Bangor—Mrs. Mary Ham..... 5 00

Lebanon—Rev. J. Loring..... 2 00

Portland—N. Dow, $1, J. Deering, $5, J. Maxwell, $2, Cash, 25 cents, Mrs. Preble, $2, J. C. W., $1..... 11 25

Lewiston Falls—Mr. Bemis..... 2 00

Augusta—Severance & Dorr, $5, Edward Fenno, $5, D. Weston, $1, Cash, 50 cts., Lieut. Wainwright, $3, Mrs. Williams, $1, D. Williams, $1, Cash, 50 cts., Mr. Stark, $1, Ed. "Age," $1, Mrs. Stratten, $3, Mr. Jones, $2..... 24 00

Hallowell—J. Merrick, $5, H. Tupper, $10, Mr. Sherburne, $1, Hon. J. Hubbard, $5, Rev. J. Cole, $1..... 22 00

Gardiner—R. H. Gardiner..... 5 00

Richmond—Mrs. Smith, $1, Mrs. Patten, 50 cts., Mrs. Blanchard, $1, Mr. Hagar, 50 cts., Capt. Theobold, 25 cts., Dea. Blair, 37 cents..... 3 62

Brunswick—L. A. Packard, $3, Thomas C. Upham, Leonard Woods, each $2, Esq Everett, $3, A. C. Robbins, Dr. T. Lincoln, each $1, Dr. Lincoln, jr., 50 cts. 12 50

Freeport—Nath. Nye, Esq., Mrs. Harrington, each $5, Rev. E. G. Parsons, $1 50, Capt. Bacon, $1, Dr. Jno. A. Hyde, $2, Mrs. Mitchell, $1..... 15 50

North Yarmouth—Rev. Caleb Hobart, Samuel Sweetser, each $2, Cash, 50 cents, Capt. David Seabury, $1, Cash, 50 cents, Dea. Stockbridge, 93 cts., Mrs. Bucknam, 50 cts., Rev. S. Shepley, $1, Dea. Chase, 50 cts., B. Freeman, Esq., $3, Capt. L. Blanchard, $2 50..... 14 43

Cumberland—Mrs. Merrill, $1, Mrs. Prince, 25 cts., Captain Greely, 50 cts., Mrs. Blanchard, 50 cts., Cash, 25 cts., Mr. Newell, 50 cts., Z. Blanchard, 25 cts., Mr. Buxton, 50 cts., Mr. White, 50 cents.....

Gorham—B. M. Edwards, $1, Hon. Toppan Robie, $3, Mrs. C. Robie, $1, Mrs. Storer, 50 cts., Dr. Waterman, 25 cts., Ed. Payson Weston, $2, Miss Bailey, $1, Mr. Hinkley, 50 cts 9 25
Biddeford—A. Haines, Esq., $3, Mr. Tuck, 50 cts., Mrs. Merrill, 50 cents, Miss Merrill, 25 cents..... 4 25
Saco—Rev. Mr. Hopkins, $5, J. P. Mellen, Capt. Hartley, each $1..... 7 00
Hampden—Hon. Sam. Redington, 9 00
Bath—From a Friend of Colonization, by Jonathan Hyde, Esq., 500 00

674 05

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth—Rufus Kittredge, M. D., to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia, $10. By Capt. George Barker: Dea. Knight, $1, Dea. Foster, G. Wingate, ea. $2, Dan'l Rogers, $10, Miss M. C. Rogers, Ladies North Parish, $19..... 34 00
Chester—Hon. Samuel Bell, $5, Mrs. Persis Bell, $7 25, Mrs. Brown, $1, Mrs. Hale, Thos. J. Melvin, each $2, Mr. Orcutt, $1, John White, $3..... 21 25
Concord—Hon. N. H. Upham, $3, J. Walker, $2, Gen. Davis, N. Fisk, each $1..... 7 00
Bedford—Dea. Samuel McQuester..... 1 00
Manchester—P. Adams, $5, J. Webster, $1, J. Newell, $2, Cash, 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents, Cash, 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents. 9 50
Nashua—T. W. Gillis, $5, Ziba Gay, Hon. E. Parker, each $3. 11 00

93 75

MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover-Leo'd Woods, S. Greenleaf, Samuel Farrar, S. Fletcher, B. B. Edwards, each $10, R. Emerson, Edw. Robie, Dr. Sanborn, J. Emerson, S. H. Taylor, Edwards A. Park, H. B. Holmes, each $5, S. Gray, $2, S. Merrell, $1, N W. Hazen, $5, Moses Foster, jr., $2, F. Cogswell, $5, by Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves," of North Carolina, to Liberia..... 100 00
Boston-From Messrs. Sewall, Day & Co., to be one of the thirty to send the "Capehart slaves" to *Liberia, by Rev. Joseph Tracy,* 100 00
Braintree-Thanksgiving collection in the First Congregational Ch. by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D... 14 00

214 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:
Providence—E. C., $3, P. B., $13. 16 00

NEW YORK.

New York City—From "A Dutchman," towards the $3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentleman, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia..... 100 00
North Argyle-Collection in the Associate Congregation, by Rev. Duncan Stalker, Pastor..... 10 00

110 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Easton—Thomas McKeen, Esq., toward the $3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentleman, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia..... 100 00
Philadelphia—J. White, by E. B. Morris, $20, Appropriation by the Penn. Col. Society, $1,000. 1020 00
Marion-J.W.M., by E.B.Morris, 5 00
Washington—Collections in aid of Moses Walker, by Hon. Rob't R. Reed..... 16 50
Honesdale—John Torrey, Esq., to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia..... 50 00

1191 50

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. Thos. B. Balch:
Hay Market—Collection..... 1 10
Lunenville—Collections, $3 36, Cash, 25 cents, T. R. Love, Esq., $5..... 8 61
Providence-Collections, $3 70, Colored Friends, $1 22..... 4 92
Sudley—Collections..... 3 06
Weaversville—Collections..... 1 50
Salem—Collections..... 3 31
Albemarle Co.—Rev.C. E. Ambler, 4 00
Virginia—From a Lady, through Mrs. Custis, of Arlington, to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves," of N. C., to Liberia, 20 00
Richmond—Sam'l M. Price, Esq., 3 50
Romney—Collection in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. Henry Foote..... 20 47

70 47

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:
Louisville—Rev. W.W. Hill, Rev. Ed. P. Humphry, Ab. Hite, W. E. Glover, Wallace & Lithgow, W. Richardson, R. A.

Robinson, A. A. Gordon, Cash, J. M. Stevens, Mrs. Wm. Garvin, Mrs. Caroline Anderson, each $10; J. Speed, Chapman Coleman, A. Peter, Charles J. Clarke, Judge W. F. Bullock, Dr. S. B. Richardson, Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, J. P. Curtis, Wm. Prather, W. P. Thomasson, Samuel Missick, Bland Ballard, J. M. Rutherford, P. B. Atwood, L. Ruffner, J. Anderson, J. W. Kalfers, L. L. Warren, John W. Anderson, Mrs. J. C. Ford, each $5; Joseph Mayo, J. Fulton, C. S. Tucker, each $2; John Muir, Rev. W. Halsey, W. B. Anderson, W. G. Anderson, each $1; Collection besides subscriptions above, $31 25..... 261 25

Maysville—M. Ryan, A. M. January, Dr. John Shackleford, C. Shultz, Lewis Collins, each $10; H. Waller, Wm. Huston, Jas. Artus, Rev. R. C. Grundy, each $5; R. H. Collins, in tin, $7, H. B. Hill, $3, D. Briggus, J. J. Russ, Wm. Crittendon, S. S. Miner, each $2, W. W. Richerson, E. C. Phister, Dr. Moffit, Cash, each $1, Cash, Cash, Cash, Jno. Hillson, Cash, John Hill, Cash, each 50 cents, Collection beside subscriptions, $1 80..... 107 30

Bourbon Co.—John King, Col. Henry Clay, each $20, John S. Todd, D. P. Bedinger, James W. Wright, each $5..... 55 00

Fayette Co., East Hickman—Baptist Church..... 22 00

Christian Co.-Garret Meriwether, Rev. W. D. Jones, each $5, John Stiles, A. Plumer, each $1, Joseph M. Channey, J. F. Buckner, M. M. Lampton, A. C. Goodall, James D. Rumsey, Miss Witheraw, each 50 cents, G. Poindexter, 55 cents, Miss Rowland, 15 cents..... 15 70

Madison Co.—Squire Turner.... 10 00

Masonville—James Lashbrooks, Esq., annual contribution..... 30 00

501 25

OHIO.

Dallasburgh—F. G. Hill, Esq., by Wm. H. P. Denny, Esq..... 4 00

Streetsborough—Collection for the McSpadden family, by Rev. Ira Tracy..... 15 00

Berea—Rev. H. O. Sheldon..... 2 00

Walnut Hills—From K. H. P., to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia..... 10 00

Cincinnati—From a Friend..... 5 00

36 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:

Tippecanoe Co.—R. Stockwell, M. Jones, R. S. Ford, each $10, to constitute Rev. J. L. Smith, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; A. Insley, toward constituting himself a life member of the A. Col. Soc., $10; J. Kirkpatrick, T. Meharry, each $5, D. Meharry. J. C. Insley, each $3; L. Wheeler, A. Martin, J. J. Keach, S. Jennings, G. H. Manlove, O. Kerr, H. Brown, D. Hinderbrandt, W. Shephard, Mrs. J. L. Meharry, Mrs. R. Meharry, Miss A. Manlove, Miss M. Hyatt, each $1; T. C. Ives, B. Brumley, P. King, J. C. Hobson, J. Boyer, William Kendall, H. B. Kirkpatrick, C. D. Kirkpatrick, each 50 cents.. 73 00

Johnson Co.—A. McMindis, S. Harriett, Wm Overstreet, R. T. Overstreet, each $1, Mrs. Hensley, 50 cents..... 4 50

Marion Co.—A. W. Morris, Esq. to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., $30, Hon. Judges Blackford & Perkins, each $1, Hon. J. D. Bright, J. Yandis, Esq., each $5, S. Hanna, $3, P. S. Southard, S. Kelley, each $2..... 49 00

Putnam Co.—J. Jennings..... 0 95

Montgomery Co.—N. Parker, M. F. James, Joseph Milligan, T. Talbot, Wm. Freeman, Dr. E. P. Talbott, J. H. Mahan, Rev. C. Swank, J. Fosher, C. Fosher, F. Evens, A. Vanschoich, G. Rhodes, D. Willis, A. McClure, J. W. Dimmitt, Esq., Rev. D. McIntyre, Dr. H. Lalsue, Rev. N. Green, J. Milligan, each $1, Mrs. McMurrey, $5, B. White, J. Durham, each $2, Dr. J. Millar, Rev. E. Vanschoich, each $2 50, J. M. Shellady, T. Owen, B. McCormick, Rev. M. Chace, J. Owen, J. Evens, F. Grimes, G. W. Forge, T. Coseboom, M. Bever, Wm. Bromley, Mrs. Coseboom, Miss McClure, each 50 cts., J. L. Wilson, J. W. Owen, F. Allbright, J. E. Beenesley, N. V. Gerhart, J. Mount, each 25 cents, A. Everman, 20 cents, James

Meharry, Esq., $5, A. Bingham, S. Wilson, Rev. William Campbell, Dr. G. Manners, J. McJimsey, Rev. A. D. Busby, J. Insley, J. Shepherd, J. McCarty, Wm. Stephens, M. Insley, H. Kirkpatrick, S. Kizer, sen., S. Kizer, jr., Wm. Sherwood, S. Connell, W. Kirkpatrick, each $1, J. Wilson, 63 cts. J. King, 60 cts., D. J. Davidson, $1 50, M. Brown, 50 cts., M. Insley, 50 cts., H. Wilson, 25 cts., J. Hilderbrant, 15 cts., E. Insley, E. Person, each $5, Rev. E. Sewell, E. Mullin, each $2 50, Rev. J. Killen, J. C. Campbell, each $3, Rev. R. Clapham, P. Vanderlogen, Wm. Crumpton, Esq., each $2, J. M. Coen, D. Wiley, J. F. Newheart, N. H. Yount, J. Swain, Wm. Lewis, J. Parmelee, G. Parmelee, J. Campbell, T. Underwood, S. Ellis, M. W. Truitt, S. Peet, J. Poe, each $1, T. Burch, J. Killen, G. Aleheart, R. Parmelee, each 50 cts., Wm. Waldrop, $1, D. Hilderbrand, T. Callins, M. Murphy, Z. Pierce, C. J. Clincing, H. Best, E. J. Ellis, H. J. Burch, F. Ellis, each 25 cts., A. M. Campbell, E. Come, ea. 20c., Cash, 10c. 115 08

242 53

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson—A. C. Baine, Esq..... 5 00

Louisville—L. Keese, Esq., Mrs. D. G. Gadden, each $25 to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves" of N. C., to Liberia..... 50 00

Natchez—From the Mississippi State Col. Society, by Thomas Henderson, Esq., Secretary... 500 00

555 00

Total Contributions.....$3,233 30

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker; *North Yarmouth Centre*—Doct. Amos Osgood, for 1850, $1, *Hampden*—Hon. Sam'l Redington, to July, '50, $1. *Brewer*—Josh. Chamberlain, jr., to Nov. '51, $1. *Augusta*—J. E. Ladd, to Jan. '50, $3, Hon. J. Bradbury, to Jan. '50, $3. *Hallowell*—*Hon. John Hubbard, for '49 and '50, $2. Bath*—*Thos. Harwood, for '49 and '50, $2. North Yarmouth*—*Hon. Wm.* Buxton, for '50, $1, Dr. E. Burbank, to July, '50, $1, Capt. David Seabury, for '49, $1, Mrs. Dorcas Blanchard, for '49, $1. *Gorham*—Nathan Burnett, for '49 and '50, $2, Toppan Robie, Esq., for '49 and '50, $2, Josiah Pierce, Esq., for '49 and '50, $2. *Biddeford*—Erastus Hayes, Esq., for '50, $1... 24 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: *Portsmouth*—Dea. David Libby, for '49 and '50, $2. *Chester*—Dea. N. F. Emerson, for '50 and '51, $2, Osgood Richards, for '49, $1. *Concord*—Dr. Samuel Morrell, for '49 and '50, $2. *Pembroke*—Rev. A. Durnham, to Jan. '52, $2 50. *Bedford*—Dea. Sam'l McQuester, for '49 and '50, $2. *Manchester*—Daniel Clark, to '50, $3, Isaac Tompkins, for '49 and '50, $2. *Nashua*—Stephen Kendrick, to '51, $5..... 21 50

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Concord*—Wm. Munroe, to Jan. '51, $3 50. *Southampton*—Mrs. Lydia B. Phelps, for '50, $1..... 4 50

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Mount Jackson*—James Justice, Esq., Rob't Fullerton, Esq., Henry Kirk, Esq., each $1, to 1 Nov. '50..... 3 00

VIRGINIA.—*Garland's Store*—Rev. C. E. Ambler, to Dec. '50, $1. *Raccoon Ford*—Miss Eliza Stringfellow, for '49, $1. *City Point*—Miss Ladonia Randolph, to Jan. '50, $1 50..... 3 50

OHIO.—*Dallasburgh*—F. G. Hill, Esq., to Nov. 1, '50, by Wm. H. P. Denny, Esq., $1. *Granville*—Dr. Wm S. Richards, to '52, $3..... 4 00

INDIANA.—By Rev. James Mitchell: *Lafayette*—Mrs. E. A. Renolds, to Jan. '53, $10. *Hartford*—Rev. J. Dole, to Nov. '49, 50 cts. *Harrodsburgh*—Rev. J. McCrea, to Dec. '50, 50 cents. *Beech Grove*—Rev. Wm. McGinnis, to Dec. '50, 50 cents. *Wilmington*—Rev. S. Smith, to Dec. '50, 50 cents. *Boonville*—Rev. J. B. Linderman, to Dec. '50, 50 cents. (*Post office not known*)—Rev. N. F. Tower, to Dec. '50, 50 cents..... 13 00

Total Repository..... 73 50
Total Contributions..... 3,233 30

Aggregate Amount.....$3,306 80

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVI.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1850. [No. 2.

Thirty-third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, 15TH JANUARY, 1850.

THROUGH the merciful kindness of our heavenly Father, we are permitted to celebrate the Thirty-third Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. Another year of distinguished prosperity has drifted by. We contemplate the past, with feelings of gratitude and exultation. Progress has been made. Principles have received new strength and enlargement. The fountains of benevolence have poured forth their fertilizing streams. The tokens of divine favor, and the manifestations of Almighty Power have been liberally granted in every emergency. The spirit of emigration has been gradually increasing. Favoring gales have safely wafted the Society's vessels, freighted with expectant freeman, to their new homes on the shores of Africa. From their newly erected houses and their humble abodes, they have sent back such a voice of contentment, and such good news of the land, *that many of their kindred* and acquaintances, are preparing to follow them. The Republic of Liberia, though young as to years and small as to numbers, has displayed much of the wisdom of riper age, and the strength of vigorous manhood. Peace and prosperity have been in all her borders. The monster vices peculiar to that coast have felt, and withered under, the increasing influence of civilization and christianity. The native tribes have more tenderly felt the wretchedness of their barbarous condition, and been inspired with new zeal to imitate their more highly favored neighbors. Among the nations of the earth the fame of what Liberia has already done, has spread far and wide, and confidence in the stability of her institutions has been greatly augmented.

In illustration of these general statements, we present the following details of operations of the past year.

The income from donations, or the voluntary offerings of individuals, has been greater during the past, than in preceding years. It has amounted upwards of $33,000, while the whole receipts have been $50,332 84. The expenditures have been $55,743 05.

Very little money has been received from legacies in the past year. Several legacies were due the Society, but for some reasons were not paid.

William Short, Esq., of Philadelphia, for several years a Vice President of this Society, departed this life in Nov. last, leaving a legacy to this cause of $10,000.

B. C. Staunton, Esq., late of Madison Co., Illinois, also departed this life in Nov. having left the bulk of his property for purposes of education in Liberia. It is supposed that it will amount to some 6 or $8,000.

We would pay our heartfelt tribute of respect to the memory of these departed friends.

During the past year, we have sent *four hundred and twenty-two emigrants* to Liberia.

The barque Laura, sailed from N. Orleans Jan. 22, with 151 emigrants, of whom 141 were from Miss., the last of the Ross family, and 9 were from Alabama. The cholera prevailed at New Orleans, while these people were in that city, and fifteen of them died of the disease. We *employed a physician to* accompany them to Liberia, who did every thing in his power for their health and comfort on the voyage. But notwithstanding all his exertions, —— of them died before the vessel reached Liberia. The expenses of sending out this expedition, owing to the peculiar circumstances, were much larger than is usual from that port.

The Liberia Packet sailed from Baltimore on the 24th Feb., with 55 emigrants, of whom, 46 were from Va.—2 from North Carolina—3 from Penn.—3 from New York, and 1 from Georgetown, D. C.

The Clintonia Wright sailed from New Orleans the 20th April, with 21 emigrants, all from Kentucky.

This vessel was chartered to accommodate the emigrants from Tennessee and Kentucky, who had gone to New Orleans for the January expedition, and finding the cholera prevailing there, returned home immediately. In March the cholera had so much abated, that it was thought expedient to send another vessel with those who had been waiting so long, and were so anxious to depart. Arrangements were accordingly made for them to sail in April. But just as those from Tennesse were about to start from Nashville, they heard such reports of the cholera again at New Orleans, and on the river, that they declined going. But then it was too late to postpone the expedition. The vessel had been

chartered, the purchases made, and the emigrants from Kentucky were on their way: so that instead of upwards of 100 emigrants, only 21 were sent in this vessel.

It will thus appear, that both the expeditions from New Orleans have been greatly interfered with by the prevalence of the cholera there, and rendered much more expensive to the Society.

The emigrants in Tenn. who went to New Orleans more than a year ago, and returned on account of the cholera, are yet in Tenn., awaiting another opportunity.

The barque Huma sailed from Savannah, Geo., 14th May, 1849, with 181 emigrants, of whom 116 were from Georgia, and 65 from S. Carolina. Few companies of better people than these have ever gone to Liberia. They were generally well supplied with the comforts and conveniences of life. One hundred and three of them could read, and thirty could write. Twenty-four of them had purchased themselves and paid an aggregate of $15,750, the product of their own industry. Several of them were manumitted by their masters, that they might accompany their kindred and friends who were going to Liberia. As most of these were valuable slaves, their masters deserve much credit for their great liberality. *Few individuals in any part of the country, have contributed* as largely during the year to colonization purposes as they.

Four of the company were preachers, and 69 were professors of religion; and five of them were native-born Africans, who though at an advanced age, seemed thrilled with joy at the idea of again seeing the land of their birth!

The only other expedition which we have sent out during the year, was by the Liberia Packet, which sailed from Baltimore, August 1, 1849, with 14 emigrants, of whom 11 were from South Carolina, 2 from Virginia, and 1 from this city!

There were others who wanted to go in this expedition, but the Society was so much in debt, for those already sent, that it was deemed prudent to postpone their departure to some future time.

By reference to the account current appended to this report, it will be seen that the whole outlay for the transportation and support of emigrants during the year has been $33,650 12. This is considerably above the average of $50 for each emigrant, and is accounted for by the fact already stated of the prevalence of the cholera at New Orleans, by which the expenses of two expeditions were required, to do the work of one; and also by the fact that the charter of vessels has been unusually high during the year, owing doubtless to the great number employed in the California trade.

We have made arrangements for the departure of three expeditions within the next forty days. The Liberia Packet will sail from Norfolk, Va., on the 26th inst. We have 224 applicants for a passage in her, but shall send only about 160. A vessel will sail from Savannah, Geo., on the 14th February, with about 200 emigrants, and a vessel from New Orleans, the 26th February, with about 100.

It is very embarrassing, with our present empty treasury, and large debt, to be compelled to send out so many emigrants, so early in the year. But circumstances over which we could exert no control have rendered it important, if not indispensable, that these people should all go at the times appointed. Not to send them, would be ruinous to their prospects, and disastrous to our hopes of future usefulness. In obedience, therefore, to the resolution of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, we have agreed to send them, relying upon our auxiliary Societies, and a liberal and sympathising public for the means of defraying the expenses.

Among the encouraging events of the past year, we number the continued increase of applicants for emigration to Liberia. We think the fact is fully established that there will always be more persons desirous of, and needing, the aid of the Society, than it will be able to assist.

Strong hopes have been entertained that the states would take the matter in hand and make appropriations to aid in the colonization of their own free colored population. In Indiana, Ohio and Virginia, the people have petitioned their respective legislatures on the subject, and as far as we are informed they are very favorably disposed. Should they make liberal appropriations for the purpose, it would mark an era in the history of Colonization.

The several State auxiliary Societies still maintain their organizations, and have prosecuted the work of collecting funds with energy and zeal. From some of them we have received fewer remittances than we had anticipated; but they all speak of an encouraging interest in the cause among the mass of their citizens. The great state of New York, under the culture of the energetic and indefatigable secretary of that society, has done nobly, and taken the lead far ahead of any other. We mention the fact with a proud satisfaction, that we have received from their treasury during the past year about $10,000, with the prospect of an increase for the year to come!

Among the individual friends and patrons of the cause, many have shown distinguished liberality. Often, in our times of trial and emergency, have our hearts been made to thrill with gratitude at the re-

ception of their munificent donations!

During the summer, we made an appeal for $3,000 to send a large family of about 60, from near Murfreesboro', N. C., left by will of the late ——— Capehart with the privilege of going, if the Society could defray the expenses. A gentleman in Alabama offered to be one of thirty who would give $100 each for this purpose. We have the satisfaction of announcing that the amount has all been made up, and that the family will leave in the Liberia Packet on the 26th inst. Thanks, large and sincere we give the gentleman who proposed, and those who completed, this scheme.

In the history of the Republic of Liberia, the past year, there is much to awaken gratitude, and give encouragement for future and enlarged operations. Several new tracts of territory have been purchased, and treaties of peace and friendship made with the surrounding tribes. The slave trade at New Cesters has been entirely broken [illegible] and at Gallinas it has been for the present stopped, with every prospect of its final extinction. To accomplish this object, President Roberts assures us in his last despatch, nothing is wanting but the means of purchasing the coast lying between the northern boundary of Liberia and *the southern boundary of* Sierra Leone. The legacy of the late John Hoff, of Philadelphia, if we can receive it, together with the distinguished liberality of a gentleman in Cincinnati, and one in England, will very nearly, if not quite, make up the amount required.

The man-of-war, presented to the Republic by Great Britain, has proved a valuable acquisition, and rendered essential service to the commerce and welfare of Liberia. The income from duties and other sources, has been on the increase, and promises to be sufficient for all the expenses of the government. Considerable embarrassment, however, has been felt in consequence of the heavy debt, about $6,000, incurred in fitting out the military expedition against the slave factory at New Cesters. Great credit is due to the men who planned and executed that undertaking.

The chief want of Liberia at present is an increased population of intelligent and industrious citizens, and enlarged resources for the support of schools, and the execution of internal improvements. On this point, it is pleasant to know that much interest is felt both in this country and in Liberia; and that measures are in progress to render them important assistance.

We have been much indebted to the Rev. John Miller, formerly of Frederick, Md., who while on a

visit to Europe laid the cause before many distinguished individuals, and obtained some handsome donations to the funds of the Society. He appeared before a committee of Parliament and underwent a rigid examination respecting the history, plans, principles and operations of this Society, and imparted to them an immense amount of information which they embodied in their report and published to the world. In this respect, he rendered a most important service to the cause.

In conclusion, we earnestly, affectionately, and importunately invoke the philanthropic every where to continue, and increase their generosity to our cause! We are able to show diligence on our part, in prosecuting the enterprise, and frugality in the use of all the pecuniary means placed at our disposal. The expenditure of the funds contributed by private benevolence has purchased, on a benighted coast, a territory of more than four hundred miles in extent, has chartered ships, transported to the home and continent of their fathers, 6,653 of our free people of color, who have formed, and are capable of maintaining a prosperous and independent government; has brought under the canopy of Liberian law more than 80,000 hitherto wild and untutored savages, has abolished the slave trade for several hundred miles on the coast, has founded schools, churches, and printing presses, has cleared farms and sprinkled abroad the green tints of agriculture, has established the temples of justice, transplanted our beautiful arts to a distant continent, and carried our mother tongue to where it will become the language of millions for ages to come; and above all, and by means of all, established the institutions of our holy religion in a land hitherto shrouded in the deepest heathenish darkness! LIBERIA is a Republic reared by private benevolence. It demonstrates what may be done with adequate means at command. The work is now comparatively easy. The experiment has been made. The true policy has been discovered, and all the preliminaries settled. The means and appliances are well understood. The business is reduced to such a perfect system, that every mite now contributed can be made to achieve direct results to its utmost possible capacity. We therefore call upon all to strengthen our hands and encourage our hearts, for the work of a century yet remains to be done. Liberia needs more of our people, that she may send her influence eventually into the heart of Africa. They are anxious to go, and shall we forbid them to cherish the hope that they may one day plant their feet on the soil which once their

fathers trod! The claims of humanity and the commands of the Most High summon us to redoubled zeal and activity! The time has come when the resources of the Society must be greatly enlarged, or it must falter in the work which is demanded of it. This whole nation is now called upon by the highest considerations of duty, interest and religion, to come forward and press the work to its consummation. A spirit should go abroad every where, kindling the hearts of the people to the completion of an enterprise on which depends our nation's highest glory, and the redemption of Africa. Ten thousand hearts should respond to every appeal of the Society, and ten thousand hands should be stretched forth with necessary relief!

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington City, 15 Jan. 1850.

THE American Colonization Society met at 7 o'clock in the 1st Presbyterian Church.

The Hon. Henry Clay, president of the Society, took the chair.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., opened the meeting with prayer.

The Hon. Henry Clay then delivered an address appropriate to the occasion.

The Secretary, Rev. W. McLain, presented the annual Report, and read extracts therefrom. After which it was referred to the Board of Directors.

Addresses were then delivered by Robert G. Scott, Esq., of Richmond, Va., Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, of this city.

After which it was resolved that the Society adjourn to meet in the Colonization Rooms to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock for the election of officers.

Adjourned.

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January 16.

The American Colonization Society met at 9½ o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon. DANIEL BRECK, of Kentucky, was called to the chair in the absence of the President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY was elected President of the Society.

The following persons were elected Vice Presidents:

1. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.
3. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
4. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
5. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.
6. Louis McLane, of Baltimore.
7. Moses Allen, of New York.
8. General W. Jones, of Washington.
9. Joseph Gales, of Washington.

10. Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.
11. John McDonogh, of Louisiana.
12. Rev. James O. Andrews, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
13. William Maxwell, of Virginia.
14. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
15. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
16. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
17. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi.
18. William C. Rives, of Virginia.
19. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington.
20. Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi.
21. James Boorman, of New York.
22. Henry A. Foster, of New York.
23. Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi.
24. Robert Campbell, of Georgia.
25. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
26. James Garland, of Virginia.
27. Right Hon. Lord Bexley, of London.
28. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
29. Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.
30. Gerard Ralston, of London.
31. Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N. J.
32. Dr. Hodgkin, of London.
33. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
34. Thos. R. Hazard, of R. I.
35. Dr. Thomas Massie, of Virginia.
36. Major Gen. Winfield Scott, of Washington.
37. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.
38. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
39. James Railey, of Mississippi.
40. Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.
41. Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.
42. Elliot Cresson, of Philadelphia.
43. Anson G. Phelps, of New York.
44. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Massachusetts.
45. Jonathan Hide, of Maine.
46. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Baltimore.
47. Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.
48. Moses Sheppard, Baltimore.
49. Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio.
50. Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.
51. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.
52. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
53. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
54. H. L. Lumpkin, Esq., Athens, Geo.
55. James Lennox, of New York.
56. Bishop Soule, D. D., of Tennessee.
57. Prof. T. C. Upham, of Maine.
58. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
59. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.
60. Hon. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.
61. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
62. Rev. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia.
63. Ron. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
64. Samuel Gurney, England.
65. Charles McMicken, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
66. John Bell, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1851, at 7 o'clock.

Minutes of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington, 15 Jan. 1851.

THE hour of 12 o'clock, to which the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society stands adjourned, having arrived, and there not being a quorum present, it was resolved that we adjourn to 9½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

January 16.

The Board met according to adjournment.

Certificates of the appointment of the following delegates to the Board of Directors were handed in:—

Hon. J. Whitcomb, Hon. E. W. McGaughey,	Indiana S. Col. Society.
Robert G. Scott, Esq., Rev. Philip Slaughter,	Virginia S. Col. Society.
Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Moses Allen, Esq., Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., Francis Hall, Esq., Rev. G. Spring, D. D., Dr. D. M. Reese, Rev. J. Knox, Rev. J. B. Pinney,	New York Col. Society.
Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Rev. John Maclean, D. D.,	N. Jersey.
Hon. Mr. Underwood, Hon. H. Marshall, Hon. Daniel Breck,	Kentucky.
Rev. W. D. Shumate, Missouri.	
Rev. J. Tracy, Massachusetts.	
Rev. W. McLain, *Life Director*.	

The Hon. DANIEL BRECK, was

called to the chair, and the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, was chosen Secretary of the Board.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Board were read by the Secretary of the Society.

The report of the executive committee to the Board was read by the Secretary of the Society, and ordered to be referred to a special committee. Messrs. Pinney and Tracy were appointed.

The Annual Report was referred to the same committee.

Messrs. Phelps and Maclean were appointed a committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts.

The officers for the last year were re-elected, and were as follows:

Rev. William McLain, Secretary and Treasurer—Matthew St. Clair Clarke, H. Lindsly, Elisha Whittlesey, Jos, H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, and William Gunton, Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney,

Resolved, That the subject of a periodical, or the establishment of a newspaper by this society, be referred to a committee of two.

Messrs. Bethune and Slaughter were appointed.

The following paper was submitted, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Maclean, Phelps, and Tracy.

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in obedience to a vote of the Society, passed at its last annual meeting, have appointed a committee to report on the formation of a Board of Trustees for a fund for collegiate education in Liberia. The committee still have the subject in charge; and the prospect is, that they will be able to select a small Board of gentlemen who will consent to serve, and who will entirely command public confidence, and that some amount of funds will be given.

The Board and its Committee are perfectly aware that it is impossible immediately to establish in Liberia an institution which would deserve the name of a college in this country; but they are fully persuaded that the work ought to be done as soon as practicable, and that the necessary preparatory measures ought not to be deferred.

In this stage of the business, the Board requests such notice from the parent Society as may best promote this important object.

By order of the Executive Committee,

JOSEPH TRACY,
Secretary.

Adjourned to meet at 5 P. M.

—

Wednesday, 5 P. M.—met according to adjournment.

The committee on the Treasurer's account reported, that they had examined the same and found it correct and satisfactory. The report was accepted.

A letter having been received from the Rev. R. R. Gurley, who has lately been in Liberia in the employment of the U. S. Government, offering to communicate any information in his power concerning the condition of that Republic,—it was voted, that he be invited to meet us for that purpose to morrow at half past nine o'clock, A. M.

The committee on the Report of the Executive Committee to the Board, reported in part. Their report was recommitted for completion.

The committee on the publication

of a periodical presented their Report, which is as follows:—

The committee to which was referred the subject of a newspaper beg leave respectfully to report;

That it seems on many accounts desirable that the Society should have some cheap and ready medium of communicating intelligence respecting the cause throughout the country; and it is in accordance with the judgment of other benevolent societies that such a publication is among the best, if not the best agency for increasing the funds as well as the influence of the enterprise.

Your committee therefore recommend the establishment of such a paper, that is to say, a newspaper of the size of the American Messenger, to be issued once a month, in the city of Washington.

It appears from estimates placed before your committee, that 25,000 copies of such a paper can be published at less than a cost of $4,000 per annum, exclusive of the salary to the editors.

Should the Board adopt the recommendation to establish the said paper, your committee would recommend a discontinuance of the African Repository, and suggest that if it is thought desirable, such subscribers as prefer, may have the paper in a quarto form.

The committee do not extend their report, as the details of the business arrangements connected with the establishment of such a paper, must necessarily be made subjects of discussion by the Board and their Executive Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BETHUNE,
PHILIP SLAUGHTER.

Adjourned to half past nine o'clock to-morrow.

—

January, 17.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley was present, according to invitation given yesterday, and communicated information concerning Liberia, after which, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Rev. Mr. Gurley, for *the interesting and important information with which he has favored us.*

The chairman being obliged to retire, the Rev. Dr. Bethune was called to the chair.

The same committee reported, that the annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication; which was ordered.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Board—and recommend its adoption.

Resolved, That this Board have learned with much pleasure, that the subject of establishing a College in Liberia, has engaged the attention of the managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society; and to the utmost of their ability, this Board will cooperate in so important an enterprise:—yet they deem it expedient to leave this matter to be maturedbytheir friends in Massachusetts, who have already taken it in hand.

Resolved, That the legacy bequeathed by the late Mr. Stanton of Illinois, and to be expended in promoting the cause of education in Liberia, be invested as soon as received; and that this legacy be sacredly kept as a part of a permanent fund for the endowment of a College in Liberia, provided that the provisions of the Will, will admit of this being done.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Chairman.*

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

The report on Periodicals was taken up—after discussion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, with full powers to carry into effect, should they deem it expedient, the principles of the above report. Rev. Drs. Bethune, Maclean and Mr. Phelps, were appointed as said Committee.

The minutes were read and accepted.

Voted, that when this Board adjourns, it be to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M.

Voted that this Board now adjourn. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bethune.

DANIEL BRECK, *Chair'n.*
JOSEPH TRACY, Clerk.

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

From 1st January, 1849, to 1st January, 1850.

To Balances due the Society per last report,	$6,907 30	By Balances due by the Society per last report,	$8,746 39
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
Donations, - - - -	30,880 99	Passage of emigrants, charters of vessels, provisions, &c., - -	33,909 81
Colonial Store, - - - -	1,816 61	Salaries of the Colonial Physician, and his assistants, - - -	1,754 49
Colony of Liberia, - - -	105 00	Paper for the African Repository, and printing, - - - -	3,385 69
Legacies, - - - -	1,746 31	Salary of the Secretary of the Am. Col. Soc., rent of office, clerk hire, &c., -	2,601 61
Emigrants, - - - -	5,585 60	Compensation to agents, and other expenses in collecting funds, - -	3,847 65
African Repository, - - -	2,013 48	Contingent expenses, - - -	472 14
Other sources, - - - -	1,033 29	Profit and loss, - - -	1,025 27
Profit and loss, - - - -	244 26		
Total receipts, - - -	$50,332 84	Total expenditures, - -	$55,743 05
Balances due by the Society, - -	12,707 37	Balances due the Society, - -	7,297 16
	$63,040 21		$63,040 21

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *Washington City, January 1st*, 1850.

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 correct and satisfactory.

ANSON G. PHELPS, }
JOHN MACLEAN, } *Auditors.*

Addresses delivered at the Annual Meeting.

Mr. Clay said :—

I have been requested by gentlemen of the Society, and others, who are in attendance, to express the wish of the congregation, by whose kindness we are enabled to occupy, this evening, this house, that there will not be on this occasion, any manifestation of public applause, which seems to be inconsistent with the place as well as with the feelings of the Society. * *

I take occasion to say I meet you, fellow members of the Colonization Society, with very great satisfaction. It is our annual assemblage, it is the thirty-third year of our existence as a Society. We commenced with the declared purpose of confining our exertions to the colonization of the free people of color of the United States, with their own consent. To that great principle, and to that restriction of our exertion, we have constantly and faithfully adhered. During the existence of the Society we have met with every species of difficulty and obstruction. We have been in the attitude of a person standing between two fires, the ultraism of the North, and the ultraism of the South. The great masses, however, gentlemen of the Society, in both of these sections are, I believe, impartial. The enlightened masses have been with us, and we meet upon this occasion, under circumstances of peculiar encouragement, whether we look to Africa, or at home within our own country.

In glancing over Africa, we behold there the most gratifying results of the perseverance of the Society. Under the blessing of an All-wise Providence, we have brought into existence a State—a Commonwealth—a people self-governed, and that of a race which many have supposed were truly incapable of self-government; for, I understand, that there is not a solitary white man concerned in the administration of the government of Liberia. It is all their own work, and shows discretion, judgment and good sense. Indeed, the State papers which I have seen from that infant Commonwealth, would do credit to the more ancient States of our own Confederacy. They possess stability, order, law, and the means of education, and a devotion to that God, who has blessed them and us, in the noble enterprise in which we have been engaged. If we look at home, fellow-citizens, we shall find great cause for gratification and satisfaction. Every where I think opposition to the Society, and to its progress and success, has *greatly abated.*

Public opinion is becoming more and more sound every day in regard to the solution of the great problem which the Society has presented, of the practicability of the redemption of Africa from barbarity, and the transportation from our own country of an unhappy race, which it is impossible to amalgamate with the larger portion of the people of this country. It is no longer a debateable question, whether colonies can be successfully planted upon the shores of Africa. It is no longer a debateable question whether it is practicable, with the application of adequate and sufficient means, to transport, from time to time, free colored persons of the United States, those now free, with their issue, and those who may become free by the acts of their owners, who may hereafter think proper to emancipate them. These are causes, fellow-citizens, of satisfaction with our past exertions, and of stimulus to our future efforts. I have, however, risen upon this occasion not to make a speech. I have made these remarks merely as introductory to the proceedings of the Society. The Secretary will presently proceed to read the report of the transactions of the Society during the past year, and the present condition of the republic of Liberia—the *independent* republic of Liberia—the acknowledged republic of Liberia—acknowledged (and that is saying a great deal,) by two or three of the greatest powers on earth.

From that report you will learn what has been done during the past year. You will learn, among other things, that there have been far less settlers transported to the Colonies of Africa than we could have desired; yet there has been an encouraging number—a number great for our means—and if the funds of the Society had been more adequate there would have been a larger number. We learn that, during the current year, a large number of applicants, amounting to six or seven hundred, are already registered, desiring to be transported to Africa; and when that public opinion, to which I have adverted, shall ripen into a settled conviction of the benefits that will flow to both quarters of the world, Africa and America, and the prosecution with vigour and energy of the great cause of Colonization, that report will show us that there has been formed a system of liberal education by public authority, and thus ultimately the efforts of the society may be carried to an extent corresponding with their wishes, and the goodness of the cause in which they are embarked.

The Secretary will proceed, gentlemen, to read to you the reports of the transactions

of the Society during the past year, and after that other gentlemen will follow, in proposing various ways and means, making their propositions worthy of your notice, I am sure, by the eloquence which will be employed in recommending them for your adoption.

The annual report was read by the Rev. Mr. McLean, secretary of the Society.

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Robt: G. Scott, Esq., of Va., said :—

Mr. President,—In seconding the motion to accept the report and refer it to the Managers to be printed, I beg leave to submit to you, sir, one of the fathers of this noble and most philanthropic undertaking, who for thirty odd years has stood by, through good and evil report, (and we find you here to-night again to counsel and aid us in this great work,) and give some considerations in favor of this most admirable undertaking. Fifty years ago, from this city went up the voice of one of the best and greatest men our Union has ever produced, in favor of this, now, I will venture to say, proved admirable undertaking — blessing the white man and the black. From the pen of the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, first was traced the suggestion, that Africa should become the home of the civilized black man. The State from whence I came, sir, and by whose authority I am here to-night, in the year 1800, through her legislature, directed their then governor of the State (Mr. Monroe,) to apply to Mr. Jefferson, who was then the President of these United States, to take action, to carry out that which this Society, like the grain of mustard seed, sown but yesterday, and now grown to be a mighty tree, has accomplished by its own unaided public—comparatively public—unaided assistance.

The subject came up, and from time to time was one of great and constant consideration for the legislature of Virginia, and in 1804, the mind of the President still being fixed upon accomplishing this great end, he addressed a communication to Governor Page of Virginia, in which he brought the subject up again and pressed it upon him for action; and it was there had. No final step was taken from that period until 1816. The public mind had not been prepared for action. It was a great undertaking, for not only those living then, but which was to go down to our children, and our children's children to the remotest generation who shall come after us. You are to direct the public mind. The subject requires consideration and deep deliberation ; that was had in some degree in 1816, and then for the first time was this society organized. Thirty-three years have passed by since we were first brought together in this great work. What do we mean to accomplish by the undertaking? By what means, I pray you Mr. President, do we mean to act? We come together to restrain no one, we come together not by the authority of the law, but by the impulses and dictates of our own hearts, actuated by our best judgments. We go to the hut of the black man, we tell him this is no place for you or yours, we offer him another home from whence his fathers came ; we appeal to every passion that can operate upon the human mind and human judgment of a proper character ; we present to him a bright and beautiful future, and offer him a home for all time to come ; we ask not the iron hand of the law to drive him from the land of his nativity, and separate him from the ties that bind him to his kindred. No, sir, no, we rise above that ; we go and teach him—appeal to his judgment, his heart and his interest, and say, if we can get him with us we are content. We touch not the rights of property, Mr. President ; we leave that to the fanatics of the North ; we have enemies North and South. No, no, Mr. President, I did not wish to utter the term enemy ; I cannot believe that it is in the hearts of men, just, honest and fair men—men of stable judgment, who have a single particle of principle, to harbor in their breasts the feeling of enmity to this Society. No, sir, I cannot believe it. I can understand how he may be an opponent of it. I have used too harsh an expression ; there can never be a man an enemy to such a noble undertaking as this; he may be the opponent, but he can never be the enemy—in the sense of the term enemy. I say we touch not the rights of property ; we interfere with the rights of no one ; that is not the means by which we operate; but, I pray you, Mr. President, upon whom are we acting ? The black man—the free black man ; the man upon whom He that has made us all, placed the mark of separation from us ; who socially and politically can never mingle with the white man as his equal in the same land. There must be superiority to the one caste or the other, among us. If we release him from the condition of servitude, he is yet a slave ; he must carry with him the titles to his freedom ; he passes from village to village, from county to county, and possibly from State to State. But he must always carry the evidences of his right to his freedom in his possession, subject at any moment, with us at least, Mr. President, with us at the South, to be taken up and put in prison ; he must produce the evidence, and also the seal of

that court in which that evidence is recorded. It is no reproach, none under the sun, upon the people of the South, where this is exacted; it is stern necessity; prudence and safety demand it at their hands, and such is the legislation there. Nominally he is a freeman, but look at him—in what condition do you find him useful. I speak of this people as a class, Mr. President; there are single exceptions to that; I speak of them as a class, and I appeal to you, with your knowledge, and to all who are within the sound of my voice, that come from a slave-holding State. How often it is you find a sprightly, industrious and correct slave, whose kind and benevolent master has emancipated and set free, and who has become, thereafter, a worthless, idle and drunken vagabond—a burden upon the public in our cities. How often is it, and why, I pray you, is this? the answer is to be given by every intelligent man; there is no bright prospect, there is no clear sunshine of the present day, and there is no hope for the future.

Every stimulant to virtuous action, every motive to industrious habit is taken away. He lives, as the moving creature upon the face of the earth, lives also, for mere animal indulgence, and this must forever be the condition of the free black man in this country, as long as the white man is the master and gives law to this country.—The professions are closed to him—the pursuits of a mercantile character are equally shut out from him; he remains to perform the most humble duties, and under circumstances, constantly humiliating to every spirit of pride, ambition or elevation; such are the subjects, upon which we propose to act. Take him away, and by and by, it will be our duty to draw a different picture, when he shall have landed upon the coast of Africa and become there a man, with all the rights of a freeman, and in the enjoyment of them. Mr. President, it is subjects of this character, upon whom we propose to act. I have endeavored to depict the manner in which our efforts are to be directed. Is the scheme feasible? Is it practicable to remove from the limits of these United States, all the free black population within a reasonable time? I say a reasonable time, for this is not the work of a day, it is the work of years; and when the act of consummation comes, it blesses the black man and it leaves a blessing behind for the white man. In the year 1800, at the moment when the movement was first heard in Virginia, the free black population of the United States was one hundred and eight thousand. In 1820, when the first emigrant crossed the Atlantic ocean, and took his place upon the shores of Africa, that number had swelled up to the immense number of 238,000. In twenty years, it had more than doubled; it had added to its number 130,000 people in these United States. In that number it is true, there were 10,000 emancipated by a single law of the State of N. York. Take them both, and look at the increase from emancipation, and the natural increase, and you find the addition amounts to 128,000. This has more than doubled in twenty years. Mr. President, now sir, how stands the number at the moment I address you? We cannot exactly tell; but in the year 1840, we had within the limits of the United States, 386,000. The free black people are growing and increasing upon us. Virginia, who in the year 1830, had 49,000 free blacks, the number in that state has swelled up to 55,000. The new state of Ohio, that bright and mighty State of the West, has within her borders, 30,000 free blacks. These are the materials upon which we are to act. It is to remove them and their descendants, from the United States. Fold your arms, Mr. President, take no movement upon the subject—let the mischief grow, and you have got nearly a quarter of a million of free blacks.

Ten years hence, you will have a 100,000 added to it—and the number will go on and increase—twenty or thirty years from this time, you may count one million of free blacks in these United States—but if we now act, and if this action be one from the North to the South, from the East to the West; you have to remove about eleven thousand of these people every year; that is about the number of the natural increase of them. I assume the sum of a hundred dollars, to meet the entire expenses of removing from the United States to Africa, one of these free blacks and taking care of him for six months. Mr. Secretary, am I not right? (The Secretary replied that fifty dollars would do it.) I have doubled the sum, I take one hundred dollars, that is $1,100,000 it will cost the country. It will take 1,100,000 dollars to keep one of your regiments in service during the year, a command of some six or seven hundred men, will cost you 1,100,000 dollars. I put it to you, sir, and I ask each one of those who hear me, from which the greatest benefit is to flow; whether to appropriate 1,100,000 dollars to keep a regiment in service or to take your 1,100,000 dollars to send 11,000 of an humble, degraded and unfortunate people to the shores of Africa. Where is this to come from? I have never seen yet, Mr. President, in any very great undertaking in this country, when the appeal was made directly to the American people, but it has been responded to; they have been ready to give it help and support. I will

take the state of Ohio, and I will take the state of Virginia. For twenty years has she come up, and given ten thousand dollars a year, until she has contributed one fourth of the sum expended by the Colonization Society in this great cause; she has not given it grudgingly. In twenty years, she has given 200,000 dollars; now, sir, take one tenth part of this amount and divide it between these two states, making them give one fifth of the whole amount. You have provision to send away one fifth of the natural increase of the free blacks. Mr. President, if it has been found, that this thing is practicable, why should it not be done; Virginia has heretofore made an appropriation upon the subject; a large and very liberal one. Mr. President, the question may be asked, what will Virginia do; I answer, that during this winter, an appropriation will be made, and in a form, in which it will go with efficiency, throughout the borders of the commonwealth. I speak with some confidence upon the subject; men who have been bitter opponents of it, said, we have only hesitated and doubted, because we did not believe the thing to be practicable, and if you could get the free black men, to co-operate with us, the resources could not be had to remove them; they admit their error, and admitting, say they are prepared to vote the money. Well now, Mr. President, under such circumstances, there being 55,000 free negroes in Virginia, there can be removed 15,000 of them yearly, and soon we may be rid of this incubus.

How has it been proved to be practicable? by the establishment of a colony upon the coast of Africa, you have taken hence 8,000 emigrants. You have located them upon the western coast of Africa. We were told this was one of the most Quixotic undertakings in which men have ever embarked. No, sir, men have gone abroad, men have gone abroad to my personal knowledge. I speak now upon my personal knowledge; men have gone to the black man, and said we were attempting to take his home away; they have said to him, when they have taken you away or placed you upon the coast of Africa, you are to be a slave, you are a freeman here, you are to be made a slave there. We have received opposition of that sort; in their opinion it may be a conscientious, but it was a mistaken course, on the part of those, who have thus persuaded the free black man; but you have proved the practicability of this scheme by the establishment of your colony; and you have added thereto 700 *miles of coast.* But my *estimate is a rough one.* When I have made 150 miles of slave coast; coast upon which the slave trade is still carried on; this is the estimate I have made; it is a rough one. But gentlemen, better informed than myself, well know they have a coast of 700 miles settled by the emigrants from the U. States, through the instrumentality of this unaided Society. You have got, Mr. President, you have got more still; you have penetrated the country, and brought under the government of this Republic, eighty odd thousand of the natives of the country, who submit to its authority; you have suppressed the slave trade tor 700 miles upon this coast; you have built up towns, you have erected churches, you have put the school master among them; farms have been opened, and you have got all the marks of distinction of a well settled, civilized and intelligent people. I say you have done it; because here began the work; the black men have been the agents of the society. Sir, you have done more than all this; this is but the portico to the temple you have erected. Through the instrumentality of the Society, and by its agency, the National Legislature have passed a law, upon its application and by its petition, denouncing the slave trade to be piracy, and hang the creature, who should be engaged in it. This has been done by the Society; it was the instrument, the moving insrument, to work out that end, aad yet, Mr. President, old England, mighty England, with all her enterprise, age and experience, with all her statesmen, she has spent $150,000,000 in attempting to colonize the black man, but she has failed; she has failed in the West Indies; she has failed in her attempts at Sierra Leone, which she abandons; and tell me, sir, why it is, that you with a handful of men, in this young Republic, have thus risen above her. But the other day, Mr. President, she has acknowledged upon this subject, your superiority by acknowledging the independence of the young, lovely, and beautiful Republic of Liberia. Why is it? She worked in her colonization schemes and continues so far as I know, in her scheme in the West Indies by the soldier and the bayonet. Hers is to be accomplished by the bayonet, she uses the white man as one of the instruments of carrying out her system of colonization. We have learned wisdom from her failure and experience.—You work not by the troops, not by the armed vessels, not by the bayonet or the soldier; you work by the moral appeal, by reason, by acts of justice, recognized by our forefathers, by an appeal to the intelligence of those upon whom you act; but Mr. President, you act always through the main instrumentali-

ty of the black man. You work by your churches, your school houses, your work shops, your plough-shares, and you carry out your scheme of colonization by putting the black man there; making him take the front rank. But the other day, comparatively, Mr. President, this Republic was an infant. With more than a father's care, with the care of a kind mother, you have taken the infant, the instant it could stride a step, and led him on, continuing to aid and assist him, until he has acquired the sinew and power of a man, and then put him off to take care of himself. That is the condition of the Republic of Liberia. Yes, sir, it is the noble effect of your labor for thirty odd years; it was the labor of centuries. You have taught these men the art of self-government, and they have not only an organized government, but one of the very best that can ever be devised. I am very particular to announce that there is a feature in that government, that marks it as one of the highest degree of wisdom. It forbids a white man a single foot of soil in Liberia, as I would forbid the black man a single foot of soil in the United States. They have taken care to follow the command of Him who commands all things; the white man and the black man can never sit down as equals. We should publish to the world, and proclaim it one of the wisest and best acts. I would publish this truth in the ear of fanatics—it will not do to keep the white man and the free black man together; they may have the semblance of freedom, but the superiority will make one the slave of the other. Mr. President, such is the work, and such is the condition in which we find it—shall we go on? why not? If it were to be begun to-day, I would say begin it; but with these cheering prospects before us, if it is a work of more than a century, we have good ground to believe, that century after century blessings will only *increase*, INCREASE, INCREASE, as we grow older, and understand these matters better. Mr. President, a very good and a very wise man said, that, although he believed that he would die to-morrow, he would plant a tree to-day—he lived not for himself, he did not exist for the moment, he looked forward to the future; and looking to that future, if we take up this matter, and calculate it according to dollars and cents, what have we not for the future? seven hundred miles of sea coast, and territory sufficient to accommodate all the black population of *these* United States, and country capable *of raising all the leading* and great products *of the tropical climates*, cotton, corn, rice, sugar and coffee, in the hands of a frugal, active, industrious people. It tells us that hereafter it is to become infinitely broader than at present. We may hereafter see the commerce of this growing and great people upon the west coast of Africa, exercising the most beneficial influence upon our own commerce; taking away from us our spare manufactures, and our spare productions; we, taking in return what they can furnish us. I pass over the gold dust which is found there, but which we are said to get, and abundance, in California; so far I have seen very little, myself; I pass all these matters by, I look to the great essentials in this matter, and put the question to you, if we want to make this a question of dollars and cents, what infinite benefits we may count upon in the future.

This has one other feature in it; the brightest, and possibly the most beautiful of the whole. It carries back to the land of their fathers the descendants of those, who have been brought away and doomed to slavery; it checks, if not ultimately destroys, the slave trade, by the laws of this nation declared to be piracy in those indulging in it. Cover this coast with such a population as that, fill it with people such as you have sent there, and you need ask no treaty with England, France, or any other nation, to put down the slave trade. Now you need not spread a yard of canvass of any one of the armed ships of these United States, filled up with such a population as that, and occupying such a position as that in which you have placed the free black man; you have erected a Republic; you have put an end to the slave trade by these great blessings—in the accomplishment of this great design. Why shall not we go on? Those who are here will help us in this great work. It is owing to them, but more especially to you, sir, from whom we have received the cheering invitation to go on. We will go on with you, and help you in this great work as best we can.

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The Report was accepted, and ordered to be printed.

The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That gratitude is due to Almighty God for his blessing upon our cause, and we take courage and go forward with redoubled zeal.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune said:

I am not in the habit, sir, of making apologies when I rise to speak, because I think when one sees reason for not speaking, he should hold his tongue. But it is due to myself, sir, to say, that but for the public announcement which had been made of my name to speak upon this evening, I would most heartily desire to leave the discussion in the hands of the gentlemen who are to follow me, not for want of zeal in the cause, or any unwillingness to lift up my feeble voice in its behalf in any place or under any circumstances, but compelled, sir, to travel the whole of last night, I find myself with a nervous headache, that almost blinds me, and deprives me to a certain extent of the command of my thoughts and my utterance.

It is true, sir, I have endeavored to supply the want of sleep of the last night, with sleep this morning, but whoever has tried to take a morning nap in a Washington hotel will know with what success, and especially a hotel where the servants are *Irish*. The chatter of a negro quarter, may be sometimes annoying to the listener, but, sir, it is like the liquid Tuscan in a Roman mouth, compared with the vehement Tipperary.

There is another reason, sir, why I should have hesitation in speaking now. I should be lacking both in common sense and common modesty, did I not feel the difficulty of speaking upon a question like this, at a time when every thing relating to the black race, coming otherwise than from a Southern man, is looked upon with suspicion and jealousy, not, sir, that I would hesitate to avow my own sentiments; I would never live where I may not speak my conscientious opinions, but, sir, we are upon, as you have very justly said, a common ground here tonight, where no advocate of this cause has a right to compromise the Society by the expression of any individual opinion which might clash or in any way seem to be antagonistic to the opinions of others. I had however this consolation, sir, in coming here. I knew, sir, if you will permit me to say, I knew that you would open this meeting with some remarks. I anticipated that they would be short, but falling from a mouth that never uttered a word without meaning, and whose one sentence is worth in expression and force more than a hundred of such as mine.

I was very sure that principles would be advanced and established behind which I might venture to speak. I have no more fear of the collision of conflicting opinions than I should *fear the spray of the* ocean after it had dashed against the adamantine rock. It has been well said, sir, by yourself and by the gentleman who has preceded me, that this Society has suffered the most virulent opposition. It has been most truly opposed by the fanatics at the North, and the fanatics at the South. I call that man a fanatic, sir, who under the influence of a perverted conscience, allows malignity to take the place of benevolence; who lets himself to abuse without measure his honest and logical opponent; and is not willing to listen to reasons upon the question in which all are concerned. I care not where that man lives, whether at the North or in the South; East or the West—he is a fanatic, and he is dangerous just in proportion as he seems to himself to be conscientious, because his false conscience assumes the aspect, and to a certain extent, the force of right and of duty. There is an opposite fanaticism, and the imitation of the fanatic by those who have not the excuse, which vents itself in loud words and earnest denunciations; that I fear not. The blusterer always has been a coward, and is not to be dreaded by the wise man. Like the bubble, he bursts with his own wind.

When we began this cause, sir, or at least some time after we began it, after it gained sufficient strength to provoke the opposition of him who moves the hearts of the children of evil, we find that the Society was charged with doing absolutely wrong, wrong it was said to the cause of the black man, because it took away from the South the free black, instead of premitting him to remain like a thorn and a fester in the sides of those who were his brethren in bondage. This was charged against it. Another was that we took away the black man who had been born upon our soil, and who, by the arrangements of Providence, who gave him a birth-place here, had as much right to rest himself here as you. We were told again it was preposterous to talk of Christianizing the continent of Africa, where such instruments were to be used, the refuse, as was said, of the black race of the United States. Now, sir, what has been the consequence. What have we seen but this very remarkable fact, that the same people who have opposed the Society have adopted the very measures for which they impeach the Society, as to the taking away the black man of the South; it is notorious that they are doing it in various ways; it is notorious also, sir, that they have endeavored to establish colonies not exactly within the limits of the United States, but through their assistance, and to a certain extent liberal assistance, within the limits of the Brit-

ish Possessions on the continent, and in their efforts to colonize, have moved the black man from the South, of which we were accused as a crime; taking him away from the soil he had a right to, and moving him away to the North, sir, whose frosts are as hurtful to his constitution as the heats of the South are to those of us who are born in the North. Nay, sir—*nay*, gentlemen, and as I see my friends with ready pens by me, I beg them to remember that I speak of him with respect. I honor him for being actuated by the very best intentions, however I might differ with him in the manner in which he carries them out. I speak of Mr. Garret Smith. Would to God his large heart was with us still. He himself has offered from his acres of wild land in the coldest section of the State of New York for a Colonization scheme. It seems then, sir, that they have acknowledged the truth of the classic maxim, that "it is lawful to learn from an enemy," for they have taken the first leaf out of our book. One thing, sir, we were told, we were reproached for endeavoring to persuade the people of the United States that Africa was the proper place for the black man; that this land of Christian privileges was the place to which Providence, who maketh the wrath of man to praise him, had brought him, and here he had remained. It has been said that we could not evangelize Africa through the instrumentality of such agents. What have they done, sir? Do you not remember the history of the negroes of the Amistad? God in his Providence sent them to our shores, and these very people they sent back again to Africa. Our opponents have patterned after us, and so far as they have proceeded their scheme is as much like ours as a badly managed scheme can be like a good one for the same purpose. Now here, sir, is the demonstration of it in the very mouths, in the hands of our most virulent opponents at the North in favor of our scheme, and sir, no doubt all the honest men there among them, will be with us still. We were told on the other hand at the South, by the fanatics there, it was preposterous to think of elevating the black man; God had made him inferior; God intended him for a servant; it was flat flying in the face of Providence, to endeavor to make him any thing else, and that he never could succeed: his whole history in all the past, from time immemorial, had been that of degradation, slavery, ignorance and misery. Sir, the history is true; such has been the history of the black man, and *I consider that* amidst all the wonderful *events of this remarkable* century in which *we live, there is none so* remarkable as the present condition of the Republic of Liberia. What has been the history of the black man! Every where it has been that of slavery, of degradation, of ignorance even in Africa, in his own native land, is perfectly notorious to all who know any thing of the subject. He is in the condition of a slave who holds his life and all that he can call dear to him, at the will of his savage despot master; but, sir, go back to that book which Providence after the lapse of thousands of years has opened for us. We may read the records of his past history.

Go to the monuments of Egypt and you will find there the black man a slave—emphatically a slave. I believe you can scarcely find an instance in which he appears upon these monuments, in which he does not bear with him tributes about his person, or bearing tribute, in token that the people from whom he comes are subject to the Pharaohs of Egypt. It is supposed no one can make a calculation other than that of a supposition. It is supposed, however, that over that vast continent there can be scattered not less than a hundred and fifty millions; probably when we come to penetrate into its hitherto impenetrable depths we shall find them to be one quarter more, to judge of the area, and by what we know of certain portions of it very recently explored.

What has Africa been? I speak not of that section of Africa that was inhabited by other races. I cannot go into the romance of speaking of Egypt and its people; its kings, its philosophers, and its saints. I know very well, sir, every one knows, they were under, I speak of that portion of Africa inhabited by the black man—the woolly-headed African, (laughter,) and wherever he has these characteristics, he is in the deepest degradation; at least so far as explored. He has been for thousands and thousands of years so, and so far back that history tells us no other tale, and that gentleman who has but recently returned from Liberia, that gentleman who knows Liberia from a long residence, will tell you that no where upon the face of the earth—no where in time past or present has there, or does there, exist a superstition so base, so cruel, so horrid, so revolting, as that which reigns over the minds and hearts of the native Africans. It is true, sir, that the African always has been degraded; always been oppressed; always been in ignorance. It might be thought, sir, that one who had been crushed so long, could never rise, but like that giant of old, of whom we read in classic fable, upon whom Etna was put,

that his breast is so bruised, his limbs so paralysed by the long pressure of the superincumbent weight, that he cannot erect himself as a man, and take any place in the way of advancement and civilization; but, sir, there is a light brighter than that of reason; there is a happy spring from a nobler source than that of passion; there is the light of religion and the light of promise shedding their rays far in the future.—What does that religion teach him? I know no one who has common sense will contend for the absolute equality of all men in physical strength, in intellectual, in ability to advance in the career of civilization. No one contends for this; I am speaking of those fundamental rights every man has or should be acknowledged to have. God made the black man as well as you or me, and unless we give up the Bible, which is the charter of our hopes, and the ground of our faith, we must believe he came from the same original pair, and we are brethren—brethren by the *fiat* of the Creator. We cannot divorce ourselves from this fraternity, except we fling off the devotion of our Father who is in Heaven, and when He who spake as never man spoke, and who justified his sympathy with the poor and the rich, and gave himself to the poor when He repeated from his divine lips the law of the ancient Israelites, and tells us we must love our neighbor as ourselves. He told you, sir, He told me, He tells all of us, that wherever a human heart beats, wherever a human mind glows, wherever a man stands in the image of God, there is our neighbor, whom we are bound to love as ourselves. I care not where he is; whether in China, whether in Africa, or whether it be in America. I care not who claims rule over him; he is my brother—he is my neighbor; I am bound to love him, and God will hold me accursed if I do not this. Nay, sir, through the teaching of God's Holy Spirit, I am taught my sins, and that there is but one fountain open for sin and uncleanness. When I follow the guiding of that Holy Spirit, and it leads me to the foot of that cross whence springs that living fountain of divine blood shed for the lost, the unworthy and the guilty, I find kneeling at the foot of that cross, washing himself in that same sacred stream, as welcome to my master as myself—as readily admitted into the family of God as the highest among the children of men; I find the black man washed in the same blood with me—sanctified by the same spirit; adopted by the same God, and made heir of the same happy immortality. How dare I refuse—how dare I refuse him all the strength of Christian sympathy and Christian benevolence; I know not how, sir. While that Bible lasts I must follow it; and sir, it is upon this principle that the Society is acting. We are, as you very justly observed, united by that simple article of our constitution which covers him, and doubtless does cover persons of different notions as a detail of its working, and gives us a right to differ; makes us sovereigns in our own spheres; while we are united in the great object; but, sir, I do not go too far, I am sure you will not refuse me permission to say, doubtless you assent to the proposition, that the Colonization Society is the combination of the true friends of the colored race in the United States. I mean the friends of the black man who desire to see him elevated. Now, sir, what do we see in the year '93 and 4? I am not good at dates, sir, but somewhere about there the negroes of St. Domingo, the whole of the population of that island, or the greater part of it, rose in revolt, and have endeavored to establish one ever since; endeavored to form themselves into some sort of a government. What do we see? Take that monkey empire, (laughter,) that has been the world's laughing stock; look at the result of their plans; Faustian the 1st, with his cordon of dukes and nobles around him, so that there can scarcely be a private man left in his dominions, (laughter.) There is the result in one part. Compare it, sir, with the Liberian Republic. Compare it with the enlightened, free and intellectual exercise of every principle and right that man can claim, moderated and held from excess by the wisest restraints and the most salutary arrangement. Sir, I do not believe there exists upon the face of the earth a government whose constitution is more liberal—more enlightened, or more judicious—having in it, we believe, the elements of greater permanence, than the Republic of Liberia. It is, sir, the black man—it is not the white man ruling over him as in Sierra Leone. It is not the white man forcing him on as in the British West Indies. Nor is it the black man where the mixed race is flogging him and chaining him as was done in the beginning of freedom in the West Indies. It is the black man governing himself—governing himself according to written statutes; governing himself with an enlightened view of his own worth, his own dignity, his relations to his fellow man, and his confidence in the power and justice of God, who loves his children—it were impossible to doubt it—who loves his children all alike, and alike vindicates his mercy by the history of that race, as well as our own. Now, sir, there is the reply that we make to the fanaticism

of the South: Look at our Liberia, look at it, sir, we challenge investigation. The ships of almost every civilized nation have touched at its port; emissaries from our own country, or rather messengers, have gone to examine into the existing state of things, and if testimony has been unanimous, to any nation, it is that in favor of the Republic of Liberia. Nay, sir, it has been more than hinted at by the eloquent gentleman who has preceded me—Great Britain has acknowledged the superiority of our scheme over her own.

Since that, Clarkson, and by implication Wilberforce, has been actuated against us. These good men were brought into it, however, in the feebleness of their expiring years, at least Clarkson in his feebleness, to record a sentiment in opposition to our society. What has been the result? Great Britain in one of her best periodicals, and by one of her ablest men, have declared that Sierra Leone must be abandoned;—that it is a failure, and with the same voice they have pointed to the Republic of Liberia and declared it to be successful. Nay, after all the money that has been spent upon that very coast by Great Britain; by this country and others—money, sir, is but the simplest portion of the tribute we have given. We have sent our gallant officers to die upon that plague-smitten coast—many—many a family in this land—more in England, have been clothed in the sackcloth of bitterness from the loss of life wasted in good intentions, but miserable failures, to suppress the slave trade: but now, sir, for 700 miles of entire coast of that section of Africa, in a short time from the further part of Liberia to Sierra Leone, this Society will have destroyed the slave trade. What *navies* could not do, and what navies with millions of cartouches and hundreds of cannon, and thousands of men, our little republic with its little army and its little treasury have accomplished it. It is probable if the white man had done it, as my friend remarked, we should have exulted over it, it would have been claimed as a triumph of the white man's superiority; but, it has not. We have nursed him, sir—he was a child—but now the blackman is erect, tall and as strong as *a man*, but a child in intellect, in habit, and in foresight.

We had to nurse him; but he is now a *man*. I remember well, sir,—you remember it well, and many of us here, with what fear and trembling we ventured upon the experiment: but holy and wise men believed *it* possible especially to the career of that *glorious man, that martyr to that cause, whose mind and heart had a strength rarely* paralelled; I mean *Buchanan*, the last white Governor of Liberia. The people who hear me may perhaps smile at it as an exaggeration. He was one of the greatest men that God ever made, in mind, in heart, or in appearance, after his career whom God sent—it seems to me—I am sure of it, God sent him to make the way for a black man to assume the reigns of government. He died, sir: and at last a colored man governs the colony, and he governs the colony better than it was ever governed before, not altogether in favor of his own credit—but also to the credit of the people, who have been nursed into self-government. What is a Republic without self-government. There is that colony—and that Republic—aye, sir, *Republics* are always *longer lived* than *monarchies*. It is the history of the world, unless perhaps some of the great empires of whose history we know comparatively very little. But, sir, that republic of Liberia will out live every kingdom of Europe, and may not live very long either to do that (applause.) Now, sir, I will not discuss this point only for a moment; here is the demonstration given that the black man can govern himself. We have made the demonstration sir, and it has been acknowledged sir, that he can govern himself. By whom, sir, have you stated that the Republic had been acknowledged—by whom, sir—would to God you had not been obliged to falter as your heart compels you to do—acknowledged by Great Britain and *not* by us: and why, sir? I am willing to give Great Britain the credit of philanthropy.—I do not forget that she has other qualities besides philanthropy; trade, sir, she loves trade. What was it that gave to it its predominance. I can trace no characteristics in the Anglo-Saxon that gave them more force than their characters, and that is their love of trade. You can trace it, sir, in all the history of the Anglo-Saxon race; but it has been from the republic of Netherlands, we have learned the great lesson of trade, and from whose shores went the Anglo-Saxons who have given to England her great national characteristic—*trade*, TRADE, TRADE. This is what the Anglo-Saxon conquers by and conquers for. Find me a spot, sir, upon the face of the earth where they have not smuggled a piece of their goods and merchandise. You cannot find a British port but there you will find the haunt of the smuggler, who are protected by those very forts. The far-famed Gibraltar, with its battlements and garrison, is little better than a smuggling port to take advantage of the weaker people of the Mediterranean and its neighborhood. But, sir, what is the case now?—there is a little

chance of trade open upon a certain coast of our own continent. It looks small as a *musquito;* but, sir, the hum of that musquito has not been unheard across the broad Atlantic, and the queenly Victoria shakes hand by proxy with the breechless young vagabond who is called the king. For what, sir? for trade, to make money. I do not blame them; it is right to make money—if you can do it honestly; and I am sure we are the last people in this country, if we allow the Eastern States to belong to us—to say it is not right to make money. Sir, you have the motive for the acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia—I do not say that it is the only motive; I know of no greater mistake in morals than to suppose a man's actions spring from one motive, but the concurrence and concentration of different motives bearing upon the man; some are less easier deducted than others, but still always a combination.

God forbid I should question her (Great Britain) benevolence in the acknowledgment, but I fear it was done upon the chance of penetrating Africa through those rivers—I fear that her excellent Governor, Roberts, would have gone home without his acknowledgment. Now, sir, I believe that we are a philanthropic people, and I believe that we love to make money: but I say, sir, that the statesman who refuses to acknowledge the Republic of Liberia misses greatly his duty to the United States and to his country, misses greatly, I say, his duty to the United States and his country, as a commercial people. But, sir, I am trespassing upon a point which will be handled far more ably by my friend who has just returned from the coast of Africa. Therefore, sir, I leave the subject, congratulating ourselves again upon the great success, and congratulating no one more than yourself, to whose presiding skill and energy, and to whose high example we owe so much of our success in our scheme. You contributed the noblest donation of all, when you gave your name. But, sir, we may all in our little spheres rejoice. The smallest star in the firmament rejoices in the light that God has given it. But, sir, there are those of us here, if we look back to hours of conflict, we cannot say we are scarred with a hundred fights, because fortunately our armor was so proved, that the weapons struck upon us shivered in the grasp of the hand that struck it with all the vehemence that malignity could give it; but, sir, we can remember our hours of darkness: they were many: but how bright is the future! how happy to believe *we have not simply planted* a little *shrub but a mighty tree, that has* been sown like a grain of mustard seed, which yet shall wave its branches laden with Celestial blessings over the continent of Africa; and to the millions of the colored race, in this connection, we cannot but rejoice that the colored man was brought here. Could he have been educated for this purpose—where, I ask you, sir, where could he have been educated for that career which he is now entering upon in Liberia—but in this land where constitutional rights are thoroughly understood, where the right of self-government is so clearly propagated, where the success of our blessed institutions have shown by an irresistible demonstration, that freedom is the best heritage of man?

Rev. Mr. Gurley:—

I hope, Mr. President, that it may not be thought an affected display of devotion, if I venture to present my acknowledgment to Almighty God, that He has permitted me to stand here in the midst of you this evening after a recent visit to the Republic of Liberia. It was a place visited by me in the days of my youth, and I thank God that I am permitted to stand in the presence of this Society, after having trod a second time, after a quarter of a century, the heights of Monrovia. In the year 1824, during the struggles of this Government, I stood by the side of the ever to be lamented and illustrious Ashmun, the first Governor of that colony. I know, sir, that after the impressive speeches to which this audience have listened, and at this late hour—I appear before this assembly under some peculiar disadvantages, but I should be unfaithful to the dictates of my own conscience, if I did not venture to occupy a few moments in some statements in regard to what I have observed in this interesting Republic of Liberia.

Mr. President, there has been great progress made by the settlers upon the African coast since the day when I first observed them, at that time, not exceeding 200 in number, having just pitched their tents on the borders of that great wilderness—having assembled for the first time, they erected a hut with a thatched roof which was dedicated to the service of God, and adopted their simple and imperfect form of civil government: under that government, during the period of the last twenty-five years, the town of Monrovia has come into existence, containing some 400 well constructed houses, many of them were built of durable and substantial building stone, and many of the warehouses were built of the enduring rocks dug out from the foundations of that cape: all of these were well constructed and com-

fortable habitations and occupied by a peaceful, law-abiding, intelligent, thriving and advancing community, whose churches gave evidence of their attachment to religion, and whose manners were not exceeded by those of any community in this country or any other which it has been my privilege to visit. Sir: it was about two months that I was permitted to remain upon that coast, and every day or every other day I was accustomed to go on shore and mingle freely with the population of the various settlements of Liberia. I spent about a fortnight at Monrovia, from which I proceeded to Bassa Cove where there are very prosperous settlements near the sea, and one thriving and promising settlement upon the beautiful river of Saint John's. From this I proceeded to Sinou, which is distant about 70 miles from Bassa Cove. I there saw the emigrants recently sent to the colony, by this Society, from the State of Georgia. I would observe that a more thriving and intelligent community has not been planted upon the shores of Africa,—they have erected within the last few months some thirty or forty substantial frame houses, generally of materials brought with them from the State of Georgia. From thence I proceeded to the settlement of Cape Palmas, planted by the State of Maryland: at all these communities I enjoyed the privilege of having free intercourse with the varied classes of society. I occupied the pulpits of their churches every Sabbath while I was upon that coast. Sometimes three times each day I addressed the congregations there assembled, and more devout, more decently clad, and more attentive listeners, it was never my privilege to address in any part of the world.

Mr. President, I cannot express upon this occasion all I feel in regard to the claim of these colonists,—of these citizens of our new Republic—upon the charity and support of the American People. I might speak, sir, of their varied interests, I might speak of their increasing commerce, I might speak of their opening and flourishing farms—small, it is true, but indicating a great amount of labor and full of promise in regard to the future crops of some of the most valuable productions of the earth. I might speak also of the certainty (if they possessed increased and adequate means) of their opening and cultivating large plantations of coffee and the sugar cane. Cotton and rice not to be surpassed by any existing upon the banks of the Mississippi,

I am well persuaded that the regions of *Saint Paul and Saint John's rivers* are not, *in the fertility and the resources of the soil, equalled by that of any portion of this* Union that it has been my privilege to observe. Sir, the best thing I saw in the Republic of Liberia and the most valuable thing that presented itself to my observation, was to be found in the men—in the people, in the effect which liberty had upon the spirit and hopes of these colonists. Sir, some of the individuals in that colony, who were now administering the government, are equal, sir, in intellectual power to administer a just and efficient government, to many of these who occupied a similiar public position in some of the states of this Union. It is true that they have been educated under peculiar circumstances, but, sir, they have studied books and human things more—they are ready to educate themselves; to devote themselves with full-souled energy to the advancement of the cause entrusted in their hands. Some of the most distinguished men upon that coast have been educated entirely within the limits of that colony. I could name them. I saw one man, who was taken captive, in the war waged by Mr. Ashmun, and was carried when a boy no more than five or six years old into the haunts of a native chief and remained under his protection many months, but in the many native wars had been transferred from the chief, and from the knowledge of the wants of the colony and the habits of the natives he had thus acquired, and his great intellect and ability he was regarded, as in all probability to be placed in future at the head of the Liberian Republic. I could not turn my thoughts towards any individual whose moral worth entitled him to more respect and in whom was happily blended as the object of just respect and attachment.

Mr. President, I shall say a word in regard to some of these individuals who are cultivating the soil of Liberia, on the banks of the Saint John's river. At the little village of Bexley, I saw a man of color from your state, Mr. President—from the state of Kentucky. He had planted what might be called a large plantation, by his own labor, and said he had sold in one year 900 lbs. of coffee. As I was leaving the shore in my boat, and bidding him farewell and those that were assembled near him, I said to him, what shall I say to the people of Kentucky? he said, and they were his last words—"tell them there is a great deal of grubbing to be done here, and we want the strong arm of the Kentucky men to do it." I told him that I would repeat these words. I have repeated them, and trust that the free people of color of Kentucky will follow him to renovate that people, and change this now wilderness into a field of fruitfulness and beauty.

I said, sir, I had enjoyed the opportunity of standing in the midst of the congregations —speaking to them upon the Sabbath, and meeting them in their week-day assemblies, I was particularly struck at their healthy appearance, which characterized the great mass and body of the community. I saw no signs of decay, no indications of weakness. They were a people full of life, full of activity, and full of hope.

I would remark, Mr. President, that in regard to the interests of that colony, what my friend, who has just taken his seat, has said—and said much better than I could have said it.—In regard to the constitution of that republic, to those sentiments I respond entirely. There was one clause pointed out to me by the President of that republic (Mr. Roberts) as marking it peculiar, and as embodying one of the great principles which gave existence to this Society, and which I trust this Society will ever cherish—it is a clause by which that republic binds itself to apply its resources, when they shall become sufficient, to exert its agency in the instruction and civilization of the native people of Africa. The legislature have directed, or whoever framed that constitution have directed, the chief magistrate of that republic, that whenever the resources shall become sufficient to send forth teachers and employ them in the native schools and villages, to instruct the people in the arts and morality of civilization; in law and government; and to prepare them for their introduction into the blessings of a free and christian state. I know of nothing upon the records of any country equal to this provision, evidently inserted under the influence of the spirit of the Christian Religion. When I stood upon the heights of Monrovia, my memory reverted back to that blessed man of God, Mr. Ashmun, whom I never saw after my first visit until I saw him upon his death-bed—when he was about taking his departure, and they were taking his articles to the canoe to leave that country for the last time, struck down by disease—as they accompanied him in tears to the beach, he said, "If I thought I should not return here again, I would order my things taken from the canoe, and remain with you and die."

I went next to *Christophelis*, or the city of Christ. I have felt, I confess, that some might regard that name, although somewhat apostolic in an age like this, yet perhaps savoring a little of affectation. It showed the spirit of the man and the object of his exertions—it showed the end for which he lived and *for which he died. Sir, that* Republic I *trust will ever so legislate, that* the spirit of Christ will approve its legislation, that is, it will be as I said in some of the last remarks I made upon a public occasion in that colony—that it will be the morning star of Africa's redemption—I doubt not, sir, it is that at present.

Mr. President, there is another idea to which I beg leave to ask for a moment the ear of this audience.

There has been in this country some idea, I believe it pervades partially the state of Maryland; it may exist in the state of Virginia; it may exist in Kentucky; the idea was that this colonization scheme was to be conducted through the agency of the separate states, and states were to rise upon the African coast corresponding to those of our own confederacy? Sir, there is no provision for this in the constitution of the Liberian Republic.

The experience we have had in regard to this separate kind of action upon that shore has thus far been very unfavorable, but I would by no means regret to see a State like Virginia, that noble mother of so many states, making appropriations by which might be realized the growth of a mighty state like herself upon the African coast. I am far from being convinced that this is the best mode of carrying forward the scheme of African colonization. Let that republic be one state; for it is perhaps a matter to be questioned, whether if our own States had not grown up from the colonial condition under the peculiar circumstances which were attendant in our own colonial affairs, it would not have been better for them to have remained one state.

Whether that would have been better or not, I see no reason why we should transfer to the African coast our dangerous and sectional jealousies and interests which arise from the union of so many conflicting and separate states. I am under an impression that the opinions of the people of Liberia are entirely opposed to it. I shall greatly rejoice when the state that is rising under the auspices of the State of Maryland, shall be merged in the Republic of Liberia; it will be greatly to the mutual benefit of the colony and also to the republic. We have begun the renovation of Africa upon the borders and skirts of the forests, which are inhabited by the natives who are in darkness and victims of the most cruel superstition; we have not only begun to rear the temple of civil liberty, but also the temple of pure christianity. I know not how it may strike others, but it struck me deeply when I was there, that possibly after the ages of trial, and the degradation, darkness and ignorance, to which they have been

subjected in God's Providence, there might be a discipline that would bring them out a purer church, and through the efforts of this Society, the establishment among them of a nobler and purer form of christianity than any existing upon the face of the earth. It was my daily prayer and my constant endeavor while I staid upon that shore, to impress upon the minds of the people of that republic the responsibilities of their position, and the greatness of the work to which Heaven had called them. Sir, I say to you that there is not a community in the world who has such claims upon us as the people of that Republic; I do not believe that the same number of human beings upon the face of the earth are accomplishing as much for the cause of liberty and civilization, and the cause of true religion. Sir, I cannot express what I feel upon this subject; in the enthusiasm of my earliest days I enlisted in the cause of this Society, and when it was nearly overcome by difficulties in passing the warring elements of opinion, and when in adverse circumstances, I saw a clear light shining through all these clouds of adversity. Sir, I see that light still, and believe that now it is guiding Africa to a complete redemption; and, sir, when we consider the condition of the native African population in regard to which I have obtained many very interesting, and to my mind curious and instructive facts; when we consider the cruel and barbarous superstition existing among the natives inhabiting the forests of sassawood lying along the western coast of Africa; and when we consider that before the establishment of this colony thousands and tens of thousands of persons perished under the impressions and effects of superstition; when we know, at this very day, at this very hour, many, many human beings, of every age, are forced in the presence of the community, under the charge of witchcraft—are compelled, I say, to drink narcotic poison, and even put to a cruel death; when we consider this, and if the Republic of Liberia did nothing more than drive from thence this ghost of malignity and evil, it would be entitled to the thanks of the whole world. I hope and trust, Mr. President, that this Society will enlarge its operations. Among the bright pages in your own illustrious life, I am well persuaded, there will be none brighter, and there will be none upon which future ages will behold with more unmingled admiration, than your eloquent defences in the cause of universal liberty, and none more cherished than your early advocacy and your constant attachment and bold and resolute defence of the interests of this Society; and, sir, has not the time come when the Society will take a wider scope, when it should embrace all schemes of civilization upon the African shore, when it should ask for funds not merely to transport free people of color to that country, but to explore that country, improve its harbors, devise schemes of education, and make the Republic of Liberia what it desires to be—an instrument of deliverance to that quarter of the world.

Sir, I would respectfully suggest this matter to your consideration, and to the consideration of the Society.

I have as ardent a desire as any of you, to contribute as God may give time and opportunity, to advance the interests of that African republic. Sir, I have returned to this country, with the impression increased tenfold of the magnitude, dignity and glory of that scheme to which the Society is pledged. Yes, sir, you may look to that country, when in the drapery of mourning it is covered with sackcloth, and darkened with superstition, into which the Republic of Liberia introduced good laws, a just administration, education and the arts, and the Christian religion. They have introduced it under the present admirable constitution, which is to be the guide of its government, and is destined, in the wisdom and providence of God, to be the deliverer of that whole land from the jaws of death. Mr. President, there are many particulars to which I might refer, and which I have doubtless omitted in this address, which might have been of very great interest to those who give me their attention. I might speak of the families of Monrovia—the people who inhabit that beautiful and interesting town: I might speak of the welcome I received when I visited that country in 1824, and of the kindness manifested towards me upon every occasion. I might speak of the admirable deportment in all classes of the people. I might say—as I did in reply to an inquiry from a clergyman of the Methodist church, if I had seen any profligacy or intemperance, or heard any profanity—I answered that I had seen none. They hold religion to be the guide of whatever is concerned in the business of human life. I might speak of their increasing attention to education. I ask you to look in upon a single school in the town of Monrovia, where there are about sixty children; and I should like to show you the presents made to me as a representative of the friends of the cause—for I beg leave here to state, that I now disavow any vain imagination to think the thing was intended to myself personally. It was intended as an expression of their good feeling to the

friends of this Society throughout the land. I might bring before this congregation preserved plants, presented to me by the children of that intelligent school. But, sir, I must come to a close: the memories of the dead gather around me. I might ask this congregation to go with me to the graves of the missionaries and the martyrs to this thrice-blessed cause. I wandered one day under a burning sun, to the graveyard of Monrovia, and I gathered some leaves and sticks from the graves of those who had fallen in that land of shadow. Here is a memorial from the grave of Randall, well known in this city for his virtues and energy, and interest in this cause, who fell a martyr on that shore. Here is a memorial from the grave of Buchanan, the friend of my friend. The grave of Buchanan is under a magnificent tree. I found there a piece of an old slave schooner, from which I cut a piece and brought it with me, but I have mislaid it and I have it not here. I also cut a piece from the only stick that marks the grave of Buchanan. I venerate that name not less than that of my friend. I planted an orange tree—one of the dearest trees in Africa—by the grave of Randall. I have also memorials from the graves of the Swiss missionaries. I wish I could have found the graves of those twelve men of England, who, in the war, when Ashmun stood alone and heard the firing of cannon, came and offered their services: Midshipman Gordon and others were shot. I would have given fifty dollars to have found their graves. I told the colonists that they should not let their memory perish from the earth. I told them that they must rear a monument to those brave strangers who threw themselves away for the salvation of the then nearly perishing colony.

There are many more of these memorials—one from the blessed grave of Cox, a Missionary well known to my brethren of the Methodist Church. I must be permitted to say a word in favor of this colony, as it is the home of the Missionary, but I did not mean to occupy so much of the time of this meeting. I will but say a word in relation to the interesting objects to which my attention has been directed. Nothing has surpassed what I saw in the various Missionary Stations, most of which I was permitted to visit. I entered the schools of the native Africans at Bexley, there I found a native teacher, who was educated in the Colony, and was now laboring to instruct his brethren, of Bexley. I visited many of these stations, and it was gratifying to see respectable libraries for the use of the colored man, among which were the works of Doddrich, of Edwards, of Scott and many other valuable books upon the shelves in many of the houses; in the hamlets and every shade of the African forest have I seen the works of some of the most illustrious Divines, such as Edwards, and Bishops of the Episcopal Church. I have a letter which I received just as I left the coast, from an individual whom I had known. I will read it to show the feeling of some of the intelligent people of that Republic. It is dated Bexley, November 8th.

[Here the Rev. Gentleman read extracts from the letter.]

I prefer that we shall make that country so attractive that they would not stay here with their own consent. I know, sir, that if the people of the United States would lend that republic a helping hand, and if the general government and the states would afford that assistance which they so justly merit, and reach forth to them the aid they so truly deserve, I have no doubt, sir, that the number of emigrants would far exceed all our present hopes, and equal all that is desired for the benefit of our own population with the people of Africa. I hold here, sir, books published by the mission press, in the language of Africa. Here are some in the language of the Bassas: and here are some translations into two of the languages of the people of Cape Palmas—the Grebo, numbering about 30,000, and the Bassas, 50,000.

These are printed in the language of Africa, but it is far more desirable to make our own tongue the language of Africa, and it is destined to be so. I trust the Society will enlarge its influence and will increase its resources vastly, and the government of this country will stretch out its strong arm, and give an impulse to that Republic which it so justly merits at our hands.

Late from Liberia.

By the arrival of the Liberia Packet at Baltimore, just after our last number went to press, we received upwards of *seventy-five letters.*

We have room for only a few of them in the present number, but shall give others hereafter. Mr. Gurley returned in the Packet, greatly pleased with his visit to the Republic.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Oct. 31st, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—Your two favors of the 31st July, by the "Liberia Packet," are received, and their contents respectively noted. I forwarded to your address, a few weeks ago, a copy of our commercial treaty with England. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the ratifications were exchanged at London on the first of August last, and the British ratified copy was received here on the 15th ultimo—which you will find published in the September number of the Liberia Herald.

I regret to have to inform you that we have not yet succeeded in securing the territory of Gallinas. Our negotiations, at present, are at a stand still for the want of funds. Mr. Teage's failure to raise money in the United States, is a sad disappointment to us, and has not a little embarrassed our operations. So sure was I that our friends in America would aid us in this important object, that immediately after Mr. Teage's departure for the United States I opened negotiations with the chiefs for the purchase of the various tracts of country between this place and Sierra Leone, and, as you are aware, succeeded in securing three important tracts. And for these I am sorry to say but a small portion of the purchase money has been paid, in consequence of being compelled to apply nearly all the money we could possibly raise here to the discharge of the debt incurred for the New Cess expedition.

The chiefs of Gallinas demand one half of the purchase money down on concluding the sale of their territory, which at present, we are not prepared to do: nor have *I any idea when we shall be able to meet this demand, certainly not for several years unless you will come to our aid.*

In the hope, however, of obtaining timely assistance from the United States I shall keep the negotiations pending until I can hear from you again, at which time I hope to be authorized by you to draw for the $5,000, refered to in your letter of 31st July last. The amount pledged by Mr. Gurney (£1,000) is not receivable until we shall have actually negotiated the purchase of the whole territory lying between our northern boundary and Sierra Leone, which cannot be effected without at least $5,000 in hand.

I am exceedingly anxious to secure this territory—indeed, it is important that we do so as soon as possible—particularly in view of the probability that the British blockading squadron will be withdrawn from this part of the African coast: in the event of which efforts will no doubt be made to revive the slave trade at those old haunts of the slavers: but if they are embraced within the jurisdiction of Liberia it will be impossible.

I am gratified to find that the President, and the Secretary of State of the United States, are favorably disposed towards Liberia; and that there is a prospect of our obtaining a speedy recognition of our independence from the United States Government. The appointment of Rev. Mr. Gurley to visit Liberia to collect statistics and facts respecting the commerce, &c., of this Republic preparatory to introducing the subject of our independence before the United States Senate, is an indication that something is likely to be done. Mr. Gurley is assiduously discharging the duties of his mission, and is collecting much valuable information. He will be able, I have no doubt, to present such a report as will not only convince the Government and people of the United States of the propriety of acknow-

ledging the independence of Liberia, but also of the necessity of extending to the infant government a helping hand.

I am glad to find that the interpretation which our legislature put upon the articles of our agreement with the Society agrees with the understanding of the Executive Committee, and will doubtlesss meet the approval of the Board of Directors at their annual meeting in January next.

With high regards I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Your obdt. humble servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. Wm. McLain,
Washington City.

Bark Huma,
At Sinou (Africa.)
July 25th, 1849.

Rev. Wm. McLain,

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure of informing you of my safe arrival at this place, after a fine passage of 44 days, and all my passengers in good health and spirits. After leaving Savannah, I had a fine run across the Gulf, when I got the wind North East, which lasted four days, during which time, I only made two degrees of Easting, which was any thing but pleasant, it blowing a gale nearly all the time; the wind then hauled into South West, and continued varying from South to South West, until I was in Lat. 30° Long. 45° the 17th day out, I was in the vicinity of the North East trade winds, and had every prospect of making my passage in less than 30 days; but the wind died away, and since that I have had nothing but light winds and calms. I arrived here on the 27th ult. and immediately reported the ship to Mr. Murry, who kindly offered to give me all possible dispatch, but we have only four boats, (neither of them very large,) to discharge this large cargo in, so that we make but slow progress: for the last week we have not done a single thing, owing to the bad weather, and heavy sea on the bar, making it impossible for a boat to swim. They want large boats out here very much, and as there are some ingenious ship carpenters among my passengers, I think they may have some, by the time the next expedition comes out next year. Some of them appear to have taken hold in good earnest: two or three houses are going up, and fancy stores already opened. The most of them appear pleased with their prospects out here, and I most heartily wish that they may realize their expectations. The most of them are still suffering, with this African fever, and a few have died, we lost two by death on the passage, one Charles Modervil, aged 10 years, of consumption, and an infant son of Mr. Parsons. I have been rather strict with them, about keeping their appartments and themselves clean, but at the same time allowed them every privilege, consistent with the discipline of the ship, and they all appear much pleased with their treatment. When I left Savannah I must say, I anticipated considerable difficulty in getting along with so many passengers, but after being at sea a few days, I found myself agreeably disappointed. They have all behaved themselves well, and the most friendly feelings have been manifested among the passengers, during the passage. There has been prayer meetings every evening between decks, and Sundays on deck. I have been highly pleased during the passage, and shall always look back on this voyage as one of the happiest incidents of my life.

August 2d. After a detention of five weeks, I am nearly ready to

sea: we were seventeen days discharging, and as we had only eleven lay days, here, you will see that we have six demurrage days: for twelve days of the time that we have been laying here, we have not done a single thing, owing to the heavy sea. I have lost two anchors, and upwards of ninety fathoms of chain. Every thing has been landed appertaining to the Society or passengers, although several of the passengers complain of several things missing. I am very sorry for it, but have searched the ship throughout, and do not find any thing whatever; Mr. Murray also tells me of several little things, that you mentioned in your invoice, but I am confident, that every thing has been sent on shore, I have tried to be as particular and saving as possible with the provisions, and enclosed I send you an exact account kept by the mate, during the passage, and hope it will meet your entire approbation. I shall write to you on my return home, and should be happy to hear from you any thing that you may see fit to communicate in regard to your Society or passengers.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you personally on my return to the United States, in March next, and perhaps have the pleasure of conveying more passengers to Africa,

I remain yours,
Very respectfully,
WILLIAM W. HENRY.

LIBERIA, *Greenville, County Sinou, (Africa,) Oct.* 22, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—I now take up my pen to address you with a few lines, hoping that they may find you and family well. We had a delightful passage of forty-four days, and an excellent Captain, mate and crew. The Captain paid every attention to those that were committed to his charge, all the voyage out: landed our things with as much care as laid in his power. He visited us while on shore, especially those that were sick on board.

We held Divine Worship twice on the Sabbath, and Thursday. We had two deaths on board: both children, were sick before they left shore. Secondly, Sinou is in a beautiful situation, it fronts the sea on one side, and the river on the other. The river is fresh water—the bar is about twelve feet water; opposite to the public store is said to be 20 feet water. The river contains very fine fishes. I have eat as fine a fish in Africa, as I ever eat in America. The soil is very rich—seed does not stay in the earth more than three or four days before it rises up.

The forest abounds with the best of trees, such as bastard-mahogany, whistmore, mango poplar, peach, ironwood, and palmtrees in abundance. The palm-oil trading is the principal business that is carried on here by the Merchants. It is very brisk since I have been here. But there is a war expected between the Bootan and the Bush people which might cause some embarrassment in business.

I had the pleasure of uniting in the celebration of the anniversary. At six o'clock, there was one cannon fired, and the lone star was hoisted with all its beauty. At ten o'clock, the procession met, and escorted the Orator of the day, to the Church, with music—who was the Rev. Mr. Hering, who delivered a very fine address. In the after-part of the day, we enjoyed ourselves around a very fine dinner table.

Blue Barre is the flower of the western coast of Africa, the natives there are getting more civilized. They killed a beef, and invited us there: I did not go myself, I was sick. That place is well calcu-

lated to plant a beautiful city. The citizens received us with a great deal of hospitality. Just before our arrival, the hoopingcough broke out among the children, that, together, with the acclimating fever, proved fatal to several of the children. We had seventeen deaths, including the two at sea, principally children. The emigrants are all getting better and doing well. The Georgians have proved themselves to be a persevering people; some of them are living in their own houses already, others will soon follow.

Our drinking water here is principally good. A spring was dug by Morel, and one by myself, which proved to be excellent water. I received a letter informing me that you sold the lumber.

With regard to spiritual affairs, we have here one Presbyterian Church, one Baptist, and one Methodist. On the 14th we had preaching for the first time among the natives: I had the pleasure of opening the meeting: it was a very interesting meeting. On the 20th, I went up the river to the first settlement—preached up there to a goodly number, some of them seem to be concerned about their soul's salvation.

A saw mill would improve this country. I would that we had one. No more at present.

I remain yours,
Very respectfully,
ISAAC ROBERTS.

REV. W. MCLAIN,
Washington.

Receipts

For the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at their Office, from December 15th, 1849, to January 15th, 1850.

Receipts at Office.

Mrs. Susan H. Thom, of Carlisle, donation	5 00
Elijah Weston, Esq., of Luzerne Co.	3 00
"M. G." per Rev. S. S. Sheddan, of McEwensville, Pa.	50
Cash for Publications	4 25
Total	12 75

Receipts for the Colonization Herald.

Estate of Dr. R. H. Rose, per Wm. Jessup, $7, Daniel Hultshiser, $6, T. G. Culbertson, $3, John F. Seymour, $3, W. P. Foulke, $3, J. Dobson, $2, C. Fellowes, $2, R. C. Martin, 2, W. B. Hieskill, $2	30 00

Receipts for the African Repository.

Mrs. Ann C. Gillis, Ex. late Capt. John Gillis, $10, Elijah Brown, $1, John Webb, 50 cents	11 50

Recapitulation.

Receipts at Office	12 75
Receipts for the Col. Herald	30 00
Receipts for the Af. Repository	11 50
Total	54 25

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of December, 1849, to the 20th of January, 1850.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:

Lyman—Congregational Church	2 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wentworth—Rev. Increase S. Davis	4 00
Paper Mill Village—Rev. Seth S. Arnold, $5, Col. Ansel Glover, $5	10 00
Portsmouth—Harriet N. Curtis, $1.	1 00

By Capt. George Barker:

Concord—Onslow Stearns, Esq.	10 00
Rindge—Joseph B. Breed, Esq.	2 00
Francestown—Phineas C. Butterfield, $3, Dr. Thomas Eaton, Morse W. Eaton, each $1, John Follansbee, Daniel Fuller, Esq., each $3, Mark Morse, Thomas B. Bradford, Rev. John McGee, P. H. Bixby, Esq., Lindsey K. Brown, Mrs. Anna W. Fuller, Hon. Wm. Parker, Abner Pittee, Jonathan Herrick, jr., each $1, John Johnson, 25 cents, Harry Brickett, 75 cents, Israel Batchelder, $1, Miss Sarah Cummings, $5, Hon. William Bixby, $10, to	

constitute Mrs. Mary Bixby a life member..... 49 00

76 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Donation from the Mass. Col. Society, $725; Hon. Albert Fearing, to be one of the thirty to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia, $100..... 825 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:

Providence—J. H. Duncan, $5, Calvin Dean, Miss E. Waterman, each $10, S. N. Richmond, $3, D. Carpenter, $10, T. L. Halsey, Gardiner, ea. $5, Miss Julia Bullock, $10, Geo. Howland, $20, L. P. Child, R. W. G., Alfred Wright, each $5, Geo. Mason, Resolved Waterman, Wm. Whitaker, each $1, Wm. W. Hoppin, $5, Stephen Arnold, $1, Cash, Cash, each 25 cents, F. Fuller, $3, Moses B. Ives, $20, H. N. Slater, $25, Prest. F. Wayland, $15, E. W. Fletcher, $5, Wm. Field, $4, Richard Waterman, Mrs. S. Thompson, each $5. Robert H. Ives, $25, Cash, $5, Benj. White, $3, Gilbert Congdon, Massa Bassell, Charles Dyer, each $5..... 232 50

Newport—Thos. R. Hazard, Esq., an unknown friend, each $25.. 50 00

282 50

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. James Ely:

Stonington—G. Trumbull, $10, Mrs. M. Babcock, $2, Dr. W. Hyde, jr., S. S. Carew, Wm. Rodman, E. Williams, each $1, Mrs. A. Williams, C. T. Staunton, each $3, S. Staunton, I. G. Smith, each $2, N. Smith, 50 cents..... 26 50

Glastenbury—N. Hubbard, $10, Dea. Plummer, $4, Dea. Hale, David Hubbard, each $2, Benj. Taylor, I. B. Williams, Oswin Wells, each $1..... 21 00

Litchfield—Mrs. L. Beach, $20, Mrs. Pierce, $15, Mrs. Ogden, $2..... 37 00

Waterbury—J. M. L. Scovill, $5, Rev. J. L. Clark, P. W. Carter, B. Bronson, each $2, Dea. A. Benedict, $3, C. B. Merriman, $1..... 15 00

Plymouth—Edward Langdon, $3, Mary Langdon, $2, H. Scovill, $1..... 6 00

Bristol—Thomas Barnes, $5, Dea. Brewster, $3, A. Norton, E. Darrows, Ambrose Peck, E. Ingraham, each $1..... 12 00

Meriden—J. S. Brooks, Philo Pratt, each $5..... 10 00

New Haven—H. Soule..... 5 00

Birmingham—G. W. Shelton, $5, P. Phelps, D. Barrett, Mrs. May, E. N. Shelton, each $2, Mrs. N. B. Sanford, L. Osborn, T. Gilbert, each $1..... 16 00

Thompsonville—O. Thompson, Rev. J. Harvey, Rev. J. Ely, each $5, G. W. Martin, Allen Drake, each $2, J. Houston, J. H. Ely, J. Alexander, Cash, M. Anderson, G. W. Morely, Ely & Everest, E. J. Scrimgeour, Dea. Pease, F. Richmond, J. Wallace, H. B. Osgood, each $1, D. Woodruff, 94 cents, J. Harvey, jr., Mr. Taylor, J. Anderson, T. W. Pease, C. T. Harvey, E. B. Alden, R. Davidson, Cash, D. Doeg, G. Killam, T. McKnight, James Anderson, S. Parsons, J. & R. Young, Wm. Little, each 50 cents, James Law, Jane Law, D. Donald, J. Ketson, each 25 cts. Mr. Lyons, 30 cents, H. Richmond, 32 cents, to consitute Rev. Joseph Harvey, D. D. of Thompsonville, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 46 06

N. Coventry—Jasper Gilbert, Harvey Kinsbury, each $5, R. B. Chamberlain, E. Pomeroy, each $3..... 16 00

Hartford—N. Hubbard, Esq., $10, a Friend, $6, by Charles Seymour, Esq..... 16 00

221 56

NEW YORK.

New York City—From the New York State Col. Soc. to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia, $1,000, donation from New York State Col. Soc. $3,000.....4,000 00

NEW JERSEY.

Princeton—Prof. Stephen Alexander, by the Rev. Dr. Maclane. 5 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Johnstown—H. Kratzer, Esq..... 4 00

MARYLAND.

Prince George's Co.—From "a Friend of Colonization."..... 5 00

VIRGINIA.

Hampstead—Mrs. M. C. Stuart.. 20 00

Richmond—Nicholas Wills, Esq., to be one of the thirty to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia $100, James Dunlop, Esq., $10, Thos. J. McCance, $10, Wm. H. Hubbard, $5, John C. Hobson, $20, J. R. Anderson, $55, to make one of the thirty to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia, by Rev. Wm. McLain. 200 00

Fredericksburgh—Contribution from the ladies Col. Soc. by Miss Charlotte E. Lomax..... 75 75

City Point—Miss Landonia J. Randolph, annual subscription of $10, each year for '48, and '49..... 20 00

Charles City—Mrs. W. T. Leavell, annual subscription for '49..... 2 50

Shirley—Mrs. Hill Carter, annual subscription for '49..... 2 50

King George Co.—Mrs. A. Hooe, by W. Friend..... 5 00

Spout Spring—John A. Shearer, Esq., to constitute his son John B. Shearer, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

Tye River Mills—Rev. Thomas. Massie..... 25 00

380 75

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lewisville—William Moffatt, Esq. 20 00

GEORGIA.

Augusta—Robert Campbell, Esq. to be one of thirty to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia. 100 00

ALABAMA.

Mobile—From the Colored Missionary Society of Mobile..... 10 00

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:

Bourbon Co.—A. H. Wright, $50, Eldridge S. Dudley, Henry Clay, jr., John Hedges, each $20, Geo. W. Williams, Thos. L. Cunningham, ea. $10, Garret Davis, Charles S. Brent, each $5..... 140 00

Scott Co.—Joseph Coutler, $10, Dan. G. Hatch, H. C. Graves, Rev. F. G. Strahan, Col. E. N. Offitt, Mrs. Mary Offitt, Dr. B. Kane, Charles Eckles, each $5, Dr. L. Sutton, Benj. B. Ford, Charles Nichols, each $2, Rev. H. V. D. Nevius, $1..... 52 00

Fayette Co.—Col. W. Rhodes, Samuel Laird, J. Sthreshly Berryman, each $20, R. Pindell, J. M. C. Irvine, William A. Dudley, each $10, Elijah McClaneham, Dr. D. Bell, each $5, Mrs. Martha C. Irvine, $2. 102 00

Jessamine Co.—Daniel B. Price.. 5 00

Boyle Co.—David A. Russell, J. A. Jacobs, each $20, Mrs. Lucy Yeizer, J. P. Fisher, Charles Caldwell, N. Winn, John R. Ford, each $10, George Lee, A. D. Myers, James L. Crawford, James Barbour, Henry S. Cowan, Thomas Barber, J. T. Boyle, Col. J. McDowell, each $5..... 130 00

Mercer Co.—Mrs. Sarah S. Thompson, A. S. Robertson, James Adams & Lady, each $10, Wm. Thompson, Rev. J. Montgomery, W. J. Moberly, Dr. W. Robertson, each $5, Mrs. Maria Davis, $3, David C. Adams, Samuel Walker, each $2, Capt. Samuel Davis, James Curry, W. A. Irvine, S. Wingfield, Nelson Rice, J. B. Mann, Cash, Cash, Miss Sarah Benthal, Miss Virginia Nut, each $1, Mrs. Susan Pearson, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Patterson, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50 cents, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 25 cents, collection in Presbyterian Church, Harrodsburg, after subscriptions, $1 70..... 72 45

Woodford Co.—W. Scott Buford, $10, Dr. W. Robertson, David Thornton, each $5..... 20 00

Logan Co.—J. B. Bibb, Mrs. J. B. Bibb, each $10..... 20 00

Washington Co.—Judge P. J. Booker, Hugh McElroy, each $10, collection in Presbyterian Church, Springfield, $15..... 25 00

Jefferson Co.—E. D. Hobbs, Rev. W. Crawford, each $5..... 10 00

Fleming Co.—W. P. Boyd..... 2 50

Frankfort—Col. annual meeting, $40 25, J. B. Temple, $1..... 41 25

630 20

OHIO.

Windham—Rev. John Hough and members of his church and congregation, $43 50, others, $1 50. 45 00

Springfield—H. G. Weaver, Esq. 4 00

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AND

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A Proclamation, by the President of the Republic of Liberia.

WHEREAS, a treaty of friendship and commerce between the Republic of Liberia and Her Britannic Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at London on the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which treaty being word for word as follows:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Liberia, being desirous to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship, and to regulate thereby the commercial intercourse between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty, and the territories and citizens of the Republic; Her Majesty has for this purpose named as Her Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The Right honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Right Honorable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations.

And the Republic of Liberia, having, by resolutions of the Legislature, bearing date the 4th of February, 1848, authorized and empowered Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the President of the Republic, to conclude such Treaty on behalf of the Republic.

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, and the said President of the Republic, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, and the Republic of Liberia, and between their respective subjects and citizens.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the Republic of Liberia. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in, and trade to, any part of the territories of the Republic to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their

persons and properties; they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens, of the most favored nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

No tonnage, import, or other duties or charges, shall be levied in the Republic of Liberia on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in British vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels; and in like manner, no tonnage, import, or other duties or charges, shall be levied in the British dominions on vessels of the Republic, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

Merchandise or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Republic of Liberia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels.

All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels, on as favorable terms as by the subjects and vessels of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

It being the intention of the Government of the Republic of Liberia to trade in certain articles of import, with a view to raising a revenue by selling them at a fixed advance upon the cost price, it is hereby agreed that in no case shall private merchants be absolutely prohibited from importing any of such articles, or any article in which the Government of the Republic may at any time see fit to trade; nor shall such articles, or any article in which the Government of the Republic may at any time see fit to trade, be subject to a duty of a greater amount than the amount of the advance upon the cost price at which the Government may from time to time be bound to sell the same.

In case the Government of the Republic shall at any time fix the price of any article of native produce, with a view to such article being taken in payment for any articles in which the Government may trade, such article of native produce shall he received into the treasury at the same fixed price, in payment of taxes, from all persons trading with the Republic.

ARTICLE VI.

The protection of the Government of the Republic shall be afforded to all British vessels, their officers and crews. If any such vessels should be wrecked on the coast of the Republic, the local authorities shall succour them, and shall secure them from plunder, and shall cause all articles saved from the wreck to be restored to their lawful owners. The amount of salvage dues in such cases shall be regulated, in the event of dispute, by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

ARTICLE VII.

It being the intention of the two Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the present Treaty to treat

each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them, that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each Contracting Party may appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions of the other; but no such Consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government of the country to which he is sent.

ARTICLE IX.

Slavery and the Slave Trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed, declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the Slave Trade.

The Republic engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions under the treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the prevention of the Slave Trade, to visit any vessels sailing under the Liberia flag, which may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade; and if, by the result of the visit, it should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war that the suspicions which led thereto are well grounded the vessel shall be sent without delay to a Liberian port, and shall be delivered up to the Liberian authorities to be proceeded against according to the laws of the Republic.

ARTICLE X.

The Republic of Liberia further engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions as aforesaid, to visit, on the coast within the jurisdiction of the Republic, or in the ports of the same, any vessel which may be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and which shall be found sailing under any flag whatever, or without any flag; and if the suspicions which led to the visit should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war to be well grounded, to detain such vessel, in order to send it as soon as possible before the competent court for adjudication.

Duly constituted ports of entry in the Republic of Liberia shall be excepted from the operation of the stipulations of the present article; and no vessel shall be visited by a British cruiser within the limits of such ports, except on permission specially granted by the local authorities.

ARTICLE XI.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the space of twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, and the President of the Republic of Liberia, have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

[L. S.] PALMERSTON.
[L. S.] H. LABOUCHERE.
[L. S.] J. J. ROBERTS.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 1st day of August, 1849, by Thos. Hodgkin, agent for this Republic, and the Right Honorable Viscount Palmerston, &c. &c. &c.

Now therefore be it known, that I, Joseph J. Roberts, President of the Republic of Liberia, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic to be affixed. Done at the Town of Monrovia, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1849, and of the Independence of the Republic the Third.

By the President,

J. J. ROBERTS.

J. N. LEWIS,

Secretary of State, ad interim.

Abolition of the Slave Trade of Gallinas;

BY JAMES HALL, M. D.

THE advices from Africa, published in our last number, contain the gratifying and important intelligence, that, the long blockade of Gallinas by the British cruisers, has induced the slavers at that place to break up their barracoons, deliver up their slaves to the commodore and to take passage for themselves and effects on board Her Majesty's vessels for Sierra Leone. This is the initiative step to the entire abolition of that traffic on the windward coast; the next, and not less important, is, the purchase of the territory by the Government of Liberia. That the slaves are given up, the barracoons destroyed, the slavers themselves removed and every vestige of this accursed traffic obliterated, avails nothing, unless proper and sure measures are taken to prevent a re-establishment of the business, the moment the coast guard is abandoned; and we doubt not, from the tenor of the advices above referred to, that ere this, either by purchase or conquest, Gallinas and its dependencies are a part and parcel of the commonwealth of Liberia—this measure, *only, will ensure it against* a re-enactment of the scenes of distress and horror which have heretofore rendered that place so infamous.

To enable those, not familiar with the slave marts on the West coast of Africa, to estimate the importance of the annexation of Gallinas to Liberia, it is necessary to give a brief sketch of their location and extent and of the late history of Gallinas. Previous to the founding of the colonies of Liberia, the slave trade was rife throughout the whole of what is termed the Grain Coast; in fact, from the Gambia to Cape Palmas, an extent of over 1,500 miles of coast line, excepting only, Sierra Leone and its immediate dependencies. The very heart of this extensive slave mart was Gallinas, to which only, Cape Messurado was second in importance. That the small band of colonists, which boldly located themselves on this beautiful headland in 1821, should have been able to maintain their position amidst the powerful combined influence and action of slavers' gold and savage natives will ever remain a marvel in the history of that Colony. But they did maintain, not only their

existence but their integrity and fair fame, and although it required many years in its accomplishment and all of blood and treasure which they had to give, the Liberians succeeded effectually in eradicating this traffic from the limits of their territory. After the firm establishment of the colony, the slave trade on the windward coast, or to the North and West of Cape Palmas, was mainly confined to some Portuguese settlements at Bissaos, the Rio Grande, the Nuez and Pongos, Gallinas and its vicinity, Grand and Little Bassa, New Cesters and Trade Town. The Bissaos and the river factories to the windward of Sierra Leone were never very prosperous, the slavers finding it extremely difficult to escape from them without being intercepted by the British cruisers. The small factories at the Bassas were much interrupted by the colonies and finally extirpated by the purchase of Grand Bassa in 1832; while those at New Cesters and Trade Town were more or less connected with and dependent upon those at Gallinas.

The Gallinas river enters the Atlantic in latitude about 7½°, between Grand Cape Mount and Cape St. Ann, near one hundred miles northwest of Cape Messurado or Monrovia. The name of the river is given to the cluster of slave factories near its mouth. This place possesses no peculiar advantages for any species of commerce, and derives its importance, exclusively, from the establishment of the slave factories there. The land in the vicinity is very low and marshy, the river winds sluggishly through an alluvion of Mangrove marsh, forming innumerable small islands. The bar at its mouth is one of the most dangerous on the coast, being impassable at times in the rainy season. It is located in what is termed the Vey Country, the people of which, are distinguished for their cleanliness, intelligence, and enterprize in trade. How long Gallinas has maintained its importance as a slave mart, we are unable to say, but at the time of our first visit to Liberia in 1831, its reputation was very extended and its influences most deeply felt in the colony. It was estimated that near 10,000 slaves were, about that period, annually shipped from this place alone. The business was done, mainly, through the agency of several merchants or factors established there, the principal of which, was Pedro Blanco, a Spaniard. This man's influence was unbounded among the native tribes on that section of the coast, and we fear, at one time, extended to members of the colony of considerable respectability. He was a man of education, having the bearing and address of a Spanish Grandee or Don, which was his usual appellation. He lived in a semi-barbarous manner, at once, as a private gentleman and an African prince. He had at one time a sister residing with him. He maintained several establishments, one, on an island near the river's mouth, which was his place of business or of trade with foreign vessels, that came to Gallinas to dispose of merchandise; on another island, more remote was his dwelling-house, where he kept his private office, his books, dined, took his siesta, slept, &c.; here, we believe, his sister also resided. On a third, was his seraglio of native wives, each in their several dwellings, after the manner of native chiefs. Independent of all these were his barracoons of slaves, of greater or less extent, as circumstances required. It may readily be supposed that with the wealth accruing from a long and successful

prosecution of the slave trade, his power among the natives was equal to that of any despot; and the following incident related to us by one of his partners proves that he occasionally exercised it. Having occasion one day to travel on the sea beach some distance from Gallinas, near the island of Sherbro, where he was unknown, he approached the hut of a native with a view of taking rest and refreshment. He asked the owner of the house, who was squatted in the door, to hand him fire to light his cigar. The man bluntly refused, upon which, Blanco drew back, took a carbine from one of his attendants and shot him dead upon the spot. The narrator of the story apologised for Blanco by saying, that, to deny a Spaniard fire, for lighting his cigar or pipe is the grossest insult that can be offered him.

We have ever understood, that Blanco was one of the kindest masters to his slaves, taking every care of their health and comfort, never suffering any improper intimacy between his numerous agents and the females, and permitting no flogging or harsh treatment.

We first visited Gallinas in 1837, at a time when the trade at this place was on the decline and Blanco was about leaving the coast. The first peculiarity we noticed in entering the river, was, the arrangements of watch-boxes, or look-outs, consisting of seats protected from the sun and rain, erected some fifty or one hundred feet from the ground, either on poles fixed in the earth, or on some insolated, high tree, from one of which the horizon was constantly swept by a good telescope, to give prompt notice of the approach of any vessel, and long experience rendered these men very expert in determining the character of any visitor, whether neutral, friend or foe. About a mile from the river's mouth we found ourselves among a cluster of islands, on each of which was located the factory of some particular slave merchant. The buildings, generally, consisted of a business room, with warehouse attached, filled with merchandize and provisions, and a barracoon for the slaves; the whole built by setting rough stakes or small trees into the ground, these being wattled together with withes and covered with thatch. That, containing the slaves, being much the strongest and generally surrounded by, or connected with, a yard, in which the slaves were permitted to exercise daily. We think there were some ten or twelve of these establishments at that time, each containing from 100 to 500 slaves. We believe one contained near 1,000, which, it was expected, would be shipped daily. Each barracoon was in charge of from two to four white men, Spanish or Portuguese, and a more pitiable looking set of men we never met with. They had all suffered more or less from the fever, were very weak, much emaciated or swollen by dropsy or diseased spleens, and none of them particularly clean. The slaves were as well taken care of as could be expected, when provisions were plenty in the country; but, in case of scarcity, they suffered severely. Many instances have occurred wherein whole barracoons of slaves have been let loose for want of food; and it may well be supposed their owners would allow them to suffer severely before giving them up. For this reason, and because they can be stowed more closely in a vessel, children are generally preferred to adults. We recollect going into one yard where there were some 300 boys, all apparently between ten and fifteen years of age, linked together in squads of twenty or thirty. We never saw a more painfully interesting sight than the long rows of these

bright-eyed little fellows, doomed to the horrors of a middle latitude passage, probably in a three and a half feet between decks. Another peculiar feature of the place was, the collection of long canoes and boats, all kept ready for the dispatch of slaves the moment an opportunity should occur. Probably 1,000 slaves could be shipped in four hours, all things favorable. In case the coast is clear of armed vessels, and a slaver appears in the offing, her signal is at once recognized. She is signalised in return, to come in, and if she is watered and provisioned for the voyage, and deck laid, which is usually the case, she does not even come to anchor, but stands close in to the bar, where she is met by the whole fleet of canoes and boats, the contents of which are speedily put on board; she then stands off or up the coast again, the canoes return to the barracoon for more slaves, again to meet outside the bar as before. Sometimes, however, they are not so fortunate, even when not molested by a man-of-war. The bar at the river mouth is not unfrequently dangerous, even in the dry season, and in the anxiety to ship the slaves they run great hazards, and many a boat load of poor wretches becomes food for sharks, who always follow such boats and canoes in great numbers. We have heard from Kroomen, who perform the boat-work at Gallinas, many harrowing tales of shipping slaves from that place, too painful to report, or even to recall to memory. In fact, all connected with this trade is painful and distressing to humanity, and this Gallinas, of all other places on the coast of Africa, with which we have been acquainted, has been the scene of its greatest horrors. What imagination can conceive the *thousandth part* of the *misery that has been endured* by human beings *on this little* cluster of bushy islands? Of the five or ten thousand, who are annually brought to this place, each and every one has to mourn a home made desolate, a family dismembered, the blood of kindred flowing. Of this number, how many sink in these wretched barracoons from distress of mind at their wretched condition, from disease and famine; how many are sacrificed in their hurried shipment by the ravenous sharks; how many sink under the most protracted agonies in that confinement between decks, the air of which is putridity itself; and, of the miserable survivors, the attenuated, excoriated wretches, who are still destined for the shambles, how few but would exclaim, "Thrice and four times happy are those who sink under the knife of the midnight assassin, or were consumed in the conflagration of their palm-covered cottages?"

But Gallinas is destroyed; as a slave mart it has ceased to exist; from its marshy islets the fiat shall no more go forth to spread fire and sword throughout a peaceful land; the marauding chief has bound his last victim; the haggard, Lazarone slaver has riveted his last fetter; the shark at the bar mouth has fed on his last slave gang; and this land, heretofore detested and detestable, is henceforth to form a part of the free and independent Republic of Liberia. In the fall of Gallinas and the annexation of its territory to the Liberian Republic, we see the absolute extinction of the slave trade from Sierra Leone to the Cape Palmas. That the Liberian Government is competent to prevent its re-establishment, now, in the day of her strength and independence, fostered by powerful nations, we have a sufficient guaranty, by what she has done at Messurado, Bassa and Trade Town in time of her infancy and weakness.—Md. Col. Journal.

A respectful Address to the Legislators and People of Virginia;

BY REV. P. SLAUGHTER, AGENT VA. COL. SOC.

THE Governor of the Commonwealth having in his late message recommended the American Colonization Society to the particular attention of the Legislature, and the subject having been referred to a select committee, whose report is daily anticipated, it seems a fitting time to remind the Legislators and citizens of Virginia of some facts touching the origin and history of an institution which is attracting the regards and challenging the admiration of the civilized world. It must endear this institution to Virginians and strengthen their confidence in its wisdom, to be reminded that it comes commended to the present generation by the authority of our own most patriotic and sagacious statesmen, and the deliberate successive acts of our own Legislature.

"It claims for its authors, Thos. Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, Edmund Pendleton and George Wythe—high in the first rank of their country's orators and jurists—the Mansfield and the Hale of Virginia—George Mason, perhaps the wisest statesman to whom Virginia has given birth—and Thomas Ludwell Lee, who was deemed by the Legislature of 1776 their fit associate." These gentlemen were appointed by the first Legislature after the Declaration of Independence, to revise the laws of this State. This committee proposed a comprehensive plan of colonization, according to which all colored persons born after a certain time were to be emancipated and instructed in tillage and other arts, until the males were twenty-one, and the females eighteen years of age, and then colonized in such place as the circumstances of the time should render proper; furnishing them with arms, implements of household arts, seeds, and pairs of the useful domestic animals, &c.—declaring them a free and independent people, and extending to them our alliance and protection. The report of the revisors was not acted upon until 1785, when Mr. Jefferson was in France, and Pendleton and Wythe upon the bench. The emancipation feature in this plan was probably the reason of its failure. The seed of the Colonization Society had nevertheless been sown, which springing up after the lapse of a few years, and pruned of its excrescences, began to grow and bear fruit. Its first fruit was the plan of Dr. Thornton, (a Virginian,) in 1787, to colonize the *free* colored people upon *the coast of Africa.*—This being the suggestion of a private individual had no visible results. A few years afterward, the Colony

of Sierra Leone, consisting of slaves who had taken refuge in the British army during the Revolutionary war, was established.

On the 31st Dec. 1800, the house of Delegates of Virginia, passed almost unanimously the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of this state, whither persons obnoxious to the laws or dangerous to the peace of society may be removed."

In compliance with this resolution Mr. Monroe addressed a letter to Mr. Jefferson, dated Richmond 15th June, 1801, in which he informs the President that this resolution was produced by the conspiracy of the slaves which took place in and near the city of Richmond the preceding year, and was intended to provide an alternate mode of punishment for those described by the resolution. It being deemed more humane and not less expedient to transport such offenders beyond the limits of the state." Mr. Monroe proceeds to remark that the latter part of the resolution which proposes the removal of such persons as are dangerous to the peace of society, may be considered as comprising many to whom the preceding member does not apply. "If the more enlarged construction of the resolution be deemed the true one, he adds, it furnishes in my opinion, a reason why the Legislature in disposing of this great question should command an alternative of places. As soon as the mind emerges in contemplating the subject beyond the contracted scale of providing a place of punishment for offenders, new and interesting objects present themselves to view. It is impossible not to involve in it the condition of these people, the embarrassment they have already occasioned us, and are still likely to subject us to. We perceive an existing evil which commenced under our colonial system with which we are not properly chargeable, and we acknowledge the extreme difficulty of remedying it. At this point the mind rests with suspense, and surveys with anxiety obstacles which become more serious as we approach them. To lead to a sound decision and make the result a happy one, it is necessary that the field of practicable expedients be opened on the widest possible scale; under this view of the subject I shall beg leave to be advised whether a tract of land in the western territory of the United States can be procured for this purpose, in what quarter and on what terms? You perceive that I invite your attention to a subject of great importance, one which in a peculiar degree involves the future peace, tranquility and happiness of the good people of this commonwealth."

On the eighth of November, 1801, Mr. Jefferson replied in a long letter, in the course of which he says, common malefactors, I presume

make no part of the object of that resolution. Neither their numbers nor the nature of their offences seem to require any provision beyond those heretofore found adequate to the repression of ordinary crimes. Conspiracy, insurgency, &c. among that description of persons who brought on us the alarm, and on themselves the tragedy of 1800, were doubtless in the view of every one, but many perhaps contemplated a much larger scope. Respect to both opinions make it my duty to understand the resolution in all the extents of which it is susceptible. He then goes on to discuss the practicability and expediency of procuring territory on our western or southern frontier, and concludes with asking would we be willing to have such a colony in contact with us? It is impossible he adds not to look forward to distant times when our rapid multiplication will expand beyond those limits, and cover the whole northern if not the southern continent with a people speaking the same language and governed with the same laws. Nor can we contemplate with satisfaction either blot or mixture on that surface.

He then gives the preference to the West Indies, and among these Islands to St. Domingo in consideration of their being already inhabited by a people of their own race and *color, and having* a climate congeni*al with their constitution*, and being *insulated from other* descriptions of men. Africa he concludes would offer a last and undoubted resort if all others more desirable should fail us.

On the 21st Dec. 1801, Mr. Monroe communicated this letter of Mr. Jefferson with a message asking for a more full description of persons who are to be transported, and the place to which it is disposed to give the preference. On the 16th June 1802, the House of Delegates of Va. responded in the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the Senate on the 23d.

"The Legislature of the Commonwealth by their resolution of Dec. last having authorized the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States relative to the purchase of lands without the limits of this State, to which persons obnoxious to the laws and dangerous to the peace of society might be removed, from which general expressions a difference of construction has prevailed, to reconcile which recourse must be had to the actual state of things which produced the resolution."

Therefore Resolved, That as the resolution was not intended to embrace offenders for ordinary crimes to which the laws have been found equal, but only those for conspiracy, insurgency, &c., among that class of people who produced the alarm in this State in the fall of 1800, the Governor be requested in carrying the resolution into effect, upon the construction here given, to request the President of the United States in procuring the lands to prefer the continent of Africa, or any of the Spanish or Portuguese settlements in South America.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same, to

which free negroes or mulattoes and such negroes or mulattoes as may be emancipated, may be sent or chose to remove as a place of asylum, and that it is not the wish of the Legislature to obtain the sovereignty of such place.

In Dec. 1804, Mr. Jefferson addressed a letter to Governor Page of Virginia, in which he says, the island of St. Domingo, our nearest and most convenient resource, is too unsettled to be looked to for any permanent arrangements. He then suggests whether the inhabitants of our late purchase, beyond the Mississippi, and the national Legislature would consent that a portion of that country should be set apart for the persons contemplated. And not yet seeming to despair of Africa, he adds, my last information as to *Sierra Leone* is that the company was proposing to deliver up their colony to the Government. Should this take place it might furnish an opportunity for an incorporation of ours into it. This led to the following resolution of the House of Delegates on the 3d of Dec. 1804.

Resolved, That the Senators of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed and the Representatives be requested to exert their best efforts for the purpose of obtaining from the General Government a competent portion of territory in the country of Louisiana, to be appropriated to the residence of such people of color as have been or may be emancipated in Virginia, or may hereafter become dangerous to the public safety. *Provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory on this Commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature.

This resolution was sent by Governor Page to the Representatives *of Virginia.*

Our difficulties with France and England now supervened and arrested at this point these interesting proceedings. But there was at least one eminent politician whose mind was not diverted from the contemplation of this subject by the approaching war with England. In Jan. 1811, Mr. Jefferson said, "I have long ago made up my mind upon this subject, and have no hesitation in saying I have ever thought it the most desirable measure for gradually drawing off this part of our population. Going from a country possessing all the useful arts they might be the means of transporting them among the inhabitants of Africa, and would thus carry back to the country of their origin the seed of civilization which might render their sojourning here a blessing in the end to that country. Nothing is more to be wished than the United States would themselves undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa. Exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all its expenses. It may be doubted whether many of these people would be willing to go, but *that should not discourage the experiment.*" A treaty of peace having been concluded with Great Britain in 1815, the public mind reverted with increased interest to the scheme of colonization.

In December, 1816, with only seven dissenting voices in the House of Delegates, and one in the Senate

the following resolutions moved by Mr. Mercer, passed the Legislature of Virginia.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, have repeatedly sought to obtain an Asylum beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of color as have been, or may be emancipated under the laws of this commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success. They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have agreed with the government of the United States, in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth both before and after the Revolution, zealously sought to extirpate,) to renew this effort: therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or at some other place not within any of the States or territorial governments of the United States, to serve for an asylum of such persons of color as are now free, and desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this Commonwealth, and that the Senate and Representatives of this state and the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid in the attainment of the above object.

In the meantime Dr. Finley, Bishop Meade, Frank Key, &c., had been anxiously pondering the subject of African Colonization. These with other persons of like minds, assembled in the city of Washington on the 21st of December of the same year, and recommended the formation of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Clay was chairman of the meeting, and stirring addresses were made by him, and by Messrs Caldwell, and Randolph of Roanoke. A committee was appointed to present a memorial to Congress asking their co-operation; John Randolph was on that committee. The Society held its first meeting on the 17th of January, 1817, and elected its officers. Hon. Bushrod Washington, was made President, and among the 13 Vice Presidents were Clay, Crawford, Jackson, and John Taylor, of Virginia. The committee of the Society prepared a memorial to Congress, which was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives, who made an able report concluding with resolutions recommending negotiations with the great states of Europe, for the abolition of the slave trade, and an application to Great Britain to receive into the colony of Sierra Leone such of the free people of color of the United States, as should be carried thither. And should this propostion not be accepted, then to obtain from Great Britain a stipulation, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality to any colony established under the auspices of the United States upon the coast of Africa.

On the 3d of March, 1819, Congress passed an act authorising the President of the United States to make such arrangements as he might deem expedient for the safe keeping and removal out of the United States of such persons of color as might be brought into any of the States under the act abolishing the slave trade, and to appoint agents upon the coast of Africa, for receiving such persons. Agents were accord-

ingly appointed by the government, who acting in co-operation with the agents of the society, purchased territory and established the colony. This purchase was made in 1822, by an agent of the Society, and Capt. Stockton of the navy, on the part of the government of the United States. From that moment, the course of the colony has been steadily onward, "through evil and through good report," until it has taken its place among the independent nations of the earth, under the denomination of the "Republic of Liberia." To return from this digression, to Virginia. An auxiliary society was formed in Richmond in November, 1823, at the head of wich was placed the Hon. John Marshall, (clarum et venerabile nomen) who continued to preside over its deliberations, and to guide it by his wise counsels, to the day of his lamented death. He was succeeded by the Hon. John Tyler, late President of the United States. The Richmond Society by its able reports, its energetic agencies, and its stirring appeals, was instrumental in diffusing information and procuring contributions, which rendered very valuable aid in a time of need, to the Parent Society at Washington. It also obtained from the Legislature in 1825 and 1828, donations in clothing and implements of agriculture, which supplied very opportunely pressing wants of the *infant colony in Africa*. The Colonization Society at this period, had a task of great delicacy to perform. The questions growing out of the admission of Missouri into the Union, had fearfully agitated the whole country, and threatened to overwhelm this benevolent enterprise in ruin, but by following the chart of her original principles with the strictest fidelity, and steering between the rock of indifferentism on the one hand, and the whirlpool of abolitionism on the other, she was enabled with the blessing of heaven to weather the storm. At this critical juncture were heard above the roaring of the tempest of fanaticism, the voices of her gallant commanders, Madison and Marshall,* cheering her onward in her noble mission.

Mr. Madison in a letter dated Jan. 16, 1832, said, "the Society had always my best wishes, although with hopes of success less sanguine than those entertained by others found to be better judges, and I feel the greatest pleasure at the progress already made by the Society, and the encouragement to encounter remaining difficulties, afforded by the greater and earlier difficulties already overcome. I cherish the hope that the time will come when the dreadful calamity which has so long afflicted our country, and filled so many with despair, will be gradually removed, and by means consistent with justice, peace, and the

*The one President of the American—the other President of the Virginia Society.

general satisfaction; thus giving to our country the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, and to the world the full benefit of its great example."

Judge Marshall in the same year, said, "the removal of our colored population is a common object by no means conferred to the slave states, although they are more immediately interested in it. The whole Union, he adds, would be strengthened by it, and relieved from a danger whose extent can be scarcely estimated." Here we have the authority of the "father of the constitution" and its greatest expounder, both of whom thought the object contemplated by the Colonization Society, so important that it demanded the interposition of the general government, and both regarded the public lands as a proper resource for effecting it.

In the mean time the tragedy of Southampton had occurred, and rung an alarum through the Commonwealth, which convinced the Legislature, that in the language of Gen. Brodnax "something must be done." Accordingly that gentleman in the session of 1832 and 33, reported a bill devising ways and means for deporting free negroes and such as may become free in Virginia to Liberia. The bill proposed an appropriation of $35,000 for the present year and $90,000 for the next, to be *applied to this purpose.* It passed *the House of Delegates,* but was lost in the Senate. Notwithstanding this discouragement, the subject was again moved, and on the 4th of March, 1833, an act passed the Legislature appropriating $18,000, and constituting the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and 1st and 2d Auditors, a board of commissioners, for carrying its provisions into effect. The act was as follows;

"Whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to said commissioners that any number of free persons of color shall have been actually transported to Liberia, or other place on the western coast of Africa, or that they shall have been embarked for transportation thither from within the limits of this Commonwealth by the American Colonization Society, it shall be lawful and the said board of commissioners are hereby required to issue their warrant upon the treasury of this commonwealth, for such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the costs of transporting and subsisting such free persons of color for a limited time, on the said coast of Africa, payable to the authorized and accredited agent of the American Colonization Society. *Provided,* that the sum or sums thus expended shall in no one year exceed the amount hereby appropriated for such year, and that the free persons of color who may be removed under the provisions of this act, shall be selected from the different counties and corporations of this Commonwealth, in proportion to the amount of revenue paid into the public treasury by such county or corporation, if such persons can be found in such county willing to emigrate; but if the whole sum of money hereby appropriated to each couuty or corporation, shall not annually be applied to the removal of such free persons of color therein because of their unwillingness to emigrate therefrom, then the balance thereof may be equitably applied to the removal of free persons from other counties and corporations. And provided that no more than the sum of $30 shall be allowed for the transportation and subsistence of any free persons of color over ten years of age, and not more than $20 for any under that age. *Provided,* that no payment shall be made by the same Board under the provision of this act, for the transportation of any other than persons now free, and born and residing within this Commonwealth or their descendants."

This act as was predicted at the time was rendered utterly inefficient by the restrictions with which it was encumbered. The appropriations having been distributed into as many parts as there were counties in the Commonwealth, and having been limited to those persons freed before a certain time, and the commissioners appointed to carry the provisions of the act into effect, feeling themselves bound by it to require the Society to prove the identity, age and residence of each applicant, as well as the time at which they were emancipated, by the certificates of the clerks of the counties in which such persons resided, and also to prove their transportation or embarkation by divers formalities, it was thought better to surrender the benefit of the act than to incur the expense of time and money necessary to comply with its hard conditions. Accordingly, the Society actually colonized in the year 1836, at their own expense, emigrants who came within the provisions of the act.

In 1837, the Board of Managers of the Virginia Society, seconded by petitions from several auxiliary societies, presented a memorial to the Legislature asking for an act of incorporation, and an amendment of the act of 1833, so as to make its provisions available, and on the 13th of February of the same year, the report of *the select committee declaring these petitions* reasonable was agreed to by the House of Delegates, and a bill ordered. For want of time or some other cause not known, this bill did not become a law. And now in 1850, Mr. Dorman has reported a bill to the same end founded upon the recommendation in the message of Governor Floyd. Such is believed to be a just account of the history of the idea of colonizing our people of color from its first conception, until its full development in the American Colonization Society. It is not within the scope of this address to write the history of that society—its unparalelled success is not now questioned by any unprejudiced man. Mr. Gurley who was commissioned by the general government to visit Liberia and investigate its condition, is just returned and is now preparing an elaborate report illustrating the commercial and other interests of that young Republic, his testimony to its present prosperity and the greatness of its future prospects is most decisive and encouraging. Neither is it a part of my plan to cite the authority or acts of the several state Legislatures, fourteen of which have given the society their approbation, and one, Maryland, has made it a part of her permanent policy by establishing and cherishing with annual appropriations the colony of Maryland in Liberia. Nor will I now insist upon the benefits, social, political and moral that are conferred by this so-

ciety upon the white race in America, and upon the black race upon both continents. Let it suffice to say that we have in our midst in the persons of our free colored people *an evil of enormous magnitude.* That this evil has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished every body admits. Benevolent individuals and societies are laboring with all their might to eradicate it. They have done much. When *there were only* 2000 *colonists, in Liberia,* 1100 *of them were from Virginia,* and complaints were made that the Virginians monopolized the public offices. During the present month, sixty colored people from Virginia will sail from Norfolk. Under these circumstances can there be a question whether the subject is worthy the interposition of the Legislature. If this is clear, is not delay dangerous? When Mr. Jefferson proposed his plan of colonization, there were only about 10,000 free negroes in Virginia—now the number is estimated at 60,000, and is increasing, not only in the natural way but by operation of the law conferring upon the County Courts the power of allowing emancipated slaves to remain in the State during the good pleasure of the Court. A majority of the magistrates being required to constitute a court under this law, as a matter of fact, the Court seldom meets, and the applicant is advised by his counsel that nothing will be done with him while his application is pending, and thus great numbers of these people remain in the Commonwealth contrary to the obvious intent of the law.

A great change is coming every day over the dreams of the colored people upon this subject. The establishment of the Republic of Liberia, and its recognition by the great powers of Europe, has attracted their attention, and excited a spirit of inquiry which will undoubtedly lead to a large emigration. The time for giving the cause a vigorous impulse is propitious. Will the generous and sagacious Legislators of the Old Dominion, turn a deaf ear to thousands of their fellow citizens of all religious creeds, and political parties, who having put their own shoulders to the wheel, with one voice call upon Hercules for help.

Evidence before the English Parliament in favor of Liberia.

By Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J.

(Concluded.)

102. What would be the punishment of a Slave Trader, who was caught within the territory of Liberia, purchasing or kidnapping negroes?

The Republic of Liberia is but *about 18 months old,* and all their laws they have had to make; here is a bundle of them—[*producing the same.*] I do not know the details of the law in that respect.

103. Is the sugar cane cultivated in any part of Liberia?

Not to any extent; there is this

difficulty, that the sugar requires expensive machinery, and on that account it is not, relatively to other productions, profitable.

104. Is the climate favorable to it?

Yes; they grow sugar cane with ease there. I have here an extract from the Liberian Herald upon that subject. "Mr. Cyrus Willis, of "Millsburg, has made this season "more than 3,000 pounds of beauti-"ful sugar, and a quantity of excel-"lent syrup. Owing to a severe "accident which befel Mr. Willis "just as he was ready to commence "grinding, and which kept him in "his bed several weeks, he was un-"able to manufacture all of his large "field of cane, and which lessens "considerably the quantity of sugar "and syrup he expected to make. "From the quantity of beautiful "cane he had, it was supposed that "it would yield easily 8,000 pounds "of sugar, and a considerable quan-"tity of syrup."

105. Do they purchase sugar in Liberia from any other part of the world?

They have purchased sugar from other parts of the world.

106. But it can be cultivated there?

It can; but on account of the low prices, it has to be manufactured on a wholesale plan, requiring expensive machinery, in order to be profitable.

107. Have you ever lived in Liberia yourself?

Never; I have never been there.

108. Do you speak merely from documentary evidence which you have collected?

From documentary evidence.

109. Collected in the States?

Yes.

110. From the Colonization Society chiefly?

From various sources; but from the *Society chiefly.*

111. Have you any evidence as to the moral state of Liberia?

We have letters from officers of the navy who have visited the coast, and other documents, showing that in very many respects the morality of Liberia is remarkable. That the attention paid to the Sabbath is singularly great; and that in respect to temperance, the morals of the Colony are very high.

112. Have there been any provisions made for education in Liberia?

By the law of the State every parent must educate his children; and there are a number of schools provided for that purpose.

113. You were asked about laws about the Slave Trade; have the people of Liberia recently manifested any special disposition with regard to the Slave Trade?

They have by the Acts of their Legislature, and they have, in the steps which they have taken to purchase additional territory, shown a decided wish to break up the Slave Trade; and their legislation has very anxiously been directed to that object.

114. Have you any testimony from the emigrants themselves as to the moral and religious state of the Colony?

Yes; I will put in some brief evidence of that kind, consisting of an extract from the Declaration of Independence.

The same is delivered in, and is as follows:

Thus far our highest hopes have been realized.

Liberia is already the happy home of thousands, who were once the doomed victims of oppression; and, if left unmolested to go on with her natural and spontaneous growth, if her movements be left free from the paralysing intrigues of jealous, ambitious and unscrupulous avarice, she will throw open a wider and yet a wider door for thousands, who are now looking with an anxious eye for some land of rest.

Our courts of justice are open equally to the stranger and the citizen for the redress of grievances, for the remedy of injuries, and for the punishment of crime.

Our numerous and well-attended schools attest our efforts and our desire for the improvement of our children.

Our churches, for the worship of our Creator, everywhere to be seen, bear testimony to our piety, and to our acknowledgment of His providence.

The native African, bowing down with us before the altar of the living God, declare that from us, feeble as we are, the light of Christianity has gone forth, while upon that curse of curses, the Slave Trade, a deadly blight has fallen, as far as our influence extends.

Witness.] In reference to the morals of the Colony, I will add also this very distinct statement:

By an authentic document, in the nature of a report, rendered this year (1837) to the Boston Union, for the relief and improvement of the colored race, we are enabled to run a statistical parallel between the people of the Colony of Liberia in Africa, and the free people of color in the city of Boston in America. In Liberia more than one in every four of the inhabitants are church members: in Boston less than one in every seven of the colored people are church members. In Liberia there are 580 pledged members of Temperance Societies: in Boston there is not one, as appears from the tabular view. In Liberia every child of sufficient age, of the families of the colonists, was regular at school: in Boston the proportion was so small, and so uncertain, as to be really not comparable. In Boston a primary school for colored children had to be discontinued for want of scholars: in Liberia fifteen schools (1837) could not satisfy the people, clamorous for the education of themselves and their offspring. In Liberia the inhabitants support, both by their pecuniary and by their literary contributions, an ably conducted paper; they can not only generally read, but can generally write and compose in a correct and manly style, as our quotations therefrom abundantly testify. In Boston a majority of all classes of them attend public worship very irregularly: in Liberia the people are a peculiarly church-going people.

115. What form of Christianity principally prevails among them?

There are about 25 churches; the majority of the churches are Methodist: there are also Baptist and Presbyterian. I have just received from a friend an extract from a letter received yesterday from America, in which the intelligence, is conveyed that an Episcopal mission has just been established under the auspices of Dr. Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania; it was to be presided over by a black man from South Carolina; there has also been churches of that denomination established at Cape Palmas, which is a Maryland Colony.

116. Have the slave traders themselves shown any particular opposition to the Colony, or fear of effect upon their trade?

Very decided. Most of the early obstacles which the Colony had to encounter were put in their way by slave traders, and the difficulty which they had in effecting their very first purchase arose entirely from the foreign slave traders on the coast poisoning the minds of the natives against them. Their difficulty in breaking up the factory at New Cesters, their last purchase made within not many months, arose from the foreign slaving interest there. To show the attitude which slave traders take towards the Colony, I will mention a fact which occurred in

1838: a gentleman of Connecticut, largely engaged in ship-building, and a successful business man, had occasion to visit Cuba that year; passing up the river in a boat, there was a large company of slaves just imported from Africa on board, in all the squalor, sickness and nakedness incident to their "terrible middle passage." He entered into a conversation with the trader who had imported them, and in the course of his questions inquired whether the British were likely to suppress the traffic; the answer was, "No; nothing can hinder it but such settlements as the Colony of Liberia; you Yankees are likely to shut us out entirely."

117. What is it that has kept Liberia, in fact, from spreading faster?

A lack of money.

118. Any thing else?

At an earlier period a lack of emigrants; but now the willingness to emigrate is very much beyond the means of the Society to buy territory, and send them over.

119. Would there be money found in America to send them over, if there were a larger territory for them

There would be much more money reserved to send them over, if the purchase of territory could be looked after in some other way.

120. But the territory is not fully occupied yet, is it?

No; so much territory has been purchased for an object connected with the suppression of the Slave Trade; they have gone further than their immediate wants, so far as homes for the emigrants were concerned, in order to suppress the Slave Trade.

121. Do you know how many acres they give to each emigrant?

They give five acres; more for each child, and then sell at one dollar *an acre as much more as he will buy.*

122. Then, what you require funds for now is, to provide means of passage for the emigrants?

Funds are needed for two objects; if we extend the Colony upon the coast, to buy more territory, and to pay the passage of more emigrants.

123. Can emigrants of a suitable kind be had to any indefinitely large extent?

I think that question may be answered in the affirmative. A letter was received in London within the last three weeks, saying that assurances had been given in Washington, that 10,000 emancipated slaves could be obtained if the Society would furnish the means of sending them.

124. Could be obtained from whom, from their masters?

From their masters; that there was a sufficient number of masters interested in the Colony, and conscientiously willing to manumit their slaves, to furnish the number of 10,000; evidence was laid before members during the late meeting at Washington of a sufficient kind to satisfy the mind of the writer of that letter.

125. At what length do the Americans estimate the Slave Trading Coast of Western Africa?

I have seen various estimates, making about 4,000 miles the length of the Slave Trading Coast.

126. Do you mean on the west coast alone, or taking west and east?

On the west coast alone. I have here an extract from the First Annual Report of the Illinois State Colonization Society: "The whole "Slave Trading Coast of Western "Africa is estimated at 4,000 miles, "which, if in the market at 133⅓ dol-"lars a mile, the estimated value of "the tract which the American Col-"onization Society is now attempt-"ing to purchase, would cost 533,-"333 dollars; the expense, inclu-"ding interest on the first cost for "two years, of our squadron of 80

"guns, which the United States is "bound, by the Ashburton Treaty, "to keep on the African Coast, for "the suppression of the Slave Trade, "is 613,272 dollars, being enough "to buy the whole 4,000 miles, and "leave a surplus of 79,939 dollars, "while the annual expense of the "British squadrons employed in "watching the Slave Trade for seve-"ral years past has been estimated "at about two millions and a half of "dollars."

127. Have the colonists in Liberia found any dificulty at present in extending their frontier?

They have found difficulty, but they have never entirely failed in making the purchases that they wanted.

128. What average price have they given per mile?

About 133 dollars per mile in length along the coast.

129. Is it probable that they could easily buy 350 miles more of territory at the same price which they have given for what they have purchased?

I think so, from their past experience, if the European ports and settlements should not prevent. In their negociations they were subject to some difficulty from the traders. As soon as it was known that they wanted land, efforts were made by the traders to prevent their getting it; but they succeeded, by watching their opportunity, and by repeated negociation, in effecting all the important purchases.

130. Would not there be danger to the Colony if they were to extend their territory along the coast at present?

There might seem some reason to fear it; but they have been able heretofore, when they have been weaker than they probably will be, they have been able in their weakest condition to repel the attacks of the natives; and they are stronger by far in their position now than they ever were. There have been remarkable dispositions on the part of the native tribes to cluster about them, and to come within the rule of the Colony.

131. If any power like Great Britain were to form a Treaty with them for putting down the Slave Trade on a certain extent of coast, and as a condition of that were to grant them a subsidiary, for instance, towards the expense of acquiring the coast, would they be willing to do that?

They would rejoice in an offer of that kind. It might be made of a gradual character. It might be a kind of premium per mile offered to the Colony for possessing itself of the coast, and breaking up the Slave Trade.

132. But is it not the fact, that, except at particular points of the coast, there is no Slave Trade carried on; except where there are creeks, and in rivers where they can ship the slaves conveniently?

Those are the most dangerous places, but the Slave Trade has shown itself moveable; when it has been broken up at one point, it has in repeated instances taken refuge in others, and it seems necessary to occupy the whole of the coast in order to protect the Colony at those exposed places.

133. How far is it from the frontiers of the Colony to the Gallinas?

I do not know the exact distance. It is estimated that if the territory between Liberia and Sierra Leone, on which the Gallinas is found, were purchased and occupied by the Colony, the whole line of civilized coast would then be over 700 miles, including Sierra Leone.

134. What is the name of the slave factory which has been lately purchased?

New Cesters: that is to the south of Cape Mesurado, a point that was very much infested by slave traders.

135. That is as far to the south of the Colony as Gallinas is to the north of it?

Yes.

136. You say that the native tribes come in for protection; in what position are the natives who join the Colony; are they admitted as parts of the Colony in any way?

The natives who have joined the Colony have done so frequently by Treaty; they have bound themselves to abstain from the Slave Trade, and, on the other hand, have asked as a stipulation from the Colony that they would furnish the means of education, and protect them in different ways. I will give in some Treaties of that kind. Governor Russwurm, the able colored chief magistrate of the Maryland settlement of Cape Palmas, who recently arrived in Baltimore, in the "Liberia Packet" stated, "that six Kings of various tribes, to the leeward, owning territory along the coast for fully 100 miles in length, and extending a considerable distance into the interior, had, after repeated and earnest solicitations to purchase, but always refused on account of the limited means at his disposal for such an object, actually met, united together, and made a formal cession, without fee or reward, of their entire land, and the privileges thereof, to the same for ever (binding themselves as is usual in all similar Treaties, to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in the Slave Trade, under penalty of death,) so that they might be under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws and customs of the Colony. Previously to this, a French man-of-war had visited them, in order to enter into a treaty of commerce, promising them the friendship and high consideration of the (then) Kingdom of France, but to no effect; they could not be induced to enter into the proposed foreign alliance. Another example was, that of Ballasada, King of the Goulah people, a tribe of about 50,000 strong, situated about 150 miles up the St. Paul's River. These people had left their own towns, and moved down the river in close proximity to the American settlements, so that they might be under the healthy influence of the Republic of Liberia, and secure from the wars of the neighboring tribes, made often upon each other, in order to procure victims to supply the demand of the accursed traffic in flesh and blood. Again, so anxious were the natives for missionaries, Sabbath and public day-school teachers, that several Kings and Princes had sent to the colony repeatedly for, as they call them, 'God man and Book man,' to come among them, and teach their people, that they might become 'white men, same like you.' One of these Kings had so far manifested his renewed requests to be sincere, that he built, at his own expense, a large and comfortable church and school-house, and was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the long looked-for 'Merica man.'" —[*Vide* Appendix for specimen of Treaty.*]

137. Where the native tribes bind themselves to abstain from the Slave Trade under the penalty of death, would that penalty be exacted by the government of Liberia, if they were detected engaging in the Slave Trade?

I have my doubts whether it would be with great stringency; there is a penalty of the same kind in the United States against the Slave Trade, making it piracy. I suppose in aggravated cases the penalty

* *The matter contained in the appendix has been published in the Repository.*

would be enforced; I have no doubt that it would, but I suppose with less certainty than the penalty for murder.

138. Supposing there were a suspicion that any of those native tribes who had entered into such a Treaty, were engaged in the Slave Trade, what measures would the government of Liberia be disposed to take, to put it down?

The most active measures of investigation, and, if need be, setting in motion the militia, to use force in the case.

139. They would use force?

They would use force certainly.

140. The Republic of Liberia has recently been in treaty for the purchase of the Gallinas?

It has.

141. Has that purchase been completed; have they actually bought it?

The news of the arrival of the "Amazon" has just reached this country, and the particulars with reference to the actual closing of the negociations which had been begun by President Roberts before he came to this country, have not reached my eye, or the public in any shape, I believe; and I am not sure whether they have reached this country.

142. Do you know whether previously to the treaty for purchase any attempt had been made by the Government of Liberia to enter into a treaty with the chiefs of Gallinas, for the purpose of putting down the Slave Trade?

President Roberts has had that point anxiously in view for a long time, and was trying to negociate with the people before he came to this country. It was in that negociation that he learnt the price at which he could successfully treat *for it.*

143. Therefore the negociation of the Treaty merged in the purchase? *Yes.*

144. Do you know whether Pedro Blanco is still at Gallinas?

I am not aware.

145. You have intended to convey to the Committee, that by some such subsidizing Treaty the objects of Great Britain as to putting down the Slave Trade might be obtained at a much less cost of life and money?

Yes the whole expense of Liberia, for all that has been done from the very outset, has been not yet 200,000*l.*, about 800,000 dollars.

146. The purchase of land hardly exceeds 10,000*l.*, does it?

No.

147. Can you give the Committee any facts which show that Liberia has practically an advantage over other civilized settlements in Africa for putting down the Slave Trade?

In the first place, it is now by far the largest in respect to actually acquired territory; but the most important advantage that it seems to have, is the emigration that it can look to from America; and America seems to be the only part of the world now that can supply freely that kind of Christian emigration which is needed for settlements in Africa.

148. Is the mind of the American emancipated slaves found to be of that order that would fit them to become legislators, governors, and so forth, in that country?

After the preparation that they may have in Liberia, experience thus far has proved that it is.

149. Is there any academy or college in Liberia?

No college; there are schools that have been established; they have some incipient measures for a college, but none has been established yet.

150. Is there anything which shows that Liberia is likely to become an indigenous power, not supported by foreign aid?

Yes; there is a tendency on the part of free people of color in the United States to go there, paying their own passage.

151. Is that increasing?

It is increasing; and their are natural causes at work, which promise that immigration will pour over there in the end, just as from Ireland now to America; there have entered America, during the last year, from Europe, over 300,000 souls, from the influence of just those causes which are beginning more and more to be felt by the colored people in the United States, in inducing them to go to Liberia; Liberia is becoming daily more attractive.

152. Can you state to the Committee any reason why the Liberian Settlement has taken a greater hold upon Africa than the settlement of Sierra Leone, connected as it is with England itself?

I think the most evident reason is, that Liberia has this source of christian colonization, which is constantly pouring in settlers; whereas, on the other hand, Sierra Leone has been made chiefly by re-captured Africans, who were not christians, and were just fresh from the coast.

153. In the United States are there any colleges or schools where the negroes are educated before they go to Liberia?

That is not done to the extent it ought to be, or to any very great extent.

154. Can any free negro in America go to a college or to a school to which a white could go?

In one or two places he could, but not generally.

155. What is the face of the country of Liberia; is it mountainous?

It is undulating; and back from the shore there are hills.

156. What is the height of them?

I can hardly venture to say.

157. Is it intersected by various rivers and streams?

Small rivers.

158. Is there sufficient moisture?

The state of the climate and of the soil, as regards cultivation, is certainly very fine; there are two crops per annum of many of the more nutritious roots and other productions; and really one temptation of the emigrants is the ease with which, by scratching the soil, and putting in the roots or the seed, they can secure the means of living; the soil is certainly fertile: on this subject of climate, I will hand in an extract of a letter from Dr. Lugenbeel.

The same was read, as follows:

In regard to the climate, I may say that it is altogether very pleasant. The temperature is exceedingly uniform, and the warmth of the atmosphere is generally much less than I have frequently experienced in the District of Columbia. I have scarcely ever known the mercury in the thermometer to rise above 86 degrees; the extreme limits may be set down at 72 and 87 degrees of Fahrenheit; I have never known the mercury to sink below the former, nor to rise above the latter number. The variation in the heat, as indicated by the thermometer, is seldom more than four or five degrees during the 24 hours of a day.

There is, properly, no real distinction in regard to seasons; but, as more rain falls during the half of the year beginning with May than during the other half beginning with November, the former is usually called the wet or rainy season, and the latter the dry season; there is not, however, any month during the whole year in which we do not have more or less rain, nor is there any month in which we do not have some fine clear weather. I have seen garden vegetables perishin

for the want of rain during the months of July and August, and I have seen pretty copious showers of rain during the months of January and February: during what is called the rainy season the temperature of the atmosphere is generally 5 or 6 degrees less than during the dry season; the thermometer usually standing at from 76 to 80 degrees during the day in the rainy season, and from 80 to 86 degrees in the dry season.

159. Are there any whites now residing in Liberia?

Very few; the physician is a white man; but a colored man, a brother of the President, is preparing to take his place.

160. Where has he been educated?

In the United States.

161. Do you know whether there are any white men now in England who have been living in the Colony at all?

There is none that I now think of.

162. Is there any difference of conditions among the people, or are they all small cultivators?

There is some wealth amongst the people. There are differences in their condition. Some are traders, and some have what for Liberia might be called a fortune already.

163. What is a Liberian fortune?

I suppose 2,000*l.*; $10,000.

164. How has that been accumulated?

By trade.

165. When they have so accumulated it, do they show a disposition to remain there, or to quit the country?

Decidedly to remain. There is a wonderful expression of that feeling in all the letters they have written; a thankfulness that they ever went to Liberia, and a thorough resolution to remain. I will put in an address *from the Colonists to the free people of color in the United States, in which they express their views and feelings in regard to going there.* [The same is delivered in—*vide* appendix.]

166. Are there laborers who work for those who have capital, for pay?

Yes. One means of elevating the natives is by bringing them into the households of the emigrants, and on their farms as servants.

167. Has that been practically carried to any extent?

To a considerable extent.

168. Have any of those who are merely laborers in Liberia emigrated from America, or are the laborers entirely the native population?

Many of those who have emigrated from America are as yet mere laborers.

169. Do you know what wages able-bodied men get, upon the average?

I do not. There are notices among these papers of the want of mechanics of different kinds, and that they could secure high wages if they would go to Liberia.

170. Are Kroomen employed at Liberia?

There are Kroomen on the territory of Liberia; they seem to prefer being employed on the ships of war off the coast, and other ships that sail in; but in some instances they are employed in other ways.

171. Have you ever heard of colored men who have emigrated from America to Liberia being dissatisfied with their position in Liberia, and returning to the United States?

There have been cases of persons dissatisfied with their position, but very rarely; and though the packet is running constantly, cases of permanent return are much rarer still.

172. When the Liberians make a purchase of land, what do they do; do they send a colony there to occupy it?

Not regularly; the colonists who land at Monrovia, or at any point on the coast, distribute themselves

Yes; there is a tendency on the part of free people of color in the United States to go there, paying their own passage.

151. Is that increasing?

It is increasing; and their are natural causes at work, which promise that immigration will pour over there in the end, just as from Ireland now to America; there have entered America, during the last year, from Europe, over 300,000 souls, from the influence of just those causes which are beginning more and more to be felt by the colored people in the United States, in inducing them to go to Liberia; Liberia is becoming daily more attractive.

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Receipts

For the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at their Office, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, 1850. Collected by Rev. E. H. May, Agent.

Philadelphia—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, $50, Wm. S. Charnley, $10, Michael Reed, Miss West and Paul T. Jones, each $5...	75 00
Receipts at Office.	
Collection in Abington Presbyterian Church: Rev. R. Steele, D. D., Pastor.....	15 00
Thomas Colver, Esq., of Green County, ann. sub.....	10 00
Dr. Thomas Sweet, of Carbondale. Donation.....	10 00
Collection in Bethany Presbyterian Church, Alleghany Co., Rev. Wm. Jeffery, Pastor, per Geo. R. White, Esq.....	8 00
Wm. Rose, Sen. Donation...	1 00
Cash for Publications.....	1 00
	45 00

Receipts for the Colonization Herald.	
Simon Godell, $7, Wm. Rose, Sen $2, James Boyles, $2, R. R. Stewart, $2, G. G. Sobdell, $2,	15 00
Receipts for African Repository.	
John B. Hepburn, $1 50, Miss Mary Allen, $1, Rev. H. Malcom, $1.....	3 50
RECAPITULATION.	
Receipts per Rev. E. H. May, Agent.....	75 00
Receipts at Office.....	45 00
Receipts for Colonization Herald	15 00
Receipts for the African Repository.....	3 50
Total.....	$138 50

Donations

Received at the Colonization Office, New York, from November 1st, 1849, to January 31, 1850.

1849.	
Nov. 1—A collection in R. D. Church, Albany, Rev. Mr Kennedy, Pastor, Sept. 27,	61 43
" 2—S. M. Beckley, N. Y.	25 00
" 3—Mrs. Rathbun, Albany,	5 00
" 9—Per Rev. G. P. Van Wick, from R. D. Church, Deer Park, $10 31, Henry S. Redfield, Phoenix, N. Y. $5; Per Herman Camp, Trumansburgh, Col. in Rev. D. H. Hamilton's Ch., $11 62, Mr. Camp's donation, $50.....	76 93
" 14—From D. R. Church, Tarrytown, per A. Stonus, towards constituting Rev. Mr. Ferris, Pastor, L. M. $20, Pres. Ch., Stillwater, Rev. T. B. Condit, Past., $8,	28 00
" 16—R. D. Church, Fishkill Landing, Rev. W. S. Heyer, $10, Rev. S. Williston, Durham, N. Y. $4,	14 00
" 17—Rev. H. Smith, Sackett's Harbor, don. of Col. Smith, $10, donation of widow Brewster, $10....	20 00
" 20—A Lady in R. D. Ch., *Marbletown*.....	5 00
" *22—Col. in Pres. Ch. Elba, toward L. M. for Rev. J. S. Corwin, Pastor*.....	10 00
" *23—E. C. P., Homer, N. Y.*, $2, Rev. O. H. Capron, col. in Baptist Ch. East Hinsdale, N. Y., $4, Hen. A. Foote, Esq., Rome, $50, Rev. Alfred Gardner, Big Hollow, $3, E. A. H., Coventry, N. Y., $5, A friend for Murfreesboro' Slaves, $100.....	164 00
Nov. 26—Collection in Rev. Mr. Jacobus' Ch., Brooklyn..	95 60
" 27—John Clarke, $100, Rev. Jeremiah Wood, Mayfield, $6, Rev. C. R. Lane, Tunkhannock, Pa. $4...	110 00
" 30—D. F. Ch., Flatbush, Rev. Thos. M. Strong...	26 00
Dec. 1—D. Ref. Ch. New York, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Pastor, $50 44, Pres. Ch. Newark Valley, to complete L. M. of Miss Juliette Ford, per Rev. M. Ford, Pastor, $10, to complete L. M. of Wm. Bement, $7, to commence L. M. of Dea. Wm. L. Lincoln, $13 30, James B. Hyndshaw, Red Mills, to complete L. M. $10 55.....	91 29
" 4—J. G. Shultz, Rock City, $3, Rev. Geo. A. Shelton, Rector St. James Church, Newton, L. I. $7.....	10 00
" 6—Friends in Newburgh,	

for Murfreesboro' Slaves, $100, J. N. Dickson, $100, 200 00

Dec. 7—Hugh Auchincloss, N. Y., $20, Maurice Wurts, Esq., $100, Mrs. Olivia Devereaux, $100..... 220 00

" 8--Jubal Terbell, $10, A friend for N. C. Slaves, $100, R. D. Ch. Hopewell, Rev. Mr. Polhemus, Pastor, $10..... 120 00

" 12—Rev. P. B. Heroy, 1st Pres. Ch., Delhi, $5; Per Rev. A. C. Tuttle, Cong. Ch. Sherburne, N. Y., Joshua Pratt, $6, Z. W. Elmore, $5..... 16 00

" 13—Rev. D. Inglis, Pres. Church, Bedford, $10 19, Shepherd Knapp, Esq. New York, $100..... 110 19

" 14—Rev. S. North, Essex, Ct., from a few friends in Episcopal Ch., $15, Jas. Suydam, Esq. $100..... 115 00

" 19—Rev. P. C. Hay, from 1st Pres. Ch. Owego... 35 00

" 21—Rev. Alex. Bullion, 1st Pres. Ch., Waterford, $12, Rev. J. C. Baley, N. Y., to constitute Geo. Ireland L. M., $30, Col. in D. Ref. Ch., Clarkston, $9 50..... 51 50

" 22—Pres. Ch., Ballston Spa, $8, Rev. James Dubuar, Willink, Erie Co., $1.... 9 00

" 24—Per Miss Farrall, Livonia, N. Y., from several friends to constitute Rev. B. G. Riley, L. M. 15 00

" 26—Rev. G. S. Corwin, to complete L. M., $5, Luther Clarke, Athens, Ga., $5..... 10 00

1850.

Jan 2—Rev. A. G. Labaugh, Gravesend, L. I., Col. in Ref. D. Ch., &c..... 14 50

" 3—Mrs. Z. W. Elmore, $5, Friends in Towanda, $1, James Boorman, Esq. N. Y., $100..... 106 00

" 5—Per Wm. L. Dickinson, from the Russell Benevolent Association, Hadley, Mass. $10 20, Luke Bliss, Esq., Fort Gaines, Ga. $5, 15 20

" 16—Mrs. James Freeland, Fishkill Landing, $10, *Rev. S. W. Mills, Bloomingburgh, N. Y., $5.....* 15 00

" *19—Don. Rev. C. G. Mc-*

Lean, Fort Plain, $5, Mrs. Jno. Metcalf, Northumberland, $3, Mrs. Elias A. Brown, Minaville, $5, Col. in Ref. D. Ch. Geneva, per Wm. N. Clarke, Esq., $24, Col. in East Durham, per Rev. T. Blair, $3, Col. on New Year, in Pres. Ch. Marlboro, per Rev. S. H. Jagger, Pastor, $10 42... 50 42

Jan. 24—Ref. D. Ch. Ellenville, Ulster Co., $10, Don. from A. Walker, Schenectady, $10..... 20 00

" 30—Collection D. R. Ch., Watervleit, $4, Mrs. Ann Slosson, Newark Valley, to complete L. M. $10, Col. per Rev. Philo Camp, Canton, Pa., $3. 17 00

" 31—A. G. Phelps, Jr. $100, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq. $100..... 200 00

Donations for Slave Dickinson.

Previously acknowledged. 21 00

1849.

Nov. 1—C. C. Payne, Troy, 5 00

" 3—Per Gerard Hallock, Esq., viz: Geo. E. Hawes, and others, $10, Stephen Allen, $20, S. H., $10, Cash, $10, W. W., $60, Jas. S. Butler, $10, Dr. H. G., $10, W. R. Jones, $10, S. L., $10, J. S. Millbank, $10, H. W. Peck, $10, C. S. Vose, $5, E. & W. Herrick, $5, Dous & Guiteau, $5, E. W. Coleman, $5, E. P. Sage, $5, D. & C., $5, A. H. $5, J. B. Herrick, $5, C. G. A. $10, G. Hallock, $10, Letter signed A., $10, Several friends, each $1—$4; Several friends, each $2—$4; Eight persons, each 50 cts., $4, M. Day, $1 50..... 253 50

Paid in office, N. Hayden, $10, C. W. Field, & Co., $10, Frederick Griffin, $10, S. E. Morse, & Co., $10..... 40 00

Several friends, per Mr. M. E. Fellows..... 10 00

" 27—S. D. C. Van Bokkelen, New York..... 100 00

Total donations in Office..$2,511 5

1849. BY J. E. D. COMSTOCK.

Dec. 21—H. S. Terbell, $10, Ira Bliss, $5..... 15 00

" 27—Jas. R. Taylor, $5, J. Macy & Sons, $10, Wm. Edgar, $5..... 20 00

1850.

Jan. 2—H. M. Schieffelin, $10, J. Bishop, $5, H. V. Shaddle, $5, Kinney, Eaton & Co., $5..... 25 00

" 3—S. B. Schieffelin, $10, S. A. Schieffelin, $5, Jas. L. Schieffelin, $5..... 20 00

" 9—Alfred C. Post, M. D., $10, A friend, $5..... 15 00

" 16—Jonathan Sturges..... 50 00

" 21—Mrs. Rushforth..... 1 00

" 25—Geo. D. Phelps, $10, John Clapp, $10, Cash, $5..... 25 00

Total.....$171 00

Donations acknowledged by Rev. N. Sheldon, Agent.

Jan. 4—*Hinsdale, Mass.*—C. H. Plunket, $10, Dea. Lyman White, $1, James Miller, $1, Joseph White, $1, Robert Milliken, $1, Edward Cheesman, $1, G. E. & H. Parish, $1, Four persons, each 50 cts., $2, Three persons, each 25 cts., 75 cts..... 18 75

Peru, Mass.—Dea. E. Haskell, $1, O. Nash, $1, Dea. C. Stowell, $1, Elisha Rockwell, $1, Mr. Wetmore, $1..... 5 00

South Adams, Mass.—Manning Brown, $5, Wm. C. Plunket, $1, Rev. J. J. Dana, $1, D. D. Wheeler, $1 50, John Mole, 50 cts. 9 00

West Stockbridge, Mass.—Benj. Cone..... 5 00

Egremont, Mass.—Josiah Bacon, $2, Dea. Carver, $1, Wm. R. Bates, $1, Chester Goodale, $1, David Dalzell, $1 25..... 6 25

Lee, Mass.—Rev. T. A. Hall, $2, Abner Taylor, $1, T. H. Garfield, $1, *Henry Sabine, 50 cts., Wm. M. Merrill, 50 cts.* 5 00

Total.....$49 00

Donations from New Jersey, paid in office.

1849.

Nov. 1—D. R. Ch. N. Brunswick, Rev. D. Howe, Pastor..... 17 74

" 3—Rev. Samuel Miller, jr., Mount Holly..... 3 00

" 14—Rev. John Burt, Blackwoodstown..... 5 00

" 15—Rev. E. F. Cooley, Pres. Ch., Ewing..... 10 00

" 23—Rev. Mr. Van Doren, Freehold..... 10 14

Dec. 1—Rev. W. W. Blanvelt, Pres. Ch. Lamington.... 3 50

" 12—Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Ref. D. Ch., Van Vorst. 13 53

" 13—Per Rev. O. K. Kirkland, Morristown, of Mrs. C. Charlotte B. Arden... 40 00

" 28—Rev. Mr. Davidson, N. Brunswick..... 1 00

1850.

Jan. 8—A. R. Riggs, Suckasunny..... 25 00

" 12—Mrs. M. Riggs, Newark..... 7 00

" 14—Mrs. H. Sanford, Newark, to constitute Rev. J. Crane, Attleborough, Ms. L. M..... 50 00

Total.....$185 91

Per Rev. D. Mead, from Nov. 1st, 1849, to Jan. 1st, 1850.

Mount Holly, N. J.—S. Burtis, $1, C. Bispham, $5, J. W. Brown, $3, C. Brown, $1..... 10 00

Dover, N. J.—Henry McFarland, $2, Jabez Mills, $5..... 7 00

Rockaway, N. J.—Clarissa King..... 2 00

Bridgeton, N. J.—L. Q. C. Elmer..... 10 00

New Brunswick, N. J.—Mrs. Ludlow, Miss A. Mallet, G. A. Vroom, Miss Hoyt, each $1, J. S. Nevins, $5, Dr. Hardenburgh, $3..... 12 00

Plainfield, N. J.—Col. in Rev. Mr. Whittaker's Ch. $5 25, Col. in Rev. Mr. Bond's Ch., $1 48, Col. in Methodist Ch., $1 21. 7 94

Belvidere, N. J.—J. M. Sherred, G. R. King, ea.

$10, P. B. Kennedy, $2, R. Byington, W. P. Clark, W. B. Robeson, ea. $3, John Stuart, $1..... 32 00
Burlington, N. J.—Courtland Van Rensselaer..... 20 00
Woodbridge, N. J.—Col. in Rev. Mr. Barton's Ch., $12 46, Col. in Methodist Ch., $1..... 13 46
Kingston, N. J.—Rev. David Comfort, $5, Elijah Stout, Alexander Bayles, ea. $1..... 7 00
Madison, N. J.—Abram Brittin..... 2 00
Mendham, N. J.—J. W. Drake..... 1 00
Princeton, N. J.—Prof. J. McLean..... 5 00
Trenton, N. J.—David Haines, T. D. Ingham, ea. $5, J. Randolph, $3, Cash, $3, J. A. Hutchinson, James T. Sherman, ea. $2, Armitage Green, $1..... 21 00
Elizabethtown, N. J.—Alexander Oglevie..... 2 00
Jersey City—R. Gilchrist, $3, Cash, $1..... 4 00
Newark—C. H. Shipman, $50, Cash, $10.... 60 00
Morristown.-J. W. Miller, 5 00

Total.....$221 40

Payments for the African Repository.

1849.
Nov. 1—Mrs. Baylis, Brooklyn, 2 00
Dec. 22—Fenner Bosworth, Lib. Adv. 50 cts., Rev. Jas. Dubuar, Af. Rep., $1... 1 50
" 28—H. B. Potter, Af. Rep. to 1854..... 5 00
1850.
Jan. 3—Rev. Arthur Burtis, Buffalo..... 1 00
" 15—Mrs. S. D. C. Van Bokkelen, $1; Per Rev. N. Sheldon, S. Southworth, Williamstown, $1, Rev. Jas. Bradford, Sheffield, $1..... 3 00

$12 50

Recapitulation.

Donations in Office.....2,511 56
" per J. E. D. Comstock. 171 00
" per Rev. N. Sheldon.. 49 00
" from N. Jersey, direct. 185 91
" per Rev. D. Mead.... 221 40
Af. Rep. and Lib. Her..... 12 50

Total.....$3,151 37

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1850.

VERMONT.

St. Johnsbury—Charles Hosmer, Esq., by J. P. Fairbanks, Esq. 10 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Leominister—From Mr. Abel Richardson, $10, and from Mrs. Sally Richardson, his deceased wife, $5, by Elisha Allen, Esq..... 15 00
Worcester—Miss Waldo to aid in sending the Capehart slaves of North Carolina, to Liberia.... 100 00

115 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol—Annual contribution of a Lady in Bristol, R. I., by Rev. Thomas Shepard..... 10 00
Providence—Bequest of the late Henry P. P. Franklin, Esq., deceased, by Amos D. Smith, Esq. Exr..... 250 00
By Capt. George Barker :—
Newport—Hon. Ed. W. Lawton, 3 00
Woonsocket—*Eli Pond, Esq*..... 50
Providence—*Ezra W. Howard*, $15, Cash $1, Cash 50 cts., E. Green, $1, Freeman Foster, $5, Rufus Waterman, $5, Paris Hill, $5, J. Carpenter, $5, Wm. J. Cross, $5, Dea. Salisbury, $1, Mrs. Alice Clarke, $3, Cash $5, Cash, $10, Wm. C. Show, $1, Cash $5, Mrs. S. A. Paine, $5, Cash $1, Cash, $2, Cash, $1, J. J. Stimpson, $3, J. G. M., $3, a Friend, $1, Cash, $5, B. Harris, $1, P. Harris, $1, Miss Avis L. Harris, $4, H. L. Kendall, $3, Cash 50 cts, Cullen Whipple, $5, Cash 50 cts, H. Whitney, $1, Cash, 50 cts, Wm. Sheldon, $2, Chas. T. James, $5, Cash, 25 cts., Cash, $3, Joseph Rogers, $5, Mrs. J. H. Mason, $3, Cash, $5, Thomas J. Hill, $5, Henry P. Knight, $5, Shuball Hutchins, Esq., $10, Oliver Kendall, $2, Cash, $1, J. Seagrave, Jr. $5, Cash, $2, Cash $1, Cash 25 cts.,

Balance per Mrs. Bolles for Life Membership of Mrs. Anna B. Granger, wife of Rev. Jos. N. Granger, of the first Baptist Church in Providence, $24 50.. 184 00

447 50

NEW YORK.

Auburn—From P. H. to constitute Mrs. Miama Floyd, of Smithtown, Suffolk, Co., N. Y. Mrs. Amanda Hopkins and Mrs. Julia A. Perkins, of Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., and Mrs. Phebe Hepburne, of Auburne, Cayuga Co., N. Y., life members of the American Colonization Society..... 120 00

Three Mile Bay—Dr. Simon Goodell..... 5 00

125 00

NEW JERSEY.

Bridgeton—Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, to constitute the Rev. Samuel Beach Jones, a Life member, American Colonization Society..... 30 00

Belvidere—John M. Sherrerd, Esq. annual contribution..... 10 00

40 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Taylorstown—Gen. Wallace McWilliams..... 1 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown—From Miss C. Magruder, by Rev. A. Steele..... 2 50

VIRGINIA.

Walnut Grove—Joint annual contribution of Miss Jane A. Summers, and Celena L. Summers, by Hon. Geo. W. Summers..... 50 00

GEORGIA.

Augusta—From George Parrott, Esq..... 50 00

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:

Woodford County—D. C. Humphreys..... 20 00

Franklin County—Jacob Swighart, $20, T. S. Page, A. G. Hodges, each $10, Edmd. H. Taylor, $5, R. Knott, merchandize, $4 51, Mrs. M. P. Eppes, $1..... 50 51

Shelby County — Woodford Hall, Mrs. Sarah M. Brown, each $15, Rev. J. D. Paxton, J. H. Wilson, Dr. M. Harding, each $10, Mrs. E. Brown, Lindsey Thomas, Wilson Thomas, Oswald Thomas, Morris Thomas, Rev. D. C. Proctor, Rev. John Tevis, J. H. Drane, John Hanna, Archibald Scott, Wm. King, Shannon Reed, Wm. Hewlett, Claiborne White, Wm. Waters, each $5, Hugh M. Glass, $3, Dr. W. J. Morton, W. Scott Harberson, each $2..... 142 00

Louisville—Dr. John Todd, $10, F. B. Hall, $2, Emory Low, merchandize, $8, S. Cassady, merchandize, $3, J. A. Taylor, merchandize, $2 15, B. Crump, merchandize, $2, F. & J. McGrain, merchandize, $2 30, Woodruff and McBride, merchandize, $2 90, C. B. Cooper, merchandize, $1..... 33 35

Oldham County—J. S. Crutchfield, F. Snowden, each $10, Thos. Woolfolk, Dr. J. W. Bondurant, each $5, Thomas Tucker, $2, Elias Huffman, G. W. Gwynn, each $1, Adam Shrader, Thomas Moore, J. W. Shrader, each 50 cts..... 35 50

Covington—J. M. Preston, $20, Bush & Jordan, merchandize, $20, Wm. Ernst, P. S. Bush, John T. Levis, each $10; B. F. Sandford, A. H. Jemison, Jos. Chambers, A. L. Grier, each $5; John Macoy, $3, R. Case, R. Dunlap, M. McMurtry, A. V. Cozine and Lady, Rev. J. C. Bayless, Friend, J. W. Stevenson, R. Wallace, Dr. R. Collins, Geo. McDonald each $1, Wm. Davis, 95 cts., Hugh Parker, Cash, Rev. J. W. White, each 50 cts.; Cash, 30 cts. Cash, Cash, Cash, ea. 25 cts. 106 50

Boon County—Dr. B. F. Bedinger..... 10 00

Boyle County — Boyle Owsley, merchandize, $5 50, James L. Crawford, $5..... 10 50

Mercer County—P. R. Dunn, $10, Wm. McAffee, $4, Harmony Society (Friends), merchandize, $49..... 63 00

Henderson County—J. G. Halloway..... 30 00

Warren County—Jonathan Hobson, $50, Rev. Samuel Y. Garrison, T. Quigley, J. K. McGoodwin, each $5, Dr. Thos. B. Wright, Samuel Murrell, each $2, G. W. Graham, $1.. 70 00

Barren County—William Garnett, $25, Judge C. Tompkins, D. R. Young, each $5, W. B. Kilgore, $2, B. B. Crump, James Eubank, Joseph Eubank, each $1,

Richard Garnett, $1 50, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50 cts..... 43 00

Maysville—NOTE.—In the January No. M. Ryan is reported as having contributed $10, but it should have been $20.....

Frankfort—From Miss P. Talbot, 10 00

Masonville—From James Lashbrooks, Esq., $30 of which is to constitute his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lashbrooks, a Life member of the American Colonization Society..... 60 00

Danville—From the Executors of Capt. Jesse Smith, being part of a legacy left by him to the Am. Colonization Society, by J. A. Jacobs, Esq..... 20 00

704 36

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom :

Giles County—Elk Ridge Church, $4 35, Lynnville Church, $1 80, 6 15

Sumner County—Gallatin Presbyterian Church, $11 50, Shiloh Presbyterian Church, $5 20... 16 70

Nashville—Wm. Williams, $5, A. G. Andrews, $10..... 15 00

Lebanon—Gen. R. L. Caruthers, 10 00

Springhill—Rev. R. C. Garrison, 5 00

Farmington—Rev. Thos. J. Hall, 5 00

57 85

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq:—

Cedarville—Green County Colonization Society, per John Orr, Esq., Treasurer..... 8 00

Preble County—Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of the Rev. G. McMillan, Beechwood.... 8 50

Dayton—Mrs. F. K. Lowe, Hon. R. C. Schneck, each $10, John G. Lowe, Esq., John Sayre, each $5..... 30 00

Cincinnati—G. Taylor, Esq., Jas. Hicks, Esq., each $20, Rev. S. Ramsey Wilson, $10, Mr. Whitman, Dr. R. D. Mussey, each $5, Wm. Rankin, Esq., Mrs. Ruffner, each $1..... 62 00

Kirkers—Rev. B. J. Lowe..... 2 00

Delaware—D. T. Fuller, Wm. Williams, C.C.Chamberlain, C. Howard, H. S. R., each $1, Mr. King, 50 cts..... 5 50

Oxford—Rev. G. McMaster, D.D. 5 00

Mansfield—J. Purdy, Esq., D. Anderson, C. Barrett, each $5, J. Tracy, $2, J. H. Cook, W. B. Hammett, James Patterson, John Stewart, James Cobeau, Gen. Bentley, Judge Coxe, W. Bartley, Esq., Dr. Wm. Bushnell, each $1..... 26 00

Urbana—Robert M. Goods, per Mr. Thorpe..... 5 00

Norwalk—Timothy Baker, Esq., $20, C. L. Boalt, Esq., $10, John R. Osborne, Esq., Kennan & Stewart, each $5, S. Patrick, John Gardiner, Daniel A. Baker, Jenney & Peters, each $2, H. Brown, J. Beebe, Platt Benedict, Esq., each $3, J. M.Crosby, Elij.Bemus, J.Gray, C. E. Newman, J. F. Dewey, O. E. Kellog, T. G. Stuchfield, David S. Pond, Dr. Atkinson, T. Baker, Samuel Levis, J. A. Ells, E. H. Brown, A. M. Beebe, Eben Boalt, Abram Mead, each $1, E. C. Riggs, N. M. Jennings, each 50 cents, 74 00

Milan—Harvey Chase, Esq., John Smith, Esq., each $5, R. M. Gordon, $3, G. Barney, $2, John Barr, D. Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, C. M. Tabbs, Rev. J. T. Kellam, Dr. Galpin, C. Wagganer, N. Barret, S. S. McLure, E. Andrews, S. F. Taylor, D. P. Mowry, each $1, W. Wakefield, 50 cents..... 27 50

Cleveland—J. W. Allen, Esq., $5, collection in Rev. Dr. Aikin's, Church, $13 77..... 18 77

Cincinnati—William Burnet, Esq., 20 00

Columbus—J. Ridgway and Co. Dr. L. Goodale, each $10, J. N. Whiting, Robert Neill, R. McCoy, J. Whitehill, D. Humphrey, Professor H. N. Hubbell, each $5, Pinney & Lamson, $6, Rev. Dr. Hoge, M. Gooding, Thos. Moodie, each $3, D. H. Taft, J. S. Abbott, each $1..... 67 00

Franklinton—Robert Brooks.... 2 00

Dayton—Robert W. Steele, Esq., $30, Thomas Parrot, Esq., $20, Mrs. C. P. Hall, H. Stoddard, Esq., J. D. Phillips, Esq., each $10, Joseph Barnett, Mrs Phebe Steele, William Parrott, S. B. Brown, Dr. John Steele, Wm. King, W. J. McKinney, E. Brown, D. Keefer, Jos. Clegg, each $5, J. S. Moorehouse, J. D. Loomis, each $3, J. M.

McDaniel, $2, J. F. Edgar, D. Stout, J. McReynolds, G. Jewell, S. Gebhurt, Dr. Haines, each $1, David Osborn, B. F. Ells, H. Williams, each $2.... 150 00

Springfield—Samuel Barnett, $5, Wm. A. Barnett, W. Anderson, John Ludlow, H. Hedrick, Dr. Rodgers, A. Ward, W. M. Spencer, R. Rodgers, M. Clarke, Wm. Rodgers, James Murphy, L. Rinehart, J. Lehman, C. Anthony, W. Coles, Mr. Claypool, W. R. Smith, J. R. Wallace, J. S. Halsey, J. S. Christie, each $1, James Barnett, $3, 28 00

Putnam—From Solomon Sturges, to be appropriated to the purchase of additional territory, adjoining Liberia, on the coast of Africa..... 1,000 00

Walnut Hills—Margaret and Maria Overaker; annual subscription, by G. Tichenor, Esq..... 30 00

1,569 27

ALABAMA.

Greene Springs—Prof. H. Tutwiler, to be one of thirty to contribute $100 each, to send the Capehart Slaves, of Murfreesborough, N. C., to Liberia.... 100 00

By Rev. A. E. Thom:—

Courtland—Dr. A. W. Bently, P. P. Gilchrist, each $5; R. M. Kirby, $2; T. Lacky, $1; W. Purgers, $1..... 14 00

Florence—Presbyterian Church.. 8 30

122 30

ILLINOIS.

Princeton—From a friend to Colonization, by Rev. A. B. Church. 2 00

Total Contributions....$3,296 78

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Hampden*—Rev. J. K. Mason, for 1850, $1, Rev. Hezekiah Tilton, for 1850, $1. 2 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Merrimack*—Robert McGaw, to Oct. 1850.. 1 00

VERMONT.—*Newbury*—D. Johnson, for 1850, $1. *Thetford*—Wm. H. Latham, Esq., to Jan. '54, $5. *St. Johnsbury*—Chas. Hosmer, Esq., for '50, $1..... 7 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Billerica*—Rev. J. G. D. Stearns, for '50, $1, R. Clement, for '50, $1. *North Chester*—John J. Cook, for '50, $1..... 3 00

RHODE ISLAND.—*Woonsocket*—*Eli Pond, for '50*..... 1 00

NEW YORK.—*Schuyler Falls*—Rev. Sanford Halbert, for '49, $1..... 1 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Connelsville*—Edward Gilchrist, for '50, $1. 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Fredericksburgh*—Geo. Sample, for '50, $1, R. C. L. Moncure, Esq., to July '52, $5, *City Point*—Miss Landonia Randolph, to January, '50, $1. *Kanawha C. H.*—Hon. Geo. W. Summers to July '52, $5. *Hughesville*—Benj. F. Taylor, Esq. for '50 and '51, $2..... 14 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Harmony*—S. A. Stanfield, Esq., for '50..... 1 00

GEORGIA.—*Columbus*—Robert S. Hardaway, Esq., to Jan. '51, 5 00

KENTUCKY.—*Paris*—W. C. Lyle, Esq. for '50, $1. *Clintonville*—Montgomery Hildreth, Esq. for '50 $1..... 2 00

TENNESSEE.—*Ringgold*—G. Meriwether, Esq., to Sept. '48, $2, Joseph Sturdivant, Esq., to July '50, $1, Wm. H. Elliott, Esq., to July '50, $1. *Lynnville*—Rev. Hugh K. Shields, to Jan. '51, $5..... 9 00

OHIO.—*Hibernia*—A. V. Taylor, Esq., to Nov. '52..... 3 00

INDIANA.—*Quercus Grove*—Rev. A. Wilkinson, for '50, $1..... 1 00

ILLINOIS.—*Princeton*—Cyrus Bryant, Esq., to 13 Feb., '50, $3, Rev. A. B. Church, for '50, $1. 4 00

MISSOURI.—*Big Creek*—Brinkly Hornsby, for '50, $1. *Calhoun*—Rev. Daniel Briggs, to Jan. '51, 82 cts., Maj. John W. Williams, to Jan. '51, 82 cts., *Bluff Spring*—Rev. D. Hogon, to Jan. '51, 82 cts. *Warrensburgh*—James McOwen, to Jan. '51, 82 cts., W. D. Pinkston, to Jan. '51, 82 cts. *Roscoe*—Hon. Joseph Montgomery, to Jan. '51, 82 cts. *Harrisonville*—Rev. Jeremiah Farmer, to 1 Jan. '51, 82 cts., Wm. T. Gillenwaters, to 1 Jan. '51, 82 cts. *Columbus*—Robert M. White, to 1 Jan. '51, 82 cts. *Pleasant Hill*—Capt. Wm. Farmer, to 1 Jan. '51, 82 cts. *Boson Knob*—R. B. Faulkenson, Esq., to 1 Jan. '51, 80 cts., by Brinkly Hornsby, Esq..... 10 00

Total Repository..... 65 00

Total Contributions..... 3,296 78

Aggregate Amount.....$3,361 78

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVI.] WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1850. [No. 4.

Appropriation by the State of Virginia.

An act making appropriations for the removal of Free persons of Color.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid annually, for the period of five years, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, First and Second Auditors, for the time being, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, any two of whom shall be a quorum for said purpose. Whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to the said Board of Commissioners, that any number of free persons of color *now free* and residents of this State, and their children, shall have been actually transported to the colony at Liberia, or other place on the western coast of Africa, or that they shall have been embarked for transportation thither, from within the limits of this Commonwealth, by the American Colonization Society, it shall be lawful, and the *said Board of Commissioners are hereby required to issue* their warrant on the treasury of this Commonwealth, for such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the costs of transporting and subsisting such free persons of color for a limited time, on the said coast of Africa, payable to the authorised and accredited agent or agents of the said American Colonization Society: *Provided*, That the sum or sums which may from time to time be thus expended, shall in no one year exceed the amount hereby appropriated for such year: *And provided further*, that not more than the sum of twenty-five dollars shall be allowed by said Board of Commissioners for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid, of any free person of color above the age of ten years, and not more than the sum of fifteen dollars for the transportation and subsistence of any free person of color under the said age of ten years, and the said Board of Commissioners are hereby required to keep an account of all moneys disbursed under the authority of this act, and to make an annual report thereof to the General Assembly, showing the ages and sex of such free persons of color as may be transported from this Commonwealth, and the counties, cities or boroughs, from which they may have been respectively removed, together

with other facts or suggestions as they may deem interesting or proper.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Board of Commissioners constituted under the second section, may at their discretion, employ the agency of the Virginia Colonization Society to effect the object contemplated in this act.

4. This act shall be in force from its passage.

—

In order to induce the Free Negroes of this Commonwealth to migrate therefrom, and to provide further means to aid therein.

1. *Be it further enacted,* That an annual tax of one dollar each shall be and the same is hereby levied upon every male free negro of the age of twenty-one years, and under fifty-five years, to be ascertained and assessed on each by the commissioner of the revenue in every year, and collected by the sheriffs or other collectors of the public revenue as other public taxes or levies upon free negroes are collected. All such taxes shall be accounted for with the Auditor in the present year, and every year hereafter, and paid into the treasury as other public taxes. And an account therefor shall be raised on the books of the auditor and treasurer. The fund arising from this source shall be applied to the removal of free negroes from this Commonwealth, in the manner prescribed in the foregoing sections of this act, and in addition to the appropriation therein made, or in such manner as the Legislature may at any time prescribe. And it shall be the duty of the county and corporation courts, to charge the legal tax for the seal of court and attestation of every copy of registration delivered by them to any free negro, and to account with the auditor of public accounts for such tax, and pay the same into the treasury as other taxes on law process; except that they shall designate the same, so as to enable the auditor and treasurer to enter all such moneys to the account directed to be raised in the preceding part of this section; and the same shall be applied to the objects thereof.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every free negro so taxed and assessable as well to report himself to the commissioner of the revenue as for the commissioner to call on him.

—

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

This act as here amended passed the Senate on Monday the 12th of March, 1850, and was sent to the House and signed and became a law on Tuesday the 13th of March.

It will be a matter of general joy among our various readers that the above *act* has been passed by a decided majority in the Virginia Legislature, and is now in full force. It is a grand moral demonstration of the immense importance of the work of colonization. It sets an example worthy of imitation by every State in the Union; and which, we have reason to believe, will ere long be followed by many!

The act makes an appropriation of $30,000 a year for five years, to which is also to be added the proceeds of a tax of $1 on each male free colored person between the ages of 21 and 55. It is supposed there are about 15,000 who are subject to this tax. We are therefore

safe in estimating an average of $10,000 from this source, after making allowance for all contingencies. The amount of the actual appropriation may therefore be safely put down at $40,000 a year, or $200,000 for five years. This is a liberal appropriation, and does honor to the State.

While we say thus much, and could say a great deal more, in praise of the act, we may be permitted also to say that it contains something in the form of a limitation which we greatly regret. The reader will observe that in the second section it is "provided further, that not more than the sum of $25 shall be allowed by said board of commissioners for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid of any free person of color *above* the age of *ten years*, and not more than the sum of $15 for the transportation and subsistence of any free person of color *under* the said age of *ten years*."

Now the actual average expense of this transportation and subsistence of each person, *young and old*, is $50. This does not include the salaries of agents and physicians either in this country or in Liberia. The most rigid economy cannot reduce the expense below that sum.

It thus at once appears that the appropriation made by the State does not cover half the expense of colonizing a person under 10 years *of age, while it only* covers half the expense of colonizing one over that age. Without assistance from some other source, therefore, not an individual can be removed out of the State to Liberia by this splendid appropriation of $40,000 a year!

In order that the Society may avail itself of the assistance here offered, it must raise from some other source a much larger amount. Were we to send none but those who are over ten years old, we should have to raise $40,000 in order to use the $40,000 appropriated by the State. While for every *one under* that age we must raise $35.

Who can fail to perceive therefore that unless voluntary contributions are poured in upon us, with a liberal stream, the work of colonization must stand still, notwithstanding here are at our command $40,000! What an appeal is here made to the benevolent in all parts of the country.

The question will undoubtedly be asked, "why did not the Legislature leave out this limitation and do the thing handsomely?" We are not able to give any very satisfactory answer to this question. It is probable, that the present form of the appropriation, is the best that the friends of the cause could obtain. There prevailed in the Legislature, a very general sentiment, that the time had now arrived when *something ought to be done*, on the subject. But what to do, and how to do it, were open

questions, about which there was much difference of opinion. In both Houses there was much discussion as to the details of the bill. Its present form is doubtless the result of a compromise. There is room for improvement in it, and the experiments which we shall make during the first year, will indicate what ought then to be done, to render effectual the good intentions of the Legislature.

Public attention is now directed to colonization, as a great object of state policy. The largeness of the appropriation shows how deep a hold the subject had upon the consciences of gentlemen who advocated it. They well knew what their constituents expected of them. It becomes the friends of the cause every where to respond to this Legislative patronage with increased vigor and liberality.

It is possible that still another motive actuated the Legislature in limiting the amount applicable to each emigrant; viz. a willingness to *help those* who would *help themselves.* In a memorial presented to the Legislature from an influential source, we find the following paragraph.

"Let there be an appropriation of $30,000 a year for five years, and let the amount appropriated to each emigrant be limited to $25. This *will deport 1,200. We may suppose that number will be found,* who with suitable direction and encouragement will readily exert themselves to earn a sum equal to the State appropriation to secure their passage and settlement." Elsewhere the intimation is made that the citizens of the several counties might be prevailed upon to contribute at least half the expense of removing their own free colored population, if the State would appropriate the remainder.

Here then is a policy by which the liberality of the State may be rendered available. It will however require very prompt action to accomplish any thing during the first year. So far as our experience goes, we are led to believe that there are very few of the free colored people who are able at present to pay half their own expenses, or who can by any probable means become so during this year. Those who are *able* to do it are the very ones most unlikely to be *willing* to emigrate.

Therefore whatever is done for the great majority of them, must be done by others.

If the citizens of any county or of any number of counties, will agree to provide the means, say $25 for each one over ten years of age, and $35 for each one under that age, who will go to Liberia, we will pledge ourselves to make a demonstration of what can be done in removing the free people of the State which shall surprise and astonish even the most sanguine on

the subject, and shall convince the next Legislature that with adequate means, the work can be done to their entire satisfaction!

Will any of the counties do this? We should like to receive some pledges on the subject? Are there not some few individuals in each county who will assume the responsibility of giving us the pledge and then perform the labor of raising the money to redeem it? It will then only remain to find the people who are willing to emigrate, and secure their departure.

It will be perceived that by the provisions of the act, the male free colored people between the ages of 21 and 55 are to be taxed $1 each to create a fund for the transportation of such as are willing to go. There are doubtless very few among the whites who will consider this a hard or unreasonable provision. But suppose we extend the provision a little farther. A similar tax upon the *white population* would go very far toward making up the amount needed for the removal of the *whole free* colored population. Would not the whites consent to such a tax? Would it not be cheaper in the end by far than to retain this class of people in the State.

Suppose a county has 500 free people in it. It would cost $25,000 to *remove them to Liberia and support them there six months.* The State will give say $10,000 of this. The white population of the county is perhaps 25,000. A tax of 60 cents each would make up the amount required. We doubt much whether there is a county in the State which would not consent to such an arrangement.

Unless some such plan as this is adopted, we perceive that it will not be in our power to do any thing which will at all come up to the expectations of the friends of the cause in the State. We have already this year sent out about 400 emigrants. We were in debt considerably at the beginning of the year. Our debts now amount to upwards of $25,000. To pay these, will require the greater part of our ordinary receipts during the balance of the year. Where then are we to get money to send out additional emigrants? We cannot "call it from the vasty deep!" We have no Californian resources. It is not probable that Congress will, during the present session, appropriate that $80,000,000 for this purpose which Mr. Webster suggested and said he would vote for. We have therefore no other present resource than the benevolence of a generous and sympathising public!

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held a few days after the above act passed the Legis-

lature of Virginia, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved,* That we consider it all-important to make a special effort in Virginia, to raise by voluntary contributions an amount sufficient, with the amount appropriated by the State, to meet the expenses of colonizing all the free persons of color who are willing to emigrate to Liberia from the State.

Resolved, That in view of the immense importance of sending emigrants from Virginia to the full amount of the appropriation by the Legislature, we will appropriate for this purpose, from the general fund of this Society whatever money is at our disposal, consistent with the liquidation of our present debts, and the obligations we owe to emigrants from other States.

Resolved, That an earnest appeal be made to our Auxiliary Societies, and friends in all parts of the country for means to embrace this favorable opportunity of enlarging our operations, and making it possible for us to use this $40,000 placed at our disposal."

We have assurances from the managers of the Virginia Colonization Society of their hearty co-operation and persevering efforts to advance the cause. We can assure our friends too that whatever the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society can do in the premises, shall be done.

We therefore feel authorized to call upon all the clergy of all denominations in the State, to lend us their aid, to bring the cause prominently before their people: to call upon the rich to make liberal contributions, and the poor to cast in their mite: upon all true Virginians to help us to the extent of their ability, to carry out this important system of State policy! By immediate, united and persevering action, results the most desirable can be accomplished.

The idea seems to have arisen in many minds that an immediate effort ought to be made in Virginia to raise $30,000 by private subscription. One of our correspondents says, "You have doubtless heard what our Legislature has done for you! My fear is that the small amount allowed to each individual will embarrass you. I would therefore propose this remedy. Let $30,000 be immediately subscribed by individuals. The *State* has spoken, now let the people respond! It can, it must be done." Another correspondent says, "I congratulate you on our State appropriation of $30,000. Is the law in such a shape as to render it available? This is a good time to strike for $30,000 more in Virginia, by private subscription. 'Strike while the iron is hot.'" Another says, "our Legislature has looked generously on the cause. It is matter of the profoundest gratitude that they have acted so liberally. But still I know that they have done only half enough. How shall the

deficiency be made up? Cannot $30,000 now be raised by private contributions! A double motive urges it. The actual good it will do—and the making fast the State's appropriation! *One dollar* now *given* is *two dollars secured!* Suppose you open a subscription for this purpose. Let $30,000 be raised. VIRGINIANS cannot be insensible to this appeal. They must be liberal now beyond what they have been. If they are not, they are unworthy sons of worthy sires."

We could give other sentiments and suggestions coming from our friends in the State. But these are sufficient. We are inclined to act upon the suggestions here made, and to open at once a subscription for raising $30,000 in Virginia. We invite our friends to send in their names. Large amounts are most desirable, but small ones will be thankfully received. We shall put *this appeal* into the hands of at least 3,000 in Virginia. If they were to give us only $10 each, it would make at once the $30,000! Some of them will give us more than that amount. Others will perhaps forget the subject and not give us any thing. By means of the public papers many more than 3,000 persons will see and read this appeal. May their souls be stirred within them, to do something in the present emergency! Whatever is done *effectually*, must be done speedily! With anxious solicitude we shall await a response from the people.

The late Expeditions for Liberia.

ABSENCE from home has prevented our earlier noticing the departure of the Liberia Packet, and the Chieftain, with emigrants for Liberia.

The Liberia Packet sailed from Norfolk the 26th of January, with 136 emigrants; the Chieftain from Savannah, Geo., the 14th February, with 167 emigrants.

We subjoin their names, ages, &c., for the information of all concerned.

List of Emigrants

By the Liberia Packet, Capt. Howe, from Norfolk, Va., January 26, 1850, for Monrovia and Bassa, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
	Augusta Co., Va.						
1	Harvey McClure,	37	Farmer -	read & write	-	Free	
2	Jenetta McClure, -	38	-	-	Presby'n	Slave	By Misses Isabella and Dorcas M. Doak
3	Isaac Lewis " -	13	-	-	-	do.	
4	Annie " -	11	-	-	-	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
5	John P. McClure, -	9	-	-	-	Slave	By Misses 'Isabella and Dorcas M. Doak.
6	Maria " -	7	-	-	-	do.	
7	Jas. Harvey " -	5	-	-	-	do.	
8	Philander " -	3	-	-	-	do.	do. do.
9	Sarah A. " -	1	-	-	-	do.	do. do.
10	Jenetta Hawpe, -	42	-	Read -	Method't	do.	R. W. Bailey.
	—						
	Murfreesboro, N. C.						
11	Ned Capehart, -	40	Farmer -	-	-	do.	T. Capehart.
12	Thomp. Capehart,	25	do.	-	-	do.	do.
13	Eliza Capehart, -	30	-	-	-	do.	do.
14	Jackson " -	11	-	-	-	do.	do.
15	Martha " -	13	-	-	-	do.	do.
16	Julia " -	9	-	-	-	do.	do.
17	Nancy " -	7	-	-	-	do.	do.
18	Francis " -	5	-	-	-	do.	do.
19	Perry " -	3	-	-	-	do.	do.
20	Henrietta " -	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
21	August. Capehart,	17	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
22	Isom Capehart, -	25	-	-	-	do.	do.
23	William Kimberly,	25	Coachman	-	-	do.	do.
24	Samuel Capehart,	27	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
25	Jerry Capehart, -	19	do.	-	-	do.	do.
26	John Capehart, -	23	do.	-	-	do.	do.
27	Mary Capehart, -	35	-	-	-	do.	do.
28	Edward " -	16	-	-	-	do.	do.
29	Catharine " -	11	-	-	-	do.	do.
30	Caroline " -	5	-	-	-	do.	do.
31	Ellen " -	3	-	-	-	do.	do.
32	Ben. " -	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
33	Judith Capehart, -	24	Washer -	-	-	do.	do.
34	Elizabeth " -	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
35	Annis Capehart, -	30	Farmer -	-	Baptist -	do.	do.
36	Anthony " -	8	-	-	-	do.	do.
37	Peter " -	6	-	-	-	do.	do.
38	Collar " -	5	-	-	-	do.	do.
39	William " -	3	-	-	-	do.	do.
40	Pruma " -	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
41	Sarah Capehart, -	15	-	-	-	do.	do.
42	Thad. Capehart, -	14	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
43	Oratio Capehart, -	19	do.	-	-	do.	do.
44	Cesar Capehart, -	29	do.	-	-	do.	do.
45	Hannah Capehart,	28	Cook -	-	Baptist -	do.	do.
46	Rozetta Capehart,	50	Washer -	-	-	do.	do.
47	Lewis " -	13	-	-	-	do.	do.
48	Ann " -	10	-	-	-	do.	do.
49	William " -	6	-	-	-	do.	do.
50	Bershaba " -	3	-	-	-	do.	do.
51	Milley " -	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
52	Wash'n Capehart,	24	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
53	And wife Rose -	-	Seamstress	-	-	do.	do.
54	Joseph, their child,	-	-	-	-	do.	do.
55	Coreana Capehart,	60	-	-	Baptist -	do.	do.
56	*Susan Capehart,* -	29	Seamstress	-	-	do.	do.
57	*Harriet " -*	10	-	-	-	do.	do.
58	*Andrew " -*	7	-	-	-	do.	do.
59	*Frank " -*	5	-	-	-	do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
60	George Capehart, -	2	-	-	-	Slave	T. Capehart.
61	Henry Capehart, -	15	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
62	Isaac Capehart, -	14	do.	-	-	do.	do.
63	Jerry Capehart, -	18	do.	-	-	do.	do.
64	Marg't Capehart, -	8	-	-	-	do.	do.
65	Alfred Capehart, -	21	Shoemaker	-	-	do.	do.
66	George Capehart,	36	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
67	Moore Worrell, -	47	do.	Reads -	Baptist -	do.	Jas. Worrell.
68	Betsey Worrell, -	48	-	-	do.	do.	E. D. Brett.
69	Moore " -	8	-	-	-	do.	By friends of the parents.
	—						
	Jefferson Co., Va.						
70	Jacob Snyder, -	56	Farming -	Reads -	Presby'n	Slave	William Engle.
71	Sarah Snyder, -	46	-	-	-	Free	
72	Margaret " -	7	-	-	-	do.	
73	Catharine " -	5	-	-	-	do.	
74	Winney " -	1¼	-	-	-	do.	
	—						
	Huttonsville, Randolph Co., Va.						
75	Peter See, - -	54	Farming -	-	-	Slave.	Mrs. Marg't See.
76	Catharine See, -	19	Housew'k	-	-	do.	do.
77	Samuel " -	17	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
78	Rachel " -	14	Housew'k	-	-	do.	do.
79	Aaron " -	12	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
80	Anna " -	10½	Housew'k	-	-	do.	do.
81	Sally " -	9	do.	-	-	do.	do.
82	Robert G. " -	7	do.	-	-	do.	do.
83	Ellen " -	3	do.	-	-	do.	do.
	—						
	Fredericksburg.						
84	Matilda Bundy, -	36	Cook, washer, seamstress and farm hand.	-	Baptist -	Slave	Miss Fanny M. Bernard.
85	Robt. Randolph (Matilda's children.)	16	House svt.	-	-	do.	do.
86	Louisa "	14	do.	-	-	do.	do.
87	Mary "	13	Washer,	-	-	do.	do.
88	Martha "	10	-	-	-	do.	do.
89	Rosetta "	8	-	-	-	do.	do.
90	Lucy "	6	-	-	-	do.	do.
91	Clarissa Bundy	2	-	-	-	do.	do.
92	Mosanna "	3 ms	-	-	-	do.	do.
93	Mima Lomax, -	25	House and farm work	-	-	do.	do.
94	C. Colson (her child)	4	-				
95	John Lomax, -	28	Blacksmith	-	-	Free.	
	—						
	Montgomery Co., Va.						
96	Cyrus Melvin, -	73	Farmer -	-	Method't	Slave	Dorothea Bratton,
97	Milly Melvin, -	69	-	-	-	-	
98	Harry Melvin, -	45	Farmer -	reads a little	-	-	do. do.
99	Iremus Barnett, -	69	-	Can read -	Method't	-	do. do.
	—						
	Lexington, Va.						
100	*John V. Henry,* -	51	Teacher -	English -	do.	Free.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or Slave.	By whom emancipated.
101	Sally, his wife, -	40	-	Read -	Method't	Bought by the husba'd	
102	Lavinia L. } Chil'n	20	-	English -	do.		
103	Mary Julia, } Chil'n	17	-	do.	do.		
104	John P. W. } Chil'n	10	-	do.	-	-	
105	Wm. Henry, adop'd	4	-	-	-	-	
106	Patrick Henry, nep.	24	-	English -	Method't	Free.	
107	Diego Evans, -	39	Trader -	do.	do.	do.	
108	Jane, his wife, -	30	-	Read -	do.	do.	
109	James H. F. } Children.	8	-	-	-	do.	
110	Richard P. } Children.	7	-	-	-	do.	
111	Lavinia Ann, } Children.	5	-	-	-	do.	
112	John, } Children.	4	-	-	-	do.	
113	Sally Limas,	46	-	-	Method't	Both freed by the husb'd, who is now dead.	
114	John Campbell, } Her child'n	22	-	-	-		
115	Theodore, } Her child'n	19	-	-	-		
116	Lewis, } Her child'n	16	-	-	-		
117	James, } Her child'n	14	-	-	-		
118	William, } Her child'n	13	-	-	-		
119	John Limas, -	26	House svt.	-	Method't	Slave.	J.A. Cummings.
120	Ellen, his wife, -	25	-	-	do.	-	
121	Joshua, } Chil'n	1 3/5	-	-	-	-	
122	John Patrick, } Chil'n	3 ms	-	-	-	-	
123	John H. Toleston,	26	Farmer -	-	Method't	Free.	
124	Eliza, his wife, -	22	-	-	-	do.	
	Lynchburg, Va.						
125	Louisa Miller, -	25	-	-	-	-	Samuel Miller.
126	Samuel Miller, -	18	-	-	-	-	do. do.
	Richmond, Va.						
127	Thos. H. Mitchell,	20	-	-	-	Free -	
	Portsmouth, Va.						
128	George Keyser, -	23	-	-	Method't	-	Wm. Harrison.
	Newbern, N. C.						
129	Andrew Dickinson,	42	-	-	Episco'l.	-	} Purchased by friends in N. York.
130	Susan Dickinson, -	45	-	-	Method't	-	
131	Julia Dickinson, -	12	-	-	Episco'l.	-	
132	Isaac Dickinson, -	5	-	-	-	-	
	Franklin Co. N. C.						
133	William Russell, -	21	-	-	-	-	By will of Thos. T. Russell.
134	Richard Russell, -	20	-	-	-	-	
	Philadelphia, Pa.						
135	Charles West, -	25	-	-	-	-	
	New York.						
136	Allen B. Hooper, -	27	-	-	-	-	

NOTE.—These 136, added to the total number previously sent (6,653,) make 6,789 *persons who have been sent to* Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number *at Cape Palmas is not* included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque Chieftain, Capt. Drinkwater, from Savannah, Ga., February 14th, 1850, for Sinou, Liberia.

The following are the names, ages, occupation, &c., of the slaves of the late Major Jacob Wood, formerly of Darien in Georgia, and by his will left free; viz:

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	What Church member of.	Remarks.
1	Marlboro,	40	Agriculturist,	-	One family.
2	Phorbo,	40	-	-	
3	Ishmael,	1	-	-	
4	Guy,	50	Teamster,	-	One family.
5	Patty,	45	-	-	
6	Priscilla,	25	-	-	
7	Manson,	30	Cooper,	-	
8	Tom,	40	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	One family.
9	Fanny,	35	-	-	
10	Caesar,	50	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	One family.
11	Leah,	30	-	do.	
12	Old Joe,	70	Carpenter,	-	One family.
13	Willoughby,	60	-	-	
14	Amy,	30	-	-	
15	Caty,	20	-	-	
16	Peggy,	35	-	-	
17	Little Willoby,	2	-	-	
18	Anthony,	1	-	-	
19	Hannah,	2	-	-	
20	Sye,	30	Agriculturist,	-	One family.
21	Louisa,	21	-	-	
22	Pink,	1	-	-	
23	Stephen,	30	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	One family.
24	Sarah,	20	-	do.	
25	Clarissa,	25	-	-	One family.
26	Lydia,	1	-	-	
27	Camilla,	5	-	-	
28	Billy,	45	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	One family.
29	Else,	35	-	do.	
30	Josey,	20	Agriculturist,	-	
31	Edy,	14	-	-	
32	Daniel,	25	-	-	One family.
33	Louisa,	50	-	-	
34	Maria,	30	-	-	
35	Ben,	10	-	-	
36	Binah,	2	-	-	
37	Joe Meredith,	50	Agriculturist,	Meth. Prea.	One family.
38	Sally,	60	Nurse,	Methodist,	
39	Jack,	35	Waggoner,	-	
40	Violet,	30	-	Baptist,	
41	Delia,	16	-	-	
42	Rachael,	14	-	-	
43	Mary,	6	-	-	
44	Sophia,	3	-	-	
45	Solomon,	1	-	-	
46	Will,	50	House serv't,	-	One family.
47	Jenny,	45	-	-	
48	Chance,	20	Agriculturist,	-	
49	Franky,	35	-	-	
50	*Lenah,*	12	-	-	
51	*Rose,*	8	-	-	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	What Church member of.	Remarks.
52	Henry, - - - -	45	Overseer, -	-	One family.
53	Sophia, - - - -	40	-	-	
54	Colta, - - - -	18	-	-	
55	Charles, - - - -	35	Agriculturist,	-	One family.
56	Mary, - - - -	30	-	Baptist, -	
57	Scipio, - - - -	16	-	-	
58	Robert, - - - -	14	-	-	
59	Clarinda, - - -	12	-	-	
60	Lizzy Jane, - - -	10	-	-	
61	Marlboro, - - -	7	-	-	
62	Hamidy, - - -	5	-	-	
63	Else, - - - -	1	-	-	
64	Walker, - - - -	45	Agriculturist,	Baptist, -	One family.
65	Sukey, - - - -	30	-	do	
66	Anthony, - - -	10	-	-	
67	Sandy, - - - -	8	-	-	
68	Abbo, - - - -	65	-	-	
69	Polidere, - - -	20	Agriculturist,	-	African.
70	Milo, - - - -	50	-	-	
71	William, - - -	35	Coachman, -	-	One family.
72	Mary, - - - -	25	-	-	
73	Lewis, - - - -	8	-	-	
74	Sukey, - - - -	60	-	-	
75	Sandy, - - - -	35	Blacksmith, -	Bapt. Prea.	One family.
76	Dinah, - - - -	40	-	Baptist, -	
77	Peggy, - - - -	18	-	-	
78	Charlotte, - - -	16	-	-	
79	Judy, - - - -	14	-	-	
80	Bella, - - - -	8	-	-	
81	Abby, - - - -	5	-	-	
82	George, - - - -	1	-	-	
83	Daniel, - - - -	50	Miller, - -	-	One family.
84	Mary, - - - -	45	-	-	
85	Maritta, - - - -	20	-	-	
86	Harry, - - - -	14	-	-	
87	Eve, . - - -	3	-	-	
88	Elias, - - - -	1	-	-	
89	Frances, - - - -	45	-	-	One family.
90	Alexander, - - -	21	Agriculturist,	-	
91	Jenny, - - - -	18	-	-	
92	Charlotte, - - -	Inf't	-	-	
93	Sye, - - - -	30	Agriculturist,	-	
94	Bess, - - - -	45	-	-	One family.
95	Nancy, - - - -	55	-	Baptist, -	
96	Anna, - - - -	35	-	Methodist,	
97	Eliza, - - - -	33	-	-	
98	Sylvia, - - - -	30	-	Methodist,	
99	Sally, - - - -	4	-	-	
100	Willis, - - - -	3	-	-	
101	Carolina, - - -	1	-	-	
102	Russel, - - - -	25	Agriculturist,	Baptist, -	
103	Nanny, - - - -	40	-	do.	
104	Charles, - - - -	12	-	-	
105	*David,* - - - -	10	-	-	
106	*Tinah,* - - - -	3	-	-	
107	*Sylvia,* - - - -	2	-	-	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	What Church member of.	Remarks.
108	Tira,	65	-	Baptist, -	One family.
109	Phillis,	30	-	do.	
110	Pompey,	40	Agriculturist,	-	
111	Betsey,	6	-	-	
112	Pindar,	3	-	-	
113	Junius,	70	-	-	One family.
114	John,	35	Agriculturist,	-	
115	Lucy,	30	-	-	
116	Linda,	6	-	-	
117	Ben,	40	Agriculturist,	Baptist, -	One family.
118	Rose,	30	-	-	
119	Harriet,	7	-	-	
120	Rinah,	3	-	-	
121	Caty,	65	-	-	
122	Peter,	65	Agriculturist,	Bapt. Prea.	One family.
123	Lilly,	55	-	-	
124	Tironne,	31	Carpenter, -	-	
125	Emily,	30	-	-	
126	James,	30	Agriculturist,	-	
127	Jim Roper,	50	do.	-	One family.
128	Polly,	40	-	Baptist, -	
129	Rachel,	65	-	-	One family.
130	Rose,	25	-	-	
131	Charles,	-	-	-	
132	Pink,	-	-	-	
133	William Goldnan,	45	Eng. & Carp.	-	
134	Priscilla,	45	Cook & was'r	-	
135	Jane,	25	Seamstress, -	-	
136	Robert,	22	Drayman, -	-	
137	Eugenia,	4	-	-	
138	Edmund,	16	-	-	
139	James,	8	-	-	
140	William Henry,	2	-	-	
141	Andrew,	-	-	-	
142	John,	25	Agriculturist,	-	
143	Mary,	30	-	-	
144	Old Manson,	60	-	Bapt. Prea.	
145	Flora,	35	-	-	
146	Sam,	Inf't	-	-	
147	Charity,	"	-	-	
148	Elenor,	"	-	-	
149	Sampson,	30	-	-	
150	Scilla,	30	-	-	
151	Tom,	70	-	-	
152	Phebe,	60	-	-	
153	Fanny,	50	-	-	
154	William,	70	-	-	

Of these people, the executor, Dr. Charles West, remarks: "These people have all lived as the slaves of the same master for more than twenty years, and most of them have been in his family for a much longer period. They are a sensible, orderly and industrious people—have been used to the culture of rice, sugar cane, corn and cotton. They understand the preparation of rice for market, and the manufacture of sugar.

"There are several barrel coopers, two carpenters, and William Gouldman is a very *ingenious blacksmith and house* carpenter, has had the management of a steam saw and *rice mill, and has acted as engineer* on board of a steamboat.

"I believe that all were born as slaves, unless the native Africans were not.

"We do not know whether they have any friends in Liberia; they may be slightly acquainted with some of the emigrants from Savannah.

"William Gouldman can read and write; but we do not know of any other case."

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
	Charleston, S. C.						
155	James H. Tucker,	40	Merchant	Read -	Method't	-	Purchase.
156	Harriet, his wife, -	35	-	do.	do.	-	do.
157	James, his son, -	12	-	do.	-	Free.	
158	Isaac Johnson, -	44	Farmer -	read &write	Baptist	-	Purchase.
159	Phillis, his wife, -	38	-	-	do.	-	do.
160	Daniel, (His children.)	17	Bricklayer	Read -	-	-	do.
161	Jacob L.	12	Carpenter	do.	-	Free.	
162	Amelia Susan'h	10	-	do.	-	do.	
163	Hannah Mon'a	7	-	do.	-	do.	
164	Sarah Ann,	5	-	-	-	do.	
165	Wm. Mintz,	3	-	-	-	do.	
166	Moses Izard,	1	-	-	-	do.	
167	Edward Wyatt, -	23	Cabinet m'r	Read.	Presby'n	do.	

NOTE.—These 167, added to the total number previously sent, (6,789) make 6,956 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1000.

Departure of Emigrants for Liberia.

SOME interesting services were held at Lexington, Va., on the occasion of the departure of the emigrants from that county, mentioned in another column, which we have not been able heretofore to notice.

Our correspondent says, "We had a farewell meeting on their account on Wednesday the 19th in the Presbyterian Church, which called a large audience. Col. Smith of the Military Institute, and Rev. Dr. Junkin, President of Washington College, addressed the congregation in effective speeches on colonization, and Maj. Preston addressed the emigrants in very appropriate terms. They were seated together on the right of the pulpit. The Pastor of the Church, the Rev. W. S. White, also addressed the meeting, and led in prayer. The following original hymns, composed for the occasion were sung; the first by the people led by the choir, and the last by the emigrants themselves. The whole services were impressive, and, I believe, of good effect for the cause."

BY MISS MARGARET JUNKIN.

Sung on the occasion of the departure of a party of Emigrants to Liberia.

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!

Ye who to-night are breaking,
  With purpose strong and true,
The ties that still are making
  These vallies dear to you—
Let not your spirits falter
  With sorrowful regret,
For at one common altar,
  We all can worship yet.

And when upon the pages
  Of Afric's pilgrim lore,
The eyes of future ages,
  The record shall explore
Of all her early actors,—
  The grave, historic pen,
Among her benefactors,
  Perhaps may rank *you* then!

Go, and may Heaven speed you—
  The winds and waves control,
And o'er the ocean lead you
  Safe to your destined goal,—
Nor let disease or dangers
  Within your circle come,
And in that land of strangers,
  Provide you friends and home!

Liberian Emigrants' Farewell.

By a gentleman.

Far away, our new home lieth,
  And between—the wide sea rolls,
But a voice there ever crieth,
  In our ears and in our souls—

Saying, Hither!—saying, hither!
Hither! ye, who men would be—
Saying, hither! saying, hither!
Oh, that voice from o'er the sea.

Ours may be a lot of trials,
  Bravely we will meet them all,
For the sake of our dear children,
  We will bear what may befall.

They will thank us—they will thank us,
When they reap what now we sow.
They will thank us—they will thank us,
When in death our heads lie low.

From our old home now we sever,
  From our mountains and our vales,
To forget them never—never,
  Till all life—all feeling, fails.

Dear Virginia! Dear Virginia!
Loved, Oh loved, wher'er we roam,
Dear Virginia, loved Virginia!
Farewell—farewell, dear old home.

The Legislature of Ohio.

Preamble and Joint Resolutions, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress in relation to the independence of Liberia, and for other purposes.

Whereas the colored emigrants from the United States, who have been settled on the coast of Africa by the agency of the American Colonization Society, are now organized into an independent republic, and have been acknowledged as such by the Governments of England and France; and, whereas, the influence exerted by the Colony in promoting civilization in Africa has been very beneficial, and promises extensive usefulness; and, whereas, intelligent colored men in the United States, who might be eminently useful in Africa, are unwilling to

emigrate to Liberia until its independence shall be acknowledged by the government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress are requested to use their influence to induce the General Government to acknowledge the independence of the republic of Liberia, and that they also be requested to use all honorable means to induce the free blacks of the United States to emigrate to that country.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
CHARLES C. CONNER,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 5, 1850.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, *Feb.* 6, 1850.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original roll now on file in this office.

SAM'L GALLAWAY,
Secretary of State.

Action by the Legislature of Indiana.

WHEREAS the policy of suppressing the "African Slave Trade" by an armed blockade has, upon the whole, proved an entire failure, said trade being as vigorous now as it was before the blockade was attempted; and, whereas, it is likely that England will soon make overtures to our General Government demanding a release from all treaty stipulation whereby she is obliged to keep her expensive fleet on the African coast, for the suppression of the slave trade; and, whereas, the Governments of the United States and England are convinced that some other plan must be adopted to check that traffic; and, whereas, the settlement of the African coast with colonies of civilized colored men is the cheapest and best plan of suppressing said traffic, being likewise calculated to further the work of colonizing our people of color, which plan of suppressing the trade is true American policy; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested, in the name of the State of Indiana, to call for a change of national policy on the subject of the "African Slave Trade," and that they require a settlement of the Coast of Africa with colored men from the United States, and procure such changes in our relations with England as will permit us to transport colored men from the United States, to Africa, with whom to effect said settlement.

GEORGE W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 16, 1850.
JOS. A. WRIGHT.

Upon the above, the New York Observer makes the following judicious remarks:

"We have always advocated the colonization of the American negroes in Africa as the best means of securing at once the civilization of Africa, the abolition of the African slave trade, and the amelioration of the condition of the colored race among ourselves. At one time this project had few warm friends even among the conductors of the religious press in this country; while in Great Britain, through the influence of American abolitionists, it was decidedly opposed by those who made the highest professions

of regard for the negro. Time has rolled on; and while it has shown the utter worthlessness of the projects on which British philanthropy, with so much display, has lavished its millions, the few thousands expended by the rebuked friends of colonization in America have been blessed of God for the accomplishment of a mighty work; a work which now promises to go on till it ends, not only in the abolition of the African slave trade, but in the salvation and exaltation of the negro race throughout the world. The friends of the project are now multiplying rapidly. The preceding admirable preamble and resolution have just been adopted by both branches of the legislature of Indiana."

The Cedarville, Ohio, Colonization Society.

CEDARVILLE, GREENE CO., OHIO,
February 5, 1850.

Rev. WM. MCLAIN—

DEAR SIR:—The Cedarville Colonization Society held its fourth annual meeting on Monday, January 21st, 1850. And the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved,* That as friends of the colored man in the United States, either as slaves or freemen, and of the African race, whether in Africa or elsewhere, it is our duty to sustain the cause of Colonization as the most effectual means of promoting the improvement, freedom, and honor of the entire race of the colored man.

2. *Resolved,* That there are, from the success of Colonization, increased motives why it shall be sustained with increasing energy and zeal.

3. *Resolved,* That the members of this Society in connection with others favorable to the object, memorialise Congress to recognize the Republic of Liberia, and that the memorial be forwarded to Hon. H. Clay, of the Senate, and Hon. R. C. Schenck, of the House of Representatives.

4. *Resolved,* That this Society will make an effort to raise one hundred dollars the ensuing year for the Colonization Society, by obtaining twenty subscribers of five dollars each.

The officers elected at said meeting, were

Rev. J. H. BUCHANAN, *Pres't.*
JOHN MILLER, *Vice Pres't.*
J. C. NISBET, *Secretary.*
JOHN ORR, *Treasurer.*

ROBT. JACKSON, JOHN HARBISON, SAM'L TOWNSLEY, JAS. M. BROWN, WM. REID, and J. R. HEMPHILL, Managers.

Our Treasurer will enclose $28 62 in this, being the amount of funds in his hands belonging to this Society.

I wish you to send whatever documents this Society is entitled to.

Yours, truly,
J. C. NISBET,
Secretary Cedarville Col. Society.

Letter from Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers.

UPPER ALTON, ILLINOIS,
February 1st, 1850.

Rev. W. McLAIN—

DEAR SIR:—I am greatly obliged to you for your excellent publication, the African Repository, which you have sent me. I have read it with delight, and circulated it through the neighborhood, especial

ly among the colored people in this region.

The colored Baptist Association meets annually in this neighborhood. It was the reading of the Repository and other publications relative to Liberia that caused that Association to send Mr. Ball to explore that country. Being always at their annual meeting, I took an active part in aiding him to visit Liberia. Mr. Ball's report of that country on his return, with regard to the health and productions, was very encouraging. But Mr. Ball being invited to dine with some of the wealthy colonists, and because they did not invite their laboring hired men, who were natives, to sit at the table with them, he was apprehensive that they would eventually be treated as slaves; that was the principal objection he had, and it had some weight with his brethren here. But if brother Ball lived in Liberia, and became worth ten or twenty thousand dollars, he would be the last man to invite his native hired hands to sit with him and his friends at the table; he would soon learn that there are, and always will be, hewers of wood and drawers of water among all the nations of the earth. However, I believe that a number of this Association will go eventually to Liberia, many of whom are very intelligent; some of them are now endeavoring to make a little money in order to go, being convinced that it will be better for them and their children. I am convinced, from what experience I have had, that it is of the highest importance to disseminate information among the free colored people by circulating the Repository, Liberia Advocate, and such papers as give an account of Liberia.

How many take your pamphlet and *other papers on the* subject of Colo*nization and let them* be torn about their houses instead of giving them away and circulating them, especially among the free colored population? I think all interesting letters from the colonists in Liberia to their friends in this country ought to be published; such letters will have more weight with the colored people than any thing that a white man can write.

The address to the Ohio Legislature is a document of vast importance, and ought to be circulated, in pamphlet form, throughout all the United States. The abolitionists spare no pains to disseminate their papers, particularly among the free colored people—let us do likewise.

But, to come to the main object of my writing. Being a stranger to you, I would merely remark that I am a native of Old England, came to this western country thirty years ago, labored in the ministry, and travelled extensively, thousands and thousands of miles with little or no remuneration, had the happiness of baptising, on professions of faith in Christ, upwards of six hundred persons in this State and State of Missouri; constituted and assisted in constituting about thirty Baptist Churches, some of whom are numerous and wealthy, and ought to do much for the Colonization Society, especially in Missouri. I am now nearly 62 years old, and approximating the close of life. I wish to make a small donation to different benevolent Societies before I die. I have enough, through the blessings of God, to keep me from want while I live. I have nine children, but have no desire to leave much to them after my death, for it will do them no good; let them paddle their own canoe through this world as I have had to do. It is to be lamented that many who profess to be christians do but little for the cause of benevolence; but horde their

of regard for the negro. Time has rolled on; and while it has shown the utter worthlessness of the projects on which British philanthropy, with so much display, has lavished its millions, the few thousands expended by the rebuked friends of colonization in America have been blessed of God for the accomplishment of a mighty work; a work which now promises to go on till it ends, not only in the abolition of the African slave trade, but in the salvation and exaltation of the negro race throughout the world. The friends of the project are now multiplying rapidly. The preceding admirable preamble and resolution have just been adopted by both branches of the legislature of Indiana."

The Cedarville, Ohio, Colonization Society.

CEDARVILLE, GREENE CO., OHIO,
February 5, 1850.

Rev. WM. MCLAIN—

DEAR SIR:—The Cedarville Colonization Society held its fourth annual meeting on Monday, January 21st, 1850. And the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That as friends of the colored man in the United States, either as slaves or freemen, and of the African race, whether in Africa or elsewhere, it is our duty to sustain the cause of Colonization as the most effectual means of promoting the improvement, freedom, and honor of the entire race of the colored man.

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Letter from Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers.

UPPER ALTON, ILLINOIS,
February 1st, 1850.

Rev. W. MCLAIN—

DEAR SIR:—*I am greatly obliged* to you for your excellent publication, the African Repository, which you have sent me. I have read it with delight, and circulated it through the neighborhood, especial-

Call for a Colonization Meeting in Boston.

A friend has sent us the following call for a Colonization Meeting in Boston. In his letter he remarks, "A month ago, or so, some of our leading Merchants began to say, we must call a meeting in favor of Colonization—not a *mass* meeting, but a select meeting of 100 or 200, in some room of suitable dimensions. What this will amount to, remains to be seen. At any rate, it is the job of the Merchants who have started it."

We have not yet heard what were the final results of the meeting. We have however long marvelled that Boston Merchants took so little interest in Colonization and Liberia, and have been unable to explain the reason why!

BOSTON, *March* 4, 1849.

SIR:—Recent events have given a new aspect to the enterprise of Colonization in Africa. The Independence of the Republic of Liberia has been acknowledged by several of the leading powers of Europe, and the question of its formal recognition is now pending before our own government. That Republic has rapidly increased in territory, in population, in political and commercial importance, and in its influence over the surrounding barbarous tribes. The inefficacy of the system of blockades, and the efficacy of colonization, for the suppression of the slave-trade, have been demonstrated. The desire of the colored people of the United States for emigration, and the applications to the Colonization Society for assistance, both from those already free, and from masters in behalf of their slaves, have greatly increased, and are still increasing. These changes seem to demand our careful and united consideration.

We therefore respectfully invite you to meet with us and others, for mutual consultation and deliberation on this subject, at the Old South Chapel, in Spring Lane, on the evening of Wednesday, March 6, at 7 P. M.

That the meeting may have the best means of information, the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, who was formerly Governor of Liberia, and who is intimately acquainted with its concerns and those of the Society, has been invited, and is expected to attend and assist in the deliberations.

William Ropes, B. C. Clark, Albert Fearing, Hon. Daniel Safford, Israel Lombard, Benj. Sewall, Rev. S. K. Lothrop, Rev. William M. Rogers, Samuel Johnson, Moses Day, Hon. Tho. B. Curtis, T. R. Marvin, Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, Jabez C. Howe, Ezra S. Gannett, D. D., G. W. Blagden, D. D., J. B. Waterbury, D. D., Samuel Barrett, D. D., Henry Plympton, Hon. Pliny Cutler, Thomas Tarbell, Daniel Kimball, Moses Sewall.

Letters from Liberia.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

(Africa,) Nov. 12th, 1849.

REV. SIR:—Yours of the 30th of July, was duly received on the 17th of September. I was exceedingly happy to hear from you; also, the arrival of Messrs. Smith, Sharp and Martin's family. The newspaper you write of, I did not receive it. I did not think a letter from so humble an individual as I, would have be

worth a publication. My health is as good as I ever enjoyed in the Palmetto State. The emigrants on board of the Huma, speak well of the fare, also of the officers of the said vessel. His excellency the President, has been so kind as to let me have the use of an office in the government house. The September term of the Court of C. P. is in session; his honor Judge B. P. Yates, presiding. I appeared the humble advocate for two prisoners, one for burglary, the other for grand larceny. I was not quite successful in the first, but I endeavored to mitigate his punishment, which I effected—the latter, I obtained a verdict more through compassion than my feeble talents could authorize me to believe. Mr. Gurley's reception has been very cordially reciprocated; and, I doubt not he will return to America a three-fold advocate for Liberia progress: remove those local prejudices which heretofore existed in the United States, unfounded against our country. I wish you would give my office a publication in the Repository: that I will attend to the transaction of business for persons in America, in our courts, &c., &c. I honestly hope you have happily recoved from your indisposition.

Our natal day was gloriously celebrated. Every prudent feast was displayed to awaken in the veteran hearts emotions of joy, and inspire in young Liberia, lofty principles of patriotism, and justly appreciate our republican institutions. A very appropriate oration was delivered by a young fellow citizen, R. L. Stryker, Esq. I read, a day or so ago, a pamphlet on my table in my office, a publication which purports to be an attack upon the Chief Executive and Chief Justice of my country—enough to say, *envy loves a shining mark—whilst the President was a guest of the citizens of New York.* The writer of that article, can never expect to be the guest of the valet of the city council of New York. We did not believe a colored man in the United States would be so uncharitable as to manifest hostility to our ruler or country. If every colored man will soberly and dispassionately, witness the merits of Liberia's prosperity or adversity, will inevitably come to the conclusion that he is individually identified with all that concerns her. For years national legislation has been very stringent, and really the author of that article ought not to lose sight of these facts, and where legislation has been sub silentio, popular opinion has made up this vacuum. The destiny of Liberia is onward, and she seems to defy even time itself to obliterate her salutary institutions, and really the author of that article ought, for his malicious libel upon the character of such estimable citizens, make some reparation or retract his article. When they speak of us, as Shakspeare says, "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice." We will not indulge in any uncourteous epithets, but we would invite the gentleman to come over and partake of our hospitality, and be likewise a recipient of our country's freedom, and assist us in building a solid government to bequeath to posterity untarnished, a parchment, upon it written, love of liberty brought us here; and that will make all of our race seek its sod for our sepulcher, and leave it as a rich legacy to our descendants—inscribed on the pillar of our constitution, freedom to our race. I must conclude, as I have been interrupted very often since I commenced penning this profusion.

I have the honor to remain yours,

JOHN B. PHILLIPS.

To Rev. Wm. McLain,
Washington City, D. C.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
West Africa, Nov. 20, 1849.

REV. AND VERY DEAR SIR:—As I cautiously take the liberty of writing, I humbly solicit the condescension of your honor and reverence to accept a communication from a a transmarine stranger; and I hope, sir, that you will take the subject, together with its circumstances, for my apology.

The subject, sir, is the College. I think, sir, that the idea of giving to Liberia a college, is one of the grandest and most wise, more fraught with that economy of universal benevolence than any idea that perhaps ever entered into the hearts of any men, in any nation. The scheme is too grand, yea, entirely too large to have been developed in the hearts of Liberians; too high for England, and too deep for France; but just let a few of Columbia's expanding-hearted sons environ it, and it is borne aloft at once; thus a comparatively few men in America will effect more for Liberia than England, France and Russia combined! The B. F. M. P. C., has given us a school, called the Alexander High School; this has been going on one year; they have now given an iron school-house! ("Benedic anima mea Domino! et noli oblivisei omnes ejus beneficientia.") I have 16 promising students, whom I have been teaching ever since 1st January, 1849. The greater part of them have read through the Historia Sacræ, and are making rapid progress in Greek, besides other sciences; we go in school at 9, and often a half hour sooner, and we come out of school at 2 P. M., teaching generally 4½ hours a day. The minds of youth in Africa are, if possible, more susceptible of literary and scientific improvement, than any other part of the world; they cannot study intensely, I think more than 7 or 8 hours in 24. They may, with a short time of intermission and recess study 8 hours a day very profitably.

Rev. R. R. Gurley is here; he is a wonderful man; his coming to Liberia brought a general influx of joy through all the Republic. That portion of our people who are intelligent and good, who love themselves as they should, love Liberia their country; they are worthy and useful citizens, and these are they who love America! Now there is this remarkable fact about it, that those of the above named quality love America from proper motives, and for proper reasons, but would not go back there upon any terms whatever; but you know that we, of course, have some trifling, indolent persons here, as well as every other place, who never were, nor ever will be any important use to themselves or country; these always are murmuring and grumbling, even in America; they grumble here—yea, every place!

But, my dear sir, do not suppose that I am murmuring at, or underrating my population; very far from it, sir. I was observing how the different classes of men received Mr. Gurley; all so joyfully, but their fruitive excitement, arising from different sources, exhibited from different motives, of course produced various effects on the good man.

If you have any correspondence with Rev. John H. Gray, of Memphis, Tenn., please mention me to him, and tell me about him in, or through whatever medium you may choose.

Our B. F. M. P. C., has a very excellent station at "Kentucky," in Africa. We have a good and useful young missionary there, (H. W. Erskine.) We have recently organized a Presbyterian church there; it is certainly the best place for those good people who have a disposition

to make a good living by farming; even those whose means are very small, it being a beautiful and elevated site on the St. Paul's river, about 12 miles from Monrovia; rich land, well-timbered, and well watered, near, and on the same side of the river with Virginia, on the opposite side from Upper Caldwell. I think this is decidedly the best place that I have yet visited, (and I have visited from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas.) Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel can tell you all about Millsburg and White Plains—a select site for extensive operations of the M. E. Mission. Now Kentucky is situate 9 miles below Millsburg, on the same great river. I wish you would inform some good people who may desire to know of the best place in Africa, here they have the most salubrious air in the day, and then, at night, we have such a cool breeze that we cannot, like many other places, sleep without cover. Here we have excellent neighbours, both Americans and natives,—here we have Virginians, Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, &c.; we have (natives,) Golahs, Pezzeys, Bassas, Veys and Boatswains, (often called Bosons,) choice people. The Methodists have a church here.

Tell them (the people who may come) that I love them as my dear countrymen, and am working and paying to provide for them. Here is a good Presbyterian church and school, plenty of rich land, good timber, and cool water! Come and be happy!

And now, that high blessings from heaven may pour down upon you, and all yours, temporally and spiritually, soul and body, in time and in eternity, is the prayer of your missionary,

H. W. ELLIS.

Rev. Wm. McLain,
Washington City.

Monrovia, Liberia,
November 21, 1849.

Rev. W. McLain,

Dear Sir:—I take up my pen to communicate to you the intelligence of our arrival at this place in safety, hoping that you are in the enjoyment of good health.

The vessel anchored on the evening of the 18th of September. We were landed on the following morning, and met on the beach by our old friends and townsmen David and McBeth, who conducted us to the mansion of Judge Benedict, (that is, my family and Mr. Sharp and family.) The Judge and his excellent lady received us as though we had been old friends or relations. The whole party partook there of an excellent dinner. Mr. Sharp and family then repaired to the house of Mr. H. B. Mathews, formerly of Charleston. My family and self remained at the Judge's during the week, and received from the Judge and his esteemed lady a continuance of the greatest kindness and hospitable treatment. Mr. Martin and his family were, on their arrival, entertained at the house of Mr. Hilary Teague; and we were all located, subsequently, by the agent of the Colonization Society.

My first impressions of Monrovia are very favorable. I had no idea of seeing so many cows, sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry roaming about; also of seeing several snug little saddle nags. There are, in the central part of the city, several fine and respectable buildings. There are also located through the town many well built and comfortable small houses, constructed of stone, brick and frame work. There are on the skirts of the city and suburbs many thatched houses of the native construction. I have seen fine and well finished bricks in quantities, that were burnt on the St. Paul's river. I als

visited the tannery of David Moore, Esq., where the skins of the native-breed bullocks are prepared for manufacture. Monrovia is built direct upon the Cape. The slope of the Cape is from the ocean downward to the river. Towards the top of the promontory the soil is impregnated with numerous beds of stone, and throughout the Cape are to be found, at intervening spaces, beds of this granite. And it is surprising to behold the prolific growth of plants and vegetation, as it would almost seem, amid the beds of stone. I visited Judge Benedict's fine coffee farm, of which you have no doubt been informed of its promising condition. But Monrovia is not destined to exist as a garden; her's is to be a great commercial emporium; the native trade is great; you perceive them conveying in their canoes across the river, rice, vegetables, fish and other commodities for sale or barter; they bring in stock also. I have mentioned only the above articles, as my investigations have not yet been directed to the higher articles of trade. Leaf tobacco seems to be unto them as fine gold. There are several pretty large trading houses, where you may procure provisions, dry goods, &c., at prices, of course, heavier than in America. Native labor is easily obtained for moderate compensation; indeed moderate, when paid in goods. The temperature here at this time is quite moderate; resembling our Carolina fall weather. The rains are mostly at night, and early in the morning: they are not very durable at this time. I presume that they are about breaking up. The great portion of the people here are respectable, courteous and intelligent; cheerful and contented also. Of the farmers located on the St. Paul's river I have seen many; they are fine looking yeomen. I have quizzed them about their willingness to return to America, and have found it to be "No" by acclamation. Whatever may be the opinions of the abolitionists respecting the *modus operandi* against slavery, let them no longer, if they regard truth and justice, pretend to assert, that colonization has not been the cause of the freedom and high elevation of thousands of the heretofore enslaved portion of the colored race; as most of those useful denizens just alluded to consist of that class of persons. Religious worship is proclaimed by the ringing of the church bells, and oh! what were my sensations, upon first uniting with a genteel, orderly and intelligent congregation at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by invitation, in the worship of Almighty God on the shore of Africa. With respect to the natives: I would have at once been struck with despair upon the first view of their habits and customs, but I regard the fact of their being willing and free in placing their children to be reared up in civilized families as a redeeming feature in their character; and presenting a bright ray of hope for the future civilization and redemption of Africa's heathen tribes. I called on President Roberts, and in retiring presented your kind letter of introduction to him. Gen. Lewis being absent from town, I left the letter directed to him with his agent. Should I be benefitted thereby I will advise you hereafter.

We have all been down with fever, but are now recovering.

With great respect, &c.,
I subscribe myself,
T. G. SMITH.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
Nov. 23, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity to transmit you a few lines.

communicatory of my position and prospects, in this elysium of happiness—this land of freedom.

You are aware of the time I embarked from Baltimore for Liberia; and though you have been frequently informed of the length of the "Packet's" trip *out* at that time, yet suffer me to say that after a passage of 53 days, I, for the first time in my life, was so highly privileged as to tread "free soil" *in deed and in truth.* As a consequence I was attacked with the great *bug bear*—the African fever—which is similar to the intermittent of the United States, and though I had three successive attacks, yet the whole aggregate thereof was not *more* than 21 days, and I doubt whether I would have had even *that* much had I not been so imprudent; but what shall I say? Can one who is famishing exist in the sight of the flowing stream, yea, *truly* within the running brook, and refuse to regale himself by quaffing the healthy draught? methinks the answer is a self-evident, *No!* Then, imagine to yourself *one* who never knew to drink at the political fount, in the land of his nativity; graciously placed in a position of social and political equality—though in a *strange land*—where the physical accompaniments are *all* perfectly genial, and the mount of eminence accessible; and such a *one* plunging into all those enjoyments of life, liberty and happiness, without fear or favor, and you will have the image of myself—in your mind—in the fruitions of unrestrainable liberty in Liberia. I have been in Liberia over twelve months, and for six-sevenths of the time have enjoyed as good health as I ever did in my life—you will thus be able to judge whether I *am likely to* be again *prostrated by the acclimating* fever.

I am very well satisfied with my *now future home;* one which is emphatically the *home of the colored man.* That one will have to suffer privations, and make sacrifices in coming to Liberia, is too true. But show me anywhere on the pages of history, the founding of any colony, the peopling of any new country, where the emigrants to, or settlers therein, were not deprived, *for a while at least,* of the comforts of life, and I will show you the *record* of a wonderful prodigy. It is a generally received proposition, and one too that has received the sanctity of an *apopthegm,* that, "*uncommon circumstances produce uncommon men,*" and I believe its application remarkably appropriate to Liberia; you, sir, and the world, are too well acquainted with the *history* of this people, to need from me a recital thereof; indeed, had I the hardihood to attempt it, I have not the ability to prosecute it. *Your* acquaintance with Liberia can receive the identification of *years, mine,* only of *months.* But with my meagre acquaintance, my circumscribed knowledge, with what has been branded with the cognomen of "an experiment," I am convinced that the Liberians are a people worthy of commendation, and *not* condemnation. When there was no eye to pity and no arm to save, the keen perspicuity of a "Clay," with a host of others, beheld the forlorn and desperate state of the longlost, downtrodden and oppressed sons of bleeding Africa, in the western world; and the Herculean arm of their united efforts reached forth and snatched them as victims from relentless scourgers, and transplanted them in a redeemed and regenerated state, upon the shores of their *fathers,* "in the land of the free, and the home of the slave." And amid hardships, dangers, distresses, scorns and deprivations, this *hardy* few with but small accessions to their number, have in the short space of a quarter of

visited the tannery of David Moore, Esq., where the skins of the native-breed bullocks are prepared for manufacture. Monrovia is built direct upon the Cape. The slope of the Cape is from the ocean downward to the river. Towards the top of the promontory the soil is impregnated with numerous beds of stone, and throughout the Cape are to be found, at intervening spaces, beds of this granite. And it is surprising to behold the prolific growth of plants and vegetation, as it would almost seem, amid the beds of stone. I visited Judge Benedict's fine coffee farm, of which you have no doubt been informed of its promising condition. But Monrovia is not destined to exist as a garden; her's is to be a great commercial emporium; the native trade is great; you perceive them conveying in their canoes across the river, rice, vegetables, fish and other commodities for sale or barter; they bring in stock also. I have mentioned only the above articles, as my investigations have not yet been directed to the higher articles of trade. Leaf tobacco seems to be unto them as fine gold. There are several pretty large trading houses, where you may procure provisions, dry goods, &c., at prices, of course, heavier than in America. Native labor is easily obtained for moderate compensation; indeed moderate, when paid in goods. The temperature here at this time is quite moderate; resembling our Carolina fall weather. The rains are mostly at night, and early in the morning: they are not very durable at this time. I presume that they are about breaking up. The great portion of the people here are respectable, courteous and intelligent; cheerful and contented also. Of the farmers located on the St. Paul's river I have seen many; they are fine looking yeomen. I have quizzed them about their willingness to return to America, and have found it to be "No" by acclamation. Whatever may be the opinions of the abolitionists respecting the *modus operandi* against slavery, let them no longer, if they regard truth and justice, pretend to assert, that colonization has not been the cause of the freedom and high elevation of thousands of the heretofore enslaved portion of the colored race; as most of those useful denizens just alluded to consist of that class of persons. Religious worship is proclaimed by the ringing of the church bells, and oh! what were my sensations, upon first uniting with a genteel, orderly and intelligent congregation at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by invitation, in the worship of Almighty God on the shore of Africa. With respect to the natives: I would have at once been struck with despair upon the first view of their habits and customs, but I regard the fact of their being willing and free in placing their children to be reared up in civilized families as a redeeming feature in their character; and presenting a bright ray of hope for the future civilization and redemption of Africa's heathen tribes. I called on President Roberts, and in retiring presented your kind letter of introduction to him. Gen. Lewis being absent from town, I left the letter directed to him with his agent. Should I be benefitted thereby I will advise you hereafter.

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DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity to transmit you a few lines,

communicatory of my position and prospects, in this elysium of happiness—this land of freedom.

You are aware of the time I embarked from Baltimore for Liberia; and though you have been frequently informed of the length of the "Packet's" trip *out* at that time, yet suffer me to say that after a passage of 53 days, I, for the first time in my life, was so highly privileged as to tread "free soil" *in deed and in truth.* As a consequence I was attacked with the great *bug bear*—the African fever—which is similar to the intermittent of the United States, and though I had three successive attacks, yet the whole aggregate thereof was not *more* than 21 days, and I doubt whether I would have had even *that* much had I not been so imprudent; but what shall I say? Can one who is famishing exist in the sight of the flowing stream, yea, *truly* within the running brook, and refuse to regale himself by quaffing the healthy draught? methinks the answer is a self-evident, *No!* Then, imagine to yourself *one* who never knew to drink at the political fount, in the land of his nativity; graciously placed in a position of social and political equality—though in a *strange land*—where the physical accompaniments are *all* perfectly genial, and the mount of eminence accessible; and such a *one* plunging into all those enjoyments of life, liberty and happiness, without fear or favor, and you will have the image of myself—in your mind—in the fruitions of unrestrainable liberty in Liberia. I have been in Liberia over twelve months, and for six-sevenths of the time have enjoyed as good health as I ever did in my life—you will thus be able to judge whether I am *likely to* be again *prostrated by the acclimating* fever.

I am very well satisfied with my *now future home;* one which is emphatically the *home of the colored man.* That one will have to suffer privations, and make sacrifices in coming to Liberia, is too true. But show me anywhere on the pages of history, the founding of any colony, the peopling of any new country, where the emigrants to, or settlers therein, were not deprived, *for a while at least,* of the comforts of life, and I will show you the *record* of a wonderful prodigy. It is a generally received proposition, and one too that has received the sanctity of an *apopthegm,* that, "*uncommon circumstances produce uncommon men,*" and I believe its application remarkably appropriate to Liberia; you, sir, and the world, are too well acquainted with the *history* of this people, to need from me a recital thereof; indeed, had I the hardihood to attempt it, I have not the ability to prosecute it. *Your* acquaintance with Liberia can receive the identification of *years, mine,* only of *months.* But with my meagre acquaintance, my circumscribed knowledge, with what has been branded with the cognomen of "an experiment," I am convinced that the Liberians are a people worthy of commendation, and *not* condemnation. When there was no eye to pity and no arm to save, the keen perspicuity of a "Clay," with a host of others, beheld the forlorn and desperate state of the longlost, downtrodden and oppressed sons of bleeding Africa, in the western world; and the Herculean arm of their united efforts reached forth and snatched them as victims from relentless scourgers, and transplanted them in a redeemed and regenerated state, upon the shores of their *fathers,* "in the land of the free, and the home of the slave." And amid hardships, dangers, distresses, scorns and deprivations, this hardy few with but small accessions to their number, have in the short space of a quarter of

century, arisen to the recognised position of a free and independent state among the nations of the earth! And our destiny has just began. If its incipiency is so startling what will be its apex? History alone will be able to answer. The immortal mind of a Pythagoras was employed in a mathematical struggle, which engaged the powers of his soul, and when he discovered the now "47th" in the generosity of his spirit he sacrificed a hecatomb, and in the joy of his soul he exclaimed "Eureka! Eureka!" I have found it! I have found it! But a greater problem has been solved by our *modern political mathematicians;* it is that of a nation of colored freemen, standing "self poised and erect," administering their own government in the true spirit of political liberty. And in scanning the far future methinks I see the tide of religious and civil liberty, rolling incessantly from Liberia to the remotest bounds of Africa, and the waves thereof lashing the farthest extent of her oriental border, until every inhabitant of this vast continent shall stand disenthralled from darkness, superstition and idolatry, by the genial streams of liberty, equality and religion.

I hope I may not be charged with fanaticism in this expression of my feelings; although it would not be strange if such charges were alleged. Was not the founders of the A. C. Society branded with *worse* than fanaticism at the time they commenced their philanthropic enterprise? If 25 years ago, a man had stood up and in the spirit of political prophecy, had predicted that in the year 1849 there would be in existence upon the western coast of Africa, an acknowleged free and independent government of colored freemen; would he not have been stigmatized as insane? Yea, verily. Then I need not be astonished if I am reproached with the epithet of lunacy, for predicting the growth of Liberia, until its free and benign institutions shall encircle *all Africa,* and the government itself endure until the sun shall cease to shine, and the moon be turned to blood. The radiance of that light which was created by the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth rock, has already encircled in latitude Maine and California, and in its longitude it at once beams on the billows of the Atlantic, and kisses the waves of the Pacific. And so the light that now streams from *Montserrado's* rugged peak, will ere long claim *Atlas's* cloudy heights as its centre, and in radiant splendor will in common circumference, embrace alike the land of unsurpassed art,* with Ethiop's unknown region. You'll remember that "the only *rule* by which we judge the *future,* is the *past.*"

In these conclusions I think I am supported by the principles of our free institutions, of which you are also acquainted, as every American citizen must be who is acquainted with the principles of his own government, as that of the United States stands as the *great model* of the Liberian. One citizen is possessed with constitutional rights and privileges in common with all other citizens; in all, are recognised certain "natural and inalienable rights and privileges; among these are life, liberty, and the right to acquire, possess, enjoy, and defend property." While all these privileges are vouchsafed, patriotic aspirations are encouraged, an honorable emulation is prized and cherished, as the liberal fruit from the Republican tree. The ends of society are anticipated, and all unite to strengthen the body politic, whereby the supremacy of government is maintained. Liberia's progress has formed a new era in

the history of the world, and like a mighty talisman her influence must, it *shall* be felt, and, not *felt* because she does exist, but *felt*, because in her character lives the surety of her oncoming glory; *principles* that give energy to her march, and impels with the force of destiny. It being the government of the people, each one sees—by a mutual intelligence—more clearly their relative duties; the aspirations for improvement are largely developed; each is called on to lend their aid for the common good; each is expected to know their rights and maintain them; every encouragement is given to the literary enterprise, with every other means of improvement; the revealed religion is preached in its purity and power; the bible, with books of moral culture are at hand; the light of civilization and christianity has shed its benign influence upon us; no longer do we sit veiled in ignorance and moral gloom; no longer does the night of oppression and despair obscure our horizon; no longer does the shroud of mental and moral darkness, with its mildew influence, obtuse our minds; but our redemption has been effected, the nations afar off, have seen our light in vivid corruscations, their attention and admiration has been excited; the mighty impulse of kindred feeling with the magnet's influence have drawn them to us, and their language have been in letters as bright pearls, and every word as the shining gems upon the face of night; they have paid us courtesy, and implicitly declared that, here, has "a nation been born in a day."

While I thus give expression to my heart-felt sentiments concerning my adopted country, as a whole, I am constrained to give vent to my feelings on another subject. I have lately seen in a publication a very scurrilous article, purporting to have been penned by one M. R. D., from somewhere, its tenor being ungentlemanly, and its character an attack upon *Judge Benedict, (Chief Justice of Liberia,)* and *President J. J. Roberts;* what the author of the article in question expected to accomplish by it, is known only to himself and satellites. I never thought that there lived in the United States a *man*—so called rather—of the sable hue, *directly* or *indirectly*, who was so extremely depraved, basely defamatory, and so well qualified to be shunned as a *felon*, as this M. R. D. has proved himself to be. His whole article was founded on the basest fictions, and deserves to be inserted, as a chief page, in *Pandora's book of curses*, while the author has earned for himself the scorn of all who are virtuous.

In taking this notice of M. R. D. it need not be considered as *obsta principiis* but, merely to inform you that it is known in Liberia, that we have *one* virulent enemy belonging to our race, who is now living in the United States, and who, by adding heinousness and deep-rooted spite, to ignorance and obstinacy, has proved himself unworthy of Liberia's sympathies, so much so, that she would not willingly receive him as an adopted son, unless a change —of a radical nature—be first effected in his moral character.

The gentlemen whom he attempts to pour his spleen upon, are so far superior to him in moral excellence, virtue, and intelligence, as to be out of the reach of his calumny, which will reverberate upon his own infamous head with redoubled force and fury; and as official characters, they have acclived to a height upon the mount of eminence, and in the affections of their countrymen, that I am sure M. R. D. with all his diabolical emissaries, can never reach—and would be absurd to aspire to—on this side Jordan's stormy banks.

Liberia, with all her official men

are unassailable, by any creature possessed with common sense. She has withstood the blasts of discord, the winds of enmity, and the floods of ignorance and spleen for more than a quarter of a century; and while too she was but a nation in embryo, and now, though she be but a child, she stands pre-eminent in a moral point of view, and ere she reaches manhood her intellectual puissance, wealth, and moral worth, will stand unsurpassed by any nation of similar age and circumstances.

It has been by industry that we have thrived, and reached the position that we now maintain; and need I tell you that, we are on our way to the summit! We are not yet tired of our liberties, or too obtuse to appreciate them; as they are vouchsafed to us by our glorious constitution, an instrument that I must love, because I am a Liberian, and though I had no hand in making it, yet as I have espoused it, I intend to assist in preserving and protecting it unbroken and unharmed; that if possibly it may have to pass through the elements of discord, the waves of adverse sentiment, and, if so be, to assist in shielding it while passing through the crackling flames of disunion, that it may come forth like the Hebrew Trinity from the fiery furnace, without so much as the *smell* of fire upon it. "*By industry we thrive*" is a motto that I love; by it we have thrived, and what has been done *may* be done; and if we carry out this motto in all its construent bearings, we shall continue to prosper, and eventually stand untarnished as certain as that the laws of gravitation attract to the centre, or the great mechanism of nature, acting with resistless power *upon matter,* produces the revolution *of the earth* upon its axis.

Thus will we go on, with our *watchword vigilance,* and our aim *improvement!* The jaundiced eye of suspicion may attempt a contagious infusion—the jealousy of popular rivalry may endeavor to eclipse our self-earned merit—the mean-spirited principles of mortified emulation and odium may seek to check our onward course; the fulminating intonations of insidious ignorance may strive to inveigle from our laudable purpose; but these effluviums so far from effecting their contemptible designs, so far from generating a palpable dereliction from our established course, will only tend to augment our impetus, and enhance our conquest with an unfading blaze of glory. Knowing then, that opposition supported by jealousy, ignorance and malice, *will,* and *can* never accomplish its designs, we are encouraged instead of alarmed, to prosecute our efforts, to emulate each other in guarding our liberties, and as strict constructionists, stand upon the ramparts of our constitution, and suffer no infractions upon it, but preserve it as a well-tried talisman in which we may repose confidence, and by so doing it will be the instrument to bless us, in our day and generation; having in itself a redeeming and reviving influence, it shall arise like the meridian sun in resplendent glory, and darting its beams from one end of our system to the other; its refrangible rays shall shine upon, and bless us, even to nations yet unborn; who shall receive birth in the light and growth in its strength, and flourishing under its benign influence, they shall declare that, we never knew oppression, but were, and shall be ever free, being protected, preserved and blest, by the constitution transmitted to us by the Fathers of the Republic!

I have the honor, sir, to assure you of my distinguished considerations,

DESERLINE T. HARRIS.

To Rev. Wm. McLain,
Washington City, D. C.

Appropriation by Ohio.

We have received assurances from Columbus that the bill will pass, which has been already reported, making an appropriation of $600 to defray the expenses of an "exploring committee" of colored people of that State, to visit Liberia and make a selection of a site on which to establish a new settlement of people from that State. The bill also makes an appropriation of $25 each for any number of emigrants not exceeding *fifty* a year, who shall go from Ohio to Liberia.

We shall be glad to see this bill become a law. It shows what public sentiment in the free States will ultimately do. Colonization is not less desirable from the *free* than from the *slave* States.

It is greatly to be regretted that they did not fix the amount to be paid for each emigrant at $50. In the preamble, they use the following language:

"Whereas, *equity* and *justice* dictate that we should not tax the Colonization Society with the expense of sending out our emigrants to Liberia." This is a good sentiment, and it is to be hoped that before the bill passed, it was amended so as to cover the whole expense.

Expense and health of the African Squadron.

We have repeatedly sought, but seldom been able to obtain, reliable information on these two points. We have constantly maintained that the African Squadron was among the most healthy; and that the money spent in keeping it on the coast, would enable us to plant a cordon of settlements along the whole western coast, which would not only suppress entirely the slave trade, but would also civilize the natives.

We are now enabled to present "facts and figures" to this effect. A document has been recently transmitted to the Senate, giving full information on the subject. It appears that the cost of maintaining the United States Squadron on the coast of Africa is $384,500 per annum! Had we that sum at command, with what rapidity could we prosecute the work of *colonization, and how soon could we abolish the slave trade on the whole western coast of Africa!*

The failure of the squadrons of the United States and England to abolish the slave trade cannot be imputed to the unhealthiness of the coast as a cruising ground. The document before us shows that the mortality on that station is less than in the Home Squadron, or in the East Indies.

The following figures show the number of men and deaths in the African Squadron for four years:

YEAR.	NO. OF MEN.	DEATHS.
1845	631	5
1846	751	8
1847	639	7
1848	591	3

This surely is not an alarming mortality. At the same time, we doubt not that most of these deaths were caused by imprudence which might have been avoided, such as sleeping on shore, or some exposure of the kind. If the men remain on board ship at night, there is no danger from the climate. If they sleep on shore one night, there is no certainty that they will not have an attack of the African fever.

A comparison of the average health of the various naval stations for four years, shows them to rank thus: 1, Mediterranean; 2, Brazil; 3, Pacific; 4, African; 5, East Indies; 6, Home Squadron.

The annual expense of supporting our African squadron would colonize 7,000 emigrants. Who can estimate the good which would thus be done to Liberia, to the emigrants themselves, and also to this country! We are happy to know that this subject is attracting the attention of gentlemen in various parts of the country.

The action of the Ohio legislature, and also of the Indiana legislature, show that public sentiment is gathering a strength from which we may anticipate ere long some healthful action.

Expedition from New Orleans.

THE D. C. Foster sailed from New Orleans on the 15th instant, with eighty emigrants from Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee. We have not yet received the particulars, the Louisiana Colonization Society having despatched the vessel.

Subscribers to the $3000 Fund.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington, February 1, 1850.

For the distinguished liberality shown, in answer to an appeal for means to send to Liberia the slaves liberated by the will of the late THOMAS CAPEHART, of Murfreesboro', North Carolina, I desire to make a public acknowledgment. These people sailed from Norfolk (Va.) on the 26th ultimo, in the Liberia Packet. The whole $3,000 were contributed in due time. The following are the donors:

Prof. H. Tutwiler, Havana, Ala....$100
Hon. J. Burnet, Cincinnati, O.....500
Thos. Rutherford, Esq., Richmond, Va.100
Mrs. John Hepburn, Auburn, N. Y...100
Thos. McKeen, Esq., Easton, Pa.....100
John Cooper, M. D.....do..... } .100
Rev. John Vanderveer, do..... }
H. R. Coburn, Esq., Boston, Mass...100
"A friend to Col'n." Worcester, do...100
Thomas Hanna, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa. .100
"A Dutchman."....100
Nicholas Mills, Esq., Richmond, Va...100
Robert Campbell, Esq., Augusta, Geo..100
Messrs. Sewall, Day & Co. Bstn, Mas..100
Rev. L. Woods, D. D., $10; Hon. S. Greenleaf, $10; S. Farrar, Esq., $10; S. Fletcher, $10; Prof. B. B. Edwards, $10; Prof. R. Emerson, $5; Edward Robie, $5; Dr. Sanborn, $5; J. Emerson, $5; S. H. Taylor, $5; Edwards A. Park, $5; H. B. Holmes, $5; N. W. Hazen, $5; F. Cogswell, $5; S. Gray, $2; Moses Foster, jr. $2; S. Grinnell, $1—Andover, Mass., by Dr. Woods....100
Albert Fearing, Esq., Boston, Mass...100
James Dunlop, $10; Thos. J. McCance, $10; Wm. H. Hubbard, $5; John C. Hobson, $20; John R. Anderson, $55, Richmond, Va.....100
L. Keese, Esq., $25, Mrs. D. G. Godden, $25, Louisville, Miss; Jason Torry, Esq., Honesdale, Pa., $50...100
Mrs. Devereaux, Albany, N. Y.....100
A Friend....100
Maurice Wurts, New York.....100
W. E. Dodge.....do.....100
James Suydam....do.....100
James N. Dickson. do.....100
Friends in Newburg do.....100
Another friend.....100
A. G. Phelps, jr...do.....100
John Clark.....do.....100

The above has all been paid into the treasury.

The Packet sailed from Norfolk with one hundred and thirty-six emigrants on board. The Chieftain will sail from Savannah on the 14th instant with a large company.

We are greatly in need of funds, and we entreat our friends in all parts of the country not to delay sending us their help. Our good friend, SOLOMON STURGIS, Esq., of Putnam, Ohio, has just sent us $1,000 to aid in purchasing the Gallinas territory.

W. McLAIN, Sec'y Am. Col. Soc.

Receipts

For the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at their Office, from February 15th to March 15th, 1850.

Receipts at Office.

Hugh Campbell, Esq., donation per E. Cresson, Esq.	10 00
4th July col. in Ass. Ref. Pres. Ch., of Beulah, Mercer County, Rev. Robert Wm. Oliver, Pastor	5 00
Thomas Inglis, of Christiansburg, donation through Editor of Presbyterian	5 00
Leonard Jewell, Esq., donation per E. Cresson, Esq.	3 50
	$23 50

Collected by Rev. E. H. May, Agent.

A female friend to the Society, $50, Alex. Symington, Alex. Fullerton, A. J. Bell, per Dr. John Bell, and Wm. R. Lejee, each $10, Wm. Parker Foulke, Herman Cope, J. J. Vanderkemp, W. D. Lewis, R. B. Davidson, Cash and Cash, ea. $5	125 00

Receipts for the African Repository.

Dr. W. W. Perrine, $1, Israel Morris, $1, John Byers, $1, John Lapsley, $1, Judge Carpenter, $1	5 00

Recapitulation.

Receipts at Office	23 50
Receipts, per Rev Mr. May	125 00
" for African Repository	5 00
Total	$153 50

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums towards the expense of colonizing in Bassa County, Liberia, the slaves gratuitously emancipated by Mrs. See, of Randolph County, Virginia, contributed in response to the appeal of their pastor, Rev. Enoch Thomas: John B. Myers, $100; Joseph D. Brown, $60; Prof. Hugh L. Hodge, $60; Josiah White, $50; Dr. Samuel Moore, $50; Thomas Biddle, Sen., $50; John Farnum, $50; Moses Johnson, $50; A. B., $50; Caleb Jones, $25; John W. Claghorn, $20; Joseph Jeanes, $20; Oxford par. congregation, per Rev. John M. Dickey, Pastor, $15, Richard Price, $10; S. N. Bunting, $10; Wm. Woram, $5; Mrs. Bailey, of Westchester, $5; Mrs. Lydia Latta, $5; Jno. Fausset, $5; Elijah Brown, $2; E. C., $100 ..... 742 00

ELLIOTT CRESSON,
Colonization Office.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1850.

VERMONT.

Peacham—Dr. Josiah Shedd, annual contribution	10 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lee—Eli Bradley, Esq.	1 00
Salem—Balance of a legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by John B. Lawrence, deceased, by A. L. Pierson and Charles Lawrence, Esqs., Executors	37 24
Hadley—Legacy left by Madame Dorothy Williams, of Hadley, Mass., to the Am. Col. Soc. from James B. Porter, Esq., Executor, through Rev. Joseph Tracy	23 68
	61 92

CONNECTICUT.

Middletown—Legacy left by Miss Mary Ann Hubbard to the Am. Col. Soc., E. G. Hubbard, Esq., Executor, by F. L. Gleason, Esq.	100 00

NEW YORK.

New York City—Donation from "J. N.," New York City	500 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Patterson's Mills, Washington Co.—James Patterson, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., $30; Wm. Cowen, Esq, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., $30, by Hon. Robert R. Reed	60 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Daniel Campbell, Esq..... 5 00

VIRGINIA.

Virginia—Miss Mildred Pollard, a donation by Rev. J. J. Royall, 5 00

Winchester—Contribution to the Col. Soc., sent anonymously to C. Walker, Esq..... 5 00

Halifax C. H.—Annual subscription of Mr. Dabney Cosby, jr. $5, Mrs. M. E. Grammer, $2 50, Rev. J. Grammer, $30.. 37 50

47 50

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—The Misses Jones.. 15 00

KENTUCKY.

Masonville—James Lashbrooks, Esq..... 20 00

OHIO.

Cedarville—From Cedarville Col. Soc., donation, by John Orr, Esq., Treasurer..... 28 62

Adams's Mills—J. Stillwell, Esq., $5, J. Ingalls, $1..... 6 00

Cincinnati—David Oliver, M. D. & Nehemiah Wade, Esqs., ea. $40, Bailey, Langstaff & Co., $25, given to pay expenses of printing Christy's lecture on colonization, by David Christy.. 105 00

139 62

ILLINOIS,

Upper Alton—Rev. Eben. Rodgers, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—Contribution by members of Carmel Church, to constitute Rev. James Purviance, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by Thomas Henderson, Esq..... 30 00

Total Contributions....$1,019 04

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Fryeburg*—Henry C. Buswell, Esq., to March '50, $2 67, Edward L. Osgood, Esq., to March '50, $2 67, Isaiah Warren, Esq., to March '50, $2 66..... 8 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Acworth*—Edward Woodbury, to March '50, $1..... 1 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Jos. Tracy: *Brookline*—Dea. Thos. Griggs, on account, $1. *New Bedford*—J. H. Bartlett, to July '51, $1. *Westford*—Miss Mary Ann Wright, for '50, $1. *Plymouth*—Henry J. Oliver, to Jan. '51, $2, Mrs. Rhoda Lawrence, to March '50, $1. *Auburn*—Rev. M. G. Wheeler, for '50, $1. *Lee*—Eli Bradley, Esq., to Nov. '50, $1. *Auburn*—Benjamin Wiser, Esq., for '50, $1. *Lexington*—Col. S. Burbank, to July '52, $5..... 14 00

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Henry Patterson, Esq., for '50, $1.... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Norfolk*—John S. Wise, to March, '51, 50 cts., John T. Bidgood, to March, '51, 50 cts., John S. Wright, to March, '51, 50 cts., John W. Wilder, to March, '51, 50 cts., Wm. Grimes, to March, '51, 50 cts., Joseph Deans, to Mar. '51, 50 cts., John Ames, to March, '51, 50 cts., Wm. Deans, sen., to March, '51, 50 cts., Wm. F. Wright, to March, '51, 50 cts., John H. Bidgood, to March, '51, 50 cts., Charles Lewis, to March, '51, 50 cts., Wm. J. Wright, to March, '51, 50 cts., Willis Barnes, to Mar. '51, 50 cts., Richard Bruce, to March, '51, 50 cts., James H. Carney, to March, '51, 50 cts., Thomas Taitt, to March, '51, 50 cts. *Portsmouth*—Jas. Hargrove, to March, '51, 50 cts. *Fredericksburgh*—Mrs. Helen Grinnan, to March, '51, $1.... 9 50

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Washington*—Abram M. Allen, for '50, by Hon. Edward Stanley, $1..... 1 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Charleston*—J. B. Whitridge, M. D., to Jan. '51, $7..... 7 00

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—Edward Hall, to March, '51, $1, Rev. John Cox, to March, '51, $1, John Barlon, to May, '51, $1, Mrs. Elenor Giles, to March, '51, $1. *Columbus*—Dr. Asa Pond, for '50 and '51, $2..... 6 00

KENTUCKY.—*Masonville*—James M. Birkhead, for '50, $1. *Owensborough*—Alex'r Fields, for '50, $1. *Danville*—Willis Russell, for '50, $1. *Millersburgh*—Alex. McClintock, to 18 March, '50, $2..... 5 00

Total Repository..... 52 50
Total Contributions....1,019 04

Aggregate Amount....$1,071 54

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVI.] WASHINGTON, MAY, 1850. [No. 5.

Great Scheme for carrying on Colonization.

THE following *Memorial* has been presented to Congress and is now before the appropriate committee. It will excite deep interest wherever it is read, and meet with general favor. It has already received the advocacy of many of the most influential public journals, and we have the means of knowing that it is entertained with great favor by many leading men in Congress.

A correspondent of the REPUBLIC makes the following remarks upon it.

Gentlemen:—All the friends of the colored race and of this Union must peruse with deep interest the memorial which appeared in your journal of yesterday, invoking the countenance and aid of Congress in furtherance of a plan for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa. In my judgment, the relations which we shall sustain to the Republic of LIBERIA, and the means by which we can render that republic an inviting and eligible home to our colored population, are questions second in importance to none which can be submitted to the executive and legislative departments of the Government. A wise decision on these questions will do more than all things else to settle the difficulties which now distract the country, and will be followed by results hardly surpassed, in widely-extending beneficence, by any thing hitherto known in the history of nations.

It is hardly necessary for me to say, that JEFFERSON and MONROE, MARSHALL and MADISON, all desired and anticipated some great national movement for the establishment of our free people of color, as voluntary emigrants, on the African coast, and many of our State Legislatures have recorded their opinions in favor of this as a national policy. The time for such a movement has arrived. The Republic of Liberia stands acknowledged as an independent state. From us she has derived the elements of freedom, civilization, and religion; and she now invites the descendants of Africa, from every region of the world, to become sharers with her in the great inheritance of happiness and renown which, through God's blessings, will be her sure and enduring possession.

Those who may desire to see the growing reputation of the Liberian Republic, will find abundant evidence in the papers just published

by order of the British Parliament, on the subject of the slave trade, a large proportion of which are occupied by facts and documents illustrating the condition, influence, commercial importance, and philanthropic promise of this newly risen African free State. That the memorial to which I have referred is from gentlemen of the South, is, I trust, a favorable omen for its success. *

Washington, April 11th, 1850.

We desire to call to it the special attention of our auxiliary societies. If they approve of it, and feel anxious that it should be adopted by Congress, they can facilitate it, by adopting resolutions on the subject and forwarding them to their respective Senators and Representatives. Individuals may do much good by writing to their friends in Congress. The scheme is of such magnitude and grandeur as to be worthy of the most earnest zeal to secure its adoption.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, for himself and others associated, respectfully begs leave to present to the consideration of Congress the following propositions, to which they have given much reflection:

First. The suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Second. The carrying of the mails between the United States and the Republic of Liberia.

Third. To extend and regulate trade between the United States and Liberia.

The Independence of the Republic of Liberia has been acknowledged by the greatest powers of Europe. It is an off shoot from our own country, and is peopled by emigrants from all the States of this Union. It already embraces within the action of its government and laws many of the natives and several of the Kings and Princes of the West coast of Africa, who seek its protection, trust in its beneficence, and offer their allegiance as citizens.

When the Republic of Liberia shall have completed the purchase of the Gallinas, for which negotiations are now in progress, the sea-coast will embrace upwards of seven hundred miles.

The first settlement from this country was made in 1821; and the infant colony, under incredible embarrassments, against the combinations and efforts of an inhuman and mercenary spirit, and the earlier and almost indomitable prejudice and hostility of native tribes, has gradually and peacefully extended its borders; received, protected, and educated emigrants from the United States, and many of the natives; has triumphed over all obstacles, and now presents to the world a free, vigorous and permanent commonwealth.

Its destiny may be predicted.

Its extension on that heretofore desecrated coast; its ultimate influence over all that great division of the globe; the suppression of the slave trade, not only within the present limits of the Republic, but shortly from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas, and eventually from the entire coast; the great and increasing emigration from this country to the fertile regions of the Republic; the diffusion of knowledge and civilization, of christianity, of the arts and sciences, and of extended and heretofore unknown commerce, indicate that destiny.

Its forests, its minerals, its soil, its climate, and the already various and extensive productions of the necessaries and luxuries of life, form so many unfailing sources for our commerce.

The undersigned and his associates, looking to the preceding high public objects, and also to their private objects of pecuniary results, propose to build four steamships, which shall combine, in a higher degree than has yet been attained, the necessary qualities of speed, strength, space, and ventilation, each of which to be commanded by a Lieutenant of the United States Navy.

Each ship shall not be of less than *four thousand tons*, and warranted to be of superior quality in all respects, to any steam-ships now afloat, or in progress of construction, for war purposes, or for the proposed service, and capable of going from New York to Liverpool in eight days.

Each ship to make not less than *four* trips per annum, leaving New Orleans, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York, or such other ports as may be reasonably indicated by the United States.

The Government of the United States shall have the power to take any and all of said ships, when required for war purposes, by paying the cost of construction, and a commission of ten per centum, and at all times the right to place on board of each ship *two* guns of heavy calibre, and the men necessary to serve them, and also to send out on board of any of said vessels any agent or agents of the Government to Liberia, free from cost for transportation or subsistence.

The undersigned and his associates estimate the cost of such ships, as heretofore named, at nine hundred thousand dollars each, and they ask the United States to advance to them *two-thirds* of the money in five per cent. stocks, to be repaid into the Treasury, with the interest, in equal annual instalments, during the existence of the contract; which contract they propose shall continue for *twenty years*, renewable at the pleasure of the Government.

The sum of six hundred thousand dollars to be advanced in five per cent. stocks, from time to time, on each ship, as it shall progress in construction, and the Government to hold a lien upon each ship to secure the advance.

Two of said ships shall be finished and ready for sea on or before the *first* day of *October*, 1852, and the two others on or before the *first* day of *October*, 1854; so that an opportunity may be given to ascertain the efficiency of the *two* first constructed, and make such improvements as will best comply with their obligations to the Government.

Each ship shall be in readiness to convey the mails to and from Liberia, and shall provide passage and subsistence for such mail agent as the Post Office Department shall appoint.

In consideration of the above named services, and the creation of this powerful addition to the effective marine for public and national purposes, ready whenever the emergency shall arise to require its entire employment by the Government, and for affording facilities for cheap and rapid emigration to Liberia, the undersigned and his associates shall be paid the sum of ——— dollars for each and every trip to and from Liberia during said term of contract.

In further consideration of the mutual public benefits to the citizens of both countries, they ask to be permitted to introduce into the ports of the United States the products of the Republic of Liberia free of duty: provided, that the productions of

this country be admitted into Liberia in like manner.

And on the further consideration, that the American Colonization Society shall have the right and authority to send on each of said four ships, on each and every voyage they may respectively make, not exceeding four thousand emigrants, being free persons of color, from the United States to Liberia, on prepayment of ten dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and of five dollars for each emigrant under twelve years of age, which also includes the transportation of the baggage, and the daily supply of sailors' rations, and to convey and bring back free from cost such agents, as they from time to time choose to send.

The public benefits to be derived from this enterprise, it is believed, are alike practical, philanthropic, and obvious; and its advantages to the emigrants may be ascertained from the fact, that the cost per head under the most untiring and favorable efforts of the American Colonization Society, is *thirty* dollars for adults, and half price for children.

The undersigned and his associates believe that small ships, either steamers or sail vessels, cannot be successfully employed in the transportation of emigrants at so low a price, but the rapidity of the voyage, and the number to be transported, will enable them to reduce the cost of passage by a saving of subsistence during the voyage.

Small steamers could not carry the necessary fuel to make any speed in a voyage of over four thousand miles, and consequently they would not be efficient in the suppression of the slave trade.

Hence, therefore, the above projection *of service is* considered effective *for all* practical purposes; *the suppression of* the slave trade by the continued presence of such vessels; the encouragement and protection of our commerce, and the much desired object of quick, cheap, safe, and commodious transportation, which must necessarily lead to numerous emigration.

JOSEPH BRYAN, *of Alabama, for himself and his associates.*

It cannot have escaped notice that the rate at which emigrants are to be carried is exceedingly low. Ten dollars for each one over twelve years of age, five dollars for each one under that age, and found! This is about one-third of the present average cost.

The four steamers will transport 16,000 emigrants each per annum, making 64,000 during the year! At this rate it would require but one year to remove the entire free colored population of Virginia, six months to remove all from New England; another six months, all from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and two years, all from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The objection which heretofore has been oftenest made against colonization has been that the means were totally inadequate to the end. It has been sneeringly said, "what do these Jews build?" It is nothing. The favorite comparison has been, "you might as well attempt to dip the ocean dry with a teaspoon, as to remove the free colored people of the United States to Liberia! The whole commercial ma-

rine could not transport the annual increase!" And many men have said these things and considered that they had thereby settled the question forever! We ask them to review the subject. Here are *four vessels* capable of removing more than the annual increase of the whole colored population of the United States. From 1830 to 1840 that increase was 54,356. From 1840 to 1850 it does not exceed 64,000 per annum. We need say nothing more in answer to all such objections as the above. The Colonization Society undertook to found a colony, to which the colored people might find it advantageous to emigrate. This has already been done. The work has been slow in its progress, as it were piling one stone upon another, till now the foundation is laid deep and wide. The Republic is sufficiently well established to receive a large number of emigrants yearly: there is room enough for them, and every thing invites them there, and these four *steamers* afford the facilities for their reaching there. It now only remains for the United States Government to adopt, foster and encourage this work, and it will be done.

Let these steamers be started, let the U. States give that $80,000,000 of which Mr. Webster spoke in the Senate, or let the State governments *make the appropriations* necessary *to transport and subsist* for six months their own free people of color, and the work will go forward with a magnificence worthy of itself!

The great ends to be accomplished, present considerations of sufficient importance to induce the Government to comply with the prayer of the memorial. When these steamers are started the United States squadron on that coast may be withdrawn. It now costs upward of $384,500 to maintain that squadron a year. These four steamers and the emigrants carried out by them will annually accomplish a thousand fold more for the suppression of the slave trade, than the squadron ever has or ever can accomplish! There cannot be a doubt of this. Does the United States Government desire the suppression of the slave trade? Undoubtedly. Here then is the way in which it may be done.

We may ask another question? Is it desirable that American commerce should be extended? Undoubtedly. Here then is a way in which it may be done. The 150,000,000 inhabitants of Africa, now all naked, must be *clothed*, and will be as civilization advances among them. They must have the means and appliances of agriculture and the mechanic arts. And in return for all these, they have all the rich and varied productions of tropical climates! How shall this work be accomplished? How shall Africa

be civilized? How shall a market be opened there for all the articles manufactured in the United States, and for the surplus productions of our soil? How shall the inexhaustable treasures of that immense continent, be brought to supply our wants, and increase our wealth and our glory?

By Colonization—by carrying out the plans and measures which the Society has adopted and been struggling to achieve. Already more than 80,000 of the natives have put themselves under the laws of Liberia, and are rising in the scale of humanity. Already there is a large demand for the productions of this country.

When the transported population of Liberia shall be 50,000 or 200,000, they will present a market for our surplus manufactures, and bread stuffs, of immense value. A line of settlements on the coast will command the commerce of the interior. If that power is held by men sent from this country by a large and liberal policy, nurtured and grown up under our institutions, and by our fostering care and aid, in establishing themselves in Liberia, they will ever be inclined to trade with this country, and thus open to our merchants those wide fields of wealth! The amount asked by the company from *the Government for* carrying the *mails, would not* affect injuriously *one single interest of* the country, and it would be more than repaid with interest by the advantages of the commerce to be secured thereby.

The advantages which would be enjoyed by the people of the United States as the result of the removal of the free colored people, and the separation of the races would be immense. The blessings to them would be incalculable. They dwell among us, but they are not of us. They do not enjoy, and the prospect is, they never can enjoy here, true liberty! We provide for them a means of escape from these depressing circumstances, and place them in a situation where nothing can prevent them from rising to the highest elevation of which they are capable.

Under these circumstances what is it the duty of the government to do? To sit still and lose the golden opportunity? No this is not, this cannot be the wisest policy! Motives of honor, of benevolence, of justice, of patriotism demand a different policy.

Let it be remembered that the legislation of our country touching the extinction of the slave trade, conferred upon her a glory as imperishable as the constitution herself! A just regard to our national character calls for a perseverance in that policy, until its wisdom and benignity shall be vindicated in the full accomplishment of its ends; the giving to Africa civilization and the arts, and a lawful commerce!

If Congress should grant the prayer of the petitioners, and this great scheme should go into operation, a very large expenditure of money would be required to pay for the transportation and subsistence of this large emigration. If we reckon one half of the 64,000 emigrants to be under 12 years of age, (which is a large allowance) the transportation of the adults will be $320,000, and of the children $160,000, making annually $480,000. To subsist them six months in Liberia, as we now do, will require an average, for old and young, of $25 each: Say 64,000 at $25 each, makes $1,600,000. The transportation and subsistence therefore would cost the society $2,080,000 annually!

Where are we to obtain this large amount? Not from private benevolence as we now raise our resources.

The following extract from the great speech of the *Hon. Mr. Webster* in the United States Senate, the 7th of March, 1850, shows what might be done for Colonization, and what ought to be done! It never was imagined that the stupendous work contemplated by this Society could be accomplished by private benevolence. It was proposed to open the way and demonstrate its practicability; this has been done already; and now we ask the general and State Governments to *carry it forward.* With the present resources of the Society, it is utterly impossible for us to accomplish all that is demanded of us. We hope that Mr. Webster, or some other master spirit will take the subject up, and not rest until the great appropriation is made.

Mr. Webster said;—

I have one other remark to make. In my observations upon slavery as it has existed in the country, and as it now exists, I have expressed no opinion of the mode of its extinguishment or melioration. I will say, however, though I have nothing to propose on that subject, because I do not deem myself so competent as other gentlemen to consider it, that if any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme of colonization, to be carried on by this Government upon a large scale, for the transportation of free colored people to any colony or any place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object. Nay, sir, following an example set here more than twenty years ago by a great man, then a Senator from New York, I would return to Virginia, and through her for the benefit of the whole South, the money received from lands and territories ceded by her to this Goverment for any such purpose as to relieve, in whole or in part, or in any way to diminish or deal beneficially with, the free colored population of the Southern States. I have said that I honor Virginia for her cession of this territory. There have been received into the treasury of the United States eighty millions of dollars, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands ceded by her. If the residue should be sold at the same rate, the whole aggregate will exceed two hundred millions of dollars. If Vir-

ginia and the South see fit to adopt any proposition to relieve themselves from the free people of color among them, they have my free consent that the Government shall pay them any sum of money out of its proceeds, which may be adequate to the purpose.

As Virginia gave up to the United States a very large domain, which has filled the national treasury, it would be no more than right that the General Government should return that amount, or whatever part of it Virginia might need to execute her plan of colonization. Should the whole proceeds from the sales of those lands, say $200,000,000 be applied to the work of colonization, it would go far to its accomplishment, so far at least as Virginia is concerned.

The resolution of the Hon. Rufus King introduced into the Senate of the United States 18th February, 1825, went farther than this and proposed that the whole proceeds from the sale of the public lands should be set aside for colonization purposes.

There has been, and is at present a general impression that Congress ought to do something on the subject. The sentiment is also very prevalent that the STATES ought to make appropriations for the purpose of colonizing their own free colored people. The New York Journal of *Commerce has also* a scheme for *raising money which has* not been before suggested. Before introducing the above *memorial* to its readers, it makes the following suggestion:

Commerce and steam and California gold, all combine to render practicable this beneficent scheme: heretofore thought to be so visionary. If the acquisition of California has disturbed the relations between the free and slave States, it has also furnished means for the gradual extinction of slaves and the slave trade. The revenue which may be derived from the sale of permits and leases—say one million of dollars a year—might be properly appropriated, after deducting what may be necessary for the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., in California, and the establishment of great national highways leading to it, to the purpose of colonizing all the free blacks of the Western States. Virginia gave up to the Union a domain which has filled the coffers of the national treasury, in the last sixty years, or more, one would think that she was entitled to any aid that she might require in her regeneration from the paralyzing effects of their population. Not only Virginia, but every Southern State contributed largely to the acquisition of California, as their people are to be denied the privilege of taking thither, and there holding slaves, and at the same time, are to suffer by the reduction of their relative political weight, it would seem no more than right to devote a large portion of the revenue from the gold bearing lands to the promotion of their peculiar interests.

I am glad, in view of these considerations, to see a project, in the form of a memorial to Congress, to build four steam-ships, combining in the highest degree the necessary qualities of speed, strength, space and ventilation—each ship to make four trips per annum from the At-

lantic ports and Pernambuco to Liberia.

Other plans of raising money might be mentioned. But it is not necessary at present. One thing is certain, this work of colonization must go forward!

To the people of Virginia specially.

THE following official communications of the Virginia State Colonization Society, were crowded out of our last number. We intended them to have appeared at the same time with the Legislative action on the same subject. We would call special attention to the "Declaration of their principles" by that Society. The character which they give to the American Colonization Society is true and righteous altogether.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA:—This Society was formed, as auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, in the fall of 1823. Chief Justice Marshall was its first President, and for twelve years presided over it with the same fidelity and punctuality that he did over his courts.

On the 28th of October, 1835, the Managers unanimously resolved, "That the members of this Board do cherish, with affection and respect, the memory of the late Chief Justice Marshall, President of this Society, as well for the many virtues that adorned his character, as for the countenance and support uniformly given by him to this Society."

The records of this Society show that the colonization enterprize has been espoused and promoted by all the *greatest* men, and by most of those who have attained distinction, in Virginia.

After the death of Chief Justice Marshall, the Society continued to meet till the close of 1840. There was no meeting recorded from that time to the Spring of 1843, when a few feeble efforts were made, extending to the year 1845—His Excellency Geo. McDowell, being then elected the President.

REORGANIZATION.

The Society was reorganized in the Capitol of Virginia, on the 13th of February, 1849. The following gentlemen are now its officers.

President—His Excellency, John B. Floyd.

Vice Presidents—Wm. H. Macfarland, John Rutherford, S. S. Baxter, Ro. G. Scott, Gen. John H. Cocke, James C. Bruce, Edward Colston, Richard H. Cunningham, Wm. M. Blackford, Cassius F. Lee, Wm. Cunningham, and W. Maxwell.

Corresponding Secretary—Peter V. Daniel, Jr.

Recording Sec'y—Benj. B. Minor.

Treasurer—Thomas H. Ellis.

Other Managers—Nicholas Mills, Samuel Reeve, John S. Caskie, Fleming James, John O. Steger, Joshua J. Fry, James C. Crane, Samuel Putney, Michael Gretter, Richard Whitfield, Thos. Samson and Egbert R. Watson.

At the meeting last above referred to, it was not only resolved that it was "eminently expedient to revive and reorganize the Society;" but a resolution offered by Mr. Maxwell and supported also by Bishop Johns, was unanimously adopted, that

"The signal prosperity of the Colony of Liberia, now happily erected into a Republic, furnishes a striking and most gratifying illustration of the wisdom of the principles on

which the Virginia Colonization Society was formed, and on which it has been and will continue to be conducted."

The political aspects in which the slavery question has presented itself for some years past, have so materially interfered with the successful operation of the colonization scheme in Virginia, that the Board have determined to make public the following

DECLARATION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES.

At a meeting of the Board, held at the Governor's office in the Capitol, on the afternoon of the 2d inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted; ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary, and published, with the request that they be copied by the papers throughout the State.

WHEREAS, in the present excited state of the public mind upon the subject of slavery, the people of the South look with anxious jealousy upon every movement which has, or is supposed to have, a direct or indirect influence on that institution; and believing the people of Virginia will, and ought to insist upon having a distinct and unequivocal explanation of the views and purposes of every man, or association of men, who propose action in reference to the colored population of the State—we, the President and Managers of the Colonization Society of Virginia, deem it our duty to make a brief and candid exposition of the principles, policy and objects of the Society, and do for that purpose, resolve, That we adhere with unshaken fidelity to that article in the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, which declares it to be the single purpose of that Society to remove and colonize, on the Western *coast of Africa, the* free black population *in the United* States, with *their voluntary consent.*

Resolved, That we believe that the American Colonization Society has steadfastly and faithfully adhered to this, and doubt not it will continue to do so in future; and we pledge ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigilance, and give warning of the least and first departure from its organic law, as a breach of faith, and the signal of our immediate withdrawal from all coöperation with it.

Resolved, That this Society purposes to devote its labors to the task of removing the free colored population of this Commonwealth to Liberia, and will apply all the funds which may be contributed to it, for accomplishing this end, except such as may be specially appropriated by the donor to other objects.

Resolved, That the Managers, having chosen the Rev. Philip Slaughter to represent their views and policy in this State, do respectfully request that all money or other contributions by the friends of the cause of Colonization in Virginia, designed for the purposes of the Society, should be paid or delivered to Mr. Slaughter, to be by him transmitted to the Treasurer of this Board.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
President.

B. B. MINOR, *Secretary.*

The Secretary was instructed also to publish a brief statement of the reorganization of the Society, together with a list of its present officers. The above is done accordingly. Teste,

B. B. MINOR,
Secretary.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA:—The general annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening last, in the first Presbyterian Church of this city.

His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, having taken

the Chair as President of the Society, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. V. Moore.

Robert G. Scott, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Invitation, then presented the following letters, which, on motion, were read by the Secretary. The Hon. Jas. McDowell had also been invited to attend, but had not sent any written reply.

WASHINGTON,
December 8th, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received here your official letters inviting my attendance at the Colonization meeting of the Virginia Society, intended to be held at the Capitol in Richmond the 8th inst., and to partake of its proceedings. Continuing to feel the liveliest interest in the African Colonization of the free people of color in the United States; having all my original impressions in favor of the scheme strengthened and confirmed by successful experience; and now entertaining no doubt of its entire practicability, and of its being susceptible of an expansion so as to colonize, in reasonable time, all the colored people of the United States, now free, or who may be hereafter emancipated, I should be most happy to accept your invitation, and to assist in the endeavor of giving a new and more vigorous impulse to the efforts of the Virginia Society. On other accounts, it would afford me much personal gratification to re-visit the Capital of my native State. But I regret, gentlemen, that my public duties do not allow me to leave this city at the time proposed.

I am, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. ROBERT G. SCOTT, B. B. MINOR, and THOMAS SAMSON, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13th, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Since my entrance into public life, one of my rules has been, not to absent myself from the post assigned me, unless controlled by some imperious necessity. This rule, and the fact that the two Houses of Congress are not yet organized for business, make it proper, in my judgment, to decline your flattering invitation to meet the Colonization Society of Virginia, in Richmond, on the 18th instant. Although I cannot be present at your meeting, I shall feel deeply anxious for the success of the cause; and hope you may find abler advocates than I am to give it a propitious impulse.

I have long been desirous that Africa should be an asylum where her scattered and returning children might find liberty and rest—where the faculties which God hath planted in the mental and physical being of the black man may be fully developed—and where, under the influence of Christianity and civilization, his intellectual and moral nature may be improved, enlarged and elevated to the highest point of his capability.

It is almost impossible that the virtuous and patriotic incentives, which operate upon the free white citizen, and stimulate him to action, can be felt by the free black population of our country. Our social habits, and, in many cases, the laws of the land, interpose an insuperable barrier to the advancement and elevation of the black race, even when emancipated from the bonds of slavery and the condition of property. The consequence is, and must continue to be, that our free black population occupy a degraded position—a kind of intermediate rank between the free citizen and the slave—in which their highest hopes rarely transcend the gratification of the sensual appetites and passions. I need not say a word as to the effects, which this position

the free black is constantly producing upon masters and slaves. Those who live in States where slavery is tolerated, know that these effects are serious evils. In my opinion there is but one remedy for them, and that is *colonization.*

If Liberia should expand (as I believe it will) and become a great and populous nation, speaking our language, copying our political institutions, cultivating the arts, engaging in the cultivation of the rich soils of her tropical climate, the generations which succeed us will witness astonishing changes in the sentiments and opinions which now exist in certain quarters, and manifest themselves in determined hostility to the progress and purposes of Colonization. When the influx of Europeans of all ranks, and the natural increase of our free white population, shall have crowded our States and Territories with human beings of all classes and avocations, anxiously striving for employment and subsistence; when this state of things shall reduce the price of labor, and render the maintenance of a slave a burden to his master; then it will be seen that the founders of the American Colonization Society were not only philanthropists, in the purest and highest sense of the term; but that they were imbued with an uncommon degree of statesmanlike foresight and sagacity. Then we shall return to Africa her children, to make room for our own blood and color, our own kith and kin, from our Fatherland, the continent of Europe. This is inevitable, unless we arrest the settlement and naturalization of foreigners among us, which will never be done.

But I must pause. I began merely to decline your invitation, and not to write an essay or make a speech. With ardent wishes for the success of the "Virginia Colonization Society," I am, gentlemen,

Your ob't serv't,

J. R. UNDERWOOD.

Messrs. Ro. G. Scott, Thomas Samson, B. B. Minor, } *Committee.*

Washington,
December 11*th*, 1849.

Gentlemen:—I received, a few days ago, your letter inviting me to address the Colonization Society of Virginia, on the 18th instant.

I regret that my engagements are of such a character that it will be impossible for me to comply with your request; for I feel a very deep interest in the cause of Colonization. Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to address the citizens of my native State on that subject, at this time, especially,—when, it seems to me, that this great scheme furnishes a common ground upon which all patriotic men may stand. But an engagement already made, for the day *preceding* your meeting, will deprive me of this pleasure. Had it been either *sooner* or *later*, I should have endeavored to be present.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. W. THOMPSON.

Messrs. Scott, Samson and Minor.

Mr. Scott then stated that though the Committee had been unsuccessful in obtaining the valuable services of the above gentlemen, yet he had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Latrobe, President of the Colonization Society of Maryland, whose address, he had no doubt, would remove every feeling of regret that they could not now stand by his side. Mr. Latrobe fully redeemed the promise thus made, in an eloquent, able, instructive and entertaining address, of more than an hour and a half,

and left his audience not only unwearied but desirous of more.

He was followed by the Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who, by a few very earnest, pointed and practical remarks, heightened the deep impression that had been made in favor of Colonization.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting hold in continued respect and approbation the objects designed to be effected by the colonization of the free blacks on the western coast of Africa, and that we will by all proper means, use our best efforts to promote the success of this great philanthropic undertaking.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, as they are hereby tendered, to Mr. Latrobe, for his admirable and eloquent address delivered on this evening, and that the President of this Society be requested to communicate the same, with a copy of this resolution to Mr. Latrobe.

Mr. James C. Crane, Chairman of the Committee to prepare a memorial to the General Assembly, praying for an appropriation and an act of incorporation—said memorial to be submitted to this meeting—reported that it was now ready.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the memorial was referred to the Board of Managers.

On motion of Mr. Crane, the Rev. Philip Slaughter, agent elect of this Society, and R. G. Scott, Esq., were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, to be held in Washington, on the 15th of January next.

On motion, thanks were voted to the Rev. Mr. McLain for his co-operation and his animated address: and,

Also to the pastor and trustees for the use of the church, for the purposes of this meeting.

It was then ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of this city; and then, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
President.

B. B. MINOR, *Sec'y.*

A Suggestion, by a Virginian.

THE following letter and communication have been handed to us, by the Hon. HENRY CLAY, to whom they are addressed by a gentleman of high standing in Virginia. We do not publish his name. Neither he nor Mr. Clay are aware that we are about to publish the letter. We therefore desire to let the scheme which he proposes, go forth on its own merits. We ourselves express no opinion in regard to it at present. *We rather cast it forth, to see what it will come to!*

BUCKINGHAM C. H., VA.,
January 25, 1850.

Hon. HENRY CLAY:

Dear Sir:—I trust the nature of this communication will be a sufficient apology for the liberty I now take without your personal acquaintance. Knowing your friendship to the Colonization Society, and knowing you to be a slave holder, I send you this paper on the modification and extension of the constitution of that Society. It contains the substance of a view that I have taken of the subject. It may be visionary and impracticable, but to me, at least, it seems possible, and somewhat

plausible; and if it effect no more, it may perhaps suggest some thought that will serve in establishing a future theory which will achieve the great work it contemplates.

I submit the paper to you, to make what use of it you may think proper.

The Colonization Society, is a good and useful institution, but it does not promise, (nor perhaps propose,) to *eradicate* the evil of slavery, organized as it is. It is a friendly, but very imperfectly efficient institution, in the great cause of emancipation. Might not the organization of the Society, be so modified as to render it more efficient than it is—and so as to make it able in a series of years, not very long, wholly to remove the institution of slavery from Virginia, and ultimately from all the other slave states of the Union, and by peaceable and lawful means? It seems possible, to say the least, that it may be done. Let us make a calculation.

Suppose the slave population of Virginia to be 400,000, and that one half of this number are females. Say that in 60 years, all the females (200,000) would die, or be removed: then, supposing the population to be stationary, (and it is probably nearly stationary,) in 60 years there would have died, and been born, respectively, 200,000 females, which would be nearly equivalent to 3,333 per annum, of each class. If the number 3,333 born the first year, could be bought and emancipated, then all those born that year would be free, and the same number having died that year, there would remain $\frac{1}{60}$ less a number, (of the slave portion,) to bear children the next year. So there would die uniformly every year, 3,333, and the number *born every year* would be 3,333—*but the number to be bought and emancipated each succeeding year,* would be $\frac{1}{60}$ less than that of the preceding year. Thus the number dying annually would be constant, and the number born yearly, *and to be bought,* (not the whole number born,) would be regularly diminished by $\frac{1}{60}$ of 3,333, which would be equal to 55 nearly, (calculating of course on the average principle, for otherwise the calculation would be obviously incorrect.) Thus in the 15th year (of the period of 60 years,) the number to be bought would be $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3,333 less than that of the first year: in the 30th year, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3,333 less than that of the first year: in the 45th year $\frac{3}{4}$ of 3,333 less than that of the first year, &c., till by a regular reduction of about 55 every year, we should after the 60th year have none to buy. And at the end of the 60th year, there would by the supposition be no female slave alive; and of course the male slaves then living would be the only slaves remaining; and with them slavery in the state would become extinct.

Now what would be the cost of purchasing annually the whole number of infants born—and how could the money be obtained to buy them?

Say the infants are to be bought as soon as born, and at the price of $50 each: then 3,333 at $50 each, would be equal to $166,650, the annual sum expended, on the supposition that the number to be bought would be constant for every year; (but it will not be constant; on the contrary, on the average, it would be only about 1,666 per annum.) Now as to the means of raising the purchase money, if the Colonization Society would enlarge its operations—obtain a charter, (or charters,) for procuring and holding money to the amount of $700,000, to be held as a loan, and the interest (after a given time,) to be applied to the purposes of emancipation and colonization—and would or-

ganize a system for employing that sum by investments at compound interest for 22 years, it would at the end of that time be equal to $2,800,000, and at the end of that time also, the negro population would probably be less than it is now. This sum of $2,800,000, then, put again at interest, would annually yield $168,000, which would effect the purchase of all the slaves born each year (of the 60,) even on the supposition that the number of *slaves* born each succeeding year would be the same; and in the 60 years the whole work would be done. But the number to be bought per annum, would on the average be only about 1,666, so that about ½ the principal invested ($2,800,000,) might, by fair estimation, be withdrawn and repaid at the end of 30 years; and at the end of 60 years, the balance of the investment might be withdrawn: and so the whole might be restored to the contributors, or their descendants—*the contribution being taken only as a loan.* And the contributors having originally loaned only $700,000, and at the expiration of 30 (of the 60) years, receiving back $1,400,000, and the remaining $1,400,000, at the end of the 60 years, would have received their principal loaned, with about 3⅔ per cent. per annum, from the time the loan was made—82 years, (60+22) before. A small amount should be deducted from the estimate for expenses.

Thus there would be a combined motive, consisting of both charity and interest, (self-love and love for others,) to induce the philanthropic to make the necessary loan.

But there are difficulties. And —1st, how would the infants be disposed of after purchase? Pay the *master the purchase* money, *and let him retain the* child in his *possession for* a number of years, which would suffice to compensate him by his services for the cost of raising him up.

2d. Would not slave owners object in many cases to sell?—If they should, might not the legislature require them to sell, (if not by agreement of parties,) on the valuation of others?

3d. Would not the negroes when bought, with a knowledge of their approaching emancipation, become insubordinate?—There seems to be but little, if any probability that they would. The laws might be as strict upon them as at present; and even the free negro is generally very submissive.

4th. Would there not be some inconvenient and unavoidable entangling of the free with the slave population, by marriage?—There would not necessarily be; for the males and females born every year, would, according to the usual course of nature, be about equal in number; and the free might therefore intermarry among themselves: and so when they should leave the country for their ultimate destination, they would have no husbands, or wives, or parents, or children, to leave behind them.

This system may be impracticable —but on the other hand, it may not, why should it be? Zeal and energy have effected many a work of far greater difficulty than this would be: and the same means may effect this.

Let there be an efficient and economical organization of the Colonization Society, adapted to these views: let there be agents to solicit and collect contributions, and invest them in loans as before suggested: let there be other reliable agents appointed for other departments of the work, and all might go on successfully. There are some powerful considerations to render the scheme probable. The country is growin

in white population and wealth, which would render it more practicable to obtain the means; the slave population is not increasing in Virginia, and the tendency amongst our people to get rid of it, is probably growing more and more every year. Now the question presents itself, how is it possible to disengage ourselves from slavery, if not by this system, or some modification of it? the people never can let them go, unless for charity's sake or pecuniary compensation. The former has failed, and if the compensation scheme will not effect it, here slavery must remain for ever, or be removed by force. It is true there might be more means obtained for the work by awaiting the increase of white population and wealth; but while something might be gained in this way, something might be lost by the *delay* in another. No man can tell when the institution of slavery will burst from under us like a volcano, and bury us beneath its ruins. Causes are at work both home and abroad that weaken the value of slave property, and make it dangerous to the peace of the people, and to the very existence of the government. It were wise then to begin as early as possible to remove the evil. The very effort would do good; and if the scheme should go into operation, it would greatly tend to stop the mouth of northern Abolitionism, though it should not complete its work in 80 years.

Importance of circulating the Repository.

The following letter came to us in due course of mail, and gratified us very much. We laid it aside intending to insert it in the next Repository, but it has been thus far crowded out. It however has lost none of its value.

Schuyler Falls,
Jan. 17, 1850.

Rev. Mr. McLain.

Dear Sir—About a year since an agent of the American Colonization Society, Mr. Tracy, called on me to solicit aid for said Society, but finding me somewhat prejudiced against it, he promised me the use of the African Repository *one year* if I would pay the postage. This I consented to do and have received it for one year. And now I confess that my feelings and views are very different in regard to colonization than they were a year ago. I now regard it as a great and good enterprise, yea one of the greatest and best enterprizes of the age, one worthy the cordial support of every philanthropist and christian. I see in it the redemption and regeneration of Africa and through it I look forward to the time when she shall take her place in the family of nations—when her degraded millions shall rank as *men*, yea, when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God and the cross of Christ be planted everywhere upon the ruins of ignorance, superstition and idolatry. I see likewise in the enterprise a guaranty for good to our own country both in the annihilation of a caste that must always exist as long as the free black exists among us; and likewise in its influence upon slavery.

I design in future to give it my cordial support and I believe all would come to a like conclusion who would give the subject a candid and careful examination.

Though your agent presented me with the last year's copy, yet I think I can afford to pay for it and therefore enclose the sum and request it another year. I design to take up a collection in my congregation.

Yours truly,
SANFORD HALBERT.

Ohio Legislature.

REMARKS OF MR. RANDALL ON THE SLAVE TRADE AND COLONIZATION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1850.

In Senate:—After the reading of the Journal, the rules were suspended and the order of the business was taken up at the point where the adjournment last night left it.

Mr. Randall from the committee on Federal Relations, reported back the preamble and resolutions offered by him some time since in relation to the policy of the American Government in maintaining a squadron on the African coast for the suppression of the slave trade, and recommending that the means now required to sustain said squadron be employed in promoting the colonization of the coast as the best means of putting a stop to the traffic.

The committee recommended the adoption of the preamble and resolutions.

[They were given in the Journal some weeks since.]

Mr. Randall in making the report remarked as follows: He said in offering the preamble and resolutions, he was prompted by the purest of motives, and he hoped the same would receive the favor of the Senate. He thought a brief explanation was due from him to the Senate, giving the reasons why he had offered them.

It will be remembered, said he, that at an early period in the history of our government, the slave trade was carried on to such an alarming extent on the coast of Africa, that it aroused the indignation, and called the attention of Congress to the subject. At length a law was passed by Congress declaring the slave trade carried on on the coast of Africa, piracy, and punishable by death, if any American citizen engaged in it. In order the more effectually to check and put an end to this God-forbidden commerce, the United States, as well as several other nations, resolved to keep up a blockade on the African coast, for the purpose of seizing all vessels engaged in that inhuman and barbarous traffic. The United States furnished three sloops for that purpose, and continued them there. The object was an honorable one, and reflected much credit to our government. But by reference to the history of the facts, you will find that the blockade has proved almost an entire failure so far as our vessels are concerned, not owing so much to the inefficiency of our squadron on the African coast, as to the construction given by our government to the right of search. Vessels belonging to other nations have been far more successful in seizing vessels engaged in that inhuman traffic, than those belonging to the United States, as will appear by reference to facts and figures.

In the year 1846 the captures of slavers, as stated by the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, were as follows:

By British cruisers - - - -	40
" French " - - - -	12
" Portuguese " - - - -	10
" American " - - - -	2

None have since been captured by our vessels until 1849, when report says that four vessels engaged in that traffic were captured by our squadron.

From the above it is obvious that the object of the blockade has not been accomplished, and to continue our vessels there is almost a useless expenditure of the public money.

Mr. R. said that in his opinion the slave trade could not be sup-

pressed in that way. That the most powerful and effectual way to put an end to that traffic would be by colonization of the coast of Africa. That enterprize has already been undertaken by the American Colonization Society. A large tract of land has been purchased for that purpose. Already have they the offer of ten thousand free colored persons, as soon as the Society can obtain the means to transport them to Africa. To aid that enterprise, our government might appropriate the means already employed on that coast to aid in accomplishing the same object, and the yearly amount necessary to continue their squadron on that coast. The amount is not large, yet it would aid very materially the enterprize now being carried on by the Colonization Society.

The first cost of the three sloops employed, according to the best information that can be obtained, was $945,000, which amount would transport about 18,000 colonists, and furnish them with a small plantation each. The yearly expense of each sloop is estimated at $50,000, making in all $150,000 per year. This amount would furnish means to remove 3000 persons and give to each a small plantation. Hence the above sums would transport 21,000 persons now homeless and landless, and give to each a small plantation, and at the same time aid materially in suppressing the slave trade.

The question may be asked, why are our sloops on the coast of Africa so unsuccessful, or less efficient than those of other nations? The reason is obvious. It is owing to the position assumed by our government as to the right of search. The government claims that no cruiser of any foreign nation has a right to search, hinder or detain an American vessel on the high seas. Denying the privilege to others, we must, of course, allow the same inviolability to a foreign flag that we claim for our own. Hence none but American vessels, or those sailing under the American flag, can be seized by our squadron. This brief explanation he deemed sufficient, and would not occupy any more time.

After an amendment of the preamble, the whole were adopted.

To the friends of African Colonization in general,

AND TO THE MINISTERS OF EVERY DENOMINATION OF CHRISTIANS IN VIRGINIA, IN PARTICULAR.

On the 13th of March, 1850, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act appropriating $30,000 per annum for five years, for colonizing the free colored people of this State in Liberia. By this act the representatives of the people have recognized the subject of African Colonization, as an important measure of State policy, and stamped it with the broad seal of the Commonwealth. This wise and beneficent legislation *is a great* encouragement to the *friends of an institution* which origi*nated in, and has hitherto* been de*pendent upon private* charity. And yet its terms are such, that it will avail but little, unless it meets with the prompt, concerted, energetic and persevering co-operation of the individual friends of colonization in all parts of the Commonwealth. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the terms of the act. The second section provides that not more than $25 shall be allowed by the Board of Commissioners, for the transportation and subsistence of any free person of color above the age of 10 years, and not more than $15 for each person under that age. Now the actual

average expense of the transportation and subsistence of each colonist is $50, exclusive of the expenses incident to the operations of the Society at home, in collecting money, finding emigrants, conveying them to the place of embarkation and actually embarking them. The State appropriation does not pay half the expense of colonizing a person under 10 years of age, while it only pays half the expense of colonizing those over that age, and does not pay one cent of the incidental expenses of the Society alluded to above. It is evident therefore, that we cannot make the appropriation available without a liberal contribution by the individual friends of colonization.

Politicians, Patriots and Christians would do well to consider if there is any way in which they can do so much immediate practical good, in the cause of patriotism, humanity and religion. To every $25 of individual contribution the State adds $25, making the sum of $50, which is the cost of sending a colonist to Liberia. So that each person who gives $25 removes one of his fellow creatures from a position in which he is doomed hopelessly to political and social degradation, to the land of his fathers, where he and his descendants forever will enjoy those privileges which never will be conceded to them here. This is a charity which is more than twice blessed—it blesses him that gives and him that receives —it blesses America by removing a cause of political agitation—it blesses Africa by sending back to her, her own sons, bearing the ark of God and all the institutions of christian civilization and republican government. Nine responsible persons have agreed to give $100 each, upon the condition *that one hundred persons will do the same.* It is not doubted but that this number can be had, if the earnest friends of the cause will agitate the proposition in the circles in which they respectively move. And as the large sum of $10,000 depends upon the success of this experiment, it is requested that a special effort be made in each town, county and congregation of the State, to enlist one or more subscribers to this fund. All that is wanting to success is that the well wisher of our benevolent enterprise, will take the trouble to make a special effort and communicate the result to an officer of the Society.

But it is to the ministers of all denominations of christians that we look for efficient help. Without their sympathy and active co-operation we have but little hope of success. We therefore urge upon them at this crisis the importance of presenting this subject to their congregations in its interesting missionary aspect, and respectfully request them to take up collections in their several congregations, on some Sunday previous to the ensuing 4th of July, or at such other time as they may judge most expedient.

The American Colonization Society wishes to make up a company of emigrants from this State, for the Packet which will sail in July. Every person therefore who knows a free colored person willing to emigrate, will confer an important service by communicating the fact to the agent or to some officer of the Board, and all who have any thing to give will please remit without delay to the agent or treasurer.

The time is propitious for giving a vigorous impulse to this great measure of State policy and christian charity. The attention of all our friends is therefore invoked to the following practical measures, viz.:

1st. The enlisting of subscribers of $100 each.

2d. Collections in all christian churches, on some Sunday before the 4th of July.

3d. The imparting information to the free people of color and ascertaining who are willing to go.

4th. The transmission of individual donations to the agent or treasurer, and the communication of any facts touching the objects of the Society, &c.

PHILIP SLAUGHTER,
Agent of the Colonization Society of Virginia.

With the unanimous approbation of the Board of Manages.

B. B. MINOR,
Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—His Excellency, John B. Floyd.

Vice Presidents—Wm. H. Macfarland, John Rutherford, S. S. Baxter, Ro. G. Scott, Gen. John H. Cocke, James C. Bruce, Edward Colston, R. H. Cunningham, Wm. M. Blackford, Cassius Lee, W. E. Cunningham, W. Maxwell.

Corresponding Secretary—P. V. Daniel, Jr.

Recording Sec'y—Benj. B. Minor.

Treasurer—Thomas H. Ellis.

Other Managers—N. Mills, S. Reeve, Judge Caskie, F. James, J. O. Steger, J. J. Fry, J. C. Crane, S. Putney, M. Gretter, R. Whitfield, T. Sampson, E. R. Watson.

Sailing of the vessel from New Orleans—Sentiments of the Press in that City.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA:—We learn that thirty-four colored persons, liberated under the provisions of the will of JAMES DUFF, Esq., late a planter of Lincoln county, Tennessee, arrived in this city a few days ago, on their way to the new Republic of Liberia, the constitution of which is modelled on that of the United States, where on their arrival they will be elevated to the rank of citizens and freemen.

These emigrants will have proper arrangements made for their embarkation by the Louisiana State Colonization Society, chartered under the laws of this state. We understand that a farther and about an equal number of free colored persons are expected soon from Kentucky, for the same destination; and the society are desirous of obtaining a vessel to convey them to their father land, where they may be instrumental in spreading over that dark region the knowledge of civilization, religion and freedom, which they have acquired by their sojourn among us. *Who knows but the hand of God has been in this thing as the best means of giving to the whole benighted continent of Africa the blessings of civil and religious liberty?* We are much gratified to see the slaveholders of the South and West co-operating with the society in carrying out the benevolent objects of their association.—*N. O. Crescent.*

LOUISIANA STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY:—Emigration of free people of color to the new republic in Liberia, western coast of Africa, is going on under the auspices of this society. A company of thirty-four negroes, belonging to the estate of the late JAMES DUFF, Esq., of Lincoln county, Tennessee, arrived on Saturday, on board the steamer Nashville, and another company is daily expected from Kentucky. They are destined for Liberia, and will be dispatched by the society in a few days. The society is acting under an act of incorporation from the State, and the cause, we are pleased to know, finds favor among our citizens. The officers of the society embrace gentlemen of the various professions, who reside in different parts of the State, and who are among our most influential citizens. —*N. O. Picayune.*

List of Emigrants

By the schooner David C. Foster, N. H. Canfield, Master, which sailed from New Orleans, March 15, 1850, for Monrovia, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	By whom emancipated.	Remarks.
	From Louisiana.			
1	Michael - - - -	36	Estate of A. Fish.	
2	Samuel - - - -	36	do.	
3	Robert - - - -	34	do.	
4	Charles - - - -	22	do.	
5	William - - - -	15	do.	
6	Mary - - - - -	37	do.	
7	Fanny - - - -	8	do.	
	From Indiana.			
8	Wm. W. Findley -	36	Free persons.	
9	Frances Findley -	27	do.	
10	Sarah J. Findley -	11	do.	
11	Samuel Findley - -	9	do.	
12	W. W. Findley - -	8	do.	
13	H. J. Findley - -	5	do.	
14	C. S. Findley - -	3	do.	
15	J. Findley - - -	1	do.	
16	Henry Fry - - -	48	do.	
17	Sarah Fry - - -	27	do.	
18	Isabella Fry - - -	11	do.	
19	Elizabeth Fry - -	7	do.	
20	H. Fry - - - -	5	do.	
21	Eliza Fry - - -	9	do.	
22	C. Fry - - - -	3	do.	
23	F. D. Fry - - -	1	do.	
24	Infant - - - - -	2 dys	do.	
	From Kentucky.			
25	Peter Hobson - -	50	do.	
26	Milly - - - - -	47	do.	Peter's wife.
27	Harriet Hobson - -	22	do.	" daughter.
28	Harrison Hobson -	1	do.	Harriet's son.
29	Henry Clay - - -	14	do.	Peter's son.
30	Eliza Motley - -	11	do.	" daughter.
31	Mary - - - - -	9	do.	" "
32	David D. Davis - -	46	do.	
33	Sarah C. - - - -	44	do.	David's wife.
34	Andrew Thomas -	15	do.	" son.
35	Irene Hunter - -	3	do.	" daughter.
36	Robin McMurtry -	34	do.	
37	Eliza - - - - -	33	do.	Robin's wife.

No.	Names.	Age.	By whom emancipated.	Remarks.
38	Nathaniel - - -	14	Free persons.	Robin's son.
39	Thomas - - - -	11	do.	" "
40	Mary - - - - -	8	do.	" daughter.
41	Eleanor - - - -	1	do.	" "
42	James Lynch - -	44	do.	
43	Henry Underwood -	45	do.	
	From Tennessee.			
44	Billy - - - - -	70	By will of the late	
45	Sam - - - - -	40	James Duff.	
46	John - - - - -	25	do.	
47	Curry - - - - -	25	do.	
48	Felix - - - - -	25	do.	
49	Charlotte - - -	40	do.	
50	Hannah - - - -	50	do.	
51	Jane - - - - -	45	do.	
52	Louisa - - - -	30	do.	
53	Violet - - - -	25	do.	
54	Margaret - - - -	22	do.	
55	Viny - - - - -	22	do.	
56	Catherine, or Catesey	25	do.	
57	Jemima - - - -	25	do.	
58	Narcissa - - - -	30	do.	
59	Caroline - - - -	10	do.	
60	Amanda - - - -	11	do.	
61	George - - - -	10	do.	
62	Hugh - - - - -	9	do.	
63	Miles - - - - -	9	do.	
64	Robert - - - -	8	do.	
65	Esther - - - -	7	do.	
66	Ben - - - - -	7	do.	
67	Emeline - - - -	7	do.	
68	Thomas - - - -	6	do.	
69	Charles - - - -	5	do.	
70	Harrison - - - -	4	do.	
71	Ellen - - - - -	4	do.	
72	Aaron - - - -	3	do.	
73	John - - - - -	2	do.	
74	Charlotte - - - -	2	do.	
75	Nancy Jane - - -	1	do.	
76	Frances - - - -	3m's	do.	
77	Mary - - - - -	4 y's	do.	
78	Lucretia McCauley	18	Free.	

Note.—These 78, added to the total number previously sent, (6,956,) make 7,034 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000

Appeal by the Virginia Colonization Society.

We desire to call special attention to the address of the Rev. Philip Slaughter, agent of the Board of the Virginia Colonization Society in another column. It is an important document and ought to be read by every body in the State.

Now is the time for action in Virginia. Colonization is the *policy* of the State—it is the *interest* of every individual citizen. If all the pastors of churches would in the course of 60 days bring the subject before their respective congregations, and take up a collection, or what is far better, engage two or three individuals to go round the congregation and solicit subscriptions, there is no telling the amount which might be raised.

Let it be borne in mind, that nothing can be done in the way of sending out emigrants, from the State, until the money is actually raised, or safely pledged. We must pay off our $26,000 of debts, before we can devote any funds raised in other States to sending emigrants from Virginia. These debts were incurred in sending emigrants from different sections of the country, and they must be paid by the general contributions.

If any thing therefore is to be done in Virginia to send off emigrants, the friends of the cause there *must at once come up to the work, according to Mr. Slaughter's appeal.*

ONE HUNDRED NAMES AT ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

In Mr. Slaughter's appeal will be found a proposition to raise $10,000 by obtaining 100 persons who will give $100 each. No subscription is to be binding unless the whole sum is made up. It is there stated that he has secured 9 names. We have learned from him that several additional names have been since added. We call attention to this proposal, and hope the names will be sent in rapidly, and the whole amount made up.

ONLY SIXTY-FOUR DAYS TO THE FOURTH OF JULY.

This is a very short time in which to raise all the money which we need to meet our engagements. Let any person examine the list of emigrants whom we have sent to Liberia this year, and it will be apparent that our receipts are entirely too small for the demands made upon us.

In view of this fact, we most earnestly appeal to the clergy in all parts of the country, to bring the subject before their people on some Sabbath before the expiration of 60 days and take up a collection, and plead as earnestly as if he had himself notes to pay in bank on which his character depended, and which had been made in obedience to the general call of the people. It is astonishing what an amount

money could thus be raised! Each individual collection might be small, but there are thousands of churches friendly to the cause which would contribute something, and when the several streams were poured into the treasury, there would be enough to meet all our demands.

Postage on the Repository.

We have the pleasure of announcing that hereafter the Repository is chargeable with newspaper postage only. Ever since the passage of the present postage law we have maintained that by its provisions the *Repository* is a newspaper, entitled to all the rights and privileges of newspapers, and subject only to their responsibilities. We so published on the cover of the Repository for September, 1845, as follows:

POSTAGE.

According to the new Postage Law the Repository is a Newspaper, and therefore will be subject only to newspaper postage. Hereafter, therefore, it will go free of postage to all *exchange papers:* to all subscribers within thirty miles of the place of publication; and the highest postage that can be charged on it, for any distance, is one and a half cents. We congratulate our subscribers on this great reduction in their postage.

We subjoin the law on the subject, as it then existed:

"Section 2.—New law.—*And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers of no *greater size or superfices* than nineteen *hundred square inches*, may be transmitted *through the mail by the* editors or publishers thereof, to all subscribers or other persons within thirty miles of the city, town, or other place in which the paper is or may be printed, free of any charge for postage whatever; and all newspapers of and under the size aforesaid, which shall be conveyed in the mail any distance beyond thirty miles from the place at which the same may be printed, shall be subject to the rates of postage chargeable upon the same, under the thirtieth section of the act of Congress, approved the third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, entitled 'An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department;' and upon all newspapers of greater size or superficial extent than nineteen hundred square inches, there shall be charged and collected the same rates of postage as are described by this act to be charged on magazines and pamphlets.

"Section 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the term 'newspaper,' hereinbefore used, shall be, and the same is hereby defined to be, any printed publication issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short stated intervals of not more than one month, conveying intelligence of passing events, and *bona fide* extras and supplements of any such publication. And nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the free exchange of newspapers between the publishers thereof as provided for under the twenty-ninth section of the act entitled, 'An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post

Office Department, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.' "

The Repository was published "on not more than two sheets of paper," "at short stated intervals of not more than one month," and "conveying intelligence of passing events," and therefore was by the definition of the law a newspaper.

The Postmaster General however refused to allow it to pass as a newspaper, saying it could not contain *intelligence* of *passing events*, as it was only published once a month, and the *intelligence* was often six *months old* and therefore *passed*, and not *passing*. We remonstrated and appealed, but he had his own way and triumphed! To his unrighteous decision we have submitted till now. It is therefore with sincere pleasure that we lay before our readers the following letter of Fitz Henry Warren, 2d Assistant Postmaster General, by which it will be seen that justice has been done.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office,
April 15, 1850.

Sir:—With a view of determining the amount of postage, properly chargeable upon the "African Repository and Colonial Journal," the copy submitted by you, a few days since, has been examined in connection with the *law* regulating the postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets and Magazines.

By the 2d and 16th sections of the act of 1845, a Newspaper is defined to be any printed publication, issued in numbers consisting of not more than two sheets and not exceeding 1,900 square inches in size: such publication must be issued at short stated intervals, of not more than a month and convey intelligence of passing events.

Thus it will be perceived, that the contents, size and regular day of publication, rather than the form, must be taken into consideration in classing the work with postage. The Journal in question being regularly issued once a month, on not exceeding 1,900 square inches of paper; and being devoted to the collecting of intelligence from various parts of the world, and disseminating the same among those interested in the colonization cause, is, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, under the provisions of the act above quoted, subject to newspaper postage only.

You are, therefore, authorized to say to the Postmaster of this City, and others interested, that a copy of your Journal has been submitted to the Postmaster General, and by his direction, is to be classed as a newspaper in regard to postage.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FITZ HENRY WARREN,
2d Assist. P. M. General.

REV. WM. MCLAIN,
Washington, D. C.

Hereafter, therefore, the postage on the Repository will be *one cent* for any distance less than 100 miles —and 1½ cents for any distance over 100 miles. To all editors of newspapers it will be sent *free of postage.*

May we not anticipate that under this reduced rate of postage, the number of our subscribers will be greatly increased, and that those

who are in arrears will embrace this opportunity of *paying up*, and thus show their gratitude for what we have done about the postage!

We receive in payment for subscriptions to the Repository, current bills on any of the banks throughout the country, remitted through the mail at our expense and risk! More accommodating terms could not be desired by any body, and we trust they will reciprocate the favor as soon as possible. As we are much pressed for funds at present, the amount due the Repository would be of very great advantage.

Late from Liberia.

LETTER OF GEN. LEWIS.

MONROVIA, *Jan.* 29, 1849.

Rev. and dear Sir:—By this conveyance I send you the accounts from the colonial warehouse, made up to the 31st December. We have nothing of importance to communicate, as since the sailing of the Liberia Packet our affairs have been going on in the usual quiet way. We are on the most friendly footing with all the surrounding native tribes; and it is a matter of much congratulation with us, that our borders are at length freed from the slave trade.

I enclose to you a copy of our "commerce and revenue law," passed at the last session; the other enactments have not yet been published. You will see that foreign vessels are restricted to ports of entry, and are not permitted to trade at the intermediate points; this will give to our merchants facilities which they have not before enjoyed, and will tend greatly to enlarge their commercial relations.

Our market is well supplied with European goods. Every week for the last five weeks, we have had arrivals from England and Germany.

The U. S. ships Yorktown and Porpoise are in port; the Perry left here last week on a cruise to the Bights; the crews of these vessels enjoy good health.

You have already been informed of the destruction of the slave barracoons at the Gallenas; the blockade is still kept up there by the English. The chiefs of that district of country have sent a message to the President inviting him to an arrangement with them for the entire abolition of the slave trade; and for the opening of friendly intercourse with us. The President will, I understand, send a commissioner to them.

I hope ere now you have ascertained the intentions of your government in regard to Liberia. The Rev. R. R. Gurley, who came out at the instance of your government, left here in the Liberia Packet. He was industrious in gaining information of the resources of Liberia. I believe he expressed himself as being highly gratified as to the result of his observations. We are waiting with much anxiety to hear how you are progressing with your government for us.

I am very truly,
Yours respectfully,
J. N. LEWIS.

REV. WM. MCLAIN,
Sec. and Treas. Am. Col. Soc.
Washington City, D. C.

—

LETTER EROM DR. ROBERTS.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,
Monrovia, Jan. 29, 1850.

REV. WM. MCLAIN,

Respected Sir:—By the barque

"Liberia Packet," my communication to you was so hurried, that I fear it was almost unintelligible, as it was speedily written after the last boat had gone on board, and she ready to raise her ground tacklings, when I hired a dispatch canoe and sent it on board. Consequently I feel gratified that I have an opportunity by the schooner ——— of New York to write.

It affords me great pleasure to inform you, that of the company by the Packet's last trip, *none* have died, all having been sick, and some, although having been very ill indeed, are now doing well, while others are busying themselves in getting themselves permanently located on their lands.

The brig ———, of New York, captain Joseph R. Brown, brought out last month three immigrants, one of whom went down to the Gaboon, having united herself to a mission family that came out in the same vessel; being a widow, in the capacity, I presume, of an attendant. The others, a man and his wife, are at the Asylum in the Virginia settlement, where they have been attacked with the fever, from which they are fast rallying.

I have gained information indirectly that you intend sending a company to Bassa very soon. I think it would conduce much to the benefit of the immigrants to have erected there a receptacle in which all may undergo the acclimating fever. It certainly would go a great way to their more hopeful recovery during their sickness; for in such a place they could be assured of well ventilated rooms with a tight roof over head, which is far from being the case, where houses have to be hired on the spur of the moment. And as for building thatched roof houses, in my opinion it is *certainly* most injurious, for they most invariably leak, and thus proves a successful source to the mortality of immigrants.

I do really wish you could arrange it so as to send a company to be located in Millsburg. It is a fine site for an inland township of industrious and enterprising farmers. Its banks are bold, washed by the current of the noble St. Paul's, which majestically moves onward in its ever downward course, to lose itself in old ocean's bosom, interposing its waters between Millsburg and the enticing mission of White Plains, which stands out in bold relief on the opposite margin, with its fine back ground of mountains and forest trees; such as would make an artist smile, as seated with his easel, he transferred with his brush this enchanting scenery to his canvass.

We were all highly gratified with Rev. R. R. Gurley during his very pleasant but brief stay with us. We found him a gentleman in all his deportment, as well as an uncompromising friend of the colored man, and Liberia especially. May his mission to Africa redound to the speedy and lasting benefit of Liberia, and her necessitated neighboring tribes.

Permit me, sir, to close, by remaining

Yours, respectfully,
H. J. ROBERTS.

From Liberia.

By the arrival of Capt. Laulin, from the Western Coast of Africa, late intelligence *is received from the Colony.*

The brig Lowder, Capt. Brown, which *sailed from this port last* autumn, with missionaries for the Mendi Mission near Sierra Leone, and for the American Foreign Missionary Society's Mission at Gaboon, and also a few emigrants sent out by the New York State Colonization Society, had

rived safely, all well. The Lowder lay at Sierra Leone *eight* days, at Monrovia four days, and at Cape Palmas one day.

One of the emigrants was persuaded and permitted to accompany the Missionaries to the Gaboon, as an assistant.

The prospects of trade and agriculture in Liberia have never been more flattering than at this moment. The people of the Republic seem exceedingly encouraged.

An election of officers, which occurred last autumn, passed off pleasantly, and President Roberts was re-elected *unanimously!* A compliment alike to his official life and the good sense of the people. Their Legislature was very busy during their late session, which closed January 5th, 1850. Among other important laws, they passed one for *revenue*, and one *defining piracy*. The monopoly was repealed as to all articles except powder and tobacco.

The Alexander High School, and the Ladies' Liberia High School, under the care of Rev. Mr. Ellis and Rev. B. V. R. James, are prosperous.

The iron house and philosophical apparatus, for the former, were safely landed, and it is hoped will prove serviceable.

The principal or superintendent of the M. E. Mission, had left the Colony for England, to solicit aid from the Wesleyan connection there, to found a high school in Liberia.

Agriculture is described as receiving attention, to an extent surpassing any previous period. In fine, the friends of Liberia have, in the intelligence by this arrival, ample ground for encouragment and perseverance in their noble work.—*Jour. of Com.*

Receipts

For the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at their Office, from March 15 to April 15, 1850.

Receipts at Office.

John Brewster, Esq., of Shirlysburgh, donation per Mr. Henry Brewster	60 00
J. Kenworthy, Esq., of Brownsville, donation per Mr. Cresson,	50 00
William B. Bell, subscription Col. Herald	6 50
	116 50

Collected by Rev. E. H. May, Agent.

Philadelphia—Henry J. Williams, and M. B. Mahony, each $10, C. Macalester, John Ely, S. H. Perkins, B. W. F., Joseph Cabot and John Grigg, each $5, Wm. Primrose, $2 ..... 52 00

Recapitulation.

Receipts at Office	116 50
" per Rev. Mr. May	52 00
Total	$168 50

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1850.

MAINE.

Bath—From the Bath Col. Soc. by Jona. Hyde, Esq., Treasurer. 75 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henniker—Abel Connor, Esq., to constitute his daughter, Mrs. Alvira Connor Foss, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 30 00

VERMONT.

Enosburgh—Dea. Geo. Adams, $3, Dea. Levi Nichols, Wid. Eleanor Nichols, Jon. Boutelle, H. N. Barker, Theodorus Platt, S. H. Stevens, each $1 ..... 9 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst—Wm. Cutter and Luke Sweetser, Esqs., each $30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc. 60 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. James Ely:

Hartford—Thomas S. Williams, James B. Homer, each $25, David Watkinson, Alf. Smith, ea. $15, F. Parsons, A. Dunham, D. P. Crosby, C. Seymour, L. Wilcox, J. Trumbull, W. T. Lee, A. W. Butler, each $10, J. L. Boswell, C. Nichols, Elisha Colt, Cash, C. C. Lyman, J. M. Bunce, Cash, Cash, Bishop T. C. Brownell, Miss H. Hart, Rev. W. W. Turner, Cash, E. N. Kellog, Mrs. Patton, C. Ives, each $5, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, $6, Calvin Day, J. W. Bull, S. S. Ward, S. L. Loomis, W. F. Hooker, R. Mather, C. Hosmer, L. H. Woodruff, S. Spencer, each $3, Virgil Cornish, T. M. Allyn, Cash, Cash, H. Fitch, Hungerford & Cone, C. Seymour, Jr., H. L. Porter, J. F.

Judd, each $2, A. Saunders, S. P. Kendall, Rev. G. Robins, T. Steele, E. Fessendon, E. B. Hull, Foster & Co., D. Buck, jr., P. D. Stillman, Mr. Hellyer, Cash, Cash, S. Woodruff, J. Withrell, G. L. Lincoln, L. Lincoln, T. D. Boardman, S. Boardman, Cash, Cash, Dennis & Ives, Rev. A. C. Balwin, A. Sage, E. Goodwin, Z. Preston, O. A. Taylor, T. Williams, John Goodwin, Rev. J. A. Hempsted, H W. Hutchinson, Rev. T. Robbins, each $1..... 317 00

Guilford—J. Tuttle, $5, R. Frisbie, $3, J. Monroe, Cash, each $1..... 10 00

Greenwich—Rev. J. H. Linsley, Mrs. L. Skeldin, each $2, Sarah Lewis, Augustus Mead, Sarah Mead, Col. Thomas A. Mead, Zenas Mead, each $5, Dr. D. Mead, $3, Mrs. Mason, J. Bush, each $1, A. R. Newman, 50 cts, Cash 25 cts..... 34 70

Stamford—Dea Davenport..... 5 00

New Haven—Wm. Bostwick, $20, Pres. Day, T. Sherman, H. White, each $10, Mrs. Salisbury, Prof. Salisbury, Pres. Woolsey, T. Bishop, E. W. Blake, D. Kimberly, B. Silliman, S. Collis, Cash, each $5, J. Brewster, Elihu Atwater, C. A. Judson, R. Burrett, Cash, Cash, each $3, King & Abbe, Dr. E. H. Bishop, M. G. Elliott, H. N. Whittlesey, B. L. Hamlin, Mrs. Warring, Mrs. J. Root, S. Gilbert, Wm. Lewis, jr., each $2, Dr. C. Hooker, Dr. E. T. Foot, C. Robinson, L. Fitch, G. P. Marvin, M. Tyler, Rev. E. T. Fitch, D. W. Buckingham, E. Herrick, Dr. N. B. Ives, A. Treat, A. N. Shinner, Cash, S. Noyes, S. M. Bassett, S. Blair, Dr. Dow, W. Peck, J. B. Rich, George Hoadley, each $1, Cash, 50 cts..... 151 50

Greenwich—Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, annual subscription for '49 & '50 10 00

528 25

PENNSYLVANIA.

Norristown—G. R. Fox, Esq.... 10 00

Jefferson—Thomas Colver, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the *Am. Col. Soc.*..... 30 00

40 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Chas. B. King, Esq..... 10 00

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. R. W. Bailey:

Albemarle County—C. D. Everett, $50, T. J. Randolph, $50, Wm. P. Farish, $50, Prof. Schele De Vere, $10, J. Hart, $10, V. W. Southall, $8, Prof. E. H. Courtenay, Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, Prof. S. Harrison, Prof. R. E. Rogers, Prof. H. Howard, Prof. J. L. Cabell, Prof. W. H. McGuffey, Prof. J. B. Minor, Alex. Rives, L. R. Railey, and family, J. Fufe, B. Ficklin, J. Cochran, H. C. Boyd, each $5, S. C. Sneed, S. H. Merrick and wife, each $3, A. P. Abell, A. L. Holliday, R. S. Jones, T. J. Valentine, Cash, G. W. Randolph, N. H. Massie, each $2, W. Wertenbaker, Miss Elenor Terrell, J. Simpson, G. C. Omohundro, J. W. Bear, B. B. Gaith, G. Sinclair, J. O. Carr, J. Alexander, G. Slaughter, J. T. Randolph, Dr. Merriweather, O. R. Baldwin, each $1, Miss Maria Royal, Miss Marion Murchie, Miss Mary Terrel, W. M. Keblinger, A. A. Keblinger, C. Hornby, C. R. Ross, T. J. Wertenbaker, Cash, Cash, E. Watts, P. A. Woods, each 50 cts..... 287 00

Augusta County:

Staunton—Mrs. M. Sowers, $10, Miss M. J. Baldwin, $8, Rev. B. M. Smith, K. Harper, White & Co., D. Foltz, R. G. Bickle, H. J. Crawford, S. E. Clarke, G. M. Cochran, W. A. Bell, J. A. Cochran, H. M. Talbot, J. A. McClung, J. C. M. Merrilatt, A. Waddel, J. Bell, J. Trimble, A. H. H. Stuart, T. J. Michie, B. Crawford, W. W. Donaghe, N. C. Kinney, R. C. Brooke, P. Powers, H. W. Sheffey, J. Kinney, C. T. Cochran & Co., E. Stribbling, H. Bare, each $5, J. McCoy, $3, M. Cushing, A. M. Simpson, J. N. Hendren, J. L. Peyton, W. G. Sterrett, each $2 50, W. Kule, D. Lancaster, Rev. R. H. Phillips, Rev. T. T. Castleman, F. J. Alfred, J. D. Imboden, A. H. Taylor, each $2, M. C. Carter, $1 50, A. Lushbaugh,

Miss R. Boys, S. H. Lushbaugh, G. Anderson and wife, G. Eskridge, S. M. Woodward, R. W. Stevenson, J. H. McCue, W. Eagon, D. A. Pitman, J. F. Kurtz, each $1..... 200 00

Mount Carmei—A. A. Bell, M. Bryan, each $5, S. Bradley, J. D, McGuffin, P. Rush, each $3, J. Henry, W. J. Steele, each $2, James S. Wilson, Dr. Hamilton, J. Stomer, J. Weir, C. Eckherd, S. McGuffin, T. H. McGuffin, J. T. McCormick, N. Bradley, T. McCormick, W. S. McCormick, each $1..... 34 00

Bethel—H. Hawpe, $51, M. Pillson, W. P. Tate, W. J. Gilkeson, J. McClure, B. Smith, J. A. Tate, A. M. Hawpe, J. Merritt, each $5, Rev. F. McFarland, R. T. Wallace, J. Brownlee, Miss Dorcas Doak, C. Brawford, each $2, J. Bumgardner, J. McClung, Miss Sally Tate, each $1 50, Mrs. E. Patterson, Miss P. Patterson, S. Humphreys, D. C. Gilkeson, F. Humphreys, W. Cochran, D. Blackwood, Mrs. M. Sproule, J. M. Lilley, A. Brownlee, W. Wallace, B. Brawford, each $1, H. Lambert, Mrs. J. T. Christian, J. X. Brown, each 50 cts, Miss N. T. Doak, 25 cts..... 120 25

Mossy Creek—J. M. McCue, Rev. J. A. Van Lear, J. Davies, each $5, B. Estill, $4, J. Bell, A. Hanna, each $3, J. G. Fulton, $2 50, J. J. Clark, R. Black, H. Black, each $2, S. Bell, C. Irvine, J. S. Stover, J. Hernsberger, each $1..... 37 50

Hebron—W. M. Tate, S. W. Bell, F. Bell, each $5, Rev. S. J. Love, $3, J. Wilson, D. Sterrett, A. G. Wayland, D. Wilson, each $2, J. Potter, $1, 27 00

Augusta—W. J. D. Bell, A. F. Nelson, J. A. Patterson, J. Walker, J. W. Crawford, each $5..... 25 00

Tinkling Spring—Rev. R. L. Dabney, G. Stuart, J. McCue, C. Patrick, W. Gilkeson, F. McCue, D. Gilkeson, each, $5, T. Johnson, $3, D. S. Bell, $2... 40 00

Waynesborough—*Rev. W. T. Richardson, J. Bell, W. Withrows, C. Patrick, each $5, J. Wyat, $3*..... 23 00

Union—Rev. Dr. Hendren, W. Hogshead, B. Dunlap, D. Whitmore, E. Silling, J. Wilson, J. Fanber, J. W. Hogshead, Jacob Hanger, J. Byers, H. Sterrett, J. A. Cochran, each $5, Mrs. E. J. Hanger, $3, R. Hanger, H. Bear, each $2 50, J. Wenger, D. B. Hogshead, P. Hanger, each $2, R. G. Gilkeson, P. Fanber, each $1. 76 00

Shemeriah—Rev. W. G. Campbell, Rev. W. W. Trimble, J. B. Trimble, W. R. Dunlap, W. Kerr, W. McCutchen, each $5, A. McCutchen, C. S. McCutchen, each $2, W. Steele, $1 75, Mrs. Campbell, J. Stover, S. Kerr, S. D. McCutchen, John P. M. McCutchen, each $1, J. B. Smith, 50 cts..... 41 25

624 00

Rockbridge County:

Lexington—S. McD. Reid, $20, F. H. Smith, G. E. Dabney, J. L. T. Preston, each $10, Rev. J. N. Brown, $7, Misses L. & C. Baxter, $5 50, Rev. W. S. White, J. McCleland, J. B. Lyle, J. Alexander, W. Gilham, R. White, A. Leyburn, Geo. Junkin, A. B. Irick, each $5, T. McCorkle, $3, W. G. White, J. Letcher, P. T. Link, each $2 50, Rev. R. Nelson, J. Bear, H. Barclay, each $2, Mrs. Estill, J. W. Brockenbrogh, S. Vanderslice, J. W. Paine, J. M. Wilson, P. Calhoun, J. Compton, J. Fuller, A. Withrow, J. M. Ruff, J. R. Jordan, G. A. Baker, J. A. Cummings, A. McCorkle, S. Kahn, J. T. Figgat, each $1, T. D. Woods, 50 cts., Mrs. Bear, 75 cts..... 141 25

New Providence—James Withrow, $6, J. Martin and family, $6 50, Rev. J. Morrison and wife, H. Adams, J. McNutt, H. B. Jones, P. Trotter, A. Patterson, W. M. Gold, J. W. Culton, G. W. McChesney, each $5, John Withrow, W. H. Ott, each $3, T. H. Walker and family, A. Walker, Dr. J. W. Curry, each $2, J. H. Stuart, Jas. Walker, jr., D. Strain, W. Withrow, Z. Johnson, T. Wilson, W. T. McCormick, each $1, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. M.

Walker, each 50 cts., Mrs. N. Walker, Miss E. Walker, each 25 cts., Collection in Church, July 17, 1849, $14 80..... 92 80

New Monmouth—J. T. McKee, $5, R. Morrison, R. Wilson, J. C. Laird, each $2, J. McCown, T. S. Moore, B. Logan, W. A. Larew, D. F. Laird, Rev. T. N. Paxton, H. Mackey, D. Lowman, M. Black, W. Gowl, John Welch, each $1, Eliza L. Moore, Jas. Wilson, Rev. J. Kerr, Margaret A. Kerr, W. Morrison, Amanda Adams, J. C. Adair, jr., J. Goul, B. Lares, R. C. Logan, J. R. Beard, A. H. Lechey, S. W. McKee, S. C. Wilson, each 50 cts., Martha Gilmore, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Morrison, Eliza Wilson, Cornelia Goul, Thomas Kerr, Cyrus Morrison, each 25 cts..... 30 75

Timberridge—Dr. J. W. McClung, $3, S. W. Lyle, $4, J. R. Sterrett, $3, A. B. Steuart, E. and E. R. Echols, W. B. Donald, each $2, Eliza J. Donald, Mrs. M. Donald, Eliza Moore, W. Davidson, Margaret Lyle, Eliza Thompson, S. D. Nelson, A. H. Hileman, Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Lyle, W. A. McClung, W. A. Donald, each $1, Misses Lyle, 75 c., Ann Taylor, Mrs. Hileman, W. Shaw, each 50 cts., Cash, 25 cts., Master Jos. Rowland, 5 cts..... 32 55

Fairfield—Rev. Jas. Paine, McC. Patton, each $2, B. McClung, J. Brownlee, S. M. Wilson, J. B. Smith, each $1, A. S. Arnold, J. M. Templeton, John J. Templeton, jr., W. M. Templeton, W. S. Irvine, J. Kerr, M. Strickler, J. D. Wallace, each 50 cts., H. McCormick, J. J. Templeton, C. B. McClung, M. Donald, J. A. McClung, each 25 cts..... 13 25

Ben. Salem—John McCorkle, J. Steele, S. F. Chandler, E. Paxton, R. Glasgow, J. W. Hamilton, D. Laird, W. Paxton, J. Hamilton, each $2, T. P. Edmonston, $1 50, J. G. Hamilton, $1, A. J. Hamilton, 50 cts. 21 00

Windy Cove—Rev. S. Brown, A. Bratton, J. W. Dickinson, J. Campbell, *each $5, A. Sitlington, J. Porter, A. Crawford,* Mrs. M. B. Bratton, each $2, Miss M. J. E. Porter, $1 50, W. McCurdy, J. M. Wood, R. G. Campbell, Miss M. C. Moore, W. H. McClung, G. Swope, Dr. Wilson, Mrs. H. McDonald, each $1, J. S. Dougherty, Miss N. A. Fry, J. Thomas, D. Withrow, Miss S. C. Pine, A. McClung, each 50 cts., A. G. Cleek, J. P. Hughart, G. Masters, Miss E. C. Wood, J. McLaughlin, J. S. Sitlington, each 25 cts., Master W. Wood, 10 cts..... 42 10

Highbridge—Collection by Rev. S. D. Campbell..... 10 00

Lebanon—J. G. W. Youel & wife, $4, S. McCutchen, A. McCutchen, S. Sherrard, each $3, W. M. McCutchen, W. Ramsay, R. Craig, each $2, W. H. Bell, S. Elbert, Mary C. McCutchen, J. McRea, T. Sterrett, M. B. Lulem, W. Y. McCutchen, each $1, Mrs. M. Ramsay, R. S. Craig, W. H. Youel, each 50 cts., H. A. Goodloe, 25 cts. 27 75

411 45

1,322 45

Richmond—J. Allen, Esq..... 2 20

Paw Paw—Fenton Mercer Henderson, Esq..... 8 00

Total.....1,332 65

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:

Augusta—Sam'l Boude, Merch'dize 15 00

Maysville—C. B. Coons..... 5 00

Fayette Co.—Rev. J. H. Logan, $3, Mrs. M. V. Logan, $2.... 5 00

Mercer Co.—George Thompson, Wm. Thompson, each $5, Rev. H. P. Thompson, $3, D. Vanosdall, A. J. Allen, J. Hatch, D. Stagg, each $1..... 17 00

Boyle Co.—James L. Crawford, Merchandize..... 7 50

Louisville—Mrs. R. McFarland, Miss M. A. McNutt, each $10, E. Holbrook, Merchandize, $9 52, M. D. Walker, Merchandize, $5 50, E. C. Crosby, Merchandize, $3 25, Collin Milne, Merchandize, $2 10.... 40 37

Masonville—Jas. Lashbrooks, Esq. 10 00

99 87

TENNESSEE.

Blountsville—Samuel Rhea, Esq., by Hon. Andrew Jackson..... 10 00

OHIO.

Gillespieville——Abner Wesson, Esq., $30, Robert Drummond, Esq., $1..... 31 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell

Marion Co.—Hon. Judge Wick.. 1 00

Johnson Co.—G. King, J. Richey, L. P. Montfort, Wm Jennings, L. W. Fletcher Mrs. C. Richey, each $1, Collection at Hopewell Meeting-house, $17 10 cts., collection by Union Col. Soc. $5, Wm. H. Manwarrend, Esq., $2, collection in Methodist Church, Edinburg, $4 60, collection at Bethlehem, $1 85, a Lady, by Rev. J. C. Perrine, $10..... 46 55

Warren—N. Morgan, Esq., towards making himself a life member, $12, Bladon Ashby, 50 cts..... 12 50

Evansville—Collection in the O. S. P. Church, $4 85, collected in the Methodist Church $2 10, R. S. Dunbar, W. Carpenter J. Mitchell, each $5, Mrs. McGee, $3, J. Shanklin, $2, A. L. Robinson, W. Riley, F. E. Pitman, C. Baker, W. B. Butler, each $1, J. Caldwell, 50 cts. 32 45

Montgomery—T. W. Webster, Esq., on account of his life membership, $15, J. McCastline, 25 cts..... 15 25

107 75

ILLINOIS.

Chambersburgh—Collection by the citizens after a Lecture on colonization, by the Rev. C. Harrington..... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson—A. C. Baine, Esq., by Hon. R. C. Winthrop..... 10 00

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—From the Missouri Col. Soc., a donation by Rev. R. S. Finley..... 200 00

Total Contributions.....$2,553 52

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT *Weathersfield*—Wm. Jarvis, Esq., to April, '50, $1. *Burlington*—Zadock Thompson, for '50, $1. *Enosburgh*—*Dea. George Adams*, for '50, $1. 3 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Southbridge*—*John Fortune*, to Jan. '52, $5. *Amherst*—*Dea. John Leland*, to April, '52, $1. *Newton Corner*—Dr. H. Eldridge, to July, 51, $1..... 7 00

CONNECTICUT.—*Greenwich*—By Rev James Ely Col. Thomas A. Mead, to July, '51, $2 50, Zacheus Mead, to July, '50, $2 50, Zenas Mead, for '50, $1, Jos. Rush, to July, '51, $2 50. *New Haven*—John Anketell, for '50, $1. *Weathersfield*—Nathan Kelly, to May, '50, $3. 12 50

NEW YORK.—*New York City*—George Law, Esq., to March, '51, $1. *New Paltz*—Rev. Calvin Butler, for '50, $1. *New York*—A. Goldsmith, Esq., for two years, $2..... 4 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Lebanon*—Wm. Goodhart, for '50, $1 *Carlisle*—Mrs. Susan H. Thorn to March, '51, $1..... 2 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Washington City*—George N. Sanders, Esq., to March, '51..... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Yorktown*—Robert Anderson, Esq., to Jan. '65, $25. *Lynchburgh*—Ambrose B. Rucher, Esq., to '51, $2, Henry L. Gregory, to March, '51, $1. *Culpepper C.H.*—Dr. John Glassell, to April, '51, $1..... 29 00

NORTH CAROLINA.——*Newbern*—David Sparrow to March, '51, $1, James Sparrow to March '51, $1, Lewis Brookfield, to March, '51, $1..... 3 00

GEORGIA.——*Savannah*——Andrew Morrell, sen., Charles E. Middleton James Word, each $1, to the 1st April, '51, by Mr. John Ballon. 3 00

ALABAMA.——*Montgomery*—Alfred George, for '50..... 1 00

KENTUCKY.—*Masonville*—Rev. A. H. Triplett, for '50 $1. *Augusta*—Col. James Fee, for '50, $1..... 2 00

TENNESSEE.—*Edin's Ridge*—John S. Gaines, for '50..... 1 00

OHIO.—*Newport*——Wm. Dana, Esq., to March, '51, $1, Jacob Cook, to March, '51, $1..... 2 00

MISSISSIPPI.—*Columbus*—Mrs. E. B. Randolph, for the Liberia Herald, for '50, by G. W. Sherman..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 71 50

Total Contributions..... 2,553 52

Aggregate Amount..... $2,625 02

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVI.] WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1850. [No. 6.

Thanks to the Journal of Commerce.

THE *Journal of Commerce* has done us and the cause a substantial favor, and we desire to express our thanks thus publicly. We were in want of $1,800 to send a family of slaves to Liberia, and made the appeal, and the Journal of Commerce took the case in hand, and promptly raised the money. The history of the case possesses peculiar interest, and we think shows how much influence an individual or a paper can exert in favor of this cause, and that too without the expenditure of much time or labor. We subjoin the case as it appeared from time to time in the paper:

The following was published on the 2d ultimo. The introductory remarks by the editor are exceedingly well *pointed:*

We invite the attention of "pro-slavery" men to the following appeal. We have never yet presented such an appeal to the citizens of New York, which was not promptly answered. We have always observed, in *such cases, that little* or nothing *was contributed by Abolitionists,* Free Soilers, and other special friends of the slave, but that almost, if not quite, all the money came from those moderate, rational, consistent opponents of slavery, who, in the dialect of humbug and high-steam, are usually termed "pro-slavery" men. The former stand upon Mount Ebal and curse; the latter go to work and *do* something for the slave, though far less than they would desire to do, and less doubtless than they ought to do. We will be one of the eighteen contributors of $100 each provided that seventeen others will join us in the enterprise. Who bids?

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THIRTY SLAVES.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, 29th April, 1850.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

SIR:—Can you answer an important question? In my extremity I come to you, and through you to other liberal friends, and state the case, and ask what answer shall I give?

I have just received a letter from a correspondent in Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, stating that Mr. Timothy Rodgers, of that county, had lately died, and by his will all his slaves, about thirty, are to be *emancipated,* provided the American Colonization Society will convey

them to Liberia, in Africa. He leaves a handsome sum of money to be distributed among the slaves after their settlement in Liberia. He also left legacies to several benevolent societies, and made the American Tract Society his residuary legatee. But he left this Society *nothing*. After stating the facts, my correspondent says, *it is important for the executors to know at once whether you will send the slaves to Liberia.*

What answer shall I give him? We have sent this year already 393 emigrants, and we are now upwards of $26,000 in debt. Dare we say we will take them? Who will first give us the money to pay for those already sent, and then to send this family? We have already engaged to send quite a number in the packet of July. To bring this family from where they are, and colonize them, will require at least $1,800. If any *eighteen persons will pledge us* $100 *each* we will engage to send them. The appropriation made at its last session by the Legislature of Virginia will not apply to this family, for they are slaves, and it only advantageth those who were free on the 11th of March, 1850.

Will you not speak a good word for those people? Will you not help me to give the *right answer*? My correspondent says: "They are an excellent family, and some of them of superior intelligence."

I leave the facts to speak for themselves, and shall hope to hear from them soon, that I may know what answer to give to the question, shall these *thirty persons* have their freedom, and be placed in circumstances the most advantageous to their future welfare?

Yours, very respectfully,

W. McLAIN,

Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

In the next paper appeared the following:

A Good Beginning.—The appeal of Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, in behalf of *thirty slaves* emancipated by the will of Mr. Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford county, Virginia, on condition of their removal to Liberia, together with a handsome outfit in money, to be paid them on their arrival in that Colony, has elicited the following donations, being one third of the amount required:—

Seabury Brewster, - - - -	$100
J. K. Herrick, - - - - -	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw, - -	100
William Wood, - - - - -	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr. - - -	100
Gerard Hallock, - - - -	100
Total thus far - - -	$600

All these donations were tendered voluntarily, without a word of personal solicitation. If twelve other men will give us their names for a similar amount, the news will soon be on its way to the 30 slaves, that their freedom is secured! None of the money will be called for unless the whole $1,800 shall be subscribed. Let it be remembered that no funds applicable to the removal of the slaves were left by Mr. Rodgers, and that the Colonization Society has so exhausted its means in similar enterprises, that it can do nothing. So far as man can see, therefore, the freedom of these 30 slaves depends upon the success of the present appeal. Their pecuniary value is probably $10,000 or $15,000, which can now be had for $1,200.

The next day the following appeared:

The Rodgers' Slaves.—We have received three more subscriptions, of $100 each, in behalf of the slaves, 30 in number, conditionally emanci-

pated by the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford county, Virginia. The list of donors now stands as follows:—

Seabury Brewster,	$100
J. K. Herrick,	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw,	100
William Wood,	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr.	100
Gerard Hallock,	100
Stephen Allen,	100
Rufus L. Lord,	100
Thomas Barron,	100
Total thus far	$900

Which is just half the amount required. All these donations have been proffered without a word of personal solicitation. Nine more are necessary to accomplish the object. It will afford us great pleasure to add other names to the list.

In the next paper (May 6th,) the following appeared:

THE RODGERS' SLAVES.--We have received one more subscription, of $100 in behalf of the slaves, 30 in number, conditionally emancipated by the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford county, Virginia. The list of donors now stands as follows:—

Seabury Brewster,	$100
J. K. Herrick,	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw,	100
William Wood,	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr.	100
Gerard Hallock,	100
Stephen Allen,	100
Rufus L. Lord,	100
Thomas Barron,	100
George Law,	100
Total thus far	$1,000

All these donations have been proffered without a word of personal solicitation. Eight more are necessary to accomplish the object.

On the 7th of May the following excellent remarks are made.

THE RODGERS' SLAVES.—Let it be remembered that these THIRTY SLAVES, although emancipated and comfortably provided by the will of their late master, Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co. Va., on condition of their emigration to Liberia, under the direction and at the expense of the American Colonization Society, will still remain in slavery, and pass to the heirs of the deceased, unless the above condition is complied with.

Let it be remembered that the laws of Virginia do not permit the emancipation of slaves, except upon condition of their removal from the State.

Let it be remembered, that as a matter of property, Mr. Rodgers relinquished by the above act, including the outfit which he left for the slaves, probably not less than $15,000.

Let it be remembered that the American Colonization Society have already listened to so many similar claims the present year, that they have anticipated their income as far as prudence will permit; and that, therefore, the emancipation of these thirty slaves must depend upon extra contributions from the friends of the cause.

Let it be remembered that of the $1,800 necessary to defray the expense of their removal to Liberia $1,100 has already been subscribed by eleven individuals in this city, viz:

Seabury Brewster,	$100
J. K. Herrick,	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw,	100
William Wood,	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr.	100
Gerard Hallock,	100
Stephen Allen, paid,	100
Rufus L. Lord,	100
Thomas Barron,	100
George Law, paid,	100
Wilson G. Hunt,	100
Total thus far	$1,100

Leaving $700 yet to be subscribed. Who will stand in the gap for this amount? None of the above subscriptions are binding unless the whole amount is raised.

Let it be remembered that Liberia is the only colored community on earth which has shown a capacity for self-government; that every intelligent, moral man thus restored to the land of his fathers, is in fact a missionary of civilization and religion, adding strength to the Colony, and enabling it to extend farther and farther its benign and healthful influence. Not less than 80,000 natives are already incorporated with the colonists, and to a great extent have adopted their language, manners, and religion. Let the testimony of the colonists, colored men all, to the salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the generally prosperous and happy condition of the people, be contrasted with the condition of men of the same race in the United States, whether bond or free.

Finally, let it be remembered that one dollar expended for African colonization will do more towards the *extinction of the slave trade* than $50 expended in naval armaments and expeditions. The colony of Liberia already occupies a coast of 300 miles, which was formerly one of the principal outlets for slaves, but from which not one can now be taken. Let the coast from Cape Palmas (the southern limit of the above Colony) to the British Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, be occupied with colonists similar to Liberia, and the naval squadrons maintained by England, France, and the United States, at a great expense of money and life, for the prevention *of the slave* trade, may be withdrawn. *The same process* applied to the *eastern coast, from* Abyssinia down *to the Cape Colony*, would stop the vile traffic on that side, and thus the African slave trade would be forever extinguished. Colonization can accomplish all this speedily, and at an expense within the means of the smallest American State; whereas, powerful nations have been engaged for many years in attempting to suppress the traffic by naval squadrons, without success. It is even said in spite of all such efforts, the number of slaves exported is as large as ever.

What is wanted on this whole subject of slavery and the slave trade, is, to abandon abstraction and look to practical results. What can I do? What can others do to ameliorate the condition of the Africans, here or in Africa? That is the question. If you could only set men to work, you should find the philanthropy of many of them soon evaporate; but as long as they have nothing to do but abuse and denounce, the occupation is too congenial to their tastes and habits, to be willingly relinquished.

And the next day but one came the following:

THE RODGERS' SLAVES.—Thirteen hundred dollars have been subscribed by thirteen gentlemen of this city, towards the $1800 necessary to secure the freedom of thirty slaves, emancipated by the will of the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co., Va., on condition that the American Colonization Society will remove them to Liberia—with their own consent, of course. Five more names are wanted to make up the amount. It is very desirable that the books should be closed TO-DAY. Who else will take a part in this truly benevolent enterprise? Accomplished it must, and will be; but it is better that five other gentlemen should cooperate. We will guarantee that none of them will regret it, when they come to review the history of

their lives. "Dont forget the number."—TO-DAY.

The next day the following sentence was uttered.

THE RODGERS' SLAVES.—The fund now stands at $1500. Three more names for $100 each will complete the amount, ($1800) and secure the freedom of 30 slaves. The books will be kept open *this day only.*

And the next day, viz. 11th May, the accomplishment of the noble undertaking was thus announced:

THE OBJECT ACCOMPLISHED.—It will be seen below that the eighteen hundred dollars called for through our columns by Rev. Mr McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, to secure the freedom and defray the expenses of colonizing thirty slaves conditionally emancipated by the will of the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co., Va., has been promptly subscribed. The names of the donors, so far as known to us, are as follows:

Seabury Brewster,	$100
J. K. Herrick,	100
Wight, Sturges & Shaw,	100
William Wood,	100
Anson G. Phelps, jr.,	100
Gerard Hallock,	100
Stephen Allen,	100
Rufus L. Lord,	100
Thomas Barron,	100
George Law,	100
Wilson G. Hunt,	100
A Friend,	100
Anonymous,	100
J.— Cash,	100
H. K. Corning,	100
Mrs. H. D. Cruger,	100
Anson G. Phelps,	100
George Bird,	100
Total,	$1800

One of the pleasantest features of these subscriptions is the cheerfulness with which they have been proffered; all but two or three having been sent in without a word of personal solicitation. After the total had been made up, we received the following telegraphic despatch from New Haven.

"*New Haven, May* 10—If needed, put down 'Anonymous' for the eighteenth hundred of the Rodgers Fund, and draw on me."

Although we have not been able to avail ourselves, in this instance, of our friend's generosity, we will try to accommodate him some other time. There was also an offer of $100 from a gentleman in Chemung Co., New York; but it was thought best, on the whole, to confine the operations to this city. The full amount was yesterday paid over to the Colonization Society, as will be seen by the annexed receipts:

NEW YORK,
May 10, 1850.

Received of Gerard Hallock, for the use of the American Colonization Society, eighteen hundred dollars, being in full of eighteen subscriptions, of a hundred dollars each, to secure the liberation and colonization of about thirty slaves, conditionally freed by the will of the late Timothy Rodgers, Esq., of Bedford County, Va.

J. B. PINNEY,
Cor. Sec. &c., &c.

NEW YORK,
May 10, 1850.

Received of Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, eighteen hundred dollars, contributed by eighteen persons in New York, to secure the liberation and colonization of the slaves of the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co., Va.

WM. McLAIN,
Sec. & Treas. A. C. S.

The paper of the 14th contained the following, and the $100 has been received.

A LIBRARY FOR THEM.—We have received $100 from a gentleman in Zanesville, Ohio, (who desires to be *incog.*) in aid of the 30 slaves conditionally freed by the late Timothy Rodgers, of Bedford Co., Va.—says the donor:

"If the $1,800 shall have been already subscribed, please appropriate my $100 towards purchasing a library of moral and religious books, such as you deem best calculated to do them good."

These directions will be scrupulously complied with, varied only in this, that we will refer the selection of books to Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who has the removal of said slaves in charge, and who is more competent than ourselves to determine what books will be most useful to them, having reference to the progress they have already made in education, or the rudiments of the same.

[For the Repository.]

Colonization in Ohio.

IN my communication, inserted in the Repository of ——— last, I stated that the memorial to the legislature had been signed by the Synods, conferences, conventions, &c., of the several religious bodies applied to, with great unanimity; about seven of the members only having declined. The list included the Ohio Methodist Conference, the Synod of Cincinnati, (Old School Presbyterian,) the Synod of Cincinnati, (New School Presbyterian,) the Ohio Baptist Convention, and the Synod of Ohio, (Old School Presbyterian.)

The memorial was also circulated among the people in many of the counties throughout the State, and was very generally signed by those to whom it was presented. But the lateness of the period at which our operations commenced, owing to the prevalence of the cholera during the summer, and the want of systematic organization, prevented such a full expression of the public will as was desirable. We asked for $5,000 per annum for five years, to *aid the Colonization* Society.

The State is now much in debt *for her public improvements*, and is engaged in the construction of a costly State House edifice. Though our memorials were numerously signed, yet as they embraced but a small portion of the voters of the State, the members felt themselves unprepared to appropriate funds to the Colonization Society for sending the colored population *from other States*, and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom they were referred, declined reporting in favor of the appropriation, on the ground of the financial embarrassments of the State and the indisposition of the people to pay taxes, except to aid those in our own State to emigrate to a land of freedom. The latter reason, I think, was not included in the report, but was expressed to me by some of the members.

A resolution was introduced into the lower House by Mr. GILMAN from the committee on Federal Relations, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to induce the General Government to acknowledge the independence of Liberia. To this, an amendment was offered by Mr. BULL, asking, also, that they be requested to use all honorable means

to induce the free blacks of Ohio to emigrate to that country.

The first proposition was passed, after considerable debate, by yeas 51, nays 14, and the second by yeas 50, nays 15.

As this last proposition covers the broad question of approval of the whole colonization scheme, the very large majority by which it was carried is conclusive of the sentiments of the members upon this subject.

When these resolutions went up to the Senate they were agreed to, by that body, without a division.

The Indiana resolutions in reference to the withdrawal of our squadron from the coast of Africa, and the appropriation of the sum thus expended to promote colonization, were introduced into the Senate by Mr. RANDALL, and adopted without a division, but were not reached by the House, I think, in time to pass them before adjournment.

Having had the grant of the Hall of the House of Representatives, early in the session, to deliver another lecture, and being requested by the members to publish it for circulation, I left Columbus for Cincinnati, where it was immediately put to press.

In the meantime a few intelligent and enterprising young colored men of Cincinnati held a meeting to consider the question of emigrating to Africa and settling a new colony on the plan of CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq. They allowed me the privilege of publishing their resolutions in the appendix to my lecture, from which you will be good enough to copy them.

As soon as the lecture was out of press, I again visited Columbus and divided 1,500 copies of it and 600 of last year's among the members, for distribution to their constituents. The members, generally, now seemed inclined to favor the scheme of the Cincinnati young men, and the chairman of the Commitee on Federal Relations, in the House, Mr. GILMAN introduced the bill already noticed in the Repository, granting $600 to pay expenses of the exploring committee to Africa, and $25 each for all emigrants who should go to Liberia within the next five years, providing their numbers should not exceed an average of fifty persons per annum. This bill passed the lower House by a considerable majority. The opposition to it, except by a very few, was made on the ground of the impolicy of giving aid to benevolent associations and the inability of the State, at present, to expend money for such objects. None other than kindly feelings towards the new Republic seemed to be entertained by any one.

The bill did not reach the Senate until within a few days of its adjournment. There was opposition to it in this branch also, and principally for the same reasons expressed by the House members who opposed it. The efforts made to suspend the rules and push the bill ahead of other measures having the precedence of it, led to the calling of the ayes and noes, and revealed to its friends the fact that there was a majority of about six in its favor. Feeling that it was safe, extra efforts were no longer made to hurry it to the prejudice of other bills in which members were interested. But the members began to obtain leave of absence a day or two before that fixed for the adjournment, and many friends of the bill were leaving. To prevent its defeat I busied myself a little among the members to secure their "pairing off" on this measure, as they were doing upon certain other bills, so as to secure the same results that would have been attained though the members had not left. But the bill could not be reached

until the last hours of the session, when no quorum being present, as we have since learned, all measures acted upon had to be done informally, and by common consent. No bill, therefore, to which there was opposition, could be sanctioned, and the opposition to ours being maintained, its friends had to allow its postponement until next session.

In view of the whole case, there is much to encourage us connected with these movements. It is certain, however, that an appropriation hereafter can only be obtained to aid emigrants to Liberia who reside in Ohio at present, and that any aid afforded from this State, to send out emancipated slaves or free colored persons from other States, must come from private individuals. It will be seen, therefore, that if the Colonization Society is enabled to accept the slaves offered to her to be sent to Liberia, our people, and especially our churches must extend their aid liberally to the Society. With this object in view we shall take the necessary steps to call upon the churches for annual contributions to this cause.

The opposition to Colonization is every where yielding throughout the State, and colored men are beginning to think seriously of emigration. In addition to the young men in Cincinnati, there are several others in different parts of the State, who will go to Liberia within a year or two. But no general movement in favor of emigration will take place until the question of the right of suffrage for the colored people shall have been decided by a vote of the citizens of Ohio. This question will be submitted to the people in the vote on the new constitution within a few months. If the right of suffrage is denied to them, then a general movement may be anticipated. I have pledged the colored orators who are stumping the State under appointment of the late Columbus colored convention, that I will make no public opposition to their receiving that privilege, but that I will leave the subject to the calm unbiassed decision of the voters. At the same time I assure them, that if they cannot obtain the elective franchise in Ohio in the United States, that they shall have it, with all the public offices, in our new colony of *Ohio in Africa.*

The recent meeting in Cincinnati, in which the colored people denounced colonization, was prompted by the fear that the movements of the emigrating party might prejudice the suffrage question. They however manifested a liberal spirit towards the young men, and allowed one of their number, Mr. PERKINS, to address the meeting on the subject of emigration. His speech is said to have been the ablest one ever delivered in the city on the subject of emigration to Africa.

☞I notice a reference in your last number to the lecture before our legislature of 1849, and the wish expressed that it should be circulated extensively throughout the United States. It is stereotyped and any quantity can be supplied. The stereotyping was done, chiefly, at the suggestion and expense of Walter Gregory, of Cincinnati. The lecture of the present year is also stereotyped, and some of the friends desire its extensive circulation also. Mr. Gregory, who had given $50 before its publication, on reading it handed me an additional sum of $100 to aid in its circulation. Should any one, therefore, be desirous of aiding in this measure, an enclosure of $50 will pay for the publication and mailing of 1,000 copies. Any larger or smaller number will be supplied in the same proportion.

DAVID CHRISTY,
Agent Am. Col. Soc. for Ohio.
OXFORD, Butler Co., O., Apr. 1850.

P. S. 1. Since the foregoing was written I have seen two senators, who inform me that there was a quorum in the senate but not in the lower house, during the last sitting of the legislature, and that our bill had to be postponed among a number of other things, but that there was no change of sentiment one way or the other, upon the merits of the subject.

P. S. 2. In reference to the Christian Anti-slavery Convention, the sittings of which we did not attend on the last day of its session, a note is necessary. We supply it from the Central Christian Herald, which embraces an outline of the proceedings of that body.

"As the business was coming to a close the Rev. Mr. Vashon of Pittsburg introduced a resolution declaring the American Colonization Society a twin sister of slavery, inimical to the best interests of the free colored population of the country, and as unworthy the support of the churches. This move was wholly unexpected, and took the convention all aback. The first impression was to give it the go-by; but out of respect to the mover, who had before taken no part in the proceedings, he was permitted to give his views, when the Rev. Mr. Peck, of Pittsburg, followed in opposition, but a thrilling speech from Henry Gloster, of Michigan, (colored, as also Messrs. Peck and Vashon,) who was called for, aroused the feeling, and the original resolution was passed with but two or three dissenting voices."

I need only add that the Rev. Mr. Vashon remained some days in Cincinnati after the convention adjourned, and that several discussions of the question of African emigration took place at social parties between him and our colored friends, who are preparing for a removal to Ohio in Africa, and that he must have left the city under the conviction that this question had two sides, and that the advocates of African nationality cannot be convinced that they are upon the weaker side.

Present condition and prospects of the Colonization Society.

We commend the following article to the careful attention of our readers. Though written for Maryland, it contains truths applicable every where. Especially ought the colored people to read it.

If we are not mistaken the appropriation by the State of Maryland will be exhausted next year. The whole $200,000 will then have been expended. We cannot doubt but that the next Legislature will renew the appropriation, and thus *carry out this noble state policy.*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

We publish below, the resolutions which were adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Society, in regard to their further action on the subject of Colonization in Maryland.

It is unnecessary to repeat here, what all our readers know, that the Society has established a Colony at Cape Palmas, under their exclusive control, which has from year to year been gradually acquiring strength, and which is at this time a well ordered community of emigrants from this country, and mainly, from the State of Maryland. With the history of this Colony, all our readers are

doubtless familiar, and a full narrative of all matters of interest connected with it, is to be found in the general Report of the Board, published in our February No.

It is known too, that this colony has been established as a place to which the free colored people of Maryland may emigrate, when circumstances here make it their interest to do so; to which it is expected and believed they will hereafter emigrate at their own cost; but to which they are now carried free from expense by the State Society. The basis of Colonization—and this cannot be too often stated—is voluntary emigration. Colonization, wholly inefficient to take from the country at its own charge all the free people of color who are in it, is yet perfectly competent to establish Colonies to which these people may emigrate whenever they find it their interest to do so—and not one hour before. This, we say, cannot be too often stated.

Colonization has accomplished its object to this extent. The Colony of Maryland in Liberia, which now particularly interests us, has been established for the especial use of emigrants from Maryland, and the question that now presents itself is, whether the efforts thus far so successful, shall be as available as they should be to the end for which they were made.

The matter of Colonization hereafter, must address itself, mainly to the free colored people themselves. In years past, the efforts of the Colonization Societies, was to demonstrate the practicability of the scheme, to establish the Colonies, to support them until they were able to support themselves, and to bring them before the community in the attitude that *they* now occupy. Until this was accomplished, it was not easy at all times to recommend emigration, and Colonizationists rarely did so. They took care to spread before the colored man, all the facts of the case, to let him judge of the risk, if risk there was, and to let his emigration be the result of his own judgment. Now, however, the Colonizationist—nay every well-wisher of the colored man may safely and without hesitation recommend emigration, not only for what is to be attained in Africa, but for what is to be escaped from in this country. Across the Atlantic, day by day, improves the condition of the emigrant—government becomes more firm—the comforts of life are more and more multiplied—the colonists are becoming better informed—education is becoming more common—the dignity belonging to a people claiming an individuality among the family of nations is impressing itself upon the community, the sympathies of the civilized world are with the colonies—and, in fine, there are but few if any drawbacks to the attractions which Western Africa now presents to the free colored people of this country. But then, on this side of the Atlantic, what is there to encourage them. Let those who can look back for ten years, ask what there is here to encourage them to hope for better things. Does not, in truth, year after year, make their condition worse? There may be instances of individual prosperity, but taking into view the condition of the free colored population as a mass, what is there, we repeat, of encouragement for the future? We confess we see nothing. On the contrary, every vessel from Europe, that brings emigrants to America, furnishes an argument, of strongest import, in favor of African colonization. We might dwell upon this view of the subject. We believe, however, that it is sufficient to suggest it. The time, we think, has arrived when it is the duty of every man who values the perma-

nent prosperity and happiness of the free colored people amongst us, to advise their emigration—and when we say this, we do so, under the conviction, that, the future for them, in this country, offers not one single reasonable ground for hoping that matters, in regard to them, will improve—on the contrary, no ground for hoping that they will even continue to be as favorable as they are at present.

The friends of Colonization throughout the State are now urged to exertion. The facts and arguments in favor of the scheme, should be made known. The Society has, in their monthly journal and in their late general report, furnished the data, which are within the reach of all, and it is hoped and believed, that those who, in Maryland, have heretofore aided the Board of Managers, will not now abate their efforts. Come what may, Maryland has done her duty in the establishment of the colony at Cape Palmas.

WHEREAS, the Maryland State Colonization Society, acting under the auspices of the State of Maryland, and in the execution of the design to promote which, they were incorporated, have succeeded in estsblishing the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, which is now capable of receiving, without inconvenience, such accessions to its population as emigration from the State of Maryland may be able to supply.

And whereas, in the establishment of said Colony, one of the considerations having the strongest influence on the State Society, was the preparation of a home, to which emigrants from Maryland might resort, when the day arrived that made it their interest to do so, and where they would be entitled to a preference, in the event of the Colony limiting the numbers it was able to receive and maintain.

And whereas, in the interval that has elapsed since the founding of the Colony, the wisdom and necessity of its establishment, as well as of the whole scheme of Colonization, at Cape Palmas and elsewhere—in view of the relations of the white and free colored population of our country, have been made more and more apparent by almost daily accumulating circumstances:

Therefore, resolved, That the Board will renew their efforts to carry out the purposes of the Society as originally indicated, in the fullest confidence, that the scheme of Colonization offers the only mode by which the evils arising from the existence in our country of two distinct races can, in any degree, be obviated, and that it addresses itself now with more force than ever to public consideration and support.

Resolved, That the Board conceive themselves bound to the Colony to relax no effort that can promote its prosperity, either by increasing its population by emigration, or in any other manner within the scope of their means—to the end, that Maryland in Liberia may be enabled to maintain its position of equality with any other Colony on the Coast, and not be forced to become dependent on any of them.

Resolved, That the Board, in looking to the Colony which, with divine assistance, they have been able to found, have every reason to be satisfied with the result of their labors, and feel an honest pride in their relations to the citizens of Maryland in Liberia, whom they recognize as a people, whose love of liberty placed them where they are, and whose love of order and whose obedience to the laws have made them a community that does honor to its origin.

Resolved, That the Board will cause the State to be thoroughly canvassed during the coming year—as well for

the purpose of diffusing information as of promoting emigration to Cape Palmas; and earnestly entreat all the friends of the cause to co-operate to these ends with the Travelling Agent of the Society.

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy of this State be most respectfully solicited to advocate the objects of the Society, and to take up collections for its benefit in their respective places of worship, on or about the 4th of July next.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the various papers of the State.

Letter from a Virginian.

A friend in Baltimore has handed us the following letter, saying he thought it contained some suggestions which were appropriate at the present time.

——, *Va.*, *March*, 1850.

DEAR ——: I owe you many thanks for the Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society. It is one of the most full, complete, and satisfactory colonization documents it has ever been my pleasure to read, and I am satisfied no Southern man, whose mind is free from prejudice, and is capable of carrying facts and principles to their legitimate results, can rise from the perusal of it without being convinced that African colonization has claims which no statesman, no patriot, and no true philanthropist can disregard or overlook. In many of its aspects it appeals with equal force and urgency to the benevolent and humane wherever located; but there is one view of it presented in the report (page 29) which, when duly considered, cannot fail to make an enduring impression upon reflecting minds at the South, who look at this question practically, in all its bearings, both present and future, upon the peace and happiness of society. *I speak of the future*, because no *statesman, no philanthropist*, no *patriot, who, upon such* a question as this, confines his vision to the present, without looking to prospective consequences, is deserving of the blessings which the wisdom and foresight of our ancestors so bountifully provided for their descendants.

The report alludes to the effect which the filling up of the "great West" will have upon the free colored population of Maryland, when the consequent great influx of white labor from Europe shall be brought into direct competition with them. But there is another view of the subject, affecting both races, which, in my judgment, is entitled to grave consideration. If the boundary of the West "has at length been reached," it may with equal truth be said that the utmost limit of slave territory has been fixed and established. All that portion of the territory of the United States where slave labor can be employed, is now filling up, and the period will soon arrive when Maryland and Virginia will find no outlet in any part of this country for any portion of the black population. When that time arrives, (and who can look at the rapid increase of population in this country, without being convinced that it may be here before we are ready for it?) what will be our condition? If African colonization be abandoned, where shall we find relief from the enormous evils which such a state of things will inevitably

produce. But an examination somewhat in detail, is due, in my estimation, to the vital importance of the subject. In the appendix to the report we have the population of Maryland, shown by the census of 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840. By this enumeration it appears that the number of slaves in the first period was 103,036, and from that time they go on gradually increasing until 1810, when we have a gradual diminution, and in 1840 the number is reduced to 89,495 less by 13,541 than in 1790. Now what is the inference to be drawn from these pregnant facts? Does it show, conclusively, that slavery had more than reached its maximum in Maryland so long ago as 1790, and that any increase beyond this, to any considerable amount, would have been prejudicial to her highest interests? Here we have the operation of natural causes alone producing their legitimate results. If it had been the true interest of Maryland that the number of slaves should have been increased, or in other words, if the wants of the people should have required a greater number of this species of laborers, she had within her limits, by means of the natural increase, the materials of an augmentation to an almost indefinite extent. But interest and humanity combined, produced a diminution, rather than an increase, and we find in 1840 the number reduced to less than 90,000. And now the question returns, with irresistible force,—what are we of Maryland and Virginia to do when the slaveholding States on the Mississippi and in Texas shall have been filled up, and their respective governments shall have interdicted the further ingress of this species of population within their respective borders? *Without any outlet, and* without colonization *in Africa,* are we not destined to be overwhelmed? The Northern Abolitionists will doubtless be ready with an answer to this question, which is to solve every difficulty, and remove every danger. Unconditional emancipation! This is the panacea which is to settle the question, and to cure every evil connected with it; but this, like many other remedies, will, I fear, be worse than the disease; or otherwise, no remedy at all.

When these *sagacious* philanthropists shall have caused the "Ethiopian to change his skin," when they shall be able to blot out forever all memory of the past, and to reconcile both races to a state of perfect equality, in social and political rights and privileges, when they shall have removed the prejudices which time and circumstances have made strong as nature itself—then will emancipation, unconnected with colonization, be a remedy for the evil. But great as is the complacency of this class of people in reference to their own ability and merit, and, upon this question, acting as if there was total want of these qualities in all others, yet, I presume, even *they* will hardly claim the power to perform these miracles. Taking things then as they really are, or in all probability will be, would the mere release of the slaves from the control and protection of their masters, without providing a home for them elsewhere, be a relief to either race? If the feelings, opinions, or prejudices if you please, of the people remain as they now are, the blacks, though nominally free, would still be a servile race among us, with no mitigation, but rather an increase of the evil. Viewed, then, in every aspect which the subject presents itself to my mind, African colonization is not a question of humanity, of sound policy, but to the Southern farming States it is one, as the future now

presents itself, of great and overpowering necessity; so strongly, indeed, does this view of the subject present itself to my understanding, that I am amazed that Southern statesman do not generally sustain colonization, as the only hope of future peace and safety. Mr. Calhoun seems to have clearly perceived the danger to which the South was exposed, by the unrestrained accumulation of this class of persons within circumscribed limits. To this circumstance we may adduce much of that zeal, approaching almost to monomania, which he has displayed for the continued acquisition of slave territory. But this pallative is exhausted; and territory when acquired, does not necessarily become an asylum for slaves. Nature has something to do with this matter, in adapting the soil and climate to such productions as will make slave labor profitable. Where cotton, and rice, and sugar cannot be cultivated, it requires no Wilmot proviso, no statute on parchment, to say to slavery, "thus far thou shalt go, but no farther." The experience of this country is so full and complete upon this subject, that no legislation, no skill and adroitness on the part of politicians, can change the laws which govern the case. We have a complete illustration of this in our recent acquisitions of California and New Mexico. We have seen our country agitated from one extremity to the other upon the question, whether slavery should be admitted or excluded from the territory; politicians arrayed upon one side or the other; the stability of the Union itself threatened; and yet nature had previously settled the whole subject, and the people congregated there from the North and the South, *the East and the West*, had nothing *to do when assembled in convention but to confirm the verdict.*

To circumscribe the black race within the smallest possible limits, is a favorite policy with Northern fanatics. Unmindful of the calamitous consequences which the full consummation of such policy will have upon the objects of their pretended beneficence, they oppose, with a tenacity that is truly surprising, every effort to return these unfortunate people to the home of their ancestors. It is a scheme of the slaveholders, say they, to perpetuate slavery, by removing a portion, to give increased value to the remainder. Recollecting that their ancestors would not relinquish the accursed traffic in slaves, so long as money was to be made by it, and until the strong arm of the Government was put forth to arrest it, they seem to have arrived at the conclusion, that human nature is utterly selfish, and that no reform upon this subject is possible, no scheme of humanity which looks to the welfare of both races can be successful, unless it appeals directly to the interest and selfishness of the parties concerned. Alas, for all human improvement, all moral renovation, if this is the only principle upon which it can ever be predicated! But are the premises correct? Will the removal of a portion, at the period to which these observations are directed, that is, when our population shall be so increased as to make laborers abundant, have the effect, to the extent claimed, of giving increased value to the remainder? I doubt the correctness of the assumption; the conclusion must therefore fall to the ground. My own observation, so far as it has extended, does not prove the truth of this trite axiom, if I may so call it, of the Abolitionists. In the farming States the money value of slaves depends almost exclusively upon the demands for them abroad, in the cotton fields and sugar plantations of the extreme South, rather than upon any fictitious

value that may be imparted by the smallness or redundancy of their numbers at home. If a portion of them are colonized, their place is immediately supplied by free laborers, which in agricultural pursuits is even found more profitable. It is true, that if left to accumulate without any removal at all, they would become an insupportable burden to the masters, and in this sense Abolition logic has some force. But to illustrate my meaning in a plain and simple manner, and to make it directly applicable to the question at issue, I will suppose the county of Harford, in Maryland, to have three thousand slaves; fifteen hundred of these are removed by the process of gradual colonization in Africa, and the vacuüm thus made is filled by free labor as fast as it is created, will the remainder be increased in value by this process, supposing no foreign demand for them? I think not; and whenever the experiment is made, I feel satisfied the fallacy of the assumption will be demonstrated. And yet, this is the most plausible argument ever yet adduced by the Abolitionists against African colonization. But it may be asked,—why press African colonization so strongly upon the South, if the interest of that section is not to be promoted by it? Has the South no interest but in the increased or diminished value of slaves? This depends, as I have endeavored to show, almost exclusively upon the demand for them in the rice, cotton, and sugar regions of the South; and when this is supplied their real value is gone in Virginia and Maryland, never to be revived by a colonization of a part, or by any other process. And when this time arrives, it is my solemn conviction, that the colonization of these unhappy people, so far as these two States are concerned, becomes a question, not of dollars and cents, but of high and exalted beneficence, enforced by all the duties of self-preservation to both races. But I have not time, nor do the limits of a letter permit me to do anything like justice to so fruitful a subject, and I fear I have taxed your indulgence already too severely.

With renewed thanks for the document in question, I remain, as ever,

Yours, sincerely.

[From the Christian Observer.]

African Commerce and Manufactures.

We invite the attention of our readers to the articles on Commerce and Manufactures in Africa. They were prepared for publication by our young friend, Mr. William Coppinger, principally from data on file in the Colonization office in this city. They will be viewed with interest by those who regard the New Republic as the great organ appointed by Providence, to promote the diffusion of the gospel and the arts of civilized life among millions in Africa.

The value of the commerce of *Africa to the United States* is steadily and rapidly advancing, and needs but encouragement to make it, in a few years, as valuable to our country as that of Great Britain was twenty years ago.

During the last ten or fifteen years great discoveries have been made in and about Africa, and many new and important facts brougt to light. In addition to the numerous eligible points on the coast, occupied by the accursed slave traders, the French have had for some time a settlement on the Senegal, and have recently taken possession of the Gaboon region; the Danes are on the Rio Volta; the Dutch on the Gold coast; the

Portuguese at Loango; the Americans at Liberia—now formed into an independent Republic, with laws modeled after our own—and the English at Sierra Leone, in the Gambia, and on the gold coast.

From the results of colonies and the testimony of travellers, such as Park, Lander, Laird, Clapperton, Burckhart, McQueen, Duncan, and others, we are afforded evidence that nature has scattered her bounties with the most lavish hand; and that what is required to make them available to the noblest purposes, is a legitimate commerce, sustained by our rulers and directed by honorable men.

Among the productions of the soil may be named—

Grain.—Rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, wheat, domah, &c.

Fruits.—Oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, pines, citrons, pawpas, plantains, bananas, dates, tamarinds, Mango plum, &c.

Roots.—Manioc, igname, batalee, yams, cassada, arrow-root, ginger, sweet potato, beans, peas, &c. &c.

Timber.-Teak, ebony, lignumvitæ, rosewood, oak, mahogany, and forty or fifty other species of wood, suitable for all purposes.

Nuts.—Palm nut, shea or butter nut, cocoa nut, cola nut, croton nut, castor oil, netta nut, pea nut, &c.

Dyes.—Carmine, yellow, various shades, blue, orange, various shades, red, crimson, brown, &c.

Dyewoods.—Camwood, barwood, &c.

Gums.—Copal, Senegal, mastic, sudan, &c.

Drugs.—Aloes, cassia, senna, frankincense, copaiva, &c.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, emery, sal ammoniac, nitre, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, tobacco, India rubber, beeswax, ostrich feathers, hides, skins, ivory, pepper of all varieties, spices, hemp, honey, &c. &c.

In the animal kingdom I find that, in addition to the wild beasts which infest its forests and occupy its swamps, and whose skins, teeth and horns are valuable as articles of commerce, immense herds of cattle, incalculable in number, range its plains. Hides, therefore, to almost any amount, may be obtained. Sheep and goat skins, of a very large kind, are equally numerous and very valuable. Fish of all kinds visit the shores and rivers in innumerable shoals, and are easily taken in large quantities during the proper season.

The mineral kingdom has not been explored, but enough is known to show that the precious metals abound, particularly gold. This is found throughout the known regions of Africa, in beds of rivers and in mines. Dupuis and Bowditch speak of the "solid lumps of rock gold" which ornament the persons of the attendants in the Court of the King of Ashantee, at Coomassie. Mr. Bowditch says that the great men will frequently on state occasions, so load their wrists with these lumps that they are obliged to support them on the head of a boy.

The iron ore found near Sierra Leone, is particularly rich, yielding seventy-nine per cent., and is said to be well adapted to making steel. Copper is so abundant in Mayomba, that they gather from the surface of the ground enough for their purposes.

A few words on the productiveness of the soil. It has been proved that two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables can be and are raised in a year. They yield a larger crop than the best soils in America. One acre of rich land, well tilled, says Gov. Ash-

man, will produce three hundred dollars worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow-root. Four acres laid out in coffee plants, will, after the third year, produce a clear income of $200 or $300. Half an acre of cotton trees, yielding *two crops a year of cotton*, of an equal, if not superior, length and strength of staple and fineness, and color, to fair "Orleans," will clothe a whole family; and one acre of canes will make the same number independent of all the world for sugar. The dyes, in particular, are found to resist both acids and light, properties which no other dyes that we know of possess.

In the year 1840, 39 British vessels arrived at Cape Coast. Since that time, the trade has been gradually improving. The last year's report which we have received, sets down the imports into Cape Coast, as amounting to £423,170 sterling, and the exports as £325,008 sterling. The imports during the same period into Acra, were £95,000, and the exports £115,000 sterling. The total export of British merchandize to Africa, is at present estimated at £5,000,000 sterling per annum.

The average import of *palm oil alone into Liverpool*, for some years past, has been at least 15,000 tons a year, valued at about £400,000 sterling, and giving employment to 25,000 or 30,000 tons of shipping. The imports into the Republic of Liberia, are estimated by an American (white) physician, who has spent six years there, at $120,000 per annum, and the exports as reaching very near the same amount. The commerce of our own country with Africa, is daily becoming an important item. The principal seats of this trade are Salem, Mass., and Providence, R. I. New York occasionally sends, while our city has at present time, five sail of brigs and barques actively and profitably employed. One of our merchants stated, that he cleared $12,000 in one year, on the single article of ground or pea nuts! Strange as it may appear, nearly all these nuts are transhipped to France, where they command a ready sale, are there converted into, and thence find their way over the world in the shape of *olive oil*—the skill of the French chemists enabling them to imitate the real Lucca and Florence oil so as to deceive the nicest judges. Indeed, the oil from the pea nuts possesses a sweetness and delicacy not to be surpassed.

While we greatly regret that there are no means of acquiring proper and correct information of the commerce of Africa, yet we presume the facts we have already given, and the recollection that there are at least—according to the best informed parties—160,000,000 of inhabitants in that vast continent, the whole of whom are not only willing, but anxious to exchange the various products of their prolific soil for the dry goods, powder, rum, beads, pipes, tobacco, lead bars, iron bars, hardware, glassware, earthenware, brassware, cowries, soap, flints, tallow and sperm candles, wines, beef, pork, lard, flour, meal, hams, tongues, biscuit, crackers, perfumery, and the thousand other articles produced by the skill and industry of our citizens.

So important and valuable has this rapidly increasing commerce become to Great Britain, that we cannot but notice the great efforts which have been made, and are making, by that power, to secure ALL the trade of Africa to her merchants. In addition to the aid given to various enterprising travellers, and the enormous expense borne by her in keeping up a large

and efficient squadron on the coast, and in sustaining her colonies there, we behold her pouring forth immense sums of money on the celebrated "Niger expedition;" in sending Mr. Duncan to negociate a treaty with the powerful King of Dahomey, and in the ready acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Liberia—entering immediately into a treaty of commerce and amity —and the kind attention shown President Roberts during his brief stay in that country.

It therefore well becomes our government to awaken themselves to the importance of the African trade. Ours are emphatically a commercial people, and to enable them to enter into competition with the English traders, demands the earliest and most serious attention.

WM. C.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Liberia and the Slave Trade.

HAVING just received a copy of the recently enacted statutes of the Republic of Liberia, we take the liberty of copying the Article relative to the slave trade, which we trust will convince all, who have been misled by the statements of Doctor Bacon and other enemies of Liberia, that the Liberians are not very deeply steeped in the guilt of this tropic.

ARTICLE II.—*Section 1st.* No citizen of, or other person coming into, or resident in this Republic, shall for himself, or another, either as master, factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, or otherwise prepare any vessel to sail from any port thereof, for the purpose of carrying on traffic in slaves. Every vessel so fitted out or sailing, her tackle, furniture, and apparel shall be forfeited to this Republic: and may be seized, and prosecuted, and condemned in any court having competent jurisdiction; and every person so building, fitting out, equipping, loading or otherwise preparing or sending away any vessel, knowing, or intending that she shall be employed in such trade, or any way aiding or abetting therein, shall be deemed guilty of piracy, and shall suffer such pains and penalties *as by law* may be attached to the *crime of piracy.*

Section 2nd.—*If* any citizen or other person, resident within the jurisdiction of this Republic, shall knowingly take on board, receive or transport, from one place to another any African held as a slave for exportation, or intended to be enslaved, he, on conviction thereof shall suffer the pains and penalties incurred under the last paragraph of the preceding section: and every vessel in which such slave or person intended to be enslaved shall have been so taken on board, received, or transported, with her tackle, furniture, apparel, and the goods and effects that shall be found on board, shall be forfeited; one moiety to the Republic, and the other to the prosecutor, and such vessel shall be liable to seizure by any officer of the customs, navy or revenue service of this Republic, and prosecuted and condemned in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Section 3rd.—Any citizen of this Republic or other person residing therein, who shall be found serving on board any Liberian vessel employed in the Slave Trade, shall be liable and may be indicted therefor, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Section 4th.—If any citizen of this Republic shall voluntarily serve

on board any foreign vessel employed in the Slave Trade, he shall on conviction thereof be liable to, and suffer the like forfeiture and penalty as he would have incurred, had such vessel been owned or employed in whole or in part by any citizen or other person residing within this Republic.

Section 5th.—All vessels sailing under the flag of this Republic, are hereby prohibited from any and every species of intercourse with slavers at sea and otherwise, and are strictly forbidden to trade with them in any kind of goods, wares or merchandize, or to hold any negotiation or intercourse with them, under the penalty of indictment and fine of five hundred dollars for each offence.

Section 6th.—No citizen of Liberia, or other person resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall be permitted to act as agent, or enter into the employ or service of any person or persons engaged in the Slave Trade, or any person in the remotest degree connected with them, under the penalty of indictment and being twelve months bound to hard labor in irons, or fined in the sum of not less than five hundred dollars.

Section 7th.—Any citizen of Liberia being found in the neighborhood of any slave establishment, shall be deemed guilty of an infraction of the 6th section of this article, and shall forfeit or suffer the pains or penalties last above named. But should any citizen, so implicated, show that, he or she, was by accident or distress of weather, thrown into that situation, the President being satisfied of such fact, may admit the plea in pardon or extenuation of the guilt of the accused party.

Section 8th.—The President of the Republic may, whenever he shall deem it expedient, cause any armed vessel or vessels of this Republic, to cruise on any part of the Liberian Coast or elsewhere, where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the Slave Trade by any citizen or citizens of this Republic, and instruct the commander of such armed vessel to seize, take, and bring into any port of this Republic all foreign vessels found on the Liberian coast, and all Liberian vessels, wheresoever found, which may on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade: or otherwise contravening the provisions of this Act, or any of the Acts of the Legislature of this Republic, to be proceeded against according to law.

Section 9th.—If any commissioned vessel of this Republic seize and take any vessel employed in the Slave Trade it shall be the duty of the commander of such commissioned vessel to apprehend and take into custody every person found on board such vessel so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and them convey as soon as conveniently may be to the civil authority of this Republic, in some one of the districts thereof, to be proceeded against in due course of law.

Section 10th.—And the proceeds of all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, and effects on board of them which shall be so seized, prosecuted, and condemned, shall be divided equally between the Republic and the officers and men who shall seize, take and bring the same into port for condemnation.

[From the Western Watchman.]

To the Friends of Colonization in Missouri.

The colonization movements are yearly becoming more interesting: the great results for which the philanthropist has labored are comi

with unerring certainty. The Missouri Society has hitherto employed all its strength in aiding the parent society, and laying the foundation work of diffusing information. Now we have a channel opened for more direct influences. There are in our State many families of blacks who desire to emigrate to Liberia, but have not the means to do so; and we all know that among us, free persons of color are excluded from those profitable employments which afford capital enough to carry them to Africa, and maintain them there till they can begin to earn a support.

Our society now proposes to those who need the aid, to furnish to each family wishing to settle in Liberia, a house and one acre of land, cleared and planted with rice and cassada. The following resolution adopted by the Board in St. Louis, March 7th, unfolds the design:

Resolved, That the General Agent be instructed to obtain the sum of *fifteen hundred dollars* for the purpose of erecting twenty houses in the Republic of Liberia, and clearing and planting one acre of ground attached to each house; each house and lot to cost *seventy-five* dollars; the same to be given gratuitously, one to each family emigrating to the colony from the State of Missouri, and needing such assistance.

This secures the emigrant from exposure and from want during the season of his acclimation, and gives him a home at once, which prevents the despondency one might feel in a new country without resources. The resolution says twenty houses, (in view of the large number of free persons of color in Missouri who desire to emigrate to Liberia,) we ought to have fifty. Who will be one of ten men who will give a house each? It is only $75 sowed in the plant-bed of a great Christian Republic. Who will be one of three and find the other two copartners who will with him build one house? It is only twenty-five dollars invested in the great bank of benevolence at 1,000 per cent. Who will be one of 15, himself one, who will give $5 each to carry out this scheme in Africa? Let us gather up the subscriptions around us and attend the next colonization meeting with the result, or hand the sums over to the undersigned, agent of the Colonization Society, who is now about to commence a canvass among the benevolent in the city and country, to gather up not only the amount embraced in the resolution, but to solicit means to aid the emigrants from Missouri to make their outfit. As the Society will need more funds than usual to carry out their truly benevolent designs, it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the cause will promptly and liberally respond to this appeal.

W. D. SHUMATE,
Gen'l. Agt. Missouri Col. Society.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

Packet for Liberia.

We are informed that the applications made to the Colonization Society, for passage to Liberia, are rapidly on the increase. Scarcely a day passes without adding to the number. Many masters have offered to confer the boon of freedom on their slaves, on condition of emigration to their fatherland. This, let it be understood, is not for the purpose of getting rid of them, as has been frequently stated, but with a sincere desire, from conscientious motives, to promote their welfare. In addition to these, many of the already free colored population of

both North and South, are anxious to procure a home in the land of their ancestors. To such an extent has the demand increased, that the present receipts of the Society, although larger than formerly, are inadequate to meet them. Had they the necessary means, they could transform ten thousand slaves into as many freemen.

In order to aid in accomplishing so desirable a result, a gentleman of our city proposes that a suitable ship should be purchased by public subscriptions and donations, and then devoted to the furtherance of these objects. By wise economy, and faithful attention on the part of a shipping agent, it is thought that the profits arising from the lucrative trade with Africa, would at least pay the running expenses of the vessel, and transportation of those who may choose to go as emigrants. The passage of the latter to be gratuitous to all whom the Colonization Society shall accept as worthy. It is intended to have her sail from such ports in this country to those of Liberia, as circumstances shall from time to time deem advisable. Said gentleman will cheerfully contribute, as his quota, one thousand dollars; and hopes that *all* who believe that these poor people will be benefitted by emigration, will give according to their ability, whether that be of thousands, or the single dollar.

In no other way can Africa be civilized and Christianized, and the slave trade effectually suppressed, than by planting and sustaining settlements of her own children on her extensive borders. We have plenty of the *material* in our midst—let us use it as Providence plainly indicates we should, and then all will be well with us and them.

Legitimate commerce is doubtless a powerful agency in the work of civilization, and of peculiar importance in carrying out any great plan for the regeneration of Africa; but with it, there should be combined the higher influences of education and religion—the regulations of law, and the salutary restraints of well ordered society. All these are readily available in a system of colonization, which, by planting whole communities of civilized people along the African coast, secures at once the benefits of commerce, the establishment of schools and churches; and, what is still more desirable, the associated influences of social life and free institutions. Thus, on a large scale, affording to the natives around, a daily exhibition of the practical results of civilization, and the most convincing illustration of its superiority to their own barbarous habits of life,

[From the Leesburg Washingtonian.]

Colonization of the free colored people on the coast of Africa.

To the People of Loudon.—I desire to call your attention to a subject deeply interesting to the whole State, and emphatically so to us—I allude to the colonization of the free colored people on the coast of Africa. When that great measure was first proposed, it was received with more or less favor in every part of our country, but in no section of it, was it hailed with more general approbation by all whose attention was directed to it, in no division of our widely extended empire was the public judgment more unanimous in reference to the pure and unmixed beneficence of the scheme in all its aspects, than in Virginia. Nor was this surprising, when we consider the necessity which existed, of providing an asylum for that portion of the African race who were then free, or might be hereafter emancipated, as it was obvious to every observer, that their presence here, in any considerable numbers, was not only injurious to all classes, but experience, if this indeed were wanting, had fully demonstrated that in every p[illegible] of the country, from the operations

causes beyond our control, they were destined to be an incubus, a nuisance, wherever they might find refuge. The only prominent objection made to it in any quarter, was in reference to its feasibility. With some, it was predicted that the climate would be found to be an insuperable obstacle to the planting of colonies on the African coast. With others, it was feared our feeble settlements would soon be overwhelmed by the barbarous hordes already in possession of the country. But the Colonization Society boldly persevered in their efforts, and now they can justly challenge the whole circle of American Colonization to furnish a parallel of success more triumphant, or, when we consider their means, of results more inspiring. The practicability of the plan having been demonstrated, beyond the possibility of a rational doubt, is it meet and proper that the State, which was the first to manifest a desire for African Colonization, should now abandon it? Are the causes which first induced the great men of Virginia to favor this beneficent scheme, less operative now than they were before the commencement of the present century, when the Legislature instructed Mr. Monroe, the Governor of the State, to correspond with Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, upon the means of colonizing the free blacks beyond the limits of the United States? Or has colonization less claim to our consideration now than in 1816, when the Legislature passed the following preamble and resolution, viz:

"Whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum beyond the limits of the United States for such persons of color as had been, or might be emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose frustrated, either by the disturbed state of the nation, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success; they now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Enrope have concurred with the Government of the United States in abolishing the slave trade (a traffic which this Commonwealth, both before and since the revolution, zealously sought to terminate) to renew this effort, and do therefore resolve;

That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a ter*ritory upon the coast of Africa*, or upon *the shore of the north Pacific*, or at some *place not within any of the* United States, *under the Territorial Government* of the *nited States, to serve as an asylum for h persons of color as are now free, and* may desire the same, for those also, who may hereafter be emancipated within this Commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of that one object, provided that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory upon this Commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature."

On the contrary, have not the causes which then operated, been increased and multiplied beyond measure, with each succeeding year since that period? And yet, until recently, Virginia, for the last ten or fifteen years, has been as neglectful of her own offspring, as if the colonization of our free blacks had ceased to be an object of interest, or as if the necessity which then required it, had ceased to exist. The causes of this strange anomaly are too painfully apparent to need any extended elucidation. It is to be found in the unnatural sensitiveness of our people, to the discussion of any subject connected with the black population of our country, produced by the insults and aggressions heaped upon the South by the reckless fanatics in other States, But let me ask in all seriousness, shall the great Commonwealth of Virginia, be induced to neglect, or abandon a favored and cherished project of her own, which her interest, her honor, and her high character alike require her to promote with unabated ardor, by the senseless clamors and idle denunciations of wild and visionary enthusiasts in other States? Are the requirements of patriotism, the monitions of duty, to be silenced with us, because others, finding nothing to do home, would indulge the amiable propensity of abusing their neighbours! Now it is obvious that the best way to meet all this denunciation, wanton and unprovoked as it is, is, by fearlessly and zealously discharging all the duties we owe to ourselves, to our country and to posterity. This was the course pursued by Virginia in her perilous periods of our colonial and revolutionary history, and the results upon the character of the State, and upon the general interests of humanity, are such as will endure fresh and green, throughout all time, if not wantonly effaced and obliterated by the degeneracy of their descendants.

African Colonization commends itself to our approval as a measure of State policy, no less than as a scheme of pure and unequivocal philanthropy. Our Statute Book affords abundant evidence that the existence of this species of population among us is viewed as a great evil in the laws which are there found to coerce them from the State. It is not necessary here to discuss

the wisdom and justice of these laws—their justification can be found alone, it is believed, in the necessity of the case. This being true, how strong, how imperious is the obligation on the part of the State to assist in providing an asylum for them beyond our borders! Patronize, liberally sustain African Colonization, and you at once attain this object. You send the free colored man from a country where, under the most favorable circumstances, he can only be nominally free, to his fatherland; to a community of his own brethren in feeling and in color, enjoying in an eminent degree the blessings of free government, copied after our own institutions, and bringing with it all the blessings of peace, happiness and prosperity. Nor is this all. The evidence is abundant and conclusive, that the country to which you propose to send them is as fertile and fruitful as our own Mississippi Valley, "not exceeded (as an eye-witness asserts,) for fertility and productiveness, when cultivated, by any soil in the world. The hills and plains are covered with perpetual verdure. The productions of the soil go on through the year without intermission. Notwithstanding the imperfection of the farming tools used by the natives, they raise more than they can consume, and frequently more than they can sell. Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, swine, indigo and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated at pleasure to any extent. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruit to be enumerated."

Nor are the philanthropic objects to flow from successful colonization less deserving of our attention than the questions of policy and interests connected with it. Not only do we secure the elevation of a degraded class among ourselves, but, by this means we make them instruments, and successful instruments too, in the civilization of a large portion of a whole race of our species. The paganism and barbarism of so large a portion of the human race, has long been a subject of deep and anxious solicitude to the heart of the philanthropist and christian. In no quarter of the globe do we find a deeper and more impenetrable darkness pervading the human mind than in that portion of Africa where our colony is located. The materials accessible to me furnish deplorable evidence of the ignorance, degradation and moral obtuseness, which pervades all classes of the native society in that unhappy country. Of all the missionary schemes ever devised, none, it is believed, can bear any comparison, in the magnitude of the effects likely to be produced, with African colonization. It may be truly said that every colonist becomes a missionary—every settler an instrument of civilization. But this is but a small portion of the agency which will be brought to bear upon this interesting subject. The colonists, not unlike the pilgrim fathers of New England, have made ample provision, so far as their means will permit, for the education of all classes, both colonists and natives. The writer of this article was, some few years ago, so fortunate as to meet with an individual direct from the colony who had resided there for some years, and who informed him that his own children were at school daily, and who declared that the natives, not only in the vicinity, but far in the interior, were becoming more and more anxious to secure the blessings of education for their children within the schools of the colony, and that their progress in the elementary branches of instruction was in many instances truly marvellous. Now it is impossible to over estimate the effects to be produced by a system like this upon a dark and benighted region of the earth. Every child so educated returns to the home of his ancestors a new creature, fully qualified in the hands of Providence to be the instrument of regeneration and civilization to a whole community. But it is unnecessary to press this subject further. The consequences to flow from such causes are so natural and obvious, that the dullest intellects cannot fail to see and appreciate them. Seeing then that the long settled policy of the State is averse to the continuance of this class of persons among us; perceiving also, that as a class they are in every part of our country the most degraded portion of our population, with little prospect, so long as they remain here, of amendment; seeing, moreover, that their removal, while it would be greatly advantageous to us, would be an incalculable blessing to them and their unhappy brethren in Africa, what is there to prevent us from giving to this measure our hearty and united support?

We have seen that in all its aspects, whether in the full fruition of the great purpose which it might be made the instrument to accomplish in the dim and uncertain future, or in the real object which it seeks at present to affect, it aims at nothing but pure and unmixed good to all, without injury to any. It neither interferes with parties in religion or parties in politics. In the exciting topic which now agitates the country from one extremity to the other, and which has so exasperated the public mind in some sections, that individuals are found ready to calculate the value of the Unio

and even threaten its dissolution, African Colonization pursues "the even tenor of its way," and holds out to all parties the measure, in the prosecution of which the most efficient philanthropy may be exerted without any interference with the vested rights of others, the most active beneficence gratified without wrong to any. May we not therefore hope that Virginia will be at length aroused to a just appreciation of this great measure. Our present enlightened Governor, in his recent message, has presented the subject to the consideration of the legislature and the people. The State Colonization Society at Richmond has already responded, and will the people of Loudoun let the auspicious moment pass without at least giving this great question some portion of their attention and countenance? This measure has received, and continues to receive the support of the loftiest intellects which our country has produced. They have toiled for it and for us, until they have the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing a thriving and prosperous Republic established upon the shores of Africa, capable of indefinite enlargement, and yet the means at the disposal of the society are totally inadequate to meet the present demands upon it for aid in their removal of the colored emigrants who are desirous of returning to the home of their ancestors. It is indeed truly marvellous that a small society, unaided to any considerable extent by either State or National Government, should have accomplished so much. But the great problem is not solved, and depends upon the people of the country whether the glorious results which it is capable of effecting shall be produced. But more especially is it incumbent on Virginia to leave no proper means unemployed, which would give full and complete success to any enterprise which she was the first State in the Union to countenance and propose, not only as a measure of enlightened policy, but of pure and comprehensive benevolence. These suggestions are hastily thrown out to the people of Loudoun with a firm and abiding confidence that no just share of responsibility which attaches to us as a portion of our venerated commonwealth will be unfelt, or that the necessary action of which that responsibility imposed, will be delayed or avoided.

A Citizen of Loudoun.

The New Republic.

This is the title of a neat little book, written by a Lady, and published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society. It is a small duodecimo volume of 252 pages, neatly printed and handsomely bound; and it contains a clear, concise, and we believe correct, *history of Liberia*, from the time of the formation of the American Colonization Society to the year 1848; embracing all the principal events connected with the rise and progress of that young Republic,—clearly showing the beneficial results thus far of the great enterprise of African colonization—an enterprise on which the smiles of Heaven have rested, and which *has been strikingly* marked with the *evidences of a special* overruling *rovidence.*

a remarkably chaste and beautiful style, is really *multum in parvo;* and it not only shows that the author has been a very careful observer of every thing relating to Liberia, but that she possesses a facility of combining in a small compass the historical details of a great many striking events; and at the same time, exhibiting those details in a peculiarly interesting manner.

We hope that this little book may be freely circulated and extensively read; for we believe that no unprejudiced person can arise from the perusal of it without being fully convinced that the cause of African colonization is one which is worthy of the hearty co-operation of every true philanthropist.

The book may be obtained at this

From Liberia.

On Thursday we announced the arrival of the schooner Lysander, from Monrovia, and yesterday we were favored with two letters from that place; the first written by Mr. B. V. James, a gentleman well known in this city, the teacher of the school under the care of the "New York Ladies' Society;" the other from the Hon. H. Teage, Attorney General of the Republic, who was in New York a short time ago.

From these letters and from other sources, we are pleased to learn that the new Republic is on its march of improvement.

The Rev. Mr. Bastion, superintendent of the mission under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, left Monrovia on the 23d of January for England, *via* Sierra Leone. He visits England for the purpose of soliciting funds for the completion of the high school in Monrovia. We understand that the Missionary Society here, when informed of the intention of Mr. Bastion to visit England, was opposed to the measure, and so instructed him, but we presume he had left Monrovia before his letter from this city reached him.

Monrovia, R. L.,
January 7, 1850.

Our long session of the Legislature has just closed, after twenty-nine days sitting. Much has been accomplished, and with as much ability as is shown in most of the state legislatures of your own favored land. Thirty-six bills and resolutions have been passed, some of them of very great importance. The bill entitled "An act for regulating revenue, commerce and navigation," embraces thirty-five pages, and would do credit to the hearts and heads of any people. The judiciary bill and that entitled "an act defining piracy," are also worthy of mention. The laws of this republic, with the acts passed by the recent Legislature, will soon be completely arranged, when I will send you a copy.

President Roberts has chosen for his Cabinet, for this his second term, the Hon. S. A. Benson, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. H. Teage, Attorney General. The Secretary of State is dispensed with for the sake of economy, the President discharging the duties of that office. The monopoly act has been greatly modified, so that the only articles now monopolized by the government are tobacco and powder. The monopoly system has not worked well. The articles purchased in Europe came invoiced to us at prices as high as prevail upon the coast, so that when the per centime provided by the monopoly act was added none of our merchants could afford to purchase them.

Our political affairs thus far have been very prosperous, even beyond our most sanguine expectations. We have seemed to pass through an age in the space of three short years. Our progress has been so rapid that we fear we may have grown beyond our years. If ever people had reason to bless a kind Providence, we are that people. The finger of God has been plainly seen in the establishment of this republic. When I think of the tears and prayers, and the precious lives that have been offered upon the altar of our benefit, my heart overflows with gratitude. The friends of Africa have long had to struggle with gigantic difficulties, but the summit is now passed, and the world may see, if it will, that the African race are capable of self-government, without running into extremes.

As the good people of the United States have started us upon our national career, I hope they will before long extend to us, as a nation, the right hand of friendship, and recognize us as part of the great family of nations. They need not be ashamed of us in that relationship, for we have added to the evidences that republican government is promotive of peace and prosperity.

President Roberts is more popular than ever. His first term of administration has been marked by distinguished ability, both at home and abroad. He was unanimously elected for his second term. Our other officers of the government also are men of ability, who have done their duty with credit to themselves and to the republic. We have no just grounds of complaint against any of them. I sincerely believe that every man who has been invested with any trust has earnestly endeavored to do his duty. The change in Government affairs seems to have inspired every intelligent man with a new spirit. All seem to feel the importance of thinking and acting for themselves.

Our reverend and honored friend, R. R. Gurley, has recently left us, after having awakened in the breast of every true Liberian the most ardent and sincere feelings of affection and love. We love him

alone as a friend of long oppressed Africa, but as our personal friend, who has our interest and welfare at heart, and is ready to make any sacrifice for our good. Much as he has expended on behalf of our afflicted country—after wasting his youth and manhood in our behalf—he came again among us as a father to look after our affairs. So faithfully has he dealt with us in this his last visit, arousing the indolent and commending the enterprising, that none could be offended by his reproofs or made vain by his commendations. His visit will long be gratefully remembered.

Mr. Ellis has now a fine iron school house, and every necessary apparatus for imparting an extensive course of education. I would here urge the friends of the school under the patronage of the ladies of New York to increased efforts, for upon the success of this institution depends the prosperity of the Alexander high school. Upon this subject I speak after much observation and deliberation. Our church too needs repairs and assistance. We have done what we could, and have made many sacrifices. But still we need from $150 to $200. Will not some of your wealthy churches or individuals aid a people thus struggling earnestly to maintain their ground amid all the difficulties of a new government?

[We have no doubt that the required aid will be afforded, and any contributions for that purpose sent to this office will be handed over to Rev. Mr. Pinney, secretary of the New York State Colonization Society; or they may be sent directly to him.—*Eds. Com. Adv.*]

MONROVIA,
Jan. 25, 1850.

The Legislature adjourned on the 5th inst. More and more important laws were enacted at this than at any former session. The revenue acts make a clean sweep of the whole line of coast. The British traders are ousted. One of them, Lawrence, of Trade Town, was here yesterday, to hear the news. President Roberts "*talked English*" to him. He acknowledged that he had received orders from his principals in Liverpool to respect the laws of this republic, and to conform to them entirely. He agreed to pay the duties on such goods by his next vessel as he wished landed at Trade Town, and then send the vessel seaward. Another, Murray, has already backed out, so that now we have the whole trade in our own hands.

But nevertheless we cannot expect to reap the whole benefit of it, for we have not a supply of goods to last three months. Nor can we get them until other arrangements are made. I have advocated a combination of traders and capital, and a deputation to visit Europe, especially Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham to secure a regular supply of goods. But you know the tardiness of our people. They are not quickly moved from old customs, for they have not been taught independence and self-reliance. But ply them constantly and smartly and they *will* move after awhile.

We are moving ahead in agriculture. The people are awaking to its importance, and are giving an attention to it that has no parallel in the past. It would do you good to go up the St. Paul's River and see what we are doing. I should be happy to have you take breakfast with me, at my farm. I could assure you, however unexpectedly you came, of a duck, a turkey, a pair of fowls, mutton or pork, and rice or potatoes.

It is true I should like a little flour now and then, but if I cannot get it I fall back upon my reserved rights as aforenamed.

Two German houses are about to open a large mercantile establishment here, and it is said a Bristol (England) house is also arranging to do the same. I have recenlty had applications, one from a German and one from an Englishman, to go into business here, but would rather form an American connection, for which I have abundant storage and wharfage.

Episcopal Convention of Va. on Colonization.

AT the late meeting of this body in Alexandria, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the Rev. Philip Slaughter, the following recommendation of the subject of African Colonization was adopted, *we believe, without* a dissenting voice:

Whereas, this Convention is informed of *the re-organization of* an association of *intelligent and patriotic* citizens, under the title of the "Colonization Society of Virginia," the object of which is, to co-operate with the American Colonization Society in sending back to the land of their fathers the free colored population of this State, bearing the ark of God, and all the institutions of Christian civilization and republican government. And whereas, it is believed that the success which has attended the past labors of this Society, encourages the hope that it will do more than any other

plan which has been suggested for a happy solution of the difficult, social, political, and religious problems, arising out of the providential presence among us of this degraded class of our population, and furnishes strong reasons for believing that the Christian commonwealth it has planted in the very centre of African barbarism, by means of its churches and schools, as well as by the protection and encouragement it affords to our Missionaries to the heathen, and by being in itself the nursery of native colored missionaries, is one of the chief instruments by which Divine Providence will fulfil his own prophecy, that Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God;—Wherefore,

Resolved, That this Convention do commend to the members and friends of our communion in Virginia the subject of African Colonization, as a wise measure of State policy, and a deserving object of Christian charity.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the ministers and vestries of the Episcopal Church in this Diocese, to take up collections in their several congregations on the Sunday preceding or succeeding the 4th of July, or at such other time as they may deem more expedient.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 1.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

The author of the following communication proposes to furnish for each successive number of the African Repository, a *sketch of Liberia*, embracing in all a succinct account of the Geography, the Climate, the Productions, and the Diseases of that part of the western coast of Africa. And, after a residence of five years in Liberia, during which time he had ample opportunities for practical observations, he flatters himself that these sketches, presented as they shall be, with a conscientious regard to candor and truth, will afford information on many points of interest to all who may wish to be informed of the condition and prospects of that young Republic.

It was his design at first to preface these sketches with an outline of the history of Liberia; but as this would probably occupy too much space in the Repository, he has concluded to omit, at least for the present, all historical details; and to present a simple and concise account of *Liberia as it is*. To all who may wish to peruse a very interesting, correct, and strikingly beautiful history of Liberia, he cordially recommends a little book which has lately appeared—the "*New Republic*," written by *an American Lady*, and published by the *Massachusetts Sabbath School Society*.

That portion of the western coast of Africa which has received the appellation of Liberia, embraces a tract of country included between the parallels of 4° 20′ and 7° north latitude, extending about 400 miles along the coast. All the territory which lies between these two points has been purchased from the original proprietors and rightful owners of the soil, except two or three small tracts, comprising in all about twenty-five miles of sea-coast. Negotiations will be entered into, as early as practicable, for the fair and honorable purchase of these remaining tracts; and also for that important section of country lying between the northern boundary of Liberia and the Colony of Sierra Leone. It is hoped and expected that these purchases will soon be effected; and that the whole line of the sea-coast between the British Colony and the south-eastern boundary of "Maryland in Liberia," (about 600 miles,) will soon be under the jurisdiction and government of the Republic and the Maryland Colony.

The first tract was purchased in the early part of 1822, embracing a small extent of territory in the vicinity of Cape Mesurado. Other portions have, at different times, been purchased—the greater part within the

last few years. The interior boundaries of the purchased tracts are generally not definitely prescribed. They usually extend from about ten to thirty miles from the coast.

In no instance, have the natives, from whom the land was purchased, been required to remove their residences, or to abandon their usual customs, except that of trading in slaves, and the practice of such superstitious rites or ceremonies as tend to deprive any of their fellow beings of life. And, in all the written contracts which have been entered into between the Agents of the Colonization Society and the native chiefs, the latter have invariably obligated themselves, in behalf of the people over whom they preside, to conform to the laws and regulations of the Liberia government.

As in most other countries, similarly situated, the land in the immediate vicinity of the ocean in Liberia, is generally low; and, in some places, it is very marshy. There are some elevated spots, however; such as those on which the villages of Monrovia and Harper are located. The land generally becomes more elevated towards the interior; and, in some places, within fifty miles of the coast, it is quite mountainous.

Soil. The soil of Liberia, like that of other countries, varies in appearance, quality, and productiveness. That of the uplands, though generally much inferior to that of the low lands, is better adapted for some articles. The upland soil usually consists of a reddish clay, more or less mixed with soft rocks and stones, containing considerable quantities of iron. That of the lowlands, in the immediate vicinity of the ocean, consists principally of sand; and it is really astonishing to perceive how well may vegetables will grow in this kind of soil, even within fifty yards of the ocean, in some places. Besides this sandy soil, there are two other varieties of lowland soil; one of which is that on the banks of the rivers, within a few miles of the sea: this consists of a loose, deep, black mould; which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of those kinds of vegetables which thrive best during the dry season. The other variety is that which is generally found extending back from the banks of the rivers, farther from the sea than the last named: this consists of a light-colored clay, more or less tempered with sand; and it is well adapted to almost every kind of vegetable which will thrive in tropical climates.

Rivers. There are no very large rivers in Liberia; and, although some of them are from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile wide, for fifty miles or more from their entrance into the ocean; yet, none of them are navigable to a greater distance than twenty miles; the navigation being obstructed by rapids. The St. Paul's, the St. John's, and the Junk are the largest; and, indeed, they are the only rivers of any considerable length or width. The other principal rivers are the Cape Mount, the Mechlin, the New Cess, the Grand Cess, the Sanguen, the Sinou, and the Grand Sesters. Some of these present a bold appearance at their mouths; but they are all comparatively short; and none of them are navigable for boats, or even for canoes, more than twenty miles.

The *St. Paul's* river is a beautiful stream of water. It is three-fourths of a mile wide at the widest part, (at Caldwell,) and about three-eighths of a mile wide at Millsburg, about fourteen miles from its mouth.

The banks of this river rise from ten to twenty feet above the water; and, except in places which have been cleared, they are covered with large forest trees; among which may be seen the graceful palm, rearing aloft its green-tufted head, and standing in all its pride and beauty, the ornament and the glory of its native land. The St. Paul's is perhaps the longest river in Liberia. It is studded with many beautiful islands, abounding in camwood, palm, and many

other valuable forest trees; and its banks furnish many beautiful sites for residences. Many native hamlets may be seen on the banks of this lovely river—the homes of the untutored children of the forest—the benighted sons and daughters of Africa. The St Paul's bifurcates about three miles from its mouth: the principal stream rolls on towards the ocean, while the other fork flows in a south-easterly direction, almost parallel with the beach, and unites with the little Mesurado river near its mouth; and thus an island is formed, about eight miles long, and from one to two in width, called Bushrod Island. This latter fork of the river is called *Stockton Creek*, in honor of Commodore Stockton of the United States Navy.

The *St. John's* river is also a beautifnl stream. It is about sixty miles south-east of the St. Paul's; and it flows through that part of Liberia, which is known as the Grand Bassa country. At the widest point, it is nearly or quite a mile wide. Its length, however, is supposed to be less than that of the St. Paul's. The St. John's is also studded with numerous islands; the largest of which is Factory Island, about three miles from its mouth. The banks of this river also rise considerably above the water; and the land bordering on it is also very productive.

The *Junk* river, which is about equidistant from the other two named rivers, is the third in size and importance. The main branch is supposed to be equal in length to the St. John's. The northern branch, which is only about forty miles long, is noted as a thoroughfare between Monrovia and Marshall. At the place of embarkation, a few miles below its source, it is not more than five yards wide; but it gradually expands to the width of more than half a mile.

The appearance of the country along the banks of these rivers, and of the numerous little islands which they form, is highly picturesque.

The banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's, in many places, present encouraging scenes of agricultural industry; showing the handiwork of a people, whose social condition is vastly superior to that of their aboriginal neighbors; and who are thus placing before the indolent and improvident natives, illustrations of the great superiority of the habits of civilized people to their own degrading customs; examples which must eventually exert a powerful influence on the minds and practice of the contiguous native tribes.

And thus, while the mind of the traveler is oppressed by the melancholy consideration of the moral and intellectual darkness of the scattered tribes of human beings, whose desolate-looking hamlets frequently meet his view, as he wends his way amidst the dense forests of the uncultivated hills and dales of Africa; he is encouraged to believe that the time will come, when this extensive "wilderness shall be made glad" by the labors of industrious agriculturists, and when this vast desert of intellectual and moral degradation "shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

Donations.

Fourth Quarterly Acknowledgment of the Colonization Society of New York, from February 1st, to April 30th, 1850.

Donations in Office.

1850.		
Feb.	8—M., $1, C. M. L., $3, Rev. E. Yale, Kingsboro, *from several donors*, $18.	22 00
"	19—*D. H. Nevius*, $20, R. H. Nevius, $50....	70 00
Mar.	4—Abraham Vanness...	50 00
"	8—Wm. Jagger.....	10 00
"	14—Edward Crary.....	30 00
"	19—Col. in Dr. Spencers' Ch., Brooklyn.....	252 39

Mar. 25—Collection in Meth. Ep. Ch. Williamsburgh, Rev. J. J. Matthier....	13 50	
" 27—Francis Hall, Esq., to constitute F. A., Hall, L. M.....	30 00	
" 29—Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D.....	100 00	
" 30—Isaiah C. Whitmore.	20 00	
Apr. 2—Rev. B. H. Pitman..	3 95	
" 3—S. S. Merrick, Peekskill.....	5 00	
" 5—T. S. Gold, West Cornwall.....	8 00	
" 8—Collection in Ref. D. Ch., 5th Street, Rev. F. F. Comell.....	17 00	
" 10—John Beveridge, Esq., to purchase territory...	1,000 00	
" 18—Rev. R. W. Sands, Griffin Mills.....	31	
" 19—A. R. Riggs.....	5 00	
" 25—E. J. Woolsey.....	100 00	
Total.....	$1,757 15	

BY REV. N. SHELDON.

Feb. 7—*Hillsdale*—S. Foster, $1, Mrs. C. Truesdale, $1, R. A. Wheeler, $2.....	4 00	
Melleville—James Phillips, $2, George P. Phillips, $2.....	4 00	
Spencertown—Isaac D. Crane, $2, Cash, $5, Wm. Niles, $1, Mead, 50 cents, Warner, 50 cents, Geo. Lawrence, 50 cents, Cash, 12½ cts.	9 62½	
	17 62½	
Mar. 29—*Newfane*—S. P. Miller, $5, Judge Miller, 50 cts.	5 50	
Hudson—Collection after sermon, $11, Wyncoop, $1. Fairfield, $1, Farrel, $1, Elting, 50 cents, J. Ford, 50 cents.....	15 00	
Catskill—John Lockie, $2, Cash, $3, H. Whittlesey, $5.....	10 00	
	30 50	
Apr. 18—*Richmond*—A friend..	1 00	
Peru & Dalton.....	1 35	
North Adams—Oliver Arnold, $1, H. Arnold, $1, Jno. R. Blackington, $1, S. Petty, $1, T. A. Brayton, $1, J. Marshall, $1, *J. N. Chapin*, 50 cents.	6 50	
Williamstown—D. Dewey, *Esq.*, $5, Albert Hopkins, $2, A. Foot, $2, Caleb Brown, $1, L. Bartlett, $1, S. Bridges, $1, L. Smealey, $1, Mr. Paul, 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, S. W., 50 cents, A. Shattuck, 50 cents, Eben Sherman, 50 cts., Cash, 25 cents.....	15 75	
New Marlboro', South—Col. Cong. Church.....	1 70	
New Marlboro', North—S. Sheldon, $1, E. Stevens, $1, Phebe Freeman, 50 cents, J. S. Catlin, 50 cents, Mr. Potter, 50 cents.....	3 50	
Lenox—Rev. Mr. Neill, $1, Robt. Worthington, $1, George Wells, $1, Judge Walker, $1, J. C. Ives, $1, C. Sedgwick, $1, M. S. Wilson, 50 cents.....	6 50	
Lee—Elijer Smith.....	2 00	
Great Barrington—Cash	1 75	
Malden—Giles Isham, $5, E. & D. Bigelow & Co., $5, Charles Isham, $2, S. Isham, $2.....	14 00	
Saugerties—Wm. Burt, $2, Dr. B. Dewitt, $1, Mr. Barclay, $1, John G. Mynderse, $1, Mr. Kierstead, $1, E. Woodruff, $1, J. Russell, $1, Garrett Mynderse, $1, L. Laflin, $1, W. C. DeWitt, $1, Mr. Snyder, $1, Nelson Brainard, $1, Mrs. Day, 50 cts., John Field, 50 cts., Mr. Gay, 50 cts., Cash, 50 cents.....	15 00	
Canaan—Rev. Kent, 50 cents, J. King, 50 cents, Dr. Lusk, $1, U. Edwards, $1.....	3 00	
	120 17½	

Donations from May, 1849, to May, 1850, sent to M. Allen, Treasurer, direct and not before acknowledged.

1849.		
July 7—Collection Meth. Ep. Ch., Rev. P. P. Sanford.	3 25	
" 12—Collection Ref. D. Ch., Farmer, Sen. Co.....	5 00	
" 26—Collection Niscayuna, Rev. H. A. Raymond..	7 00	
Sep. 3—Rhinebeck.....	25 00	
Nov. 19—A Widow.....	10 00	
	50 25	

African Repository.

Henry Bell, Esq., Spencertown, $1, W. C.Crolius, N. Y., $1. 2 00

Recapitulation.

Donations in Office.....1,757 15
Donations per N. Sheldon..... 120 17
" M. Allen, Tr. (omitted) 50 25
African Repository..... 2 00

Total.....$1,929 57

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1850.

MAINE.

By Rev. C. Soule:

Portland—Isaac Ilsley, Eben Steele, Ira Crocker, Esq., each $5, James B. Cahoon, H. J. Libby, each $2, Lowell & Senter, Friend, each $1, Cash, Cash, Wm. H. Morse, each 50 cts... 22 50

Kennebunk—Wm. Lord, jr., Mrs. A. Titcomb, each $3, George P. Titcomb, Jane A. Nason, Sarah and Ann Palmer, Wm. B. Sewall, Esq., each $2, Capt. Charles Thompson, $5, Wm. Cole, $1. 20 00

Biddeford—R. M. Chapman, $3, S. S. Fairfield, $2..... 5 00

Saco—Josiah Calef, $3, C. G. Burleigh, Friend, P. Eastman, Esq., each $1..... 6 00

By Capt. George Barker:

Bangor—E. F. Duren, $1, George W. Pickering, Esq., $10..... 11 00

Cumberland Centre—Rev. J. Blake, 2 00

Portland—Cash..... 1 00

67 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Exeter—Mrs. Abbott, by Capt. George Barker..... 1 00

VERMONT.

Hinesburgh—Wm. B. Viele, by Dr. Daniel Goodyear..... 1 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ashfield—Rev. S. D. Clarke, by Rev. John B. Pinney..... 5 51

By Capt. George Barker:

Bradford—A. Hasseltine, $2, Miss Belinda Lovejoy, 2d payment on account of L. M., $5..... 7 00

New Bedford—George Howland, Esq., bal. of life memership... 10 00

Fair Haven—Capt. Samuel Borden, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 30 00

52 51

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:

Providence—Thomas P. Shepard, $5, R. Angell, 25 cts., Mrs. D., 50 cents, Thomas Burgess, $3, E. Howard, $5, Wm. T. Dorrance, $5, Menzi Sweet, $1, J. Larcher, 50 cts., Mrs. J. Leavitt, $2, Capt. Borden, $1..... 23 25

NEW YORK.

New York City—Raised by Gerard Hallock, Esq., to colonize the slaves of the late Timothy Rogers of Virginia, from Seabury Brewster, J. K. Herrick, Wight, Sturges & Shaw, Wm. Wood, Anson G. Phelps, jr., Gerard Hallock, Stephen Allen, Rufus L. Lord, Thomas Barron, George Law, Wilson G. Hunt, A Friend, Anonymous, J.——Cash, H. K. Corning, Mrs. H. D. Cruger, Anson G. Phelps, George Bird, each $100—to the credit of the N. Y. Society.....1,800 00

Slaterville—Part of a Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Dr. Joseph Speed, $30 of which is to constitute Rev. Garit Manderville, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by Amasa Dana, Esq., one of the Executors.... 120 00

1,920 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Legacy left by the late Wm. Short, of Philadelphia, less $500 the State collateral inheritance tax, by Elliott Cresson and John Bell, Trustees....9,500 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—From E. B. M..... 25 00

VIRGINIA.

Richmond—Thomas Rutherford, Esq., annual subscription..... 100 00

GEORGIA.

Columbus—R. S. Hardaway, Esq. 100 00

Athens—C. F. McCoy, Esq..... 5 00

105 00

ALABAMA.

By Rev. A. E. Thom:

Gainesville—D. M. Russell, W. M. Lewis, each $20, John C. Witsett, $15, E. Walker, $2 50. 57 50

Eutaw—Luther Hoadly, $10, Rev. C. A. Stillman, $5, Dr. J. W. Taylor, $2, Dr. A. Archibald, John Young, each $1, Rev. Mr. Ray, 50 cents, Richard, 50 cts..... 20 00

Greensborough—J. P. Kerr, $10,

J. D. Webb, $5, Dr. Witherspoon, $2 50, V. Boardman, $2 40, Rev. C. F. Sturgis, Rev. C. D. Oliver, each $2, D. S. Murry, Samuel Cowin, John Atkins, J. R. McDonald, T. F. Witherspoon, J. M. Kerr, ea. $1, M. G. Harvey, 55 cents, James A. Shall, B. Palmer, ea. 50 cents..... 31 45

Marion—Rev. R. Hollman, Rev. J. H. De Votie, each $2..... 4 00

Valley Creek—Rev. J. B. King... 5 00

Montgomery—Rev. H. Talbird, John Nickel, each, $5, F. A. Jackson, J. A. Metcher, J. M. Armstrong, R. Jones, Mrs. Hagadon, each $1, collection $18 10, Rev. D. Finley, $5, Mr. John P. Figh, $30, to constitute Rev. Henry Talbird, a life member of the Am. Col. Society..... 68 10

Mobile—W. J. Ledyard, $10, W. Stuart, Daniel Chandler, Thos. P. Miller, C. K. Foote, John Y. Russell, ea. $5, Daniel Wheeler, $3, Dr. Carter, $1 75, Colored Congregation, Govt. St. Church, $5 35..... 45 10

231 15

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom:

Knoxville—Knoxville Colonization Society..... 15 00

Clarksville—Clarksville Colonization Society, $7, Presbyterian Church, $12, Meth. Church, $5. 24 00

39 00

OHIO.

Windham—Collection in the Congregational Church and Congregation, by Rev. John Hough, Pastor..... 5 00

Columbus—Ladies Colonization Society of Columbus, by J. N. Whiting, Esq..... 24 25

Zanesville—From a Gentleman in Zanesville, thro' Gerard Hallock, Esq., New York, for a Library for the Rogers slaves.. 100 00

129 25

MISSISSIPPI.

Olive Branch—Mr. Abner B. Cowan, by Messrs. Graham & Williams..... 10 00

Rodney—David Hunt, Esq..... 500 00

510 00

Total Contributions.....$12,704 66

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Bangor*—Abner Taylor, for '50..... 1 00

VERMONT.—*Morrisville*—Hon. D. P. Noyes, to July, '50, $3. *Charlotte*—Dr. John Strong, to to 1 July, '50, $1. *Hinesburgh*—Dr. Daniel Goodyear, to 1 January '51, $3, Hon. Joseph Marsh, to Jan. '51, $3, George W. Smedley, to May, '51, $1. 11 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:—*Charlestown*—E. Brown, James Hunnewell, Dr. A. R. Thompson, Samuel Abbott, E. Craft, Thomas Marshall, A. W. Crowningheild, James Adams, A. Carleton, Dr. Daniel White, each $1, for '50, $10. *Newburyport*—Wm. Gunnison, Robt. Robertson, each $1, for '50. *Haverhill*—Leonard Whittier, Mrs. C. B. Lebosquet, Rev. A. S. Train, Mrs. M. E. Kittredge, each $1, for '50, $4. *West Bradford*—Miss E. A. Hasseltine, to July, '50, $1. *Andover*—Dea. Mark Newman, to May, '51, $3 50, Nathaniel Swift, for '50, $1, $4 50. *New Bedford*—Simpson Hall, to Sept. '50, $2. *Ashfield*—Rev. S. D. Clarke, to Jan. '51, by Rev. John B. Pinney, $5..... 28 50

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Carlisle*—James Hamilton, Esq., for '50, $1, George Metzger, Esq., to Jan. '55, $5..... 6 00

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Thomas A. Pinckney, to Jan. '51..... 1 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Charlotte*—S. Nye Hutchinson, Esq., for '50..... 1 00

GEORGIA.—*Augusta*—J. F. Turpin, Esq., for '50..... 1 00

ALABAMA.—*Mobile*—Edmond D. Taylor, Lewis Bowen, Simon Ash, Edwin Perry, George Langley, Primus Lain, Thomas Robinson, York Collier, Green Jones, Elijah Vaughn, each 50 cents, to May, '51..... 5 00

OHIO.—*Enon*—Mrs. Mary Galloway, to May, '51, $1. *Columbus*—J. N. Whiting, Esq., to Jan. '51, $3..... 4 00

MISSISSIPPI.—*Olive Branch*—Mr. Abner B. Cowan, to April '51. 1 00

Total Repository..... 59 50

Total Contributions..... 12,704 66

Aggregate Amount.....$12,764 16

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVI.] WASHINGTON, JULY, 1850. [No. 7.

[Reported for the Repository.]

Anniversary of the New York Colonization Society.

THIS Society held its anniversary in the church, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth-street, on Tuesday evening the 7th of May. The audience was large. ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., the President, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS. Mr. PINNEY read an abstract of the Annual Report, from which it appeared that during the last year the Society had been more than usually prosperous. Its receipts, including a legacy of $5000, were stated to be nearly $17,000; its expenses, including $7300 paid over to the Parent Society, $12,350, leaving a balance in the treasury of about $3500. In 1848, the income of this Society was only $5000, and in 1849 but $12,000. In 1848, the number of churches which contributed to its funds was 48; in 1849, the number was 63; and last year, ending May, 1850, the number was 135. Many other facts were stated in the Report, tending to show an increased interest in favor of the Society.

After the acceptance of the Report, Mr. Pinney read a letter from Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, warmly advocating the cause in which the Society is engaged. Also a very interesting communication from Rev. Mr. James, teacher of a seminary at Monrovia, sustained by the ladies of the city of New York.

After the reading of the letter, the President introduced Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of Washington City, who had lately returned from a visit to the colony, who said he could not say anything on this question that will be comparable with the letter just read from Mr. James; but he rose with pleasure to submit a few facts showing the present condition of the colony, gathered from his own recent observations. The agitations in our country on the question of slavery, he said, attracted universal attention; but he thought the difference between the North and the South were providential and circumstantial. We are not so much the better that slavery exists not among us, nor are our Southern brethren to be deemed worse because it exists there, for the reason that it has not its present dependence on our choice. It had its origin in prior ages, and therefore it was, he said, that the difference was only providential and circumstantial. There is no one, either at the North or the South, who has discharged his duty to this portion of our population. As to the remedy for slavery,

he thought it was to be found less in any interpretation of the Constitution than in the spirit of construing it.

It had been his privilege, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, again to look at that colony, and again to receive the greetings of its respected and animated inhabitants. It was a quarter of a century since he was there, and saw but one rude building erected by a few feeble inhabitants to the honor of God, and within that house the first form of civil government was instituted. The audience might well imagine that he experienced heartfelt gratification when he saw, on his second visit, many churches erected where there then was but one, and especially when he realized that these were all built by the labor of that people, and that the small village was now the capital of an independent State, for there was then lying in the harbor of Monrovia a British ship, bearing the ratified treaty of commerce between this independent country and the British people; and it was pleasing indeed, as we lighted our lamps, and looked abroad, and beheld and saw lights beaming out of the windows of the Methodist church, and saw a small lighthouse gleaming like a star on the assembly of devoted Christians, just ready to offer their prayers.

More than a quarter of a century ago, he had visited Cape Mesurado with the lamented Ashmun, and under the roof of a rude building, read to a handful of emigrants the first plan of government ever submitted for their adoption. On his recent arrival, at the same place, he met an English steamer bearing away a treaty, just ratified with Great Britain by an independent State, which had sprung out of that feeble colony. England had been slow to admit the wisdom of the American scheme of colonization. Ten years ago, the good men in England were decidedly opposed to it, but Mr. Gurley then told Sir Fowell Buxton and the Committee of the African Colonization Society, that all schemes for the colonization of Africa, would prove defective, which did not aim to found free and ultimately independent States, under the government of men of the colored race. The present condition of the Republic of Liberia proves that such a scheme is practicable, and is wise. England herself now admits it. The Commissioners of the Admiralty in London, in a paper issued in 1849, speak of Liberia as exhibiting "a successful issue to the benevolent experiment of the Colonization Society in behalf of the colored population of the United States."

During his recent tour in Liberia, Mr. G. visited the different settlements, preaching twice every Sabbath in the churches, and in the course of the week examining the schools, surveying the farms, and conversing with all classes in their hospitable dwellings. He enjoyed fine health himself during the two months of his tour, although sometimes much exposed, and found the colored people generally enjoying as good health as the same class in this country.

Monrovia, the capital, contains about 400 houses and stores, and from 1200 to 1400 inhabitants. Many of the dwellings and stores are well and substantially built and the churches are large, and well constructed and well attended. The manners of the people are as much distinguished for simplicity, decorum, and courtesy as those of any people with which Mr. G. is acquainted.

The lands on the rivers of the Republic are as fertile and as finely adapted to the sugar cane, coffee and rice as those of any part of our

country; and with more capital, these articles and cotton will be raised in abundance for all the markets of Christendom. The value of the exports of the Republic at present is $500,000 per annum, (of which one-fifth part comes to this country,) and is increasing at the rate of 50 per cent. annually.

The settlement at Bassa Cove, in which the Pennsylvania and New York Colonization Societies are specially interested, is flourishing, and is no doubt destined to grow and prosper. About two miles south of the present village is one of the best harbors in the Republic, formed by a natural breakwater sheltering a small bay, in which 20 vessels or more may lie safely at anchor.

The settlement at *Sinou* some 70 miles south of Bassa Cove, has recently received a valuable acquisition in emigrants from Savannah and Charleston, who have erected many substantial houses, and cleared gardens and farms for cultivation.

Cape Palmas, the seat of the Maryland colony, is elevated 100 feet above the sea, has many natural advantages, and is a noble monument to the praise of the Maryland Society; but Mr. G. thinks that its interests would be greatly promoted by a union with Liberia. If this union were effected, he thinks no point on the coast would offer greater attractions to colored emigrants from the United States.

In regard to the sentiments of the people of Liberia, Mr. Gurley said, that they express decided satisfaction with their government, and a calm and cheerful confidence in their future progress and prosperity. Some, whom he had personally known in this country, eagerly gathered around him, to express their gratification with their condition and prospects; and *one especially*, George L. Seymour, *originally from* Hartford, Connecticut, begged him to do his utmost to persuade the colored men in New England to emigrate to Africa.

The Liberians have an earnest and growing desire for education, but the public revenue has not yet been sufficient to allow of appropriations for the support of any general system of schools. Schools in the colony have been sustained chiefly by the contributions of benevolent Societies in America. That of Mr. and Mrs. James, in Monrovia, supported by ladies in the city of New York, is one of great merit, and few children in any of the schools in this country could acquit themselves better in the usual branches of an English education than did the children of that school in the presence of Mr. Gurley.

In connection with the 16 or 18 stations of the Methodist mission in the Republic are more than 1000 communicants, and schools containing more than 600 pupils; and Mrs. Wilkins, who has conducted the school connected with the Methodist mission at Millsburg since 1842 reports now under her charge 18 native girls, and 2 native boys, besides 21 children of colonists.

The Rev. Mr. Burns, one of the most intelligent missionaries of the Methodist church, reports in addition to his own labors at Cape Palmas, the labors of two missionaries among the natives residing about 14 miles in the interior. Mr. Horland, one of these missionaries, who has been for three years among the Barakos, visits in his circuit some ten towns, 15 or 20 miles apart, and preaches regularly to attentive audiences, and with decidedly encouraging effect. It appears too, from a letter from Mr. Burns, that the intimacy between the colonists and the natives is daily becoming more close, and that the natives a

rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the English language, and the arts of civilization, from their contact with the colonists.

The Episcopal missions and schools at Cape Palmas and the vicinity, are worthy of all praise.—Many excellent native Christians of both sexes are connected with the church in the two principal stations. Several of the natives educated in these schools are now efficient teachers, and four or five are looking forward to the work of the ministry.—The whole number of *native* youth and children under regular instruction in the Episcopal mission, ranges from 220 to 240. Besides these schools for natives, there are two schools for colonists attended by about 70 boys and girls; so that more than 300 children of the natives and colonists are under the influence of the Episcopal mission, and taught all the saving truths of the Gospel of Christ. At the two Episcopal stations near Cape Palmas are 45 native communicants, and the Episcopal church in the colony has 25 members, making in all 70 professors of religion.

Mr. Hoffman, one of the best missionaries, a man animated by the spirit of Henry Martyn, speaking of the facilities offered by the colony for preaching the Gospel to the natives says, "Here is an open door—here is a wide field. 'Come and teach us' is the universal cry. It is a voice that we hear all around. It is a voice that echoes from the interior, brought us by the traders. 'We like to have you come—we like to have you make school' is their own simple language."

The Rev. John Day, a missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, in a letter from which Mr. Gurley quoted, says, "In our schools are taught, say 330 children, 92 of whom are natives. To more than 10,000 natives the word of life is statedly preached, and in every settlement in these colonies we have a church to whom the various means of grace are administered, and in every village we have an interesting Sunday School, where the natives as well as the colonists are taught the truths of God's word." After a description of the face of the country, which he represents as low and unhealthy for about seven miles from the sea, then rising into a beautifully undulating and well watered region, from 7 to 20 miles wide, followed by a mountainous belt from 20 to 30 miles wide, the mountains usually from 300 to 400 feet high, covered with a rich forest, and cultivated to the top, Mr. D. adds, "I have left home in bad health on preaching tours for two or three weeks, (in the high country) and returned vigorous and strong. The birds sing sweeter there, and flowers are more beautiful and fragrant than in the marshy regions on the sea. The natives are cheerful, stout, industrious, honest, happy and hopeful every way in that region. To thousands in that forest-clad region have I preached, while they were as attentive even as a congregation in America."

After complimenting England for her noble zeal in the cause of Africa, and maintaining that the withdrawal of her squadron from the African coast would be in some respects disastrous to the colony, Mr. G. urged colonization as, after all, the great means of benefiting Africa and the negro race. "Could I spread this newly risen republic before the Congress of the United States, could I bring it before the view of the citizens of New York," said Mr. G. "not 24 hours would elapse before $100,000 would be placed at the disposal of President Roberts, who is eminently entitled to the respect of all the friends of Africa and man-

kind. The republic over which he presides is destined to great ends.—It is the morning star of African redemption."

Dr. BETHUNE, being introduced by the chairman, then offered a resolution, expressing a desire that the United States would soon recognize Liberia, by forming treaties with it. Dr. B. said he could not refuse his feeble voice to his beloved society. He was happy to follow his friend Mr. Gurley. There was not a name dearer to colonization than his name. In centuries to come the name of Gurley will be found graven deep on the foundation of Liberia. We have our own opinions on slavery. The constitution of this society is liberal—it merely states that we agree to place colonists on the coast of Africa, at their own consent. Yet at this time, when we are liable to be misrepresented, and when a single word may put a man in a wrong position, I may be allowed to say that our zeal for this Society arises not so much from political considerations as a desire for the benefit of the black man. It is for the good of the black race, that enslaved and most unjustly treated people, that I desire the prosperity of this Society. There may be various schemes for the abolition of American slavery, but there is not one in which I can fully sympathize; let them settle it as they will, the great truth remains that SLAVERY IS A CRIME; the black man has been treated unjustly, and the country and Christians are bound to put him right—in a position which he deserves before God and his fellow men. There is no scheme which treats him with such benevolence as the Colonization Society. With past facts we have nothing to do—that is to say, we cannot alter the past. We find ourselves in a situation in which we may or may not be responsible. In the early history of our country, these people were brought to our shores; they were brought from great privations, degradation, and ignorance at home, which had lasted for centuries; they were brought by the cruelty of the white man, and here placed to serve him. It is a great comfort to Christians that God may work good out of this, and through Africa may do good to the world.

It has been the experience of all ages that no nation has ever elevated itself from a state of barbarism to civilization; in every case the graft of civilization has been planted from some other civilized nation. If you trace back you will discover that civilization was the prime condition of man. It has not been acquired by the result of human reason or experience; it was given to man by God from the beginning, and men have retained it in some part of the world ever since. We find it in Egypt, and from thence trace it to Greece, and from Greece to Italy, and from Italy over the world. We find it nowhere *originating*, but always *derived;* and so it would have been impossible for a people so lost and degraded as the native Africans ever to have emerged from that darkness had they not received the influences of civilization. God has educated a portion of these men—has taught them in the best school that has ever existed on the face of the earth; he has taught them the principles of Christianity in the only land where religious toleration is universal; he has brought them here and opened their eyes. It would have been impossible for their eyes, so long in darkness, to have borne at once the full blaze of light at which we look without blenching. It was the purpose of God in bringing Africans here, that a large portion of them should return to the

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Message of President Roberts.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN:—It is my first duty, on our present meeting, to invite your attention to the providential favors which our country has experienced during the past year, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its inhabitants, in the fruitful season with which we have been blessed, and in the plentiful harvests with which Heaven has rewarded the labors of the husbandman.

In truth, so numerous have been the favors of an all-wise Providence, and so encouraging are our present prospects, that we have great cause of thankfulness and praise to God.

With these blessings have been necessarily mingled, the pressures and vicissitudes incident to all new countries, and from which, peculiarly situated as we are, we had no reason to expect exemption. Still there is just occasion for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness—especially when we reflect that our difficulties and sufferings in establishing a christian state on these barbarous shores, and supporting the cause of liberty here, have been few and little, if compared with what others have suffered in search of freedom.

We should also bear in mind that those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must like men, be willing to undergo the fatigue of supporting it. What we obtain too cheaply we are apt to esteem too lightly. It is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to set a proper price upon her goods, and it would be strange indeed, if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated. But with respect to Liberia, Heaven has been lavish of her blessings; and I am sure, gentlemen, that you heartily participate with me in the pleasure of tracing that conspicuous providential agency, which has hitherto sustained us, and which has, almost in a miraculous manner, frustrated the sanguinary purposes of our enemies, and has led us, as it were—step by step, to the proud position we this day occupy.

It is well said: "How wonderful are the providences of God." But, gentlemen, in the progress of politics, as in the common occurrences of life, we are not only apt to forget the ground we have travelled over, but frequently neglect to gather experience as we go; we expend, if I may so say, the knowledge of every day on the circumstances that produced them, and journey on in search of new matter and new refinements. As it is pleasant, however, and sometimes useful to look back even to the first periods of infancy, and trace the turns and windings through which we have passed; so we may likewise derive many advantages by halting awhile in our political career, and taking a view of the wonderous, complicated labyrinths of little more than yesterday, through which we have travelled. Truly may we say never did an infant grow to manhood in so short a time. We have crowded the business of an age into the compass of a few months, and have been driven through such a rapid succession of things, that for the want of leisure to think, we have probably, and perhaps unavoidably, wasted knowledge as we came, and have left nearly as much behind us as we have brought with us; but the road is yet rich with fragments, and before we fully lose sight of them, will amply repay us for the trouble of stopping to pick them up.

Were a man to be totally deprived of memory, he would be incapable of forming any just opinion—every thing about him would seem a chaos—he would even have his own history to ask for from every one, and by not knowing how the world went on in his absence, he would be at a loss to know how it ought to go on when he recovered, or rather returned to it again. In like manner, though in a less degree, a too great inattention to past occurrences retards and bewilders our judgment in every thing; while on the other hand, by comparing what is past with what is present, we frequently hit on the true character of both, and become wise with very little trouble. It is a kind of countermarch by which we get into the rear of time, and mark the movements or meaning of things as we make the return.

When we retrospect our own history, gentlemen, we can scarcely realize the fact, that a generation has not passed away since the Pioneers in this great enterprise, inspired by the love of liberty and equal rights, expatriated themselves, and abandoned forever the land of their birth, to seek an asylum on these inhospitable shores; to lay here the foundation of a christian government, to be composed wholly of freemen. Thousands in the United States, beheld their determination with wonder and astonishment; and though they could but admire in them that spark of liberty, which panted for equal government and laws; and could but commend the greatness of their spirit, and acknowledge the justice of their cause; still they trembled for the re-

sult, believing them unequal to the task. They seemed unable to realize that to such men death had charms compared to slavery, and that those noble spirits were prepared to brave every difficulty and danger in search of freedom: and like men of political sagacity—though reared in a land unfavorable to the development of their political capacities,—they possessed a happy boldness and grandeur, which clearly pointed out to them the point to which their course would safely lead them. They came, gentlemen, and though called to endure hardships and sufferings, and to encounter difficulties and dangers, which tried men's souls; they never relaxed their efforts, but by an indefatigable perseverance, and noble exertion, happily, under God, succeeded in laying here the foundation of a free government. Under the auspices of the great Governor of the universe, the superstructure steadily advanced towards completion till the 26th of July, 1847, when the last stone was placed upon the building, and the whole firmly cemented together by the adoption of a constitution just in all its parts—and which guarantees the existence of the body politic, and secures to each citizen composing it the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquility, the natural and inalienable rights of liberty, and the blessings of life. And which constitution, constitutes you, gentlemen, the representatives of a free, sovereign, and independent people.

Gentlemen, it affords me very sensible pleasure to inform you, that nothing has occurred since your last meeting, to disturb the friendly relation happily subsisting between this government and foreign Powers. Our present relations with the surrounding native tribes are also of the most friendly character.

I have the satisfaction of informing you that the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, concluded in November, 1848, between this Republic and Her Britannic Majesty's Government, has been duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the ratifications were exchanged at London on the first day of August last. The British ratified copy reached here on the 15th of October, and was immediately made public to the end that the stipulations thereof should be strictly observed by the Government and people of Liberia.

I have the honor to inform you that the Resolutions of the Legislature, ordering the removal, from our territory by force—all other means having failed—of a company of desperate slave traders located at New Cesters and Tradetown, have been fully acted upon and effectually carried out.

And it is with the greatest pleasure I congratulate the Legislature upon the complete success of the expedition employed on that service.

In compliance with our request to the British Government for the assistance of two or three armed vessels to convey our troops to, and cover their landing at New Cesters, Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Force on this coast, early in February last, dispatched to this place a small squadron of three vessels of war—a corvette and two steamers, under the command of Captain Alexander Murray of Her Majesty's sloop "Favorite," with instructions to offer to the Liberian authorities the services of these vessels, to accompany an expedition against the slavers at New Cestors. Captain Murray, however, was limited, by the Commodore, to twenty-four hours to receive our troops on board his vessels. Commodore Hotham, with his usual promptness, dispatched those vessels immediately upon the receipt of instructions from his government to that effect, without reflecting that we had no standing army which could be ordered to march at a moments warning, and that the military force of Liberia consisted of a militia scattered through the various towns and villages of the Republic, and that several days notice was necessary to assemble the body of troops required for such an expedition. Such, however, being the fact, and not having an opportunity, previously, of confering with Sir Charles Hotham to concert with him respecting the time the expedition would be ready to embark, we of course, could not avail ourselves of the use of his vessels so kindly tendered. I communicated to Commodore Hotham the reasons why we were not able to accept the use of his vessels at so short a notice, and named the 6th of March for the embarkation of our troops; requesting him, if possible, to furnish us a couple of vessels on that day to accompany the expedition.

Application had also been made to the French Government for the assistance of armed vessels to accompany said expedition; and on the 24th of said month, February, Commodore Edward Bouet, Commander in Chief of the French Squadron on this coast, arrived in our harbor, in conformity with orders from his government placed at our disposal a French frigate for that purpose.

According to arrangements, on the 6th of March—the British vessels of war not having arrived—the first regiment under

Colonel Yates, was embarked on board the French Frigate "Espedon," Captain Villimain, and sailed immediately for Grand Bassa, where she was joined on the morning of the 7th by the Liberia Government schooner "Herald," with the second regiment, under Colonel Weaver, and military stores for the troops on board.

Brigadier General Lewis, who had been appointed to that duty, assumed the command of the expedition and proceeded immediately to New Cesters, where he found the natives collected in great force to dispute his landing. On the morning of the 8th, under cover of the "Espedon's" guns, our troops were landed in good order.—The landing, however, was vigorously opposed by a large body of natives collected, armed, and commanded by the Spanish slave dealers in the country; but by a well directed fire from the guns of the "Espedon" and two of her boats, each mounting a brass 12pdr. and drawn near the beach, our troops were able to drive back the opposing army, and land without serious loss on our side.—General Lewis after landing his men and stores, proceeded with as little delay as possible into the country to attack the principal Barricoon, which was understood to be well fortified, and contained a garrison capable of resisting our whole force. It only remains for me to say that all the slave Barricoons were effectually annihilated,—the slaves that had been collected for exportation, recovered,—and the traffic in in slaves, both at New Cesters and Tradetown, totally extirpated: And I am sanguine in the opinion that, unless our efforts for the suppression of the slave trade are relaxed—it will be impossible to revive the traffic at either of those places, or at any point within our jurisdiction. It is proper that I should remark here, that Commodore Hotham did all in his power to meet our wishes, with respect to furnishing a couple of vessels to accompany the expedition on the 6th of March. On the receipt of my letter, however, he was on his way to the Cape De Verds, to meet his relief. He handed my letter to his successor, Commodore Arthur Fanshawe, who immediately determined to comply with our request, and who hoped to reach here in time to furnish the assistance required. In consequence, however, of adverse circumstances the commodore did not arrive here until a few days after the sailing of the expedition. He nevertheless, though there was considerable sickness on board of his vessel, proceeded without delay to New Cesters to *tender his services, and* supply any assistance *in his power.*

To Captain Villimain and his officers, we are under many obligations; they were most gentlemanly and kind to our officers and men during their stay on board the "Espedon," and aided them to the utmost of their ability in carrying out the objects of the expedition. Their zeal and exertions, particularly the assistance rendered by them at the embarkation and debarkation of our troops, are beyond all praise.

Captain Villimain is an officer well deserving the confidence of his Government, and the high esteem and regards of the people of this Republic:—and it affords me much pleasure to record here my testimony of his worth.

Gentlemen, it is my duty—indeed, I should be doing injustice to the officers and soldiers who composed the expedition against the slaves at New Cestors and Tradetown, if I was not in the most positive terms to assure the Legislature that they in general, behaved with the greatest gallantry, and strictest subordination during the whole enterprise.

Next to the very signal interposition of Divine Providence, which was powerfully manifested in their favor,—it was undoubtedly owing to that noble intrepidity which discovered itself in the first attack, while landing, and which struck the enemy with such a panic—from which they never recovered—as disabled them from taking pains to direct their fire, that General Lewis had not one man killed, and only five or six slightly wounded. As far as I am informed the officers in general behaved so well that it would not be right to name any particular one for his singular valor.—The General informs me that the officers and soldiers, during the period of their service, displayed a firmness and activity that would have reflected honor on veteran troops of any country: and I most heartily congratulate you, gentlemen, on their heroic behavior. It is an auspicious presage of what may be expected from the valor of our fellow citizens when called to the post of danger; as it also demonstrates that men, animated by an ardent zeal for the sacred cause of liberty and humanity—and trusting in the Divine support, are capable of the most glorious achievements. I cannot too much commend the services of General Lewis. The good judgment and conduct displayed by him during the expedition are additional proofs of his ability to discharge the high and important duties of a General Officer with credit to himself and honor to his country, and which entitle him to the confidence of his fellow citizens.

As soon as it was known that the government had resolved to maintain the majesty of the laws at all hazards, and use force to

compel all persons within its jurisdiction to observe them; and abolish from its territory the Slave Trade,—the Slavers at New Cesters and Tradetown determined to défy the authority of the government, by opposing force to force; they, therefore, concerted measures for a vigorous resistance. Indeed, so extensive were their preparations, and so numerous the force it was reported they would be able to employ against us, that it was doubted, by some foreign traders, who had witnessed their preparations, whether we were able to reduce them, and compel their removal. Such fears were entertained by some of our own citizens, which of course, called for greater exertion on the part of the government, and to be prepared for any emergency, it was thought advisable to employ a much larger force than was at first contemplated. I have therefore to inform the Legislature, that the expense incurred in fitting out the expedition, including their pay—the pay of the officers and soldiers—has exceeded by some $5000 or $6000, the amount appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose. This result, however, was not unexpected. The cost had been carefully estimated, and every circumstance connected with the enterprise fully considered; and though it was found that a heavy debt must necessarily be incurred in carrying out the purposes of the Government—still it was the only alternative The honor of the Government was at stake. It stood pledged, to rescue thousands of our brethren, the victims of a diabolical avarice, from the horrors of slavery, and to drive from its coast forever the ruthless and inhuman slave dealer. The assistance of foreign vessels had also been tendered the government, to enable it to carry out more vigorously its wishes with respect to these intruders, and accomplish the objects contemplated, which assistance was then at hand, and if declined, could not be counted upon with certainty at any future time. Therefore, in view of all these circumstances, it was determined that the expedition should proceed without further delay, and that we would appeal to our friends, and the friends of humanity, in the United States to aid us with funds to meet the liabilities thus incurred. Accordingly in May last, I commissioned Hon. H. Teage to visit the United States for that purpose, and in addition to which, if possible, to raise sufficient funds to enable us to secure the territories on our northwest frontier. I regret to have to inform you that Mr. Teage was wholly unsuccessful, not having been able to collect a single dollar. I have the *honor herewith of laying his* report before *you.*

The arrival of the "Lark" in May last, in charge of Captain Hall, R. N., was opportune. She has been kept cruising along our coast, especially in the neighborhood of New Cesters and Tradetown, to intercept any Slavers that might attempt to land there. It appears that attempts have been made to renew the Slave Trade at those points, but the presence of the "Lark" has hitherto foiled their efforts, and will no doubt continue to frustrate all their attempts in that quarter.

The "Lark" is a fine schooner of about one hundred and ten tons burthen, mounting five guns, well found in sails and rigging—a donation to this Republic from Her Britannic Majesty's Government to be employed as a *Guarda Costa*, particularly for the suppression of the Slave Trade along this coast, and she is in every respect well adapted to the service.

Commodore Bouet, Commander in Chief of the French Squadron, while here in March last, assured me that he would endeavor to procure for our use, as a donation from his government, three or four brass field cannon, five or six hundred uniforms and as many stands of arms. A few days ago, I received intelligence, indirectly, that the application had been made and granted, and that we might expect to receive those articles in a few days.

Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that an increased interest in our favor is beginning to manifest itself on the part of the Government of the United States. Hitherto we have received but little support from the government of that country, though we are literally the offspring of American benevolence; many of us were born in that highly favored land; and naturally turn our eyes in that direction for assistance, to enable us to carry out the great objects of building up for ourselves and our children a country and a home in this land: and I am sanguine in the opinion that the Government of the United States will not be behind any other government in extending to us the helping hand, and in sustaining us in our new position.

The President has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Mr. Gurley to visit Liberia, for the purpose of collecting statistics and facts, with respect to the extent of our territory,—number of population,—form of government,—public revenue, and how it is raised,—military and naval force of the Republic,—our relations with foreign powers,—amount of commerce with the United States, and susceptibility of that trade to be beneficially increased; our influence upon the Slave Trade This information is sought by the President, preparatory to re-

commending us favorably to the consideration and generosity of the Congress of the United States.

The marks of favor which we have received from foreign powers, since our new organization, open a wide field for consoling and gratifying reflections: and I am sure you will feel much pleasure in expressing to those Governments the thanks of your constituents and fellow citizens, and in assuring them that the people of Liberia entertained a deep sense of the obligation they are under, and that they properly appreciate their friendship and liberality.

With respect to the agreement concluded between this government and the American Colonization Society and ratified, conditionally, by the Legislature at its extra session in February last, Mr. McLain writes under date of July the 31st: "The interpretation which your Legislature put upon the articles of the *Treaty*, agreed with the understanding of our committee, and will doubtless meet the approval of the Board of Directors at their next meeting."

Since your last meeting, several important acquisitions of territory have been made. We have secured the whole of Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, and Manna territories, on the northwest, and Grand Cesters on the southeast; which give us,—with the exception of a small intermediate point of about five miles in extent, in the Kroo country, an unbroken line of coast of about three hundred and twenty miles. The aboriginal inhabitants of these recently acquired tracts of country, have incorporated themselves with us, and they increase the population of Liberia Proper to about one hundred and fifty thousand.

Negotiations have been opened with the chiefs of Gallinas, for the purchase of that territory, and funds only are required to secure it. You doubtless agree with me, gentlemen, as to the importance of securing Gallinas as soon as possible—especially in view of the possibility, I may say probability, of the withdrawal of the British blockading squadron from before that territory; in the event of which, efforts will no doubt be made immediately to revive the Slave Trade there as vigorously as ever; which must be prevented if possible. I have still hopes of obtaining funds from abroad to enable us to conclude the purchase, and bring that territory within our jurisdiction. I shall, therefore, not relax my efforts until we shall have accomplished so desirable an object.

I now, gentlemen, enter upon the more *immediate concerns which* will claim your *attention during the present* session of the *Legislature. The labor* which your fellow citizens call upon you to perform, is arduous and difficult. But by effecting it with firmness and prudence, you will acquire an indisputable right to the gratitude of those who expect so much from you. I think I have never met the Legislature, at any period, when, more than at the present, the situation of our public affairs demands greater unanimity and disinterested zeal on the part of the great council of the nation. But I am consoled in the belief that you will, to every question which may claim attention, apply that practical wisdom which the actual state of our affairs requires.

Gentlemen, the subject of commerce and revenue will claim your particular attention. I am aware that this subject is surrounded by many difficulties. But when the foundations of a superstructure are threatened to be undermined, prudence will dictate the means of averting the impending danger. A state supported by its commerce—which is emphatically the case with respect to Liberia, at present—should watch cautiously over every occurrence that can possibly tend to obstruct the channel of its commercial enterprise. The time has now arrived when the commerce of Liberia should be placed upon a firm and equitable basis. And it is imperatively the duty of the Legislature, on terms compatible with our national rights and honor, to extinguish the causes of discord growing out of our present loose maritime regulations; and which have so long menaced our very existence.

Our merchants must be placed upon a footing with other traders visiting the coast, otherwise it will be impossible for them to compete successfully with foreign capitalists, who will continue, as they have hitherto done, to drain the country of its riches—without contributing scarcely a dollar to its support.

Our present revenue system requires material revision; and I cannot forbear recommending to your particular attention the propriety of adopting measures by which smuggling may be prevented, and the duties on imports more readily secured. The impositions practiced upon our revenue laws are indeed alarming; and unless some remedy be speedily applied, we may give up all hopes of conducting the government successfully—as it can only be sustained by a revenue derived from imposts. During the past year not less than one hundred thousand dollars worth of goods have been landed on our coast, upon which tariff duties were not paid. These infractions, gentlemen, are not the result of inattention on the part of the officers engaged in the revenue service, but the consequence of the

vagueness of the law regulating "Commerce and Revenue." I know that this is a question of anxious thought; and has been the subject of frequent legislation. All laws grow out of circumstances, and as the ingenuity of men is constantly employed in the invention of new modes of evading laws, it is difficult to provide against every case which may arise. I have no doubt, however, but that this subject has been revolving itself in your minds for some time, and that you are prepared to strip the law of its present vagueness and apply a remedy which will enable the officers in future to do their duty more effectually.

I beg, gentlemen, to recommend to your consideration the subject of education. I am aware you have not the pecuniary means at present, of doing much in the way of providing schools and paying teachers; still the subject claims your attention, and what you can do for its promotion. For while we have great reason to congratulate ourselves on the acquisition of a form of government, in all its parts, immediately under the influence and control of the people; we should remember that a goverment so popular can be supported only by a universal knowledge and virtue in the body of the people: it is therefore the duty of the legislature to promote,—as far as in its power, the means of education for the rising generation, as well as the true virtue, purity of manners, and integrity of life among all classes of our fellow citizens. And especially should we exert ourselves to carry more fully into operation the 15th Section of the 5th Article of our Constitution, which provides for the improvement of the native tribes, "within our jurisdiction, and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry." This is an important work—the work of civilization—and "civilization and religion must go hand in hand;" —the plough and the Bible must go together. Let us therefore beware of the impiety of being backward to act as instruments in the Almighty hand, for the Almighty has planted us here for great and important ends, now extended to accomplish his purpose and by the completion of which alone, Liberia, in the nature of human affairs, can be secure against the craft and insiduous designs of her enemies, who think her prosperity already by far too great. In a word our piety and political safety are so blended that to refuse our labors in this divine work, is to refuse to be a great, a pious, and a happy people. The aboriginal inhabitants of our territory require only education to make them a valuable portion of our citizens; let us then do what *we can to promote education among them, especially among the females.* I believe it essential to the success of the great work in which we are engaged that the female character—among our aboriginal inhabitants—be raised from its present degraded state to its proper rank and influence. By educating female children, they will become prepared in time to educate their own children, and manage their domestic concerns with intelligence and propriety, and in this way they will gradually attain their proper standing and influence in society; examples exist to show that all this is practicable. The work of educating and changing the manners and customs of the natives is acknowledged to be great and arduous. But the difficulties are not insurmountable. The arm of the Lord, in whom we trust, is strong. His power can do all things. On earth, however, all things are full of labor. It is the destiny of man to get his food by "the sweat of his brow;" to labor for the comforts he enjoys; for the riches and honors after which he aspires: and the labor required is usually proportioned to the magnitude of the good to be effected as its reward: calculating therefore, on this principle, we see what will be the probable magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome, and the labor to be performed in attaining our object. The civilization of Africa is a work of time; many and great obstacles, which stand in the way, are to be removed, and which require a vast amount of labor to effect. But even such obstacles and labor, formidable as they are, intimidate and palsy not the heart and arm of the man of real courage in the cause of suffering humanity. It is gratifying to know that our fellow citizens are awake to their duty and obligation in this respect. I have been frequently pleased to witness the interest manifested by our citizens in the welfare of the heathern around us; and the pains many have taken to instruct the native youth committed to their charge. In this way almost every Liberian has become a teacher. And already a vast amount of good has been accomplished, hundreds of natives are to be found in our towns and villages exhibiting all the marks of civilized life: and in all the native villages, within our influence, are to be seen great improvement in the habits of the people, indeed a very marked advancement towards civilization. The result evidently—including missionary efforts—of their frequent intercourse with us, by which means they have imperceptibly imbibed many of our ideas, manners and customs. It is important to the great end in view, that the Government interpose, and regulate the intercourse with the natives, and the manner of conducting native trade—especially to discourage as much as possible, the in-

troduction of West India and New England rum among them.

Let traders of good character,—and of this character only, who are cordially disposed to promote the designs of the Government in regard to the improvement of the condition of the natives—receive from the Government a license to trade with the natives and be required to plant themselves in some central spot within the sphere of their trade, and let it be required that all trade be done at that place. Let there be a reasonable and liberal sum required for the license of these traders to be applied exclusively to the promotion of civilization and education among the natives. From all the information and facts I have received, I believe this plan is agreeable to the natives. It would doubtless be the means of better securing their interests, of promoting their civilization, and more effectually curing two prominent evils.—The intercourse of corrupt, and corrupting foreigners with the natives, and the introduction of floods of ardent spirits among them—and thus prevent wars, and promote peace among themselves, and their neighbors.

The Judiciary will, of course, claim your attention. The present system is capable of important improvement. I invite your attention to the necessity of enacting a law defining, and making the Slave Trade piracy: also laws regulating the proceedings of courts with respect to the trial of vessels found, and seized upon our coast engaged in the Slave Trade, or otherwise, charged with contravening our maritime regulations.

A well digested militia law, founded upon just and equitable principles, has been ever regarded as the best security of the liberties of a people, and the most effective means of drawing forth and exerting the natural strength of the State. A well regulated militia in Liberia, if only to keep up a show of military preparation, is absolutely necessary, especially as it supercedes the necessity of keeping up a standing army.

The officers of our militia complain of the laxity of the present militia law, which from a change of circumstances or other causes, has become insufficient for the aforesaid purposes; which, therefore, renders it highly necessary, in their opinion, that a new law should be enacted.

I have requested the officers to suggest, for the information of the legislature, such alterations as will remedy the evil complained of. Which suggestions I will lay before *you in a few days.*

I regret to inform you that the act entitled—"*An Act to raise* a Revenue," approved *January 26, 1848,* has not met the anticipations of the legislature, nor the expectations of the people, as will be seen from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be handed to you. This act will require material modification, to make it in any respect adequate to the objects it contemplates; if in your judgment you should not deem it prudent to repeal it.

The condition of our finances requires the greatest care on your part. Means must be provided for the serious necessities of the present; and, at the same time you are called upon to establish a financial system, calculated to maintain the credit of the Government in future. The great expense necessarily incurred in fitting out the expedition against the slavers at New Cesters and Tradetown, and the amount we have been required to disburse for the payment of newly acquired territories, have very much embarrassed our fiscal concerns. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you the accounts of the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury Department, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of September last. Which accounts show a balance against the Government, including its foreign liabilities, of $22,000; from this amount, however, may be deducted the available assets of the government, consisting of tobacco and other merchandize, in the public warehouse, amounting at prime costs to about $14,000, leaving still a balance against the government of $8,000.

In compliance with a resolution of the legislature, authorizing the appointment of a committee of two persons, to select a location for, and draught a plan of a Government House, I appointed Messrs. Wilson and Warner to that duty. And I have the honor herewith to lay their report before you.

These, gentlemen, are some of the subjects that will claim your attention, others will doubtless arise during the progress of your discussions. And I shall have occasion to communicate to you at some subsequent period, during your present session, other matters, though of minor importance, yet proper to be laid before you for consideration.

As the term of many of our civil officers will expire during the present session of the legislature, it will be my duty to nominate for your approval persons to fill such offices as may be vacant. I ask of you, gentlemen of the Senate, not to approve the nomination of any man, in whose qualifications, to discharge the duties of the office to which he may be nominated, you have not the utmost confidence.

Certainly, as public men you are to know neither friend nor favorite; fear not reason-

ment. I need not remind you, that much depends, especially in the infancy of our Government and civil institutions, upon the selection of proper persons to occupy the various departments of the Government. You are the guardians and protectors of the State, the general good should, therefore, be the sole object of your attention. And in the appointment of officers intrinsic merit, should be the sole rule of promotion. No time ever required more economy, industry, patriotism, and true devotion to the public cause than the present.

The experience of the past, and the peculiar circumstances by which we are still surrounded, effectually teach us how essentially necessary it is to the weal of the State to inculcate these excellent qualifications.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, I close this communication under the full conviction that you will discharge the important trusts committed to you with firmness and fidelity. And that you will do all in your power to extend the benefits of civilization, by combining the development of political institutions with true social progress. In doing which you will not only fulfil a sacred duty of humanity, but also materially strengthen the basis in which modern civilization, family, and property are founded. I know, gentlemen, that our position is still a delicate one. and that you are surrounded by many difficulties. yet we are relieved by many hopes. After that which confidence in Providence offers, the greatest is in virtue, love of country, and your wisdom, on which your fellow citizens have perfect confidence. I pray that you may be sustained in your deliberations by that wisdom which comes from above, and when you have finished your labors you can retire under the full conviction that you have conscientiously discharged your duties to the best of your ability.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, December 14th, 1849.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 2.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

SETTLEMENTS.—The villages and townships in Liberia, are Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Virginia, Millsburg, Marshall, Edina, Bassa Cove, Bexley, Greenville and Readsville. Besides these, there are a few other localities, which are sometimes called by one name and sometimes by another.

Monrovia is the largest and oldest of all the settlements; and it is the metropolis, and the seat of government of the Republic. It is located near the mouth of the Mesurado river, (a small stream about fifteen miles long,) about four miles southeast of the entrance of the St. Paul's river into the ocean, on an elevated site, immediately in the rear of Cape Mesurado, in latitude 6° 19′ North. The highest point of the hill on which the village stands, and which is near its centre, is about eighty feet above the level of the ocean, and about three-fourths of a mile from the summit of the Cape, which is about two hundred and fifty feet above the sea. Cape Mesurado is a bold promontory, covered with massive forest trees and dense undergrowth; except in places which have been cleared. On the summit of the Cape is a light-house and a fort; and along the sloping declivity, towards the village of Monrovia, there are several cleared lots, on which small houses have been erected; in some places, affording very pleasant places of residence. The greater part of the promontory, however, is very rocky. The course of the coast north of the Cape, forms a kind of bay, which generally affords safe anchorage for vessels; and the cove, near the base of the Cape, affords as good a landing on the beach as can be found on almost any other part of the coast.

The village of Monrovia, although more compact than any of the other settlements in Liberia, occupies a considerable extent of ground; being about three-fourths of a mile in length. It is laid off with as much

regularity as the location will allow; and the streets, of which there are about fifteen in number, have received regular names. The village is divided into lots of one-fourth of an acre, and most of the dwelling-houses have a lot attached to each of them. Most of the lots, and several of the streets, are adorned with various tropical fruit trees; and some of the gardens present a handsome appearance. If the streets were kept entirely clear of weeds and bushes, the village of Monrovia, viewed from the summit of the Cape, or from the mouth of the Mesurado river, would present a beautiful appearance, in contrast with the dense forest, by which it is almost surrounded. The houses are generally one story or a story and a half high: some are two full stories. Many of them are substantially built of stone or brick; and some of the best houses are built partly of both these materials. The state-house is a large stone building, which was erected in 1843–4, at an expense of nearly five thousand dollars. In the rear of this building, is a substantial stone prison. There are three commodious stone houses for public worship in the village—Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian; nearly all of the professing christians in the place being attached to one or the other of these religious denominations.

At the base of the hill on which stand the principal dwelling houses, there are several large stone buildings, which are occupied as stores and warehouses. The dwellings of many of the citizens of Monrovia are not only comfortably, but elegantly, and some of them richly, furnished; and some of the residents of this little bustling metropolis live in a style of ease and affluence, which does not comport with the contracted views of those persons, who regard a residence in Africa as necessarily associated with the almost entire privation of the good things of this life. For several years past, there have been two newspapers published regularly at Monrovia; the "Liberia Herald," and "Africa's Luminary." The population of Monrovia is about twelve hundred; exclusive of native children and youths who reside in the families of the citizens.

New Georgia is a small township, located on the eastern side of Stockton Creek, about five miles from Monrovia. It is occupied principally by native Africans, who were formerly slaves. Upwards of two hundred of the liberated Africans who have been, or who now are, residents of New Georgia, were sent to Liberia by the United States Government, at different times. Many of these have married persons who were born in the United States; and have thereby become more strongly identified with the Liberians, as citizens of the Republic. Some of them are partially educated; and, a few years ago, one of them occupied a seat in the Legislature. As most of the citizens of New Georgia have taken the oath of allegiance, they are permitted to enjoy equal immunities with other citizens. A great portion of the vegetables which are used in Monrovia are raised at New Georgia.

Caldwell is situated on the eastern side of the St. Paul's river. The whole settlement, which is divided for convenience, into Upper and Lower Caldwell, is about six miles in length, extending along the bank of the river; the nearest part to Monrovia being about nine miles distant. The houses are from one hundred yards to a quarter of a mile, or more, apart; and, of course, this settlement has not much the appearance of a town. Some of the most enterprising farmers in Liberia reside at this place. The land about Caldwell is generally remarkably productive.

Virginia, or New Virginia, as it is sometimes called, is a new settlement, formed

principally in the early part of 1846. It is also on the St. Paul's river, opposite Caldwell. This is the site of the United States Receptacle for liberated Africans, erected in 1847.

Millsburg is the farthest settlement from the sea-coast of any in Liberia. It is situated on the northern bank of the St. Paul's river, about fourteen miles from its mouth, and about twenty miles from Monrovia. Like the other farming settlements, the houses generally are separated at a considerable distance from one another; so that, the whole township extends about a mile and a half along the bank of the river. Millsburg is perhaps the most beautiful, and one of the most healthy locations in Liberia. The land is remarkably good, and of easy cultivation. A flourishing Female Academy is in operation at this place, under the care of Mrs. Wilkins, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And, on the opposite side of the river is White Plains, a mission station of the same Church.

Besides these settlements, there are numerous other points along the St. Paul's river, which are occupied by farmers; so that, the banks of this beautiful stream present, in many places, the appearance of agricultural industry and comfort.

Marshall is situated at the mouth of the Junk river, about thirty-five miles south of Monrovia. Most of the houses in this place are built along the sea-shore. This place is particularly noted for the manufacture of lime; which is obtained altogether from oyster and other shells. Most of the lime that is used in Liberia is made in the vicinity of Marshall. The river at this place abounds in oysters. And though they are not quite equal to those procured in some parts of the United States, yet they are quite palatable, when served up as they ought to be.

Edina is located on the northern bank of the St. John's river, about half a mile from its mouth. It is handsomely situated; and, in reference to the healthiness of the location, it is perhaps equal to most others in Liberia. Some of the citizens of Edina are engaged in the cultivation of exportable articles of produce.

Bassa Cove is located at the junction of the Benson river (a small stream) with the St. John's, nearly opposite Edina. Several of the citizens of this place also have given considerable attention to the cultivation of coffee, arrow-root, and ginger, during the last few years.

Bexley is situated on the northern side of the St. John's river, about six miles from its mouth. This place, like the settlements on the St. Paul's river, occupies a considerable extent of territory. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bexley; both together extending about four miles along the river. Bexley is a fine farming settlement; the land is excellent; and the location is comparatively healthy. Several of the citizens of this place are pretty actively engaged in cultivating articles for exportation. This is certainly one of the most interesting settlements in Liberia. The mission of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions is located at this place; also the head-quarters of the Southern Baptist Mission.

Greenville is situated at the mouth of the Sinou river, about one hundred and thirty miles by sea southeast of Monrovia. Like the settlement of Marshall, most of the houses are located along the sea-shore. Greenville presents a handsome appearance from the anchorage. It is one of the most healthy settlements in Liberia. The land in the immediate vicinity of Greenville, and indeed, of all the other settlements near the sea-shore, is much inferior to that on the banks of the rivers, several miles from their entrance into the ocean. Cous-

quently, those persons who expect to live by "the sweat of their brow," in the cultivation of the soil, will find it greatly to their advantage to locate beyond the sound of the breaking surf of the ocean.

Readsville is a small farming settlement, on the Sinou river, about five miles above Greenville. It was formed principally by the people who were manumitted by the late Mrs. Read of Mississippi.

In every settlement, there is one place, or more, of public worship, in which religious services are regularly held. And, in nearly every settlement, there is one regular day and Sunday school, or more. The principal deficiency in the system of education in Liberia, consists in the inability to procure the services of a sufficient number of competent teachers. I trust that the time is not far distant, when a more uniform, permanent, and effectual system of education will be in operation, in all the settlements in Liberia. Most of the schools are supported by benevolent societies in the United States; and most of the pulpits are filled by ministers who receive stated salaries from one or other of the Missionary Societies in the United States.

As the census has not been taken for several years, I cannot give the exact population of the different settlements, and the exact aggregate population of the Republic. I think, however, that the whole number of inhabitants of the Republic, exclusive of the aborigines, may be set down at about 4,000.

Maryland in Liberia.

The Colony of "Maryland in Liberia," which has always maintained a distinctive character, and which has always been under a different government, from the Republic of Liberia, was established in the early part of the year 1834. Ever since that period, it has continued to progress in interest and importance; and, at present, it occupies a prominent position, as an asylum for the proscribed descendants of Ham; to whom the siren song of "My native land" loses its mellowing cadence in the thrilling, patriotic sound of "Sweet land of liberty."

This interesting Colony is located about two hundred and fifty miles by sea southeast from Monrovia. *Harper*, the principal town or settlement, is situated near the point of the Cape; (Cape Palmas, a bold projecting promontory, which is one of the most prominent points or land-marks on the western coast of Africa;) and, from the anchorage, it presents a handsome appearance. At the distance of about half a mile from Harper is the town of *East Harper;* in which are several beautiful sites for residences, commanding a fine view of the ocean, and of the adjacent hills and vales. Between these two villages, there are two large native towns, comprising several hundred houses, which present a marked contrast with the comfortable looking dwellings of the colonists. At the distance of about two and a half miles beyond East Harper is another settlement, called Tubmantown. Most of the land near the road between these two villages is occupied by the colonists; so that on both sides of this highway, many neat little cottages may be seen, and many handsome gardens and small farms.

The whole population of Maryland in Liberia, exclusive of aborigines, is about 900.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Commerce of Liberia.

To the commercial men of our country, Liberia presents herself as a theatre of extensive and lucrative business operations. *To substantiate this position*, let us look at *the number and value of* articles embraced *in the present trade of* Western Africa, and which may be called the natural productions of that immense continent in the strictest sense of the term, as nature supplies them ready for the market, almost without the aid of man.

1. Gold, which is found at various points

of the coast, from the Gambia to the bight of Benin, and probably to a much greater extent—is obtained by the natives, by washing the sand, which is brought down from the mountains by the rivers. As the purest and richest veins lie much deeper than those which are worn away by the attrition of mountain streams, the mountains only need to be explored, and the veins worked by the aid of scientific skill, to open sources of unlimited wealth. Even now, the shipment of this article from Sierra Leone in a reecnt year, amounted in value to $300,000.

2. *Palm Oil* is produced by the nut of the palm tree, which grows in the greatest abundance throughout Western Africa. The demand for it, both in Europe and America, is daily increasing, and there is no doubt it will, ere long, become the most important article of trade. The average import into Liverpool of palm oil, for some years past, has been at least 15,000 tons, valued at about 400,000*l.* sterling.

3. *Camwood, red wood, bar wood,* and other dye-woods are found in great quantities in many parts of the country. About thirty miles East of Bassa Cove is the commencement of a region of unknown extent, where scarcely any tree is seen except the camwood. This boundless forest of wealth, as yet untouched, is easily accessible to that settlement; roads can be opened to it with little expense, and the neighboring Kings will readily give their co-operation to a measure so vastly beneficial to themselves.

It is impossible to ascertain the amount of exports of these commodities to Europe and the United States, but it is very great, and employs a large number of vessels. One Liverpool house imported 600 tons in a single year, worth about $50,000.

4. *Ivory* is procurable at all points, and constitutes an important staple of commerce. It is supposed that from $150,000 to $200,000 worth is annually exported.

Gums of different kinds enter largely into commercial transactions. The house, referred to above, imported, in three years, into Liverpool, of gum senegal nearly $600,000.

Dyes, of all shades and hues, are abundant, and they have been proved to resist both acids and light, properties which no other dyes, that we know of, possess.

Besides these, may be specified wax, hides, horns, pepper, ginger, arrow-root, ground nuts, copper, mahogany, teak and gambia wood. When we reflect that these are merely the materials spontaneously furnished by nature, which may be increased indefinitely by the application of industry and science, we cannot but wonder at the extent and variety of the resources of that rich and beautiful country.

The amazing fertility of the soil affords facilities for supplying some of the most important commercial wants, among which may be enumerated the following:

Cotton of a very beautiful staple, yielding *two crops a year,* is indigenous, and thrives for twelve or fourteen years in succession without renewal of the plant.

Coffee, of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha, is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent. It bears fruit from thirty to forty years, and yields ten pounds to the shrub yearly. A single tree in the garden of Col. Hicks, (colonist,) at Monrovia, is said, on reliable authority, to have yielded sixteen pounds at one gathering.

Sugar Cane grows in unrivalled luxuriance; and as there are no frosts to be dreaded, can be brought to much greater perfection than in our Southern States.

Indigo, caoutchouc, tamarinds, oranges, lemons, limes, and many other articles, which are brought from tropical countries to this, might be added to the list. Indeed, there is nothing in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in equal or greater excellence in Western Africa.

Here are the elements of wealth, the materials of an extensive and tempting commerce. Enterprize and capital, with proper protection from our government, are alone necessary to develope and make them available and profitable.

And what a market is thus opened for the exchange and sale of the innumerable products of the skill and manufactures of our people? Africa is estimated to contain one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants. These are not only willing, but anxious to obtain the various articles of civilized nations, yea, it is to satisfy their thirst for these commodities that impel them forward in procuring victims for the accursed slave trade.

The favorable geographical position of Liberia, the elevating influence of her free and christian institutions; the industry, integrity and intelligence of her children, with constitutions adapted to that climate, and a similarity of color with the natives, will enable the Liberian to penetrate the interior with safety, and prosecute his trade in the bays and rivers of the coast, without suffering from the diseases which are so fatal to the white man.

Liberia then is the door of Africa, and we believe is not only destined to develope the agricultural and commercial resources of that mighty continent, but the means of regenerating her benighted millions, and amply repaying to our own land the expenses she has already incurred or may incur in building up and sustaining, directly or indirectly, the Republic of Liberia.

Late from Liberia.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

MONROVIA,
April 19*th*, 1850.

DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that Mr. Gurley was favorably impressed by what he saw and heard in Liberia, and that he was able to impart much valuable information to the friends of colonization in the United States. Mr. Gurley had every facility afforded him, while here, to collect correct information respecting the present and future prospects of Liberia. And, as you may suppose, I am now exceedingly anxious to learn what impression his report has had upon the Executive and the Senate of the United States, with respect to the recognition of our independence.

I am aware that, at present, considerable excitement exists in the United States, especially in Congress, on the subject of Slavery, which I fear may operate against us, or retard the action of the Senate with respect to our recognition.

I hope, however, my fears are groundless. I am, indeed, encouraged from the favorable indications I notice of several of the American Journals. I see that the legislatures of two or three States have recommended our applications to the favorable consideration of Congress. We are, therefore strong in the hope that the Senate will not hesitate to ratify a Treaty of Commerce with us; and will extend to the *New Republic* some pecuniary assistance so much needed to enable us to develope the vast resources of this country.

Liberia, sir, is the offspring of American benevolence and philanthropy, and I feel that we still have a hold upon her sympathies, and that she will not coldly repulse us.

But it strikes me that the growing importance of the African trade alone ought to be sufficient to draw the attention of your Government to its interest in this quarter.

I am happy to be able to inform you that we have succeeded in purchasing and obtaining title deeds for three tracts of country north-west of Gallinas. Gallinas, proper, Cassa and Bollum, yet remain to be purchased to give all the territory up to Shebar, which when secured will enable us to extinguish, effectually, the slave trade from the windward coast.

I visit Gallinas next week in the Lark, for the purpose of closing negociations for the purchase of the country. I am quite sanguine that I shall be able to bring the *three tracts above named* within the jurisdiction of Liberia. They will cost us a *pretty round sum. To cover the purchase* of Gallinas we shall require about four thousand dollars. I beg, therefore, you will not fail to aid us with the amount mentioned in your favor of the 13th February, by the return Packet.

The "Chieftain" arrived at Sinou about two weeks ago. The immigrants, I understand, were landed in good health (excepting three or four old persons,) and fine spirits. The settlements in Sinou County. are going ahead finely I left Greenville on the 3d inst., and, therefore, missed the Chieftain by a few days—I had, however, given directions respecting their lands, &c., &c. The immigrants by the "Huma" have done well since their arrival, and have proved a great acquisition to Liberia—just the kind of persons we want.

What about a settlement at Blue Barre? Have you given up the idea of sending a company to form a settlement there? It is a fine eligible spot, and has many advantages, commercial and agricultural, over Greenville; and the natives are anxious to have Americans settle there.

It is rumored that the expedition daily expected from New Orleans, is destined for the Cove at Grand Bassa Point. I have had laid out there a town, and Mr. Benson has commenced the erection of temporary houses for the accommodation of emigrants.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. WM. MCLAIN,
Washington City.

LETTER FROM GEN. LEWIS.

MONROVIA,
April 23, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By the Packet I forward to you the accounts from the colonial warehouse for the quarter ending 31st March.

I have the honor to inform you that the President has arranged all the difficulties which have hitherto existed with the Fishmen at Bassa Cove, and they and the natives of the country are anxious for a settlement to be made at the Cove. It is very desirable that one should be immediately formed there. The location has many advantages over any other part of the Bassa County; especially for landing cargoes. It will become a great commercial town, owing to the easy mode of communication, for at all seasons boats can land with the greatest safety. Several of the gentlemen of Edina and "Bassa Cove," are now turning their attention in that direction, and in a very short time, I am informed, there

will be erected there, one or more warehouses. Judge Benson with his usual enterprize, has taken the lead in laying the foundation for a settlement, and is now, at the suggestion of several gentlemen making preparations to receive immigrants. I hope you will send the next company by the packet to that place. We are anxious to have a town there, it will prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which frequently arise between our people and the Fishmen.

I wish it may be so, that the immigrants from New Orleans, can be settled there: If they are consigned to my care, and any discretionary authority is left to me, I shall try to influence the company to go to that place, and in case of their going, I will accompany them and assist in making them comfortable.

The immigrants by the packet, have with very few exceptions, had one or more attacks of fever—they are now, generally convalescent. I employed Dr. Baker to assist Dr. Roberts in attending them.

The "Chieftain" arrived at Sinou 6th inst., with her 168 immigrants—they were safely landed and well housed, they are anxious I am told, to be on their own lands.

We have no news worthy your attention. We are progressing, in our usual quiet way. Improvements are daily being made, and every month there are additions made to the number of our agriculturists.

We have succeeded in negotiating for three tracts of territory in the neighborhood of the Gallinas; Manna Rock to the southward, and "Gumbo" and "Mattru" (in the Kittum Country) to the northward. We hope in a short time to be able to procure the Gallinas.

Mr. N. D. Artist, of St. Louis, Missouri, wrote me last year, informing me that he was getting together a company to form a colony in Liberia, to be called Missouri; and wished me to recommend a place for the colony. I wrote him by the packet last voyage, and suggested to him "Little Cape Mount," since then I have had reasons to change that opinion: and hope you will say this much to him. I object to Little Cape Mount from the great inconvenience one is subject to in getting merchandize on shore; and by far, would recommend to him and his friends, Grand Cape Mount as a desirable country in every respect.

Edward J. Roye, Esq., one of our most enterprizing and successful merchants visits the United States in the Packet. You will find him a true Liberian. Any attention you may show him, will be conferring a favor on me—Mr. J. E. Brown also: he will shortly on landing in the United States see you, he is truly an estimable young gentleman and worthy of any notice you may show him.

I beg your acceptance of an African hammock, which I have sent to the care of Dr. Hall.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. LEWIS.

REV. WM. MCLAIN,
Sec. and Tr. A. C. S.
Washington City, D. C.

Education in Liberia.

AT the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 1st June, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That we approve of the plans proposed by the "Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia," (as set forth in the accompanying circular,) and most earnestly desire to see them carried into full execution."

CIRCULAR.

The "Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia" were incorporated by an act of the legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850. Its members are, His Excellency George N. Briggs, President; the Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, Treasurer; the Hon. Simon Greenleaf, LL. D., Hon. William J. Hubbard, Hon. Joel Giles, Hon. Albert Fearing, and Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. The Rev. Joseph Tracy, not a member of the Board, is Secretary.

The Trustees are authorized to "hold real and personal estate to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of Collegiate Education in Liberia, by the establishment and support of one or more seminaries of learning, and also if necessary, to the training of proper instructors for the same, at the discretion of the Trustees."

The necessity of such a movement as that now announced, is obvious. The Republic of Liberia is now a regularly organized, sovereign and independent State, acknowledged as such by most of the leading nations of the earth, and bound to perform all the duties domestic and foreign, of such a State. Its population comprises only a few thousands of civilized colored people from the United States, and their descendants, whose means of education have bee

limited; with more than a hundred thousand native Africans, who have just learned to understand the advantages of civilization, and who have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Republic, in the hope of acquiring those advantages. A community founded so recently, and in such circumstances, must need pecuniary aid in establishing the necessary institutions of learning, civilization and religion; and the funds for that purpose can best be collected and managed in this country.

The Trustees design to give an education which shall qualify those who receive it for the study of the several learned professions, for the office of teachers and the various departments of public life, and for the scientific practice of the useful arts; differing from collegiate education in this country, only as the different circumstances of that country may be found to require.

It is intended to invest the funds in a safe and productive manner in this country, and to apply the income to the support of an institution in Liberia, to be chartered by the government there, with such instructors as may be approved by this Board.

Donations in aid of this enterprize are requested, and may be made to the Treasurer in Boston, either directly, or through any member of the Board.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary.*

BOSTON, MAY 21, 1850.

Prospects in Virginia.

DURING the last month, Dr. Lugenbeel made a tour through a part of the State of Virginia, in company with the Rev. Mr. Slaughter, agent of the Virginia State Colonization Society, for the purpose of endeavoring to awaken greater interest in the colonization enterprize; especially among the free colored people of some of the principal cities in the State. Dr. Lugenbeel first went to Petersburg, where he met Mr. Slaughter; and in reference to his visit to that place, and his subsequent visits to Norfolk, Hampton, and Richmond, he says:

"During the four days I spent in Petersburg, I visited a considerable number of the most intelligent and influential free people of color there, most of whom, until lately, have been strongly opposed to emigrating to Liberia; notwithstanding they are aware that Petersburg is so well represented in Liberia; many of the leading men in the Republic, including the President, having formerly resided in that place. A very considerable change has evidently taken place in the minds of the free colored people generally in that city. Many of them are seriously considering the subject of emigration; and I think it highly probable that within a year from this time, a goodly number of them will not only be willing but desirous to emigrate to the new Republic. Of course I conversed fully and freely with them, gave them information about Liberia, and left them to think over the matter, and to become fully persuaded in their minds respecting the advantages and disadvantages of a residence in that country.

On Saturday, the 1st instant, Mr. Slaughter and myself visited Hampton, for the purpose of attending the Baptist General Association of Virginia. Though the Association had much business before it, to be despatched during the few days which had been set apart for the session; yet we were kindly invited to address the members on the subject of African colonization, at the opening of the afternoon session. Mr. Slaughter occupied forty minutes in a very eloquent and interesting address; and, at the expiration of the remaining twenty minutes of the hour that we had fixed as the limit of our addresses, I gave way, but being urged to 'go on,' I continued my remarks ten or fifteen minutes longer. After which a spirited debate arose respecting the constitutionality of taking any action on the subject of colonization by the Association, as was proposed in a resolution offered by one of the members. And, in order to avoid a violation of the constitution, the Association resolved itself into a coloniza-

tion meeting; when a resolution commendatory of the cause of colonization was passed; and, at the suggestion of one of the preachers, a collection was taken up.

Our Baptist brethren certainly are entitled to our most hearty thanks for the kind reception they gave us, for the courteous and affectionate manner in which they treated us, and for their patient attention to our addresses and the cause in which we were engaged, to the neglect, for the time being, of the legitimate business of the Association.

By request of the officers of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Southern Baptist Church, I attended the anniversary meeting of that Society on Monday night, and delivered an address on the subject of missionary labors in Africa.

On Sunday the 2d inst., I met a large number of the free colored people of Norfolk at the African Methodist Church, and spent about three hours in familiar conversation with them about Liberia. Several of these persons are getting ready to embark in the Liberia Packet in July; and others, I think, will follow in the fall. On Sunday night, the Rev. Mr. Hoffman of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, preached a very interesting sermon at Christ's Church in Norfolk, in which he gave very encouraging statements respecting the progress of Liberia during the last year. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Slaughter, who occupied about half an hour in delivering an eloquent colonization address.

From Norfolk we went to Richmond; and, on Sunday the 9th inst., by the kind invitation of the Rev. Mr. Ryland, President of Richmond College, Mr. Slaughter and myself had the privilege of addressing about one thousand colored persons at the First African Baptist Church, of which Mr. Ryland is the pastor. And, in the afternoon, I met, by appointment, a considerable number of free colored persons, and spent about two hours in conversation with them about Liberia.

At Richmond I had a very pleasant interview with His Excellency, Governor Floyd, who manifested a lively interest in the cause of colonization; and who seemed to be pleased to have an opportunity to converse with one who, from personal observations, could tell him all about the little African Republic.

On the whole, I think that the colonization cause is rapidly gaining favor in the Old Dominion, among both white and colored persons; and that the time is not far distant when the free people of color in Virginia will generally become fully awake to the advantages of emigrating to the young and interesting Republic of Liberia."

Extract

FROM A LETTER FROM PRES. ROBERTS TO DR. LUGENBEEL, DATED MONROVIA, APRIL 24, 1850.

"I am happy to be able to inform you that foreign traders upon our coast have at length been taught to respect our commerce and revenue laws. Captain Murry, a few days ago, paid the duties arising upon the cargo of his vessel trading on the Liberian coast. Captain Knowles has done the same. And Mr. Lawrence is at present here for the same purpose. Thus you see we have quietly gained one important point, and overcome an obstacle from which we anticipated serious difficulties. This difficulty *settled, greatly increases* the importance *and resources of the government.* Our public affairs, generally, are progressing quietly and in order.

We have recently added, by purchase, several important tracts of country in the neighborhood of Gallinas to our territory. And I hope in a few days to be able to extinguish the native title to all the territories lying between Cape Mount and Shebar. I shall visit Gallinas for that purpose next week."

By the foregoing extract it will be perceived that while the little Republic of Liberia is gaining favor abroad, it is not losing influence at home; but, on the contrary, is

commanding the respectful consideration of foreign traders; many of whom, until lately, were in the habit of disregarding the tariff regulations of the government, which was a source of much annoyance to the local authorities. The important point which has been gained, to which reference is made in the foregoing extract, is not the result of the force of arms, but of the steadily increasing influence of the Liberia Government, conducted, as it is, on the principles of equity, and regulated by laws based on truth and justice.

J. W. L.

Remarks on Colonization.

"REMARKS ON THE COLONIZATION OF THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA, by the free negroes of the United States, and the consequent civilization of Africa, and the suppression of the Slave Trade. New York: W. L. Burroughs, steam power press printer, 113 Fulton Street."

Such is the title of a pamphlet of 67 pages, which has just been issued from the press, and put into circulation. The first 12 pages are taken up with discussing the proposal recently made to Congress to build *four steamships*, to run between the Atlantic ports of the United States and the Republic of Liberia. The remainder is filled with testimonies gathered from the highest sources of the value and success of the scheme of African Colonization. No person can rise from the perusal of this able and interesting pamphlet, without being convinced that the United States government ought at once to adopt the scheme, as a source of national wealth, and a means of national honor.

In all parts of the country, we perceive that the friends of Liberia look upon this four-steamships scheme, as fraught with immense *promise. The public sentiment of the country is decidedly in favor of* colonization, and of national and state appropriations for carrying it on.

All admit the impossibility of achieving the great end we have in view by the present means. They are, and are seen to be, inadequate. We look, and the friends of the cause have *always* looked, to some more extensive measures, to more enlarged resources and increased facilities.

These proposed steamships certainly offer facilities for transportation sufficiently enlarged for the present. Indeed it has been objected, that they are too large; that it would not be safe to Liberia, nor humane to the emigrants to send over so many in a single year. And we readily admit the truth of this remark, provided nothing more is done for them than to land them in Liberia. But it cannot for a moment be supposed that we would consent to any such operation. Before the steamships begin to run, preparations must be made in Liberia for the reception of emigrants; lands must be laid off; houses must be built; farms opened; provisions gathered, and every thing possible done for their comfort,

But it may be asked, where is the money to come from to do all these things? We may not be able to answer this question satisfactorily. Indeed we do not know exactly ourselves where it is to come from. We have however this general belief, that if colonization is of God, (as it undoubtedly is,) and the time has come for enlarged operations, He will grant enlarged means. An immense work is to be done. It involves the temporal and eternal welfare of more than 150,000,000 of immortal beings. His providences have long been gathering and pointing to the means for their salvation. Now we believe he has designs of enlarged good. Time flies rapidly; what is done for the present, and the coming generation, must be attempted soon. He has the hearts of all men in His hands. He sways the destiny of nations, as well as individuals. We therefore cannot doubt but that in His kind providence, the means to carry on colonization as fast and as far as is prudent and safe, will be abundantly supplied.

But while we rely upon this general confidence, we think there are indications that the State Legislatures will render assistance to an almost unlimited extent. When it is made manifest, that colonization can and will be prosecuted on a scale of grandeur and magnificence *equal to its merits, the* whole country *will unite in favor* and liberality.

We may be too sanguine in our expectations. We may be doomed to disappointment. But if we are, there is one thing more to be considered, which has an important bearing upon both the above objections to the scheme. *We have the control of the number of emigrants who may be sent in these steamships.* We are *not bound* to send any specific number. *They* are bound to take as many as we want to send. But we shall take good care not to send more *than the Republic can safely receive;* nor more than we have the means of paying the passage of, and comfortably settling in Liberia? This is our safe-guard.

Let it be remembered that it will be some two or three years before the steamships will be ready for operations. This will give time for consideration, for preparation, and for gathering up the resources for a grand demonstration of what can be done. The work is worthy of a nation's energy! why may we not hope that it will receive it?

Does any one say "the time has not yet come?" Are you sure of it? Is not this the day of great things! How rapid has been the march of improvement during the last few years! Who can predict what is next to come? Is it not a fact that the government of Liberia is now firmly established? Do they not want more citizens of education and influence? Are there not thousands of acres of the richest lan

there, waiting for cultivation? Have we not all been for years looking to the time when the work of colonization should be carried on with means and resources adequate to the greatness of the work? How much longer then shall we wait before we make the attempt to summon these means, and enter on these enlarged operations. Has not the time fully come? We are persuaded it has, and we are ready to buckle on the harness and make the attempt! It will require zeal, industry and perseverance to arouse the attention demanded, but we are ready for the undertaking, and will try what can be done. And we are glad that there is a feeling in the country which is alive to the work, and is ready to join us. May this feeling continue and increase, and may the most sanguine hopes of the friends of colonization soon have a full and glorious realization.

Encouragement from afar.

We have rarely received any donations with so much exquisite pleasure as the amount referred to in the following letter, which, as will be seen by the acknowledgment in the receipts, was contributed by about fifty individuals, many of them missionaries and teachers and their pupils, among the Choctaws.

We publish the letter entire, hoping it will stir up the minds of others, more favorably situated, to do likewise.

Pine Ridge,
Choctaw Nation,
May 22, 1850.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—I have long felt a deep interest in the cause of African Colonization, and have often wished I could do something to aid it. Recently I determined on commencing a subscription, not knowing how I should succeed. I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the result is better than I anticipated.

Inclosed is a draft on the Treasurer of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly for $152 50—the amount of the subscriptions. From the little experiment I have made, I am satisfied that the funds of the Society could be greatly increased, if pastors, and others interested in the object, would circulate subscription papers, or take up collections.

I never until recently, saw so clearly the hand of a wonderworking Providence in causing the wrath of man to work the glory of God. Missionaries have been raised up for Africa, (and the only ones that can labor there,) in a way that few had looked for them: and in some important respects, they have had the best possible training for their work.

Please send one copy of the African Repository to each of the following:

Rev. R. D. Potts, Armstrong Academy, Mr. C. F. Stuart, Mayhew, Doaksville, Rev. J. H. Carr, Doaksville, E. Hotchkin, and A. Reid, Doaksville; Post Library, Fort Towson—Choctaw Nation.

Inclosed is a draft ($2) in payment for the copies for Rev. R. D. Potts, and Rev. J. H. Carr.—The other four copies, please send gratis.

The Society I am confident will not lose by it. Had it not been for the copy you have sent me for several years, you probably would not have received the enclosed drafts.

May the Lord bless and prosper the cause of African Colonization.

Yours truly,

C. KINGSBURY.

Rev. W. McLain.

Movement among the Colored People of Cincinnati.

☞Attention is directed to the following movement:

OHIO IN AFRICA.

At a meeting of colored citizens of Cincinnati, held on the 14th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, believing, that with all the exertions on our part, and the assistance of those friendly to our elevation, we must despair of ever seeing the prejudice manifested against our people done away in the United States, for centuries yet to come, from two ostensible reasons:

First, As no colored persons ever voluntarily emigrated to this country, but were brought here in chains, consequently, we that are here, are either slaves or their descendants; and being thus situated, the vain *pride* of the white race will never admit the *social equality* of a people who are their bondsmen, or whose fathers have been their slaves.

Second, We believe all nations, or men, are respected according to their ability to control, by *numbers*, or *intelligence;* we, possessing neither, can never expect to enjoy a *political equality* where we must fail to command and enforce respect.

Under these considerations, having feelings and aspirations such as other men, we feel it to be a duty which we owe to posterity, to seek a home where we may be free and our children reared under the blessings of liberty. Other nations have colonized and prospered, and why not we? When blessed with the same advantages, we are equal to any and inferior to none. Therefore,

Resolved, That we believe that Liberia offers to the oppressed children of Africa a home where they may be free: and that it is the only place where we can establish a nationality, and be acknowledged as men by the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That the present meeting enter into the organization of an Association for the purpose of emigrating to the territory now being purchased on the coast of Africa, by Charles McMicken, Esq., of this city, for the colored people of Ohio.

Resolved, That we believe it expedient, before emigrating to Liberia, to send out efficient agents to examine the country, and bring back some satisfactory report to our people.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in several of the papers of this city.

ELIAS P. WALKER,
Chairman.

Wm. Byrd, Secretary.

General Synod of the Ref. Protestant Dutch Church on Colonization.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
Wednesday, June 5, 1850.

Governor Pinney, agent of the *New York Colonization Society, addressed the Synod* to this effect:—

There is a propriety, Mr. President, in assisting those who are engaged in the cause of freedom upon the coast of Africa, upon or about the 4th of July. Yet at that time citizens are absent from home in large numbers, and farmers are very busy employed. On this account it wo

be better perhaps that the collections for this Society be taken in the winter. We would not object however to the usual season, so that the collection be made.

Of your body, forty-five churches have taken collections during the past year, and the amount contributed has been about $1,000. Of all evangelical churches, throughout this State, however, only one in twenty has contributed. Yet the indications for the present year are favorable. And there is at this moment peculiar need of all the funds that can be raised. The constitution of our colonies into an independent republic creates a need for a new and more intelligent class of colonists. These must consist of our people of color. And it is important to remark that such are now offering themselves to the Society in large numbers. Governor Pinney here read from a letter from Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, a list of the applications for passage which are made to the Society from different places. The whole number amounted to 238, and these, with very few exceptions, are not liberated slaves, but free. The interest which this class feel in the emigration which this Society is conducting, proceeded Governor Pinney, is manifestly increasing. Emigrants, who have temporarily returned very much increased in wealth, have, by their representations, very much conduced to this result. The very class we need are thus offering themselves, and we only want the means of sending them. I request your body to recommend our Society to your churches.

It was thereupon *Resolved*, That this Synod have heard of the great and rapidly growing interest in this great field of charity, manifested by the vote of an annual appropriation of $30,000 in one State, and the increased contributions in all the States—as also by the increasing number of free colored men who offer themselves, and of slaves offered by their masters, for emigration to the colony of Liberia, with the highest satisfaction.

Resolved, That this Synod continue to regard this institution with the same favor which they have shown by their approving and commending resolutions through so many consecutive years, and hope our churches will continue to take a leading part in supporting it.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the churches to take up a collection in aid of the funds of this Society on the Sabbath nearest to the 4th of July, or at any other convenient time.

From the Minutes.

Items of Intelligence.

Education in Sierra Leone.—Accounts of a recent date from Sierra Leone, inform us that some hundreds of liberated African children, who have been collected in schools at the expense of the government, are to be transferred to the Church Missionary Society, on condition that they receive industrial, as well as intellectual and moral instruction. The Society is to select an industrial agent, whose salary is to be paid by the government. The government has also granted one hundred pounds for the purchase of the necessary agricultural implements, and land for the establishment of model farms in connexion with the schools. A grammar school was established about four years ago. Nearly five hundred pounds have already been paid to this Institution by the Africans, a fact which shows how anxious they are to have their children enjoy the advantages of a sound Scriptural education. At Fourth-bay there is an in-

stitution for training native catechists. The course of study pursued would seem to be quite elevated.

Slavers.—From 1840 to 1848, the English men-of-war captured 625 vessels, containing 38,803 slaves, of whom near 4,000 died before an adjudication. The latest advices from Sierra Leone to the 15th of February, represent the slave trade to be as flourishing as ever.

Opposition to Colonization.—The late Anti-Slavery Convention at Cincinnati, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Vashon, a colored man of Pittsburgh, passed a resolution declaring the American Colonization Society a twin sister of slavery, inimical to the best interests of the free colored population of the country, and as unworthy the support of the churches. Amendments were proposed, and a little show of opposition, but a thrilling speech from Henry Gloster, of Michigan, (colored, as also Messrs. Peck and Vashon,) who was called for, aroused the feeling, and the original resolution was passed with but two or three dissenting voices.

Maryland State Colonization Society.—This Society has been fortunate enough to secure the services of the Rev. John Seys, who is about to enter upon the duties of its travelling agent. Mr. Seys was for many years the principal of the Methodist Episcopal Mission on the Coast of Africa, and is well acquainted with the whole subject of colonization in all its bearings, both as regards this country and Africa. He is a gentleman of talents and eloquence, and admirably fitted for the situation to which he has been appointed. His object will be to call the attention of the people in every portion of the State to the merits of the cause, and to obtain contributions of money and accessions of emigrants. We cordially wish him success, and earnestly recommend him to those to whom it is his purpose to address himself.

Cotton from Africa.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes that a small lot of cotton from Africa has just been received by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and has caused considerable exultation and speculation on the part of the manufacturers, who are anticipating large supplies of this important article of trade from Africa. It appears that Duncan, the celebrated traveller, just before his death, obtained from the "sable monarch of Dahomey" a specimen of the "native indigenous cotton." In the state in which the natives had gathered it from the pods, Mr. Duncan packed ten pounds in a keg, and shipped it in a French vessel going to France. It arrived in Manchester only last week, and the specimen is said to exhibit two excellent qualities. It is of a clear good color, and its staple is fine. It is to be ginned and then exhibited to the trade. It is believed that in a few years the west coast of Africa will compete, to a very considerable extent, with the United States in the supply of the raw material of this great staple.

So mote it be. The world is wide enough for us all.

Researches in Africa.—*Paris, May* 1. I have just received a letter from a friend who is residing in Tripoli. The letter is dated the 28th of March, and gives some interesting details respecting Mr. Richardson, the enterprising African traveller. Mr. Richardson, it appears, left Tripoli on the morning of Good Friday for the interior of Africa. The transport of the boat for navigating the lakes has been a source of great anxiety and immense difficulty. It has to be conveyed a four months' journey over the burning sands of Africa before it reaches Lake Tshad. The Admiral at Malta has constructed a beautiful craft, broad in the beam and as light as cork on the water. Mr. Richardson and his German travelling companions proceed first to Mourzouk by the route of Migdal, not yet travelled by Europeans; afterwards from Mourzouk to Ghat, and thence through the country of the Surtanieks to Aheer and ———, where they will remain till the termination of the rainy season in the tropics, which lasts fully three months, and during which all human labor is suspended. This season of fever terminated, Mr. Richardson and Drs. Barker and Overweg will proceed to Kanon and Tukkaton, the principal cities of Soudan and of the Fellentals empire. They will then turn eastward to Bornou, when they will explore the waters to Lake Tshad; and if anything happen to the boat *en route* they will construct a new one, being well provided with tools and other boat-building apparatus. The shores of the Tshad being explored, Drs. Barker and Overweg will separate from Mr. Richardson, the two former proceeding further east towards the Mountains of the Moon and the eastern coast of Africa, and the last returning north to the Mediterranean on the old Bornou route.

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Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

U. S. Ship Portsmouth,

Monrovia Roads, Mar. 18, 1850.

The brig Lawder is on the eve of sailing for New York, and I avail myself of the opportunity to inform you that we have just heard of the death of Mrs. Bastion, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bastion, superintendent of the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Republic.

On our arrival here, a few days since, we found Mrs. B. quite ill with the African fever, but no one thought her in danger; she was visited by several of our medical officers. On Saturday I called myself; on Sunday I was informed she was doing well, and on Sunday night she died. This afflictive dispensation must fall heavily indeed upon the Rev. Mr. Bastion, who is now absent in the United States,* and who is thus doubly bereaved, having lost since his arrival in Africa his only child. As this will probably be the first intimation he will have of the loss he has sustained, it will no doubt be satisfactory to him to be assured that during her illness his wife met with all the attention it was in the power of christian friendship to bestow. The efforts of the colonists to be useful were unremitting, while the care of a sister missionary, Mrs. Wilkins, was constant and unceasing.

It seems to me that the Methodist mission has been peculiarly unfortunate in its members here. I have several times visited the grave yard of this town, and have been forcibly struck with the number of graves of missionaries; and yet, in spite of this frightful mortality, this certain death, or premature old age, there are found enough to step forward and fill up the ranks thus thinned by disease and death. While I cannot but admire the heroism of such offerings, I much doubt the obligation to make them.

Nothing can be more evident than that this is emphatically the land of the negro. Here he will grow, strengthen and flourish, while to the white man it is truly the land of the shadow of death. Persons with good constitutions and good health, may, with the exercise of prudence, manage to get along for a short time, perhaps for a few years, but in the end must be conquered.

It gives me pleasure to say that our squadron generally is in good health, for the coast of Africa. But those of us who have been out here a long time begin to feel most sensibly the blighting, wasting influence of this deadly climate, and await with anxiety our expected relief. No less fortunate than thankful shall we be, if we are spared to return to our homes alive, and with constitutions unimpaired.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN O. BRADFORD,

Purser U. S. N.

Vessel for Liberia.

The Liberia Packet is expected to sail this day, July 1st, from Baltimore for Liberia, with emigrants and supplies.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June, 1850.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Donation from the Mass. Col. Soc., $500, from "a Yeoman," of Worcester County, Mass., $500, by Rev. Joseph Tracy, Sec. 1,000 00

By Capt. George Barker:—

Nantucket—Hon. J. Mitchell, S. Kelley, each $2, Cash, 25 cts., Cash, 10 cts., Cash, 50 cts.; Mrs. Ann Folger, $1, H. Coffin, $5, Dr. E. P. Fewring, $2.... 12 85

Falmouth—Hon. J. Jenkins, $2, Mrs. Lincoln, 50 cts..... 2 50

Wareham——Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50 cts., Cash, 20 cts..... 2 70

Middleborough—Cash..... 25

1,018 30

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Walpole—Capt. John Cole, $12, J. N. Knapp, W. G. Wyman, Judge Vose, each $1, being a balance to constitute Rev. E. Barstow and Rev. Mr. Tilden, life members of the Am. Col. Soc., by John Cole, Esq..... 15 00

VERMONT.

Burlington—Legacy left the Am.

* *The last account received, so far as our knowledge extends, was that the Rev. Mr. Bastion had left Monrovia for England, and that probably he would visit the United States before he returned to Africa. The Rev. Mr. Gurley, at the recent anniversary of the Colonization Society, spoke very favorably of the high estimation in which Mr. Bastion was held by the citizens of the new Republic.*—Com. Adv.

Col. Soc., by the late Samuel Hickok, of Burlington, per Jas. W. Hickok, Exr..... 500 00

CONNECTICUT.

North Branford—Rev. George I. Wood..... 2 00

NEW YORK.

New York City—Appropriation by the New York State Col. Soc., to meet the expenses of thirty emigrants to Liberia..... 1,500 00

Sag Harbor—Charles T. Dering, Esq..... 10 00

1,510 00

VIRGINIA.

Marshall Academy, near Guyandotte—John Laidley, Esq., Rev. Josiah B. Poage, James Holderby, Esq., Col. W. Buffington, Robert Holderby, each $5, by Rev. J. B. Poage..... 25 00

Newtown—Mrs. M. B. Harrison, annual donation..... 10 00

35 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin :—

Lexington—Andrew Hunt, Roswell A. King, Robert Foster, each $10, Jas. M. Leach, $5.. 35 00

KENTUCKY.

Masonville—Jas. Lashbrooks, Esq. 4 00

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville—Part of a residuary bequest to the Am. Col. Soc., by the Rev. John Bowman, deceased, of the Holston Conference of the M. E. Church, South, by Rev. S. Patten..... 600 00

OHIO.

Marietta—From Mrs. T. Backus, to constitute A. L. Guitteau, Esq., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell :—

Marion Co.—C. Axtel, Esq., $3, D. McGuire, Esq., Judge Blackford, J. W. Hamilton, Esq., each $2, H. Goodman, E. W. H. Ellis, L. S. Johnson, J. Hall, J. Morrison, J. M. Sharp, each $1, Miss Dinsmore, 25 cts., S. Merrel, Esq., $5, on life membership..... 20 25

Charlestown—Collection in the M. E. Church..... 2 00

Cass Co.—Wm. Brown, Esq., $5, Mrs. Carter, E. B. Strong, D. A. Morrison, H. DeWolf, J. Ballantine, W. F. Rowan, Judge Patterson, A. Young, D. Cowan, J. M. Warren, G. W. Blackmore, W. Chase, Mrs. Wright, each $1, D. Dunn, M. Post, D. Dunn, J. M. Daniel, J. B. Thompson, Dr. Culberson, J. Evans, Judge Biddle, J. Spear, Mr. Clendenning, R. E. McMin, J. Rodgers, J. W. Fuller, each 50 cts.; Mr. Martin, 95 cts., Mr. Duncle & Mr. Douglass, ea. 25cts., Sundries, 40cts. 26 35

Delphi—M. Cherrie, Dr. Blachard, A. Phelps, Wm. M. Spras, E. Lister, J. Boyland, Miss R. Price, each $1, C. W. Colton, Esq., $5, Mr. Wm. Barrans, $2, S. D. McIntosh, M. Dibble, J. C. Thrawk, Mr. Pigman, Mr. Dunkle, Dr. S. Grimes, R. H. Milroy, $3 50, Sundries in small sums, $1 65, Cash, $3. 22 15

70 75

MISSISSIPPI.

Louisville—L. Keese, Esq., donation, $30 of which to constitute the Rev. John Micou a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 50 00

ARKANSAS.

Collections in the Choctaw Nation, through Rev. C. Kingsbury :—

Pine Ridge—Miss H. Bennett, $10, Rev. C. Kingsbury, E. S. Town, Miss H. Goulding, each $5, Mrs. E. M. Kingsbury, $3..... 28 00

Doakesville—J. R. Berthelet, Rev. J. H. Carr, each $5, Mrs. D. Alsobrook, $3, H. K. Copeland, $2, H. B. Hadden, $1 50, Wm. Thompson, $1..... 17 50

Fort Towson—Col. J. J. Abercrombie, Rev. S. Corley, Wm. Allen, each $3, Dr. Madison, Mrs. Agnew, Wm. Cock, each $2, Lieut. Myers, Lieut. English, Lieut. Updegraph, Wm. Agnew, each $1, Cash, 50 cts. 19 50

Mayhew—Mr. C. F. Stuart, $15, Mrs. J. S. Stuart, $5..... 20 00

Spencer Academy—Rev. A. Reid, C. Stevens, each $5, J. Webb, Colored Woman, each $3, Miss Susan Dutcher, F. H. Judson, Miss E. Morrison, each $2, Rev. C. R. Gregory, Cash, Jos. Bets, J. E. Dwight, Miss E. Dwight, Miss Mary Chiffy, each $1..... 28 00

Good Water—Rev. E. Hotchkin, T. Everidge, each $5, Mrs. P. Hotchkin, $3, Miss C. Fay,

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152 55

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FOR REPOSITORY.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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The cause of Colonization, its past, present and future.

NEVER did the cause of the American Colonization Society, which in fact is the cause of twenty millions of people, appeal to the world with a more impressive energy, and more imperative claims, than at this crisis of its history. Originating in sentiments of the purest philanthropy towards the colored race, advancing in its first stages, amid pressing dangers and difficulties, fostered by slender encouragement, both at home and abroad, it has nevertheless attained a position of commanding eminence, and by the blessing of God, achieved a work of enduring value. Whatever associations have arisen, whatever efforts have been made, professedly for the benefit of the colored people in other quarters, none of them have contemplated the interests of the whole country, under the ægis of whose constitution and laws, we have hitherto been a united, prosperous and happy people. Sectional dissentions have been bred out of the action of those Societies, who have considered Union without Abolition as far worse than Disunion with it; while no useful, no practicable plan for the good of the African race has ever been suggested. We seek to unite practical objects; to blend in one homogeneous efficiency the sentiments of humanity, the dictates of patriotism, and the suggestions of benevolence. From the simplicity of the fundamental article in our constitution we have never departed. The experience of more than thirty years has added its weighty sanction to the wisdom and the justness of that article, under which we proposed to colonize, with their own consent, the free people of color on the coast of Africa, and to which we have steadily adhered to the present time; with what success the world may bear witness. In our plans and principles we have known no North, no South, but have struck for OUR COUNTRY, and in our country we include the three millions of African descent entrusted in Providence to our protection and our generous care, with its solemn implied mandate to look after their bodies and souls, with a vigilance and a diligence proportioned to the measure of our superiority over them. This lesson of duty, God himself condescends to teach us, as well by example as by precept, when "He humbleth himself even to behold the things which are in heaven," and with a deeper and more amazing condescension stoops to link the divinity with humanity, that He may mingle his sympathies with our sufferings, and relieve while He pities. In this enterprize the South has taken both the initiative and the lead, because it chiefly concerned her people. But the North has looked on with great interest, while her zealous emancipa-

tionists by the intensity of their opposition, have laid us under perpetual obligations for giving us such distinguished opportunities to set forth before that thinking people the real, the sterling merits of our cause. It has come forth from that flaming crucible with renovated beauty, and augmented power to do good. Of this we expect substantial evidence in the contributions of the present month of July. New England will hasten to repair the omissions of past years, occasioned by misapprehensions which were as eagerly confirmed by our enemies, as their aspersions were industriously circulated. If confidence grows slowly in that soil, it takes deep root, and is not easily shaken by the storms that factions or envy may raise.

When we turn to the South, we find a constantly increasing number of friends, and amount of advocacy, noble examples of humanity and kindness on the part of masters, meet us on every side, while the work of liberation exceeds the ability of the Society to keep pace with its progress in providing for those who desire to set their faces, as they have already their hearts, towards the promised land. In whatever aspect we view the colony, now grown to the dignity and dimensions of a Republic, established by American benevolence on the coast of Africa, we find an illustration of the moral fact, that in one act of pure philanthropy may dwell the germ of a rich harvest of benevolence; that those who open one channel of benevolence, will soon find it overflowing into a multitude of little divergent streams, the incidental fertilizers of all around. Finley, Mills, Ashmun, were filled with thoughts of kindness to a suffering race, permitted to accumulate in this land, until they compelled the spirit of philanthropy to awake for their *regeneration, and enter on* a career of beneficence, *the termination of* which is only *to be found in the depth of coming* ages. We have proved by a fair and well matured experiment, on the soil of Africa itself, the capabilities of the colored man. The solution of that problem is worth all the toil and expenditure bestowed in working it out. While the thrones of ancient Europe were tottering to their fall, while gay, brilliant, highly-civilized, and deeply scientific France, was vexing herself to frame the conditions of a Republic, and grasping after liberty with her step slipping in blood, the humble Liberians were calmly constituting their Republican government on the basis of Law, Order, and Religion. They talked little of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity but they firmly embodied them all in their Constitution of July 26, 1847, and that work stands the broad foundation for many generations. It has excited the wonder of Europe. It has commanded the recognition of some of her first Powers. It is inviting the attention of the civilized world. It will open a market for the world's trade. It will effect the extinction of that atrocious traffic in human flesh, which has covered Africa with tears and blood, and its perpetrators with ineradicable infamy. At the same time, it will substitute for that desperate and diabolical trade, the legitimate traffic in articles of commerce, with which that fair and fertile land abounds, her precious dyewoods, her gold, her ivory and palm-oil and other mines of wealth. That land of the sun, that region of tropical bloom and beauty, of fragrant flowers and exuberant fruits; where along with an equable temperature, nature bestows on man double seasons, while she demands from him but half the toil requisite under our sterner skies, and on our severer soil, *that* is the heritage of the emigrant colored man Thousands have made it their home. Other thousands will follow. The law by which man aspires to a superior condition, sure and unalterable as the ebb and flow of the tides;

will carry the African back to the land of his fathers. He is awake! Never will the slumber come over him again! He has found the place of his freedom, the spot where he can erect a free altar to his God, unmolested by the intrusion of the white man. The light that is kindled on those distant shores, shall extend its rays until they illumine that whole continent of darkness, and millions with joy shall walk in that light. The word has gone forth. An unseen hand is felt, strongly sustaining the glorious work, for which the good have labored and prayed, for which martyrs have witnessed and died. Ashmun, Bacon Mills, Buchanan Searle, Cox! it is no perishable crown, such as might be woven from the palm branches of th tree native to the land ye loved, which fame places on your brows. It is the amaranthine wreath of a sanctified immortality the imperishable, the unfading crown, ye have saved by counting not your lives dear to you, so that Africa might be won to God, and liberty hitherto a perpetual exile from that bleeding land, might plant her footsteps and fix her dwelling there to the latest posterity. Shades of the truly illustrious dead! We invoke your memory to incite us to a deeper fidelity, and a more active duty. Spirits of the just, the true, and the devoted hover round our path until we fill full the measure of our obligations to an injured race, now struggling to rise, and bound into the broad area of a freedom and happiness unattainable by them from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but purchased and pledged to them in their own beautiful fatherland!

The American Colonization Society, while it has enriched others, is itself poor; while it has created resources to the amount of hundreds of thousands in Africa, is itself in debt, for the liberty and life it has given to the free and happy citizens of the Liberian Republic. *Send us to Liberia!* is the cry of multitudes at our doors. Shall we send them empty and dejected away? The Pastors, the Churches, the Congregations, the rich, the conscientious, the kind, and the liberal must answer this question speedily. Will you solicit for the cause? Will you make collections for it? "To him that *knoweth* to do good, and *doeth it not*, to him it is *sin*."

Let the people of this land rise up and help this cause, as they have never done before.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 3.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Climate and Seasons.—The territory of Liberia being within a few degrees of the equator, of course the nature of the climate is essentially different from that of the United States, the vicissitudes of spring, summer autumn, and winter, not being experienced in the equatorial regions of the earth; there being continued summer weather throughout the year interrupted only by occasional slight variations in the thermometrical state of the atmosphere; caused by the greater strength of the ordinary breezes, and by clouds and rain; which latter prevail so much more, during one half of the year, than during the other half, as to give rise to the usually recognized division of the year into two seasons—the *wet* or *rainy season*, and the *dry season;* or, in common parlance, "the rains" and "the dries;" the former of which answers nearly to summer and autumn, and the latter to winter and spring, in temperate latitudes.

This unqualified and somewhat arbitrary division of the year, however, has led many

persons into error, respecting the real state of the weather, during these two seasons; some supposing that during the rainy season, more or less rain falls every day; and, on the other hand, during the dry season, an uninterrupted spell of hot and dry weather prevails for six successive months. This is so far from being the case, that, as a general rule, 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. During my residence in Liberia, I seldom observed a deviation from this general rule. Much more rain, however, falls, during the six months beginning with May, than during the remaining six months beginning with November. It is difficult, however, to determine at what time each of the two seasons actually commences and closes. As a general rule, I think the middle of May may be set down as the beginning of the rainy season, and the middle of November that of the dry season. In order, however, to give an accurate and comprehensive statement of the character of the climate and seasons of Liberia, it may be the best plan, to note the vicissitudes of each month in the year, as they are usually presented.

January is usually the driest, and one of the warmest months in the year. Sometimes, during this month, no rain at all falls; but generally there are occasional slight showers, particularly at night. Were it not for the sea-breeze, which prevails with almost uninterrupted regularity, during the greater part of the day, on almost every day throughout the year, the weather would be exceedingly oppressive, during the first three or four months of the year. As it is, the oppressiveness of the rays of the tropical sun, is greatly mitigated by the *cooling breezes from* the ocean; which *usually blow from about* 10 o'clock A. M. *to about 10 P. M., the* land-breeze occupying the remainder of the night and morning; except for an hour or two about the middle of the night, and about an hour in the forenoon. During these intervals, the atmosphere is sometimes very oppressive. The regularity of the sea-breeze, especially during the month of January, is sometimes interrupted by the longer continuance of the land-breeze, which occasionally does not cease blowing until 2 or 3 o'clock P. M. This is what is called the *harmattan* wind; about which a great deal has been written; but which does not generally fully accord with the forced descriptions of hasty observers or copyists.

The principal peculiarity of the harmattan wind consists in its drying properties, and its very sensible coolness, especially early in the morning. It seldom, perhaps never, continues during the whole day; and usually not much longer than the ordinary land-breeze, at other times in the year. When this wind blows pretty strongly, the leaves and covers of books sometimes curl, as if they had been placed near a fire; the seams of furniture, and of wooden vessels, sometimes open considerably, and the skin of persons sometimes feels peculiarly dry and unpleasant, in consequence of the rapid evaporation of both the sensible and the insensible perspiration. But these effects are usually by no means so great as they have been represented to be. What is generally called the harmattan season usually commences about the middle of December, and continues until the latter part of February. During this time, especially during the month of January, the atmosphere has a smoky appearance, similar to what is termed Indian summer in the United States, but generally more hazy.

The average height of the mercury in the thermometer, during the month of January, is about 85°, it seldom varies more than 10°, during the twenty-four hours of the day; and usually it does not vary more

than four degrees between the hours of 10 A. M. and 10 P. M. During this month, however, I have seen the mercury stand at the lowest mark, at which I ever observed it, in Liberia, that is, at 68°. This was early in the morning, during the prevalence of a strong and very cool land-breeze. During this month I have also seen the mercury stand at the highest mark, at which I ever observed it—that is, at 90°. The air is sometimes uncomfortably cool, before 8 o'clock A. M., during this month.

During the month of *February*, the weather is generally similar to that of January. There are, however, usually more frequent showers of rain; and sometimes, towards the close of this month, slight tornadoes are experienced. The harmattan haze generally disappears about the last of this month; and the atmosphere becomes clear. The range of the thermometer is about the same as in January.

March is perhaps the most trying month in the year to the constitutions of newcomers. The atmosphere is usually very oppressive during this month—the sun being nearly vertical. The occasional showers of rain, and the slight tornadoes, which occur in this month, do not usually mitigate the oppressiveness of the atmosphere, as might be supposed. The variation in the state of the atmosphere, as indicated by the thermometer, seldom exceeds 6° during the whole of this month. The average height of the mercury is about 85°.

April is significantly called the "tornado month," the most numerous and most violent tornadoes usually occurring during this month. The ordinary state of the weather, in reference to the degree of heat, and its influence on the system, is not very different from that of the three preceding months. The showers of rain are usually more frequent, however; and the visitations of those peculiar gusts, called *tornadoes*, are much more common in April, than in *any other month*. These are sudden, and sometimes violent gusts, which occur much more frequently at night, than during the day. Although they usually approach suddenly and rapidly, yet certain premonitory evidences of their approach are almost always presented, which are generally easily recognized by persons who have frequently observed them. They generally commence from northeast, or east-northeast, and rapidly shift around to nearly southeast; by which time the storm is at its height.

At the commencement of a tornado, dark clouds appear above the eastern horizon, which rapidly ascend, until a dense lurid-looking mass spreads over the whole hemisphere. As the heavy mass of clouds ascends and spreads, the roaring sound of the wind becomes stronger and louder, until suddenly it bursts forth in its fury; sometimes seeming as if it would sweep away every opposing object. Very seldom, however, is any material injury sustained from these violent gusts. The scene is sometimes awfully grand, for fifteen or twenty minutes, during the formation and continuance of a heavy tornado. Sometimes the whole hemisphere presents a scene of the deepest gloom; the darkness of which is momentarily illuminated by vivid flashes of lightning, in rapid succession; and sometimes tremendous peals of thunder burst upon the solemn stillness of the scene. The rain seldom falls, until the violence of the gust begins to subside; when a torrent of rain usually pours down for a short time, seldom more than half an hour; after which, the wind shifts around towards the west; and generally, in about an hour from the commencement of the tornado, the sky becomes serene, and sometimes almost cloudless.

The weather during the month of *May* is usually more pleasant, than during the two preceding months. The atmosphere is generally not quite so warm and oppressive.

Sometimes copious and protracted showers of rain fall, during the latter half of this month; so that the beginning of the rainy season usually occurs in this month. Tornadoes also occasionally appear, during the month of May. The average heigh of the mercury in the thermometer is usually two or three degrees less, than during the four preceding months.

June is perhaps the most rainy month in the year. More or less rain usually falls nearly every day or night in this month. Although there are sometimes clear and pleasant days in June; yet, there are seldom twenty-four successive hours of entire freedom from rain. The sun is, however, seldom entirely obscured for a week at a time; and he frequently shines out brightly and pleasantly in the interstices between the floating clouds, several times during the day; occasionally for several hours at a time. During this month, as during all the other rainy months, more rain always falls at night than in the day time; and, indeed, there are very few days in the year, in which the use of an umbrella may not be dispensed with, sometime during the ordinary business hours. In the month of June, the atmosphere is always considerably cooler than during the preceding months; and I have generally found it necessary to wear woolen outer as well as under garments; and to sleep beneath thick covering at night, in order to be comfortably warm. The sensible perspiration is always much less, during this month, and the five succeeding months, than during the other six months in the year. The mercury in the thermometer seldom rises above 80° in this month, the average height being about 75°.

During the months of *July* and *August*, a great deal of rain also generally falls; but perhaps less in both these months than in the preceding one. There is always a short *season of comparatively dry*, and very *pleasant weather, in one or both* of these months. This season usually continues from three to five weeks; and generally commences about the 20th or 25th of July Sometimes, for several successive days, the sun shines brilliantly and pleasantly all day and no rain falls at night. The air, however, is always refreshingly cool and agreeable. This is perhaps the most pleasant time in the year. This is what is commonly called "the middle dries." It seems as if Providence has specially ordered this temporary cessation of the rains, for the purpose of permitting the ripening and gathering of the crops of rice, which are generally harvested in August.

September and *October* are also generally very rainy months; especially the former. Sometimes more rain falls in September, than in any other month in the year. Towards the close of October the rains begin to be less copious; and sometimes slight tornadoes appear indicative of the cessation of the rainy season The sea-breezes are usually very strong, during these two months; and the atmosphere is generally uniformly cool, and invigorating to the physical system.

During the month of *November*, the weather is generally very pleasant, the temperature of the atmosphere being agreeable to the feelings—not so cool as during the five preceding months, and not so warm as during the five or six succeeding ones, the average height of the mercury in the thermometer being about 82°. Frequent showers of rain usually fall during this month, both in the day and at night; but generally they are of short duration. Slight tornadoes also generally appear in this month. The sun may usually be seen, during a part of every day in the month; and frequently he is not obscured by clouds, during the whole of the time in which he is above the horizon. The middle of this month may be regarded as the beginning of the dry season.

December is also generally a very pleasant

month. Occasional slight showers of rain fall during this month, sometimes several sprinklings in one day, but seldom for more than a few minutes at a time. The mornings in this month are peculiarly delightful. The sun usually rises with brilliancy and beauty; and the hills and groves, teeming with the verdure of perpetual spring, are enriched by the mingled melody of a thousand cheerful songsters. Nothing that I have ever witnessed in the United States exceeds the loveliness of a December morning in Liberia.

On the whole, I regard the climate of Liberia as decidedly pleasant; notwithstanding the scorching rays of the tropical sun, and the "abundance of rain" which falls during the year, especially during the months of June, July, September and October. So far as the pleasantness of the climate and weather is concerned, I would decidedly prefer a residence in Liberia, to one in any part of the United States.

The extremes of the thermometrical state of the atmosphere may be set down at 65° and 90°. I have never heard of the mercury in a good thermometer having sunk below the former, nor arisen above the latter point, in the shade. The average height of the mercury, during the rainy season, may be set down at about 76°, and, during the dry season at 84°. The mean temperature for the year is about 80°.

In regard to the comparative healthiness of the two seasons, I may state, that my observations fully convinced me, that the rainy season is decidedly more conducive to health than the dry season, in both new-comers and old settlers. The oppressiveness of the atmosphere, and the enervating effects of the weather, during the dry season, tend to debilitate the physical system, and thereby to render it more susceptible of being affected by the local agents of disease. Consequently, those persons who arrive in Liberia during this season, are more liable to frequent attacks of fever, than those are who arrive during the rainy season. In reference, however, to the acclimating process, I do not think that any great advantage can be gained by arriving at any particular time of the year, more than at any other time. Unnecessary exposure to the heat of the sun during the dry season, and to the rain during the wet season, should alike be avoided. Care and prudence should be exercised by new-comers at all times during the year.

Correspondence from Liberia.

By the last arrival of the Liberia Packet, we received a large number of letters, from various persons, all of whom give cheering accounts of the condition and prospects of the young Republic. Many of these letters were written by persons who lately emigrated to Liberia, and who express themselves as being much pleased with their new home. But without commenting on the contents of these letters, we lay before our readers extracts from several of them, and leave others to judge for themselves whether Liberia does not present prospects sufficiently encouraging to induce the friends of colonization to persevere in their labors; and to invite the free colored people in the United States to emigrate to that country, in which they may enjoy all the blessings and privileges of liberty and independence.

Our correspondents in Liberia will perceive that we have not pub-

lished the whole of their letters; not because we did not consider all the matter in them worthy of publication, but because, without abridgement, they would occupy more room than can be devoted to that department of the Repository.

FROM S. A. BENSON.

BASSA COVE,
April 4, 1850.

SIR—Your letter by the Liberia Packet has been received, and its contents noticed.

President Roberts was down here about the middle of last month, and spent four or five days with me; during which time we went down to Fishtown, at the Cove, and had an amicable understanding with the present occupants, and selected the site for our new town. On leaving, President Roberts authorized Mr. Day and myself to effect a convocation of the interior chiefs, who profess some claim to that place, and to remind them of our indisputable claim to it, and our immediate purpose of settling it. This I did on the 23d ultimo; and after giving them a "dash" (present,) of about fifty dollars, they not only acquiesced in our settling that place, and acknowledged our claim, but expressed a strong desire to bring all their subjects under the immediate influence of our laws, to be recognized as citizens of this Republic. Next week I go down, nothing preventing, to lay off the new town, and intend erecting some log houses immediately.

I rejoice to hear the Rev. Mr. Gurley's account of his visit to Liberia, given in at the annual meeting of the Society, was so interesting. *I hope when published it will greatly conduce to the interest of the colonization cause.* I do not think a more suitable person could have been sent on the mission. He was most enthusiastically honored by all classes in Liberia.

We are very anxious to hear from the United States Government. I really hope your expectations of our recognition by your government before Congress rises, will be realized.

I have shipped to you a few bags of coffee, and consigned them as you requested. We have a large quantity on hand in the hull, which we have not time to get out. If I had a machine for cleaning, I could have shipped nearly two tons by this Packet. Our coffee is continually ripening, and we have to be gathering from December to July, so our hands can spare no time hardly to clean the coffee.

In a very few years, if not now, there will be some handsome estates in Liberia.

Yours, very truly,
STEPH. A. BENSON.

—

FROM H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.

MONROVIA,
April 16, 1850.

REV. MR. MCLAIN:

Dear Sir—Your favor by the "Liberia Packet" came duly to hand, and afforded me much gratification to know that your health continues to enable you to discharge vigorously your many duties of hard labor.

The company sent out by the Packet were all landed at Monrovia, with the exception of one man, a Mr. McKnight. Of the entire number sent on shore at Monrovia, one hundred and four went up to the *Asylum* at the Virginia Settlement. The others remained at Monrovia—McKnight went in the Packet to Bassa.

Finding it not possible to attend to such a large company, unless they were located together, I spoke to Gen. Lewis on the subject, and told

him the unavoidable neglect that must be suffered by some of the sick, where such a large company is divided, apart about *ten miles* from the rest, should all be taken down about the same time. Consequently, he engaged the attendance of Dr. E. M. Baker. You no doubt remember the person I allude to, from Richmond, Va.—he came out about a year ago.

I went up to the asylum, therefore, as they were all taken down very soon, leaving the portion that located in Monrovia in charge of Dr. Baker. All at the asylum have been attacked with fever, *five of whom have died.* The rest are all up and doing well.

Of those that died at the Virginia settlement, was, Harry McCloe, from Augusta Co., Va.; Jacob Snyder, Jefferson Co., Va. This man was a very old man, and he completely starved himself to death, as no one could induce him to eat anything for *nine days,* he having at the time no fever on him at all. And when urged to take refreshments, he would say, that he was told before leaving America, that the best course for him to pursue was to starve the fever out.

Peter See, and Catherine his daughter, from Randolph Co., Va. The young woman came to her death by a fall. On going to the door one day, on recovering from an attack of fever, she stumbled and fell out of the door on a square block, striking her chest across the edge of the same. She was taken up speechless, and died in a few days after.

Jane Hugh, an old lady from Augusta Co., Va.

There have died of those at Monrovia, under Dr. Baker's charge, *six,* viz: Mr. Diego Evens, his wife and child—these are from Lexington, *Va. An old* man called Primus, *from Montgomery* Co., Va. He, I think, was 70 years of age, and Cyrus, and Milly Melvin his wife, of Montgomery Co., Va., both very old.

In the case of Mr. Evens, he persisted in hiring a house under the hill, on the edge of a marsh, or low murky ground, that was at the time being worked or turned up, by making a road across it. I entreated him not to go there, explaining to him the danger attending such a location, and almost certain death. But it was an enviable situation for making money, and as he had goods to dispose of, the persuasion of Gen. Lewis, with his friends that came out with him, could avail nothing.

The medicines by the Chieftain came to hand.

Yours, respectfully,
H. J. ROBERTS.

FROM J. S. SMITH, M. D.

GREENVILLE,
April 9th, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 25th, per Liberia Packet, came safely to hand on the 8th ultimo; and, in compliance with your directions, I have come down to this place to attend the emigrants from Savannah, by the "Chieftain," and as many more as may come while I am down here. The Chieftain arrived here on the 6th instant.

The Packet reached here on the 19th ultimo, and is now homeward bound, via Bassa and Monrovia.

A young man of twenty, who is tolerably well informed, and who bids fair to be useful, applied to study medicine in my office "on his own hook," but he has not yet commenced. He lives at Monrovia.

Believe me to be ever gratefully yours, J. S. SMITH.

FROM DERSELINE T. HARRIS.

MONROVIA, *April 19th,* 1850.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 21

January arrived duly at hand by the Liberia Packet, and I was glad to hear from you in the manner that you therein expressed yourself concerning the matter of Liberian interest that you touched upon. Your flattering remarks concerning the letter from me of the 20th of November last, were duly appreciated.

I hope *M. H. D.* will not stab me in the dark, but act more gentlemanly than heretofore. If he is really ignorant of Liberia, *et id genus omne*, he could have received, and can easily receive, information by seeking it in a proper manner of those who are acquainted therewith. My best respects to him, and I bid him adieu.

I hope ere long to hear of the recognition of Liberia by your Government; which act, I am charitable enough to believe, is as much desired by many of the American people as by any of the Liberians.—We claim it of the United States as a right, as strongly demanded by justice as by humanity. We consider ourselves, in a measure, a portion of the American people; having been born in your midst, and educated among you. And from you we have come, with your liberal institutions imbibed; and by means of the Christian Religion we were there taught to espouse, and the Holy Bible—the chart of that religion—we have undertaken the mighty task, under the smiles of a benignant Providence, to redeem a continent sunken in the deepest gloom and barbarity. And will not our *Alma Mater* assist us in this great undertaking, by at least the sanction of her approbation? I need not dwell longer on the subject, for I feel confident that, if not already, it will shortly be done.

I am at present acting Secretary *of State. However incompetent I may be for the task, I am willing* and desirous to discharge my duty to the utmost of my ability.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, &c.,

D. T. HARRIS.

FROM SION HARRIS.

CALDWELL,

April 16, 1850.

REV. MR. MCLAIN: SIR—I write to inform you that we are well, hoping you and family are the same. I am glad to say to you what I could never say before, that we have found out another power beyond man's power—that is, for the first man in Liberia, I am working of horses plowing. I have got a nice horse and mare, and the mare has got a fine colt. I also have two yokes of oxen. I am hauling timber out of the swamp, which has killed up hundreds of men toating it. They draw as well as any of your oxen in America. I have planted about twelve acres of rice. I have corn and ginger now planted.

You have at the public store in Monrovia numbers of plows; they are rotting; there has never been any use found for them before. Will you make me a present of one or two, as long as I will use them? You also have a number of waggon wheels laying about the public store. There has never been any use found for them. Will the Society make me a present of some of them, or of a waggon to use, when done with it, I will deliver it back?

You can give notice in the Repository, that the way is open to the Mandingo country, and cattle and horses are coming down. The cattle is cheap. They cost from six to seven dollars a piece; some of them weigh three hundred. The horses cost from forty to fifty and sixty. I hope to hear from you.

No more, but remain yours,

SION HARRIS.

FROM JESSE SHARP.

MONROVIA,
April 22, 1850.

REV. WM. MCLAIN:

DEAR SIR:—I feel my gratefulness to you for your kindness. Since I have been here in Liberia, which is about seven months, I have had two attacks of the fever, which was very light; and I have seen no person that have acted prudently, but what has fared as well as I have. I have purchased seventy acres of land on the St. Paul's river, and have planted a small portion of it with such produce as cassadas, potatoes, sugar-cane, coffee, ginger, corn, and rice; besides many other fruits and vegetables; and I must say I have a most noble and flourishing crop, with very little labor, though it is said by some in the States the people in Liberia cannot get any thing to eat but snakes and frogs, I must say I have not experienced a hungry hour since I have been here, and I have seen no person that would half work, but what was well supplied; and after viewing what a great country we have, I do bless God that I ever came here, and I am compelled to thank the Colonization Society for what they have done for me and my family.

I have to inform you of the death of my brother-in-law, T. G. Smith, who departed this life the 2d of February, 1850. I cannot say that he died from the effects of the fever, but because his time was expired. He exclaimed, "I feel my gratefulness to the Colonization Society, for they lifted me out of a land of oppression, and set me in a land whose pillars depends upon our own wisdom and industry. I am now willing to die; God has done all things for my good. And I must say, this is one soul that is saved through your instrumentality, for he saw if I had not of come here, I should never thought of getting religion."

Nothing more at present, but remain yours, JESSE SHARP.

FROM R. E. MURRAY.

GREENVILLE, *March* 27, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I avail myself of this opportunity of writing to you a few lines.

The emigrants by the barque "Huma" are doing pretty well. A few are still troubled with chills occasionally. Most of the company are comfortably settled. Those who have commenced farming seem disposed to do all in their power to improve their condition.

The Patterson people have received the money, &c., sent for them. They are quite grateful for it.

Our prospects generally are good, and we are looking forward with cheerful hearts to the breaking up of the factories about. The natives about us are becoming more reconciled to the new state of things than I anticipated, in so short a time. Even our Blue Barre friends appear anxious to have a settlement formed there; and I should not be at all surprised if in my next, the gratifying intelligence is forwarded to you that emigrants for Blue Barre may be sent out. Another company like that by the Huma is quite desirable; and I hope this country may receive many such. We want both sides of our river settled.

April 15th. There is now every probability that Blue Barre will be settled without difficulty. The President saw some of the chiefs on the 1st instant. After a little talking with them, they agreed that on the arrival of emigrants for that place, they will not object to their settlement.

The Barque "Chieftain," Captain Drinkwater, arrived on the 6th inst.

Yours truly,
R. E. MURRAY.

FROM REV. ISAAC ROBERTS.

GREENVILLE, *April* 2, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I now take up my pen to address you a few lines. Myself and family are now getting smart. I am now living in my own house, and am much pleased with my situation. I am located not very far from the sea-beach. I can stand in my house and see the British and American men-of-war passing by at sea. Our harbor is often visited by trading vessels. The palm-oil trade is good business here. Our schools are tolerable. The Lord's day is strictly observed by this community. Our congregations are very good. We are now about to erect a market-house, which will be a great improvement to this place. The expedition by the Huma, proved themselves to be vigilant men. They have cut down the trees, cleared their lands, and erected houses, and are living in them, with the exception of a very few families.

Liberia is the home for the colored man. A few days ago, the Lark went down to the leeward, and came in contact with a vessel that had violated our revenue laws, by not coming to the port of entry, which forfeited the vessel and cargo, but the Captain pleaded ignorance of our laws, and upon a promise that the like should not take place again, he was let off, after having paid the required duties. Agriculture is on the increase. Our climate is a most delightful one. I have never found the heat as oppressive here as in the States. In the morning we have the land-breezes, and in the afternoon the sea-breezes.

I remain yours with respect.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

FROM SAMUEL V. MITCHELL.

GREENVILLE, *April 7th*, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Another opportunity affords me to write you a few lines, I received by the Packet a bundle of papers, on her arrival here, and the Repository, which I know must have come from you. The "Chieftain" hove in sight on the 6th. It caused such an excitement you never saw, until the Captain and Johnston came ashore. Then the South Carolinians flocked around them, with language like this. How are you Johnston? Welcome to the home of your choice. How many South Carolinians are on board? Why did you not persuade my mother, my brother, my sister, or some of my most intimate friends, that this is the only home for the colored man? We interrogated him in such a manner, that if he had ten tongues he could not answer all our questions.

My wife and myself have not altogether got over the acclimating process. My daughter and the children I brought out with me are well. What gratifies me more is that they are all so well pleased with their present home. The children are all going to school. The President and Lady were down here a few days ago, and we had very lively times. And I think now all that the people of Sinou wants for great improvements, is for some men to come out here with a little money. Every body is planting coffee more or less; and I think we will have a good deal for exportation in three or four years.

Thomas Smith, from Charleston, who died a few weeks ago at Monrovia, is much regretted apparently through the whole of Liberia. Sinou is very healthy at present—only one death for the last four months.

I remain yours,

SAMUEL V. MITCHELL.

FROM HENRY B. STEWART.

GREENVILLE, *April 8th*, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter dated Savannah, 13th February, by

the Captain of the emigrant vessel just arrived in this port from Georgia, all well and safe. It afforded me much pleasure in reading your kind letter, and also the papers you sent me.

I have received the February number of the African Repository, through the politeness of Rev. R. E. Murray, and was much gratified to see the deep interest manifested at the late annual meeting of the Colonization Society in behalf of the Republic of Liberia. It is my wish and prayer that you may never want for friends.

As regards things in this place, all is quiet. The few that seemed to be somewhat dissatisfied at first are now perfectly satisfied. As for myself, I would not go back to America to live if I could. My children are all going to school, and are doing well. Four of them are making rapid progress in grammar, geography, arithmetic, and other parts of learning. Most of the emigrants that came out with me have got up their houses, and are doing well. I have put up my house, and am living in it, on a beautiful hill. We have not as yet experienced a revival of religion since I have been here; but divine worship is regularly performed.

No more, but remain your friend,

H. B. STEWART.

Wants of Liberia.

SINCE the founding of this colony, now Republic, she has ever labored under some seemingly imperative want, either real or imaginary, either felt by herself or by her many sympathising friends. These wants have been of a general or specific character, prospective or immediate. For years, like Greece, she was in want of a ruler, as one agent of the Colonization Society after another fell under the influence of the climate; then she wanted constitution and laws; then protection; then missionaries and teachers. All these she has at last found herself capable of supplying without aid. Then she has wanted a steam, water, or wind mill, for sawing and grinding, a horse and ox power, for cultivating the soil, a model farm, a high school, a college, independence, recognition by foreign governments, extension of territory, means of coast defence, navy, &c., &c. Most of these wants were real; some have been, and the others no doubt will, in due time, be supplied; but more important than all, and underlying all these wants, has existed from the beginning, the want of *men*,—intelligent, enterprising, good-principled men. Give but Liberia these, and all other things shall be added unto her. We say this *has been* the great want of Liberia; but never the *sine qua non*, until now. Liberia must soon have a material accession of this class of population, or some of the most important benefits to be derived from her acknowledged national independence, will be lost to her forever. Let the question be thrice asked, as was another to the famed Grecian orator, "What does Liberia want?" and the answer will thrice be then given—"men, men, men."

Let it not be supposed that we under estimate the characters of the more eminent Liberians, the brave men, who in times of peril, have offered their lives for their country's good, those through whose able conduct the feeble colony of a charitable society has assumed a respectable rank among nations. Their lives and their deeds are matters of history, and need not our humble praise. But Liberia wants, and must have more men. Her few brave and

skilful leaders sufficed for the *colony*, but the *Republic* demands many. A brief explanation of the present commercial position of Liberia will shew for what special purpose she must have an accession of sterling, business men.

Liberia now includes a coast line of about three hundred miles in extent. To this may be added Maryland in Liberia, which, although not a part of the Republic, may be considered in nearly the same position. Gallinas and Sherbro, which no doubt will soon, if they are not already, be added to the Republic, will make her extent of sea-board near or quite five hundred miles. Commercially considered, this immense extent of coast-line, is one vast harbor or trading port for an almost boundless, rich inland country. There are not ten miles of coast without one or more trading towns and landing places for boats and canoes, large enough to ship off the productions of the country, abreast of which, vessels can anchor in safety at all seasons of the year. The commerce of this "section" of the coast, except the slave trade at Gallinas, Cape Mount, New Cesters, and Trade Town, has been mainly in the hands of English, German, and American merchant vessels, at least one-half English. Many French and Portuguese vessels trade at the colonies also. The *native* trade, as it is termed, that not transacted at the Liberian ports, or through Liberians, is conducted somewhat in the following manner.

The captain of a vessel, or the agent of some foreign commercial house makes a contract with some native chief, or the head man of a beach town, who allows him, for *certain considerations*, to land merchandise and, in country parlance, *make trade*, at his or their town. A rude thatched hut is constructed for the residence of the trade man, whom the agent leaves in charge, and another for his produce, when purchased. This is what is called *establishing a factory*. After landing what amount of merchandise, oil-casks, &c., he may judge proper, the captain proceeds to other places, making in each, similar arrangements. He then, from time to time, visits his factories, taking on board what produce has been collected during his absence, until his merchandise is disposed of, or the vessel becomes fully laden. Sometimes this operation is gone through with by the captain of a single vessel, often by the agent of some foreign house, which may have several vessels in the trade, in which last case, the agent generally remains a year or two at a time on the coast. These are called regular traders. In addition to which, much business is done by transient vessels, as they are termed, those bound on a long voyage to the leeward ports; in which cases, the trade is made by purchase of produce brought alongside by the natives, in canoes and boats. The factors are sometimes intelligent natives from European settlements, sometimes Liberians, often Europeans with native assistants or *trade men*. All this traffic has heretofore been free and uncontrolled, subject to no restrictions or custom-house regulations, excepting such as are imposed by the natives. It has been open to vessels of all nations alike. The Liberians, in their small sloops and schooners, have come in for a share. They have felt, however, that they labored under great disadvantages, from the fact of being obliged to purchase merchandise of their competitors in the trade, and to sell them their produce, also. We have ever maintained, that, the low rate at which the Liberians could sail their small

crafts, in comparison with the current expenses of larger vessels, was more than an equivalent for the above named objections; but this has now ceased to be a question. The Republic of Liberia claims sovereign jurisdiction over the principal part of the coast on which factories have thus been founded, and this jurisdiction has been recognized by those European powers most interested in this trade, and although the United States Government has not, as yet, followed their example, it cannot be supposed she will question the sovereignty claimed by Liberia. Over this coast-line the Republic has thrown her commercial laws and custom-house regulations, prohibiting all direct trade between foreigners and the natives, breaking up all factories within the limits of Liberia, except those owned or managed by the citizens thereof. Liberia has therefore assumed a heavy responsibility; not merely a nominal, or abstract responsibility, but a commercial responsibility, and one which must be met too. There is a demand for foreign articles of merchandise by the native population of Liberia, which must be supplied. Foreign commercial vessels, laden with this very merchandise, demand the African produce in the hands of these natives, and the exchange must and will be made. By the laws of the Republic, the Liberian merchant is the medium through which this transfer must take place. If they are competent to the task, well; the Republic becomes rich and powerful. If they are not, the laws must give way to the pressure of circumstances; illegal traffic or smuggling will of necessity ensue, and the government will have to connive at an habitual infringment of its laws, or to modify them; in other words, to *retract!* and allow foreigners to trade directly with the natives as heretofore. Either alternative it is most desirable to avoid.

But the question is, are the Liberians competent to manage and control the commerce of the coast-line they now possess? We regret to say we think not;—to manage it to the best interests of the Colony, we know that they are not. In connection with, and as agents and factors of foreign traders, they may reap many advantages from their new position, but nothing in comparison with what they might, if supplied with the present and ever great want of Liberia, *men, intelligent, enterprising, commercial men!*

We regret that we are unable to give any very correct estimate of the value and extent of the commerce heretofore existing between foreign vessels and the natives within the present limits of Liberia. We have no correct data from which to estimate it at this time, but we were well informed as to the number of vessels in that trade in 1840. Since which, it has no doubt nearly, if not quite, doubled, as we well know it more than trebled the ten preceding years.

We judge that in 1840, at least ten vessels obtained cargoes of palm oil and camwood on what is now the Liberia Coast, independent of those which traded at the colonies. Some of these, to be sure, landed part of their cargoes at the colonies and took produce from thence, but the amount so disposed of was more than offset by the transient vessels which traded with the natives in their passage down the coast. The average tonnage of these vessels we will set down at 200 each, making 2000 tons. They would average a cargo of merchandise of at least $10,000 each, making $100,000 in all. The value of the vessels, at the same amount, would make a capital of $200,000 invested in ves-

sels and cargo, to say nothing of the expense of sailing them. In the above estimate we have put every thing within bounds, and it is made for a period of ten years past. At the present time, supposing the commerce of this part of the coast to have doubled or even to have increased 50 per ct., the native trade of Liberia, independent of the demands of the settlements, requires a capital of $300,000. What amount the Liberians are able to supply for this purpose, independent of other demands, we will not undertake to say, we can judge better of the amount of their commercial marine and estimate pro rata. We believe at no time have the colonists or citizens owned more than 300 tons of shipping, probably not that, and estimating their capital in the same proportion, say for shipping $30,000, merchandize for the trade $30,000, total $60,000, and they are then able to assume but one-fifth of the native commerce of their own territoy, independent of that of their ports of entry. Even allowing the utmost advantage of credit, they could not master more than a quarter of it.—Liberia therefore wants and *must have men—monied men.* But in this, Liberia wants *nothing but what she is able to pay for.* She asks no one to sacrifice for her good, alone. She offers an abundant equivalent for all she demands. She freely offers the golden harvest to the reaper.

And to whom does Liberia look for aid? To whom does she offer the inducements of a home and profitable pursuits? Does she expect a wealthy, privileged class to abandon their elegance and ease in order to increase a wealth already too great? Does she expect the pioneers in our great western El Dorado to abandon their golden *harvest, for common* commercial pursuits? Does she expect the free laborers of our mighty west to forsake their new home and virgin soil, and sail away for a newer world? No such thing. She addresses herself to those without a name, home or country; those who are forcibly deprived of rights, dear,—yea dearer to man than life; those from whom is heard the cry of complaint and the voice of wail; the oppressed and bowed down. These she has now for thirty long years invited to a home and freedom, which she has prepared for them through suffering, toil, privations and blood. She now offers to them a citizenship in a free Republic acknowledged by the first nations of the earth. She offers to them facilities of acquiring wealth and distinction in a calling ever highly honored. And will her appeal be in vain?

For many years we have been so connected with Colonization, that, it might be presumed we would advise all people of color in this country to emigrate to Liberia. In general terms we have so expressed ourself, and *honestly* too, for it has ever been our strong conviction, that, it was better to go than to stay here. This conviction is founded upon an intimate acquaintance with Liberia and with the people of color in this country; supported too, by one most important fact, that we have never yet known a respectable colored person, who had resided two years in Liberia, to return to the United States for a residence, and few, very few, to leave it for any other country. Yet, in many cases, as individuals will bear us witness, when consulted by persons in regard to the subject, we have rather dissuaded them from emigrating; partly, because we conceived them not peculiarly fitted, or rather, peculiarly unfitted, for citizens of Liberia, and partly from an aversion to incur a

kind of personal responsibility. This has generally been our feelings and course when consulted by persons of delicate habits, living in cities, unused to labor, but without sufficient energy and intelligence to compete with others in mercantile pursuits. We have made it a rule not strongly to advise or urge individuals or classes of individuals to emigrate to Liberia, unless we could see clearly how they were to be improved, independent of, and in addition to the enjoyment of civil liberty and equality with the rest of mankind. In fact we have ever declared, that the only cause for a colored man's leaving *this* country, was, the enjoyment of that liberty which is, and we feel will long be denied him here. But at this time, with respect to men of intelligence and capital, the case is widely different. Here is a door open for the acquisition of fortune. Here is a commerce monopolised by Liberia, which has furnished profitable employment for many European and American vessels, and made the fortunes of their owners. This commerce can be carried on to far greater advantage by citizens of Liberia than by those of any other nation, and we do most earnestly invite the attention of colored men of ability and energy to the subject. We doubt not but in our Atlantic cities, there is wealth and intelligence enough among the colored people, not only to master the trade on the Liberian Coast, but to extend it to other parts of Africa, and successfully to compete with the European traders on the Windward, Ivory, and Gold Coasts. The result of a full and fair consideration of this subject by the colored people of this country, we are confident, would be, not only to whiten the waters of the Western Coast of Africa with Liberia vessels, but extend her limits thousands instead of hundreds of miles, and ultimately enable her to control the destinies of that mighty continent.—*Maryland Col. Journal.*

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Meeting of Colored People to hear Statements about Liberia.

New York,
June 18th, 1850.

Mr. Editor:—The peculiar interest which events for the moment invest all that relates to the American Slave and all connected with Africa, induced me to attend a meeting held last evening, in the church corner of Prince and Marion streets, to hear a statement from a citizen of Liberia, to the colored people of New York. The meeting begun at 8½ o'clock, and after singing and prayer, Mr. Moore arose, and with much modesty and with rather a low voice, began a plain simple statement. Mr. Moore is, I judge, about 55 years of age, *rather small of* stature, with sharp, *aquiline features*, and but for complexion and hair, might pass for a veritable Roman.

He remarked that being a stranger, from a far country, in which he had resided for 18 years, the audience would naturally expect something from him descriptive of Liberia, and the mode of living there.

On their arrival there, emigrants, as soon as their acclimation permitted them, performed their own labor; or if their means enabled them to employ others before that, begun to clear and cultivate a little land. As an excellent substitute for bread, *cassada* was first planted. It was a vegetable that might be planted every month of the year, and from the same field, roots of an excellent quality

could be gathered for a full year, six months after planting. It was no exaggeration to say that one acre would give an aggregate supply for a family of *twenty persons!*

Sweet potatoes, like cassada, where the land is kept rich and clear of weeds, will continue to yield from year to year from the same vines.

Of *yams* there are various kinds, some equal to the finest Irish potatoes, and these too are abundant at all seasons.

Lima beans bear three or four years, year in and year out, from the same vine. Another bean from the West Indies, when green, is as rich as the American pea, and half a peck may be obtained from a single bush.

With these vegetables as a substitute for bread, all of which begin to be fit for use within six months, the new emigrant is protected from all fear of hunger, and may turn his attention to raising articles for market, and commerce.

Ginger, from its abundant yield, and simplicity of culture, deserves first mention. A few persons raise considerable; one of my neighbors will this year have 3,000 pounds.—I have seen one peck from a hill.

Arrow root is another article very productive. It is as fine as can be raised in the world. A single acre will yield more and faster than any one man can grind and fit for market. Mixed one-half with wheat flour, it makes the most delicate bread in the world.

Indian corn might be raised at all seasons, and is, for the purpose of use on the table as green corn, but as it is not very profitable, the usual grain cultivated is—

Rice.—This is the great article of consumption and sale. There are many varieties besides that *introduced from* the United States. Among the native varieties may be mentioned the *red rice*, the black chaff or bogan and the yellow beard or manman.

The peculiarity of the two last, the bogan and manman, is that a crop springs up from the old roots the second year, and so on from year to year.*

Coffee.—Of all our productions for export and commerce this is the most important. I am acquainted with coffee, and have never tasted any equal to ours in Liberia. We have, I suppose, *twenty* varieties, of which at least fifteen kinds are growing on my own farm, of some 7000 trees. In 1849 I sent 196 lbs. to the United States for a market, and it was pronounced by many judges superior to the Java or Mocha.—Some varieties require several years before yielding the berry; others will yield in eighteen months from transplanting from the nursery. In some the outer shell has to be broken; in these kinds it opens like a hickory nut. Some varieties when ripe are black, some red, some brown, and others green.

Cocoa of a quality vastly better than your chocolate is raised abundantly.

Ground Nuts, almost as valuable, are easily cultivated, and will perpetuate themselves if the ground is kept clean of weeds and grass.

Of other vegetables I need scarcely speak. Cabbages, radishes, tomatoes, bananas, plantains, of two varieties, of which it requires a *man* to lift a single bunch; these and numerous other kinds abound. But this may suffice as to a means of living.

Liberia offers us, as its greatest gift, a *free country*. Our own race are in *power and honor*. You have heard of it, we know; and therefore

* *Would it not be worth* while for our Patent Office to obtain some specimens of these *varieties, to introduce into* the Southern States.

prize it. We are a free and independent State, having a Constitution and Bill of Rights, like that of the United States. We do our own voting, while you in most of this country do not. I visited Washington City before I came here, and the condition of the poor people pained my very heart. I wanted almost to force them to enjoy our privileges.

I feel no inclination to return to Washington, but if I do, it will be to induce or almost compel some to go with me, for we will do them good.

We are yet a small people and small population. Much has been done for us, and yet much remains to be done. We are, as it were, on the fringes of Africa. We are free, and rejoice at the present, and hope for the future. Our Republic may yet extend, as do the United States, from one ocean to the other, from the Atlantic to the Indian.—When we recall to mind the short time it has taken in America to attain her greatness, what shall forbid us to hope such a future for ourselves, and that a vast emigration shall yet take place to Liberia? What may not Liberia become? We expect much—we look and labor for much.

Already Liberia, like a young Hercules, has strangled the hydra slave trade for 300 or 400 miles along the coast, and is destined to complete the work. England is cooperating, and by keeping a blockade of Gallinas with two vessels will aid in our present negotiations for that slave mart, and when obtained, there will be none from Senegal to the Niger, over 1,500 miles. We are proud of our country and its influence, and because we enjoy all the rights of men.

I came not to America to excite an infatuated hope, but by such statements of facts as I may make, to diffuse information among you.

I rejoice that so many in America are engaged in seeking the liberty of my people; but if all else fails, Liberia will remain a refuge, and she will receive you with open arms.—Compare our Constitution and Bill of Rights with that of America, and ours is not inferior. We are our own law-makers; we do our own voting, and elect our own officers. We have, in *one word*, a free government.

Many questions were then put to Mr. Moore, respecting the kinds of cattle, the number of churches, the various towns, the kinds of buildings, the excellence of their schools, &c., which I have not room to transcribe.

Mr. Roy, a successful merchant of Liberia, who has returned with several thousand dollars, the earning of a few years in Liberia, was called out from the audience, where he was sitting, and made quite a thrilling address. He said he did not come to America to seek emigrants; he was here on private business; and had absolutely refused to make any public address. He thought that the fact that he had gone out there, and intended to return there, should be evidence enough of his opinion. He went out originally as a merchant, and not as an emigrant. He had for 17 years determined to live under a Government of his own people, and had looked to the West Indies. Circumstances, while he was at school at Oberlin, had led him to go to Liberia, but not at the instigation of any white man. He advised any who go to do as he did; try to go with enough to come back if they did not like the place.—Many loved Liberia so well, that no inducement could make them return—others who had gone from slavery, would be willing to be sold into slavery to get back. The schools, he thought, were fully equal to any he had ever seen in this countr

At a late hour the meeting was dissolved in some confusion, owing to questions by parties, who objected to a clause in the Liberia Constitution, excluding white men from the privileges of citizenship. Mr. Roy stated that this arose from no prejudice, but from a conviction that the greater wealth and facilities for business possessed by them, would, for the present, render the Colonist unequal in competition, and they only wished to defend themselves during their weakness.

AMICUS.

[From the Edinburg correspondent of the Puritan and Recorder.]

The Slave Trade and the British Squadron.

THE Edinburg correspondent of the Puritan and Recorder holds the following language, in a late letter on this subject.

The principles and the labors which abolished the slave-trade as a legal traffic by British subjects, and originated the British squadron on the coast of Africa for its prevention, will be honored as long as the world lasts. That the efforts to prevent the slave-traffic have been as successful as they were well meant, no one will pretend. Fowell Buxton saw, and in his own frank way acknowledged this; and he sought by a systematized effort to civilize the border tribes of Africa, and bring them into commercial relations with civilized nations, as likely to prove a more effectual check to the slave-trade. The unfortunate issue of the Niger Expedition, was a blow to that scheme. Yet no one was shaken by that unhappy failure, in his conviction that the idea was a good one, and is that which will ultimately bring about the issue which we desire. Whatever be the reason, there has been for some years back a growing dissatisfaction in the minds of some of our leading men with things as they now are. The expense of our squadron on the coast of Africa, would be no consideration, if the end were gained. But if, as is argued, the evils of the traffic—that is, the mortality and sufferings of the captured negroes are aggravated by the means of a preventive kind which we employ, while the slave market is quite sufficiently supplied notwithstanding, the expediency of continuing these preventive efforts seems at least open to consideration. No doubt the abandonment of the position so long maintained at much cost by Britain, would seem like an abandonment of that cause of philanthropy which has been her boast. And this feeling indisposes many to a calm and impartial consideration of the real merits of this question. At all events, the other night, when a proposal was to be made in Parliament for the withdrawment of the squadron from the coast of Africa, much alarm was taken. In anticipation of the discussion and the vote, Lord John Russell summoned his followers, and in a tone more authoritative than conciliatory, announced his determination to stand or fall by this question. This has given much offence to many of his own party, and no small occasion of banter and merriment to the opposition. It is thought that to make the ministerial influence bear thus upon *every* question is hard and oppressive to those who are sincerely anxious to keep a party in power, but not disposed to submit every opinion to the dictation of a Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary. However, Lord John Russel pre-

vailed, and his followers gave him the majority which, in this unlooked-for strait, he demanded.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer refers to the same subject in the following paragraph in his letter of the 2d ult.

Our papers are a good deal occupied with discussing the propriety of Great Britain continuing the blockade of the coast of Africa, with a view to the suppression of the slave-trade. Those who advocate the continuance of the blockade say, "the feelings of humanity which dictated the abolition of the slave-trade in 1816, and demanded the sacrifice of twenty million pounds sterling a generation later, are not to be outraged now." Mr. LABOUCHERE states that "the price of a man on the coast of Africa is £20, and the cost of his conveyance to Cuba £6 10s.; and the same man will sell in Cuba for £100." These figures, indeed, show the profits of the trade; but other figures painfully convince us that the system pursued by Great Britain has not diminished the number of persons deported from Africa annually, and sold into slavery in Cuba and Brazil. In 1842 the export of slaves had sunk to 30,000; in 1847 it was 84,000. Mr. Hutt stated that the importation of slaves into Brazil in 1848 exceeded the demand by 8,000. He stated further that slaves were cheaper in Brazil now than when the trade was unrestricted. No less than £25,000-000 has been expended by Great Britain in this attempt to put down the slave trade, and it is now continued at an annual expense of more than £700,000. Mr. Cardwell said the slave trade had been extinguished *along a line* of coast of at least *1,500 miles*, and some of the greatest *depots* of the trade had been completely abolished. This, however, appears to be of very little consequence, so far as the great result is regarded, if increased exportations of slaves occur at other points, which appears to be the case. The argument for the continuance of the African blockade is, that it is for the honor of the country to persevere in what may justly be considered an abortive undertaking. So far as the plea of humanity goes, it is probable that, in attempting the blockade of twenty-five hundred miles of coast, we compel the slave-dealers to pack eight slaves where only three were crowded before, and that this *extra* crowding causes the deaths of from eight to nine thousand human beings annually, besides adding very much to the sufferings of all who reach their destination alive. To counterbalance this, we set at liberty from five to six thousand annually. The *Examiner* quotes Mr. GLADSTONE as having said wisely, "that it is not the ordinance of Providence that the Government of one country should correct the morals of another. The beam in our own eyes should be the first object of our attention; let us correct our own morals and manners, and look at the condition of Ireland and of our own people."

Our impressions touching this subject are decidedly against the propriety of withdrawing the Naval forces either of the United States or of England from the African coast. Their presence there is attended with collateral advantages with which the interests of commerce could not well dispense. We have many facts, and a mass of testimony bearing upon this subject, but we are obliged to defer it to a future number.

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On motion of Col. S. McD. Reid, Capt. Rob't. White was appointed Chairman, and J. T. Patton, Secretary of the meeting.

The objects of the Colonization Society were forcibly set forth, and the operation of the law of the last General Assembly of Virginia, appropriating $30,000 a year for five years for the removal of the free colored population of the State to Liberia, was presented and fully explained by addresses from the Rev. Mr. Baily, Agent of the American Colonization Society, J. B. Dorman, Esqr., Maj. J. T. L. Preston, Dr. J. W. Paine, and G. W. Dabney, Esqr.

On motion of Maj. J. T. L. Preston, the following resolutions were passed by the meeting unanimously.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the act of the Legislature at its last session, making an appropriation to aid the Colonization Society in the removal to Liberia of the free people of color of this State with their own consent, is wise, humane, and politic, and tends to results which we foresee must be met at no distant day—the separation of this anomalous class from our community.

Resolved, That the true interests of the free people of color, as well as of the State, require their removal, and that Liberia as a republic of *freemen* has our hearty sympathies and good will.

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25	Oliver Perry Boush -	1	-	-	-	do.	
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skilful leaders sufficed for the *colony*, but the *Republic* demands many. A brief explanation of the present commercial position of Liberia will shew for what special purpose she must have an accession of sterling, business men.

Liberia now includes a coast line of about three hundred miles in extent. To this may be added Maryland in Liberia, which, although not a part of the Republic, may be considered in nearly the same position. Gallinas and Sherbro, which no doubt will soon, if they are not already, be added to the Republic, will make her extent of sea-board near or quite five hundred miles. Commercially considered, this immense extent of coast-line, is one vast harbor or trading port for an almost boundless, rich inland country. There are not ten miles of coast without one or more trading towns and landing places for boats and canoes, large enough to ship off the productions of the country, abreast of which, vessels can anchor in safety at all seasons of the year. The commerce of this "section" of the coast, except the slave trade at Gallinas, Cape Mount, New Cesters, and Trade Town, has been mainly in the hands of English, German, and American merchant vessels, at least one-half English. Many French and Portuguese vessels trade at the colonies also. The *native* trade, as it is termed, that not transacted at the Liberian ports, or through Liberians, is conducted somewhat in the following manner.

The captain of a vessel, or the agent of some foreign commercial house makes a contract with some native chief, or the head man of a beach town, who allows him, for *certain considerations*, to land mer*chandise and, in country* parlance, *make trade, at his* or their town. A *ude thatched hut is* constructed for the residence of the trade man, whom the agent leaves in charge, and another for his produce, when purchased. This is what is called *establishing a factory*. After landing what amount of merchandise, oil-casks, &c., he may judge proper, the captain proceeds to other places, making in each, similar arrangements. He then, from time to time, visits his factories, taking on board what produce has been collected during his absence, until his merchandise is disposed of, or the vessel becomes fully laden. Sometimes this operation is gone through with by the captain of a single vessel, often by the agent of some foreign house, which may have several vessels in the trade, in which last case, the agent generally remains a year or two at a time on the coast. These are called regular traders. In addition to which, much business is done by transient vessels, as they are termed, those bound on a long voyage to the leeward ports; in which cases, the trade is made by purchase of produce brought alongside by the natives, in canoes and boats. The factors are sometimes intelligent natives from European settlements, sometimes Liberians, often Europeans with native assistants or *trade men*. All this traffic has heretofore been free and uncontrolled, subject to no restrictions or custom-house regulations, excepting such as are imposed by the natives. It has been open to vessels of all nations alike. The Liberians, in their small sloops and schooners, have come in for a share. They have felt, however, that they labored under great disadvantages, from the fact of being obliged to purchase merchandise of their competitors in the trade, and to sell them their produce, also. We have ever maintained, that, the low rate at which the Liberians could sail their small

crafts, in comparison with the current expenses of larger vessels, was more than an equivalent for the above named objections; but this has now ceased to be a question. The Republic of Liberia claims sovereign jurisdiction over the principal part of the coast on which factories have thus been founded, and this jurisdiction has been recognized by those European powers most interested in this trade, and although the United States Government has not, as yet, followed their example, it cannot be supposed she will question the sovereignty claimed by Liberia. Over this coast-line the Republic has thrown her commercial laws and custom-house regulations, prohibiting all direct trade between foreigners and the natives, breaking up all factories within the limits of Liberia, except those owned or managed by the citizens thereof. Liberia has therefore assumed a heavy responsibility; not merely a nominal, or abstract responsibility, but a commercial responsibility, and one which must be met too. There is a demand for foreign articles of merchandise by the native population of Liberia, which must be supplied. Foreign commercial vessels, laden with this very merchandise, demand the African produce in the hands of these natives, and the exchange must and will be made. By the laws of the Republic, the Liberian merchant is the medium through which this transfer must take place. If they are competent to the task, well; the Republic becomes rich and powerful. If they are not, the laws must give way to the pressure of circumstances; illegal traffic or smuggling will of necessity ensue, and the government will have to connive at an habitual infringment of its laws, or to modify them; in *other words, to retract!* and allow *foreigners to trade* directly with the natives as heretofore. Either alternative it is most desirable to avoid.

But the question is, are the Liberians competent to manage and control the commerce of the coast-line they now possess? We regret to say we think not;—to manage it to the best interests of the Colony, we know that they are not. In connection with, and as agents and factors of foreign traders, they may reap many advantages from their new position, but nothing in comparison with what they might, if supplied with the present and ever great want of Liberia, *men, intelligent, enterprising, commercial men!*

We regret that we are unable to give any very correct estimate of the value and extent of the commerce heretofore existing between foreign vessels and the natives within the present limits of Liberia. We have no correct data from which to estimate it at this time, but we were well informed as to the number of vessels in that trade in 1840. Since which, it has no doubt nearly, if not quite, doubled, as we well know it more than trebled the ten preceding years.

We judge that in 1840, at least ten vessels obtained cargoes of palm oil and camwood on what is now the Liberia Coast, independent of those which traded at the colonies. Some of these, to be sure, landed part of their cargoes at the colonies and took produce from thence, but the amount so disposed of was more than offset by the transient vessels which traded with the natives in their passage down the coast. The average tonnage of these vessels we will set down at 200 each, making 2000 tons. They would average a cargo of merchandise of at least $10,000 each, making $100,000 in all. The value of the vessels, at the same amount, would make a capital of $200,000 invested in ves-

sels and cargo, to say nothing of the expense of sailing them. In the above estimate we have put every thing within bounds, and it is made for a period of ten years past. At the present time, supposing the commerce of this part of the coast to have doubled or even to have increased 50 per ct., the native trade of Liberia, independent of the demands of the settlements, requires a capital of $300,000. What amount the Liberians are able to supply for this purpose, independent of other demands, we will not undertake to say, we can judge better of the amount of their commercial marine and estimate pro rata. We believe at no time have the colonists or citizens owned more than 300 tons of shipping, probably not that, and estimating their capital in the same proportion, say for shipping $30,000, merchandize for the trade $30,000, total $60,000, and they are then able to assume but one-fifth of the native commerce of their own territoy, independent of that of their ports of entry. Even allowing the utmost advantage of credit, they could not master more than a quarter of it.—Liberia therefore wants and *must have men—monied men.* But in this, Liberia wants *nothing but what she is able to pay for.* She asks no one to sacrifice for her good, alone. She offers an abundant equivalent for all she demands. She freely offers the golden harvest to the reaper.

And to whom does Liberia look for aid? To whom does she offer the inducements of a home and profitable pursuits? Does she expect a wealthy, privileged class to abandon their elegance and ease in order to increase a wealth already too great? Does she expect the *pioneers in our great western El Dorado to abandon their golden harvest, for common commercial* pursuits? Does she expect the free laborers of our mighty west to forsake their new home and virgin soil, and sail away for a newer world? No such thing. She addresses herself to those without a name, home or country; those who are forcibly deprived of rights, dear,—yea dearer to man than life; those from whom is heard the cry of complaint and the voice of wail; the oppressed and bowed down. These she has now for thirty long years invited to a home and freedom, which she has prepared for them through suffering, toil, privations and blood. She now offers to them a citizenship in a free Republic acknowledged by the first nations of the earth. She offers to them facilities of acquiring wealth and distinction in a calling ever highly honored. And will her appeal be in vain?

For many years we have been so connected with Colonization, that, it might be presumed we would advise all people of color in this country to emigrate to Liberia. In general terms we have so expressed ourself, and *honestly* too, for it has ever been our strong conviction, that, it was better to go than to stay here. This conviction is founded upon an intimate acquaintance with Liberia and with the people of color in this country; supported too, by one most important fact, that we have never yet known a respectable colored person, who had resided two years in Liberia, to return to the United States for a residence, and few, very few, to leave it for any other country. Yet, in many cases, as individuals will bear us witness, when consulted by persons in regard to the subject, we have rather dissuaded them from emigrating; partly, because we conceived them not peculiarly fitted, or rather, peculiarly unfitted, for citizens of Liberia, and partly from an aversion to incur a

kind of personal responsibility. This has generally been our feelings and course when consulted by persons of delicate habits, living in cities, unused to labor, but without sufficient energy and intelligence to compete with others in mercantile pursuits. We have made it a rule not strongly to advise or urge individuals or classes of individuals to emigrate to Liberia, unless we could see clearly how they were to be improved, independent of, and in addition to the enjoyment of civil liberty and equality with the rest of mankind. In fact we have ever declared, that the only cause for a colored man's leaving *this* country, was, the enjoyment of that liberty which is, and we feel will long be denied him here. But at this time, with respect to men of intelligence and capital, the case is widely different. Here is a door open for the acquisition of fortune. Here is a commerce monopolised by Liberia, which has furnished profitable employment for many European and American vessels, and made the fortunes of their owners. This commerce can be carried on to far greater advantage by citizens of Liberia than by those of any other nation, and we do most earnestly invite the attention of colored men of ability and energy to the subject. We doubt not but in our Atlantic cities, there is wealth and intelligence enough among the colored people, not only to master the trade on the Liberian Coast, but to extend it to other parts of Africa, and successfully to compete with the European traders on the Windward, Ivory, and Gold Coasts. The result of a full and fair consideration of this subject by the colored people of this country, we are confident, would be, not only to whiten the waters of the Western Coast of Africa with Liberia vessels, but extend her limits thousands instead of hundreds of miles, and ultimately enable her to control the destinies of that mighty continent.—*Maryland Col. Journal.*

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Meeting of Colored People to hear Statements about Liberia.

New York,
June 18th, 1850.

Mr. Editor:—The peculiar interest which events for the moment invest all that relates to the American Slave and all connected with Africa, induced me to attend a meeting held last evening, in the church corner of Prince and Marion streets, to hear a statement from a citizen of Liberia, to the colored people of New York. The meeting begun at 8½ o'clock, and after singing and prayer, Mr. Moore arose, and with much modesty and with rather a low voice, began a plain simple statement. Mr. Moore is, I judge, about 55 years of age, rather small of stature, with sharp, aquiline features, and but for complexion and hair, might pass for a veritable Roman.

He remarked that being a stranger, from a far country, in which he had resided for 18 years, the audience would naturally expect something from him descriptive of Liberia, and the mode of living there.

On their arrival there, emigrants, as soon as their acclimation permitted them, performed their own labor; or if their means enabled them to employ others before that, begun to clear and cultivate a little land. As an excellent substitute for bread, *cassada* was first planted. It was a vegetable that might be planted every month of the year, and from the same field, roots of an excellent quality

lins, Capt. Doane Rich, Mrs. Mersey Hinkley, John Train, Capt. Atkins Dyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, each $1, to June, '51; Dea. Allen Hinkley, $2, to June, '52, $14. *Provincetown*—Rev. A. B. Wheeler, Capt. Reubin Rider, Benjamin Allstrum, Dr. Jeremiah Stone, Rev. P. T. Kenny, Dr. Isaiah Whitney, Thomas Hilliard, Nathan Freeman, Capt. Godfrey Rider, ea. $1, to June, '51, $9. *Plymouth*—Wm. S. Russell, to July, '51, $1, Dr. Timothy Gordon, $5, to 1 July, '55, $6. *Duxbury*—Rev. Josiah Moore, C. H. Thomas, each $1, to July, '51, Dr. John Porter, $2, to July, '52, $4. *South Marshfield*—Elijah Ames, Capt. Seth F. Sprague, Rev. J. B. Thornton, John Ford, Esq., Chandler Sampson, each $1, to July, '51, $5. *Cohasset*—Ephraim Snow, Jr., $1, to July, '51. *Hingham*—J. Baker, Capt. James Stephenson, Rufus Lane, each $2, to July, '52; Hawkes Fearing, $5, to July, '55, Elijah Burr, Atherton Tilden, C. B. W. Lane, Bela Whiton, John K. Corbett, Col. Charles Lane, David Fearing, John Stephenson, Dr. Ezra Stephenson, C. & L. Hunt, ea. $1, to July, '51, $21. *Weymouth Landing*—Major Amos Stetson, to July, '50, $1. *Quincy*—Lemuel Bracket, John M. Gourgas, Esq., Elijah Brigham, each $3, to July, '53; Israel W. Munroe, Wm. Torrey, each $1, to July, '51, $11. *Braintree*—Charles Hayward, Caleb Hollis, Lemuel S. Veazie, each $1, to July, '51, $3. *South Braintree*—Asa French, Esq., Dr. Jonathan Wild, each $1, to July, '50, $2. *Boston*—Col. S. Thayer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to July, '60, $10. *Neponset Village*—Otis Wright, Esq., to July, '55, $5. *Harrison Square*—Edward King, Esq., to July, '51, $5. *West Randolph*—Mrs. Fanny Wales, Atherton Wales, Benj. Mann, Mrs. Mary Alden, each $2, to July, '52; Dr. S. H. Morrill, to *Jan. '52, $1 50, James Maguire, David Burrell, Jr., G. W. Wales, Dea. E. Wales, J. W. Lewis, E. & G. Belcher,* Calvin Briggs, Deacon Wales Thayer, Aaron Prescott, Esq., Jacob Niles, Dea. Elisha Mann, A. J. Mann, John Mann, Elisha Mann, Jr., James Smith, Mrs. Hannah Morrell, Ephraim Mann, each $1, to July, '51; B. S. Wales, M. D., to July, '55, $5, Joseph Leeds, balance to Jan. '51, 50 cents, $32. *Dorchester*—Rev. J. H. Means, to July, '53, $3, Hon. Walter Baker, $5, to July, '55, $8. *Harrison Square*—Capt. Wm. M. Rogers, Wm. Pope, Jr., Alexander Pope, each $5, to July, '55, $15. *Boston*—John A. Kettell, to July, '53, $3. *Abington*—Gen. Benjamin King, Zebion Packard, Capt. Joshua Whitemarsh, Josiah Cushman, each $1, to July, '51; $6. *Springfield*—Mrs. Prudence Howard, $5..... 207 50

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Wilkesbarre*—Mrs. E. M. Covell, to June, '51, 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Lynchburgh*—Washington Copeland, to July, '51, $1. *Mill View*—Mrs. Sally Clopton, to July, '51, $1. *Thoroughfare*—Mrs. Lucy A. Boswell, to July, '51, $1. *Warrenton*—Mr. James K. Skinker, to July, '51, $1. *Pine View*—Miss Mary J. Skinker, to July, '51, $1..... 5 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Greensborough*—Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, for '50..... 1 00

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—Samuel Bolds, to July, '51, $1, Miss Mary Jane Jewett, to July, '51, $1..... 2 00

TENNESSEE.—*Maryville*—Rev. Isaac Anderson, to Jan. '51, $2, *Knoxville*—John Dogan, to June, '51, $1..... 3 00

OHIO.—*Oregon*—William Myers, to June, '51..... 1 00

INDIANA.—*Rockville*—Rev. W. Y. Allen, to July, '49..... 2 00

ILLINOIS.—*Washington*—B. Major, to July, '52..... 5 00

MISSISSIPPI.—*Natchez*—Israel P. Smith, Esq., to Nov. '52..... 5 00

MISSOURI.—*Harrisburgh*—Rev. Charles A. Goshen, $1, T. H. Hardwick, $2, to June, '51... 3 00

Total Repository..... 245 50
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Aggregate Amount..... $853 02

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Education in Liberia.

IN reviewing the various events connected with the rise and progress of the Republic of Liberia, we may adopt the language of the illustrious Washington, as used in his first inaugural address with reference to the United States: "Every step by which Liberia has advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of an over-ruling Providence;" for it is clearly evident that the special interposition of Divine Providence has been manifested in the progressive exaltation of the infant colony to the present interesting and flourishing Republic; and that the experiment of establishing on the coast of Africa an asylum and a home for the people of color of this country who may avail themselves of the privilege of emigrating thither, has been crowned with astonishing success. We have no assurance, however, that the smiles of Heaven will continue to rest on that young Republic, unless her citizens shall continue to be influenced in their social relations, and in the operation of their civil institutions, by genuine piety, which is the great conservative principle, not only in individual character, but in political confederacies; for we have the testimony of the wisest of men, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people;" and the history of the world clearly exhibits this truth: It is written in the fate of many once powerful and prosperous nations, which for a while blazed forth like brilliant meteors—then sunk to that place of oblivion where the ghostly shades of their departed grandeur flit about in sad lamentation of their former glory. They have fallen, because the social and political edifice was not cemented by reverential regard for the Supreme Disposer of events, which prompts to acts of charity and forbearance, and which exerts a mellowing influence over the asperity of the human mind and the stubbornness of the human heart. Nor have we any guarantee that success will continue to attend the colonization enterprise, and that Liberia will continue to prosper, unless proper means shall be used for the intellectual training of those, who, in the course of events, shall from time to time be called to preside over the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government.

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

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

By the aid of benevolent societies in this country, and the patronage of the Liberian Government, common schools have been sustained in most of the settlements; and, for a few years, an excellent high school was kept up at Monrovia, under the auspices of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; and another at Factory Island, under the auspices of the Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia; but the indefatigable Burton and the self-sacrificing Johnson were cut down by death, in the height of their usefulness, while laboring in that country, so fatal to white persons. And though there are some pretty good schools in Liberia at present, especially those taught *by Mr. James and Mr.* Ellis; yet the system of education is by no means as extensive as it should be: the facilities for a thorough education are not afforded to the youth of Liberia. This is a deficiency which must be supplied in some way or other. But how, we ask, is it to be supplied? Not alone by sending white teachers from this country; for experience has proved this to be impracticable, in consequence of the inability of white persons to enjoy a sufficient degree of health there, to enable them to labor regularly for any considerable length of time. How then? By colored teachers thoroughly qualified? Where are they to be found? Doubtless there are many in this country; but will they go? So far, very few of this class have been willing to emigrate. What then is to be done? This question we can more easily propound than answer. Still, we hope that in the wisdom of the friends of colonization, some efficient means will be carried into execution, by which the youth of Liberia may be furnished with greater facilities of learning.

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

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

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

In connection with this subject, we may state, that we have thought it would be a good thing, if a manual labor school could be established in this country, with the view of affording benevolent slave-holders in the South an opportunity to furnish young colored men of promise the facilities for acquiring a literary and scientific education, and a practical knowledge of some useful mechanical art, preparatory to their emancipation and their emigration to Liberia; for we believe that there are many slave-holders in the South who would cheerfully supply means for the education of one or more of their slaves at such an institution, if it could be carried into operation, with encouraging prospects of success. But here the question meets us, where could such an institution be established, supposing the means should be furnished for carrying it into operation?

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

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

Education of Colored persons for the Missionary Work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Alexandria, Virginia.

[From the Presbyterian Herald.]

Board of Foreign Missions.

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

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

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

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

To understand this subject fully, in its present and future bearings, three things must be considered, and these are all distinctly noticed in this resolution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Letter from the Rev. C. C. Hoffman,

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

GOSHEN, N. YORK,
July 15, 1850.

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

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

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

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

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

While here, we made a visit to the settlements on the river. The lower settlement is about 3 miles from Greenville. After landing we walked half a mile over a low and wet piece of ground, and then commenced ascending a hill elevated 20 or 30 feet above the river; this continues to be the elevation of the land for many miles back. We had no sooner gained the top than we saw a number of small, but comfortable frame houses; the land was well cleared and cultivated, and the soil seemed to be good. A frame school house had that day been erected. Returning to our canoe, we went a mile further up the river, and as we advanced we would occasionally see a farm-house, or brick-kiln, until we stopped at Readsville. The ground here was low and liable to be inundated, the soil was clayey and remarkably productive. Squire Tills entertained us with hospitality. He has a productive farm; and pigs and poultry as well as fruits and vegetables abounded. There are other settlements back from the river, as well as above Greenville near the ocean, all represented to be good agricultural districts. The coffee is beginning to be cultivated, and some of the colonists raise their own rice, instead of buying it of the natives as is usual. Greenville from its enterprising population and good back country bids fair to make rapid improvement.

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

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

Leaving Bassa, our last stopping place was Monrovia. As our vessel was obliged to remain here a week, I took the opportunity of making an excursion up the St. Paul's river. We left the dock in a row boat about 9 o'clock in the morning. After an hour's pull, we had passed through Stockton creek, and entered the St. Paul's. We at once discerned the Virginia settlement opposite, on our left hand. The banks of the river were from ten to twenty feet high, and numerous houses were scattered along the bank for two or three miles. The hospital, a large brick building, was a prominent object; it can afford accommodations for one or two hundred patients; and it is generally considered safer for strangers to pass their acclimation here than at Monrovia. Opposite Virginia is Caldwell. Here we landed to rest, and to give our natives time to cook and eat their rice. This is the residence of Sion Harris, who kindly received us. There is scarce any one in Liberia who is more enterprising, or who is doing more in the way of farming. He showed us some fine cattle, which he had purchased from the Mandingos; some of which he had, without difficulty, broken to the yoke. A span of fine horses and a young colt grazing in the pasture, *he pointed out to* us with much pleasure; while pigs and poultry abounded. At this place the river is about a mile wide. We continued our journey, and passed many comfortable dwellings, and acre after acre of cultivated land, rich with various productions, as rice, ginger, arrow-root, cassada, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, &c. We were also pleased to observe along the banks of the river from ten to fifteen brick-kilns. This is something new for Liberia, and it is going to add much to the comfort and health of the inhabitants; for houses built of brick will be cheaper, more comfortable, and more lasting than those of wood. The sun was about an hour high when we reached White Plains, about twenty miles from Monrovia. We stopped at the Rev. Mr. Roberts, (the President's brother,) who most warmly welcomed and entertained us. He has charge of a mission station of the Methodist Church, in connection with which is a school for native youths, and a manual labor school. It was evening when we crossed the river to Millsburg; a pleasant settlement, and the residence of Mrs. Wilkins, a white lady, who has been there for eight years past, and conducts a native female school. She seemed to be enjoying good health, and to be much interested in her christian work. I passed the night beneath her roof, and had the pleasure of making a few remarks to her scholars.

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

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

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

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

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. COLDEN HOFFMAN.

REV. W. McLAIN.

Report of the Naval Committee to the House of Representatives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the above, a contract was made, 1st January, 1845, with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a line of similar steamers, seven in number, from England to the East Indies and China, at £160,000 sterling, or $800,000 per annum. This line passes from Southampton, via Gibraltar and Malta, to Alexandria, in Egypt; thence the route continues overland to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea, from whence the steamers again start, touching at Aden, Bombay, and at Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon, from whence they proceed to Singapore and Hong Kong. There is a branch line connecting with this, from Point de Galle to Calcutta, touching at Madras.

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

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

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

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

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

But it is chiefly for the great and beneficent objects of removing the free persons of color from this country to the coast of Africa, and of suppressing the slave trade, that the committee are disposed to recommend the adoption of the proposed measure. The latter of these has been the subject of treaties by our Government with other nations, with whom we have engaged to maintain a large naval force on the coast of Africa to assist in suppressing the inhuman traffic; while the *emigration of the free* blacks has long been an object of great interest in all parts of the country, and especially in the slave-holding States, where they are looked upon by the whites with aversion and distrust. The policy of all or most of these States has been to discourage manumission, except on condition of the removal of the liberated slave. In no part of the Union do the free blacks enjoy an equality of political and social privileges; and in all the States their presence is neither agreeable to the whites, nor is their condition advantageous to themselves. In some of the slave States stringent prohibitions have been adopted, and unpleasant controversies with free States have been thereby engendered. The emigration of this entire population beyond the limits of our country is the only effectual mode of curing these evils, and of removing one cause of dangerous irritation between the different sections of the Union.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The climate is not suited to the whites. The president and all the officials are colored men. There are flourishing towns, churches, schools, and printing presses. According to the statement of the Rev. *R. R. Gurley, who* has recently visi*ted the colony, the* people are highly moral, well conducted, and prosperous, and the value of the exports of the Republic is at present 500,000 dollars per annum, and is increasing at the rate of 50 per cent. annually.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A large amount of money will be required to settle the colonists in the first instance comfortably in their new homes. But there is no doubt, that if the Government establish the proposed line of steam ships, the people of the different States, and the State Legislatures, will at once turn their attention to the subject of colonization, and that large appropriations will be voted, and liberal collections made, in aid of that object. The State of Maryland has already appropriated and laid out $200,000 in this work, and the Legislature of Virginia has lately appropriated $40,000 per year for the same purpose. But these sums are insignificant in comparison to what may be expected, if the Government shall give its high sanction to the colonization of Africa, and provide the means of transportation by a line of steam ships. In that event, the whole mass of the people, north and south, who for the most part do not appreciate the rapid progress, and the high capabilities of Liberia, will quickly discover the vast importance of colonization, and will urge their representatives to adopt measures adequate to the exigency of the case and the magnitude of the enterprise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On this subject, the committee beg leave to submit the following particulars, from which the future resources of this vast undeveloped region may be, to some extent, anticipated.

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

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

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

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

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

Gums of different kinds enter largely into commercial transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

The foregoing remarks have related entirely to the advantages of the proposed measure. It is possible some scruples may be entertained in regard to its constitutionality. This, the committee think, cannot be reasonably doubted. The Government has already adopted this mode of providing a powerful steam navy, at the same time giving incidental but important encouragement to great commercial interests. In this instance, the effectual suppression of the slave trade and the withdrawal of the African squadron by the substitution of a number of mighty steamers regularly plying to that coast, afford a motive and a justification which do not exist in regard to any one of the lines already established.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each ship to be of not less than 4,000 tons burden, and the cost of each not to exceed $900,000. The Government to advance two thirds of the cost of construction, from time to time, as the building progresses—the advance to be made in *five per cent. stocks* payable at the *end of 30 years*—such advances to be repaid by the contractors in equal annual instalments, beginning and ending with the service. The said ships to be built in accordance with plans to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and under the superintendance of an officer to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be so constructed as to be convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class. The ships to be kept up by alterations, repairs, or additions, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, so as to be at all times fully equal to the exigences of the service, and the faithful performance of the contract.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of expenses.

Interest on $2,700,000, at 6 per cent. . . .	$162,000
Depreciation and repairs, 10 per cent. . .	270,000
Insurance 7 per cent.	189,000
Cost of running the ships, $50,000 per voyage, 12 voyages per annum, ...	600,000
Total annual expense—	$1,221,000

Profits.

Estimating 1,500 passengers for each voyage, and 12 voyages per annum, we have 18,000 passengers. These, $10 for adults and $5 for children, may average a profit of $3 each, making	$54,000	
Government pay	480,000	
		534,000
Balance of expense over Government pay and profit of emigrants		$687,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reported from the Committee by
FRED. P. STANTON,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON, *July* 23, 1850.

Extract from a Letter from a Colored Man in Alabama.

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

I see in the public journals a proposition laid before Congress by a gentlemen from this State by the name of Bryan, for the building of four large steamers of the first class, *to ply* between Liberia and the ports *of the United* States, for the purpose of carrying the mails and passengers. I have heard much talk upon this subject. It is one that is received with as much favor in Alabama, as any that has come before the National Legislature for many years. All classes speak of it in the highest terms, and seem to be very anxious that it be carried out. If it is carried out, I candidly believe that in ten years from the date of the first trip,

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

It is gratifying to me in the highest degree to see colonization taking such strong hold upon the hearts of the people of this great Republic, and upon that class that is able to give the cause that aid which is so much needed—I mean pecuniary assistance: the rich merchant, the wealthy farmer, the large slave-holder, are all joining their hearts and hands to the cause, and raising their voices in its praise and defence, all over the land. And I think it would be well for the friends of colonization to set apart some day for the purpose of returning our sincere, devout and humble thanks to the Disposer of the hearts of men, for his goodness towards us, and offer up our prayers and supplications for the continuation of the same.

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

Extract from a Letter from a Correspondent.

I rejoice with you in the increasing prosperity of your noble Society; and yet I sympathise also with you in the regrets, which I sometimes fear amount almost to sinful impatience, that good men are so slow in appreciating its full merits, and in making due efforts and sacrifices to promote its grand designs: that the ratio of its progress is so disproportionate to the movements of Divine Providence before it. Surely, the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night has gone before the people of Liberia in all their Exodus from the land of their captivity to that goodly land which the Lord God gave unto their fathers, and to which he is now, in his own good time, restoring them. The ark of his covenant has gone with them. The cloud of his presence and protection has covered their tents; and the glory of the Lord has filled their tabernacles. He has taught their senators wisdom—has instructed their judges, and has appointed *their* Solomon to rule over them. Still, my dear brother, though the movements of our American philanthrophists do not keep pace with the leadings of God's providence, be not discouraged. Is it not so, alas! in every great department of the cause of Christian benevolence? Is not God saying to the Church, "go forward,"

and take possession of your own broad land for Jesus Christ? And is he not throwing open the continent of Europe, the great "Celestial Empire," and every other part of the world, to receive all the institutions of Christianity? But where are the funds to found schools and colleges, sustain missionaries and colporteurs, foreign and domestic, supply bibles, books and tracts? Yes, all the agents of Christianity sympathise with your sorrow over the tardiness of the hosts of light—the sluggishness and shallowness of the stream of love. Take courage! The camps are in motion—the hosts are gathering—the stream is rising and swelling—God is giving you favor with the people, and his smile is brightening. "Be patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain."

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 4.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

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

The only kind of grain, however, which has yet been cultivated to any considerable extent, is *Rice*, which is the great staple of intertropical Africa, and the principal article of food of the numerous aboriginal inhabitants. It is also used extensively by the Liberians. And it is undoubtedly the most wholesome article of food which can be used in that country. It is not cultivated very extensively by the Liberians, in consequence of their being able generally to purchase it more cheaply from the natives, than the cultivation of it would cost. In consequence, however, of the increasing demand, it has, of late years, commanded a better price than formerly; which has induced some of the citizens to engage in raising it. Until within the last few years, scarcely any persons attempted to raise it; but, at present, this valuable grain may be seen growing in the neighborhood of several of the settlements in Liberia. Although it grows much better in low, wet land; yet it thrives very well in land more elevated; such as will produce most other articles usually cultivated. It is usually sowed in April, and harvested in August. Sometimes two crops may be made in one year; but generally only one is made. It yields so abundantly, that, notwithstanding the extreme indolence of the natives, who do not work on their farms during three months in the year, they usually raise much more than they require.

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

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

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

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

The *Yam* is a slender, herbaceous vine, having large tuberous roots, sometimes nearly round, but generally elongated, like the cassada, but much larger. The roots of the yam are sometimes three feet long, and weigh twenty or thirty pounds. They usually arrive at perfection in four or five months; and they yield very abundantly. The root of the yam is more farinaceous or mealy, when cooked, than that of the cassada—almost as much so as the Irish potato. They are more digestable than the cassada; and I think more palatable. The yam is one of the most wholesome and nutritious esculent roots of any country; and it may be produced in any desired quantity in Liberia.

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

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

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

Black-eyed peas may be raised in any

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

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

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

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

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

All the other articles which I have enumerated, and several other garden vegetables, which seem to belong more properly to temperate climates, may be raised in Liberia without much difficulty, if the seed can be obtained from those countries, to which these vegetables seem to be peculiarly adapted. Several of these vegetables do not go to seed at all in Liberia; consequently, they cannot be reproduced. And I believe all the rest which belong more properly to temperate climates, soon degenerate so much in quality, as to become unfit for use. Hence, the necessity of importing seeds, if persons wish to have American vegetables on African tables.—And here I would particularly recommend to persons, who intend to emigrate to Liberia, to take with them a variety of garden seeds. And, in order to protect them from being injured by the salt air of the ocean, I would advise that they should be sealed up in vials or bottles; or wrapped in paper, and packed away in saw dust.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The *Papaw* is a tall, slender, herbaceous tree, of very rapid growth, sometimes attaining the height of thirty feet. The body of the tree is usually naked to within two or three feet of the top, and is marked with the cicatrices of the fallen leaves, which wither and fall as the tree continues to grow, giving place to others above them. Sometimes, however, there are several branches attached to the upper part of the body of the tree; each of which branches produces a cluster of fruit. The leaves are very large, have long footstalks, and are divided into numerous lobes.—The fruit is nearly round, of a pale-green color, becoming yellowish as it ripens, and is about the size of the head of a very young infant. One variety of the papaw, however, bears fruit of an elongated shape somewhat like a pear; but considerably larger than the other variety. The fruit of the papaw has a sweetish taste. It is very soft; and, when fully ripe, and stewed, it resembles in both appearance and taste the best pumpkins of the United States;—when it is stewed, before it has ripened, and is made into pie, it so much resembles the green-apple pie, in taste as well as appearance, that the most fastidious epicure might be deceived by it; if he did not stop to think that apples do not grow in Liberia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Steamships between the United States and Liberia.

In our number for May, we published a Memorial to Congress praying for a line of steamships to Liberia. In our present number will be found the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Naval Affairs, to whom said Memorial was referred. It is not necessary for us to call the special attention of our readers to this document. They will, *of course*, all read it! A matter of such immense consequence to the cause of colonization cannot escape their notice. Much credit is due to Mr. Stanton, the Chairman of the Committe, for the able manner in which this

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

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

[From the Presbyterian.]

Presbyterian African Missions.

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

Cape Palmas, Jan. 4, 1850.

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

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

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

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

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

Very sincerely,

JAMES L. MACKEY.

ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capture of an American Slaver.

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

At the time of the capture the "Lucy Ann" was commanded by John Hamilton.

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

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

Alteration in the Name of the Repository.

Our readers will perceive that we have stricken from our title page the name "Colonial Journal," a name which is no longer appropriate, inasmuch as Liberia is no longer a colony, but an independent Republic. Besides, we think that *one* name for a periodical is better than two or more, provided that one is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace a clear definition of the character of the publication.

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

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

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

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Bangor—A. Carlton, $3, John Ham, Esq., Mrs. Mary Ham, each $5..... 13 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Newcastle—Rev. Seth S. Arnold, in part to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 10 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Falmouth—From friends of the colonization cause, by Rev. H. B. Hooker..... 10 00

Boston—P. Butler, Jr., Esq., for life membership, Am. Col. Soc., per Rev. Joseph Tracy..... 20 00

Fall River—Richard Borden, $10, J. S. Cotton, $3, Cash $1, Cash $1, by Capt. George Barker... 15 00

55 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Providence—John H. Mason, Thomas J. Stead, each $5.... 10 00

Newport—Isaac P. Hazard, $50, Mrs. Mary Hazard, $10, Miss Mary P. Hazard, $2, Edward King, Esq., $30, Cash $1, Cash $2, Miss M. G. Jones, $10, C. Devans, $3, Samuel Engs, $5, Cash $2, Rev. T. Thayer, $5. 120 00

Bristol—Rev. John Bristed, $10, Rev. T. Shepard, $1, Robert Rogers, $10, Mrs. Peck, A. De Wolfe, each $1, William Fales, $5, Mrs. Ruth De Wolfe, $30, as a tribute of graditude, to constitute Hon. Joseph M. Blake, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Mrs. H. Gibbs, $30, to constitute Rev. Francis J. Warner, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Martin Bennett, J. Le Baron, Mrs. Munroe, M. Ham, each $1; George W. King, 50 cents..... 92 50

Peace Dale—Rowland G. Hazard, 30 00

Portsmouth—Thomas R. Hazard, 25 00

277 50

CONNECTICUT.

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

NEW YORK.

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

NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—

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

VIRGINIA.

Tye River Warehouse—Fourth of July collection in Nelson Parish, by Rev. F. D. Goodwin, Rector..... 15 00

By Rev. J. N. Danforh:—

Alexandria—Donations by various individuals, $107, collection in St. Paul's Church, $17 80.... 124 80

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

225 80

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin :—

Randolph County—Gen. A. Gray, Jesse Henly, E. Winslow, each $3, Robert Walker, $4, Sewel Farlow, Jesse Walker, each $2, D. W. C. Johnson, J. Thornbury, J. White, H. Andrews, R. McAden, W. Steed, J. Hinshaw, S. Jones, Friend to Charity, Dr. B. Nixon, J. Newby, A. Hoover, T. Lowe, Z. Rusk, J. Lassiter, each $1, Dr. C. W. Wootten, William Lowe, John Dunbar, each 50 cents, Jesse Harper, $20..... 58 50
Union Factory—M. Summer, G. W. Hislop, Wm. Clark, each $1..... 3 00
Asheborough—B. G. Worth, $2, B. F. Hoover, Wm. Murdock, A. Marsh, G. W. Thomson, O. A. Burgess, Dr. W. B. Lane, Cash, each $1, W. B. Moffitt, 50 cents..... 9 50
Franklinville—John Miller, $5, Geo. Makepeace, B. F. Coffin, each $1, M. S. Henly, A. H. Jones, 50 cents each..... 8 00
Cedar Falls—H. B. Elliott, Esq., $3, J. F. Marsh, Dr. L. Wood, each $1, O. P. Luther, 25 cts., James Lum, W. M. Crutchfield, 50 cents each..... 6 25
Cabarras County—Maj. I. Cannon, $5, Miss Jane Cannon, 50 cents, Master Jesse Cannon, 25 cents..... 5 75
Concord—J. W. McDonald, $3, R. W. Ford, $5, M. M. Plunket, $2, Rev. J. E. Morrison, Dr. K. P. Harris, J. B. Moss, A. L. York, Dr. J. Fink, each $1, C. N. Price, A. H. Moss, J. O. Wallace, each 50 cents.. 16 50
Davidson Co.—Nathan Kendall, $3, Rev. Thornton Butler, $1, Miss L. E. Rankin, 20 cents.. 4 20
Rowan County—C. Clarkson Coffin, $5, Nathan Brown, Rev. J. Morphis, Cash, each $1, D. Elias, $2, Cash, D. Honeycut, 50 cents each..... 11 00
Salisbury—J. G. Cairns, $5, Cash, Cash, Wm. Overman, each $1, Rev. A. Baker, Cash, E. Myers, J. J. Brumer, each $2.... 16 00
Clemmonsville—Rev. F. X. Foster, $4, B. C. Dauthil, Esq., $1, 5 00
Huntsville—Martin & Vestal.... 1 00

139 70

GEORGIA.

By Capt. George Barker :—

Augusta—R. H. Gardiner, Jr.... 10 00
Monticello—A. Cuthbert, Jr..... 5 00
Covington—Rev. Thomas Turner, 50

15 50

KENTUCKY.

Russellville—Rev. J. M. Pendleton, 5 00

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom :

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

90 15

OHIO.

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

Xenia—From the Greene County Col. Soc., $20 of which is from the Female Col. Soc. of Xenia, and vicinity; $10 from Rev. R. D. Harper's Congregation of the First Associate Reformed Congregation of Xenia; and $5 from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Xenia.... 85 00

Cincinnati—From Charles McMicken, Esq., for the purchase of territory to be called Ohio, in Liberia..... 5,000 00

New Athens—Fourth of July collection from Crabapple Congregation, Belmont County, by Rev. McKnight Williamson, Pastor..... 17 00

Hillsborough—Robert Ayres, $1, Cash, $1..... 2 00

Cederville—Donation from the Cedarville Col. Soc., by John Orr, Esq., Treasurer..... 28 00

5,154 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Oxford—Fourth of July collection in College Church, (Pres.,) by Rev. L. B. Gaston, Pastor.... 12 00

Columbus—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Randolph..... 5 00

Natchez—From the Mississippi State Col. Soc., $500, from a friend in Mississippi. Collection in Pine Ridge Presbyterian Church, $40 50, per Rev. B. H. Williams, through Thomas Henderson, Treasurer..... 540 50

557 50

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

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Acworth*—Capt. Richard Woodbury, to August 1, 1851..... 1 00

VERMONT.—*Coventry*—Hon. E. Cleveland, to October, '51..... 5 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Amherst*—L. M. Hills, to Jan. '51, $2 50. *Holliston*—George Batchelder, to July, '51, $1. *Millbury*—Rev. N. Beach, to July, '51, $1. *Leominster*—A. Morse, $1, for '50, Francis Whitney, $1, to July, '51, $2. *Granby*—F. Taylor, $1, to June, '51, L. Ayres, $1, to June, '51, Thos. H. Moody, $1, to July, '51, $3. *Westborough*—Jabez G. Fisher, $1, to August, '50, $1. *Boston*—L. B. Holton, $1, to July, '51, By Captain George Barker:—*Dorchester*—Postmaster, Thomas Tremlett, each $3, to July, '53, Hon. E. P. Tileston, $5, to July, '53, $11. *Franklin*—Henry Fisher, Esq., to July, '51, $1. *Medway Village*—Mrs. Achsah Fisher, to July, '51, $1..... 24 50

RHODE ISLAND.—*Newport*—Hon. Edward W. Lawton, George Bowen, each $1, to Sept. '51, $2. *Bristol*—Hon. George Pearce, Wm. Spooner, each $1, to July, '51, Benjamin Hall, $1, to Jan. '52, $3..... 5 00

NEW YORK.—*Stow's Square*—Fenner Bosworth, to April, '51, 1 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*West Alexandria*—George Wilson, to July 26, 1850, by Hon. R. R. Reed.... 2 00

MARYLAND.—*Smithsburgh*—E. Bishop, Esq., to May, '51, $5. *Annapolis*—Professor Joseph Nourse, to August, '51, $1.... 6 00

VIRGINIA.—*Petersburgh*—David May, Esq., to Jan. '51, $8. Moses Paul, Esq., to May, '50, $6..... 14 00

GEORGIA.—*Augusta*—Robert A. Harper, to July, '51, $1. *Covington*—Rev. Thomas Turner, to Jan. '51, 50 cents, John Cowan, Jr., to Jan. '51, 50 cts. *Nacooche*—John Dickey, to Jan. '51, 50 cents..... 2 50

FLORIDA.—*Tampa Bay*—James Rowe, to August, '50..... 1 00

TENNESSEE.—By Rev. A. E. Thom:—*Lebanon*—Judge A. Carithers, $1, to April, '51, David K. Donnell, $1, to April, '51, $2. *Memphis*—E. N. Porter, $1 50, to July, '50, $1 50. *Mount Pleasant*—Rev. D. Brown, D. D., to July, '51, $5. *Columbia*—Hon. W. E. Kennedy, to July, '51, $1..... 9 50

INDIANA.—*Napoleon*—Reuben Fletcher, Esq., for '49 and '50, 2 00

ILLINOIS.—*Lebanon*—Fielder Power, Esq., to Jan. '51..... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.—*Vernal*—Rev. J. H. Thompson, to July, '54..... 7 50

ARKANSAS.—*Kidron*—Abram, for Repository, to August, '51.... 1 00

Total Repository..... 92 00
Total Contributions.....6,783 87

Aggregate Amount.....$6,875 87

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVI.] WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1850. [No. 10.

"But will they go?"

But will they go? That depends very much upon circumstances.—Who are *they?* What are they doing where they are? What influences are brought to bear upon them? Have they a will and a conscience? Have they susceptibilities to feel and power to appreciate? Is their present condition as good as they desire it to be? Is there any prospect that in their present situation they ever can reach that point which is the true and lawful aim of a generous and noble spirit?

What answer can be given to these questions?

The condition of the free colored people in this country is well understood. They are among us, but they are not of us. They are no part of the social or political state. They are beset on every hand with obstacles resulting in part from things inherent in their very existence, and in part, from the great superiority in wealth, intelligence, and position of those with whom they come in contact and have to compete.

They are nevertheless *men*. They have *intellects* which can be made to see and understand the nature of things. They have *hearts* to feel the influence of the motives which are presented to them. They have *wills* to choose between the good and the bad, between the high and honorable road which leads to their individual elevation and that of their entire race, and the more beaten track of the uneducated and depressed crowd.

These things being true, it follows that they *can* be made rightly to appreciate the superior advantages of a residence in Liberia, to remaining in this country, and that they can be induced to act accordingly.

We shall not here stop to show that Liberia is the right place for them; that it possesses advantages far superior to any other place; that there is no other place in this or any other country which can be at all compared to it! These things are true, as we have shown and proved them to be a thousand times. We here take them for granted. There is not the slightest doubt that per-

sonally, individually and socially, Liberia is the place for them. As parents, with children depending upon them and ultimately to leave behind them in this world, Liberia is the place for them. If they have any desire to *do good* as well as to get good, Liberia is the place for them. If they desire to aid in elevating their race, with a grandeur and power unsurpassed, Liberia is the place for them.

But Liberia is a great way off. They cannot see it—they cannot hear it—they cannot touch it. In their minds clouds and darkness are round about it, and whether storm or sunshine would be their portion there, is an undecided question, or if decided at all, decided in favor of the darkness.

Is there any process by which you can place to their eye some long telescope through which they shall see Liberia living and moving before them day after day? by which their heart shall be energized and brought in contact with the great heart of Liberia, to feel its quick and life-like pulsations, and to share its noble and generous ambition! Yes, there is. The task will be difficult, but it can be done. Time and patience and perseverance will be required, but the result will be sure and the reward great.

How have other men been induced to change their place, their country? They have been convinced *that thereby they might* advantage themselves. Who would have believed that the well-nested inhabitants of the old world would in such numbers and for so many years, follow the Mayflower Pilgrims to this western Continent! And yet the *half* has not been told them. Who can doubt that the rush to the United States from all the countries of Europe would be tremendous, could the poor and depressed there have their eyes enlarged and their visions elongated sufficiently to take in and understand the whole of our great country and the bright and broad opening prospects presented to them here! There is no measuring the impression which would be produced upon them. The story of the Irishman who was afraid to write home that he had meat every day in the week, lest his friends should consider him crazy, is familiar to all. And yet with the imperfect knowledge which they have, they come, one would suppose, sufficiently fast, to satisfy the most eager.

But the difference between their condition *there* and *here*, is not greater than the difference between the condition of the colored people *here* and in *Liberia*.

Here then is the one thing which must be done;—*the colored people must be made acquainted with the real state of things in Liberia, and made to understand the full prospect held out to them there.*

The means by which this is to be done are very simple. A good

friend of theirs and ours in Norfolk, Va., the pastor of a colored church there, last spring commenced speaking to some of his people about Liberia; he continued to impart information to them until July, when he had the pleasure of accompanying *twenty-five* of them on board the Liberia Packet and seeing them sail for Liberia. They are a fine, intelligent company of people. To induce them to go, he did what every other person similarly situated can do, and no more. He told them the truth;—he answered their objections; he counseled them about their outfit; he helped them to settle up their affairs; he encouraged them to be of good cheer; and he let them see that he felt a real interest in them and thoroughly desired their welfare!

Who can doubt that a like course pursued by the pastors of the many churches in Virginia, would produce like results, and as a consequence, an emigration of thousands of the very best free colored people in the State would take place. It would not cost much to make the effort. A little thought, a little reading, a little time, and a great deal of sympathy, would do it. Thereby many pastors of said churches would lose some of their best members. But they would not *feel* the loss. The blessings of heaven would come so richly on the movement as to more than supply the place of all who would leave, on so holy a mission.

We therefore appeal to the pastors aforesaid, to take this matter in hand in good earnest. Is it not a work worthy of your talents and your zeal? Does it not claim your noblest efforts, and is it not urgent in its demands, not willing to be put off, and utterly averse to be entirely neglected?

Another process by which the colored people can be induced to go is, to *make the communication between Liberia and this country quick and easy*. This is very important. To accomplish it, we look to the proposed line of STEAMSHIPS. They will reduce the length of the passage to about *fourteen* days; and will present the very finest accommodations. They are to possess every requisite for comfort, speed and safety, which the ingenuity of man can desire, and the advanced state of the arts execute! It cannot be doubted that the establishment of such a line of steamships will be a powerful stimulus to emigration. It will awaken new attention to the immense interests of Colonization and give promise of great things to come. It will much reduce the expense of emigration and thus put it within the power of hundreds to pay their own passage. It will give opportunity for the citizens of Liberia frequently to return to this country to visit their friends, and transact any business they may have on hand, and thus to awaken a just desire among many to emigrate.

We therefore sincerely hope that the present Congress will take up the able Report of Mr. Stanton on the Steamships and adopt it, so that

no time need be lost in making the impression thereof on the colored people. For many and obvious reasons we want this work commenced without delay. We have entirely mistaken the signs of the times, the language of the public press and the desire of the community, if *four-fifths* of the people are not in favor of the Steamship project, just as reported by the committee. We are therefore persuaded that the *bill* must be adopted at *some time*. The Steamships must be built. The great work must be done. Therefore let it be commenced at once.

The free people of color of the United States number upwards of half a million. Among them are many persons of education and refinement, of sound sense and correct morals. It cannot be that such persons can long fail to perceive that emigration to Liberia presents the speediest and most complete relief from their present disadvantageous position, and the thousand things which tend to depress and dispirit them. There will doubtless be some, who, like *Frederick Douglas*, will "prefer to fight it out here."

He says in his "North Star,"

"The twin-sister of slavery (colonization) is still at her post, fostering prejudice against the colored man, and scattering abroad her hateful, unphilosophical and unchristian dogmas about the inferiority of the negro, and the necessity of his expatriation, both for his own well-being and that of his white fellow countrymen. It is gratifying to find that *this movement, instead of growing more popular, is every day sinking lower and lower in public estimation.*

We want colored men, when colonizationists press upon them the propriety of emigrating to Liberia, or any where else, to give them this simple and decided answer: *We will not go!*"

And again he says—

"And the negro, when liberated, will not go to Liberia. This is his native land. He, if any one, has a right to the soil of this continent.

This matter may be looked upon as decided; and it would be well for the ruling and power possessing majority of this country to begin at once to shape their course accordingly. Delay only increases the difficulty.

No colonization humbug can ever drive back the flowing tide of liberal popular sentiment to where it was only a few years ago, or to where it was last year even. Colored men, themselves, have also learned something in the course of that time; and they will continue to learn.

Last year the Colonization Society boasted, as if they had done a mighty deed, because they had managed to expatriate four hundred and some odd persons, under the name of emigrants, to the Liberia colony. This year, we doubt whether they will be able to effect even that small amount of mischief.

Therefore we say again, that it is not for his advantage to go to Liberia, and those who advise him to go thither, under the pretence of friendship, are his worst and most deadly enemies."

Of course, Mr. Douglas will not go to Liberia. Those who read his paper and embrace his doctrines will not go. But the *few* readers of his paper (we should judge them to be *very few*, from the manner in which he is constantly complaining of the want of support) are but a very small part of

the more than half a million of free colored people, of whom we have the means of knowing, that many of the most intelligent and virtuously high minded are making preparations to go to Liberia. Some are pursuing a course of thorough education in order to qualify themselves for usefulness on the largest scale when they assume the responsibilities of citizenship in that Republic. Their number and their influence will increase, just as certainly as that light and knowledge and means of emigration increase, any body to the contrary notwithstanding. Interest, pride, ambition, self-love, self-respect, benevolence, faith, hope and charity, all combine to lead them to Liberia, as the home for themselves and their children, and the field for the most perfect development and display of their powers, and the most extensive and intense usefulness!

We cannot in this connexion resist the temptation to quote another paragraph or two from an article by Mr. Douglas, describing a tour which he made out west not long since. He says, while in Buffalo,

"We enjoyed a very pleasant interview with the colored poet of America, J. M. Whitfield. We were however mortified and deeply grieved to find this sable son of genius occupying a basement story room, as a barber's shop. That talents so commanding, gifts so rare, poetic powers so distinguished, should be tied to the handle of a razor and buried in the precincts of a barber's shop, and that he who possesses them should be consigned, by the malignant arrangements of *society, to occupy* a position so menial, is painfully disheartening. As we looked upon his broad brow, with his fine eye beaming with intelligence, and saw him linked to his unfortunate avocation, we felt a strong desire for pecuniary ability to extricate him."

We do not hold that it is a disgrace for a man to pursue any honest and lawful avocation.

"Such a man as Whitfield, placed in favorable circumstances, might become the most brilliant instrument in delivering our people from their thraldom, and from the odious and debasing estimation in which they are held."

Where are those "*favorable circumstances?*" Surely Mr. D. does not consider himself in them! In our estimation the honest and faithful *barber* in Buffalo is doing more to elevate his race in general estimation, than is the *traveling editor* who excites against himself a crowd wherever he goes; who renders himself so odious to the community, that as he says he was ordered out of the cars and public hotels, wherever he went, refused admittance into the stages at various places, carried secretly away from public meetings and during the night concealed and hid away from the crowd! This surely does not look like vindicating his race! But he says:

"We hope still that Whitfield will *himself*, by arousing his dorment energies, place himself in a position more favorable to the development of his genius, and the display of his talents, than the one he now occupies."

Where is that place? Ask HILARY TEAGE, the Editor of the Liberia Herald, himself a POET! Ask Pres.

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Alteration in the Name of the Repository.

Our readers will perceive that we have stricken from our title page the name "Colonial Journal," a name which is no longer appropriate, inasmuch as Liberia is no longer a colony, but an independent Republic. Besides, we think that *one* name for a periodical is better than two or more, provided that one is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace a clear definition of the character of the publication.

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

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

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

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Bangor—A. Carlton, $3, John Ham, Esq., Mrs. Mary Ham, each $5..... 13 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sawyerth—Rev. Seth S. Arnold, in part to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 10 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Falmouth—From friends of the colonization cause, by Rev. H. B. Hooker..... 10 00

Boston—P. Butler, Jr., Esq., for life membership, Am. Col. Soc., per Rev. Joseph Tracy..... 20 00

Fall River—Richard Borden, $10, J. S. Cotton, $3, Cash $1, Cash $1, by Capt. George Barker... 15 00

55 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Providence—John H. Mason, Thomas J. Stead, each $5.... 10 00

Newport—Isaac P. Hazard, $50, Mrs. Mary Hazard, $10, Miss Mary P. Hazard, $2, Edward King, Esq., $30, Cash $1, Cash $2, Miss M. G. Jones, $10, C. Devans, $3, Samuel Engs, $5, Cash $2, Rev. T. Thayer, $5. 120 00

Bristol—Rev. John Bristed, $10, Rev. T. Shepard, $1, Robert Rogers, $10, Mrs. Peck, A. De Wolfe, each $1, William Fales, $5, Mrs. Ruth De Wolfe, $30, as a tribute of graditude, to constitute Hon. Joseph M. Blake, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Mrs. H. Gibbs, $30, to constitute Rev. Francis J. Warner, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Martin Bennett, J. Le Baron, Mrs. Munroe, M. Ham, each $1; George W. King, 50 cents..... 92 50

Peace Dale—Rowland G. Hazard, 30 00

Portsmouth—Thomas R. Hazard, 25 00

277 50

CONNECTICUT.

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

NEW YORK.

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

NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth:—

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

VIRGINIA.

Tye River Warehouse—Fourth of July collection in Nelson Parish, by Rev. F. D. Goodwin, Rector..... 15 00

By Rev. J. N. Danforh:—

Alexandria—Donations by various individuals, $107, collection in St. Paul's Church, $17 80.... 124 80

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

225 80

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin :—

Randolph County—Gen. A. Grey, Jesse Henly, E. Winslow, each $3, Robert Walker, $4, Sewel Farlow, Jesse Walker, each $2, D. W. C. Johnson, J. Thornbury, J. White, H. Andrews, R. McAden, W. Steed, J. Hinshaw, S. Jones, Friend to Charity, Dr. B. Nixon, J. Newby, A. Hoover, T. Lowe, Z. Rusk, J. Lassiter, each $1, Dr. C. W. Wootten, William Lowe, John Dunbar, each 50 cents, Jesse Harper, $20..... 53 50
Union Factory—M. Summer, G. W. Hislop, Wm. Clark, each $1..... 3 00
Asheborough—B. G. Worth, $2, B. F. Hoover, Wm. Murdock, A. Marsh, G. W. Thomson, O. A. Burgess, Dr. W. B. Lane, Cash, each $1, W. B. Moffitt, 50 cents..... 9 50
Franklinville—John Miller, $5, Geo. Makepeace, B. F. Coffin, each $1, M. S. Henly, A. H. Jones, 50 cents each..... 8 00
Cedar Falls—H. B. Elliott, Esq., $3, J. F. Marsh, Dr. L. Wood, each $1, O. P. Luther, 25 cts., James Lum, W. M. Crutchfield, 50 cents each..... 6 25
Cabarras County—Maj. I. Cannon, $5, Miss Jane Cannon, 50 cents, Master Jesse Cannon, 25 cents..... 5 75
Concord—J. W. McDonald, $3, R. W. Ford, $5, M. M. Plunket, $2, Rev. J. E. Morrison, Dr. K. P. Harris, J. B. Moss, A. L. York, Dr. J. Fink, each $1, C. N. Price, A. H. Moss, J. O. Wallace, each 50 cents.. 16 50
Davidson Co.—Nathan Kendall, $3, Rev. Thornton Butler, $1, Miss L. E. Rankin, 20 cents.. 4 20
Rowan County—C. Clarkson Coffin, $5, Nathan Brown, Rev. J. Morphis, Cash, each $1, D. Elias, $2, Cash, D. Honeycut, 50 cents each..... 11 00
Salisbury—J. G. Cairns, $5, Cash, Cash, Wm. Overman, each $1, Rev. A. Baker, Cash, E. Myers, J. J. Brumer, each $2.... 16 00
Clemmonsville—Rev. F. X. Foster, $4, B. C. Dauthil, Esq., $1, 5 00
Huntsville—Martin & Vestal.... 1 00

139 70

GEORGIA.

By Capt. George Barker :—

Augusta—R. H. Gardiner, Jr.... 10 00
Monticello—A. Cuthbert, Jr..... 5 00
Covington—Rev. Thomas Turner, 50

15 50

KENTUCKY.

Russellville—Rev. J. M. Pendleton, 5 00

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom :

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

90 15

OHIO.

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

French steam-frigate Espadon arrived at Monrovia, and, according to an arrangement with the French Government, was placed at the disposal of the President for this expedition. March 6th, the British vessels not having arrived, the first regiment, under Col. Yates, went on board the Espadon, which immediately left for Grand Bassa, where she was joined by the Liberian Government schooner Herald, having on board the second regiment, under Col. Weaver, with the military stores for the expedition. The whole force amounted to nearly 500 men, under the command of Genl. Lewis. The squadron proceeded down the coast. The President followed in the United States sloop of war Yorktown. At New Sesters the natives thronged the shore to oppose the landing of the troops, but a few shots from the steamer scattered them. The troops were landed, the country was subdued as far as Tradetown, the extreme southern limit of the confederacy; the barracoons were destroyed, and the slaves on hand were set free. The principal trader at Tradetown surrendered himself, having been first stripped by his allies of every earthly possession except the cotton shirt and drawers which he then wore. They had taken his hat, his shoes, and every other garment. Of the Liberians no one was killed, and but five or six slightly wounded; and probably the loss of the natives was not great.

Before embarking at Monrovia, the troops listened to a sermon and other religious exercises by the Rev. B. R. Wilson, and during their absence, the Sabbath was regularly observed, Capt. D. B. Warner being the principal preacher. The British detachment of two vessels, designed to co-operate in this movement had been delayed by circumstances growing out of a change of commanders; but on reaching Monrovia, followed the expedition down the coast, and joined the others during these operations. This squadron of six vessels, some of them of great power, constituted a stronger naval force than the natives, probably, had ever seen, and could not fail to inspire a salutary dread of the Republic, whose President had power to call it together and direct its movements.

This expedition cost the Republic about $8,000 or $10,000; an expense which its treasury was ill able to bear, but which was indispensable to the extermination of the slave-trade on that coast, and will probably be effectual for that purpose. Slavers have, indeed, subsequently visited that coast, apparently hoping to find it possible to renew the trade,: but the presence of the Liberian revenue cutter, the Lark, has deterred them from any open attempt.

The Lark is a present from the British Government. She is a fine schooner, of about 110 tons, mounting five guns, and well fitted for the service for which she is intended.

About the same time, a British squadron, alleging the infraction of some treaty, demolished the barracoon, seized the property and released the slaves at Gallinas, the most infamous slave-mart, probably, in all Africa. To prevent a revival of the traffic, a blockade of the place was established, to continue indefinitely.

Soon after, the Liberian Government succeeded in purchasing the native title to Grand Cape Mount. This was the extreme northern point of the territory which they have been endeavoring to acquire. But circumstances being favorable, they also purchased the country on the Manna river, extending some twenty miles farther to the northwest. This coast reaches within about ten miles of Gallinas, and has, till

lately, been almost covered with barracoons.

These acquisitions; with the purchase of Grand Sesters on the south, and the acquisition of Garraway by the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, make a sea coast of more than 400 miles, rescued from the slave-trade by Colonization. The only part of this coast yet to be purchased, so far as we are informed, is about six miles at Settra Kroo, to which a pre-emptive right has been secured by treaty, and where there is a Presbyterian mission, under the care of a citizen of Liberia.

The territory already acquired is, with that one exception, all that we undertook to acquire. Its agricultural capacities are sufficient to furnish the necessaries of life for a population equal to all the colored people of the United States, bond and free. Still it is highly important to make one addition; that of Gallinas, and the country adjoining it on the north, as far, probably, as the Sherbro river; so as to leave no place for the slave-trade between Liberia and the British Colony at Sierra Leone. This must be done, or the trade will revive at Gallinas as soon as the British blockading force is removed; and then, as the northern boundary of the Republic is already within ten or fifteen miles of Gallinas, wars, growing out of the slave-trade, will be inevitable. The British Government is desirous that the purchase should be made. The natives are willing to sell, and come under the jurisdiction of the Republic. Funds to a sufficient amount have been promised in England and the United States. The amount necessary is $20,000; of which a gentleman in London has promised $5,000; a gentleman in Cincinnati $5,000; and Mr. Hoff, of Pennsylvania, has bequeathed $10,000. Still there is a difficulty. The subscriptions are not payable till the purchase has been made, and the legacy is not payable till the independence of Liberia has been formally acknowledged by the Government of the United States; so that none of the money is at our command.* The native proprietors refuse to sell, unless a large part of the purchase money is paid at the time of the sale. It is therefore impossible to proceed, unless the Society can be furnished with a considerable amount, say $5,000, or more, for this special purpose. The money thus furnished, might be first used for the purchase of territory, and then replaced from the avails of the subscriptions and legacy already mentioned, and used a second time to defray the expense of sending out emigrants.

About $1,000 has been sent out for this purpose, hoping that it may avail to make a beginning. And lately, a gentleman, who prefers to call himself "A Yeoman of Worcester County," has made a donation of $500, which will be sent out by the next opportunity. He has given this, partly from the hope that it may stimulate others to give "a goodly amount," to be ultimately used in colonizing emancipated slaves.

The Government of the United States, though first among the nations to announce, officially, that Liberia is an independent political community, justly entitled to exercise the rights of sovereignty, has not yet formally acknowledged the independence of the New Republic. The subject, however, has by no means been neglected. The Rev. R. R. Gurley was sent, last summer, as a Commissioner from the United States to Liberia, to collect information, and perhaps,—for his instructions has not been published,—to do other things preparatory to the open-

* By the August number of the Repository, it will be perceived that Gallinas and the adjoining territory have been purchased; and the receipts in the September number show that the subscription of $5,000 by "a *gentleman in Cincinnati*," Charles McMicken, Esq., has been promptly paid.

trade across the Red Sea, and through Egypt into Turkey. The Eastern trade is a small matter, compared with the Western; and the extirpation of the Western is half finished.

It is to be remarked, that the coast already substantially cleared of the traffic, is a continuous coast, of very nearly 2,000 miles, and defended on the north by almost 1,000 miles of impassable desert. It must therefore protect a very large interior; as it must cost more than slaves can be sold for, to march them round this coast to the marts beyond. Smuggling them through the coast, to any considerable extent, is out of the question; for, in order to procure a cargo of slaves, goods must be landed, stored, sold on credit, and several months consumed in selling them and collecting the slaves in payment; during which the attempt would be detected and defeated.

It appears from this brief sketch, that the work of stopping the slave-trade by Colonization is much farther advanced than most people imagine. Its practicability has been demonstrated; and the whole tendency of events is towards its completion.

Some Statistics of Liberia.

The Republic of Liberia, as its boundaries are defined by an act of its legislature and acknowledged by the principal governments of Europe, is situated between lat. 4° 41′ and 6° 48′ north, and between lon. 8° 8′ and 11° 20′ west. Its length on the sea coast, from Grand Cape Mount on the north-west, to Grand Sesters on the south-east, is about 286 miles, and its average width about 45 miles. It contains about 12,830 square miles, or 8,211,200 acres, and is a little larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut together. It would give, therefore, more than two acres each to every colored man, woman and child in the United States and in Liberia, natives included. Nearly all of it is fit for cultivation, and capable of feeding as many persons as there are acres cultivated. Every family of emigrants, on arriving, receives a town lot, for mercantile and mechanical business, or a farm sufficient for the support of the family; and public lands can be bought for a dollar an acre.

Since the passage of the act defining the boundaries of the Republic, other tracts have been purchased, and negotiations are in progress for others still. These additions, when completed, will be about half as large as the country above described; making, say, in round numbers, a total of 19,000 squares miles, 12,000,000 acres.

As appears by comparing the census of 1843, with the numbers added since that time, the emigrant population, consisting of emancipated slaves and free colored people from the United States, Africans rescued from slave traders, and their descendants, is about 6,010. The whole population, including natives subject to the laws of the Republic, is about 150,000. Many of the natives have become in some degree civilized. Several hundreds of them are voters at elections, and eligible to office, and some of them hold office.

In 1843, when the last census was taken, there were in Liberia, 16 schools with 562 scholars. Of these, 190 were children of native parents; and there were some of them in every school except two. There were then 23 churches, with 1,474 communicants, of whom 469 were native Africans, converted from heathenism. Twenty of the churches had native African members. Since that time, the civilized population has more than doubled, and schools,

churches, and members of both, have increased; but we have no precise account of them. We know, however, that two high schools have been established, and that the churches have received large accessions, both by emigration, and as the fruit of revivals and missionary labors among the heathen.

The exports are estimated at $500,000 annually, and the imports, probably, about the same. This, however, must include a large amount of irregular trade at places where there are no ports of entry, for want of merchants to conduct business there.

Extracts from the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Vermont Col. Society.

Mr. President
and Gentlemen of the Society:

THIRTY years have passed away since that evening, on which, a few friends of civil and social Liberty assembled in the old State House, in this village, to unite their counsels and their efforts for improving the condition of the colored race among us. The work, to which they devoted themselves, in connexion with their fellow citizens, was nothing less than that of establishing an empire of civilized and Christian men, on a barbarous coast, three thousand miles distant. It was well understood to be a *great* work—and that it would require time. Every thing was to be done—and that by men who had neither ships nor money. The country to be colonized, even, had not been explored. Doubt and opposition were to be encountered at home; and obstacles, without number, to be surmounted abroad; and this by men who had no practical knowledge or experience in the work they were undertaking.

Truly, as we look back over these thirty, fleeting years, and then survey the results already gained, we cannot help exclaiming, "What hath God wrought!"

Through all these years, and amidst opposition and opprobrium, your Society has steadily pursued its way: and every year it has [illegible] something to help forward the great work.

During the year now closing, [illegible] little has been done in Vermont, in the way of collecting funds, for the want of an agency. Your Secretary, (who on former years, without charge to the Society,) has visited such places as were within his reach, and preached and made collections, has been prevented from these labors during the last year.

Fifteen hundred copies of the last Annual Report were published and circulated through the State. By the diffusion of correct information in respect to the objects and the successes of the Society, attention has been awakened and confidence gained in places where confidence was before withheld.—Ten years ago such was the state of the public mind in most of the pulpits of New England, that pastors felt constrained to exclude this subject from their pulpits—or, if they [illegible] themselves to preach it [illegible] they were greatly [illegible] but now the field is [illegible] agents have [illegible] a hearing. [illegible] and public [illegible] spirits [illegible] are [illegible] hearts of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

the loss of some of its old and *steadfast* friends, who have been removed by death. Among these we may note the late Samuel Hickok, Esq., of Burlington. Deacon Hickok had long been a regular contributor to all the benevolent enterprises of the age. To all, he was a contributor upon principle—a cheerful giver—not waiting for the call of agents; but when the time came, having laid by him in store, he was ready with his offering. He died in June last. In his will, besides the like or larger sums to several other objects, he left a Legacy to the Colonization Society of $500, which is to be paid in by the first day of June, 1850. From these statements and from the report of your Treasurer, it will appear that something more than one thousand dollars has been paid and pledged to the cause in our State during the last year.

The operations of the Parent Society have been, under the blessing of God, unusually prosperous. At its last annual meeting in January, the Society had sent out 443 emigrants during the year then closing. Of these, 324 were liberated for the purpose of going to Liberia. At the same date the Society had before it 657 *bona fide* applications for a passage. Since January it has sent out 5 expeditions, carrying out 422 emigrants. Of these, the larger proportion were but recently slaves, but had been liberated by their masters, and had been under instruction, to qualify them for usefulness in their new home. Since the same date, about 500 applications have been made for passage to the new Republic. Thus, the more colonists we send, the more numerous are the applications made. Every emigrant we send there furnishes a new argument for emancipation and a new centre of attraction in Africa, drawing to that Home of Liberty, the *colored people of this continent.* This is precisely what we have always expected. Funds are now greatly needed to send waiting applicants, and if they are not furnished, it will produce discouragement and inevitably check the spirit of emigration.

A gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, of great wealth and liberality, has offered to furnish the means for purchasing Cape Mount or Gallenas, and present it to the colored people of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, if they will emigrate and form a new settlement under the auspices of the Republic of Liberia.

Also, a gentleman in Tennessee, who owns about three hundred slaves, who have been accustomed to the manufacture of iron, has given freedom to his people, and proposes to settle them, at his own expense, in Liberia, in the neighborhood of some beds of ore, near New Cesters. This measure, when accomplished, must be of incalculable benefit to the Republic, which is now obliged to depend mainly on importation of all articles in iron.

It is understood that a gentleman of wealth and liberality has expressed to the Rev. William McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, his intention of giving a handsome donation for the purpose of establishing a College in Liberia. Such an Institution is evidently the greatest want that the new Republic now has. It is essential to her well-being. It may be set down as a political axiom, that a *republic cannot exist without the Church, the College and the School House.* In Liberia, her Teachers of religion and of science must be trained on her own soil and beneath her own bright sun. The Board of the Massachusetts Colonization Society took this subject into consideration at their last annual meeting, and have issued a circular to other auxiliary societies, inviting their co-operation in matu-

ring the plan of such an Institution. As the funds for a College in Liberia would necessarily be raised in this country, and for a while, at least, could probably be best managed here, it is thought that a Board of Trustees should be, at once, created by the several State Societies, and be qualified to receive and hold funds for the purpose. As the Vermont Colonization Society is the oldest in the sisterhood of auxiliaries, why may she not, with perfect propriety, proceed at once to appoint one or more Trustees for such an Institution, to act with such others as may be appointed in other States. And where is there a Legislature, more wise, discreet and ready for a good action than our own, now in session, to give to persons thus elected an act of Incorporation? Why may not Vermont, who was first in this field of benevolent action, be the first in honor, in giving a College to the new Republic?

The high and honorable consideration with which President Roberts was every where received in this country and in Europe, and the courteous and complimentary manner in which the independence of Liberia was acknowledged by the principal governments of Europe, are not only indications of better feelings towards the colored race, but are incidents which will have an important influence on our Southern States. In the spirit of common justice, the act of recognition ought to have been *first* made by our own Government. This act was due from us to the young State, whose citizens and officers have gone out from us and whose infancy has been watched over and nurtured by the people of this land. But since our Executive have been so tardy in doing this act of simple justice, we are happy to know that the people are awake, and have been sending in their petitions from every part of the Union, asking for a prompt recognition.

Let us go on with new faith in the power of colonization to benefit the African and to bless the world. We believe that it is God's plan for replenishing the earth. His word and his Providence prove this. The land of Canaan was civilized by a colony from Ur of the Chaldees, under his special guidance. Phœnician colonies carried the light of letters and the arts of civilization into Greece. Greece carried the same to Rome, and Rome by her colonies carried civilization to England, and England in her colonies brought these blessings to America. And why should not America send her colonies, with her arts and letters, to Africa, and so complete the circle.

Let us fall in with the designs of God, and become co-workers with Him, showing our faith by our works.

In behalf of the Board of Managers,

J. K. CONVERSE,
Secretary.

Daniel Williams, the Slave Engineer.

By the following notices, which we copy from the *Journal of Commerce*, it will be perceived, that, through the friendly aid and influence of the obliging editor of that paper, (who himself subscribed $100,) the sum of $1000 has been raised for the purchase of a worthy slave, and for defraying the expense of the emigration of himself and family, eleven persons in all, to Liberia, agreeably to their own earnest desire. They will embark for Liberia in a few days from New York.

MORE HELP WANTED.—We commend to the attention of our readers the following communication from Governor Pinney, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society; and shall be very happy to receive, in his behalf, any donations which may be offered for the object mentioned.

It should be remembered that money given for this object, does not merely benefit the emigrant family, but aids in carrying out one of the grandest and most promising experiments that has ever been tried, for the relief of two Continents.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you preserve your patience, and persuade your readers to do so, while giving an insertion in the Journal of Commerce, to the following brief statement, of an interesting family at Newbern, North Carolina.

Daniel Williams, a slave about 45 years of age, a practical tanner and an experienced engineer, having for nine years had charge of a Steam Engine, appeals to us to aid in securing his freedom, and the passage of himself, wife, and nine children to Liberia.

The wife was set free by her former mistress; their children are all free. She is anxious for their sakes to go to Liberia, but is unwilling to go leaving the husband and father in bondage. Daniel Williams is very valuable, and within a year past, his owners have refused an offer of *twelve hundred dollars* for him.

These gentlemen purchased Williams some years ago at his urgent request, to prevent his separation from his wife and family, and as a reward for his good conduct, are willing to let him redeem himself for one third of his market value. They offer to sacrifice $800 if he can secure *four hundred.*

To remove this family to Liberia, and sustain them there for the six *months of their* acclimation, will cost our society *six hundred dollars.* This, in addition to $400 for the emancipation of Daniel. Our appeal then is, to raise ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In three previous instances, appeals made in the Journal of Commerce have met with a liberal response. There is danger of too often pressing cases upon the public charity; but though fully sensible of this danger, I could not resist the impulse which made me at once exclaim, "*Williams must be free,* and go with his family to their home of freedom."

Please give this case a word of approval; and oblige yours truly,

J. B. PINNEY.

Cor. Sec. Col. Soc., N. Y.

THE SLAVE ENGINEER.—We have received the following response to the appeal of Governor Pinney, in behalf of Daniel Williams, the slave engineer, who, with his wife and nine children, are anxious to go to Liberia. The owners of Daniel very generously offer to relinquish two-thirds of his pecuniary value, in furtherance of this design:—

DEAR SIR:—I was much pleased to see your appeal, this morning, in behalf of Daniel Williams and family.

If he should go out, it will supply one of the *most pressing wants* of the colony, viz: that of a competent and experienced engineer. I believe there is now at Monrovia the machinery of a sugar mill, and perhaps a steam engine, but it has hitherto been useless for want of an engineer able to set it up, and work it. I refer you to Governor Pinney for all the facts, in the case, which I believe are substantially as above stated. July 26, 1850.

Enclosed in the above note was a check for $100, entered as from "A Friend;" and we will add another $100, on condition that the remaining $800 necessary to accomplish

the object, shall be furnished by other parties. It is to be understood that $400 is required for Daniel's emancipation, and $600 for the removal of himself and family (eleven persons in all) to Liberia, including subsistence for six months after their arrival, during the process of acclimation. Total, $1000, of which $200 is on hand.

THE SLAVE ENGINEER AND FAMILY.—(Eleven persons in all.) We have received another $100 for the emancipation of DANIEL WILLIAMS, and the removal of himself and family to Liberia, according to their earnest desire. The donor wishes his name suppressed, which we regret, as it would add weight and influence to the cause. It is however no new thing for him to scatter blessings around him, as we have good reasons to know; and we envy his happiness in so doing, much more than that of many who cling to their possessions with a giant grasp until death loosens their hold, and then leave it to their heirs to quarrel about.

☞Seven hundred dollars more are necessary to accomplish the object. While the round $100s are the thing especially desired, smaller donations will be thankfully received. The amount now on hand is $300.

FOR THE SLAVE ENGINEER, DANIEL WILLIAMS, and the removal of himself and family, eleven persons in all, to Liberia, agreeably to their earnest desire, we have received the following sums, viz:—

Anonymous - - - -	$100
Do. - - - - - - - -	100
Do. - - - - - - - -	100
G. H. - - - - - - -	100
A country clergyman -	10
Total - - - -	$410

There is still wanted $590, which we would fain hope some of our liberal minded readers will find it in their hearts to give. They will not only be conferring a great favor upon a large and deserving family, but also upon the colony of Liberia, where persons of this character are much needed, and will be eminently useful. A vast problem is there working out, the full results of which are in futurity, though enough is known to entitle it to be considered one of the greatest achievements of the present century. Says the Westminster Review.—"The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa; a greater event probably in its consequences than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World."

FOR THE SLAVE ENGINEER, DANIEL WILLIAMS, and the removal of himself and family, eleven persons in all, to Liberia, agreeably to their earnest desire, we have received the following sums, viz:—

Anonymous - - - -	$100
Do. - - - - - - - -	100
Do. - - - - - - - -	100
G. H. - - - - - - -	100
A country clergyman -	10
Wm. T. Pratt, New Haven	100
Total - - - -	$510

There is still wanted $490. As the books cannot be kept open much longer, we hope that any who are disposed to lend their aid in accomplishing this benevolent object, will lose no time in forwarding their donations, whether large or small.

THE SLAVE ENGINEER.—We are happy to announce the receipt of $200 more for the emancipation of Daniel Williams, the slave engineer, and the removal of himself and his large family, to Liberia, where they can all enjoy freedom, not in name only, but in reality. Total received, $722; deficiency, $278. Who will help to supply it?

ident ROBERTS! Ask the members of the Legislative Council of Liberia! Ask any of the citizens of that prosperous and happy country, and you shall hear them call out to their kindred in the most favorable positions in the United States, as emphatically and energetically as Mr. Douglas does to the Buffalo Poet in the last paragraph, when he says: "*Come out of that cellar, Whitfield!*"

The Liberians have seen both sides! They are prepared to judge. And their decision shall ultimately prevail. They are *out of* the "cellar:" "sitting under their own vine and their own fig-tree, with none to molest or make them afraid!" And they say to their brethren in this country, "come and go with us and we will do you good, for God hath spoken good concerning us!"

Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

Extracts from the Ninth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

This Society, by a vote passed at its last Annual Meeting, directed the Board of Managers to procure, in correspondence with the National and State societies, the organization of a board of trustees for the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. This has been done.

The correspondence with other societies was soon commenced, and was continued till the Annual Meeting of the Parent Society in January last. The Directors of the Parent Society, at that meeting, passed resolutions, approving what had been done by us, and pledging their co-operation to the utmost of their ability, but leaving the work to be matured by the Massachusetts Society. They also resolved that the avails of a legacy, expected to yield from six to eight thousand dollars, should be set apart for the purpose of co-operating in this design. As the several State societies were represented in the Board of Directors, these resolutions may be taken as the united voice of all the societies.

Thus encouraged, the Board of Managers proceeded in their work. Seven gentlemen, who were judged to possess the necessary qualifications, were selected, and consented to serve as Trustees. A petition for an act of incorporation was presented to the Legislature, and a charter was granted without opposition. The Trustees have met, accepted their charter, elected their president, treasurer, and secretary, and have announced their readiness to receive and apply such donations as may be intrusted to their care.

The importance of this enterprise can scarcely be overestimated. The existence of a university, complete in all its parts, and in successful operation, implies the existence of academies, schools, churches, learned professions, a well-ordered government, in short, all that is essential to Christian civilization, widely diffused and firmly rooted in the soil where they flourish. From small beginnings, with slow progress, and doubtless with some disappointments, this result must be reached. So far as we know, the enterprise commands universal approbation; and we have reason to hope that it will be liberally sustained.

* * * * *

From Liberia, our intelligence is all favorable. While the nations of Europe have been convulsed with civil war, or trembling with apprehension, the new Republic has enjoyed entire exemption from even the fear of such calamities. No apprehension

is felt that any of her citizens will rise up against the government which they have established for their own benefit, and which they themselves administer as their own interests are found to require. There the bewildered statesmen of Europe might learn, if they would, the true secret of political safety. Those despised "Negroes," most of whom were lately slaves, are teaching them, if they would but learn, how to banish all danger of "emeutes," of insurrections, of conspiracies, all need of standing armies to defend governments against their own people; how, without the blasphemous follies of "socialism," or ferocious horrors of barricades, the rights of man may be made so secure, that none shall think of the loss of them as a possible event.

We are occasionally informed that such or such an election in some of the principal nations of Europe, "passed off quietly;" and that, though the military were out, of course, to keep the peace, yet there was no riot for them to suppress. It seems almost ludicrous to state as a matter of news, that the election in Liberia, in 1849, "passed off quietly," President Roberts was reelected for another term of two years. For Vice President, no one had a majority. The candidates were, the Rev. Anthony D. Williams, who was, many years since, Acting Governor of the Colony; the Hon. Daniel B. Warner, late Secretary of State; the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, lately one of the Liberian Commissioners to this country, who has been many times a member of the Legislature, and the Hon. Nathaniel Brander, the first Vice President. The Legislature, it was expected, would elect Mr. Warner. The Legislature was to meet early in January, but no account of its doings has yet been received.

The extinction of the slave-trade on the whole line of the Liberian Coast has been completed, but at a heavy expense to the Republic. On the purchase of New Sesters, the last slave-mart, it was hoped that the traders would peaceably retire, or confine themselves to a lawful traffic in palm oil and other productions of the country, which they promised to do. But instead of this, they secretly planned and executed a desperate attempt to retain their hold on this last point of their favorite coast. At a vast expense they succeeded in forming a confederacy of native chiefs, and fortifying various important points along the coast as far as Tradetown. The natives were furnished with arms and ammunition, and appeared determined to dispute the passage of troops through the defiles of the hill country which defended their posts on the north. The whole time during which President Roberts was absent in the United States and Europe, seems to have been busily employed in these preparations for defence, which were so extensive and complete, that some foreign traders, who had seen them, doubted whether the Republic would be able to compel their removal.

The President returned, January 29th, 1849. According to an arrangement with the British Government, Sir Charles Hotham, British Commander on that coast, early in February, detached a corvette and two steamers to convey the Liberian troops to the scene of action. But as Capt. Murray, who commanded the detachment, could wait only twenty-four hours at Monrovia, to take troops on board, and as the militia could not be assembled in so short a time, the movement was necessarily deferred. The 6th of March was named for the embarkation of the troops, and Commodore Hotham's assistance at that time was requested. February 24th, the

French steam-frigate Espadon arrived at Monrovia, and, according to an arrangement with the French Government, was placed at the disposal of the President for this expedition. March 6th, the British vessels not having arrived, the first regiment, under Col. Yates, went on board the Espadon, which immediately left for Grand Bassa, where she was joined by the Liberian Government schooner Herald, having on board the second regiment, under Col. Weaver, with the military stores for the expedition. The whole force amounted to nearly 500 men, under the command of Genl. Lewis. The squadron proceeded down the coast. The President followed in the United States sloop of war Yorktown. At New Sesters the natives thronged the shore to oppose the landing of the troops, but a few shots from the steamer scattered them. The troops were landed, the country was subdued as far as Tradetown, the extreme southern limit of the confederacy; the barracoons were destroyed, and the slaves on hand were set free. The principal trader at Tradetown surrendered himself, having been first stripped by his allies of every earthly possession except the cotton shirt and drawers which he then wore. They had taken his hat, his shoes, and every other garment. Of the Liberians no one was killed, and but five or six slightly wounded; and probably the loss of the natives was not great.

Before embarking at Monrovia, the troops listened to a sermon and other religious exercises by the Rev. B. R. Wilson, and during their absence, the Sabbath was regularly observed, Capt. D. B. Warner being the principal preacher. The British detachment of two vessels, designed to co-operate in this movement had been delayed by circumstances growing out of a change of commanders; but on reaching Monrovia, followed the expedition down the coast, and joined the others during these operations. This squadron of six vessels, some of them of great power, constituted a stronger naval force than the natives, probably, had ever seen, and could not fail to inspire a salutary dread of the Republic, whose President had power to call it together and direct its movements.

This expedition cost the Republic about $8,000 or $10,000; an expense which its treasury was ill able to bear, but which was indispensable to the extermination of the slave-trade on that coast, and will probably be effectual for that purpose. Slavers have, indeed, subsequently visited that coast, apparently hoping to find it possible to renew the trade,: but the presence of the Liberian revenue cutter, the Lark, has deterred them from any open attempt.

The Lark is a present from the British Government. She is a fine schooner, of about 110 tons, mounting five guns, and well fitted for the service for which she is intended.

About the same time, a British squadron, alleging the infraction of some treaty, demolished the barracoon, seized the property and released the slaves at Gallinas, the most infamous slave-mart, probably, in all Africa. To prevent a revival of the traffic, a blockade of the place was established, to continue indefinitely.

Soon after, the Liberian Government succeeded in purchasing the native title to Grand Cape Mount. This was the extreme northern point of the territory which they have been endeavoring to acquire. But circumstances being favorable, they also purchased the country on the Manna river, extending some twenty miles farther to the northwest. This coast reaches within about ten miles of Gallinas, and has, till

lately, been almost covered with barracoons.

These acquisitions; with the purchase of Grand Sesters on the south, and the acquisition of Garraway by the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, make a sea coast of more than 400 miles, rescued from the slave-trade by Colonization. The only part of this coast yet to be purchased, so far as we are informed, is about six miles at Settra Kroo, to which a pre-emptive right has been secured by treaty, and where there is a Presbyterian mission, under the care of a citizen of Liberia.

The territory already acquired is, with that one exception, all that we undertook to acquire. Its agricultural capacities are sufficient to furnish the necessaries of life for a population equal to all the colored people of the United States, bond and free. Still it is highly important to make one addition; that of Gallinas, and the country adjoining it on the north, as far, probably, as the Sherbro river; so as to leave no place for the slave-trade between Liberia and the British Colony at Sierra Leone. This must be done, or the trade will revive at Gallinas as soon as the British blockading force is removed; and then, as the northern boundary of the Republic is already within ten or fifteen miles of Gallinas, wars, growing out of the slave-trade, will be inevitable. The British Government is desirous that the purchase should be made. The natives are willing to sell, and come under the jurisdiction of the Republic. Funds to a sufficient amount have been promised in England and the United States. The amount necessary is $20,000; of which a gentleman in London has promised $5,000; a gentleman in Cincinnati $5,000; and Mr. Hoff, of Pennsylvania, has bequeathed $10,000. Still there is a difficulty. The subscriptions are not payable till the purchase has been made, and the legacy is not payable till the independence of Liberia has been formally acknowledged by the Government of the United States; so that none of the money is at our command.* The native proprietors refuse to sell, unless a large part of the purchase money is paid at the time of the sale. It is therefore impossible to proceed, unless the Society can be furnished with a considerable amount, say $5,000, or more, for this special purpose. The money thus furnished, might be first used for the purchase of territory, and then replaced from the avails of the subscriptions and legacy already mentioned, and used a second time to defray the expense of sending out emigrants.

About $1,000 has been sent out for this purpose, hoping that it may avail to make a beginning. And lately, a gentleman, who prefers to call himself "A Yeoman of Worcester County," has made a donation of $500, which will be sent out by the next opportunity. He has given this, partly from the hope that it may stimulate others to give "a goodly amount," to be ultimately used in colonizing emancipated slaves.

The Government of the United States, though first among the nations to announce, officially, that Liberia is an independent political community, justly entitled to exercise the rights of sovereignty, has not yet formally acknowledged the independence of the New Republic. The subject, however, has by no means been neglected. The Rev. R. R. Gurley was sent, last summer, as a Commissioner from the United States to Liberia, to collect information, and perhaps,—for his instructions has not been published,—to do other things preparatory to the open-

* By the August number of the Repository, it will be perceived that Gallinas and the adjoining territory have been purchased; and the receipts in the September number show that the subscription of $5,000 by "a *gentleman in Cincinnati*," Charles McMicken, Esq., has been promptly paid.

besides being in other ways more profitable.

The account you give me, sir, of the moral and religious character of those people whom I assisted to get to Liberia, and of their happiness and prosperity there, affords me great joy. My first great object in assisting them to reach that country was the honor of our Lord and Master. To that end I strove to instruct and prepare them, through a long series of years, day and night, and had them instructed in the knowledge of Him and his righteous law. To know then, sir, that they are laboring in his Divine cause, with a holy and pious zeal, fills my soul with delight and thankfulness to him, the glorious Author of all.

Can you inform me, sir, how and why it is that the missionary societies of our country look with apathy or coldness (if I may so say) on that vast field of labor, which is white for the reaping, heathen Africa, and send no helping hand, no laborers, to the harvest? Why, sir, are they not engaged in educating and preparing hundreds, and thousands even, (if possible,) of pious black and colored men for the ministry, for the African field, seeing that the climate is fatal to the white man? Were seminaries established for that purpose, where the black and colored man could be educated for the ministry, and supported free of expense, and advertisement thereof made, I doubt not hundreds would respond to the call, in a cause the most glorious of earth.

Will the Government of the United States do nothing in the way of an appropriation of money—say, a half million of dollars annually, during ten or twenty years—to assist in transporting the free black and colored population of the United States to their fatherland? The time, I should think, was a favorable one for pressing the subject on the attention of Congress; more especially, as that great, virtuous, and good man, General Taylor, (who, without any information or knowledge of his opinions or views on the subject, I doubt not, is favorably disposed towards it—for his heart is the seat of every noble, every benevolent affection,) is in the Presidency. What subject is there, sir, after that of the Union, which interests more the American people than this? A special message on the subject to Congress, from the President, recommending at the same time the independence of the Liberian Republic, and the forming of a commercial treaty with her, would, I have no doubt, be acceded to by that body, and a law passed in conformity.

I perceive, sir, in your interesting addresses, delivered before the New York State Colonization Society, lately, and before the American Colonization Society on the 15th January last, in Washington, that you advocate, as a form of government best suited for Liberia, that of a consolidated republic, in preference to a federal one, or union of states. You will excuse me, sir, if I mention this —it is not done to express an opinion, but merely to express my fears. The object of you and myself is the same—the happiness and prosperity of that people. You have reflected on the subject, and studied the people, their position and situation; I have not. But, as you observe, sir, she is destined to become a powerful nation, and to extend her sway over a great portion of that continent. In her present state of weakness, and for a length of time, no doubt the most simple form for her would be consolidation; but in time, when her limits will be greatly extended by annexation, and her population increased by millions, and tens of millions,(for ambition fires the breast of the black man, as it does that of the white,) would it not be found necessary, to satisfy her ambitious men, to have other high posts of honor, such

as we possess in our different State governments, of governors, lieutenant governors, State senators, representatives, &c. &c.? or would not their consolidated government be driven to the alternative of keeping up large standing armies, with all their certain and inevitable dangers? I have been taught to believe that the safety and perpetuity of our glorious republic depended (under God) upon our federative system, the honors of our State governments acting as escape pipes for the high steam of our ambitious men to go off by and evaporate, without endangering the body politic. You, sir, who have studied man as he is, and reflected much and deeply on the subject, do you believe that our happy republic would have descended from our Revolution to the present day under a consolidated form, without shocks, attempts at revolution, or a large standing army?

With every wish for your health and happiness, and that of your family, I am, sir, with great respect,

Your friend and obed't serv't,

JOHN McDONOGH.

To the Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

It was my privilege, during my recent mission to Liberia, to visit, at their own houses, on the banks of the St. Paul's, and in other settlements, many families, who were indebted to the long-continued and most judicious labors of Mr. McDonogh for their freedom, and for ability to make such freedom a blessing to themselves, their posterity, and their race. From their own lips I heard warm expressions of gratitude to their benefactor, as well as of the confidence that the hopes with which his counsels had inspired them would be realized, and that the independent republic of which they are now citizens would speedily rise to respectability and honorable influence among the free and Christian States of the world.

And here I may remark, that the interview which I was permitted to enjoy with the late lamented and illustrious President of the United States, (about two weeks before his death,) was sought by me for the sole purpose of reading to him a few sentences from this letter of Mr. McDonogh, in the sentiments of which, so far as they related to the propriety of the action of the Government to advance the interest of Liberia, I was gratified to know, from his own emphatic declarations, that he fully concurred, and that he was prepared at a suitable time to recommend to Congress to consider the design of African colonization and civilization, as most important to two races of men and two quarters of the globe.

Every believer in the Divine origin of Christianity will find it impossible to doubt that the present relations between the white and colored races, on this continent, are intended by the benevolent Ruler of the world to result in good to both, and that this nation occupies a situation, and is endowed with the amplest means and most efficient agencies, for imparting her liberty and arts, her letters and religion, to the people of Africa. Surely, of all our interests as individuals, or as a nation, during this being and uncertain existence on earth, none can compare in importance, honor, or renown, to the interests of BENIFICENCE; and far beyond all our desires for wealth and power, for increased dominion and the glory of arms, should be those communicating our inestimable blessings to the less fortunate and favored communities of mankind. If a knowledge of the Divine Law, and the power of imitating its benevolence, impose obligations upon any people, the people of this country, and especially of our Southern States, are bound by the highest obligations of duty to deliver Africa from her miseries, and to bestow upon her the gift of good government, and the si

more precious blessings of the Word of Eternal Life. For what has the Almighty Ruler of the world exalted us, but that we should be a nation to serve Him; that his holy spirit of good-will to men should animate and influence our hearts; that we should become the ministers of his will, of his light and love, to all the dwellers in darkness; that we should teach them to walk in his counsels, celebrate his worship, and sound forth his praise; that we should thus enrich the most destitute, and ennoble the most degraded, making them partakers of an invincible Faith and an immortal Hope? The great political questions which now so agitate the public mind are inferior in importance to that of our duty, as one united nation of Christians, to God, h s truth, and to the human race. Nor should this greater question be ever left forgotten or obscure in our consideration of the less.

And here may I be allowed to suggest, as among the high duties of our Government—

That of exerting all its influences with the civilized Powers of the world, to induce them to make the African slave-trade piracy by common consent and universal law.

To aid the Republic of Liberia in maintaining its Government, and extending its territory, authority, and influence.

To encourage lawful commerce with Africa, as among the most sure, rapid, and powerful means of her civilization.

To assist worthy free persons of color who may desire to emigrate to Liberia, in establishing themselves in that Republic; thus introducing them to hopes and immunities not to be surpassed, and enabling them to become reformers, guides and benefactors of the native population of Africa.

The Congress of Liberia, by joint resolutions of both Houses, has requested the President to appoint a citizen of the United States to represent their condition and necessities to the American people, and to make an appeal on their behalf to individuals, and to the Governments of the States and the Union, for the means of enlarging their territory and extending the benefits of their institutions. That funds are greatly needed to enable the Government of Liberia to increase its territory, to explore the country, and ascertain its productions and resources, to negotiate treaties with many, and in some cases with remote African tribes, to maintain schools for its own and a more numerous native population, and to diffuse a knowledge of the useful arts and improved systems of agriculture, is certain. That donations bestowed for any one, or for all these objects, will be faithfully applied, I have no doubt. To the very sensible and forcible remarks of my respected friend in regard to the federal system, and its value in our experience, I will not now attempt to reply, but merely say that, for the present, and as I imagine for years to come, one simple undivided Government in Liberia will conduce more effectually to the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the people, than a system embracing various State Governments, united like our own in one confederated Republic.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, most respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

R. R. GURLEY.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

African Civilization.

A vast continent has waited upon the agencies of civilization for a share in those blessings it confers; the season of waiting at length is

passed, and the time for action has begun. And how very remarkable is the character of that action, and how noble the purpose it contemplates. Never in the history of the world has a similar event commanded the admiration of mankind. It is without precedent, and can have no parallel.

Africa, which has supplied the civilized world with menial service, seems at length about to be honored as no country has ever been before. The work of colonization, wherever it has been conducted heretofore, has always been commenced with a prospect of strife; it has, almost invariably, contemplated the subjugation of an aboriginal race by force of arms, their expulsion, or extinction. The exceptions have been partial and rare. Such a case, for instance, as that of Penn, stands out in prominent relief upon the page of colonial history; but even the philanthropy of Penn was insufficient for its purpose; he could not prevent the expulsion of the Indian, and the Anglo-Saxon now occupies his place. Colonial history has ever involved an enormous expenditure of wealth, health, and human life, and according to the best exercise of human judgment by the standard of the times, unavoidably so.

The great colonial project of our day, is that which relates to the continent of Africa, and in its details it exhibits a most admirable and striking contrast with all that have preceded it. The colonists it is proposed to put upon its coast, are the civilized descendants of those who were snatched from their native soil, in a condition of barbarism, and carried into slavery. In restoring them to the land of their forefathers, it is not with arms in their hands to subdue or to expel the present occupants of the soil. There is no physical warfare to institute against an antagonism of blood. On the contrary, the only warfare to be anticipated is that of mind with mind; an encounter of civilization with barbarism, under the auspices of natural kindred. It is the reality of the fable of Valentine and Orson, in which the former has only to use the stratagem dictated by fraternal love, and his bloodless conquest is sure. The weapons are those of civilization and christianity; and never was there a time when those instrumentalities could be more effectually employed. The industrial arts enjoy the benefits of science in a wonderful degree; agriculture is learning thrift from enlarged liberality, and commerce possesses the means and appliances of steam, by which she measures the pathways of the great deep, and times her ocean trips by the hour.

It is at this era of the world's career, and under these auspices, that the American people have entered upon the great and glorious project of African redemption. A work whose design sanctifies the expenditure of every dollar that can be judiciously applied for its promotion, and demands the genial sympathies of every true son of humanity. To what extent soever the growth and success of the enterprise may contibute to our commercial advantages, its claims upon our co-operation are incontestably genuine. The work is one of which the nature of the end can be understood from the beginning, although its grandeur can, perhaps, be only feebly conceived. It requires in its earliest stages the confidence, the cheerful aid, the generous support, and the patient expectation of the civilized world. And we should be niggards, indeed, if in view of the objects to be attained, we could withhold these, while history would throw up, from the vain records of the past, her re-

proaches against us. Let us but glance at the story of the crusades, and think upon the vast expenditure of wealth and life freely lavished in such superstitious services for the attainment of a visionary purpose. For three centuries has that stupendous power, incorporated under the name of the East India Company, struggled with varying success, and at the most inordinate sacrifice of human life, for the advancement of exclusively selfish and sordid schemes. And shall we hesitate to accept an opportunity, which Providence has opened before us, to rescue a continent from the degradation of heathenism, and provide an attractive and perpetual asylum for that race helplessly depressed in the social economy of our vexed and troubled land?

The project, it will be observed, embraces two results, both of which are alike benevolent in their design. One is to effect the redemption of the present tribes of Africa from barbarism, and to introduce them to the enjoyment of civilization; the other is to induce such a flow of emigration on the part of the free colored people of America into Africa, as will relieve this country from the inconvenience and demoralization consequent upon the social disesteem they everywhere experience here, and at the same time place them in a position where neither natural nor conventional distinctions exist to curb the spirit of ambition, or to obstruct the labors of the boldest enterprise. The latter, it will be observed in the order of events, must take precedence of the former; for while both are contemplated by the advocates of colonization, one is looked for as the result of the other. Under the present instrumentalities and inducements, the work of African colonization has been slow and costly; but the season of past effort has been the first stage of a grand design, which will gradually develop means and energies adequate to its fulfilment. To what extent the proposed system of steam communication before Congress, may tend to the removal of the colored race from this continent, is variously conjectured by different individuals who have the same data upon which to rest their opinions. Upon this point we shall take a future opportunity to advance some views of our own; though it is not to be denied that the absence of all precedent leaves opinion with no higher character that that of cojecture in any case.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 5.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

PRODUCTIONS—*Continued.*—In addition to the vegetable productions of Liberia, to which I have alluded, there are some others which are worthy of particular notice; especially as they are the principal exportable articles, some of which may be rendered very profitable articles of commerce. These are, Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, Sugar, Ground-nuts, Indigo, Cotton, and Arrow-root.

In reference to *Coffee*, I am quite satisfied *that the soil and climate* of Liberia are as well adapted to the cultivation of this article, as the soil and climate of any other part of the world. I believe that as good coffee can be raised in Liberia as in Mocha or Java; and I have no doubt that, by proper attention, it may be raised as plentifully as in any other part of the world. These opinions are not hastily formed, but are founded on personal observations in some of the West India Islands, as well as in Liberia, and on frequent conversations with persons who have visited various other parts

of the world in which coffee is cultivated. I have frequently seen isolated trees growing in different parts of Liberia, which have yielded from ten to twenty pounds of clean dry coffee at one picking; and, however incredible it may appear, it is a fact, that one tree in Monrovia yielded four and a half bushels of coffee, in the hull, at one time; which, on being shelled and dried, weighed *thirty-one pounds.* This is the largest quantity of which I ever heard, as having been gathered from one tree; and it is the largest coffee tree I ever saw, being upwards of twenty feet high, and of proportionate dimensions.

I have given particular attention to observations and investigations, respecting the cultivation of coffee in Liberia; and, I think I may safely set down the average quantity which may be raised, by proper cultivation, at four pounds to each tree—that is, each tree of six years old and upwards. The coffee tree will begin to bear in three years from the time at which the seeds are planted. At the end of the fourth year, the average quantity may be set down at one pound to each tree; at the end of the fifth year, two and a half pounds; and, at the end of the sixth year, four pounds. About three hundred trees can be planted in one acre of ground, allowing the trees to be twelve feet apart. Therefore, in four years from the time the seeds are planted in the nursery, 300 pounds of coffee may be gathered, which, at ten cents a pound, (a very moderate rate for Liberia coffee, which has frequently been sold for twenty cents a pound in this country,) would be worth $30. At the end of the fifth year, 750 pounds may be gathered—worth $75; and at the end of the sixth year, 1,200 pounds—worth $120. So that, in six years from the time of the planting of the seeds, agreeably to this calculation, 2,250 pounds of coffee may be produced on one acre of ground—worth $225. And, accordingly, ten acres, properly cultivated, will yield during the first six years, an income of $2,250; and at least $1,200 during each succeeding year.

This calculation I regard as pretty nearly correct; but even admitting that I have set down the quantities and the value at one fourth more than they should be, it will still appear, that the cultivation of coffee may be rendered a source of wealth in Liberia, even supposing that nothing else could be raised for exportation, which is by no means the case. I am quite satisfied that at least $100 a year may be realized, by proper management, from the produce of one acre of ground cultivated in coffee, after the sixth year from the time of planting of the grains in the nursery. And, as it does not require much labor, one person may easily cultivate three acres, with a little hired assistance in clearing the land, and may devote one half of his time, or more, to the cultivation of other articles, for the use of himself and family, and for sale; and he need not work more than five or six hours a day. So that, by industry, prudence, and economy, any man may realize at least $300 a year for his labor, over and above the necessary expenditures of himself and family; the other articles which he may raise being quite sufficient for the comfortable support of his household. I am aware that the truthfulness of this statement has seldom been exhibited in the agricultural operations of the citizens of Liberia; but this fact does not necessarily confute the truth of the statement, nor does it sufficiently exhibit the impracticability of its being fully and easily carried out. And I might add, that it does not require the exercise of profound wisdom, even in a cursory observer, to discover the real cause why the feasibility of the result of the foregoing calculation is not more frequently exhibited.

Coffee is indigenous in Liberia. It may frequently be seen wild in the woods. It is, however, much improved by cultivation. The most approved method of raising it, is to plant the grains in a nursery, and to transplant when the tree has attained the height of a foot and a half. Some trees arrive at their full growth in five or six years; while others continue to grow more than double that length of time. The grains grow in pairs, covered with a hull, from which they can be easily separated when dry. The coffee blossom is a beautiful and highly fragrant little white flower, and the berry, when fully ripe, is of a pale red color. The average height of full grown trees is about eight feet. They continue to bear from ten to twenty years. I have seen some fine flourishing trees, which were upwards of twenty years old. As the coffee tree is easily cultivated, and as the fruit is easily cured, the cultivation of this profitable and useful article should occupy a portion of the time of every family in Liberia.

Next to coffee, perhaps *Ginger* may be made the most profitable article of culture, for exportation. The superior quality of this article, and the peculiar adaptation of almost every kind of soil in Liberia, to its abundant growth, justifies the opinion that it may be rendered a very profitable article of commerce. It will certainly grow as well in Liberia as in any other part of the world; and, in quality, it is scarcely inferior to the best that is produced in any other country. I have no certain data from which I can determine the average quantity of ginger which may be raised on a given quantity of land; but, from what I have seen, I am quite satisfied that it may be raised in great abundance, with very little labor. The average increase is at least twenty-fold, when properly cultivated. From six to eight months is the time usually required for its growth and maturation.

Bird pepper, which is known in the United States as "African Cayenne Pepper," is an indigenous article, which may be found almost every where throughout Liberia. I have frequently seen great quantities of it growing wild in the woods. And if a little attention were given to the cultivation of it, thousands of pounds might be annually exported. It grows on bushes about four feet high. The pods are generally about half an inch long, and one third of an inch in circumference. One species, however, is four or five times this size. The smaller kind is generally prefered. In quality, it is perhaps not equalled by that raised in any other country. The cultivation of it requires scarcely any attention; and the only preparation of it for the market, consists in picking the pods and spreading them out to dry. The shrub grows very rapidly, and the fruit arrives at maturity in six or eight months from the time of planting. It yields more abundantly about the beginning of the year, but as the fruit continues to be reproduced throughout the year, it may be collected at any time. The natives use it very freely. It is not uncommon to see them with a bunch of pepper in one hand and a roasted cassada in the other, taking, with each bite of the latter, one of the pods of the former, one of which pods would serve to pepper a full meal for a person not so accustomed to its use. Perhaps the reader of this may wonder why pepper is not more freely gathered and exported, as it grows so abundantly in the wild state, and as it may be so very easily cultivated. To this I can only respond, echo answers, why?

Sugar-cane will, perhaps, thrive as well in Liberia, as in any other country. I have seen stalks more than fifteen feet high, and two or three inches in diameter. The average size of the stalks is considerably larger than those which are raised in the island of Barbadoes, and the juice is equally sweet,

and proportionably more abundant. This I have tested, by personal observations. Sugar, however, probably will not soon become a profitable article of exportation, in consequence of the inability of the Liberians to compete with the West India planters. Liberia, however, may be, and it ought to be, independent of all the rest of the world, for this luxury. Every farmer ought to raise, not only enough of this article for the use of his own family, but some to dispose of to his mercantile, mechanical, and professional neighbors. And, even if he cannot conveniently manufacture the sugar, in any considerable quantity, he can certainly express enough of the juice in a few hours, with his own hands, in a mill of his own construction, to make several gallons of *syrup*, (not molasses but a much better article,) which answers very well for every practical or necessary purpose.

Ground-nuts, or pea-nuts, may be raised in great abundance, in Liberia. And, as these nuts generally find a ready market in the United States, and in Europe; they certainly will richly repay the Liberian farmer for the little trouble and labor which their cultivation requires. I do not know what quantity may be raised on a given portion of land, but I do know that they yield very abundantly.

Although the cultivation of *Indigo* has not met with much attention in Liberia—comparatively few persons having given any attention at all to it—yet, as the indigo plant grows so luxuriantly, and may be raised so easily, the manufacture of indigo is certainly worthy of particular notice. The plant grows so abundantly in Liberia, that it constitutes one of the most troublesome weeds in the gardens, and even in the streets of the settlements. And, with a little skill and industry, in preparing the indigo, it may be rendered one of the most profitable crops that can be produced in tropical climates. The plant arrives at maturity in three or four months from the time of planting the seed, and as it springs up again, in a few weeks after having been cut, one crop will yield five or six cuttings in the course of the year. Several varieties of the indigo plant may be found growing wild in Liberia, all of which yield very fine indigo, some of which is perhaps equal to that produced in any other part of the world. The preparation of indigo requires a little more patience and industry, than the Liberians generally are in the habit of bestowing on any one article of agriculture; which is the principal cause why it has not been more extensively manufactured.

Cotton has not yet been cultivated to a sufficient extent, to enable me to determine from observation, whether it may be made a very profitable article of agriculture. Several old cotton planters, who had grown grey in raising cotton in Georgia, Mississippi, and other Southern States, before they went to Liberia, have repeatedly told me, that the cotton-tree or shrub will grow as well, and yield as abundantly in Liberia, as in any part of the United States. As I have never seen the cotton-tree growing in the United States, I cannot institute a comparison, from my own observations. But I have seen some fine trees growing in Liberia, and yielding cotton equal in quality to the best I ever saw from the valley of the Mississippi. The natives in the interior manufacture cotton goods pretty extensively from one species of the indigenous growth. There are several species or varieties of cotton in Liberia. The best grows on trees or shrubs ten or twelve feet high—similar to those raised in the United States, but perhaps larger in the average size. And, as the trees are not injured by frosts, of course they continue to bear for several years. One species grows on trees of immense dimensions—some of them being more than twenty feet in circumference. The cotton, however, which is produced

by those large trees, is very different from that raised on the small trees. It has a yellowish cast; and it is more like raw silk in appearance and texture; but, as it has very little staple, it is seldom gathered for any purpose.

Arrow-root probably thrives as well in Liberia, as in any other part of the world. This is a tender plant, which usually grows to the height of two or three feet. The stems, of which several rise from the same root, are round, branched, jointed, and leafy. The leaves resemble the common sword-grass. They are alternate; and are from three to six inches in length. The root, which is the only part used, is beautifully cylindrical, straight, and tapering, (hence the name of the plant,) fleshy, scaly, and furnished with numerous long, white fibres; and is usually from three to eight inches in length. This plant is one of the most luxurious growths in Liberia. It is easily propagated, and it arrives at maturity in about five months. In preparing it for use, the roots are washed, and then beat into a pulp, which is thrown into a tub of water, and agitated, so as to separate the fibres from the amylaceous part; the latter of which remains suspended in the water, while the former is removed. The milky fluid, thus formed, is strained, and allowed to stand several hours, until the fecula, or starch, shall have settled at the bottom of the vessel. It is then washed with a fresh portion of water, strained again, and allowed to subside again; this process sometimes being performed three or four times; after which, it is spread out, and dried in the sun. About eight pounds of the pure powder or flour may be procured from a bushel of the roots.

As arrow-root may be produced so abundantly in Liberia; and as it is one of the most important exportable articles; as well as one of the most valuable articles of food; it deserves particular notice. The cultivation of the plant requires so little labor or attention, and the process of manufacturing the fecula from the roots is so very simple and so easily performed that I am quite certain this article may be rendered a source of wealth by exportation. From having frequently seen it growing, and having seen the quantity which a very small piece of ground produced, I think the average quantity which may be raised on almost every kind of soil in Liberia, may be safely and truly set down at one-hundred bushels to the acre; that is, eight hundred pounds of pure manufactured arrow-root, or fecula. An old gentleman at Monrovia, who has raised a considerable quantity of it, stated to me, that, from the quantity which he has made from a certain portion of land, he was quite satisfied that one acre, properly cultivated, will yield two thousand pounds. And a farmer at Caldwell assured me that he made one hundred and thirty pounds from the produce of one-sixteenth of an acre of ground. But, as it will be perceived, I have placed the average quantity at less than one-half of the proportionate quantity which has actually been raised; and this, I think, is not beyond a fair estimate. Assuming therefore, that one-half an acre will produce four hundred pounds, (a quantity which almost any family may easily raise and manufacture,) and allowing the average net price to be only fifteen cents a pound; it will appear that $60 may be realized from this small quantity of land; with comparatively little labor.

During the last year or two arrow-root has been used pretty extensively in Liberia, as a substitute for wheat-flour; and, as I have frequently eaten it, in various forms of bread, I hesitate not to say, that I believe it to be not only a good substitute for flour, but much more suitable and wholesome for persons residing in tropical climates. It makes very fine biscuits, either

alone or when mixed with a small quantity of sweet potatoes. It also makes very good pie-crust; and I have seen light or leavened bread, made of arrow-root, which so much resembled wheat-flour bread, in both appearance and taste, as to deceive professed judges. Besides these, I have eaten the nicest kind of pound and other sweet cakes, made of this article, instead of flour, with the ordinary adjuvants. And I beg leave to say, that I regard myself as a tolerably good judge of good eating.

The foregoing named articles constitute the principal exportable articles of agriculture, which may be raised in Liberia. And I have endeavored to give faithful and truthful statements, in reference to each of them. And, while I regret that greater attention has not yet been given to the cultivation of these articles; I cherish the hope that the period will arrive, at which all of them will be cultivated extensively; if not by the present inhabitants, by others who may emigrate thither, having more energy, industry, and perseverance. I candidly believe, that a man may acquire more wealth in Liberia, by judicious management in the cultivation of the soil, than he could acquire in any part of the United States, with double the quantity of land, double the amount of labor, and in double the length of time; even allowing for all the disadvantages under which he may have to labor in Liberia, and all the facilities which he might have in the United States. I am quite certain that by pursuing a regular, systematic and persevering course of agricultural industry and frugality, the citizens of Liberia may, with no other means than those which every individual can readily procure, produce not only enough of those articles which are peculiar to tropical climates, for their own use, but a large surplus, for exportation. And, any man in Liberia, who enjoys a tolerable degree of health, and who does not live comfortably and independently, may, without any violation of the principles of truth or justice, charge the deficiency to his own account.

Our Receipts.

By reference to the receipts, it will be perceived that they are *unusually small.* Seldom, if ever, for several years past, has any month yielded so little. How can this be accounted for? A great many of our friends and regular contributors could answer this question, by reference to the date of their last remittance to us. We however forbear to make any allusion to the subject at present, further, than to say, that we are now making arrangements for the next expedition, and it is important for us to know whether any means will be at our command for the purpose. We cannot go deeper in debt for the purpose of sending out emigrants. They must remain at home, unless our friends contribute speedily and liberally.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Keene—Miss Maria Elliott, by Rev. Z. S. Brewster..... 10 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Shippensburgh—Contribution by the Presbyterian Ch. at Mid-

dle Spring, Pa., to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. John Moody, D. D., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00
Lebanon—Wm. Goodhart, Esq.. 1 00

31 00

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburgh—Mrs. Julia D. L. Taylor, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., with $10 paid the Va. Col. Soc..... 20 00
Lynchburgh—D. B. Payne, Esq., 5 00

25 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—
Salisbury—Smith & Barker, $2, Andrew Kern, Dr. Krider, ea. $1; Wm. Murphy, $5..... 9 00
Gold Hill—Dr. Hugh Kelly.... 10 00
Statesville—S. R. Bell, J. W. Woodard, each $3; Mrs. S. C. Ayer, J. A. Roseborough, Cash, Cash, E. B. Stimson, A. W. Jamieson, Wm. Morrison, each $1; L. Q. Sharp, $2.... 15 00
Bethany Church—D. D. Salmon, T. A. Bell, each $1..... 2 00
Tabor Church—John M. Young, Esq., $3, John H. Dalton, $2, Wm. Gaither, A. B. F. Gaither, Rev. P. H. Dalton, Placebo Houston, Esq., Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Holmes, Robert Holmes, Lebetius Gaither, Mary Allison, Wm. Allison, N. D. Tomlin, A. D. Gage, F. Cowan, each $1; J. Furchase, 25 cents..... 18 25
Lexington—Rev. A. D. Montgomery, $5, J. P. Stimson, E. Kenshaw, each $1..... 7 00
Jamestown—George C. Mendenhall, $5, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jesse Shelly, $2 each; Richard Mendenhall, Wm. Stanly, J. W. Field, each $1; W. H. Reece, 50 cents..... 12 50
Greensborough—Rev. C. F. Deems, Rev. James Jamieson, each $5, Cash $4, Rev. S. D. Pumpas, $3, Robert Soan, $2, Robert Coe, James M. Garret, E. P. Ogden, Rev. A. S. Andrews, Jesse Wheeler, each $1..... 24 00
Wilkesborough—Anderson Mitchell, Esq., Maj. J. Finley, each $3, A. A. Hall, Mrs. Finley, David Gray, J. H. Finley, Joshua Pinnel, each $1..... 11 00
New Market—Joseph Newton... 1 00
Taylorsville—Rev. B. L. Beall... 10 00
Pioneer Mills—Annual contribution of Rocky River Church, by the Rev. Daniel W. Penick, 14 00

133 75

KENTUCKY.

Masonville—James Lashbrooks, Esq..... 26 00

OHIO.

Granville—Sereno Wright, annual life subscription..... 10 00

ILLINOIS.

Greenville—Rev John Barber, $1 75; collection in Bear Creek Church, $3 25, per Rev. John Barber..... 5 00
Jacksonville—Collection by the Rev. James H. Dickens..... 3 00

8 00

Total Contributions..... $243 75

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Keene*—Gov. Samuel Dinsmoor, Aaron Davis, T. M. Edwards, Esq., ea. $1, to September, 1851..... 3 00
VERMONT.—*Ryegate*—Jas. Smith, to September 10, '50..... 2 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*—R. C. Bodfish, to September, '51, $1. *Upton*—Eli Warren, to August, '51, $1..... 2 00
RHODE ISLAND.—*Slaterville*—J. B. Drake, to Jan. '51, $1, Dea. Ansel Holman, to Aug. '51, $1, 2 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—*Lebanon*—Wm. Goodhart, Esq., to Jan. '52... 1 00
MARYLAND.—*Hagerstown*—John Davis, Esq., for '48 and '49... 2 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—*Greensborough*—T. P. Allen, to Aug. '51, $1. *Wilkesborough*—Rev. James Purviss, to Sept. '51, $1..... 2 00
GEORGIA.—*Augusta*—Robert A. Harper, to Sept. '51, $2. *Savannah*—Daniel Vidare, to Sept. '51, $1..... 3 00
OHIO.—*Cedarville*—Rev. J. H. Buchannan, for '49, $1. *Xenia*—Mr. John Jacoby, to July, '51, $1. *Hillsborough*—Samuel Linn, to May, '51, $1..... 3 00
ARKANSAS.—*Columbia*—Col. H. F. Walworth, for '50..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 21 00
Total Contributions..... 243 75

Aggregate Amount..... $264 75

can Colonization, and by which the friends of the cause have been encouraged to persevere in their labors, amidst difficulties which at first seemed almost insurmountable, that of the suppression of the slave-trade, as a necessary effect of the introduction of civilization and christianity, with all their attendant advantages and blessings, among the ignorant and degraded aborigines of Africa, formed a prominent link in this chain of benevolence. And in view of what has already been accomplished, through the instrumentality of the Government of Liberia, towards the suppression of this nefarious traffic, surely the advocates of colonization have abundant cause for encouragement in their labor of love, even if this great object were the only one to stimulate them to unremitting efforts in carrying on a cause so happily conceived, and thus far crowned with so abundant success. Much, very much has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the citizens and government of Liberia towards the entire abolishment of the trade—enough to satisfy the most skeptical mind, if unprejudiced and unbiassed,—when compared with the results of other means that have been used for the accomplishment of this greatly to be desired object,—that the establishment of christian colonies, and the maintenance of christian governments conducted as the Liberian Government is, is by far the most effectual means to stop the flowing of "the tide of slaves," which for more than three hundred years has been "rolling from east to west" across the broad Atlantic, and which is still rolling its thousands and tens of thousands on the shores of the western world; but which, we confidently believe, will not always continue to roll "with boundless ruin and resistless force;" for we look forward with a pleasing anticipation to the period—a period which we may not live to see, but which will undoubtedly arrive in the history of our world—when the light of civilization and christianity, emanating from christian colonies established on the coast of that vast peninsula, and shining far off into the interior of that land of moral and intellectual darkness, will so illuminate the minds, and so impress the hearts of its benighted inhabitants, as to induce them forever to abandon the abominable traffic, and devote their attention to objects calculated to elevate them in the scale of being.

The letter of President Roberts in our present number, with the accompanying letter from Mr. Benson, exhibits the interest felt by the authorities of the Liberian Government in the suppression of the slave-trade, and the efforts they are using to settle difficulties among the contiguous native tribes, arising out of their participation in the horrid traffic. Nobly has that little govern-

ment maintained its position of uncompromising hostility to the degrading, demoralizing traffic; and justly does she deserve the admiration of the world, and the hearty co-operation of all who feel desirous to aid in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom among mankind.

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, July 10, 1850.

SIR: I regret that I am not yet able to give you full information with respect to the success of the commissioners, who, I had the honor, a week or two ago, of stating to you had been sent to Gallinas, Cape Mount, and the Vey Country, to settle, if possible, the difficulties, and put an end to the wars, which, for several years, have existed between the natives occupying those territories.

It is rumored that the Commissioners will not be able to succeed to the extent of my expectations. Several threatening disputes, however, have been arranged, and in one instance, at least, an appeal to arms prevented. The principal difficulty now, it appears, exists with the inhabitants of a large barricaded town, some fifteen or twenty miles, in the interior of Gallinas—many of whom, originally, were slaves of the Gallinas, and other chiefs in that neighborhood, who, from time to time, have escaped, and taken refuge there, and have hitherto foiled every attempt to recover them.—These people, by the continual accession of such fugitives, have now become so formidable as to defy the combined efforts of the chiefs, and have declared a war of extermination against them, and their former masters; and so enraged are they in consequence of former ill treatment, that it is presumed they will not even consent to the mediation of this Government.

Report says they have declined receiving our Commissioners. I hope, however, we shall yet succeed in reconciling them. It is very desirable for many reasons, and great good would result to both parties. The chiefs are aware of this, and it only remains for us to convince the other party; which I think, notwithstanding their present obstinacy, we shall soon be able to do. I assure you, sir, these difficulties, that is the settling of them, give us much trouble. And to keep persons employed, travelling from place to place, for that purpose, is exceedingly expensive to our infant government; indeed much more so than our present resources really warrant. Still we cannot remain idle spectators, or with-hold an effort to prevent the shedding of blood, and to avert incalculable sufferings.

I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that we have much less difficulty now—since the important check which has been given to the slave-trade on this part of the coast---than formerly, in keeping the natives on good terms with each other: nevertheless we have much to do, not only in settling disputes among the natives, but also in extinguishing a hankering, which still exists on the part of several of the chiefs at and about Gallinas---as also at New Cestors and Tradetown---after the slave trade: these we have to watch closely, to prevent them from clandestinely selling slaves. Our little vessel has been employed during the five or six weeks past, in

watching a Spanish Felucca which has been seen several times in the neighborhood of Gallinas, New Cestors and Tradetown, and which is said to have a quantity of cash on board for the purchase of slaves.

She is commanded by a person, I understand, who has resided many years at Gallinas in a slave factory, and who was there when the factories were destroyed by Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, in 1849. The supercargo it appears, was the principal slave factor at New Cestors when the establishment there was broken up by our forces. So there can be but little doubt as to the character of the vessel—though she has been boarded once I know, on her first arrival on the coast, by one of Her B. M. cruisers, but allowed to proceed—why I know not. Enclosed I send you a copy of a note, this moment received from Mr. Benson, communicating intelligence of her movements. The "Lark" will be off Cape Mount to-morrow.

I hope ere this Congress has disposed of that all-absorbing question, the admission of California into the Union---and has had a little time to think on the subject of the recognition of the independence of the "New Republic," and of extending to Liberia, and to the Colonization Society, some pecuniary aid. I am looking forward with much anxiety to the arrival of the Packet, with news on this subject.

Has Congress considered and acted upon the suggestion of the President with respect to adopting measures for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade? I hope so; for it cannot be concealed that American vessels are still aiding and abetting the slave trade; in such a way, however, as not to subject themselves to seizure, under existing laws, by American cruisers.

You are doubtless aware, sir, that several eminent mercantile and manufacturing firms in England, have united in an enterprise to test by practical experiments the possibility of procuring *cotton* in large quantities from the west coast of Africa.

Their Agent arrived here, with two vessels, on the 3d inst., freighted with merchandise, cotton seeds, gins and all kinds of agricultural implements.

It is his object, I believe, to commence operations here; and to establish farms at various points along the coast to the Gaboon—also at Dahomey.

The great object contemplated by the proprietors, I understand, is as well philanthropic as a desire to increase British commerce. It will no doubt favorably effect the agricultural interests of Liberia.

I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you that our public affairs are progressing quietly and in order; nothing has occurred to interrupt our amicable relations with foreigners, or the native tribes around us. Commerce is rapidly increasing: our agricultural prospects were never more encouraging; improvements of every description are going on in almost all the towns and villages; and Liberia, indeed, is beginning to look up.

We have had a number of foreign vessels in our harbors during the last two or three months—and, for Liberia, a heavy business was transacted with them.

By the by, we had a high day here on the 4th. There were three American vessels, as many English, and one or two others in the harbor. The Americans, of course, determined to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. At 8 A. M., all the ships in the harbor were gaily decked with flags, and presented

an imposing appearance. At noon the American flag was saluted with twenty-one guns from Fort Norris Battery. At 4 P. M., a large company sat down to dinner, at Col. Hicks'—served up in his best style. Many toasts were proposed. The President of the United States; his Cabinet, U. S. Navy---Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her Majesty's Ministers, were received with acclamation. All passed off quietly, and without accident.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. Wm. McLain,
Sec. &c. A. C. S.
Washington City, U. S.

[LETTER FROM STEPHEN A. BENSON.]

Bassa Cove, *July 9th*, 1850.

Dear Sir:---Since writing you last evening, my confidential Krooman has just come up from about New Cess, and informs me that the slaver who was on shore at Tradetown, has left for Cape Mount. He remained on shore at Tradetown some weeks. His vessel cruised at sea sometime, but the Lark's recent visit at leeward, together with Her B. M. Brig Hound, affrighted them: So the Fellucca was ordered to Cape Mount; and the slaver, who was on shore, walked up to Fish town, Grand Bassa, and went up in a canoe.

He informs Prince Boyar, that he apprehended some danger in remaining down this way any longer; that he would go to windward to see if he could not accomplish his purpose with more facility; and, with the understanding that if he should have to send his vessel back to Tradetown, Boyar was to have a load of slaves ready, and deliver;---but her return would be uncertain. Upon this intelligence you may depend, as I know Jack Master well, and have always found his statements correct.

I am your Excellency's
Obedient servant,
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

His Excellency J. J. Roberts.

A Bill

TO ESTABLISH A LINE OF WAR STEAMERS TO THE COAST OF AFRICA.

[Report No. 438.]

In the House of Representatives, August 1, 1850. *Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.*

Mr. F. P. Stanton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill:—A bill to establish a line of war steamers to the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the promotion of commerce and colonization:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in *Congress assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, immediately after the passage of this act, to enter into contract with Joseph Bryan, of Alabama, and George Nicholas Saunders, of New York, and their associates, for the building, equipment, and maintenance of three steam ships to run between the United States and the coast of Africa upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:

The said ships to be each of not less than four thousand tons burden, to be so constructed as to be convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class, and to be built and equipped

in accordance with plans to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and under the superintendence of an officer to be appointed by him; two of said ships to be finished and ready for sea in two and a half years, and the other within three years after the date of the contract, and the whole to be kept up by alterations, repairs, or additions, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, so as to be fully equal to the exigencies of the service and the faithful performance of this contract. The said Secretary, at all times, to exercise such control over said ships as may not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and especially to have the power to direct, at the expense of the Government, such changes in the machinery and internal arrangements of the ships as he may at any time deem advisable.

Each of said ships to be commanded by an officer of the navy, who, with four passed midshipmen to act as watch officers, and any mail agents who may be sent by the Government, shall be accommodated and provided for in a manner suitable to their rank at the expense of the contractors. Each of said ships, if required by the Secretary, shall receive two guns of heavy calibre, and the men from the United States Navy necessary to serve them, who shall be provided for as aforesaid. In the event of war the Government to have the right to take any or all of said ships for its own exclusive use on payment of the value thereof; such value not exceeding the cost, to be ascertained by appraisers, chosen by the Secretary of the Navy and the contractors.

Each of said ships to make four voyages per annum: one shall leave New Orleans every three months; one shall leave Baltimore every three months, touching at Norfolk and Charleston; and one shall leave New York every three months, touching at Savannah; all having liberty to touch at any of the West India Islands; and to proceed thence to Liberia, touching at any of the islands or ports on the coast of Africa; thence to Gibraltar, carrying the Mediterranean mails; thence to Cadiz or some other Spanish port, to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy; thence to Lisbon; then to Brest, or some other French port to be designated as above; and thence to London and back to the place of departure, bringing and carrying the mails to and from said ports.

The said contractors shall further agree to carry to Liberia so many emigrants, being free persons of color, and not exceeding twenty-five hundred for each voyage, as the American Colonization Society may require, upon the prepayment by said Society of ten dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and five dollars for each one under that age; these sums, respectively, to include all charges for the baggage of emigrants and the daily supply of sailors' rations. The contractors, also, to carry, bring back, and accommodate, free from charge, all necessary agents of the said Society.

The Secretary of the Navy shall further stipulate to advance to said contractors, as the building of said ships shall progress, two-thirds of the amount expended thereon; such advances to be made in the bonds of the United States, payable thirty years after date, and bearing five per cent. interest, and not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars for each ship. And the said contractors shall stipulate to repay the said advances in equal annual instalments, with interest from the date of the completion of all said ships until the

termination of the contract, which shall continue fifteen years from the commencement of the service. The Secretary of the Navy to require ample security for the faithful performance of the contract, and to reserve a lien upon the ships for the sums advanced. The Government to pay said contractors forty thousand dollars for each trip, or four hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall cause to be issued the bonds of the United States, as the same may, from time to time, be required by the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the contract aforesaid.

Letter from H. J. Roberts, M. D.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,
Monrovia, July 16th, 1850.

Rev. Mr. McLain,

DEAR SIR:—The sailing of the Brig Smithfield affords me an opportunity of penning you a few lines, to inform you of the state of the immigrants, that came out in the Schooner D. C. Foster, in March last. Of the company that then came out, I took up all that I could persuade to go up the river, which left only a couple of families at Monrovia. Not having house-room sufficient in Virginia for them, Gen. Lewis procured houses in Caldwell, to accommodate five families, as the Asylum was occupied by the immigrants that came by the last voyage of the L. Packet.

All of the company of the D. C. Foster, have been attached, and the most of them are now convalescent. Of those I have lost one female, a woman, that came on shore sick. Many of them were quite sick on their passage out, I am informed, and one man died, before their arrival.

Having a hundred and forty up the river, I am obliged to be up with them quite constantly, and therefore cannot be at Monrovia to attend to the two families as much as I should like to, or as the case demands.

Of this Gen. Lewis, as well as myself, informed them on their arrival—that I should be mostly up the river, as nearly all of the company would go up there; consequently, it would be advisable for them to go up, and there undergo their acclimation; otherwise it would be something of a risk for them, as far as my attending to them was concerned. But they roundly told him, that they preferred to remain at Monrovia, and therefore were very willing to run all risks. Of the two families that remain, four have died; James Lynch, from Kentucky, Mrs. McMurtry, from Kentucky, and two from Lycon County, Tennessee.

This leaves me well, with my best wishes for your good health.

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY J. ROBERTS.

The Kentucky Slave Family.

BY the following notices, it will be perceived that our friend of the *Journal of Commerce* is still in the field—a volunteer in the cause of humanity. *May he live a thousand years.*

The Kentucky family will embark for Liberia as soon as circumstances will allow; probably in December or January next.

Daniel Williams of Newbern, N.

C., with his family, (the circumstances of whose liberation were noticed in our last number,) sailed from New York, for his new home in Liberia on the 30th of September, in the Barque Edgar.

An Interesting Case.—We submit the following to our benevolent readers, some of whom, we have no doubt, will esteem it a privilege to aid in accomplishing the object proposed. Only *three hundred dollars* is required here, to secure the emancipation and removal to Liberia, of an interesting family of eight persons, now in bondage, and worth, as property, $3000. We shall be very happy to receive donations for the object, and will faithfully forward them to Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, as proposed by the writer of the annexed letter to the editor, which, though not probably intended for publication, tells the story in a more effective manner than we could do it, if we tried. Moreover, it seems necessary that the *name* of the writer should be published, that the donors may see that there is no danger of their being imposed upon:

Louisville, Sept. 21, 1850.

Dear Sir:—Permit me, though an entire stranger, to present a case that has made a strong impression on my own mind. I have occasional access to your paper, and have found that you are a warm friend of African Colonization. Mr. Jacob Hikes, a farmer in this vicinity, has called on me and informed me that he has a woman and six children, the oldest 12 years of age, and the youngest an infant, whom he wishes to liberate, with a view to their emigration to the Republic of Liberia. They have just been valued by the Assessor at $2000. The difficulty in the way, however, is, that her husband, who lately belonged to an estate of a deceased lady, has just been sold to a gentleman who values him at $1000; but, although he is in quite moderate circumstances, he offers to give him up for $650. Mr. Hikes, besides giving up his own, proposes to give $50 towards the purchase of the husband. Other gentlemen in the city and vicinity will give say $200 or $300 more. My object in writing is to know whether it would be possible to raise say $300 in and around New York, to enable this man to go with his wife and their six children to Liberia, as they all desire to do. He is represented to me to be a very excellent man, intelligent and pious, and would make a very good citizen. His late mistress entrusted him with all her marketing and produce, which he sold for her, handling every year some hundreds, and even thousands of dollars. Had she not died suddenly he would have been free. Perhaps, through your columns, you might so present the case as to raise the money. As I am a stranger to you personally, I would state that I am editor of the Presbyterian Herald, and Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly for the West. You may learn all about me by calling on Hon. Walter Lowrie, at the Mission Rooms in your city.

Yours truly,
W. W. HILL.

P. S.—The money, if received, might be deposited with Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington.—*Journal of Commerce of September* 27.

The Kentucky Slave Family.—We have the pleasure to acknowl-

edge the receipt of $170 towards the $300 required for the emancipation and removal to Liberia, of the slave family of eight persons, near Louisville, Ky., mentioned in our last publication. All these donations were entirely unsolicited. There is one of $100, one of $50, and two of $10 each. A full list will be publisned when the amount is completed. One of the smaller donations was accompanied by the following note:

Mr. Editor:—Noticing the paragraph, in reference to slaves, in your paper of the 27th inst., I thought of a gentleman, who seeing a cartman distressed at losing his horse in the dock, and a sympathising crowd, made a handsome collection for him on the spot by going around amongst them, and saying, "I am sorry $5. How much are you sorry?"

Sympathising more than ten dollars for the Kentucky slave family, I enclose this amount, believing that others will be glad of an opportunity to make a small amount do much. For $300 is to free three thousand dollars worth of slaves.

I thank you, in the name of humanity for the frequent use you give to charity, of your valuable columns.

S. A. S.

☞ One hundred and thirty dollars more is wanted. Who bids?—*Journal of Com., Sep.* 28.

THE KENTUCKY SLAVE FAMILY.—The following donations have been received towards the emancipation and colonization of a slave family of eight persons, owned (with the exception of the husband and father) by Jacob Hikes, a farmer residing near Louisville, Ky.—

Anonymous	$ 10
W.	100
S. A. S.	10
S. A.	50
K. Y.	10
W. R. I.	5
Anonymous	25
J. G.	20
P. S. A. Y.	5
Total thus far	$235

Leaving $65 still deficient. The conduct of Mr. Hikes towards this family is extremely liberal. He not only proposes to free the wife and six children, worth, according to the appraisement of the assessors, $2,000, and to support them for six months after their arrival in Liberia, on condition that the husband and father can accompany them, but he offers to give $50 towards the emancipation of the latter. The aggregate of the benefactions of this Kentucky farmer for the cause of freedom is not less than $2,500. The owner of the man offers to emancipate him for a much less sum ($650) than his actual pecuniary value. Of this sum, $350 has been, or will be, raised in Louisville and vicinity. The remaining $300 was assigned to this city, and is all in hand except $65. Who will help us to this sum?—*Journal of Com., Oct.* 1.

HOLD ON!—ENOUGH.—We received yesterday $95 for the emancipation and colonization of the slave family belonging in part to Jacob Hikes, near Louisville, Ky., being $30 more than the amount required. The entire list of contributions for this object is as follows, viz:

Anonymous	$ 10
W.	100
S. A. S.	10
S. A.	50
Mr. P. [before entered, K. Y.]	10
W. R. I.	5
Anonymous	25
J. G.	20
P. S. A. Y.	5
W. S. W.	65

U.	10
D.	10
M. by S.	10
Total	$330

The surplus $30 will be applied towards the redemption of James Hallet, unless objected to by some of the donors in the course of this day. We have requested Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, to draw on us at sight for $300, and to send us a receipt for the same, which will be duly published. This is agreeable to the request of Rev. Mr. Hill, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Presbyterian Herald, who made the application. The gentleman who gave the $65 above acknowledged, added $35 for James Hallet (total $100,) accompanying the enclosure with the following note:

1st October, 1850.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed is my check for one hundred dollars; sixty-five dollars of which, be pleased to appropriate (being the balance necessary) for the emancipation and colonization of the slave family of eight persons, belonging in part to Jacob Hikes, near Louisville, Kentucky. The residue, thirty-five dollars, you may appropriate towards the fund necessary to purchase the freedom of the slave James Hallet, belonging to Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore. I am exceedingly gratified that the *people* have determined that the *Constitution* of our country, and the *laws* under it, shall be faithfully observed and enforced. They are the arks of our safety. Had this determination been earlier, how much more the slave could have had the sympathy of the whole South. The proceedings and law-breaking propensities of certain of our fellow-citizens, regardless of the rights of property of others, solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of our common country, has caused much mischief, and no permanent good. Let the laws be enforced, and then we shall strengthen the good men of the South, and in every other portion of the Union. The chains of slavery will gradually be relaxed, and many families will gladly emancipate their slaves, and send them to Liberia, where they will find a land of freedom, and rich in all the productions of life and commerce.

Why do our colored population hesitate to go to Liberia? A better country is nowhere to be found, and where, by the Providence of God, their fathers were located, and, by the protecting hand of the same Providence, their descendants may enjoy it unmolested, and be governed by laws of their own making. Are not our colored men willing to do something for themselves and their race? Here they have an opportunity of showing their patriotism and their determination to be *men*, by migrating at once to Liberia, where they will, in the course of time, become wealthy, and happiness will follow, to themselves and their families, to the remotest generations.

Liberia appears to me to be the Land of Promise for the colored race. In this country, they must be degraded; therefore, why longer delay the undertaking of an enterprise every way laudable and advantageous?

Would it not be a good idea to raise a fund, enough to purchase every slave that may be claimed by their masters, now in the free States, and who came before the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Bill, provided they should agree to go to Liberia?

I will willingly subscribe one thousand dollars for such an object, and to provide funds necessary to pay their expenses and passage to Liberia, through the agency of the

Colonization Society, provided there be a reasonable hope of accomplishing an object so truly beneficial to the African race.

The above ideas are at your disposition, but my name must not be used.—*Journal of Com., Oct.* 2.

THE KENTUCKY SLAVE FAMILY. —The annexed receipt from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society finishes our agency, we suppose, in the matter of the Kentucky slave family.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington City, Oct. 2, 1850.

$300.—Received of Gerard Hallock, Esq., three hundred dollars, being the amount collected by him from sundry persons in New York, to secure the freedom of a slave belonging to a gentleman residing near Louisville, Ky., and the colonization of him and his family, as per letter of the Rev. W. W. Hill, dated 21st September, 1850, and published in the Journal of Commerce of the 27th ult.

W. McLAIN,
Secretary and Treasurer,
A. C. S.

—*Journal of Commerce, Oct.* 4.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Interrogatories in relation to Liberia.

WE have been requested by that ever constant friend of the cause, Mr. Moses Sheppard, to furnish answers to the following interrogatories, contained in a letter directed to him from a friend in Western Pennsylvania. As the writer surmises at the close, answers to them, more able and extended than our limits or ability will enable us to furnish, have long been in print and most extensively circulated throughout the land; yet, doubtless, there are many, like the writer, whose eyes they have not greeted, or whose attention they have not claimed.

This little Monthly Journal always contains answers more or less direct to some of them, and at this period, in particular, we are publishing a series of articles furnished in the African Repository, by Dr. Lugenbeel, long a resident of Liberia, giving very minute and interesting information on all points mooted. Our time and limits will compel us to be brief in our answers, and probably the purposes of the writer *will be best* answered thereby.

EXTRACT.

"A few questions present, since folding the within, which I feel inclined to offer; they are of a practical character, and if they can be favorably answered, it seems to me such information ought to be extensively diffused for the benefit of that part of our colored population, who have the sagacity to perceive their present social and political disabilities, and may feel inclined to take a step having reference to their own benefit and that of their posterity.

1*st.* What is the geographical position of Liberia?

2*d.* What is the character of its climate, and actual temperature?

3*d.* What are its native resources and commercial facilities?

4*th.* What hazard does an American colored man incur in attempting to become acclimated?

5*th.* What opportunity has a stranger of getting employment by which he may support his family, and what is the nature of that business?

6*th.* Is any bounty or provision offered to emigrants for a time?

7th. What is the form of government adopted or likely so to be?

8th. What is the state or tone of general society?

9th. What religious sects are organized, and what relative proportion of the inhabitants make profession of religion?

10th. Is general attention directed to the necessity and practice of primary education?

11th. Should a colored man and family conclude to emigrate, what steps should he pursue, so as to accomplish it with most advantage and economy, where should he embark, and what would be the expense per head?

These are enquiries, supposed to be appropriate to a man inclined to emigration—if the answers of them should involve too much labor, do not feel any obligation to attend to it, or perhaps answers to them may already be in print, and I am at fault for not having seen them. H."

Question 1. What is the geographical position of Liberia?

Question 2. What is the character of its climate and actual temperature?

Liberia, including the "Republic of Liberia," proper, and "Maryland in Liberia," a colony founded by the State of Maryland, embraces an extent of sea coast of West Africa, of about 600 miles, included between 4 and 7° of north latitude, and 7 and 13° of west longitude. Its coast-line from the most northern limits, runs nearly south-east to Cape Palmas, thence easterly some degrees north, to its eastern-most bounds. The inland boundaries of the Republic and Colony, so far as actual purchase has been made and jurisdiction exercised, vary from twenty to one hundred miles; but they may be considered commensurate with the demands of the Liberians, most inland tribes being anxious for annexation. The coast line embraces many very important places, among which may be mentioned Gallinas, the northernmost limits of the Republic, till very lately the largest slave mart north of the Bight of Benin. Grand Cape Mount, some fifty miles south-east of Gallinas, a mountain of from one to two thousand feet elevation, directly on the coast. Cape Mesurado, sixty miles farther down the coast, on which is built the town of Monrovia, the Capital of the Republic, is a promontory of some two or three hundred feet elevation, and more than ten miles in circumference, and is perhaps, the most beautiful site for a city in West Africa. Bassa Cove, the second coast settlement is still sixty miles further down. This place, perhaps, affords the best anchorage ground and boat landing in Liberia. Between this and Cape Palmas, and about 100 miles from either place, is Sinou, a settlement made by emigrants from Louisiana and Mississippi, which promises to be a very pleasant and flourishing town.—Cape Palmas is the point of land at which the coast-line changes its course from south-east to east or east-north-east. Here is located the town of Harper, the Capital of Maryland in Liberia, a beautiful town on the point of the Cape, handsomely elevated, commanding both the windward and leeward coast. East of Harper are no colonial settlements. Immediately on the sea board, Liberia is generally low, but varied with occasional promontories and elevations. The land, however, soon rises, and hills and mountains can always be distinguished in clear weather by the naked eye from the deck of a coasting vessel. The beach is shelving in most places and vessels can always anchor in ten fathoms or less, at a suitable dis-

tance for commercial purposes.—There are few harbors or bays sheltered from the sea or from the winds; in fact they are hardly needed, as vessels with good ground-tackling can anchor all along the coast at all seasons.

Several large rivers enter the sea, within the limits of Liberia, none of which, however, are navigable to any considerable distance, as the first rise or steppe in the table lands, generally commences within twenty miles of the beach, thereby causing a fall which necessarily obstructs navigation. The mouths of the rivers, however, generally afford better boat landing than is to be found on the beach. Small vessels too, are able to enter most of them for purposes of trade and to make repairs. The country, inland, is handsomely diversified with hills and valleys, well situated to grain and pasturage. It is well watered and furnishes a heavy growth of forest trees suitable for all purposes, as house and ship building. Of the mineral resources of the country, little is yet known, although iron ore is abundant, and no doubt can be wrought to advantage. The climate of Liberia, is one of the most pleasant and uniform of any in the world, the thermometer not varying during the whole year over 18 degrees, and seldom over six in the twenty-four hours. The seasons are divided into the *rainy* and *dry*, the former coming about the middle of March, intermitting a month or six weeks in July and August, closing about the middle of October. The remainder of the year constitutes what is called the dry season. The rains are not continual, for many days together none falls, and it mostly falls at night; occasionally showers of rain occur in the dry season, but seldom, the heavy dews being a substitute for it. In the dry season, Fahrenheit's thermometer, generally ranges during the twenty-four hours from 78 to 84: during the rains from 70 to 76—seldom varying two degrees from one day to another at the same hour, and never exceeding the extremes above given over two degrees.

Question 3. What are its native resources and commercial facilities?*

Liberia produces and is capable of producing every variety of tropical grain, vegetable, and fruit in the known world; at least in all trials made, no failure has yet occurred—and doubtless, it is capable of producing to advantage under favorable circumstances, all vegetable articles of commerce that are shipped from tropical countries, drugs, dyes, spices, &c. &c. We are aware that this may be considered a sweeping assertion; but we believe it can be verified. As all may not be acquainted with even the names of the tropical productions, we will enumerate the most important of what we have seen growing and know to have been grown in Liberia. Rice, the staple article of food, raised on all locations high or low, not dependent on overflowing of the land, but upon the periodical rains. Sweet-potatoes of very large and abundant growth. Cassada, a root resembling the sweet-potato, and next in importance to rice, as an article of African diet.—Yams, a large and valuable root, somewhat resembling the potato. Plantain, of which it is estimated one-half acre will provision fifty laborers during the year. Indian corn, beans, in variety, arrow-root, tomatoes, egg-plant, banana, oranges, lemons, limes, sour-sop, mango, cocoanuts, and a great variety of other garden vegetables and fruits. The

* On this point, we refer the reader to "Sketches of Liberia, No. 4," commencing on *the 257th page of this* Journal.—*Ed.*

sugar cane is indigenous to Liberia, also the coffee, they are both cultivated by the colonists, and promise to become articles of export. The Liberian coffee is pronounced equal to any in the world. Of the drugs and dyes, little is known, except the camwood, a very important dye, and the black and red peppers, the latter of which is grown in great abundance and shipped as merchandize. Camwood grows in great abundance, a short way inland, and has ever formed an important article of export. The palm oil, however, manufactured by the natives from the nut of a species of the palm, has been, thus far, the most important article of export from Liberia, and the demand for it promises to increase; there can be no limit to its production. Having mentioned the articles of vegetable diet, it may be well to enumerate the animals which furnish meat for the table, which are nearly the same as in this country, viz: neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, a variety of ducks and fowls.--- Several varieties of deer constitute the principal wild game used as food.

Question 4th. What hazard does an American colored man incur, in attempting to become acclimated?

Every immigrant to Liberia, is, within three weeks of his arrival, subjected to an attack of the African coast fever, which is in most cases, a disease of considerable severity in its early attacks, gradually changing its form from a remittent to an intermittent fever. It generally confines the patient to his bed a week on its first and second attacks, some, however, but a day or two, others are not confined all, but have a slight intermitting fever or *fever* and *ague*, which readily yields to medical treatment. Of the proportion of fatal cases at the present time, one can hardly judge, but, as the country becomes settled, the inhabitants possessed of more of the comforts of life, and the character and treatment of the disease better understood, the mortality is, and will be greatly lessened. Perhaps, we might say, about the same proportion of cases prove fatal now, as in those removing from this State to Louisiana, or of New Englanders, who remove to the malarious districts in Western New York or Ohio.

Question 5th. What opportunity has a stranger of getting employment by which he may support his family, and what is the nature of that business?

Question 6. Is any bounty or provision offered to emigrants for a time?

The colonization Societies propose to send out all proper applicants for emigration free of charge, to furnish them with a house or house-room, provisions, medicine, nursing, &c., for six months after their arrival in Liberia without compensation. Each adult head of a family or single person, is also entitled to draw five acres of land of the public domain, for which he or she is to have a good title deed in two years, on the condition that the same is properly enclosed and has a good comfortable house erected on it. This much is guaranteed by the Colonization Societies. It not unfrequently happens, however, that, in case of misfortune, as protracted illness, the loss of the head of a family or other causes, more is done by the Society or government; the supply of rations may be extended to a longer period, assistance may be rendered towards building a house, enclosing the lot or something equivalent. It therefore appears that every emigrant is placed in a situation to furnish himself with provision from his own lot, certainly within a short period after the ex-

piration of the six months of support. After that, he can avail himself of any opportunities that may offer fitting his capacity. Most good mechanics, for which there are usually a demand in all new countries, can do well here, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, brick makers, masons, ship and boat builders, shoemakers, tanners, silversmiths, &c. &c. If the emigrant be a mechanic, he may, at his option, instead of the five acres in the country, have a town lot of sufficient dimensions for dwelling, shop, and out buildings.

Should the emigrant be disposed to till the soil, he has that on which he can commence operations at once, and is sure to be the only recipient of the fruit of his toil. If he has capital and capacity for commerce, the door is open for him.—Liberia has just assumed the sovereignity of an immense extent of coast line, and excluded all foreign traders, except under a special permit. To supply this traffic along the coast, heretofore in the hands of foreigners, requires a capital which Liberia cannot hope to possess for years. Therefore, to those capable of carrying on a regular commercial business, an opportunity offers, seldom surpassed in the annals of trade—and to none is it offered freely but the citizen of Liberia.

Independent of commerce, agriculture and the mechanic arts, other avenues of labor are open and opening to the Liberian immigrants as well as in all other new countries, which it is unnecessary to mention.

Question 7th. What is the form of government adopted, or likely so to be?

A Democratic Republic, bearing a strong analogy to that of the United States, and "likely so to be."

Question 8th. What is the state and tone of general society?

Most visitors to the Liberian Colonies express their surprise at the high tone of the better class of society. Order and strict obedience to the law and constituted authorities uniformly prevails. The personal deportment of the better class is not only respectable, but polished. The females of this class are moral and virtuous—generally possessing the manners and address of well-bred females in this country.

The lower orders, for grades in society are pretty well established in Liberia, may be justly considered a moral and orderly people. It is not unfrequently remarked by visitors who have spent many days on shore, that they have not met with a drunken person, or heard a profane word while in the Colony.—Perhaps, the more prominent vices in Liberia are indolence and licentiousness; but, in this respect, it may most favorably compare with any settlement in the Southern States or the West Indies.

Question 9th. What religious sects are organized, and what relative proportion of the inhabitants make profession of religion?

Religion of all kinds is tolerated, and the following named sects have been established, commencing with the most numerous, viz: Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. All of them have churches and regular places of public worship. The number of churches is probably far greater than is actually needed for the accommodation of the people, as is the case in this country. Probably a larger proportion of the Liberians are members of some Christian Church than any other people in the world. Recently, a member of the Colony at Cape Palmas was asked, in a public meeting in this city, how many of the adult colonists were members of the church in his town. After a few

moments' reflection, he answered that he could much more readily tell how many were not members.

Question 10th. Is general attention directed to the necessity and practice of primary education?

Very much so. Every settlement has its school or schools; and they are generally well attended—not altogether by the children of the Colonists, but also by many native children, living in the families of Colonists. In the Maryland Colony, they passed a law imposing a fine on all parents and guardians who should not send their children or wards to school, unless prevented by some special cause.

Question 11th. Should a colored man and family conclude to emigrate, what steps should he pursue, so as to accomplish it with most advantage and economy—where should he embark, and what would be the expense per head?

As before remarked, the Colonization Societies take the emigrant out gratuitously, and a person wishing to go should address the Agent of the Society, expressing his wishes. He will then be informed how soon he can have an opportunity of embarking, and from what port. Vessels sail from New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York. The applicant would doubtless be desired to go in the one to sail from the port nearest his residence, or to which he could proceed with the least trouble and expense. He would be allowed to take with him the tools of his trade or calling, most compact articles of furniture, bedding, wearing apparel, &c., free of cost. If he desired to take merchandize or large furniture, as bureaus or the like, he would be charged freight on the same. The answer to this question might be pursued to a great extent, varying with every individual case, but, probably, as much has been said on it as was expected or desired by the writer. Special enquiries, in individual cases, would always receive full answers if addressed to the Agents of the Colonization Societies. If the applicant resides in Maryland, which State acts, in this matter, independent of all other States, he should address Dr. James Hall, *Gen'l. Agt. Md. State Col. Society, Baltimore;* if he belongs out of the State of Maryland, he should address the Rev. Wm. McLain, *Secretary American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.*

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Monument to Gov. Buchanan.

Those who are familiar with the history of the colonization cause, cannot but have noticed with what unwearied, self-sacrificing and assiduous labors, both in Africa and America, the late Thomas Buchanan, Esq., endeavored to promote its interest.

It is not our intention at this time, to extol this youthful martyr to the amelioration of the condition of the colored race in this country, of the unnumbered millions of Africa, and his unceasing and determined efforts, on all occasions, to suppress the accursed slave trade. Our design is to solicit aid in answer to the following appeal from the ladies of Bassa Cove. They ask for a monument to mark the spot where rest the ashes of their late eminent ruler. It was at this place Governor B. died, on the 3d September, 1841, of the African fever, and there re-

pose all that remains of him on earth, except the glory of his benevolent career.

We commend the petition to the consideration of those who take a lively interest in matters pertaining to the Republic of Liberia. As the residents of that young Commonwealth are necessarily limited in their worldly means—and it would appear, from their letters, in that particular only—no great assistance can be expected from them. Let the friends therefore of colonization, and of this good man (who at the early age of 32 fell a martyr to his enlightened zeal and love for the welfare of the black man,) act with a like warm and generous spirit to that possessed by the lamented departed, so that something handsome and honorable to all engaged, may be speedily raised to mark the place of his sepulchre.

The contributions of those so disposed will be thankfully received and religiously applied, on their being forwarded to either of the Colonization Society's Offices in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore or Washington City.

"We, the ladies of Bassa Cove, humbly beseech that the Board would be so kind as to assist us in getting a tombstone for his Excellency, Governor T. Buchanan—for he was our instructor, lawgiver, benefactor, protector, and as a father loveth his children, so he loved us; and it is the only thing that we can do for him. We humbly beseech the kind assistance of the kind friends at home, to have the goodness to condescend so much as to notice this letter; in particular, to grant us this favor in sending us a suitable tombstone.

You know our situation. We want one as reasonable as possible, and will, if life lasts, make returns for it in such articles as we are able to pay, such productions of the country as will be of service to you.

Please be so kind as to have his name inscribed on the stone, as there is no engraver here. Please put on whatever else you may see proper.

This is our most humble desire, and we remain yours, respectfully,

Mrs. Leah Beard, Miss M. Humphreys, Mrs. F. P. Davis, Mrs. Ann Wadkins, Mrs. E. J. Hennings, Miss E. M. Beard, Mrs. O. A. Lalour, Mrs. J. E. Stiles, Mrs. S. E. Nutter, Mrs. F. Hover, Mrs. R. F. Stevens, Mrs. C. Denison, Miss M. Howland, Mrs. E. Harland, Mrs. Nancy Carradus, Mrs. Mary House, Mrs. Jane Williams, Mrs. Ann M. Mayes, Mrs. Silva Mayes.

The Bark Edgar for Liberia.

We understand that this fine vessel, chartered conjointly by the New York State Colonization Society, and E. J. Roy, a Liberian merchant, was cleared on Saturday, with a list of more than thirty passengers, and full of freight.

It will be gratifying to those who so liberally responded to the appeal of Daniel Williams, the slave engineer of Newbern, that he arrived on Thursday, with his wife and ten children, and grand-children, and having received his manumission papers, is prepared to enter upon the full enjoyment of liberty in the free Republic of Liberia.

The vessel is lying, this morning, in the East River, and expects to sail to-day.—*Journal of Commerce, Sept.* 30.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

The Grave of Buchanan.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, and the admirers of heroic self-consecration to the cause of philanthropy, the following beautiful lines, from the Poetess of America. The tribute which it pays to the memory of Buchanan is justly deserved. His name, his deeds, and his praise, are interwoven with the very existence of Liberia—and "ages yet unborn" shall hear his worth and revere and cherish his memory.

THE GRAVE OF BUCHANAN.

"As we rambled near the village of Bassa, we came to a secluded spot, under a cluster of trees, near the banks of the Benson, where was a solitary grave. This was no other than that of his Excellency, Thomas Buchanan, the late lamented Governor of Liberia."—*Letter of Rev. J. Rambo.*

Whose is yon grave, where branches [wave
Of tropic shrub and tree?
The quiet river flowing near,
In silent majesty:

While dimly seen, the shades between,
A distant village stands—
I ask, whose noteless grave is that,
Scooped in the sultry sands?

Then, o'er my soul, a whisper stole
From memory's sacred cell;
And forth a treasured image came,
That years had garnered well.

Unsealed the dark and flashing eye,
Uprose the form of grace—
Buchanan!—dost thou slumber here
In this sequestered place?

No gushing tear-drop marked thy dust,
From a fond mother's eye;
But suffering Afric mourned for thee
With throes of agony:

For thee, who in her pressing need,
A hero's might displayed,
And with a statesman's studious thought
Her early councils swayed.

Oh! earthly fame! it matters not
The towering fane to rear,
Or proudly swell the trumpet blast
For dying crowds to hear—

And grave a name on marble tomb,
For time to eat away,
And cast those motives into shade,
That wait the judgment day:

For though Benevolence may toil
Long 'neath the opposing blast,
And unrewarded seem to sink
In martyrdom at last—

Yet shall its holy annals find
A glorious seal on high,
And win the plaudit of the Judge
Who ruleth earth and sky.

L. H. S.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 6.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Productions—*Continued.*—One of the most important and valuable indigenous articles of the vegetable kingdom in intertropical Africa, is the *Palm;* which is one of the most remarkable and useful trees in the world. There are two or three species of the palm in Liberia; one of which, by its towering height and graceful appearance, attracts particular attention. The tree which yields the nuts from which oil is extracted, seldom grows to the height of more than twenty-five feet. It resembles the cocoanut tree, having, like that, long leaves or branches, which are attached to the upper part of the body of the tree, and which hang in graceful curves. The fruit grows in clusters or branches, near the base of the stalks of the leaves. The nut is oval, about an inch long; and when ripe, is of a deep red color. The oil is extracted from the pulp of the nut, which yields very abundantly. It is manufactured by the natives; and several hundred thousand gallons are annually exported from Liberia. Palm trees may be seen in every part of Liberia, adorning the hills and valleys; and furnishing not

only great quantities of oil for exportation, as well as for domestic uses, but yielding a variety of other useful substances;—a peculiar beverage called "palm wine," which is procured by tapping the tree, and which in taste very much resembles wine-whey; also a substance which grows at the top of the tree, called "palm-cabbage"; and which, when boiled, has an agreeable taste;—and from the fibres of the leaves, the natives get materials for making baskets, hats, &c. Palm oil is extensively used by the Liberians as a substitute for sperm oil and candles; and also in culinary operations, as a substitute for lard and butter. And, for all needful purposes, to which those articles are applied, it answers very well. The average price of palm oil in Liberia is about thirty-three cents a gallon.

Another valuable tree, which is indigenous and peculiar to intertropical Africa, is the *Cam wood;* which grows abundantly in the forests, about a hundred miles from the coast. This is one of the most valuable dye-woods in the world; and hundreds of tons are annually exported from Liberia.

The *Palma-cristi*, the seeds of which yield *castor oil*, is also indigenous in Liberia; and I have no doubt that the regular cultivation of this valuable shrub would richly repay the laborer for the little trouble which it would require.

The tree which yields the medicinal balsam, called *Copaiva*, may also be seen occasionally growing wild in the forests of Liberia; and I doubt not that the juice might be collected in sufficient quantities, to become a valuable article of exportation.

Several species of the *Acacia* (Gum Arabic tree) grow in Liberia; and some of the gum is of superior quality.

I have seen some specimens of *Olibanum*, (Frankincense,) which, as the natives informed me, were collected from large trees which grow abundantly in the forest.

I have frequently seen the *Caoutchouc* or Gum-elastic tree growing in Liberia; some of which are forty-feet, or more, in height.

The forests of Liberia also furnish many different kinds of valuable timber, well suited for ship or boat building, cabinet work, and all the various operations in carpentry; the principal of which are Wistmore, Brimstone, Rose-wood, Mulberry, Bastard Mahogany, Saffron, Mangrove, African Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Persimmon and Sassa-wood. Some of these make very beautiful cabinet work.

A considerable variety of medicinal plants, besides those to which I have alluded, may be found in Liberia; among which is the *Croton Tiglium*, a small tree or shrub, with spreading branches, yielding a capsular fruit, from the seeds of which the Croton oil is extracted.

Animals.—The principal *wild animals* which infest the forests or rivers of Liberia, are the Elephant, Leopard, Hippopotamus, Crocodile, Porcupine, Wild Hog, Boa Constrictor, several species of the Deer, and several species of the Ape.

Elephants are quite numerous about a hundred miles back in the interior; and the natives make a regular business of hunting and killing them, for the *ivory* of which their tusks are composed. These animals were formerly frequently seen in the vicinity of some of the settlements; but they now seldom come within fifty miles of the seacoast.

Leopards are occasionally seen prowling about the outskirts of some of the settlements; and they sometimes carry away small domesticated animals at night. But they are much less numerous and troublesome, than formerly. They never attack a person, except after having been wounded.

Hippopotami are occasionally seen on the banks of the river, some of them of immense size—weighing a thousand pounds or more. They are sometimes killed by the natives. They are harmless animals; and

they always endeavor to escape, when interrupted, by plunging into the water.

Crocodiles (erroneously called Alligators) are frequently seen basking in the sunshine on the banks of the rivers, or on the little rocky islands. They always make their escape into the water, when approached by a person on shore, or in a boat or canoe.

Boa Constrictors are sometimes killed in the forests in Liberia. The largest I ever saw was fifteen feet long, and fifteen inches in circumference. Much larger ones have been killed. I never heard of their attacking an individual. Serpents, however, are much less numerous in Liberia than is generally supposed; and poisonous snakes are perhaps less common than in many parts of the United States.

Deer are very numerous; and they afford excellent venison.

Monkeys are found in great numbers in the forests. I have seen a dozen, or more, at one time, jumping from tree to tree, with great dexterity. Several species of the ape tribe are occasionally caught by the natives; among which is the *Chimpanzee*, so remarkable for its near approximation in appearance to the human race. Some of these "wild men of the woods" have been seen as large as an ordinary sized man. The largest that I ever saw was about the size of a child two or three years old. The old ones are never caught, and are seldom killed. They are very powerful, as well as very active.

Besides these, the *Guana*, the *Ichneumon*, the *Sloth*, the beautiful and ever-changing *Chamelion*, many varieties of *Lizards*, and several species of *Ants* may frequently be seen.

One variety or species of ants is very remarkable, in consequence of the immense conical mounds of earth which they rear, and in which they make their nests. These mounds are sometimes ten or twelve feet high, and eight or ten feet in diameter at the base. These ants are about the size of the large black ant in the United States. The *queen*, however, is much larger—some of them two inches in length and nearly two inches in circumference. In the interior of the mounds, about half-way from the bottom, is a large vaulted chamber, the floor of which is very hard and smooth. In the centre of the floor is the nest, in the inmost recess of which, lives the queen in luxurious ease, accompanied by the king, whose size does not vary much from the ordinary ant, but who is easily recognized by a striking difference in physical conformation. Whenever the queen dies, or is captured, all the ants desert the hill; which is left to "crumble into dust again." Many of these deserted mounds may be seen in almost every part of Liberia.

Another species of ants (familiarly known by the name of *Drivers*) is still more remarkable. They are about the size of the black ant of America—that is, about one fourth to one half of an inch in length. They may frequently be seen marching along, in the most systematic order, and regularity of movement. They move in a solid compact column of great length; and they appear to be under the direction of able leaders and rigid disciplinarians. No common obstacle turns them out of their course; and whoever is so unfortunate as to come in their line of march, will have to pay for his temerity; and will be reminded to be more careful in future. Hundreds seize fiercely on the intruding foot; and the unwary object of their vengeance is compelled to retreat from the scene of attack. These tiny warriors are very troublesome; but they are exceedingly useful in expelling noxious vermin from every place into which they may enter in the course of their perambulations. Whenever a battalion of drivers enters a dwelling house,

the inmates are obliged, for the time, to yield undisputed possession, at least of that part of the house which the little warriors may be searching. They are not, however, always unwelcome visitors; for they never fail to expel rats, mice, and every species of vermin; making a clean sweep as they go. Whenever they come to a small water-course, the larger and stronger ones dexterously form themselves into an arch, by clinging to each other; thus making a bridge, over which the smaller ones pass dry shod. Even in their ordinary march over level ground, they seem to cling to each other in a solid phalanx; the stronger ones occupying the flanks, and arching themselves over the weaker ones, who occupy the centre, and who are thus protected by the others.

All kinds of animals, both large and small, are afraid of drivers; nor have they any regard to size, in the objects of their warfare. They are very useful in chasing away or killing snakes, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, &c., which, were it not for the drivers, would be exceedingly troublesome, and even dangerous. Whenever they visit a house, they search it all over, and expel every living, moving thing, that they find; after which, they retire peaceably, and yield possession to the former occupants. They make their nests beneath the surface of the ground; and I presume they sally forth from their quarters only in search of food; at which times, the line of march is sometimes a hundred yards, or more, in length.

The principal *domesticated animals* in Liberia, are Bullocks or Beeves, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Swine, Geese, Turkeys, Ducks, and Chickens.

Beeves are frequently brought into the settlements for sale by the natives, and they are sometimes raised by the citizens. They may be raised easily in any desirable quantity.

Cows are numerous, but they do not give much milk. Some of the cows which are brought from the interior, one or two hundred miles from the coast, are as large as ordinary cows in the United States; but they do not give half so much milk. If properly attended to, however, I think they would afford milk much more plentifully.

Sheep and *goats* can be very easily raised in Liberia—as easily, perhaps, as in any other part of the world; and they both afford good wholesome animal food. The sheep are covered with hair instead of wool. The goats furnish very good milk.

Swine do not thrive so well in Liberia as in some parts of the United States; but they can be raised in sufficient abundance for the wants of the people.

Geese and *Ducks* may be raised without any more difficulty than in the United States; and within a few years past *Turkeys* have become much more plentiful than they formerly were.

Perhaps in no other part of the world can *Chickens* be raised more easily and more plentifully, than in Liberia. With very little trouble, every family may always have a sufficient supply of chickens.

Horses are plentiful in the interior, within three hundred miles of the coast, but they do not thrive well in the settlements; perhaps in consequence principally of the want of proper management. They are occasionally brought down by the natives, and some of them are very beautiful. They are small—seldom more than twelve hands high. I am quite satisfied that they never can be used to much advantage, as draft animals, in the present settlements of Liberia. But for all necessary purposes, the native oxen can be used as a substitute for horses. I have seen some of the small bullocks broken to the yoke, and working

steadily and effectually. The Liberians, however, have not yet given much attention to the breaking and working of oxen—by no means as much as they ought to give. I trust that the time may not be distant, when the plough and the cart will be much more extensively used, than at present.

List of Emigrants

Per Bark Edgar, for Bassa Cove, Liberia, shipped by the N. Y. State Col. Society, to the care of Stephen A. Benson, Esq., and Dr. James S. Smith. Sailed Oct. 2, 1850, from the port of New York.

No.	Names and residence.	Age.	Slave or free	Occupation.	Education.	Religion.
1	Dan'l Williams, Newbern N. C.	51	slave	engineer & tanner,	reads,	Meth.
2	Betsey, (wife,) " "	40	free	general work,	"	"
3	Samuel, (son,) " "	19	"	mason,	"	"
4	Harlan, (daughter,) " "	17	"	-	"	"
5	Catharine, " " "	15	"	-	"	"
6	Lydia, " " "	13	"	-	"	-
7	Elizabeth, " " "	12	"	-	"	-
8	Daniel, (son,) " "	10	"	-	"	-
9	Charles, " " "	3	"	-	"	-
10	Charlotte Freeman (grandchild)	4	"	-	"	-
11	Nathan " } twins, "	2	"	-	-	-
12	Lorett " }	2	"	-	-	-
13	Daniel Benson, Boston, Mass.	31	"	laborer,	read&write	Meth.
14	Nancy " (wife,) Albany, N.Y.	30	"	general work,	none,	"
15	Susan A. Johnson, Hartf'd, Conn.	22	"	dress-maker,	read&write	Cong.
16	Henry M. West, Brockport, N.Y.	20	"	farmer,	good,	Bapt.
17	Wm. White, Malone, N. Y.	31	"	"	read&write	"
18	Mary Frances White, (child)	6	"	-	-	-
19	James Barnwright, Philada. Pa.	21	"	general work,	" "	none
20	Jeremiah Dixon, "	33	"	" "	" "	Bapt.
21	Francis Mann, "	42	"	" "	" "	"
22	James Johnson, "	21	"	sailor,	" "	none
23	Charles Spencer, "	20	"	"	read poorly	Bapt.
24	Barney Lewis, Williamsb'g, N.Y.	40	"	general work,	" "	none
25	Elizabeth " (wife,) "	26	"	dress-maker,	good,	R. Cath.
26	Manuel " (child) "	5	"	-	-	-
27	Edward " " "	4	"	-	-	-
28	David Pearson, Bedford, L. I.	52	"	general work,	read&write	Bapt.
29	Wm. Jones, Philada. Pa.	25	"	barber & carpenter,	none,	none
30	Sophia " (wife,) "	23	"	seamstress,	read&write	R. Cath.
31	Voltaire Green, Lancaster, Pa.	31	"	general work,	reads,	none
32	James ———, Africa.	32	"	a crew man,	-	"

NOTE.—Daniel Williams was redeemed by the N. Y. Col. Society, for $400; and manumitted, from Amos Wade, of Newbern, N. C.

Report of the N. Y. State Col. Society,

From July 15, to Oct. 15, 1850.

Donations received at the Office.

1850.

July 16—*Addison, N. Y.*—Mrs. Scofield..... 4 00

" 22—*New York City*, A poor widow's offering, per Rev. Dr. Hardenburgh, 50

" 30—*Newburgh, N. Y*—Rev. Mr. Hall..... 5 00

Newark, Ohio.—J Dill, per Mr. St. Clair, of N. Y. Tribune..... 2 00

Aug. 6—*N. York City*—William Manderville..... 25 00

" 17—*Geneva, N. Y.*—Samuel Foot..... 10 00

" 5—*Schenectady, N. Y.*—Rev. Dr. Backus,..... 20 00

Mrs. Washington,.... 5 00

	D. Boyd,	5 00
	Mrs. Linn,	5 00
Aug. 6	—*Rome, N. Y.*—Hon. W. Foster,	20 00
	Henry Stryker,	20 00
	C. Comstock, Esq.,	5 00
" 7	—*Geneva, N. Y.*—Henry Dwight	10 00
" 11	—*Niagara Falls,*—Albert H. Potter,	50 00
	Peter B. Potter,	20 00
	A. S. Potter,	10 00
	Cash,	1 00
	Cash,	1 00
	Parkhurst Whitney,	10 00
	J. F. Trott,	5 00
	Cash,	2 00
" 10	—*Rochester, N. Y.*—Ebenezer Ely,	50 00
	A. Gardner,	10 00
	F. Star, Esq	30 00
	A. Samson,	10 00
	F. Clark,	10 00
	L. A. Ward,	5 00
	George Gould,	2 00
	Thomas Kemphall,	2 00
	Mrs. A. Samson,	2 00
	George Drummond,	1 00
	B. W. Hardy,	1 00
	J. K. Jerome,	1 00
" 26	—*Utica, N. Y.*—Mrs. Susan Bagg,	10 00
	Hon. J. T. Spencer,	5 00
	W. S. Bacon,	5 00
	Mrs. Seymour,	3 00
	A. Wood,	2 00
	A friend,	5 00
	Mrs. M. F. Dean,	1 00
	W. Willard,	1 00
	E. Ferguson,	0 50
	A Lady of Pres. Ch'h,	1 00
Sept. 10	—*Cattskill, N. Y.*—F. N. Wilson,	10 00
" 14	—*Fairfield, Conn.*—A. G. Jennings,	2 00
" 17	—*New York City*—Rev. Mr. Blair,	2 00
" 17	—*Freehold, N. J.*—Mrs. S. T. Ray,	50 00
" 24	—*New York City.*—Miss Winifred Post	50 00
Oct. 9.	—*Ithaca, N. Y.*—William Halsey, Esq.,	5 00
" 9	—*Trumansburgh, N. Y.*—Herman Camp	50 00
" 15	—Rock City.—Dutches Co.—Donation, J. G Schults,	3 00
		565 00

Collections in Churches, &c.

July 17	—Union Church—Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., Rev. Robert McCartee, Pastor,	13 50
July 17	—R.D.Ch.Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., Rev. T.H. Vandevere, Pastor,	15 28
" 20	—R. D. Church—Beaver Dam, Chemung Co., Wm. Demarest, Pastor,	1 89
" 22	—O. S. P. Ch.,—Madison Avenue, N. Y., Rev. Wm. Bannard, Pastor,	81 25
" 22	—R. D. Ch.—Leeds, Green Co., N. Y., Wm. R. Betts, Pastor,	9 50
" 23	—M. E. Ch.--New Hackensack, Duches Co., N. Y., Rev. C. Vanbleef, Pastor	9 38
" 23	—O. S. P. Ch.—Moriches, Suffolk Co., L. I., Rev. H. M. Parsons, Pastor,	12 50
" 23	—O. S. P. Ch.—Red Mills, Putnam Co., N. Y., Rev. J. S. P. Hyndshaw, Pastor,	3 00
" 25	—R. D. Ch.—Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., Rev. J. C. Hoes, Pastor,	38 76
" 30	—R. D. Ch.—Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. B. Vanzant, Pastor,	16 53
" 30	—Congre'l. Ch.—New Preston, Conn., Rev. Hollis Read, Pastor,	16 50
" 30	—Pres. Ch.—Peekshill, West Chester Co., N. Y., D. Halliday, Pastor,	25 00
Aug. 1	—R. D. Ch.—Gravesend, L. I., Rev. A. J. Labagh, Pastor,	17 00
" 2	—R.D. Ch.—Bloomfield, N. J., Rev. Geo. P. Duffield, Pastor,	33 37
" 3	—R. D. Ch—Market St., N. Y. City, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Pastor,	12 41
" 3	—R.D. Ch.—Market St., N. Y. City, A Card, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Pastor,	50 00
" 7	—R. D. Ch.-North, Additional, to collection July 12, Dr. DeWitt, Pastor,	1 00

Aug. 8—M.E. Ch.—Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., Rev. J. P. Hermance, Pastor, 3 60
" 15—M. E. Ch.—Hartsville, N. Y., Rev. J. Ham, Pastor, ... 2 00
" 19—M. E. Ch.—Mellenville Circuit, N. Y., Conference, Rev. Denton Keeber, Pastor,.. 4 00
" 19—R. D. Ch.—Nyscayuna, New York, Rev. H. A. Raymond, Pastor..... 5 00
" 27—R. D. Ch.—Berea, Orange Co., N. Y., Rev. J. B. Teneyck, Pastor,..... 8 00
" 31—R. D. Ch.—Gilboa, Schoharrie Co., N. Y., Rev. L. A. Van Dyck, Pastor,..... 6 00
" 4—Ref. D. Ch.—Schenectady, N. Y., Rev. Mr. Taylor, Pastor,..... 12 63
" 4—Pres. Ch.—Schenectady, N. Y., Rev. J. T. Bachus, Pastor,.. 61 10
" 18—1 Pres. Ch.—Rochester N. Y., Rev. J. H. McIlvane, Pastor,... 33 39
" 18—2 Pres. Ch.—Rochester, N. Y., Rev. J. B. Shaw, Pastor,..... 13 56
" 18—4 Pres. Ch.—Rochester, N. Y., Rev. M. J. Hickock, Pastor, 25 00
" 25—R. D. Ch.—Utica, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Wiley, Pastor, ... 37 00
Sept. 6—Pres. Ch.—Malone, L. Membership of Rev. S. R. Woodruff, Pastor, 30 00
" 6—R. D. Church.—New Utrecht, N. Y., Rev. O. Currie, Pastor,... 16 50
" 6—Pres. Ch.—Cazenovia, N. Y., Rev. S. C. Hitchcock, Pastor,.. 33 00
" 11—1 Pres. Ch.—Albany, N. Y., Wm. Sprague, Pastor, ... 101 20
" 16—Pres. Ch.—Goshen, N. Y., Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, Pastor,.. 44 00
" 16—M. E. Ch.—Goshen, New York, Rev. H. Loundsbury, Pastor, 17 89
" 23—R. D. Church.—Jersey City, N. J., Rev. David King, Pastor, ... 74 50
" 26—M. E. Church.—Sugar Loaf Circuit, N. Y. Conference, Rev. H. Humphries and C. Brown, Pastors,..... 9 18
Sept. 26—M. E. Church.—New Patts Landing, N. Y., Rev. Charles Isham, Pastor, ... 3 65
Oct. 9—Pres. Ch.—Ithaca, N. Y., at close of lecture, Rev. J. B. Pinney, 10 37
" 9—Pres. Ch.—Trumansburgh, N. Y., Rev. J. B. Pinney,..... 20 00
" 14—*Newtown, L. I.*—St. James Ch. Rev. Geo. A. Shelton, Pastor,.. 9 00
937 44

Report of Rev. Noah Sheldon.

Aug. 3—*Canaan Four Corners*, T. Elmore, $3, J. Lord $1,..... 4 00
" 3—*New Lebanon.*—Rev. J. Churchill, Rev. Mr. Day, Dea. Churchill, Dea. Gilbert, Joseph Adams, Peter Barker, Wm. H. Adams, Mr. Tilder, each $1, Rev. Mr. Stockwell, A. R. Clark, Mrs. Rowley, each 50 cts..... 9 50
" 3—*Schodack*—Collection in R. D. Ch.—$5 25, Rev. W. Bailey, Mr. Herick, Col. Kittle, L. J. Van Allen, each $1, C. Miller, $0 62½, Peter Van Dyck $0 50, Mr. Whitbeck, J. H. Masters, A. R. Schermerhorn, H. Merrick, Miss Van Allen, each $0 25..... $11 62½
Brunswick—Mr. Howe 0 50
Hosack Falls—Dea. L. Wilder, ... 1 00
Cambridge—John M. Stevens, $3, Miss Frances Stevens, $10, Widow Stevens, Rev. Mr. Fillmore, A. Eldridge, each, $2, Rev. E. H. Newton, Rev. Dr. Bullions, James T. Smith, Solomon Warner, Wm. Russel, J. Warner, Dea. Wm. Holden, Peter McKee, A. Maxwell, Thos. Shiland, each $1, Cash, 50 cents,

Cash, 50 cents, C. Wilson, F. Robertson, A. Decker, Mrs. Clark, M. Gilmore, Mr. Ransome, H. Carpenter, Wm. McClennin, Dea. G. Robertson, Ann Maxwell, John J. Maxwell, D. McFarland, George Maxwell, D. Ferguson, R. McArthur, Peter Hill, Dea. N. Culver, Mrs. Shilland, John Shilland. each 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, Mr. Wright, 61 cents, Cash, 25 cents, Cash 25 cents, Cash 25 cents, Cash 12½, O. Selfridge, 25 cents, ... 41 73½

Jackson—George McGeock, for Af. Repository,..... 1 00

Salem, N. Y.—B. Blair, $5, Rev. T. F. Farrington, $2, Joseph Hawley, M. Freeman, D. Hawley, L. H. Cleaveland, each $1, Dea. Stevenson, Dea. D. Thompson, J. M. Thompson, Dea. J. Stevenson, Franklin Stevens, C. Clapp, Dr. Fitch, each 50 cents, Mr. McDonald, 55 cents, Cash, 25 cents,..... 15 30

Rupert, Vermont—David Sheldon, Mrs. Sheldon, Martha Burton, Dea. R. Harman, Hiram L. Smith, each $1, Mary L. Sheldon, Mrs. P. H. Sheldon, Thos. Sheldon, Dea. Prescott, each 50 cents, Stephen Taylor, 50 cents, Mrs. Graves, George Harman, Wm. Spencer, Dea. Farran, Joseph Sheldon, each 25 cts., T. Harrington $13, Infant Offering six cents,..... 8 94

93 60

Aug. 13—*Union Village.*—Mrs. M. Cowan, $5, C. F. Ingalls, $2, C. R. Ingalls, Mr. Schermerhorn, each $1,... 9 00

Argyle—Mrs. D. Stevenson, $21, Wm. Reid, Wm. Stevenson, Robert Oakley, each $2, Rev. G. Mairs, Dr. J. Savage, Levi Hopkins, R. Stiles, A. W. Rowan, M. Dodd, W. J. Paddan, Daniel Stevenson, Wm. Gibson, Rev. D. Stalker, Mrs. Stalker, J. McDougall, D. Lester, Eli Gifford, each $1, John Pattison, John A. Pattison, John Tilford, John Reid, Mr. Lefridge, D. McDougall, Mary Robertson, Jas. Finton, Dea. J. Lester, John Clark, David Harsha, Jas. Stevenson, Mr. Ferry, J. M. Hall, A. Armstrong, R. G. Hall, A. P. Robertson, Alex. Randles, D. Hall, Dr. Stevenson, each 50 cts., A. Reid, A. Stewart, Jas. Gilchrist, each 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents, Cash 25 cents, Mr. McEachron, Mr. Lendreem, J. McGeock, E. McEachron, P. H. McEachron, D. Irvine, Simeon Irvine, Thos. Conway, D. C. Scofield, each 25 cts., Collection in Rev. Mr. Stalker's Congregation, $6 64,..... 61 14

Hebron.—Rev. A. Shilland, McClelan & Co., each $1, for Af. Rep., Wm. Barklay, $2, Wm. Armstrong, W. McClellan, John McClellan, Rev. M. H. Stewart, Jas. Willard, Lewis Chamberlain, Dr. J. H. Foster, A. Beverage, each 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, David Fraser, James Cummings, Rev. J. G. Gillispie, each 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents, 8 00

Northumberland—John Terhune, H. Thompson, J. R. Vanderwer-

ker, Jno. Flinn, Sidney Thompson, S. S. Beall, each $1, John Metcalf, $1 50, P. R. Buel, 50 cents, 8 00
Greenwich.—B. B. Lansing, $5, A friend to the cause, for the purchase of Territory, $50..... 55 00
Schuylerville.—Robert I. Losee, for Af. Rep., 1 00
Whitehall—H. Gaylord, S. Wilson, M. J. Myers, H. Eddy, E. A. Martin, Wm. Hannas, all for the Af. Rep., paid $1, each, 6 00

148 14

Aug. 27—*Orwel, Vermont.*—J. W. Bacon, Samuel Martindale, Mrs. Ira Young, N. Halls, each, $1, N. Branch, Dea. S. Young, Clark Wright, Mr. Gregory, S. Bascom, each, 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, 7 50
Putnam, N. Y.—Rev. P Campbell, Rev. Mr. Law, Wm. Hutton, Dea. J. Bachus, Robert Patterson, W. G. Corbett, each $1, J. Burnett, Wm. Graham, D. Williamson, D. Easton, Wm. Anderson. John Best, Jas. Best, T. T. Graham, L. N. Haynes, George Burnett, Robert Cummings, Jas. Cummings, Wesley L. Hunt, each 50 cents, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Easton, each 25 cents, Mr. McLaughlin, 15 cents, 13 15
Crown Point, N. Y.—Col. in 1st Cong Ch. $6 81, Rev. Mr. Herrick, Pastor, John C. Hammond, $5, C. F. Hammond $4, Col. in 2d. Cong. Ch., $3, Allen Penfield, $10,..... 28 81
Moriah, N. Y.—Cash,.. 50
Willsborough.—Rev. M. Shed 1 00
Elizabethtown, N. Y.—A. C. Hand, Esq., $2, Deacon Joseph Blake, 50 cents,.... 2 50
Whallonsburgh.—James S. Whallon, ... 4 00
Essex, N. Y.—R. Noble and Son, $5, Cash, 25 cents,..... 5 25
Keesville—Mr. Mattox, $5, A. Thompson, O. Keese, each $3, 11 00

73 71

Report of Rev. J. Morris Pease.
Brooklyn, L. I.—Collection in the Centenary M. E. Ch., $30, G. Heaver, $10..... 40 00
Binghampton, N. Y.—Col. in the M. E. Ch $5 65, Bap. Ch. $2 96, Pres. Ch. $6 57, Donation, Mrs. M. C. Mansell, $1, 16 18

56 18

Subscriptions for the African Repository.
Chipmans' Ferry, Vermont.—John Wright, 1 00
Putnam, N. Y.—W. G. Corbett, $1, Harvey Easton, $1, ... 2 00
Crown Point.—C. F Hammond, $1, Rev. Mr. Herrick, for Col. 1 00
Elizabethtown.—A. C. Hand, $1, Rev. A. F. Fenton, Dea. J. Blake each, $1,..... 3 00
Wadham's Mills.—Asa Farnsworth,..... 1 00
Whallonsburgh.—James S. Whallon, ... 1 00
Essex, N. Y.—Mrs. N. A. Ross,..... 1 00

10 00

Sept. 26—*Shazy, Clinton Co., N. Y.*—Don., Mrs. Hubbel, ... 1 00
Champlain.—Mrs. Parthenia Ashman, $5, W. Whiteside $3, David Savage, $1 50, H. D. $1, J. $1, D. Moore, Silas Hubbel, each $1, E. J. Moore, 50 cents,..... 14 00
Moors, N. Y.—R. R. Rood, Af. Rep., $1, Cash, 25 cents,..... 1 25
Chester, N. Y.—Mr. Smith, ... 0 94

	Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y.—P. V. N. Morris, $5, E. Velie, 50 cts, Mrs. Whiteside, 50 cents..	6 00
		23 19
	Total	348 64

Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley.

July	7—*Newcastle & Pinesbridge, N. Y.*—Col. in the M. E. Ch. Rev Thos. Sparks, Pastor,.....	11 09
"	14—*West Troy, N. Y.*—Col. in 1st M. E. Ch., Rev. F. W Pearson, $6 28. Col in the 2d M. E. Ch., Rev. C. R. Busdick, $2 64	8 92
"	17 & 18—*Mechanicsville and Stillwater*—Col. in M. E. Ch., Rev. P. M. Hitchcock, Pastor,.....	4 75
"	21—*Waterford, N. Y.*—Collection in M. E. Ch., Rev S. L. Stillman, Pastor	6 11
"	21—*Cohoes*—Col., Rev. L. Potter,.....	10 18
"	25—*Pittsfield, Mass.*—Donation of Thomas Durant,	10 00
"	28—*North Chatham*—Collection M. E. Church,.	8 17
"	28—*Chatham Centre*—Collection,.....	1 82
"	28—*Nassau Village*—Collection, M. E. Ch., Rev. Mr. Assay,.....	10 22
		71 30
Aug.	4—*White Plains*—Col. M. E. Ch., Rev. C. B. Sing,	13 35
"	11—*Schenectady*—Collected M. E. Ch., Rev. B. M. Hall,.....	7 46
"	14—*Amsterdam*—Col. M. E. Ch., Rev. T. Seymore,	8 00
"	16—*Herkimer*—Col. M. E. Ch., Rev. E. Smith, $1; donation, $1.....	2 00
"	18—*Utica*—Rev. W. Wyatt, Pastor,—Robt. Disney, $5, cash, $5; Mr. Francis, $2 50, H. Snyder, $1, Mr. Bronk, $2, Hawley, Fuller, & Co., $2, Lampin, $1, Mr. Wheeler $1, Mr. Thorn $1, Utica 2d M. E. Ch., Rev. J. E. Foster, $3,57,	24 07
		49 88
"	21—*New York Mills*—Col. *in M. E.* Church, Rev. *E. Hoeg*,.....	6 42
Aug.	25—*Bath, N. Y.*,—Public col. in M. E. Ch., $1; Rev. P. McKinsley, $1, A. Hess, $2; Cash, $3; Ira Davenport, $5; John McGee, $5.....	15 00
		23 42
Sept.	1—*Dansville*—Public col., $1; D. G. Wood, $1,..	2 00
"	5—*Lima*—Collection, Rev. J. Rains,.....	5 59
"	8—*Clifton Springs*—Coll: $1 42; *Vienna*—Coll: Rev. Mr. Mandeville, $3 08.	4 50
"	11—*Auburn*—Col., Rev. W Hosmer	4 73
"	15—*Ithaca*—Col. M. E. Ch., Rev. C. D. Durril,	12 18
	R. D. Church,.....	7 42
	Pres. Ch.....	13 45
"	20—*Candor, N. Y.*,—Col. M. E. Ch., Rev. Wm. Round,.....	4 41
"	22—*Owego, N. Y.*,—Pres. Ch., Rev. Dr. Hays,..	31 22
	M. E. Ch., Rev. Thos. H. Pearsons,.....	5 31
"	24—Mr. Nickols, Don.,..	63
"	25—*Factory Ville*—Collected, Rev. J. V. Conell,..	1 67
"	27—*Corning, N. Y.*—Col., Rev. J. Watts.	5 90
"	29—*Fairport, N. Y.*—Col., Rev. D. Crow.....	7 79
"	"—*Elmira, N. Y.*—Col. Rev. M. Crow.	4 12½
Oct.	5—*Sing Sing, N. Y.*—Col., Rev. Mr. Shaffer.....	7 27
"	12—*Maltewan, N. Y.*—Col., Rev. B. M. Genung...	6 55
"	12—*Newburgh, N. Y.*,—Col., Rev. A. M. Osbon,	20 53
		141 49
	Total.....	286 09

Donations received at the office of the Journal of Commerce, in behalf of the Slave Engineer, Daniel Williams, and family, of Newbern, N. C. Receipted, Aug. 29th, 1850.

Anonymous, $100; G. Hallock, $100; Anonymous, dated 1st 8th Mo., $100 a country clergyman, $10; anonymous, $100; W. T. Pratt, New Haven, $100; a Lady, $2; W. C. Allen, $100; anonymous, $75; E. Huntington, Rome, $50; a Lady

in Baltimore, $3; a Gentleman in Rochester, $200; S., $5; a Friend, $25; two Friends of Col. Soc., Rochester, $10; a Friend, $5; G. S. B., $15..... 1000 00

Subscriptions for African Repository.

July 16—W. L. King, N. York City,..... 1 00
Aug. 14—D. O. Calkins, New York City,..... 1 00
" 16—Rev. J. M Harris, Herkimer, N. Y..... 1 00
" 25—John Whiting, Bath, N. Y..... 1 00
Sept. 3—D. R. Remsin, Astoria, N. Y..... 1 00
Sept. 10—Jesse Edwards, Portageville, N. Y..... 1 00
" 17—Thos. L. Dewing, Cedar Creek, N. J..... 1 00
7 00

Recapitulation.

Donations received at the Office,..	567 00
Collections in Churches,.....	937 44
Report of Rev. Noah Sheldon,..	348 64
" " P. C. Oakley,..	286 09
" " J. Morris Pease.	56 18
Donations for Slave Engineer, Daniel Williams,.....	1000 00
Cash received for the African Repository,.....	7 00
Total.....	$3,201 55

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1850.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:

Hallowell—H. Tupper, John Merrick, each $5,..... 10 00
Augusta—Mr. Stratton $3, Mr. Stark $1, John Dorr, Edward Fenno, each $5,..... 14 00
Bangor—Collection in Hammond St. Cong..... 20 67
Wiscasset—E. Clark,..... 1 00
Brunswick—Prof. T. C. Upham, 3 00
Freeport—Nathan Nye, Mrs. Eliza F. Harrington, each $5,... 10 00
58 67

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:

Durham—Rev. A. Tobey,..... 1 00
Nashua—T. W. Gillis,..... 5 00
Acworth—Collection, in part, to constitute the Rev. Edwin S. Wright a L. M. of the Am. Col. Soc., by Rev. Seth S. Arnold,..... 15 00
21 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport—Ladies' Col. Soc. of Newburyport, $30 of which to constitute the Rev. Luther T. Dimmick, D. D. a L. M. of the Am. Col. Soc., by Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treasurer,.. 57 00

By Capt. George Barker:

Fall River—Dea. A. C. Crane,.. 1 00

By Rev. J. Morris Pease:

Fall River.—1st. M. E. Ch. $5 37, Dr. N. Durfee, $30, (L. M.) Mrs. M. C. B. Durfee, $20, Mrs. Fidelia Durfee, Mrs. Barnard, Hon. N. B. Barden, J. Barden, Esq., A Friend of Africa, each, $5, G. W Gibbs, $2, Dea. M. Eddy, W. R. Bush, A Friend of Liberia, Hoit Remington, R. K. Remington, each $1, A Friend of Liberia, 50 cents..... 87 87
New Bedford.—Col. in Pleasant St. M. E. Ch. $8, Col. in Rev. Dr. Weiss Ch., (Unitarian,) General Meeting, $37 35, A Friend of Liberia, per Mrs. A. D. Hatch, $7, Henry Taber, Esq., $5, Thos. Mandell, Esq., $10, James Arnold, Esq., $100. 167 35
322 13

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—By Capt. George Barker: Rev. A. Brown, $5, by Rev. J. M. Pease: J. B. Nichols, Esq., $5, Cyrus Hardy, Esq., $5, Calvin Dean, Esq., $6, A. C. Barstow, Esq., Mrs. Carrington, each $3, E. H. Gleason, $2, W. C. Snow, Theo're Taylor, Jonah Streeve, Mr. Butts, Mr. Jas. Eames, W. Troop, A. C. Howard, Otis Wilmorth, W. S. Green, Mr. Lewis, A Friend of Africa, S. James, Mrs. Davis, each $1, A Friend, 25 cents, Mr. Reed, 50 cents, J. C. Olney, 4 cents, Samuel A. Winsor, 50 cents.. 38 29
Warren.—Col. in M. E. Ch., to constitute the Rev. R. W. Allen, a L. M. of A. C. S..... 30 25
Bristol.—Col. in the M. E. Ch.. 5 26
43 80

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. M. Pease:

South Norwalk.—Col. Union Meeting, in M. E. Ch. $12 81, donation in 2d Cong. Ch. by Ladies, to constitute Rev. S. W. King, a L. M. of the A. C. S., $30, donation by Ladies of the M. E. Ch. to constitute Rev. S. Haight, a L. M. of the A. C. S., $31 92..... 74 73

New Haven.—Col. in 2d M. E. Ch. in part to constitute Rev. J. E. Searles a L. M., of the A. C. S., $26 50, Col. in 1st M. E. Ch., to constitute Rev. W. H. Norris a L. M. of the A. C. S., $44 10, R. Burrit, Esq., $5, A Friend of Liberia, $1, A Friend of Liberia, $2... 78 60

Coventry.—Col. in Ch., to constitute Rev. John G. Smith a L. M., $30, Don. of Mrs. Gertrude Heber, in memory of her son Joseph, with a desire to educate a youth in Africa to bear his name, $10,..... 40 00

New London.—Col. in M. E. Ch., $9, donation of Miss S. Gorman, $3..... 12 00

Norwich—Collection in Methodist Episcopal Church, $9 42, Donations from friends of Liberia in the M. E. Ch., A. S. Pearce, H. Crosby, Esq., each $5, R. Wildman, Mr. Truman, each $1, Dr. C. Fuller, 50 cents, Public Meeting in the Baptist Church, $17 14, Donations from friends of Liberia in the Baptist Church, to make the Rev. E. T. Hiscox a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc., Joseph Bremby, Esq., Dr. G. R. Parkhurst, each $5, James Maples, $2, R. M. Haven, J. M. Loomis, H. Warren, G. J. Bremby, Mr. Tyler, each $1, Rev. Mr. Spellman, 50 cents, a Friend, 37 cents..... 56 93

New Canaan.—Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Mr. Shaw 5 00

Birmingham and Derby.—Collection in Methodist Episcopal Church, $8 72, Donations, G. W. Shelton, $10, Edmund Beeby, J. I. Gibert, David Bassit, Mrs. W. Narramore, Dr. J. J. How, S. M. Colbourn, each $5, from friends of Liberia, by Rev. J. Guernsy, $5, from friends of Liberia, by Rev. Mr. *Dickinson, $14,* E. N. Shelton, $3, A. G. Mason, W. Hotchkiss, Z. Hallock, W. C. Bristol, S. N. Summers, W. H. Thornton, E. Lewis, each $2, I. Riggs, Capt. Osborn, A. C. Bailey, B. W. Riggs, H. N. Hawkins, Levi Durand, S. Bassit, D. Nathan, Thos. Wallace, S. Tomlinson, Mrs. N. R. Sanford, each $1, S. Proctor, 50 cents, a friend to Liberia, do. do. each 25 cents. 96 72

Bridgeport—Col. in Polonen (Unitarian) Chapel, $13, M. E. Ch. to make Rev. J. B. Stratten a L. M. of the A. C. S. $30, Rev. J. B. Stratten, $1, Ebenezer Fairchild, to make himself a L. M. of the A. C. S. $30, Miss S. A. Chamberlain, $5..... 79 00

442 98

VIRGINIA.

Middleburgh—Collection on Loudon Circuit, Baltimore Conference, of the M. E. Church, by Rev. W. G. Eggleston, Preacher in charge..... 25 00

Roanoke Bridge—From William Morton, Esq., by Rev. E. Ballantine, to the credit of the Va. Col. Soc.,..... 15 00

Richmond—Thomas Rutherford, Esq.,..... 100 00

Danville—Rev. James N. Lewis 5 00

Triadelphia—Mrs. Mary Brown, 10 00

Fredericksburgh—Rev. J. H. Davis, 2 00

Wheeling—Annual Contribution from the Church of the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. James Hervey, ... 25 00

182 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Jesse Rankin:

Jamestown—Lucius S. Woodburn, Dr. J. L. Robins, each 50 cts., John Davis, 25 cts.,..... 1 25

Deep River—Deep River Church, (Friends) Amos Stuart, Thomas Barnum, Samuel Dilton, Aaron Elliott, Abel Coffin, each $1, Sarah Scott, Hannah Dillon, C. B. Starbuck, A. A. Wheeler, C. J. Wheeler, John Hinshaw, W. W. Wheeler, A. Nicholson, J. Bundy, M. H. Mendenhall, E. E. Mendenhall, T. Thornton, Paris Chipman, Elizabeth Stuart, Nathan Cook, each, 50 cents, Jane Mendenhall, $5,..... 17 50

New Garden—New Garden Ch., (Friends,) Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, D. Clark, sen'r., Dugan Clark, Jr., each $1, Stephen Macy, David Brown, each 50 cents, Dr. A. B. Coffin, 62 cents, Elihu Coffin, $3, 7 62

Salem—Rev. E. H. Schweinitz, $10, Rev. G. F. Bonson, J. G. Lash, F. Fries, Cash, each $5, C. F. Kluge, C. E. Sholer, Esq., each $4, John Vogher, $3, Rt. Rev. J. G. Harman, David Keelan, E. A. Vogler, each $2, Dr. H. R. Clingham, C. L. Banner, E. C. Rominger, J. Boner, F. C. Minung, ea. $5. 25 00

Bethania—H. Lemly, Dr. B. Jones, each $5, F. F. Hogan, H. Butner, J. Transer, E. C. Lehman, H. C. Wilson, A. Snow, E. Schaub, each $1, H. Ruede, 50 cts.,..... 17 50

Lexington—A. C. Hege, Mrs. C. C. Hargrove, J. Kinney, each $2, Miss M. E. Langstroth, G. H. Lee, each $1..... 8 00

Statesville—James Harbin, $1, J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, each $2, F. H. McRorie, $3,..... 8 00

Taylorsville—Rev. R. H. Morrison, Rev. S. C. Pharr, Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, each $5, J. H. Wilson, Esq., E. J. Erwin, Esq., Rev. R. H. Lafferty, each $2, Rev. J. M. Wilson, J. Bogle, each $3, H. E. McIntosh, Rev. J. W. Floyd, Rev. Cyrus Johnson, J. E. Montgomery, each $1, Wm. G. James, 50 cents,..... 31 50

Salisbury—John D. Brown, $1, Dr. Samuel D. Rankin, $20,.. 21 00

Gold Hill—John C. Barnhart, Rev. Samuel Rothrock, M. S. Holmes, M. Lehaus, each $1, Daniel Miller, 50 cents, J. M. Coffin, $10,..... 14 50

La Grange—Jesse Harper, Esq., to constitute himself a L. M., of the American Colonization Society,..... 30 00

208 87

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky—A Lady of Kentucky, to constitute Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.,..... 30 00

OHIO.

Putnam—Zanesville and Putnam, Ohio, Col. Soc., annual 4th July contribution, by H. Safford, Esq., Secretary,..... 150 00

Newark—Contribution from the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Wylie, D. D.,.... 20 00

West Carlisle—F. B. Cresap & Co., ... 4 00

174 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:

Bartholomew Co.—Mr. J. H. Redstone, $3, J. Little, R. Griffith, each $1, J. Ruddic, H. L. Whiteside, W. W. Hays, S. A. Moore, S. D. Allen, G. Hays, J. Reynolds, each 50 cents, J. F. Jones, N. Gilmore, cash, each 25 cts.,..... 9 50

New Albany—Mr. J. Phipps, $5, T. Sinew, W. A. Scribner, Mr. Plumer, Mr. Warren, Dr. Clapp, each $1, Dr. Lenard, 95 cents, J. H. Marshall, G. H. Harrison, each 50 cents, cash, $1 35,..... 13 30

Danville—Mr. T. Nichols, $2, Rev. Mr. Jones, $1 15, Mr. S. T. Hadley, $1, Mr. McCormick, 50 cts., Mr. Parker, 40 cts., ... 5 05

Ladoga—T. W. Webster, Esq., last payment on Life Membership, $15, A. Insley $5, on acct. of Life Membership, Mr. Hinton, 50 cents,..... 20 50

Terre Haute—Rev. Mr. Wallace, $3, Mr. Isaacs, $5, Judge Gookins, $5, Judge Kinney, $3, Mr. L. M. Cook, $3, S. Hager, W. W. Goodman, Mr. Hays, H. Ross, C. W. Barber, W. Williams, J. Collins, Mr. Bell, each $1,..... 27 00

Centreville—Collection,..... 5 10

Indianopolis—S. Merrel, Esq., on account of Life Membership,. 5 00

Lafayette—Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, $5, J. S. Hannah, Esq. $3, R. Brackinridge, C. F. Wilstach, W. P. Heath, A. P. Linn, A. Fry, each $2, O. L. Clark, J. Peters, J. Spenser, J. Woolfer, J. B. McFarlin, J. Wallace, L. B. Stockton, T. Brawley, E. M. Wever, Mr. Morgan, D. Ross, M. H. Winton, E. M. Burt, W. Woodworth, N. L. Carr, J. Pike, T. H. Rodgers, T. T. Banbridge, J. G. Carnahan, N. B. Dodge, R. H. Eldridge, A. P. Webster, N.

Webb, J. Reed, G. Nichols, J. McCormack, Fowel & Co., P. Ball, S. Selice, Jr., J. H. Dodd, H. C. Lawrence, F. F. Stockwell, P. McComic, C. Vanzandt, J. S. Hogland, G. W. Warwick, each $1, M. Amburgh, D. E. Crane, A. E. Crane, each 50 cents,..... 55 50
Periodical money,..... 0 50

141 20

LOUISIANA.

Grosse Tete—Mrs. K. L. Doremus, to constitute her husband, Rev. John E. Caldwell Doremus, a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.,..... 30 00

Total Contributions 908 74

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. George Barker:

MAINE.—*Gardiner*—Dea. Henry Leeman, to Oct. 1850, $2. *Hallowell*—Rufus K. Page, for 1849 and 1850, $2, Samuel Gordon, to May, 1852, $2. *East Thomaston*—Mrs. J. Abbe, for 1849-'50, $2. *Brewer*—J. Skinker, Thomas Gragg, R. Holyoke, S. Gilpatrick, to Sept. 1851, each $1. *Searsport*—Capt. Isaac Carver, to November, 1850, $1, Capt. David Nichols, J. Merithue, to Nov. 1850, each $1. *Camden*—Ephraim Wood, for 1850. $1, J. J. Jones, to Sept, 1851, $1. *New Castle*—S. Hanley, J. Glidden, William Hithcock, to Sept. 1852, each $2, Daniel Day, to Sept. 1851, $1, Joseph Day, to Sept. 1853, $3, R. Frye, 50 cents, on account. *Wiscassett*—Rice & Dana, Clark & Brooks, for 1850 and 1851, each $2, James Taylor, to March, 1851, $1. *Brunswick*, A. C. Robbins, E. Everett, Esq. Dr. J. Lincoln, to Sept. 1851, each $1, Prof. S. A. Packard, to Sept, 1852, $2. *Freeport*—Rev. E. G. Parsons, for 1850, $1, Ambrose Curtis, for 1849, and 1850, $2. *Saco*—J. P. Mellen, to Sept. 1851, $1. *Freemont*—John S. Dodge, for 1849 and 1850, $2,..... 43 50

By Capt. George Barker:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Durham.*—Hon. V. Smith, for 1848 and 1849, $2. *Nashua*—Z. W. Noyes, Judge Parker, to Sept. 1853, each $3, Dr. Kittredge, John A. Baldwin, M. F. Dodge, to Sept. 1851, each $1, Stephen Hendrick, to Sept. 1851, $1, James Hartshorne, to Sept. 1855, $5. *Acworth*—David Montgomery, Esq., to Oct. 1851, $1, ... 18 00

By Capt. George Barker:

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Methuen*—J. Davis, to Sept. 1853, $3, Rev. J. C. Phillips, to Sept. 1852, $2. *Lowell*—G. W. Carlton, H. F. Corliss, James G. Carney, for 1850, each $1, S. W. Stickney, to Sept. 1853, $3, B. F. French, S. Burbank, to Sept. 1852, each $2, J. B. French, to Oct. 1850, $1, John Nesmith, to Sept. 1855, $5, Wm. A. Burke, to Sept. 1854, $5. *Springfield*—Elijah Blake, on account $1, Dea. Daniel Bonticon, on account $1, Josiah Hooker, for 1850, $1, Edmund Palmer, for 1850, $1, E. Ingersoll, to October, 1851, $1. *Beverly*—Capt. John Bryant, to January, 1850, $5,..... 36 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia*—Pa. Col. Soc., for African Repository, from December, 1849, to May, 1850, ... 93 00

VIRGINIA.—*Everettsville*—J. H. Ferrell, Esq., to Jan., 1851, $3. *Horse Pasture*—Wm. F. Mills, to August, 1851, $1, Maj. Josiah W. Hereford, to Oct., 1851, $1. *Prince Edward, C. H.*—Rev. F. S. Sampson, D. D., to July, 1852, $3 50,..... 8 50

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Salem*—Dr. A. T. Zevely, to October, 1851, $1. *Charlotte*—Rev. R. H. Lafferty, for 1849, $1. *Oak Forest*—Dr. J. R. P. Adams, to Oct., 1851, $1. *Franklin*—Rev. John E. McPherson, to July, 1851, $1,..... 4 00

GEORGIA.—*Columbus*—George R. Millen, to Sept. 1851,..... 1 00

KENTUCKY.—*Harrodsburgh*—W. McAffee, Sen'r., to October, 1850,..... 5 00

OHIO.—*Millersburgh*—Messrs. Hoagland & Henry, to Feb., 1851, 3. *Kenten*—Robert Moodie, to October, 1851, $1,..... 4 00

Total Repository..... 212 50
Total Contributions..... 1,680 74

Aggregate Amount.....$1,893 24

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVI.] WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1850. [No. 12.

Death of John McDonogh.

THIS distinguished individual died at New Orleans on the 26th Oct., in the 71st year of his age. He left to this Society the most magnificent bequest which it has ever had the good fortune to receive, viz: one eighth of the nett revenues of his estate, for forty years, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per annum! This will give us a permanent and substantial income, sufficient to put new energy and efficiency into all our operations.

We have not yet learned the particular provisions of the will. We learn by telegraph that nearly all his estate, estimated at about ten million dollars, is devoted to benevolent purposes, and that its validity is doubtful. It will probably be contested, and many years may elapse before we receive the first $25,000 from it.

In a conversation we had with Mr. McDonogh, a few years ago, we told him the dangers which would surround his will after he was out of the way, and begged him to execute it himself before he died. He said he was too old, and the responsibility was too great; and hence his wish to have the Legislature take the business off his hands; as was exhibited in a petition which he presented to the Legislature of Louisiana, to consider him as dead, and have his will opened and executed. He said he did not want any thing but a *bare support*, which the executors might fix themselves. He was a man of great activity and energy of character; was punctual in all his engagements, and required others to be the same with him. We well remember having engaged to dine with him at 5 o'clock one afternoon, and the ferry boat (his residence was in Algiers, opposite New Orleans,) being detained sometime in the river by a steamer, we did not reach his house till *two minutes* after 5 o'clock, when we found him eating his dinner alone!

This reminds us that he was a bachelor, and that doubtless many of his peculiarities resulted from the absence of all the sweet influences of a wife and children!

He was a native of Baltimore, but

went to New Orleans, when very young, and we believe has never visited Baltimore but once since. While Louisiana was a colony of Spain, he obtained large tracts of land, and by a prosperous and successful business since, amassed his immense fortune.

He has always been a warm friend of colonization, and a *liberal contributor* to our funds. It will be remembered that he, a few years ago, liberated and sent to Liberia eighty-five of his slaves, whom he had been training for freedom.

The telegraphic reports announce that he left the bulk of his property to New Orleans and Baltimore, for establishing schools and asylums for the poor. We presume that his will also contains some schemes for preparing his slaves, and others to be bought for the purpose, for freedom in Liberia. At any rate, he informed us when last we saw him, that such was his intention, and that it would take about two hundred years to perfectly execute the plans which he had laid! He may have altered his mind since.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Gurley are two of the seventeen executors named in his will.

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of Mr. McDonogh's will, of which we have room only for the following extract:

"Firstly, I give and bequeath to the American Colonization Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, established at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for the purposes of its noble and philanthropic institution, an annuity for the term of forty years, counting from and after the day of my decease, of the one-eighth part, or twelve and a half per cent. of the net yearly revenue of rents of the whole of the estate, as hereinbefore willed and bequeathed unto the Mayors, Aldermen and inhabitants of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, but which one-eighth part of the net yearly revenue of rents of said estate, as aforesaid, shall not entitle the said American Colonization Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, to receive or demand, in any one year, a larger sum than twenty-five thousand dollars, should the one-eighth part thereof amount to a larger sum; trusting in full confidence that the inhabitants of this free and happy land, throughout all its borders, from Maine to Louisiana, will sustain this institution—one of the greatest glories of our country—and enable it to accomplish its humane and holy object in its full extent."

In our next number, we may possibly present our readers with more lengthy extracts from this highly interesting document, which is not less remarkable for its clearness and accuracy of detail than for its length. It is certainly an ably written document, alike creditable to the head and heart of the benevolent individual who left it as his last will and testament.

Action of the Synod of Virginia on Colonization, and the proposed Steamships.

THE Synod of Virginia, at their late meeting, in Winchester, Va., adopted the following resolutions, viz;

Whereas, The Legislature of Virginia, at its last session, passed an act appropriating $30,000 a year, for five years, for colonizing the free colored people of this State, in *Liberia; and*

Whereas, The terms of this act are such that it will avail nothing without the concerted and energetic co-operation of the individual friends of colonization in all parts of the Commonwealth: therefore

Resolved, That the ministers of this Synod be earnestly recommended to present this subject to the several congregations with which they are connected, at some early

day, and take up collections in its behalf, with a view of giving efficiency to the legislation of the State upon this great measure of state policy, and christian charity.

Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure, the proposal to establish a line of steamships, to run between this country and Liberia; and that we earnestly desire that the plan, proposed by the Committee on Naval affairs, of the House of Representatives, at their late session, may be adopted.

The Slave Trade.

"THE Anti-Slavery Reporter," published "under the sanction of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society," in its September number, gives us the report of "the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for the final extinction of the slave trade."

Their Lordships state that, in 1815, the slave trading coast, of Western Africa, north of the equator, extended to Cape Verde, about 2500 miles; the coast south of the equator being left, by the arrangements then made, perfectly free for the exportation of slaves to Brazil, and all efforts for its suppression being confined to the northern coast of 2500 miles. The trade, from the south coast has since been made unlawful by treaties with Brazil, which, however, are constantly evaded by the Brazilian government.

North of the equator, great progress has been made, by treaties with the native chiefs, by the occupation of British forts, on the coast; by the establishment of civilized settlements; and by the introduction of lawful commerce.

The Committee announce the entire extinction of the slave trade in the Bight of Biafra, where 1500 slaves had been annually exported from the River Bonny alone; while there were also large exports from the old and new Calabar, the Cameroons, and other rivers. Treaties have been formed, enabling British forces to land and put down the trade if renewed; a great and increasing lawful commerce is springing up, and missions have been established. Their Lordships, however, do not mention the fact, that these missions are to be carried on, in part, by the assistance of converted blacks from the West Indies.

"On the Gold Coast," they say, "the influence of the English forts has entirely eradicated the traffic;" and they add: "at Cape Palmas, to the northward, as far as Cape Mount, the settlements of Liberia have been equally efficacious to that end."—They mention its destruction at Gallinas, and add that "farther north the natives themselves have arisen against the traffic, requesting the captain of a cruiser to land and destroy the factories. A profitable trade has sprung up in its place; and the

Sierra Leone Commissioners report that not a slave has been shipped for the preceding twelve month." This statement, though it includes the territory lately purchased by Liberia, with Gallinas, must refer principally to the region north of Sierra Leone, and especially to the Rio Pongas and the Rio Nunez.

Thus, the committee state, "the slave trade has been expelled from every quarter, north of the line, except from the Bight of Benin,—a space of less than 300 miles."

South of the equator the trade continues because efforts for its suppression have been employed for a shorter time; because a less adequate force has been employed; and because of the connivance of the Portuguese authorities.

As means, to be used hereafter, for the extinction of the traffic, the committee recommend,

1. That the governments of Spain and Brazil be induced to fulfil their treaties. For this purpose, among other measures, a combination of "the three great maritime powers—France, the United States, and Great Britain"—is suggested.

2. They suggest "the wisdom of extending further our force and settlements on the coast of Africa; of encouraging the free settlement of Liberia, which secures 350 miles of coast." Since this report was written, that coast has been extended to nearly 600 miles.

"3. Of countenancing the settlement, on different parts of the coast of Africa, of free blacks from our own possessions."

"4. Of establishing consular agents on the points of the coast where the slave trade has been extinguished, and which are best fitted to become emporiums of the trade." And,

5. They recommend, as "an essential condition" of success, the continued employment of the squadron on that coast. They suggest several changes in the arrangements of the squadron, and especially the exchange of the large ships hitherto employed, for a greater number of small vessels; "a large proportion of which should be screw steamers."

What disposal was made of this report, we are not informed; but, as it requires no act of Parliament, we presume the government will act on the principles recommended.

Slave Depot at St. Helena.

"THE Island is a great depot for Africans captured from slavers. About 3000 of these poor creatures are landed every year. Of these, nearly one half suffer in health from the *hardships they* endure from their inhuman *tyrants*; and about one-fourth are heavily afflicted. I accompanied His Excellency, a few days ago, on a visit to their village, or establishment, in Rupert's Valley. If anything were needed to fill the soul with burning indignation against that master-work of Satan, the slave-

trade, it would be a visit to this institution. There were less than 600 poor souls in it at the time of my visit. Of these, more than 300 were in hospital; some afflicted with dreadful opthalmia; others with severe rheumatism; others with dysentery; the number of deaths in the week being 21. I think I have seldom beheld a more deplorable spectacle. I was pained to find that no effort is made to instruct these poor things during the time they are in the island; and the more so, because the superintendent informed me that they show a great aptitude for instruction, and have a strong desire for it. The lack of employment, too, for their minds, has a bad effect on their health and spirits, so that, when sickness overtakes them, they sink at once into a settled melancholy, and some commit suicide, partly from lowness of spirits, partly because, poor souls, they imagine that after death they will return to their much loved home and fatherland."

So writes the Bishop of Cape Town, in his journal lately published. He then gives an account of his visit to a schooner of about 100 tons, just brought in, with 560 slaves on board. He says that "the cargo was a particularly healthy one; the number of deaths being only one a day." He adds:—

"I shall only say, I never beheld a more piteous sight—never looked upon a more affecting scene—never before felt so powerful a call to be a missionary. I did not quit that ship without having resolved, more firmly than ever, that I would never cease entreating of the mother church the needful supply of men and means, that the reproach may be wiped off, which, alas! still attaches to us, of being almost the only body of christians in this great diocese, which is not engaged in the work of the conversion of the heathen."

This sad state of things at St. Helena is one of the results of the British policy of sending recaptured Africans to the West Indies as "free laborers," instead of settling them in colonies on the coast of Africa. The latter policy would be far better for the recaptives, for Africa, and for all mankind, except the West India sugar-planters.

The Slave Trade in the Mozambique.

The British "United Service Gazette" states, on the authority of private letters from Brazil, that several cargoes, amounting to "thousands" of slaves, from the east coast of Africa, have been landed at Santos, San Sebastiano, and Isla Grande, on the coast of Brazil. The Gazette adds, that "the importation of slaves from the Mozambique was considered to have been suppressed; but it appears, since the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope squadron, which has left only a couple of cruisers, and sometimes only one, at the disposal of the commander in chief, to be employed in the Mozambique division, it is again revived—the stricter blockade on the west coast of Africa having driven the speculators to the eastward."

The Mozambique country belongs

nominally to Portugal, and some parts of it are actually covered by Portuguese settlements. Throughout the whole region, the slave trade is unlawful, and, as the Gazette says, was "considered to have been suppressed." To the northward it is made unlawful by the British treaty with the Imaum of Muscat; while to the south, nearly if not quite the whole coast is covered by British jurisdiction. The trade in that quarter, therefore, can be carried on only by smuggling; and its revival can only be temporary.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

The growth of Cotton in Africa.

THE Board of Trade have made a communication to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, and sent some specimens of cotton grown at Liberia, the particulars of which, as given in the following correspondence, will be read with some interest by all who understand the importance of a better supply of this staple of our extensive manufactures:

OFF. OF COM. OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE, WHITEHALL, *September* 10, 1850.

SIR: I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you, for the information of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, copy of a letter addressed to Viscount Palmerston by the President of the Republic of Liberia on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in that part of Africa. I am further instructed to forward to you samples of cotton, the produce of certain districts on the gold coast, which have been submitted to the inspection of their lordships, and I have to request that you will be so good as to procure for their information a report as to the qualities and market value of the same. Their lordships are informed that very considerable quantities of cotton may be procured from these districts if any well-organized system of cultivation were adopted to that end.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
G. R. PORTER.

T. BAZLEY, Esq.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *Monrovia, July* 5, 1850.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of May 18th, handed to me by Mr. J. B. Straw, who has the management of an expedition fitted up by several eminent mercantile and manufacturing firms in England, for the purpose of testing, by practical experiment, the possibility of procuring a supply of cotton from the west coast of Africa. This expedition, my lord, is destined to produce important and salutary results, especially with respect to the future welfare of Africa, not only by increasing her commercial importance, but also as a means of introducing more rapidly the habits of civilization and the blessings of Christianity among the barbarous tribes of this country. There can be no question, my lord, as to the success of the enterprize, particularly in Liberia, if properly managed. They have here persons who are well acquainted with the culture of cotton, having had many years' experience in the United States. These assure me, having demonstrated the fact by

actual experiment, that cotton, of as good quality as in the United States, can be raised here, and in large quantities, if persons of sufficient pecuniary means will engage in cultivating it. Cotton in small quantities, is now raised by the natives in the interior of Liberia; and, if encouraged and instructed a little, as to the best mode of cultivating it, they may be induced to raise it in large quantities, indeed to almost any extent. I beg to assure your lordship that the expedition shall have every protection and facility in furtherance of its objects that this government can possibly afford.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. J. ROBERTS.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, G. C. B.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, MANCHESTER, *September* 19, 1850.

SIR: I have now to report the result of our examination of the samples of African cotton transmitted, by direction of the right honorable company, to this chamber for an opinion thereon. The quantity is too small to permit the quality to be tested by actual working; and had the quantity been large enough for that purpose, another difficulty would have intervened, in the cotton not having been separated from the seed, which it must of course be whenever it may be sent in a merchantable shape. This latter point is one of extreme importance to the cultivator of cotton, inasmuch as a difference of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the value will arise from the treatment which the cotton may receive in the separation of the fibres from the seed. With reference to the samples sent by their lordships, I am fortunately in a position to give a nearer estimate of the market value of the cottons than I should have been under other circumstances. Had we been obliged to state our opinion from that which we have separated from the seed by hand, we might have gone somewhat astray; because cotton pulled from the seed by hand will certainly show a more favorable staple than if passed through any cleaning machine. I had, however, heard of samples of African seed cotton having been sent to this town a short time ago, and had been the means of having a portion thereof cleaned by a machine, of the merits of which I have a high opinion, whilst another portion was passed through a recently-invented machine which is now being made in Manchester. On application to the party alluded to, I found that the samples transmitted by their lordships were identical, in name and quality, with those which he had received; and as they, by having been passed through machinery, give a juster index of the value of the quality as it may be expected to be when brought to market for manufacturing purposes, I quote the prices which he, a broker, has this day assigned to each respectively: Accra, 7¼ pence to 8 pence; Abassa, 7½d., 7¾d., to 8¼d.; Secundi, 7¾d. to 8¼d.; Providence, 8d. to 8¾d. per lb. As respects the usefulness of this cotton, nothing could be more desirable than the quality which these samples represent. We do not need any large increase of the finest qualities of cotton; our most pressing want is of such qualities as enter into the manufacture of the coarsest and heaviest of our fabrics, and this want, the cottons now under review are admirably adapted to supply. Our trade could not receive any greater boon than a large import of them, if sent to us free from seeds, leaf-stems, and other extraneous matters; whilst a correlative result would arise in Africa if such an intercourse with this country could,

by any means, be established. We therefore receive, with the greatest pleasure, the copy of President Roberts's letter to Viscount Palmerston of the 5th of July, which you kindly sent to this chamber, because we see in the sentiments expressed therein strong grounds for hope that, ere long, such a community of interests may arise between this country and Africa as will at once minister to the steady employment of our own people and provide the likeliest of all means for spreading civilization there.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient humble servant,

THOMAS BOOTHMAN,
Secretary.

G. R. PORTER, Esq., Secretary to the Lords' Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, London.

[From the Liverpool Times.]

COTTON IN AFRICA.—The Parliamentary debate on the purchase of the Danish forts on the coast of Africa possesses more than ordinary interest at the present time, when the state of the cotton crop in the United States awakens serious apprehension for the future, now that our manufacturers are paying a hundred per cent. more than the price the staple commanded two years ago, and fifty per cent. more than its value twelve months back. The sum of £10,000 for the forts is a small affair, when compared with the object in view—that of securing a regular and continuous supply of cotton, at a moderate price, in all future years. If this object can be even remotely attained, every one will rejoice at the fact.

The purchase in question is defended by certain parties on the ground that the extension of legitimate commerce on the coast of Africa will do more to suppress the slave trade than all that our squadron can effect; that the cultivation of cotton, as an article of barter, might be extensively carried on under becoming arrangements, and that the samples of cotton received from Dahomey have been of the most encouraging kind. These sentiments were expressed by Mr. Hawes, Mr. Cardwell, and other gentlemen favorable to the project.

The principle opponents of this scheme were Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Sir William Molesworth, who represent that section of the free-trade party in whose eyes colonies find little favor. The objection urged by Mr. Cobden with reference to the mortality of the country, which swept away Europeans so mercilessly, was met by Mr. Hawes, that it was not the intention of the government to place white men in the forts; a local force would be employed, and the force would be held not as military stations, but for the purpose of securing the protection of the British flag to the fair trader.

The Slave Trade.

FOR two or three years past, the attention of British philanthropists, including many members of the British Parliament, has been directed to the subject of the African slave trade, and a flood of light has been *thrown upon* the whole traffic, its extent, horrors, facilities, preventives, etc. A corresponding interest and zeal have been awakened, and the subject will not be suffered to rest till some effectual way of suppressing the dreadful traffic is found out.

A late No. of British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter contains some valuable information, which we will give in a condensed form. It is from an elaborate report of a committee, who have this whole matter in charge.

SLAVE VESSELS.—In the construction of slave vessels, strength, durability, beauty, everything, is sacrificed to obtain speed. They therefore outsail the cruising vessels, which are burdened with guns, provisions and various stores. Even a steam vessel has been distanced by the slaver.

PLANS OF SLAVE TRADERS.—The plans of the slave traders for carrying slaves from the coast of Africa are carried to great perfection. On this point, Sir Charles Hotham, in a despatch to the Admiralty, says:

"Generally speaking, there are no established points for shipment. Information is conveyed, by neutrals and canoes, to the vessel waiting off the coast, of the exact position of each cruiser, and arrangements are then made for the further operations. The quantity of provision and water carried by our vessels is perfectly well known; and, if circumstances are not propitious, she waits off the coast until the man-of-war is compelled to quit her station, then makes her point, and in two hours receives a full cargo."

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—A table is given, showing the number of slavers captured and condemned during the last nine years, and the mortality which occurred between their capture and condemnation. From this we gather the following results, viz: Number of vessels captured, 625: number of vessels condemned, 578; number of slaves captured, 38,033; number that died between capture and adjudication, 3,941.

THE MIDDLE PASSAGE.—The horrible condition and sufferings of slaves, after being packed for the voyage, may be inferred from the fact, that upon an average, twenty-five out of every hundred taken on board, die before reaching the destined market. The Commons' report says, "The sufferings and mortality of the slaves in the middle passage are appalling to humanity." And it is a fact clearly shown, that the intensity of these sufferings increases every year that the trade continues.

PROFITS OF THE TRADE.—The profits are, of course, the sole motive for this diabolical business, and they must be great to warrant the risks involved in the trade. Lord Howden says, in his evidence before the Lords' Committee:

"This morning I drew out an estimate of the expenditures of a slaver, and of the profits; a good sized slaver, with a good cargo, without being very full, and at a high valuation for purchase, wages, food, medicines, and price of slaves, costs £5,000, and the return cargo of human beings sells for £25,000, that is to say, at 500 per cent. profit." Lord Howden gave another instance: "A sailing vessel, which had made five successful trips to Africa and back, brought, according to the lowest calculation, 3,000 slaves; they gave an average of £40 apiece, and the expenses would be about a fifth of the net sale."

Mr. Consul Cowper, in a despatch from Brazil to Lord Palmerston, relates the case of a Brazilian yatch, which had made eight successful trips to Africa, had landed 3,399 slaves, and after deducting all expenses, had a clear profit left of more than 80 per cent.

THE REMEDY.—Armed squadrons cannot prevent the traffic. The committee say:

"In this service they have been assisted by France, the United States, and Portugal, each of which powers has had, for several years past, armed vessels on the coast for a similar purpose. But it is found that, notwithstanding the vigilance and activity of these cruisers, the slave trade expands in proportion to the demand for slaves, and that the supply of slaves is fully equal to the demand for them in the Spanish colonies and Brazil. This fact is incontestibly proved, not only by the evidence laid before Parliament, but by the united testimony of British functionaries residing in those countries. Such being the case, it may be fairly asked, 'Why keep the squadron on the coast of Africa, at an enormous cost to the country, to the injury of the health and the loss of life of our seamen, when it does not answer the end proposed by its employment?' "

The measure which the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have recommended and pressed upon the attention of Parliament, and which they fully believe would be both peaceful and effectual, it is set forth in the following passage, which is part of a petition addressed to the House of Commons in March last:

"That, inasmuch as every treaty with a foreign power necessarily implies the means to enforce its stipulations, your petitioners respectfully entreat your honorable House to agree to an address to Her Majesty, requesting Her Majesty will forthwith give instructions to the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to demand of the Brazilian and Spanish Governments, the liberation from slavery, of all Africans, with their descendants, who have been illicitly imported into their several territories and colonies, contrary to the stipulations of treaties and their own laws; and that, as the non-fulfilment of the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, is to be attributed to the bad faith of Brazil and Spain, a further demand be made on them, for the re-payment of all monies disbursed by this country, in consideration of the said treaties, or expended in the suppression of the traffic in slaves, carried on by those countries, so far as it can be ascertained: and that, in the event of their attempting either to evade these demands, or to procrastinate their strict fulfilment, it be notified to them that their produce will be excluded from the British markets, until such time as slavery itself shall be abolished by them."

This measure, it will readily be seen, would bear with crushing weight on every Brazilian interest, and cut off all motive for importing slaves. And yet it would be just, as it would only make that government responsible for the evils of her own bad faith, and her ungodly measures of gain.—*Congregationalist.*

Ohio in Africa.

To the friends of the American Colonization Society in Ohio:

In April, 1848, it was suggested, through the Cincinnati papers, that an effectual blow might be struck at the slave trade, and liberal provision made for the settlement of a *colony of colored* people from Ohio, by purchasing an additional portion of territory on the coast of Africa.

This suggestion was responded to by Charles McMicken, Esq., of Cincinnati, by an offer of sufficient funds to pay for the necessary amount of land for a colony of the

kind proposed. The Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Wm. McLain, in his answer to our inquiries, on the 24th of June following, recommended that the purchase be made northwest of Liberia, so as to include the Gallinas, and thus "break up the slave trade in several of its darkest dens."

President Roberts reached the United States shortly after the plan of Mr. McMicken had been announced, and gave to it his decided approval. On visiting England, the President explained to Lord Palmerston, and others, the effect of purchasing territory and settling intelligent colonists in Africa; and succeeded in convincing them that it was the most certain mode of destroying the slave trade. Samuel Gurney, esq., who was present, proposed to extend Mr. McMicken's plan, so as to include *all the territory between Sierra Leone and Liberia*, and pledged $5,000 for that object, being one-half the sum supposed to be necessary to complete the purchase. Solomon Sturgis, esq., of Putnam, Ohio, has also donated $1,000 towards the purchase of the Gallinas.

Lord Palmerston, in behalf of the Queen, presented to the President a beautiful armed vessel, of the revenue cutter class, in which to sail home to Liberia, and to be retained for the protection of its commerce. An order was also issued, directing that a part of the British squadron, on the coast of Africa, should proceed to blockade all the ports, from which slaves have been exported, within the district proposed to be purchased, until the chiefs and kings should consent to sell their lands to be annexed to Liberia. This blockade has been rigidly enforced since that time, and has greatly contributed to the important result now attained.

In a communication dated the 17th of May last, and recently received at Washington City, President Roberts announces that he has completed the purchase of the Gallinas and several other tracts, including, with a trifling exception, the whole space desired, and that "by this act the coast of Liberia has been extended to 700 miles in length, along the whole course of which the slave trade was formerly carried on to a great extent."

The Rev. Mr. McLain, our Secretary, notified me on the 17th inst., of the purchase having been made, and that Mr. McMicken has remitted to the Society the $5,000 which he had pledged to pay for the lands for the Ohio colony. The portion of this territory purchased with the funds of Mr McMicken, is designed for the colored people of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; because their proximity to the Ohio river will enable them to act in concert in any movement toward emigration; but it is to take the name of *Ohio*.

With the consummation of this act, a new era in African colonization commences in Ohio. To give greater efficiency to the enterprise in which we are about to engage, the parent Society has appointed a *Committee of Correspondence for Ohio*, who will be called together as soon as the health of the country will permit, to organize and adopt measures for the promotion of the Colonization cause in the State.

In the meantime it is deemed important to call public attention to this subject, and to urge the necessity of the adoption of an efficient system of securing funds, to carry out Mr. McMicken's plan of establishing the new colony of *Ohio in Africa*. Colored men in various parts of the State, from time to time, have had the subject of emigration to

Liberia under consideration, but as the agent had no permanent fund on which to draw to aid them, their designs had to be deferred or abandoned. To obviate these difficul- and to afford every encouragement to emigration, it is now proposed:

1. To call the attention of the churches to the subject, and to ask that annual collections be made for the cause of colonization; and especially that a collection be taken up for the present year, (where one may not already have been made,) by the Pastors of all the congregations friendly to African civilization, *on Sabbath, the 22nd day of December next*, that being the Sabbath preceding Christmas.

2. That the convention to form a new constitution for Ohio, be requested to insert a clause in that instrument, empowering the Legislature to set apart a fund for the payment of the expenses of any colored persons *in the State of Ohio at the time of the adoption of the Constitution*, who may determine to remove to any of the settlements now existing, or that may hereafter be formed in Africa, *including Kaw Mendi*, the location of the *Amistad Africans*.

3. That the next Legislature of Ohio be memorialized to appropriate a permanent fund to carry out the above-named design.

Should the full privileges of citizenship be denied to the colored man in the new Constitution, it would be both ungenerous and inhumane not to allow him the small pittance necessary to meet the expense of his removal to Liberia, where he can enter upon the full enjoyment of his rights.

There are not over 30,000 colored people in the State, and a portion of these, from age and infirmity, cannot emigrate. But even suppose all should go, the expense would be a mere trifle to each citizen of the State—a tax on the $430,000,000 of its property that would scarcely be felt.

But, then, the numbers removing annually, until comfortable arrangements are made in the new purchase, must be few, and the tax on the people the merest trifle. Suppose that one hundred a year should go, the expense at 50 dollars each would be 5,000 dollars, or only the *one-thousandth part of a mill on the dollar* of the valuation of our taxable property.

There are causes now operating, principally *moral and commercial*, that must soon lead to a rapid emigration of colored people to Africa. The reasons upon which this opinion is founded, will soon be laid before the public, when, it is believed, there will no longer exist any serious objections in Ohio to the cause of colonization.

DAVID CHRISTY, *Agent, Am. Colonization Society for Ohio.*

OXFORD, Butler Co., O., August 23, 1850.

The Journal of Commerce again.

THE following articles which we copy from the Journal of Commerce of the 19th, 21st, and 22d of October, will doubtless be read with interest. We cannot too strongly express our admiration of the course pursued by the accommodating editor of the Journal of Commerce; and we would sound for him a note of praise, to be heard, if possible, from Tangier to the Cape of Good Hope, were we not aware that he lightly

esteems the praise of man, or at least regards it as of little worth or importance, when compared with the consciousness of doing good to others. The amount which has been so freely contributed in reply to calls for aid that have, from time to time, appeared in the Journal of Commerce, exhibits the willingness (and in some cases the eagerness) of the true friends of the colored race to make liberal donations in aid of those who desire to avail themselves of the privilege of emigrating to Liberia. By reference to the lists of contributors to the different funds, it will be perceived that most of the donors withheld their names; thus presenting indubitable evidence of their disinterested and praise-worthy motives—evidence far superior to the noisy declamations of those who so loudly profess friendship for the slave as well as enmity against the system of slavery, but very few of whom are willing to make any sacrifice of personal interest for the good of those for whom they profess to live and labor.

The following article from the Journal of Commerce presents a view of the kind of persons who so liberally contributed, in answer to the calls for aid presented by the editor of that paper:

We have received two or three communications desiring to know what proportion of the money contributed for the emancipation of James Hallet, was given by abolitionists. We do not know the *politics* of all the donors, are not aware that any of them are abolitionists, in the technical sense of the word, unless Isaac Hollenbeck (colored) is of that way of thinking. Nor do we remember that on any previous occasion, when money has been raised, through this office, for the emancipation of slaves, any thing has been given by abolitionists proper except perhaps $10 in all, by colored men. The amount so raised within the last five months, is $3,900, securing the emancipation of 40 slaves, and the removal of 39 of them to Liberia, together with eleven free colored persons belonging to the same families. And yet we are called "pro-slavery" men, and so are the donors of nineteen-twentieths, if not ninety-nine hundredths, of the whole amount. They, on the other hand, who make it a matter of principle not to give any thing for the emancipation of slaves, but by their intemperate zeal and furious demonstrations have retarded the extinction of slavery at least a half century, are in their own estimation the peculiar friends of the slave,—the real Simons. They are great at *stealing* slaves,—but to *give* any thing for the emancipation of slaves, wounds their tender consciences, dear souls. The other day a man named Chaplin, of Albany, got caught in the act, down in Maryland, and was jugged. Anon the Abolitionists held a Convention at Cazenovia, and resolved to raise $20,000 in order to defend him from the penalties of the law. This $20,000, if applied as economically as the aforesaid $3,900, would secure the freedom of *more than two hundred slaves.* Applied to Chaplin's defence, it will only be expended upon lawyers, abolition lectures, &c. The time will come, we hope, when "things will be called by their right names."

Pro-Slavery Victim No. 41.—We stated the other day that within the previous five months, the freedom of forty slaves had been secured, almost exclusively by the contributors, of "pro-slavery" men (so called by abolitionists,) received at the office of the Journal of Commerce, and amounting in the aggregate to $3,900.—We have now another case to present, but it will impose no serious burden upon anybody.

Some of our readers may remember about two years ago, $450 was contributed, in answer to an appeal through our columns, for the liberation of a slave owned in Newbern, N. C., by the name of James R. Starkey. The circumstances which prevented the success of that undertaking,

will be seen in the annexed letter from Starkey to the editor of this paper, dated

NEWBERN, N. C., May 13, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I cautiously take the liberty to write you a few lines, and humbly pray that you will condescend to notice them. Sir, I am not insensible of the fact that in writing to you I am assuming a position most unbecoming me; but I hope, Sir, you will take the subject, with its circumstances, for my humble apology.

Sir, I doubt not that you will be greatly surprised to learn that the humble writer of this letter is a *slave*, who has been for a long time striving to procure my *freedom* in an honest way, that I might emigrate to the "Republic of Liberia;" and having exhausted all other means, I now make this humble appeal (as a *last resort*) to you, Sir, and through you to other benevolent friends, for "one crumb from their mighty abundance, to assist in purchasing my freedom, that I may go where I can truly tread 'free soil.'" Sir, I would remind you, that I am the same slave that appeared in your valuable Journal of Aug. 31st, 1848, in a card from Rev. J. B. Pinney. I on that occasion addressed a letter to Rev. William McLain, of Washington city, wishing to know if I could hope for aid from the Colonization Society, to which he replied that the Society could not assist me, but that he would do all he could to borrow the money for me. He put the matter in the hands of Mr. Pinney, of your city, who succeeded in borrowing the amount ($450) that my master had intimated would buy me.

[Starkey here goes on state that he found he had misunderstood his master in regard to the amount to be paid for his freedom. Instead of $450, the price was $800; and this his master said, was $200 less than his value, being a good barber, &c.]

Seeing, Sir, that the $450 would be of no use to me unless I could raise the balance, I at once communicated the fact to Mr. Pinney, who, as I suppose, returned the money.

But, Sir, I did not despair. I went to work to raise the balance here among my friends (not being able to lay up much myself, having heavy wages to pay monthly.) I at last succeeded in *begging* the balance to the $450, my master having agreed to take $700 for me. I wrote Mr. McLain, that I had the balance. He answered, that Mr. Pinney, thinking the balance could not be raised, had returned the money, and there were doubts whether it could be raised again, and he has not *been able to raise* it for me. Having thus failed, I now with great reluctance appeal to you, Sir, trusting in God, that my communication will receive from you, Sir, a passing notice.

The amount I need is $400. Could it be borrowed by having my life insured as security, and placed under an agent here until it is paid back, which will stop my wages, as whatever arrangement could be made in this way, would be very thankfully received.

Pardon me, kind sir, for this intrusion. I sincerely hope that when you consider the cause of it, and seeing that I have been for years trying in an honest way to gain my freedom, you will pardon my rudeness for imposing this sheet upon you.

Should it find favor with you, Sir, I would respectfully refer you for further particulars to Rev. W. N. Hawks, and Rev. D. Straton, of this place, and I would also refer you to S. D. C. Van Bokkelin, No. 32 Front street, New York, who is well acquainted with me, and who I would be glad to see this letter.

I would also refer you, Sir, to the African Repository, of October, 1848, for my first letters to Mr. McLain.

Praying earnestly to God for the success of this production,

I am, dear Sir,
Your humble servant,
JAMES R. STARKEY.

P. S. Should you find cause to answer this, you will please address Rev. Mr. Hawks. J. R. S.

The spelling and punctuation, with a few trifling exceptions, are Starkey's.—Not feeling at liberty to call upon our friends for so large an amount ($400)) after the failure of the previous effort, we wrote him to that effect, and advised him to work on, patiently, a while longer, and so diminish the amount required; at the same time encouraging him to expect $200 from this city, whenever it would certainly secure his freedom. Thus things remained until about the middle of last month, when we received the following letter from Starkey:

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 9th, 1850.

Mr. Hallock—Sir:—I have been advised by several young gentlemen of this place, who sympathize somewhat with me, (and who have, within the last ten days, made me up *one hundred dollars*,) to address a letter to *Miss Jenny Lind*, the celebrated "Nightingale," through Mr. Barnum, soliciting one crum from her mighty abundance to help me out of the "drag." Believe me, Sir, when I say, that it was with considerable hesitation I wrote. But on

being informed that it could possibly do me no harm, and might result in good to me, I wrote.

[The inumerable applications to Miss Lind for charity of one kind and another, left but a poor chance for Starkey, notwithstanding her unexampled munificence.]

I received your letter of June last, in answer to mine of a previous date, and am certainly obliged to you for your kind offer of $200 whenever that will accomplish my freedom.

I am now making arrangements to meet your very kind offer, and should I succeed, Mr. Hawks will inform you.

As to my wife and two children, it would certainly be gratifying to have them free at once. But knowing that is impossible, I ask nothing for them, nor do they desire me so to do; believing that if I can get clear myself, and God should spare my life, I am fully competent to relieve them in a very few years, go where I may.

Respectfully, your very humble serv't,
JAMES R. STARKEY.

Two or three weeks later, while the case of the Kentucky slave family was before our readers, and also that of James Hamlet, the re-captured slave, we received the following letter from Rev. Mr. Hawks, of Newbern:

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 24th, 1850.

MR. GERARD HALLOCK:

Dear Sir:—Your letter under date of June 19th, of the present year, to James R. Starkey, in answer to one requesting your co-operation in the purchase of his freedom, is before me, and I see that you therein state that "when $200 from New York will accomplish your object, let Rev. Mr. Hawks drop me a line to that effect, and I will endeavor to raise it for you, which, I have no doubt, I can do without much delay." Starkey has called upon me, and says that he is now ready to raise the additional amount required, and earnestly requests that you will exert yourself in his behalf, to procure the sum promised. He is a man who can be safely relied upon, and I have no doubt but that he is now ready to do his part. If you can aid him, he is well worthy of your assistance; and should his ulterior aim be effected, (that of going to Liberia,) he will be a valuable member to the Colony. He has a wife and two children to purchase before he goes; but as his wife is but feeble, and his children quite young, it would not take him long to procure their freedom, if he was once relieved from the burden of paying wages to his master. It may be a matter of some moment to him that his request be attended to immediately, if possible, as he now owes his master for some six months, (he pays annually,) and if he is ready to give him cash for his freedom, his wages which are now due, may be remitted. Let me hear from you soon upon the subject.

Yours, very respectfully,
WM. N. HAWKS.

We replied to Mr. Hawks, that as soon as we could venture to present another case of the kind to our readers, we would remember Starkey, and had no doubt of the result. What is wanted is $200; and we propose to raise it in four sums of $50 each. Two of these sums are already within our reach. If two other gentlemen will authorize us to call upon them for a like amount when wanted, it will accomplish the object. We propose to request Rev. Mr. Hawks to draw on us for $200 whenever it will secure Starkey's freedom. When the draft has been paid, we will notify the donors. The emancipation of Starkey will in all probability secure the freedom of his wife and (two) children at no distant period. Who will take the two remaining sums of $50 each?

THE STARKEY FUND SUBSCRIBED.—Early Saturday morning a merchant of this city called and demanded of us the privilege of taking one of the two remaining shares, of $50 each, in the fund to be applied in purchasing the freedom of the Newbern, (N. C.) slave, James R. Starkey, remarking as he entered his name, that he had feared he might be too late.—Scarcely had he left the office before another gentleman, a merchant of Savannah, Ga., and a slaveholder, brought in a check for $50; requesting us, if the amount solicited for Starkey had already been secured, to apply his contribution to the next case presenting similar claims on sound-hearted benevolence. Meanwhile fifty dollars was paid on same account, by a gentleman who refused to leave his name, to our cashier in the Bulletin Office, and together with a notice of that, we received letters, of which the following are extracts:—

———, Oct. 19, 1850.

Sir,—You may call on me, at this office for $50, in behalf of the slave Starkey when required.

———, Oct. 19, 1850.

Dear Sir,—With much pleasure, I will be one of the four to contribute $50 in

the case of the slave Starkey, of Newbern. If it is necessary, and cannot be carried through, you may put me down for two shares.

October 19, 1850.

Sir,—You may call upon me for fifty dollars for the liberation of the Newbern Slave.

Mr. Editor:—Enclosed please find a ten dollar bill of the Stark Bank, which happened to be in my hand while reading your communication about the slave Starkey. I also hand ten dollars from a friend. In case the enclosed twenty dollars is not needed to free Starkey, you can apply it towards freeing his wife and children.

A contribution of fifty dollars has also been tendered by another house. Amount asked, $100; offered, $470. Excess offered, $370.

The Slave Starkey.—The subscriptions for the emancipation of James R. Starkey, of Newbern, N. C., are as follows:—

E. C. R., New Haven	$50
W., New York	50
H. Y., " "	50
Merchant of Savannah, (slaveholder) paid	50
Anonymous.....paid	50
W. A. W.	50
J B.	50
J. S.	50
W. J. D.	50
B. A. & B.	50
S. A. S.....paid	20
Total	$520
Required for Starkey's freedom	200
Leaves	$320

Of which we propose to apply $50,—originally offered by "W." for the Hamlet fund, but declined, as not being wanted,—to supply the deficiency in that fund occasioned by the failure of the supposed subscription of Isaac Hollenbeck, (colored,) who, it appears, was misapprehended.—The other $50 necessary to make up said deficiency, was volunteered by a generous merchant a few days since. We have then, a surplus of $270; which if the donors consent, we will authorize Rev. Mr. Hawks, of Newbern, to draw for, whenever it will secure the freedom of Starkey's wife and two children; or the wife alone, or children alone, if he should deem it expedient. The earliest subscriptions, including the cash paid in ($120,) will be first called for, to meet the $200 draft for Starkey when presented. If any donor should not approve of this arrangement, we shall thank him to give us notice to day, as otherwise, we shall proceed as above indicated.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

African Steam Lines.

The entertainment by the Government of Great Britain of a project for the establishment of a powerful line of steam vessels between that country and the African coast, ostensibly for the conveyance of a monthly mail and the more effectual checking of the slave traffic, is strong proof, we think, of the value that the commerce between the two countries is capable of becoming. It may, in addition, be regarded as corroborative of the justness of the position taken by the advocates of a mail steamer line between this country and Africa. We are by no means disposed to look invidiously on the enterprising spirit exhibited abroad for securing a closer connexion with a country, the great mercantile wealth of which is yet, comparatively speaking, untouched. This spirit should have on us no other than a stimulating effect. Besides, for years, if not ages to come, the *trade with Africa* can admit of no very close competition. The promised vastness of this trade, whilst excluding all idea of monopoly, must continue to excite to new enterprise by its unlimited rewards. It is unnecessary that we should exhibit statistics to show how largely England has benefited by her persevering though frequently interrupted communication with the interior parts of that great continent, nor to make plain how, with better knowledge and more ready means of access, mercantile risks will be lessened and mercantile profits enlarged. It will be remembered that the Congressional committee to whom the question of establishing mail steamers between this country and Africa was referred, adverted in their report to the aid its adoption would afford in the consummation of the plans of the Colonization Society. On the intimate relation between the one and the other, it was supposed that a good part of the required success was de-

pendant. It is something singular that the colored race—those in reality most interested in the future destinies of Africa—should be so lightly affected by the evidences continually being presented in favor of colonization. He will do a service to this country as well as Africa who shall do any thing to open the eyes of the colored race to the advantages of emigration to the fertile and, to them, congenial shores of Africa.

The results of Missionary Labors in Africa.

In view of the deep degradation of the benighted inhabitants of Africa, the greater part of whom are groping their way through life amidst the mazes of the grossest ignorance and the most absurd superstitions, it is cheering to the heart of the self-sacrificing missionary, and encouraging to all who feel disposed to aid in spreading the benign influences of our holy Christianity throughout the world, to know that the moral and intellectual darkness which has so long enveloped the minds of the degraded sons and daughters of Ham, has in some measure been dispersed by the light of gospel truth; and that some of the native inhabitants of that land which for so many centuries has presented little else than scenes of the most debasing superstitious rites, and the most horrid effects of human warfare, have realized by happy experience the blessings of the glorious gospel of salvation. And presuming that the following notice and letters may be interesting to those of our readers who have not previously seen them, we copy them in our present number. Charles Pitman was educated under the auspices of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and from Dr. Lugenbeel, who was well acquainted with him at Monrovia, we learn that for several years he has been a consistent and exemplary member of the M. E. Church—a true and faithful witness of the saving efficacy of the religion of Christ. And we are glad that efforts are being made to give him the opportunity of acquiring a thorough education, preparatory to future, and we hope extensive, usefulness in his native country. We understand that some of the citizens of Liberia agreed to pay to the Missionary Society, the expenses that may be incurred on account of this interesting youth.

A Native African Printer.—One of the passengers who came in the packet from Liberia, under care of Dr. James Moore, is Charles Pitman. This intelligent youth is a living evidence of the influence of the infant African commonwealth on the natives. Young Pitman has been reared among the colonists, educated at her schools, and there learned the important art of printing. He is a native African, of good promise. It is intended to afford him an opportunity to obtain a good education, and then to return to Africa for future usefulness to his brethren in that interesting country. It is a fact worthy of notice, that he "set up the types, and worked off" the whole of the last number of *Africa's Luminary*.

[From the Episcopal Recorder.]

An African Letter Writer.—The following is from Gregory T. Bedell, one of the pupils in our mission school in W. A., under the care of the Rev. Mr. Rambo. It is given without correction, either in its

orthography or punctuation, so as to exhibit a fair specimen of the improvement of one who has just been rescued from heathenism.

FAIR HAVEN, Western Africa,
March 29, 1850.

Rev. Mr. Harrold, Dear Brother:—I enclose this, thinking it may interest yourself and people and Sunday scholars. This youth has been a communicant some 12 or 15 months. He is about 18 years old, and progresses well in his studies. You can form your own opinion about it.

Your affectionate Brother in Christ,
J. RAMBO.

FAIR HAVEN,
March 28, 1850.

Dear Friends.—I am well hoping you are all in the same state. I will endeavor friends to tell you about our country-people. A great many of them for this time were willing to have their children to be instructed by the missionaries. And many of them are under the instructions of the mission scholars who go to their native towns and teach schools. The way for their coming to Sunday Schools is by the means of these teachers. A great many of them as I hope try on the sabbath day to rest from their labors and attend to church and a number of children attend to the sundays schools. I now think that the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ begins to shine in the Grebo country. Oh I do wish and I do hope that God in his wise providence will send more labourers to teach our people that they may turn from their wickedness.—But I must tell you in what state they live.

They are the worshippers of Greegrees, such things as are made of wood, stones, horns and ordinary leaves. These are the things which they have insted of their God who made all things. They often make a dedication to these Greegrees and they discovered any trouble or calamities they call upon these things which have no ears to hear nor mouth to speak. The Devil has blinded their eyes and they cannot see, and so they have a great deal of trouble because they proceed on by the deliberate act of disobedience from God.

And again "all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of God." This being the case, all that you need is to know what people are still uncivilized; still "in darkness and the shadow of death," still "without hope and without God in the world." And the duty is plain, you should try all you can to assist in sending the Gospel to us. For saith St. Paul, "how shall they call on him in whom they have *not believed?* and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?" And your own Church, my dear friends, I think hath made all her baptised children members of her great missionary institutions. And expect all to give more or less of what God hath given you, in order to aid by your money as well as by your prayers to the coming of that blessed kingdom which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Think of these things, my friends, and feel yourselves to do so.

Affectionately yours,
GREGORY T. BEDELL.

LETTER FROM A NATIVE AFRICAN BOY.—The following is from one of the native youth connected with the mission school at Edina. He is the son of one of the petty kings of the country. Rejoicing in the gospel himself, he seems desirous of extending the knowledge of Christ among his countrymen. The hand-writing of the letter is quite good. We present it with but little alteration, as expressive in his own style, of the feelings of his heart.

EDINA, *Oct.* 1849.

Rev. J. B. Taylor, Dear Sir:—It gives me much pleasure to drop you a few lines in order to acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the great favor you and the good Christian people of America are showing to me and my country people, in using means to bring us to the great light of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the dear Son of God, who was delivered for our offences and rose again for our justification. We bless God that he has put it in the mind of his people to support missionaries in our country; some of whom came from your country, beyond the great ocean, and falling by death, of whom we can only say, like good Job, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." I pray, and not only I, but all my school-mates, (those that are Christians, who are somewhat enlightened by the missionaries,) that it may please the Lord to raise among us some faithful preachers to instruct my people, and convince them of their superstitions and ignorance. Of them it may be said, they are led captive by the enemy at his will. By the power of the Almighty, I hope these things will be done away, and the powers of the devil be abolished. Some of my people seem to know that they ought to serve God, but none have made a profession, except those that are a little enlightened by the missionaries, and such as

are taken into the country as interpreters. It may be said of them that they are a little enlightened. My father, a chief, says, he would love to be a Christian, but he wish to see all the kings and head men make profession first; now this is only the obstacle of the enemy demonstratively; and, dear father in Christ, will you pray for him? He is a meek and good man naturally, and he is the friend of all the Liberian citizens, especially Mr. or Rev. J. Day, who is fond of my father, for he acts separately from those other kings.

And now thy servant will relate what is his occupation, in order to get succor from above, by your prayers, "as the prayers of the just availeth much," which is to teach his fellow country youths. One is here named Solomon Page, who is of the same age of thy servant, and also his classmate, during the time we were going to school ourselves, but now we are students and teaching. While I am teaching my own race, as they usually say, and making a distinction, he is teaching the American children according to their saying; now this seems very delightful and somewhat like contending, and also we are of the same color. Thus far I extend in explaining or relating those pleasures which I enjoy by exercising myself in teaching my fellow country youths.

Dear Sir, I now crave your intention to regard this badly written letter, though not its contents, but in its writing. Though it is written badly, it was intended for a good purpose. Dear father in the Lord, in this letter I am greatly desirous to have some letter written to me from my Christian friends. I hope you will not be sick of perusing these incorrect lines, hoping you will be patient with one. I would have composed these incorrect lines again, and have them better adjusted, both in meaning and writing, but exhaustness of ink allows me not. I hope you will have correct and straight lines hereafter, if the Lord willing. Farewell.

Your student and servant in the Lord, by the name of

SAMUEL P. DAY.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Death of John McDonogh.

The announcement yesterday evening of the death of John McDonogh took our city by surprise, and formed the sole subject of conversation wherever it was known. His long residence among us, his immense wealth, his peculiar habits and appearance, had made his name familar, not only here but everywhere in the State, as a household word. He seemed to many a being apart from his fellow-men. While youth, and strength, and health and beauty were year after year struck down beside him, he moved on, tall, spare, erect, with sprightly step and look. Every school urchin recognized at a first glance the thin, sharp, intelligent face, the small sparkling brown eye, the long white hair, the neat, prim white cravat and high shirt collar, the well-preserved old hat and blue umbrella, and the never-to-be-worn-out old fashioned, tight-fitting blue cloth dress coat and pantaloons, and well polished shoes. We had gradually become impressed with the idea that John McDonogh would never die. He appeared as much an indestructable relic of our city's ancient history as the old State House or the old Cathedral.—One of those antique monuments has been razed to the ground; the other has thrown off its old vesture for a new one, and the third, John McDonogh, now lies ready for his last journey and his last resting place—the tomb.

He was in the city on Thursday, looking as well and as active as ever. His old friends thought him better than usual. He spoke much of his private affairs. He said he had made provision for his family, and felt himself in excellent health. That night he was seized with a severe colic, which we are informed afterwards took the appearance of cholera. The most powerful remedies were employed, but in vain, He continued to sink; his pulse became feebler, and about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he died. A number of his friends and medical attendants were present. He handed his will to his legal adviser, Mr. C. Roselius. We learn indirectly that the bulk of his fortune is left to the poor of Baltimore, his native city, and to those of New Orleans. He has a sister in Baltimore, married to a Mr. John Cole, a music seller. At the time of his death he was within two months of being seventy-one years of age.

John McDonogh came to this city immediately after the cession of Louisiana to the Union. He engaged in business as a merchant, and then entered largely into speculations in lands and other property.—

By dint of the strictest economy and the exertion of rare business talents he succeeded in amassing a fortune variously estimated at from ten to fifteen millions. His most singular propensity was a settled resolution not to sell any of his immense possessions, and that resolution he has kept. At the battle of Chalmette Plains, and in the preceding movements and conflicts of the campaign under Gen. Jackson, he served as a private soldier in the Louisiana Regiment, and comported himself as a valiant soldier. Many traits of benevolence are cited of him on good authority, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary.

A belief has long been entertained that he was meditating some grand scheme, either of negro colonization or otherwise, in which his magnificent fortune would have proved of immense benefit to humanity. If he has bequeathed his wealth to the poor of two great cities, he has done well, and will leave to posterity something more than the name and reputation of a Crœsus.

Arrival of the Liberia Packet.

By the arrival of the Liberia Packet at Baltimore on the 16th ult., we have a large number of letters from Liberia; all of which tend to strengthen our confidence in the stability of that infant Government, and present encouraging prospects in reference to the future prosperity of the little African Republic.

In closing his letter, President Roberts says, "I am now exceedingly anxious to hear from the United States, to learn something of the feelings of President Fillmore and his Cabinet towards Liberia. Is he favorable to Liberia? May we hope that he will favor the recognition of Liberia? The death of President Taylor is deeply regretted here, as also the withdrawal of Mr. Secretary Clayton from the Cabinet. We had confidently hoped that through the kind offices of those two gentlemen, Congress might be induced to do something for us. I shall not despair, however, until I hear from you again."

We shall afford our readers the pleasure of perusing some of the letters we have received, in the next number of the Repository.

The Packet will sail again for Liberia on the 14th instant, (December.) Our agents, and all others who may be concerned, will please take notice, that all persons who wish to emigrate must be in Baltimore on or before the 13th instant. And as we may not yet have received definite information from all who desire or expect to embark for Liberia in this vessel, we earnestly desire our friends to write without delay, and give us such information as will enable us to ascertain beforehand what number of emigrants we may certainly expect to be ready to go.

[From De Bow's (New Orleans) Review.]

African Trade and Productions.

The value of the commerce of Africa to the United States is steadily and rapidly advancing, and needs but encouragement from our government to make it in a few years as valuable to our country as that of Great Britain was twenty years ago.

During the last ten or fifteen years great discoveries have been made in and about Africa, and many new and important facts brought to light. In addition to the numerous eligible points on the coast, occupied by slave traders, the French have had for some time a settlement on the Senegal, and have recently taken possession of the Gaboon region; the Danes are on the Rio Volta; the Dutch on the gold coast; the Portuguese at Loango; the Americans at Liberia—now formed into an independent republic, with laws modelled after our own—and the English at Sierra Leone, in the Gambia, and on the gold coast.

From the results of these colonies and the testimony of travellers, such as Park, Lander, Laird, Clapperton, Burckhart, McQueen, Duncan, and others, we are afforded evidence that nature has scattered

her bounties with the most lavish hand, and that what is required to make them available to the noblest purposes is a legitimate commerce, sustained by our rulers and directed by honorable men.

Among the productions of the soil may be named:

Grain.—Rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millett, wheat, domah, &c.

Fruits.—Oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, pines, citrons, papaws, plantains, bananas, dates, tamarinds, and mango plum, &c.

Roots.—Manioc, igname, batalee, yams, cassada, arrow-root, ginger, sweet potato, beans, peas, &c.

Timber.—Teak, ebony, lignumvitæ, rosewood, oak, mahogany, and forty or fifty other species of wood, suitable for all purposes.

Nuts.—Palm nut, shea or butter nut, cocoa nut, cola nut, croton nut, castor oil nut, netta nut, peanut, &c.

Dyes.—Carmine, yellow various shades, blue, orange various shades, red, crimson, brown, &c.

Dyewoods.—Camwood, barwood, &c.

Gums.—Copal, Senegal, mastic, sudan, &c.

Drugs.—Aloes, Cassia, senna, frankincense, copaiva, &c.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, copper, emery, sal ammoniac, nitre, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, tobacco, India rubber, beeswax, ostrich feathers, hides, skins, ivory, pepper of all varieties, spices, hemp, honey, &c.

In the animal kingdom I find that, in addition to the wild beasts which infest its forests and occupy its swamps, and whose skins, teeth, and horns are valuable as articles of commerce, immense herds of cattle, incalculable in number, range its plains. Hides, therefore, to almost any amount, may be obtained. Sheep and goat skins, of a very large kind, are equally numerous and very valuable. Fish of all kinds visit the shores and rivers in innumerable shoals, and are easily taken in large quantities during the proper season.

The mineral kingdom has not been explored, but enough is known to show that the precious metals abound, particularly gold. This is found throughout the known regions of Africa, in beds of rivers and in mines. Dupuis and Bowditch speak of the "solid lumps of rock gold" which ornament the persons of the attendants in the court of the King of Ashantee, at Coomassie. Mrs. Bowditch says the great men will frequently, on state occasions, so load their wrists with these lumps that ther are obliged to support them on the head of a boy.

The iron ore found near Sierra Leone is particularly rich, yielding seventy-nine per cent., and is said to be well adapted to making steel. Copper is so abundant in Mayomba that they gather from the surface of the ground enough for their purposes.

A few words on the productiveness of the soil. It has been proved that two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables can be and are raised in a year. They yield a larger crop than the best soils in America. One acre of rich land, well tilled, says Governor Ashmun, will produce three hundred dollars worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow root. Four acres laid out in coffee plants will, after the third year, produce a clear income of two or three hundred dollars. Half an acre of cotton trees, yielding cotton of an equal, if not superior, length and strength of staple and fineness and color than fair "Orleans," will clothe a whole family, and one acre of canes will make the same number independent of all the world for sugar. The dyes in particular are found to resist both acids and light, properties which no other dyes that we know of possess.

In the year 1840, 39 British vessels arrived at Cape Coast. Since that time the trade has been gradually improving. The last year's report, which we have received, sets down the imports into Cape Coast as amounting to 423,170 pounds sterling, and the exports as 325,008 pounds sterling. The imports during the same period into Asia were 95,000, and the exports 115,000 pounds sterling. The total export of British merchandize to Africa is at present estimated at 5,000,000 pounds sterling per annum.

The average import of *palm oil alone into Liverpool*, for some years past, has been at least 15,000 tons a year, valued at about 400,000 pounds sterling, and giving employment to 25,000 or 30,000 tons of shipping. The imports into the Republic of Liberia are estimated by an American (white) physician, who has spent six years there, at $120,000 per annum, and the exports as reaching very nearly the same amount. The commerce of our own country with Africa is daily becoming an important item. The principal seats of this trade are Salem, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island. New York occasionally sends, while our city has at the present time five sail of brigs and barques actively and profitably employed. One of our merchants stated that he cleared $12,000 in one year on the single article of ground or peanuts. Strange as it may appear, nearly all these nuts are tranship-

ped to France, where they command a ready sale, are there converted into, and thence find their way over the world in the shape of *olive oil*—the skill of the French chemists enabling them to simulate the real Lucca and Florence oil so as to deceive the nicest judges. Indeed, the oil from peanuts possesses a sweetness and delicacy not to be surpassed.

While we greatly regret that there are no means of acquiring proper and correct information of the commerce of Africa, yet we presume, from the facts we have already given, that there are at least 160,000,000 of inhabitants in that continent, the whole of whom are not only willing but anxious to exchange the various products of their prolific soil for the dry goods, powder, rum, beads, pipes, tobacco, lead bars, iron bars, hardware, glassware, earthenware, brassware, cowries, soap, flints, tallow and sperm candles, wines, beef, pork lard, flour, meal, hams, tongues, biscuit, crackers, perfumery, and the thousand other articles produced by the skill and industry of our citizens.

So important and valuable has this rapidly increasing commerce become to Great Britain* that we cannot but notice the great efforts which have been made, and are making, by that Power to secure *all* the trade of Africa to her merchants. In addition to the aid given to various enterprising travellers, and the enormous expense borne by her in keeping up a large and efficient squadron on the coast, and in sustaining her colonies there, we behold her pouring forth immense sums of money on the celebrated "Niger expedition;" in sending Mr. Duncan to negotiate a treaty with the powerful king of Dahomey; and in the ready acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Liberia—entering immediately into a treaty of commerce and amity—and the kind attention shown President Roberts during his brief stay in that country.

It therefore well becomes our Government to awaken themselves to the importance of the African trade. Ours are emphatically a commercial people, and, to enable them to enter into competitions with the English traders, demands the earliest and most serious attention.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 7.

BY Dr. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Diseases.—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, the nature of the surrounding country, the previous habits of life, the situation at the time with respect to regimen, comforts, &c.; and by no means the least, the state of the mind with respect to calmness and patience, or irritability and disquietude; together with other imaginable circumstances. So that the developments of fever are exceedingly various, requiring various methods of treatment—each method to be adapted to the individual case, as circumstances may require. Hence, the impossibility of furnishing an exact or complete treatise on the subject—of setting down any characteristic marks of the *Acclimating Fever*, or of adopting any particular mode of treatment.

Instead of pursuing a systematic course of treatment in all the cases which came under my observation, I was obliged to lay aside all plans, and to modify my treatment in such a manner as necessarily to discountenance, to a considerable extent, all the labored theories of medical writers, relative to the diseases of tropical climates. The leading object which I always had in view in the treatment of this and all other diseases, and which I regard as of the great-

* Since writing the foregoing, information has been received by the steamer America "that it is in contemplation by some Liverpool merchants—with every prospect of success—*to form* an African Company, with a capital of 100,000 pounds, in 2000 shares *of 50 pounds* each, for the purpose of trade with Africa."

est importance, was, to preserve the natural strength of the patient, as much as possible—to avoid the too free use of any means by which the system might be greatly or unnecessarily debilitated. Consequently, I seldom used very active purgatives, and scarcely ever resorted to the lancet; and consequently, I used very little wine, brandy, or any other kind of stimulant, to bring the patient up after he had been brought down by debilitating treatment. And, not unfrequently, my patients were able to walk about within a few days, after having experienced what at first was regarded as an unusually violent attack. The rapid convalescence of some of them was indeed astonishing to myself.

Some persons, in passing through the physical change, or process of acclimation, have so little fever that they do not require medical treatment at all. And I have no doubt that many persons might pass safely through the acclimating process without taking a grain of medicine, if they could or would exercise 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. And in some cases, the physical system and the climate seem to be at variance for several years.

In the course of my observations in the treatment of the acclimating fever, I frequently noticed that persons who had previously suffered from local inflammatory affections were extremely liable to have a recurrence of some or all of the symptoms of the old disorder, in consequence of the previously inflamed organ or tissue being the "weak point" in the system. And in some cases, persons who might have enjoyed tolerable health in the United States die very soon after their arrival in Liberia, in consequence of the physical system not being sufficiently vigorous to undergo the necessary change, in order to become adapted to the climate. Hence the impropriety of persons emigrating to Liberia whose constitutions have become much impaired by previous disease, by intemperance, or otherwise. And hence the necessity of Missionary Societies being careful in regard to the physical as well as to the moral qualifications of those persons who offer themselves as missionaries to Africa.

The majority of persons from the United States who take up their residence in Liberia have some development of fever, in some form or other, within the first two months after their arrival. The most common form, perhaps, is that which medical writers generally call "Bilious Remitting Fever," which is usually simple in its character, and which generally yields readily, in a few days, to simple, mild, appropriate treatment. The first attack, however, is generally followed, within a few days or weeks, by a second similar, or nearly similar, attack, or, which is more common, by one or other of the varieties of the intermitting form of fever; and to this latter kind of fever the individual is more or less subject until his system shall have become sufficiently adapted to the climate and to the local influences of the country to resist their peculiar effects. Not unfrequently the first attack, as well as the subsequent ones, assumes the intermitting form; in most cases, however, attended with considerable biliary derangement. The fever seldom assumes a strictly continued form, is seldom inflammatory, and it seldom terminates in permanent congestion of any internal organ.

The congestive and inflammatory forms are perhaps never exhibited, except in cases in which there is some striking constitutional peculiarity. Bilious vomiting frequently occurs, in both the remitting and intermitting forms; and sometimes gastric irritability prevails to a considerable extent, and renders the proper management of the case rather difficult. In all cases the tongue is considerably furred, and in many cases headache, more or less violent, continues during the continuance of the fever. Temporary delirium is sometimes present, during high febrile excitement; but it usually subsides with the remission or intermission of the fever.

In reference to the most successful mode of treatment, it is impossible to furnish any statement which will be sufficiently intelligible and comprehensive to justify the application of remedial medicinal means, without the judicious exercise of an enlightened judgment. I may, however, point out a few land-marks, and a few rocks and shoals, by which the untutored medical mariner may be able to steer his course with more safety than if he were entirely destitute of such information. And first, I would remark that there are two points of essential importance, which cannot be too strongly impressed on the consideration of all persons who expect to reside in Liberia: The first is, the great advantage of mental as well as physical quietude, and patient resignation; which necessarily imply the avoidance, as much as possible, of both mental and physical irritability, of despondency or gloomy forebodings, and of distrust in Divine Providence. Whoever goes to Africa, ought to go with the expectation of living, and if he should get sick he ought to try to get well again—to avoid all excitement, and to endeavor to be cheerful and contented. The greatest difficulty with which I generally had to contend, in the treatment of the acclimating fever, was to prevent mental depression or despondency in my patients. And I have invariably found, in cases in which patients obstinately and pertinaciously yielded to despondency, and abandoned all hope of getting well, that, sooner or later, their expectations were realized, and death closed the scene. The other point to which I would direct particular attention is, the danger of using medicinal agents too freely—of relying too much on the curative virtues of medicines, and not giving due attention to auxiliary means; which indeed are often of much more importance than all the pills and powders of the doctor or the druggist. I am quite satisfied that the lives of many persons have been sacrificed in Liberia, by the too free or the injudicious use of medicines, especially calomel and drastic cathartics.

In reference to the use of calomel, I may state, that although I generally found the necessity for its use in the majority of cases of the acclimating fever which came under my treatment, yet I used it much more cautiously and sparingly than it is generally used by medical practitioners in the United States. I never gave more than eight grains at a time, and seldom gave more than fifteen grains during one attack of sickness. Whenever I found the necessity for its administration, in any case, I sometimes gave it in about two grain doses, at intervals of about two hours, usually in combination with some diaphoretic or sweating medicine, especially James' Powder. After three or four of these doses had been taken, I usually directed a moderate dose of castor oil to be taken, within ten or twelve hours after the first dose. In the beginning of an attack of fever, especially in those cases in which the tongue was much coated, and the patient complained of nausea, without free vomiting, I frequently gave a dose of calomel and ipecacuanha, in the proportion of six or eight grains of the former to about twenty of the latter. This dose usually

produced sufficient action on the bowels, as well as vomiting. If it failed to move the bowels, I always directed some mild laxative afterwards—generally castor oil or rhubarb. In some cases I had no occasion to give any other medicine, during the attack, than the dose of calomel and ipecac; except generally, in the intermittent form, quinine to break up the periodicity of the attack. I never gave calomel with the intention of producing salivation:—this result I always endeavored to guard against; and, of the hundreds of cases which I treated, very few ever complained of the slightest soreness of the mouth. In the few cases, in which salivation resulted from the administration of calomel, in consequence of a strong constitutional tendency in the patients, I always observed that convalescence was more tedious—the patient requiring a longer time to regain his health and strength.

My favorite diaphoretics were, James' powder and sweet spirit of nitre; both of which I used frequently and freely. I generally found the latter of these two medicines very beneficial, in producing perspiration, when given during the febrile excitement, in the dose of about a teaspoonful, at intervals of an hour or two. I sometimes found it necessary to be more cautious in the administration of the former, especially in cases in which much tendency to gastric irritability existed. I seldom used nitrate of potash, (a favorite diaphoretic with some physicians in this country,) in consequence of the tendency, in many cases, to irritability of the stomach.

In reference to the use of opiates, I may state, that, although I frequently found them highly beneficial, under circumstances which peculiarly indicated the necessity of their being administered; yet, I always endeavored to avoid the use of them as much as possible, in consequence especially of their general astringent and constipating effects. Whenever the case seemed to demand the use of any opiate, and the bowels were not constipated, especially if they were looser than desirable, I generally gave free doses—seldom less than fifty drops of laudanum, or one-fourth of a grain of morphine. In some cases, in which the general system was in a highly irritable condition—quick and feeble pulse, dry skin, and sometimes violent headache, and sleeplessness, with or without delirium, I sometimes gave about one-third of a grain of morphine, in combination with five or six grains of James' powder, at night; and generally the patient was decidedly better on the following morning; after having enjoyed refreshing sleep during the night. A teaspoonful of paregoric, under similar circumstances, sometimes also produces very beneficial effects. But the judicious administration of opiate medicines, requires the exercise of more skill and judgment, than most persons possess, who have not given particular attention to the study of the animal economy, and the effects of medicinal agents.

I would strongly discourage the use of Epsom salts, as a cathartic: the only way in which it ought to be given, (if at all,) is in broken doses—not more than a teaspoonful at a time: in some cases of eruptive diseases, it may be beneficially used in this way; but it should never be given in active purgative doses. This remark is applicable to all other hydrogogue and drastic cathartic medicines. A favorite combination with me, was three grains of calomel, one-sixth of a grain of tartar emetic, and six grains of compound extract of colocynth, made into two pills: I sometimes added one grain of gamboge; but I generally found the pills sufficiently active without the gamboge, if the medicines were good. This dose I used frequently to give, as an anti-bilious cathartic, and as a preparative for the administration of quinine, during an attack of intermittent fever. I have several times taken this combination myself, and always with decided benefit. As a mild, certain, and safe laxative, in cases in which the principal object was, to produce action of the bowels, I never found any thing to answer so well as castor oil.

Rhubarb, either alone, or in combination with calcined magnesia, will sometimes answer very well.

I frequently found great advantage from the application of blistering plasters; especially to the pit of the stomach, in cases attended with much irritability of that organ. I generally found that the vomiting ceased as soon as the plaster began to produce its peculiar effects. I sometimes also applied a blister plaster to the back of the neck, in violent headache, with decided advantage. In cases attended with marked inflammatory action in the stomach—great tenderness to pressure, irritability, and other prominent symptoms, I sometimes resorted to local depletion, by cupping; and I sometimes applied cups to the temples, to relieve the head. I, however, more frequently resorted to the free application of *leeches* in such cases. These little animals are very plentiful in Liberia, and they can be easily procured, at any time. They are about one-third the size of the ordinary foreign leeches, which are used in the United States, and they draw much less blood. I have had nearly a hundred of them applied to myself at one time.

In the intermittent form of fever, *Quinine* is the *remedium magnum*. I seldom failed to break up the attack, in a few days, by the judicious use of this medicine; which, perhaps, approaches more nearly to a specific, than any other medicinal article. Although I had frequent attacks of intermittent fever during my residence in Liberia; yet I never had more than three paroxysms, during any one attack; and I was generally able to prevent the third, by the use of this valuable remedy. My usual mode of taking or administering it, was in doses of about two grains, at intervals of two hours, commencing about eight hours before the time of the expected chill or ague; whenever circumstances would admit its administration in this way. Sometimes, I gave it at intervals of one hour, commencing four or five hours before the time of the expected paroxysm. I generally found eight or ten grains to be sufficient. In cases in which the chill or ague came on early in the forenoon—say 7 or 8 o'clock—I generally gave a single dose of about five grains, within an hour of the time at which the paroxysm was expected. In most cases, I believe one such dose would prevent an ague, if it could be taken within an hour of the expected attack. But, in consequence of more or less irregularity respecting the time at which a paroxysm might be expected, I generally found it necessary *to commence* the use of the quinine several hours previous to the time at which the preceding paroxysm made its appearance. It is best to continue the use of quinine two or three days after the chill or ague has been stopped, in two grain doses taken several times during the day.

I have but little confidence in the habitual use of wine, brandy, porter, ale, or any thing else of the kind, either as preventives of fever, or as tonics during convalescence, after an attack. The climate itself is too exciting and stimulating to the systems of new-comers generally; and, consequently, I always found it better to avoid the use of stimulating beverages; except in cases of great physical prostration by disease; in which some stimulating draught was imperatively demanded. During the first six months of my residence in Liberia, I always found the use of wine injurious, at any time, in my own case. And I am decidedly of opinion, that cold water is the best beverage, in Liberia as well as in the United States. The moderate use of wine or porter, or even brandy, may sometimes be advantageous, in those cases in which the system has become greatly enfeebled, by frequent attacks of fever, and by the protracted enervating influences of the climate; but, in the majority of cases, I think the use of such beverages ought to be entirely dispensed with.

I frequently found the use of various domestic remedies highly beneficial in the treatment of fevers in Liberia, particularly herb-teas, and the pepper cataplasm. The latter is almost universally used, instead of mustard; in consequence of pepper being more convenient, as well as more active in its effects. The pepper pods whether green or red, are cut into small pièces, and mixed with corn or rice meal, or wheat-flour, and water, and made into a poultice or plaster, in the same manner as mustard plasters are usually made. The burning effects of this poultice will be experienced in a few minutes. I have frequently found it to be very beneficial in relieving nausea or vomiting, and also colic pains, when applied over the stomach or abdomen. It is also a powerful revulsive agent, when applied to the ankles, wrists, bottom of the feet, or calves of the legs; and it is peculiarly beneficial in some cases, in which the use of such an agent is indicated. The infusion of an herb called "fever tea," is generally very beneficial, as a diaphoretic, when taken warm, and as an agreeable beverage when taken cold, instead of water. Various other vegetable substances, which abound in Liberia, may be advantageously used, in making innocent and useful medicinal infusions.

[Communicated.]

Death of Jonathan Hyde, Esq., of Maine.

By the removal to the world of spirits, of Jonathan Hyde, Esq. of Bath, Maine, the American Colonization Society has lost a Vice President; and, in this sphere of action, one of its earliest, most steadfast, and devoted friends.

Mr. Hyde was, to the full measure of his ability, a most exemplary supporter of every class of religious and benevolent institutions whose claims were presented to him; but, a thorough investigation of the subject had long settled his mind in a sober and conscientious judgment that the cause of the Colonization Society presented to the Christian philanthropist, the most urgent claims of any of the numerous charities of the day, and at the same time by far the most encouraging hopes in future prospect. He had, therefore, with the increase of years, even under the infirmities of age, exhibited an increase of zeal and exertions in its behalf as Secretary and Treasurer, of the Colonization Society of Bath, and vicinity, until, on the 18th of October, instant, at the age of 78 years and three months, and without a day's confinement to his house, it pleased the Lord gently to remove him to a state of life and field of action, in which, as we trust, his benevolent affections may find greater freedom and a more extended scope of activity in the execution of those heaven-begotten purposes, to which his devotion had but commenced upon the earth.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1850.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wentworth—Rev. Increase S. Davis	4 00
Chester—Mrs. Persis Bell, $5; Rev. L. Arms, by Capt. Geo. Barker, $3 50	8 50
	12 50

VERMONT.

Montpelier—Donation from the Vermont Col. Soc., contributed by the following persons, viz: C. W. Storrs, $2; Sam'l Goss, J. T. Thurston, C. Dewey, G. Worthington, J. E. Wright, J. Hawes, each $1,	8 00
Craftsburgh—S. C. Crafts, esq.,	1 00
Hardwick—L. H. Delance, esq.,	5 00
Essex—Estate of the late N. Lathrop	39 46
Colchester—1st Congregational Society	9 05
Burlington—Mrs. R. W. Francis, N. B. Staniford, esq., each $10; Chas. Adams, $2; B. Haswell, $1	23 00
Barnet—Henry Stevens	2 00
Barre—Leonard Keith	1 00
Brookfield—Capt. Amasa Edson, $3; Elisha Allis, esq., Simon Cotton, Luther Wheatley, esq., each $2: Capt. J. S. Allen, David Bigelow, John Bigelow, each $1; Homer Hatch, esq., Dr. S. H. Smith, Marshal Edson, Miss M. Wheatley, Wm. Chamberlin, W. W. Ingalls, esq., Rev. Archibald Fleming, Julius B. Lyman, Hon. Ariel Burnham, Mrs. Jemima Truman, each 50 cents; Mrs. Maria Merril, Thos. S. Wells, Dea. Wm. Wells, Capt. C. A. Stratton, each 25 cents; Thos. Kennedy, (Canton, Mass,) $2.	20 00
	108 51
Deduct for printing reports.	18 51
	90 00

By Capt. George Barker:

St. Johnsbury—Moses Kittredge, esq	10 00
Peacham—Dr. Josiah Shedd,	20 00
Burlington—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., & John E. Pomeroy, A. M., each $30; to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; Cash 25 cents.	60 25
Charlotte—Mrs. Breckridge	25
Middlebury—Dea. Allen, 50 cts.; Hon. Wm. Nash, $5,	5 50
Pittsford—Andrew Leach, $10;	

Mrs. Sarah Hammond, Rev. D. Parker, each $1; A. C. Kellogg, 50 cents,..... 12 50

Castleton—Joseph Perkins, M. D. $5; Rev. J. Steele, $1; Mrs. Armstrong, 30 cts.; Mr. Budd, 25 cents; Mr. Gurnsey, 10 cts.; Hon. Zimri Howe, Calvin Griswold, each $30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc..... 66 65

East Poultney—Mrs. Bailey..... 25

265 40

MASSACHUSETTS.

Westfield—E. G. Talmadge, esq., 2 00

Canton—Donation from Misses Catharine B. and Hellen E. Kidder, aged 11 and 9 years, from their own earnings, to be applied towards the redemption of James Hallett..... 2 00

4 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:

East Windsor—D. Chapin, $3; S. Wells, J. Bissell, N. S. Osborn, H. Bissell, C. Ellsworth, E. Barber, J. Ellsworth, A. C. Stiles, J. S. Allen, Mrs. S. Andrews, T. Potwine, Mrs. L. Meacham, Miss A. A. Porter, each $1; J. Potwine, D. Phelps, N. Phelps, each 75 cents; J. Ellsworth, S. Shephard, J. U. Terry, J. Stiles, J. Allen, G. Booth, A. S. Roe, S. Stoughton, J. Bancraft, Mrs. M. Barber, J. Barber, S. Barber, J. Wells, Dea. J. Wells, H. L. Wells, Mrs. M. Wells, Dr. H. Watson, T. C. Tarbox, S. Watson, H. D. Allen, W. Robinson, Rev. S. Bartlett, Mrs. S. Bartlett, each 50 cents; Miss H. P. Starr, Miss M. Potwine, each 25 cents; H. Barber, 12½ cents; Cash 8 cents;—to constitute Rev. Shubael Bartlett, of East Windsor, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 45

Broad Brook—N. Palmer, $1; W. W. Billings, A. M. Hailing, J. L. Chase, G. A. Nye, A. M. Talcott, M. Boies, J. R. Blodgett, L. Moody, each 50 cents, 5 00

Enfield—S. Lusk, John King, A. Parsons, H. S. Belcher, each $2; Dr. A. S. Spaulding, $1 50; J. Collins, Mrs. M. Parsons *and daughter, E.* Potter, P. B. *Parsons, Dr. J. P.* Converse, D. Gray, D. T. Chapin, J. King, Mrs. E. Pease, S. Phelps, Mrs. C. M. Chapin, W. Abbe, L. Allen, A. King, G. Meacham, Dea. A. Pearce, A. Terry, H. Terry, C. Clark, Mrs. C. Greeley, Mrs. R. T. King, A. Parsons, Miss J. W. Peck, R. Abbe, each $1; S. R. Pease, 75 cents; Mrs. E. D. Marsh, H. P. Pease, A. Johnson, H. Abbe, A. A. Webster, A. Clark, N Allen, A. King, Mrs. S. H. Spaulding, F. Chapin, D. H. Abbe, W. H. Allen, P. Henry, E. Collins, L. Meacham, H. Chapin, J. H. Twiss, J. G. Harper, Mrs. A. Woodworth, J. Parsons, J. Sheldon, each 50 cents; L. Killam, Mrs. L. Booth, Mrs. M. Prior, Mrs. S. Parsons, Mrs. M. Terry, Mrs. B. Button, R. Parsons, Mrs. D. Parsons, Mrs. B. Chapin, O. Olmsted, L. Hayes, C. Kellam, Miss M. Allen, Miss M. A. Allen, Mrs. M. P. Allen, Miss J. Terry, E. Pease, Mrs. R. Pease, E. P. Terry, W. Pease, J. W. Parsons, C. Allen, each 25 cents; Mrs. R. Abbe, 22 cents; J. Pease, 20 cents; Mrs. A. Thompson, Mrs. R. Abbe, each 12½ cents, L. Markham, 10 cents;—to constitute Dea. Jonathan Pease of Enfield, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 51 02

Thompsonville—Rev. James Ely, 2 00

Stafford Springs—G. M. Ives, $5; R. G. Pinney, esq., C. Hastings, each $3; Rev. S. H. Woodward, H. C. Baker, C. P. Chapin, Mrs. L. White, S. J. James, A. K. Parsons, J. Baker, J. Smith, W. Woods, each $1; D. R. Stetson, 62½ cents; H. Thrall, D. B. Bacon, J. Soules, S. Woodworth, Mrs. H. T. Bacon, Mrs. S. Winchester, Mrs. M. Davis, Mrs. L. P. Winchester, Mrs. C. Blodgett, Miss L. E. Orcutt, Miss A. M. Orcutt, L. W. Crane, J. F. Balcam, each 50 cents; F. Lander, 30 cents; J. Chandler, D. Smith, L. Blodgett, Miss M. J. Robbins, Miss H. E. Bacon, C. Smith, Miss B. A. Paddleford, Miss L. Chaffee, Miss E. Gerrish, each 25 cents; A friend, 20 cts.; Cash, 12½;—to constitute the

Rev. George H. Woodward, of Stafford Springs, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

West Stafford—In Rev. Mr. Collin's Society—B. Patten, $5; Rev. A. B. Collins, Rev. E. Palmer, A friend, each $1; others, $5 62..... 13 62

Windham—Rev. J. E. Tyler, Captain J. Swift, each $2, Dr. C. Hunt, J. Smith, Mrs. A. Swift, Dea. A. Follett, each $1; Mrs. A. Walcott, J. Avery, J. W. Robbins, J. Follett, C. H. Buckingham, each 50 cents.... 10 50

Scotland—J. Geer, $3; N. Bass, S. Cary, S. Webb, Mrs. M. A. Brumley, each $2; Rev. J. Tallman, $1 35; W. Smith, J. Bass, A. Briggs, W. P. Robinson, T. Webb, J. Burnett, each $1; S. Fuller, W. Davison, E. Bingham, N. Fuller, H. Greenslit, E. Bardon, M. Burnham, C. Palmer, each 50 cents; Dea. A. Palmer, J. M. Palmer, each 25 cents; Misses E. & J. Doolittle, 15 cents;—in part to constitute the Rev. Thos. Tallman, of Scotland, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 23 00

Middletown—E. Jackson, $20; H. S. Ward, $15; J. Barnes, esq., H. G. Hubbard, Mrs. O. Fisk, each $3; J. L. Smith, Dr. C. Woodward, Dr. W. B. Casey, Rev. J. L. Dudley, each $2; Prof. C. K. True, D. R. Benham, J. Tobey, A. Pease, D. W. Camp, R. Atkins, J. H. Sumner, S. Brooks, B. Douglass, W. Cooley, jr., C. Jackson, J. B. Beckwith, each $1; J. O. Haydon, E. J. Peck, A friend, Cash, each 50 cents; others, 26 cts.; "Middletown Female Col Society," $62 11;—to constitute Mrs. Sarah L. Whittlesey, and Mrs. Sarah Spencer, of Middletown, life members of the Am. Col. Soc. 128 37

Suffield—Dr. A. Rising, $3; N. Loomis, $2; G. Fuller, S. A. Loomis, D. Hale, H. Spencer, H. P. Kent, M. Hatheway, Misses Gay, Col. H. Washburn, Miss B. Hanchett, Miss C. M. Hanchett, M. Lester, Miss C. Williston, L. Adams, D. Curtis, Mrs. G. Douglass, each $1; Mrs. H. K. Case, J. N. King, H. Sheldon, 2d., Miss L. Terre, W. H. King, L. Stanley, Mrs. A. K. Kendall, Mrs. J. Fuller, P. Hitchcock, Mrs. S. Douglass, Mrs. O. Douglass, Mrs. B. M. Douglass, Mrs. L. Loomis, each 50 cents; Mrs. T. Remington, 40 cents; Miss A. A. Kendall, 30 cents; J. T. Sherman, J. B. King, Mrs. G. Loomis, Mrs. H. Loomis, Mrs. H. G. Leonard, Miss L. King, Mrs. S. N. Pomroy, E. Burbank, H. M. Northan, each 25 cents; Mrs. M. King, A friend, each 12½ cents; Mrs. H. S. Albro, 13 cents..... 29 83

Redding—Collection in the Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Frost's,) by Rev. J. Morris Pease..... 23 50

New Haven—Francis Miller..... 2 00

349 29

NEW YORK.

Cohoes—Collection in the Dutch Reformed Church Boght, by Rev. Wm. Pitcher..... 3 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. J. Morris Pease:

Pittsburgh—Charles Brewer, esq., $50; Allen Kramer, esq., to constitute his wife, Mrs. Margaret Kramer, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., $30; Rev. John Alexander Roe, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., and give his name to a native boy in one of the schools of Liberia, $30; R. Johnson, of Philadelphia, $10; Wm. W. Wallace, Mrs. Nancy Kier, Mrs. Wm. Brigham, Charles B. Taylor, esq., Hon. Thos. M. How, S. & W. Harbaugh, L. S. Waterman, esq., J. W. Hailman, esq., L. R. Livingston, esq., John Grier, McGill & Co., John H. Page, esq., Mrs. Sidney O. Page, B. B. Campbell, esq., R. Edwards, esq., each $5; John Hays, R. E. Sellers, esq., D. R. Miller, Joseph Woodwell, each $3; Edward Hazelton, K. T. Friend, John J. Patrick, D. J. Morgan, J. W. Finney, each $2; W. H. Kincaid, C. Black, M. Hodkinson, Friend to Liberia, A. Bradley, Wm. VanKirk, Mrs. O'Flyn, J. K. Hamilton, each

$1; A friend to Liberia, 70 cts.; A friend to Africa, 50 cents... 226 20

DELAWARE.

Cantwell's Bridge—Wm. Polk, esq..... 50 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown—Mrs. Ridgely, by Rev. Mr. Steele..... 1 00

Washington City—A. Given Carothers, in part to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 17 00

Collection in Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Rector, 6 50

24 50

VIRGINIA.

Abingdon—Collection during the Methodist Episcopal Conference, after an able address by the Rev. David R. McAnally, of Knoxville, Tenn..... 16 00

University of Virginia—A friend in Virginia..... 18 00

34 00

NORTH CAROLINA

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:

Gold Hill—Joseph McCanless, Clement Idler, each $1; A. Honeycut, 50 cents..... 2 50

Wadesborough—A. Little, E. Nelims, each $10; Dr. W. Jones, $5; Mrs. H. H. Strong, Joseph P. Smith, M. Shaw, Daniel McIver, Dr. E. F. Ashe, E. F. Lilly, N. D. Boggan, each $3; T. J. Lockhart, $2 50; Wm. Conrad, J. R. Hargrave, each $2; A. J. Dargan, Rev. D. D. Byers, W. Hollyfield, Rev. F. R. Walsh, J. Grimby, S. S. Arnold, J. D. Smith, E. Cooley, jr., J. Couick, J. A. Bain, John Roscoe, H. McKay, each $1; W. H. Patrick, 25 cents..... 64 75

Rockingham—Robert J. Steele, W. F. Leake, each $5; S. W. Webb, $1..... 11 00

Robeson Co., Centre Church—Master J. H. J. Baker, 5 cents; Master J. C. Baker, 10 cts; Rev. John R. McIntosh, Henry Elliott, each $5; Rev. Wm. N. Peacock, Dr. John Maloy, each $3; Rev. A. McQueen, John Elliot, Rev. H. McLean, each $2: John C. Baker, P. McEachin, each $1..... 24 15

Fayetteville—Mrs Elizabeth Eccles, Cash, each $10; Cash, $3; Cash, (ten times,) each $2; Cash, (sixteen times,) each $1; Cash, 50 cents..... 59 50

Murchison's Factory—Cash..... 2 00

Carthage—Cash, Cash, each $2.. 4 00

Asheborough—Hugh McCain, Rev. H. S. Helsabeck, A. Drake, each $1..... 3 00

Greensborough—Jesse H. Lindsay, $10; Wm. S. Rankin, $5; D. McLean, W. A. Caldwell, J. M. L., each $2; W. J. McC. $1 50; John Sloan, $1; Cash 50 cents..... 24 00

Leaksville—B. Watkins, jr..... 2 50

197 40

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville—Part of a residuary bequest to the Am. Col. Soc., by the Rev. John Bowman, deceased, of the Holston Conference of the M. E. Church, by Rev. S. Patton..... 400 00

By Rev. A. E. Thom:

Wilson Co.—Mount Vernon Ch. 5 70

Rutherford Co.—Smyrna Church, 17 55

Maury Co.—Hon. W. E. Kennedy..... 20 00

443 25

OHIO.

College Corners.—John Macdill, Rev. Peter Montfort, J. M. Ridemour, each $2, Samuel Macdill, $5, John Buck, Gov. Jeremial Morrow, Dr. W. Snead, each $10, by Rev. Peter Montfort..... 41 00

Rockport——Collection, $1 54, Benjamin Brown, $1..... 2 54

Cleveland—J. H. Batchelder, Esq., $1, Cash, 46 cents, by Rev. H. O. Sheldon..... 1 46

Cincinnati—By David Christy, Esq: Collections to pay for printing Lecture on African Col'tion, viz: Walter Gregory, Esq., $150, Bailey Langstaff, & Co., $20, A. M. Taylor & Co., $20; For the Colonization cause, viz: George Carlise, J. R. Coram, Rufus King, C. Stetson, L. Anderson, J. Shillito, Butler & Brother, James Ferguson, Robert W. Burnett, Wm. Neff, Augustus Moore, J. C. Culbertson, J. H. Groesbeck, M. W. Scarborough, J. Strader, Whiteman, Esqs., and Dr. C. L. Avery, each $10, Eden B. Reeder, Esq., $25, Dr. M. Allen, $15, G. Tiche-

nor, W. Hartshorn, P. Rust & Son, Dr. W. T. Taliaferro, R. Clayton, L. Broadwell, Esq., Dr. Wm. Judkins, J. M. Johnson, J. Slevin, M. E. Williams, Joseph Clarke, each $5, Wm. Caldow, Dr. & R. Brown, Cash, each $3, Mr. Andrews, Cash, each $2..... 468 00

Morning Sun—Collection in Rev. G. McMillan's congregation.. 10 00

Urbana—R. M. Woods..... 5 00

By Rev. William Wallace:

Mount Pleasant—Collection in Ch. 3 00

Coshocton—Collection in Church $5, Wm. K. Johnston, $3, Casewell, J. M. Low, D. Spangler, each $1; Judge Elliott, 70 cents..... 11 70

Adams' Mills—Matthew Scott, Edward Adams, Mrs. Mary Smith, each $5, J. Cooper, J. W. Cooper, James Scott, each $1, S. Scott, H. Scott, ea. $1 25, Misses Scott, $1 45; Cash 75 cts. 37 20

Cambridge—M. E. Church, $2,20, W. Hutcheson, W. Earle, C. J. Albright, each $1..... 5 20

Washington—Pres. Church..... 19 00

Salt Creek—Pres. Church..... 9 00

Blue Rock—Pres. Church..... 5 00

Dresden—Charles R. Copeland, $2, Mrs. Mary Munro, G. W. Cass, each $5..... 12 00

Buffalo—Pres. Church, $14 37, Mrs. Margaret Floyd, John Johnson, Samuel McMahan, Thomas Bay, each $1..... 18 37

Adamsville—Collection in M. E. Church, $4 45, W. W. Watt, Jacob Sterger, each $1, Isaac Stiers, $3..... 9 45

644 42

INDIANA.

By David Christy, Esq:

Whitely Co.—Mrs. Shaw, per Mr. Thorpe, A friend, each $1.... 2 00

By Rev. James Mitchell:

Vincennes—S. Judah, D. S. Bonerer, Dr. Hite, each $5; G. D. Hay, T. Bishop, each $2, J. L. Williams, Esq., $3, A. Smith, Mr. Watson, M. Laughton, N. Miller, J. D. W. Williamson, H. Doke, S. Wise, G. B. Sheldon, each $1, Cash $1.... 31 00

33 00

ILLINOIS.

By David Christy, Esq.:

Vermillion—J. G., per Methodist Book Concern..... 1 00

Walnut Hill—Samuel Kimper, Esq..... 1 00

2 00

Total Contributions..... 2,228 96

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. George Barker:—

New Hampshire.—*Nashua*—Josephus Baldwin, $3, to Sept. '53; Ziba Gay, to Oct. '53, $3. *Chester*—Mrs. Brown, on account, 50 cents, John White, $3, to Oct. '53; Mr. Orcutt, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Aiken, each $1, to Oct. '51; Hon. S. Bell, to October, 1852, $2. *Lebanon*—Jedediah Dana, to January, 1851, $2. *Hanover*—Prof. S. G. Brown, to July, 1850, $3. *Lyme*—Beza Latham, Hon. D. C. Churchill, each $5, to '54; A. Shaw, 25 cents on account, Dr. Dickey, F. Dodge, Royal Storrs, each $1, to Oct. '51; Rev. E. Tenney, $1 50, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, $2, Dr. Smalley, 50 cts. *Oxford*—Rev. Mrs. Campbell, to April, 1852, $1 50. *Bath*—Hon. A. S. Woods, $2, on account, Dr. John French, $1, on account. *Wentworth*—Rev. Increase Davis, to May, 1851, $1. *Francestown*—Thomas B. Bradford, to June, 1851, $1..... 43 25

Vermont.—*Union Village*—J. Lord & Son, to June '51, $1. *Norwich*—Hon. A. Loveland, for '49 and 50, $2, Dr. Ira Davis, $1, to March, '51; Mr. Hunt, 38 cents, I. Emerson, Esq., $1, to Oct. '51. *Thetford*—Miss Mary White, to Oct. '53, $3, Mrs. Elmira Conant, Miss Mary Pike, A. Howard, Esq., each $2, to Oct. '52; S. Y. Closson, to Feb. '51, 50 cents, H. Orcutt, (Seminary) for '50, $1, Dr. E. C. Worcester, to April, '52, $1 50, Miss E. M. Denny, to Oct. '55, $5, John Lougee, Enoch Slade, each $1, to Oct. '51; Rev. T. F. Clay and Esq. Short, 50 cents. *North Thetford*—Dea. David W. Closson, $5, to June, '51; Uriel Hosford, Esq., to October, 1851, $1. *Bradford*—Dr. Poole, 25 cents, Dea. Prichard, to Oct. '51, $1.

Newbury—F. Keyes, $5, to Oct. '52; Mrs. Wm. Atkinson, to October, 1851, $1. *Wells River*—T. Shedd, to October, 1851, $1, O. C. Slade, to October, 1852, $2. *Danville*—Hon. S. B. Mattocks, to January, '51, $4. *Peacham*—S. A. & J. W. Chandler, to Oct. '54, $4. *Burlington*—Philo Doolittle, Postmaster, each $3, to Oct. '53; Horace Nicholls, John Bradley, each $5, to Oct. '55; Wm. H. Wilkins, to July, '55, $6, Horace Wheeler, to Oct. '52, $2, G. Loring and H. Tracy, A. S. Dewey, H. F. Davey, Esq., each $1, to Oct. '51; Homer Hubbard, 25 cents, Martin C. Bradley, 20 cents, Judge Foot, F. N. Benedict, Calvin Pease, H. S. Noyes, John Myers, Catlin & Spear, H. N. Ballard, Newell Lyon, Howard House, H. H. Doolittle, each $1, to Oct. '51; Prof. H. Chaney, $2, to July, '51; W. G. T. Shedd, to July, '53, $3, Wm. Warner, J. Torrey and Daughter, each $1 50, to April, '52; J. Hatch, Thomas H. Canfield, Geo. B. Shaw, Esq., John H. Peck, Wm. W. Peck, Esq., R. G. Cole, each $5, to Oct. '55; Horatio Noyes, A. D. Smalley, Esq., M. A. Seymour, H. P. Hickak, E. C. Loomis, W. L. Strong, Jas. Cook, each $2, to Oct. '52; William H. Root, 55 cents, to April, '51; M. L. Hart, Mrs. E. W. Buel, each $3, to Oct. '53; Rev. J. H. Worcester, to Jan. '51, $3, E. T. Englesby, Esq., Dr. John Peck, Horace Loomis, each $10, to Oct. '66; H. W. Catlin, to Oct. '52, $2, B. Johonot & Co., F. K. Nicholls, L. M. Hagar, each $1, to October, 1851. *Shelburne*—Mrs. Lydia Meach, to Oct. '51, $1. *Charlotte*—Dr. Joel Stone, $2, for '50 and 51; Charles McNeil, Esq., to April, '52, $2, Dr. Luther Stone, to Oct. '52, $2. *Middlebury*—Hon. Joseph Warner, Hon. H. Seymour, Ozias Seymour, Esq., George S. Swift, Esq., Zachariah Beckwith, each $1, to Nov. '51; Hon. Peter Starr, Hon. Samuel Swift, each $5, to Nov. '55. *Pittsford*—John Stevens, to Nov. '51, $1, B. F. Winslow, for '50, $1, J. & J. Tottingham, to April, '52, $1 50. *Castleton*—Calvin Griswold, for '50, $1, Jarius Branch, to November, '52, $2, Rev. E. J. Hallock, to Nov. '53, $3, E. & H. Higley, to April, '52, $1 50, E. Merrill & Son, Z. Miner, Mrs. O. Maynard, James Adams, J. Adams, Jr., each $1, to Nov. '51; Hiram Ainsworth, Chester Spencer, each $2, to Nov. '52. *East Poultney*—Aiden Kendrick, M. D., J. H. Morse, Wm. L. Farnum, each $1, to Nov. '51. *West Rutland*—Abner Mead, $10, to Jan. '60; Mrs. E. J. Pratt, to April, '53, $2 50, Rev. A. Walker, to Jan. '49, $1 50, Benjamin Blanchard, Mrs. Gilmore, each $1, to Nov. '51. *Rutland*—Rev. S. Aiken, Rev. L. Howard, Luther Daniels, each $1, to Nov. '51. *Snow's Store*—Nathan Snow, Esq., to August, '50, $2. *Westford*—Manassah Osgood, to November 21, '51, $5..... 226 68

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Westfield*—E. G. Talmadge, Esq., for '50.... 1 00

CONNECTICUT.—*New Haven*—Francis Miller, to Nov. '51... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Bower's*—Dr. Carr Bowers, to Jan. 1854, $5. *University of Virginia*—Prof. John B. Miner, to Jan. '51, $2. *Hampstead*—Mrs. Lucy F. Moore, for '50, $1..... 8 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Gilopolis*—P. McEachin, to Nov. '51.... 1 00

GEORGIA.—*La Grange*—Rev. Jno. W. Talley, to Nov. 18, '50... 2 00

By Rev. A. M. Cowan :—

KENTUCKY.—*Colbyville*—Dr. Thos. M. Taylor, to Jan. '51, $2. *Bardstown*—Mr. Harden Edwards, for '50, $1..... 3 00

TENNESSEE.—*Strawberry Plains*—Mr. Daniel Meek, to June, '51, 1 00

OHIO.—*Salt Creek*—Mr. James Howell, to Oct. 1851, $1. *Hartstown*—Rev. David Heron, to Oct. '51, $1. *Springfield*—Samuel Burnett, Esq., to Feb. 1855, $5,..... 7 00

MISSOURI.—*Mount Pulaski*—Jabez Capps, Esq., on account. 1 00

Total Repository.....	294 93
Total Contributions....	2,288 96
Aggregate Amount.....	$2,583 89