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VOL. VI.

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VOL. VI.

MARCH, 1830.

No. 1.

An Address

*Delivered to the Colonization Society of Kentucky, at Frankfort,
December 17, 1829, by the Hon. Henry Clay, at the request
of the Board of Managers.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF KENTUCKY :

I MOST sincerely wish that the task of addressing you, on this occasion, had been assigned, by the Board of Managers, to some individual more competent than I am to explain and illustrate and enforce the claims of the Society to the friendly and favourable consideration of the public. I yield to none in a thorough persuasion of the utility of the scheme of the Society, in a profound conviction of its practicability, and in an ardent desire for its complete success. But I am sensible that there are many others who could more happily than I can, throw around the subject those embellishments which are best calculated to secure attention, and engage the cordial and energetic co-operation of the community. When the application was first made to me to deliver this address, I hesitated to comply with it, because I apprehended that my motives would be misconceived, and my language be misrepresented. Subsequent reflection determined me to adhere to the maxim of my whole life, to endeavour to render all the good in my power, without being restrained by the misconceptions to which I might expose myself. In entering upon the duty which has devolved upon me, I ask only the exercise of ordinary liberality in judging the imperfections which will doubtless mark its performance.

In surveying the United States of North America and their Territories, the beholder perceives, among their inhabitants, three separate and distinct races of men, originally appertaining to three different continents of the globe, each race varying from the others in colour, physical properties, and moral and intellectual endowments. The European is the most numerous; and, as well from that fact, as from its far greater advance in

civilization and in the arts, has the decided ascendancy over the other two, giving the law to them, controlling their condition, and responsible for their fate to the Great Father of all, and to the enlightened world.—The next most numerous and most intelligent race, is that which sprung from Africa, the largest portion of which is held in bondage by their brethren, descendants of the European. The aborigines, or Indian race, are the least numerous, and, with the exception of some tribes, have but partially emerged from the state of barbarism in which they were found on the first discovery of America.—Whence, or how they came hither, are speculations for the research of the curious, on which authentic history affords no certain light.

Their future fortunes or condition, form no part of the subject of this Address. I shall, I hope, nevertheless, be excused for the digression of dedicating a few passing observations to the interesting remnant of these primitive possessors of the New World. I have never been able to agree in the expediency of employing any extraordinary exertions to blend the white and copper coloured races together, by the ceremony of marriage. There would be a motive for it if the Indians were equal or superior to their white brethren in physical or intellectual powers. But the fact is believed to be otherwise. The mixture improves the Indian, but deteriorates the European element. Invariably, it is remarked, that those of the mixed blood, among the Indians, are their superiors in war, in council, and in the progress of the useful arts, whilst they remain in the rear of the pure white race still farther than they are in advance of the pure Indian. In those instances (chiefly among the French) during the progress of the settlement of this continent, in which the settlers have had most intercourse with the Indians, they have rather sunk to the level of their state, than contributed essentially to their civilization.

But if there be no adequate recommendation to the white race of an union, by intermarriage, with the Indian, we are enjoined, by every duty of religion, humanity, and magnanimity, to treat them with kindness and justice, and to recall them, if we can, from their savage to a better condition. The United States stand charged with the fate of these poor children of the woods in the face of their common Maker, and in presence of the world. And, as certain as the guardian is answerable for the education of his infant ward, and the management of his estate, will they be responsible here and hereafter for the manner in which they shall perform the duties of the high trust which is committed to their hands, by the force of circumstances. Hitherto, since the United States became an independent power among the nations of the earth, they have generally treated the Indians with justice, and performed towards them all the offices of humanity. Their policy, in this respect, was vindicated during the negotiations at Ghent, and the principles which guided them in their relations with the Indians, were then promulgated to all Christendom. On that

occasion, their representatives, holding up their conduct in advantageous contrast with that of Great Britain and the other powers of Europe, said: "From the rigor of this system, however, as practised by Great Britain and all the European powers in America, the humane and liberal policy of the United States has voluntarily relaxed. A celebrated writer on the laws of nations, to whose authority British jurists have taken particular satisfaction in appealing, after stating, in the most explicit manner, the legitimacy of colonial settlements in America, to the exclusion of all rights of uncivilized Indian tribes, has taken occasion to praise the first settlers of New England, and the founder of Pennsylvania, in having purchased of the Indians the lands they resolved to cultivate, notwithstanding their being provided with a charter from their sovereign. It is this example which the United States, since they became, by their independence, the sovereigns of the territory, have adopted and organized into a *political system*. Under that system, the Indians residing within the United States are *so far independent*, that they live under *their own customs and not under the laws of the United States*; that their rights upon the lands where they inhabit or hunt, are *secured* to them by boundaries defined in *amicable treaties* between the United States and themselves; and that whenever those boundaries are varied, it is also by *amicable and voluntary treaties*, by which they receive from the United States ample compensation for every right they have to the land ceded by them. They are so far dependent as not to have the right to dispose of their lands to any private person, nor to any power other than the United States, and to be under *their protection alone*, and not under that of any *other* power. Whether called subjects, or by whatever name designated, *such* is the relation between them and the United States. That relation is neither asserted now for the first time, nor did it originate with the treaty of Greenville. These principles have been *uniformly recognized* by the Indians themselves, not only by that treaty, but in *all the other previous as well as subsequent treaties* between them and the United States." Such was the solemn annunciation to the whole world of the principles and of the system regulating our relations with the Indians, as admitted by us and recognized by them. There can be no violation of either, to the disadvantage of the weaker party, which will not subject us, as a nation, to the just reproaches of all good men, and which may not bring down upon us the maledictions of a more exalted and powerful tribunal.

Whether the Indian portion of the inhabitants of the United States will survive or become extinct, in the progress of population, which the European race is rapidly making from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific ocean, *provided they are treated with justice and humanity*, is a problem of less importance. The two races are not promiscuously mingled together, but are generally separate and distinct communities. There is no danger to the whites or to their purity, from the power or from the

vices of the Indians. The case is widely different with those who form the immediate object of this address.

The African part of our population, or their ancestors, were brought hither forcibly and by violence, in the prosecution of the most abominable traffic that ever disgraced the annals of the human race. They were chiefly procured, in their native country, as captives in war, taken, and subsequently sold by the conqueror as slaves to the slave trader. Sometimes the most atrocious practices of kidnapping were employed to obtain possession of the victims. Wars were frequent between numerous and barbarous neighbouring tribes scattered along the coasts or stretched upon the margin of large rivers of Africa. These wars were often enkindled and prosecuted for no other object than to obtain a supply of subjects for this most shocking commerce. In these modes, husbands were torn from their wives, parents from their children, brethren from each other, and every tie cherished and respected among men, was violated. Upon the arrival, at the African coast, of the unfortunate beings thus reduced to slavery, they were embarked on board of ships carefully constructed and arranged to contain the greatest amount of human beings. Here they were ironed and fastened in parallel rows, and crowded together so closely, in loathsome holes, as not to have room for action or for breathing wholesome air. The great aim was to transport the largest possible number, at the least possible charge, from their native land to the markets for which they were destined. The greediness of cupidity was frequently disappointed and punished in its purposes, by the loss of moities of whole cargoes of the subjects of this infamous commerce, from want and suffering and disease on the voyage. How much happier were they who thus expired, than their miserable survivors!

These African slaves were brought to the continent of America, and the islands adjacent to it, and formed the parent stock of the race now amongst us. They were brought to the colonies, now constituting the United States, under the sanction and by the authority of British laws, which, at an early period of our colonial existence, admitted and tolerated the trade. It is due to our colonial ancestors to say, that they frequently and earnestly, but unsuccessfully, remonstrated to the British Crown against the continuance of the practice. The introduction of slavery into this country is not, therefore, chargeable to them, but to a government in which they had no voice, and over which they had no control. It is equally due to our parent state to advert to the honourable fact, that, in the midst of the Revolutionary war, when contending for her own independence and liberty, she evinced the sincerity of the spirit in which those remonstrances had been addressed to the British throne, by denouncing under the severest penalties, the further prosecution of the slave trade, within her jurisdiction. And I add, with great satisfaction, that the Congress of the United States passed an act, abolishing the trade as early as by their

constitution it was authorized to do. On the second day of March, 1807, the act was passed, for which it was my happy lot to vote, the first section of which enacts, "That from and after the first day of January, 1808, it shall not be lawful to import or bring into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, with intent to hold, sell or dispose of such negro, mulatto or person of colour, as a slave, or to be held to service or labour." Thus terminated, we may hope forever, in the United States, a disgraceful traffic, which drew after it a train of enormities surpassing in magnitude, darkness and duration, any that ever sprang from any trade pushed by the enterprise or cupidity of man.

The United States, as a nation, are not responsible for the original introduction, or the subsequent continuance of the slave trade. Whenever, as has often happened, their character has been assailed in foreign countries, and by foreign writers, on account of the institution of slavery among us, the justness of that vindication has been admitted by the candid, which transfers to a foreign government the origin of the evil. Nor are the United States, as a sovereign power, responsible for the continuance of slavery within their limits, posterior to the establishment of their Independence; because by neither the articles of confederation, nor by the present constitution, had they power to put an end to it by the adoption of any system of emancipation. But from that epoch, the responsibility of the several states in which slavery was tolerated commenced, and on them devolved the momentous duty of considering whether the evil of African slavery is incurable, or admits of a safe and practical remedy. In performing it, they ought to reflect, that, if when a given remedy is presented to their acceptance, instead of a due examination and deliberate consideration of it, they promptly reject it, and manifest an impatience whenever a suggestion is made of any plan to remove the evil, they will expose themselves to the reproach of yielding to the illusions of self-interest, and of insincerity in the professions which they so often make of a desire to get rid of slavery. It is a great misfortune, growing out of the actual condition of the several states, some being exempt, and others liable to this evil, that they are too prone to misinterpret the views and wishes of each other in respect to it. The North and the South and the West, when they understand each other well, must be each convinced, that no other desire is entertained towards the others by any one of them, than for their welfare and prosperity. If the question were submitted, whether there should be either immediate or gradual emancipation of all the slaves in the United States, without their removal or colonization, painful as it is to express the opinion, I have no doubt that it would be unwise to emancipate them. For I believe, that the aggregate of the evils which would be engendered in society, upon the supposition of such general emancipation, and of the liberated slaves remaining promiscuously among us, would be greater than all the evils of slavery, great as they unquestionably are.

The several States of the Union were sensible of the responsibility which accrued to them, on the establishment of the independence of the United States, in regard to the subject of slavery. And many of them, beginning at a period prior to the termination of the Revolutionary war, by successive but distinct acts of Legislation, have effectively provided for the abolition of slavery, within their respective jurisdictions. More than thirty years ago an attempt was made in this Commonwealth, to adopt a system of gradual emancipation, similar to that which the illustrious Franklin had mainly contributed to introduce, in the year 1779, in the State founded by the benevolent Penn. And, among the acts of my life, which I look back to with most satisfaction, is that of my having co-operated with other zealous and intelligent friends, to procure the establishment of that system in this State. We believed that the sum of good which would have been attained by the State of Kentucky, in a gradual emancipation of her slaves, at that period, would have far transcended the aggregate of mischief which might have resulted to herself and the Union together, from the gradual liberation of them, and their dispersion and residence in the United States. We were overpowered by numbers, but submitted to the decision of the majority with the grace which the minority, in a Republic, should ever yield to such a decision. I have, nevertheless, never ceased, and never shall cease, to regret a decision, the effects of which have been to place us in the rear of our neighbours, who are exempt from slavery, in the state of agriculture, the progress of manufactures, the advance of improvement, and the general prosperity of society.

Other States, in which slavery exists, have not been unmindful of its evils, nor indifferent to an adequate remedy for their removal. But, most of them have hitherto reluctantly acquiesced in the continuance of these evils, because they thought they saw no practical scheme for their removal, which was free from insuperable objection and difficulty. Is there then really no *such* remedy? Must we endure, perpetually, all the undoubted mischiefs of the state of slavery, as it affects both the free and bond portions of the population of these States? Already the slaves may be estimated at two millions, and the free population at ten, the former being in the proportion of one to five of the latter. Their respective numbers will probably duplicate in periods of thirty-three years. In the year '63 the number of the whites will probably be twenty, and of the blacks four millions; in ninety-six, forty and eight, and, in the year 1929, about a century, eighty and sixteen millions. What mind is sufficiently extensive in its reach, what nerves sufficiently strong, to contemplate this vast and progressive augmentation, without an awful foreboding of the tremendous consequences? If the two descriptions of population were equally spread and intermingled over the whole surface of the United States, their diffusion might diminish the danger of their action and corrupting

influence upon each other. But this is not the state of the fact. The slaves of the United States are chiefly restricted to one quarter of the Union, which may be described with sufficient general accuracy, by a boundary, beginning with the mouth of the Potomac river, extending to its head, thence to the Ohio river, and down it and the Mississippi, to the Gulph of Mexico, and with that and the Atlantic ocean, and the Bay of Chesapeake to the beginning. Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, a part of Louisiana and Arkansas, compose the whole of the residue of the slave district of the United States. Within those limits all our slaves are concentrated; and, within a portion of them, irresistible causes tend inevitably to their further concentration. In one of the States, comprised within these limits, the slave stock had, at the last census, the superiority in numbers, whilst, in several others, the enumeration exhibits the two races in nearly equal proportions.

Time alone, which unveils every thing, permitted men to see, can disclose the consequences, now wrapt in futurity, of the state of things which I have slightly touched. But, without violating his prerogative, we may venture to catch, in anticipation, a glimpse of some of them.

The humanity of the slave States of the Union has prompted them greatly to meliorate the condition of slaves. They are protected, in all instances, by just laws, from injury extending to their lives, and in many from cruelty applied to their persons. Public opinion has done even more than the laws in elevating their condition in the scale of human existence. In this State, as well as in others, they are treated with much kindness, and abundantly supplied with substantial food of meat and bread and vegetables, and comfortable clothing, whilst they are moderately tasked in labour. But still they are subject to many civil disabilities, and there is a vast space between them and the race of freemen. Our laws continue to regard them as property, and, consequently, as instruments of labour, bound to obey the mandate of others. As a mere labourer, the slave feels that he toils for his master and not for himself; that the laws do not recognize his capacity to acquire and hold property, which depends altogether upon the pleasure of his proprietor; and that all the fruits of his exertions are reaped by others. He knows that, whether sick or well, in times of scarcity or abundance, his master is bound to provide for him, by the all-powerful influence of the motive of self-interest. He is generally, therefore, indifferent to the adverse or prosperous fortunes of his master, being contented, if he can escape his displeasure or chastisement, by a careless and slovenly performance of his duties.

This is the state of the relation of master and slave, prescribed by the law of its nature, and founded in the reason of things. There are undoubtedly many exceptions, in which the slave dedicates himself to his master with a zealous and generous devotion, and the master to the slave

with a parental and affectionate attachment. But it is not my purpose to speak of those particular though endearing instances of mutual regard, but of the general state of the unfortunate relation.

That labour is best, if it can be commanded, in which the labourer knows that he will derive the profits of his industry; that his employment depends upon his diligence, and his reward upon his assiduity. He has then every motive to excite him to exertion, and to animate him in perseverance. He knows that if he is treated badly he can exchange his employer for one who will better estimate his service; that he does not entirely depend upon another's beck and nod, and that whatever he earns is *his*, to be distributed by himself, as he pleases, among his wife and children and friends, or enjoyed by himself. He feels, in a word, that he is a free agent, with rights and privileges and sensibilities.

Wherever the option exists to employ, at an equal hire, free or slave labour, the former will be decidedly preferred, for the reasons already assigned. It is more capable, more diligent, more faithful; and, in every respect, worthy of more confidence. In the first settlement of some countries, or communities, capital may be unable to command the free labour which it wants, and it may, therefore, purchase that of slaves. Such was and yet is the condition of many parts of the United States. But there are others, and they are annually increasing in extent, in which the labour of freemen can be commanded at a rate quite as cheap as that of slaves, in States which tolerate slavery.

Although in particular States, or parts of States, the increase of the African portion of population would seem to be greater than that of the European stock, this fact is believed to be susceptible of an explanation, from the operation of causes of emigration, which would not assign to it greater prolific powers. On the contrary, all the enumerations of the people of the United States sustain clearly the position, that, contrasting the whole European race throughout the Union with the whole of the African race, bond and free, also throughout the Union, the former multiplies faster than the latter. As time elapses our numbers will augment, our deserts become peopled, and our country will become as densely populated as its agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial faculties will admit. In proportion to the density of population are the supply and the wages of labour. The demand for labour also increases with the augmentation of numbers, though probably not in the same proportion. Assuming our present population at twelve millions, when it shall be increased, as in about thirty years it will be, to twenty-four millions, we shall have double the amount of available labor that we can command at present. And there will consequently be a great, though probably not proportionate, reduction in the wages of labour. As the supply of labourers increases, a competition will arise between, not only individuals, but

classes for employment. The superior qualities which have been attributed to free labour will ensure for that the preference, wherever the alternative is presented of engaging free or slave labour, at an equal price. This competition, and the preference for white labour, are believed to be already discernable in parts of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, and probably existed in Pennsylvania and other States north of Maryland, prior to the disappearance of slaves from among them. The march of the ascendancy of free labour over slave, will proceed from the North to the South, gradually entering first the States nearest to the free region. Its progress would be more rapid, if it were not impeded by the check resulting from the repugnance of the white man to work among slaves, or where slavery is tolerated.

In proportion to the multiplication of the descendants of the European stock, and the consequent diminution of the value of slave labour, by the general diminution of wages, will there be an abatement in the force of motives to rear slaves. The master will not find an adequate indemnity in the price of the adult for the charges of maintaining and bringing up the offspring. His care and attention will relax; and he will be indifferent about incurring expenses when they are sick, and in providing for their general comfort, when he knows that he will not be ultimately compensated. There may not be numerous instances of positive violation of the duties of humanity, but every one knows the difference between a negligence, which is not criminal, and a watchful vigilance stimulated by interest, which allows no want to be unsupplied. The effect of this relaxed attention to the offspring will be to reduce the rates of general increase of the slave portion of our population, whilst that of the other race, not subject to the same neglect, will increase and fill up the void. A still greater effect, from the diminution of the value of labour, will be that of voluntary emancipations; the master being now anxious to relieve himself from a burthen, without profit, by renouncing his right of property. One or two facts will illustrate some of these principles. Prior to the annexation of Louisiana to the United States the supply of slaves from Africa was abundant. The price of adults was generally about \$100, a price less than the cost of raising an infant. Then it was believed that the climate of that province was unfavourable to the rearing of negro children, and comparatively few were raised. After the United States abolished the slave trade, the price of adults rose very considerably, greater attention was consequently bestowed on their children, and now no where is the African female more prolific than she is in Louisiana, and the climate of no one of the Southern States is supposed to be more favourable to rearing the offspring. The serfs of Russia possess a market value inferior to that of the African slaves of the U. States; and, although the Lord is not believed to be bound to provide for the support of his dependent, as the American

master is for his slave, voluntary manumissions of the serf are very frequent, influenced in some degree no doubt by his inconsiderable value.

What has tended to sustain the price of slaves in the U. States has been, that very fact of the acquisition of Louisiana, but especially the increasing demand for cotton, and the consequent increase of its cultivation. The price of cotton, a much more extensive object of culture than sugar cane, regulates the price of slaves as unerringly as any one subject whatever is regulated by any standard. As it rises in price, they rise; as it falls, they fall. But the multiplication of slaves, by natural causes, must soon be much greater than the increase of the demand for them; to say nothing of the progressive decline which has taken place, in that great Southern staple, within a few years, and which there is no reason to believe will be permanently arrested. Whenever the demand for the cultivation of sugar and cotton comes to be fully supplied, the price of slaves will begin to decline, and as that demand cannot possibly keep pace with the supply, the price will decline more and more. Farming agriculture cannot sustain it; for it is believed that no where in the farming portion of the U. States would slave labor be generally employed, if the proprietor were not tempted to raise slaves by the high price of the Southern market, which keeps it up in his own.

Partial causes may retard the decline in the value of slaves. The tendency of slaves is to crowd into those countries or districts, if not obstructed by the policy of States, where their labor is most profitably employed. This is the law of their nature, as it is the general law of all capital and labor. The slave trade has not yet been effectively stopt in the Island of Cuba. Whenever it is, as slaves can be there more profitably employed, on more valuable products than in the U. States, and as the supply there is much below the demand which will arise out of the susceptibilities of the island for agricultural produce, they will rise in price much higher there than in the U. S. If the laws do not forbid it, vast numbers will be exported to that island. And if they do prohibit it, many will be smuggled in, tempted by the high prices which they will bear.

But neither this, nor any other conceivable cause, can for any length of time, check the fall in the value of slaves to which they are inevitably destined. We have seen that, as slaves diminish in price, the motive of the proprietors of them to rear the offspring will abate, that consequent neglect in providing for their wants will ensue, and consequent voluntary emancipation will take place. That adult slaves will, in process of time, sink in value even below a hundred dollars each, I have not a doubt. This result may not be brought about by the termination of the first period of their duplication, but that it will come, at some subsequent, and not distant period, I think perfectly clear. Whenever the price of the adult shall be less than the cost of raising him from infancy, what inducement will the proprietor of the parent have to incur that expense? In such a state of things, it

will be in vain that the laws prohibit manumission. No laws can be enforced or will be respected, the effect of which is the ruin of those on whom they operate. In spite of all their penalties the liberation or abandonment of slaves will take place.

As the two races progressively multiply and augment the source of supply of labor, its wages will diminish, and the preference already noticed will be given of free to slave labor. But another effect will also arise. There will be not only a competition between the two races for employment, but a struggle, not perceptible perhaps to the superficial observer, for subsistence. In such a struggle the stronger and more powerful race will prevail. And as the law which regulates the state of population in any given community, is derived from the quantity of its subsistence, the further consequence would be an insensible decline in the increase of the weaker race. Pinched by want and neglected by their masters, who would regard them as a burthen, they would be stimulated to the commission of crimes, and especially those of a petty description.

When we consider the cruelty of the origin of negro slavery, its nature, the character of the free institutions of the whites, and the irresistible progress of public opinion, throughout America as well as in Europe, it is impossible not to anticipate frequent insurrections among the blacks in the United States. They are rational beings like ourselves, capable of feeling, of reflection and of judging of what naturally belongs to them as a portion of the human race. By the very condition of the relation which subsists between us, we are enemies of each other. They know well the wrongs which their ancestors suffered at the hands of our ancestors, and the wrongs which they believe they continue to endure, although they may be unable to avenge them. They are kept in subjection only by the superior intelligence and superior power of the predominant race. Their brethren have been liberated in every part of the continent of America, except in the United States and the Brazils. I have just seen an act of the President of the Republic of the United Mexican States, dated no longer ago than the 15th of September last, by which the whole of them in that Republic have been emancipated. A great effort is now making in Great Britain, which tends to the same ultimate effect, in regard to the negro slaves in the British West Indies.

Happily for us no such insurrection can ever be attended with permanent success, as long as our Union endures. It would be speedily suppressed by the all-powerful means of the United States; and, it would be the madness of despair in the blacks that should attempt it. But if attempted in some parts of the United States, what shocking scenes of carnage, rapine, and lawless violence might not be perpetrated before the arrival at the theatre of action of a competent force to quell it! And after it was put down, what other scenes of military rigor and bloody exe-

cutions would not be indispensably necessary to punish the insurgents, and impress their whole race with the influence of a terrible example!

Of all the descriptions of our population, and of either portion of the African race, the free people of colour are, by far, as a class, the most corrupt, depraved, and abandoned. There are many honourable exceptions among them, and I take pleasure in hearing testimony to some I know. It is not so much their fault as the consequence of their anomalous condition. Place ourselves, place any men in the like predicament, and similar effects would follow. They are not slaves, and yet they are not free.—The laws, it is true, proclaim them free; but prejudices, more powerful than any laws, deny them the privileges of freemen. They occupy a middle station between the free white population and the slaves of the United States, and the tendency of their habits is to corrupt both. They crowd our large cities, where those who will work can best procure suitable employment, and where those who addict themselves to vice can best practice and conceal their crimes. If the vicious habits and propensities of this class were not known to every man of attentive observation, they would be demonstrated by the unerring test of the census. According to the last enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States it appeared that the rate of its annual increase was only about two and a half per cent, whilst that of the other classes was about three. No other adequate cause for this disproportion can be assigned, but that of the improvidence and vices of the class referred to. If previous enumerations exhibited different results, they were owing chiefly to the accession of numbers, which it received by the acquisition of Louisiana, and the events of St. Domingo. But, if the reasoning which I have before employed be correct, this class is destined, by voluntary manumission or abandonment, to increase and ultimately perhaps to be more numerous in the United States, than their brethren in bondage, if there be no provision for their removal to another country.

Is there no remedy, I again ask, for the evils of which I have sketched a faint and imperfect picture? Is our posterity doomed to endure forever not only all the ills flowing from the state of slavery, but all which arise from incongruous elements of population, separated from each other by invincible prejudices, and by natural causes? Whatever may be the character of the remedy proposed, we may confidently pronounce it inadequate, unless it provides efficaciously for the total and absolute separation, by an extensive space of water or of land, at least of the white portion of our population from that which is free of the coloured.

This brings me to the consideration of the particular scheme of the American Colonization Society, to which this is Auxiliary. That scheme does not owe the first conception of its design to any individuals, by whose agency the Society was first constituted. Several of them, and especially

the late Rev. Mr. Finley, of New Jersey, and Mr. Caldwell, of the District of Columbia, were entitled to great praise for their spirited exertions in the formation and organization of the Society. But the original conception of such a project is to be traced to a date long anterior to their laudable efforts on this subject. However difficult it might have been supposed to be in the execution, it was an obvious remedy, and the suggestion of it may be referred back to a period as remote as the Revolutionary War. The State of Virginia, always pre-eminent in works of benevolence, prior to the formation of the American Colonization Society, by two distinct acts of her Legislature, separated by intervals of time of sufficient length to imply full deliberation, expressed her approbation of the plan of Colonization.

In considering the project of the American Colonization Society, our first inquiry should be into what it really is—then what it has done; and, finally, what it is capable of achieving. It is a voluntary association, formed for benevolent purposes, as must be freely acknowledged by all, if they should even prove the experiment to be impracticable. Its aim is to transport to the Western shores of Africa, from the United States, all such free persons of colour as choose voluntarily to go. From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it has constantly disclaimed all intention whatever of interfering, in the smallest degree, with the rights of property, or the object of emancipation, gradual or immediate. It is not only without inclination, but it is without power, to make any such interference. It is not even a chartered or incorporated company; and it has no other foundation than that of Bible Societies, or any other christian or charitable unincorporated companies in our country. It knows that the subject of emancipation belongs exclusively to the several States in which slavery is tolerated, and to individual proprietors of slaves in those States, under and according to their laws. It hopes, indeed, (and I trust that there is nothing improper or offensive in the hope) that if it shall demonstrate the practicability of the successful removal to Africa, of free persons of colour, with their own consent, the cause of emancipation, either by States or by individuals, may be incidentally advanced. That hope is founded not only on the true interest of both races of our population, but upon the assertion, so repeatedly made, that the great obstacle to emancipation arose out of the difficulty of a proper disposal of manumitted slaves. Its pecuniary means, applicable to the design of the Institution, are voluntarily contributed by benevolent States or individuals. The States of Virginia and Maryland, besides numerous pious or generous persons throughout the United States, have aided the Society.

Such was the object of the American Colonization Society, organized at the City of Washington about thirteen years ago. Auxiliary institutions have been formed, in various parts of the Union, to aid and co-operate with the parent association, which have limited their exertions chiefly to the

transmission to the Treasurer of the Society, of such funds as they could collect by the voluntary contributions of benevolent and charitable individuals. The auxiliary society for the state of Kentucky, which I now address, was organized at the commencement of the present year.

The American Colonization Society, so constituted, with such objects and such means, shortly after its formation, went into operation. It transacts its business at home, principally through a Board of Managers, which for the sake of convenience is fixed in the Metropolis of the Union, and in Africa, through an agent abiding there and acting under instructions received from the Board. The Society has an annual session in the City of Washington which is attended by its members, and by representatives from such of the auxiliary institutions as can conveniently depute them, at which sessions the Board of Managers makes a report of the general condition of the affairs of the Society, during the previous year.

It would be an inexcusable trespass upon your time to enter into a minute narrative of all the transactions of the Society from its commencement up to this time. Those who choose to examine them particularly, will find them recorded in the several reports of the Board of Managers, which from time to time have been published under its direction and authority. It will suffice at present to say, that one of the earliest acts of the Society was to despatch a competent agent to Africa, to explore its coasts and the countries bordering upon them, and to select a suitable spot for the establishment of the contemplated colony. The Society was eminently fortunate in the choice of its agent, as it has been generally in those whom it subsequently engaged in its service. A selection was finally made of a proper district of country, a purchase was effected of it from the native authorities, to which additions have been made as the growing wants of the colony, actual or anticipated, required. The country so acquired, upon terms as moderate as those on which the Government of the Union extinguishes the Indian title to soil within the U. States, embraces large tracts of fertile land, capable of yielding all the rich and varied products of the Tropics, possesses great commercial advantages, with an extent of sea coast from 150 to 200 miles, and enjoys a salubrious climate, well adapted to the negro constitution, and not so fatal to that of the whites as many thickly peopled parts of the United States.

Within that district of country, the Society founded its colony, under the denomination of Liberia, established towns, laid off plantations for the colonists, and erected military works for their defence. Annually, and as often as the pecuniary circumstances of the Society would admit, vessels from the ports of the United States have been sent to Liberia, laden with emigrants and with utensils, provisions and other objects for their comfort. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining as many colonists as the means of the Society were competent to transport. They have been found indeed, altogether inadequate to accommodate all who were willing and

anxious to go. The rate of expense of transportation and subsistence during the voyage, per head, was greater in the earlier voyages. It was subsequently reduced to about \$20, and is believed to be susceptible of considerable further reduction. The number of colonists, of both sexes, amounts now to about 1500.

The Colony, in the first periods of its existence, had some collisions with the native tribes, which rose to such a height as to break out in open war, about four or five years ago. The war was conducted by the late gallant Reverend Mr. Ashmun, with singular good judgment and fortune, and was speedily brought to a successful close. It had the effect to impress upon the natives, a high idea of the skill, bravery and power of the colonists, and having since become better acquainted with them, perceived the advantages of the Colony, and gradually acquired a taste for its commerce and arts, no further misunderstanding with them is apprehended, and the Colony is daily acquiring a salutary influence over them.

The Colony has a government adequate to the protection of the rights of persons and property, and to the preservation of order. The agent of the Society combines the functions of governor, commander-in-chief, and highest judicial officer. The colonists share in the government, and elect various officers necessary to the administration. They appoint annually Boards or Committees of Public Works, of agriculture and of health, which are charged with the superintendance of those important interests: It has established schools for the instruction of youth, and erected houses of public worship, in which divine service is regularly performed. And, it has a public library of twelve hundred volumes, and a printing press, which issues periodically a gazette.

The colonists follow the mechanical arts, or agriculture, or commerce, as their inclinations or attainments prompt them. The land produces rice, cassada, coffee, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables; and is capable of yielding sugar cane, indigo, in short, all the productions of the Tropics. It is rich, easily tilled, and yields two crops of many articles in the circle of a year. They carry on an advantageous commerce with the natives by exchanges for ivory, gums dye-stuffs, drugs and other articles of African origin; and with the United States, which is annually increasing, and which amounted last year to \$60,000, in the produce of the colony, and in objects acquired by their traffic with the natives; receiving, in return, such supplies of American and other manufactures as are best adapted to their wants.

Such is the present condition of the Colony, according to the latest intelligence. Here the Society may pause, and with its pious and enlightened patrons and a generous public, look back with proud satisfaction, on the work, which, with the blessings of Providence, has so prospered.—That, in its progress, it has met with obstacles and experienced discouragements, is most true. What great human undertaking was ever ex-

empt from them? Its misfortunes in Africa have been similar in character, though it is confidently believed, less in degree than those which generally attend the establishment of distant colonies, in foreign lands, amidst ignorant and untutored savages. A large portion of the deaths which have taken place may be attributed to rash exposure, and other imprudencies, under an untried sun, and subject to the action of a strange climate. But the Colony can triumphantly exhibit its bills of mortality, in comparison with those of other colonies, in their early foundation, on this or any other continent. And experience justifies the hope, that the instances of mortality will constantly diminish with the augmented population, means and strength of the colony.

But at home, in the parent country, here in the United States, notwithstanding the concurrence of so many powerful motives recommending success to the exertions of the Society, has it met with the most serious opposition and bitter denunciation. At one time, it has been represented as a scheme to forge stronger and perpetual chains for the slaves among us. Then, that it had a covert aim to emancipate them all immediately, and throw them, with all their imperfections loose upon society. Those who judged less unfavourably of the purposes of the institution, pronounced it a bright vision, impracticable in its means and Utopian in its end. There is unfortunately, in every community, a class not small, who, devoid themselves of the energy necessary to achieve any noble enterprise, and affecting to penetrate with deeper sagacity into the projects of others, pronounce their ultimate failure, with self-complacency, and challenge by anticipation, the merit of prophetic wisdom. Unmoved by these erroneous and unfriendly views, the Society, trusting to the vindication which time and truth never fail to bring, has proceeded steadily and perseveringly in its great work. It has not been deceived. It has every where found some generous patrons and ardent friends. The Legislatures of more than half the states of this enlightened Union, among which I am happy to be able to mention our own, have been pleased to express their approbation of the scheme. It has conciliated the cordial support of the pious clergy of every denomination in the United States. It has been countenanced and aided by that fair sex, which is ever prompt to contribute its exertions in works of charity and benevolence, because it always acts from the generous impulses of pure and uncorrupted hearts. And the Society enrolls amongst its members and patrons, some of the most distinguished men of our country, in its Legislative, Executive and Judicial councils. We should be guilty of an unpardonable omission, if we did not on this occasion, mingle our regrets with those of the whole people of these states, on account of a lamented death of one of them, which has recently occurred. He was the President of the American Colonization Society from its origin and throughout the entire period of its existence. Like the Father of his country, his illustrious relative, whose name he bore and whose affection

he enjoyed, he was mild and gentle, firm and patriotic. The Bench, of which he was an ornament, and the Bar of which he was the delight, feeling his great loss, deeply share with us all in the grief which it produces.

(The Society presents to the American public no project of emancipation, no new chains for those who are unhappily in bondage, no scheme that is impracticable. It has no power, and it seeks none. It employs no compulsion, and it desires to employ none. It addresses itself solely to the understanding; its revenue flows from spontaneous grants, and all its means and agents and objects are voluntary.

The Society believes it is within the compass of reasonable exertions to transport annually to the colony of Liberia, a number of free persons of colour, with their own voluntary consent, equal to the annual increase of all that class in the United States. That annual increase, estimated according to the return of the last census, from the parent stock of 233,530, at a rate of augmentation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, may be stated to be 6000. Estimating the whole expense of the voyage at \$20 per head, the total cost of their transportation will be \$120,000. Is this sum of such an appalling amount as to transcend the ability of the people of the United States? All admit the utility of the separation of the free people of colour from the residue of the population of the United States, if it be practicable. It is desirable for them, for the slaves of the United States, and for the white race. Here invincible prejudices exclude them from the enjoyment of the Society of the whites, and deny them all the advantages of freemen. The bar, the pulpit, and our legislative halls are shut to them, by the irresistible force of public sentiment. No talents however great, no piety however pure and devoted, no patriotism however ardent, can secure their admission. They constantly hear the accents, and behold the triumphs, of a liberty, which here they can never enjoy. In all the walks of society, on every road which lies before others to honor and fame and glory, a moral incubus pursues and arrests them, paralyzing all the energies of the soul, and repressing every generous emotion of laudable ambition. Their condition is worse than that of the fabled Tantalus, who could never grasp the fruits and water which seemed within his reach. And when they die

“Memory o’er their tomb no trophies raises.”

Why should such an unfortunate class desire to remain among us? Why should they not wish to go to the country of their forefathers, where, in the language of the eloquent Irish barrister, they would “stand redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the mighty genius of universal emancipation.”

The vices of this class do not spring from any inherent depravity in their natural constitution, but from their unfortunate situation. Social intercourse is a want which we are prompted to gratify by all the properties of our nature. And as they cannot obtain it in the better circles of society, nor always among themselves, they resort to slaves and to the most deba-

sed and worthless of the whites. Corruption, and all the train of petty offences, are the consequences. Proprietors of slaves in whose neighbourhood any free coloured family is situated, know how infectious and pernicious this intercourse is. And the penal records of the tribunals, especially in the large cities, bear frightful testimony to the disproportionate number of crimes committed by the free people of colour. The evil of their increase in those cities is so enormous as to call loudly for effective remedy. It has been so sensibly felt in a neighbouring city (Cincinnati) as to require, in the opinion of the public authorities, the enforcement of the vigorous measure of expulsion of all who could not give guaranties of their good behaviour. Their congregation in our great capitals has given rise to a new crime, perpetrated by unprincipled whites, and of which persons of that unhappy colored race are the victims. A New-York paper of the 27th ult. but lately fell into my hands, in which I found the following articles: "Beware of kidnappers! It is *well understood* that there is at present in this city, a gang of kidnappers, busily engaged in their vocation of stealing colored children for the Southern market! It is believed that three or four have been stolen within as many days. A little negro boy came to this city from the country three or four days ago. Some strange white persons were very friendly to him, and yesterday morning he was mightily pleased that they had given him some new clothes. And the persons pretending thus to befriend him, entirely secured his confidence. This day he **CANNOT** be found. Nor can he be traced since seen with one of his new friends yesterday. There are suspicions of a foul nature, connected with some who serve the police in subordinate capacities. It is hinted that there may be those in some authority, not altogether ignorant of these diabolical practices. Let the public be on their guard." To which the editor of the paper from which this quotation is made, appends the following remarks: "It is still fresh in the memories of all, that a cargo or rather drove of negroes was made up from this city and Philadelphia, about the time that the emancipation of all the negroes in this state took place under our present constitution, and were taken through Virginia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee, and disposed of in the state of Mississippi. Some of those who were taken from Philadelphia were persons of intelligence and after they had been driven through the country in chains, and disposed of by sale on the Mississippi, wrote back to their friends, and were rescued from bondage. The persons who were guilty of this abominable transaction are known, and now reside in the state of North Carolina, and very probably may be engaged in similar enterprises at the present time—at least there is reason to believe, that the system of kidnapping free persons of colour from the Northern cities, has been carried on more extensively than the public are generally aware of."

Whilst the concurrence is unanimous as to the propriety of the separation of the free coloured race, and their removal to some other country,

if it be practicable, opinions are divided as to the most proper place of their destination. Some prefer Hayti, others to set apart a district beyond the Rocky Mountains, within the limits of the territory of the United States, whilst much the larger number concur in the superior advantage of the plan of the American Colonization Society. The Society opposes no other scheme. All other projects, if they are executed, are perfectly compatible with its own, and it wishes them full success. The more drains the better for this portion of our population. It would only deprecate the result of a distraction of the public attention amidst a variety of proposals, and a consequent failure to concentrate the energies of the community on any one of them.

Hayti is objectionable as the sole place of their removal, on various accounts. It is too limited in its extent. Although a large island, containing considerable quantities of unsettled land, it is incompetent as an asylum, during any great length of time, for the free persons of colour of the United States. It possesses no advantage, either in the salubrity of its climate, or the fertility of its soil over the Western Coast of Africa. The productions of both countries are nearly the same. The expense of transportation to the one or to the other, is nearly the same. The emigrants would be in a state of dependence on the present inhabitants of the island, who have more intelligence and have made greater advances in civilization, and moreover possess all the power of the Government. They speak a different language. It should not be the policy of the U. States, when they consider the predominant power of the island, and its vicinity to the Southern states, to add strength to it. And finally Hayti is destitute of some of those high moral considerations which belong to the foundation of a colony in Africa.

The country West of the Rocky Mountains, is also objectionable on several grounds. The expense of transportation of emigrants to it, whether by sea or inland, would be incomparably greater than to Africa. They would be thrown in the midst of indian tribes, to whom they are as incongruous as with the whites. Bloody and exterminating wars would be the certain consequence; and the U. States would be bound to incur great expense in defending them and preserving peace. Finally, that wave of the European race which rose on the borders of the Atlantic, swept over the Alleghany Mountains, reached the Mississippi, and ascended the two great rivers which unite near St. Louis, will at no distant day pass the Rocky Mountains, and strike the Pacific, where it would again produce that very contact between discordant races which it is so desirable to avoid.

The Society has demonstrated the practicability of planting a colony on the shores of Africa. Its exertions have been confined exclusively to the free coloured people of the United States, and to those of them who are willing to go. It has neither purpose nor power to extend them to the larger portion of that race held in bondage. Throughout the whole period

of its existence this disclaimer has been made, and incontestible facts establish its truth and sincerity. It is now repeated, in its behalf, that the spirit of misrepresentation may have no pretext for abusing the public ear. But, although its scheme is so restricted, the Society is aware, and rejoices that the principle of African colonization, which it has developed, admits of wider scope and more extensive application, by those states and private individuals, who may have the power and the inclination to apply it.

The slave population of the United States, according to the last returns of their census, as was shown more in detail, on another occasion, increased in a ratio of about 46 000 per annum. It may, perhaps, now be estimated at not less than 50,000. It was said on that occasion: "Let us suppose, for example, that the whole population at present of the United States, is twelve millions, of which ten may be estimated of the Anglo Saxon, and two of the African race. If there could be annually transported from the U. States, an amount of the African portion equal to the annual increase of the whole of that cast, whilst the European race should be left to multiply, we should find, at the termination of the period of duplication, whatever it may be, that the relative proportions would be as twenty to two. And if the process were continued, during a second term of duplication, the population would be as forty to two—one which would eradicate every cause of alarm or solicitude from the breasts of the most timid. But the transportation of Africans, by creating, to the extent to which it might be carried, a vacuum in society, would tend to accelerate the duplication of the European race, who, by all the laws of population, would fill up the void space." To transport to Africa fifty thousand persons, would cost one million of dollars upon the estimate before stated. One million of dollars applied annually, during a period of sixty or seventy years, would, at the end of it, so completely drain the U. States of all that portion of their inhabitants, as not to leave many more than those few who are objects of curiosity in the countries of Europe. And is that sum, one-tenth part of what the U. States now annually appropriate, as a sinking fund, without feeling it, and which will soon not be requisite to the extinction of the National debt, capable of producing any suffering or creating any impediment in the execution of other great social objects of the American communities?—What a vast moral debt to Africa, to the world and to our common God, should we not discharge by the creation of a new sinking fund of such a paltry sum?

This estimate does not comprehend any indemnity to the owners of slaves for their value, if they are to be purchased for the purpose of colonization. It is presumable that states or individuals, no longer restrained from the execution of their benevolent wish to contribute their endeavours to blot out this great stain upon the American name, by the consideration of the difficulty of a suitable provision for liberated slaves, when they perceive the plan of colonization in successful operation, will voluntarily man-

unit many for the purpose of their emigration. One of the latest numbers of the *National Intelligencer*, states the fact, that a recent offer has been made of 2000 slaves to the Society, to be sent to Liberia, which the want of funds alone prevents its accepting. If the reasoning before employed, founded upon the decline in value of that description of property, be correct, many will be disposed, to emancipate from less disinterested motives. From some, or all of these sources, and from the free coloured population, an amount may be annually obtained for the purposes of colonization, equal to the number of fifty-six thousand which has been supposed. As the work of colonization advances, the ability of the European race to promote it will increase, both from the augmentation of its numbers and of its wealth, and the relative diminution of the negro race. And, in the course of the progress of its execution, it will not be found a burthensome appropriation of some of the revenue of the people of the U. States, to purchase slaves, if colonists can not otherwise be obtained. Meanwhile it affords cause of the sincerest gratification, that in whatever extent the scheme of African colonization is executed, good is attained, without a solitary attendant evil.

I could not discuss the question of the extent of the respective powers of the various governments of this Union, without enlarging this Address, already too much prolonged, in a most unreasonable degree. That the aggregate of their total powers is fully adequate to the execution of the plan of Colonization, in its greatest extent, is incontestible. How those powers have, in fact, been divided and distributed between the General and State Governments, is a question for themselves to decide after careful investigation and full deliberation. We may safely assume that there are some things which each system is competent to perform, towards the accomplishment of the great work. The General Government can treat with Foreign powers of the security of the Colony, and with the Emperor of Morocco, or other African Princes or States, for the acquisition of territory. It may provide in the Colony an asylum for natives of Africa introduced into the United States, in contravention to their laws, and for their support and protection, as it has done. And it may employ portions of our Navy, whilst engaged in practising to acquire the needful discipline and skill, or in proceeding to their appointed cruising stations, to transport emigrants from the U. States to the Colony. Can a nobler service, in time of peace, be performed by the National flag than that of transporting under its stars and stripes to the land of their ancestors, the sons of injured Africa, there to enjoy the blessings of our pure religion and a real liberty? It can employ the Colony as the best and most efficacious instrument of suppressing the infamous slave trade.

Any of the States may apply, in their proper spheres, the powers which they possess and the means at their command. They may remove restraints upon emancipation, imposed from a painful conviction that slavery, with

all its undisputed ills, was better than manumission without removal. Such of them may as can, safely and justly, abolish slavery and follow the example of Pennsylvania, New York and other States. Any of them can contribute some pecuniary aid to the object. And if an enlargement of the Constitutional powers of the General Government be necessary and expedient, they are competent to grant it.

I have thus, gentlemen, presented a faint and imperfect sketch of what was contemplated by the American Colonization Society, to which you form an auxiliary, of what it has done, and of what the principle of African Colonization, which it has successfully illustrated, is susceptible, with due encouragement, and adequate means, in the hands of competent authority. We ought not to be disheartened by the little which has been accomplished, in the brief space of thirteen years during which it has existed, or the magnitude and difficulties of the splendid undertaking which lies before us. In the execution of those vast schemes which affect the condition and happiness of large portions of the habitable globe, time is necessary, which may appear to us mortals of long duration, but which in the eyes of Providence, or in comparison with the periods of National existence, is short and fleeting. How long was it after Romulus and Remus laid the scanty foundations of their little state in the contracted limits of the Peninsula of Italy, before Imperial Rome burst forth, in all her astonishing splendour, the acknowledged mistress of the world? Ages past away before Carthage, and other Colonies, in ancient times, shone out in all their commercial and military glory. Several centuries have now elapsed since our forefathers first began, in the morasses of James river and on the rock of Plymouth, the work of founding this Republic, yet in its infancy. Eighteen Hundred years have rolled over since the Son of God, our blessed Redeemer, offered himself, on Mount Calvary, a voluntary sacrifice for the salvation of our species; and more than half of mankind continue to deny his divine mission and the truth of his sacred word.

We may boldly challenge the annals of human nature for the record of any human plan, for the melioration of the condition or advancement of the happiness of our race, which promised more unmixed good, or more comprehensive beneficence than that of African Colonization if carried into full execution. Its benevolent purpose is not limited by the confines of one Continent, nor to the prosperity of a solitary race, but embraces two of the largest quarters of the earth, and the peace and happiness of both of the descriptions of their present inhabitants, with the countless millions of their posterity who are to succeed. It appeals for aid and support to the friends of liberty here and every where. The Colonists, reared in the bosom of this Republic, with a perfect knowledge of all the blessings which freedom imparts, altho' they have not always been able themselves to share them, will carry a recollection of it to Africa, plant it there, and spread it over her boundless territory. And may we not indulge the hope that, in a

period of time not surpassing in duration, that of our own Colonial and National existence we shall behold a confederation of Republican States, on the Western shores of Africa, like our own, with their Congress and annual Legislatures thundering forth in behalf of the rights of man, and making tyrants tremble on their thrones? It appeals for aid and support to the friends of civilization throughout the world. Africa, altho' a portion of it was among the first to emerge from barbarism, is now greatly in the rear of all the Continents, in knowledge, and in the arts and sciences. America owes to the old world a debt of gratitude for the possession of them. Can she discharge it in any more suitable manner than that of transplanting them on a part of its own soil, by means of its own sons, whose ancestors were torn by fraud and violence from their native home and thrown here into bondage? It powerfully appeals for support to patriotism and humanity. If we were to invoke the greatest blessing on earth, which Heaven, in its mercy, could now bestow on this nation, it would be the separation of the two most numerous races of its population and their comfortable establishment in distinct and distant countries. To say nothing of the greatest difficulty in the formation of our present happy Constitution, which arose out of this mixed condition of our people, nothing of the distracting Missouri question which was so threatening; nothing of others, springing from the same fruitful source, which yet agitate us, who can contemplate the future without the most awful apprehensions? (Who, if this promiscuous residence of whites and blacks, of freemen and slaves, is forever to continue, can imagine the servile wars, the carnage and the crimes which will be its probable consequences, without shuddering with horror?) It finally appeals emphatically for aid and support to the reverend clergy and sincere professors of our Holy Religion. If the project did not look beyond the happiness of the two races now in America, it would be entitled to their warmest encouragement. If it were confined to the removal only of the free coloured population, it would deserve all their patronage. Within those restrictions how greatly would it not contribute to promote the cause of virtue and morality, and consequently religion! But it presents a much more extensive field—a field only limited by the confines of one of the largest quarters of the habitable globe—for religious and benevolent exertion. Throughout the entire existence of Christianity it has been a favorite object of its ardent disciples and pious professors to diffuse its blessings by converting the Heathen. This duty is enjoined by its own sacred precepts and prompted by considerations of humanity. All christendom is more or less employed on this object, at this moment, in some part or other of the earth. But it must, in candor be owned, that hitherto missionary efforts have not had a success corresponding, in extent, with the piety and benevolence of their aim, or with the amount of the means which have been applied. Some new and more efficacious mode of accomplishing the beneficent purpose must be devised, which by concentrating energies and en-

deavors, and avoiding loss in their diffuse and uncombined application, shall ensure the attainment of more cheering results. The American Colonization Society presents itself to the religious world as uniting those great advantages. Almost all Africa is in a state of the deepest ignorance and barbarism, and addicted to idolatry and superstition. It is destitute of the blessings both of christianity and civilization. The Society, is an instrument which, under the guidance of providence, with public assistance, is competent to spread the lights of both, throughout its vast dominions. And the means are as simple as the end is grand and magnificent. They are to deviate from the practice of previous Missionary institutions, and employ as agents some of the very brethren of the Heathen sought to be converted and brought within the pale of civilization. The Society proposes to send, not one or two pious members of christianity into a foreign land, among a different and perhaps a suspicious race, of another complexion, but to transport annually, for an indefinite number of years, in one view of its scheme, six thousand, in another, fifty-six thousand Missionaries, of the descendants of Africa itself, with the same interests, sympathies, and constitutions of the natives, to communicate the benefits of our religion and of the arts. And this Colony of Missionaries, is to operate not alone by preaching the doctrines of truth and of revelation, which however delightful to the ears of the faithful and intelligent, are not always comprehended by untutored savages, but also by works of ocular demonstration. It will open forests, build towns, erect temples of public worship, and practically exhibit to the native sons of Africa the beautiful moral spectacle and the superior advantages of our religious and social systems. In this unexaggerated view of the subject, the Colony, compared with other Missionary plans, presents the force and grandeur of a noble Steamer majestically ascending, and with ease subduing, the current of the Mississippi, in comparison with the feeble and tottering canoe, moving slowly among the reeds that fringe its shores. It holds up the image of the resistless power of the Mississippi itself, rushing from the summits of the Rocky Mountains and marking its deep and broad and rapid course through the heart of this Continent, thousands of miles, to the Gulph of Mexico, in comparison with that of an obscure rivulet winding its undiscernable way through dark and dense forests or luxurient Prairies, in which it is quickly and forever lost.

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society of Kentucky! not one word need be added, in conclusion, to animate your perseverance or to stimulate your labors, in the humane cause which you have deliberately espoused. We have reason to believe that we have been hitherto favored, and shall continue to be blessed, with the smiles of Providence. Confiding in his approving judgment and conscious of the benevolence and purity of our intentions, we may fearlessly advance in our great work. And, when we shall, as soon we must, be translated from this into another form of existence, is the hope presumptuous that we shall there behold the common Father of

whites and of blacks, the great Ruler of the Universe, cast his All seeing eye upon civilized and regenerated Africa, its cultivated fields, its coast studded with numerous cities, adorned with towering temples, dedicated to the pure religion of his redeeming Son, its far-famed Niger, and other great rivers, lined with flourishing villages, and navigated with that wonderful power which American genius first successfully applied; and that, after dwelling with satisfaction upon the glorious spectacle, he will deign to look with approbation upon us, His humble instruments, who have contributed to produce it?

We deem the intrinsic merit of Mr. Clay's Address, an ample justification for our publishing it entire. It is in itself calculated to give an extensive and powerful impulse to the cause which it advocates. It even adds to the reputation of its author, and confers new credit on the Society whose interests it is designed to promote.

The unbelief, and more especially the indifference, with regard to African Colonization, exhibited by many people of this country, will appear a prodigy on the future pages of its history: and it will probably enough be a question for future debate, whether the causes were moral or intellectual; whether they existed in a want of feeling or a want of foresight. When posterity shall behold, as they will behold, the African Continent peaceful and happy; its now savage and bloody plains, adorned with fruitful fields, and populous villages; its gods of trinkets and of parchment supplanted by the records of wisdom, and the implements of art; its commerce of blood, a commerce of benevolence; the offspring of slaves and savages, a free, enlightened and virtuous yeomanry; a mild and upright magistracy the successors of tyrants; and the whole continent a constellation of republics: and when they trace, as they doubtless will trace, this mighty change to the American Colony, and learn how slow were the people of the United States to believe, they will not be unlikely to group the present generation, and all its boasted endowments, with those of the dark ages. And still more, if they should see this country plunged into ruin for the want of a single *pennyweight* to turn the scales in its favour, or rescued by a mere preponderance so small, they will be struck with the same astonishment that is felt towards the degenerate Athenians, who

listened to the eloquence of Demosthenes, were persuaded, and then plunged headlong to their own destruction.

It is certainly no longer a question whether the people of the United States *can* remove this perilous evil. They can. It is absolutely demonstrable, that merely the sacrifices made in a very few years to that Moloch, the still, would fully accomplish it. The only main question which can possibly arise, is whether they are willing. This consideration places objectors to the practicability of the scheme, in their true light. And we would entreat them all to set the example of their own willingness, before they insist so much on the willingness of others. Such an example would serve to defeat their own unpropitious forebodings.

It is no longer doubtful that the people of this country, will cherish a disposition to separate the coloured people from among them. That disposition is already most glaringly obvious in its existence and rapid in its growth. But where will they go? The South casts them out, the North has no place for them, the West pushes them onward, Canada repels them, and should they commence their progress toward the setting sun, the tide of population would ere long push them into the Pacific. In Africa alone can they escape the ruinous rivalry of the white man, for there the white men dare not follow them. But the humanity of this country will not suffer them to be driven out in large bodies, to perish on a savage coast. The Colonies should increase gradually, though immensely beyond their present rate of increase, and should receive emigrants from this country as fast as they can sustain them. Voluntary manumission should never be retarded by the want of a free and ready outlet for the manumitted. The United States of Africa, sustained and cherished by the mother country, till they assume her likeness, bask in the beams of her splendour, reflect back the glory of her greatness, attain and exercise all her moral and intellectual and physical energies, must become the asylum of fugitive Africans. As their commerce increases, ships in multitudes laden with their gross and unwrought products, will diminish the demand for slave labour in this country, and will return with the lighter fabrics of art, and full cargoes of coloured emigrants. Thither, if white men will not convey them, they can convey themselves. Thither let them be driven, if they must be expelled, and there they will be prosperous and happy.

Intelligence.

We have perused with great pleasure, the Report of the Committee appointed by a meeting held in the Hall of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on the 21st of October last, to collect funds, in aid of the American Colonization Society. The Committee state that they have received the sum of \$2,296 besides one subscription of \$1000 and one of \$300, each payable in ten Annual Instalments.

Through the aid derived from the liberal citizens of Philadelphia, one vessel (the Liberia) has already sailed for the Colony with 58 passengers, 49 of which were liberated slaves, and the entire expenses of this latter number were defrayed by the Society in Philadelphia. In this case the price for transportation including supplies for the voyage, was \$25 each for those over twelve years of age, and \$12.50 for those between 12 and 2, and for infants nothing.

The Committee add, "within a few days after the sailing of the Liberia, there arrived at Norfolk after a toilsome journey of 600 miles over land on foot, a company of 30 enfranchised slaves, who had been liberated by a benevolent gentleman of Georgia, for the purpose of going to the Colony; and had been expected to go in the Liberia; but unfortunately were delayed till after the vessel had sailed; and they have been obliged to remain at Norfolk waiting another opportunity.

"Under these circumstances, the Society at Washington being anxious to send these and other liberated slaves to the colony, but unable from the state of their funds, to do so at present, expressed a desire that the Managers of the Pennsylvania Society would provide for their transportation.— This they have agreed to do, relying on the generosity of their fellow-citizens to enable them to accomplish the undertaking. They have engaged the brig Montgomery, to proceed from this port to Norfolk, where she is to take on board the emigrants, and proceed to the Colony on the coast of Africa."

The Committee conclude their Report by earnestly recommending the cause which they would aid to the consideration and support of the citizens of Philadelphia. They express the full conviction that the plan of the Colonization Society is adapted in the best manner to promote those philanthropic purposes which it is well known the good people of Philadelphia have long cherished towards our coloured population.

COLONY OF COLOURED PEOPLE IN CANADA.—We have never expected any beneficial results, from the attempt of the coloured people in Ohio, to settle themselves in Canada. Those among them who are cherishing hopes of good from this project, will meet only with disappointment. They are already viewed as unwelcome intruders, and neither the Government, the people, nor the climate of Canada, are favourable to their wishes. It

ought to be remembered, that the coloured people who joined the English in the Revolutionary War, and had lands assigned to them in Nova Scotia, entreated the British Government, to remove them from that frosty region, to Sierra Leone, and that a compliance with that request alone, probably saved them from destruction. From the following Resolutions, however, the House of Assembly, does not appear inclined to consult the wishes of those, who are seeking to plant themselves on their Territory.

The following resolutions have passed the House of Assembly of Upper-Canada.

Negro Settlers.—1. Resolved, That this House has just cause of alarm for the peace and security of the inhabitants of the Western parts of this Province, by reason of the rumored intention, on the part of the Canada Company, of introducing large bodies of Negro settlers into this Province.

2. Resolved, That in affording such encouragement, the Canada Company seem not to have duly reflected on the danger in which it involves the peace and happiness of the people; and that the act of Imperial Parliament, constituting this Company, marks the subject of these resolutions, as one of the many evils which must result from Legislation, by the Imperial Parliament in matters of the internal concerns of this Province.

3. Resolved, That no subject calls more seriously for the attention of the Legislature, than the settlement of the country by all reasonable facility given to strangers to come into this Province, and cultivate its wastes.

4. Resolved, That, although this House has long observed without uneasiness that fugitive slaves of colour do, occasionally, escape into this province; and, recognizing the law of nature, which says "that the fugitive shall not be delivered up to his pursuers," this House is still unwilling to shut the door against the outcast; yet, the sudden introduction of a mass of Black Population, likely to continue without limitation, is a matter so dangerous to the peace and comfort of the inhabitants, that it now becomes necessary to prevent or check, by some prudent restrictions, this threatened evil.

5. Resolved, That inasmuch as such a Population, sometimes surpassing, and at others approaching an equality with the whites, in several States of this Continent, has proved, in various ways highly inconvenient and dangerous to those States, it is too certain that the like disasters must flow from the same cause in this Province, if such projects be permitted to be effected.

6. Resolved, That the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of Gosfield and Colchester, do bring in a bill, if it be practicable, during this session, to prevent the introduction of Blacks and Mulattoes into this Province, as settlers participating in all the civil rights of the people of this Province.

7. Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to forward, with as little delay as possible, these resolutions, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be by him, with his Majesty's gracious permission, laid before the Imperial House of Commons; and further requesting His Excellency to discourage as far as may be within his power, the introduction of such population, until the Legislature of the Province may be enabled to mature some safe enactment on the subject.

Four persons of colour (free men) were arrested in New Orleans, on the 8th ult. on charge of circulating "Walker's Appeal," alias "the diabolical Boston Pamphlet."

A slip from the New Orleans Bee Office, dated evening of the 10th ult. says, "Our Legislature has adopted very severe resolutions to prevent the introduction of free persons of colour. Those who came into the state since 1825, are ordered to leave it within 60 days."

The Ladies of Charlottesville are to hold a Fair on the 11th and 12th May next, at the Jefferson Hotel, in that town, for the benefit of the Colonization Society—Mrs. John Tucker, *President*; Mrs. Maria Courtney, *Secretary and Treasurer*; and Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. George Tucker, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Dr. Gilmer, Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Charles Merriwether, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Jameison and Miss Lucy Ter- ril, *Managers*.

The following Letter from the venerable Dr. Blumhardt of Basle, Switzerland, to the Editor of the Philadelphian, cannot fail to be perused with interest by all the friends of Missions to the long-neglected and long-injured tribes of Africa.

Basle, Jan. 24th, 1830.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Permit me to address some lines of Christian thankfulness to you, which we believe to be loudly called for by so many proofs of kindness and active charity, of which you have made happy witnesses our four beloved missionary brethren, who spent some refreshing days with you before their passage to West Africa. May the Father of mercies abundantly bless you and all those respectable Christian friends and brethren of your town; who felt themselves pressed by the charity of Christ, to convince our missionary brethren by their exertion of brotherly affection, that they are going to Africa with the prayers and support of so many followers of Christ not only in their own country but also in the United States of America. We were informed by them that their short abode with you was to them a most agreeable season of Christian refreshment, and that they hope never to forget all those precious proofs of brotherly fellowship and affection by which their hearts have been rejoiced amongst you.

Permit me to assure you, Rev. and Dear Sir, that all the members of our Missionary Committee have found new motives of encouragement in these precious proofs of Christian kindness, by which our dear American brethren gave a new seal of their Christian approbation to the humble beginnings of our Negro Mission in West Africa. May the glory of God our Saviour and the salvation of many immortal souls be the happy fruits of the labour of our brethren, and may the power of God be manifested by his humble servants who stand ready to preach the precious word of salvation on the neglected shores of Africa.

No doubt we must be prepared, dear sir, to see many a precious life of those servants of Christ sacrificed in the attempt to evangelize the infected soil of Africa. But, I ask you, should the infamous race of slave holders, risk more for satisfying the base appetites of their selfishness than the children of God for the glory of his name, and the welfare of millions of injured brethren? We rejoice to know that you are fully agreeing with us in this view, and we pray to God that He Himself may establish the work of our weak hands, and raise up an increasing number of friends, who are willing to contribute their support to a work which is the subject of the most ardent prayers of your brethren in Germany.

We shall be very happy to be informed by you that our dear American brethren are inclined to give a helping hand to our missionaries in Africa, and to enable our Society to reinforce by an increasing number of fellow labourers, the little band of our African brethren, who are like a drop of water dashing against the rocky mountains of African darkness. Let us have a full interest in your prayers and brotherly affection, and believe me to be in the bonds of Christian regards,

Yours sincerely and affectionately,

BLUMHARDT.

Tour of Discovery.—Two young men, Messrs. Richard and John Lander, have sailed from Portsmouth, Eng. for the western coast of Africa, being employed by government to explore the source of the Niger, and trace it to its termination. The first named is the sole survivor of the late missions to Africa, and was a companion of Clapperton. Their course will be from Budagry to Katunga, and thence to Baussa, where Mungo Park was lost.

Expedition to Liberia.

The fine new Brig Montgomery will sail with emigrants for the Colony on the 25th of April. In this vessel will embark the thirty slaves recently emancipated by Joel Early, Esq. of Georgia, with others, some of whom are liberated for the express purpose of Colonization, and all constituting together a valuable reinforcement to the Colony. Circumstances required the ear-

ly departure of this vessel, and it was therefore deemed impossible to obtain emigrants from remote parts of the country. A few respectable free persons of colour, may yet be accommodated with a passage should they apply immediately to the Secretary of the Society, Washington, or to J. M'Phail, Esq. Norfolk.



Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 20th Jan. to 23d March, 1830.

By John Bruce, Treasurer Col. Society of Frederick co. Va. as follows:—

Geo. Lynn, 1st ann'l. payment for 5 years subscription,	\$10	
Rev. John Allemony, do. do. do.	10	
J. R. Brooking, do. 10 years do.	5	
Dr. Alex. S. Brown, do. do. do.	5	
Maj. Seth Mason, on account of subscription,	5—	\$35
Collected in Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C. by Rev. Mr. Brook, per J. Marbury, Esq.		29 50
Collected by Rev. Saml. P. Magnier, Monroe, Butler co. Ohio,		5
Collections by Grove Wright, Esq. of New York, as follows:		
J. Gager, Esq. of Cortland Society, New York, ...	\$11 02	
In Rev. Mr. Barber's Church, Romulus, New York,	7	
In Rev. E. W. Crane's Church, Jamaica, New York,	32 31	
In Rev. S. Laign's Church, Wilton, Conn.	9	
Donation by a Gentleman in New Jersey,	90—	149 33
Collections by Rev. Asa Cummings, of Portland, Maine, viz:		
Thos. Robie, Gorham, for Repository,	\$2	
Josiah Dow, Portland, do.	2	
Jos. Sheeman, N. Yarmouth, do.	2	
Rev. Thos. C. Upham, Brunswick, for vols. 4 & 5 do.	4	
Donation by Students of Hallowell Academy,	5—	15
Collection in Dickinson Church, Penn. per Wm. Williamson,		3
Collections by J. Shield, Esq. as follows:		
Rev. David M. Dill, of Hamilton, Butler co. Ohio, .	\$17 65	
Jno. Woods, Esq.—same place,	2 35—	20
Collections by J. Cowan, Esq. of Staunton, Va. as follows:		
In Mess Yorich Church by Rev. John Hendren,	\$12 31	
Donation from Major Bell,	5	
Augusta Colonization Society,	2 69—	20
Collection in Pres. Ch. Indianapolis, by Rev. Mr. Moreland,		8 81
By J. L. Bromwell in Greenbriar co. Va. per P. G. Thomas,		6 75
Donation by Geo. W. P. Custis, Esq. of the District of Columbia,		10
Hon. Jacob Burnet of Ohio—his first annual payment of \$50, on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.		50
Wm. Crane, Esq. of Richmond, Va. on the plan of G. Smith, Esq. <i>provided</i> one half thereof be applied to the support of the School established by Rev. Lott Cary, near C. Mount, Af.		100
Rev. Geo. Lenmon, of Warrenton, Va.—the second payment of a few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier co. Va. on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.		100

Carried forward, \$547 39

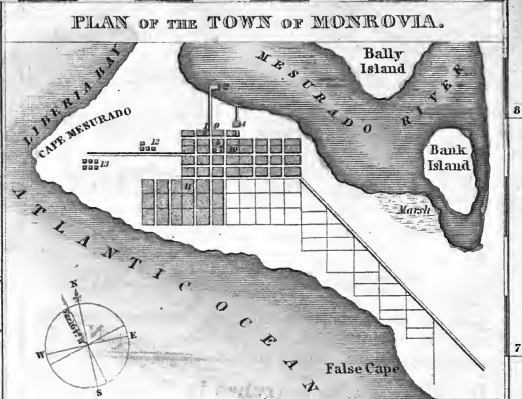
		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$547 39
Collections by Charles Tappan, Esq. of Boston, Ms.—viz:			
Pupils of Mr. S. H. Archer, Salem, Ms.		\$3 52	
Rev. John Lawton's Society, Hillsboro, N. H.		8	
Rev. Levi White's Society, Sandersville, Ms.		8 41	
Harvey Sessions for African Repository,		8	
Ashfield, Ms. 4th of July, 1829,		4 68	
Rev. Joseph Searle's Society, Stoneham, Ms.		4 82	
Rev. Jason Park's Society, Southbridge, Ms.		6 75	
Rev. A. B. Camp's Society in Ashby, Ms.		3 32	
Rev. Mr. Mann's Society, in Westminster,		10 83	
East Falmouth, 4th of July,		3 71	
Rev. B. Woodbury's Society, Falmouth, 4th July,		14 29	
Rev. Mr. Williston's Society, East Hampton,		5 83	
Rev. Mr. Gould's Society, South Hampton,		8 61	
Rev. A. B. Reed's Society, Ware, Ms. 4th of July,		5	
David I. Burr, Esq. of Richmond, Va.		100	
Rev. Mr. Storrs' Society, Braintree, Thanks day,		10	
Rev. G. Conant's Society, Paxton, Sab. af. 4 July,		6 73	
Rev. Robert Crowell's Society, Essex, Ms.		36	
Rev. E. Burgess, Dedham, 2d annual payment on the plan of G. Smith, Esq.		100	
Con. at Dalton, Ms.		6	
Con. by the Females in Bedford, N. H.		15 66	
Caleb Oaties, Esq. of Danvers, to constitute him a Life Member,		30	
Con. by a Friend in Nelson, N. H.		50	
Con. from the Knox branch of the Washington Be- nevolent Society in the county of Franklin, Mass.		44	
		<hr/>	
		\$444 66	
Deduct Postages, Cartages, &c.		2 23	
		<hr/>	
			442 43
John Harris, of Canton, Ohio, per Hon. B. Ruggles,			1
Wheeling, Virginia, Col. Society, per Thad. P. Robinson, Esq.			35
Virginia Colonization Society, per B. Brand, Esq. Treasurer,			91 50
Indiana State Colonization Society,			63
Ohio State Col. Society, per Leml. Reynolds, Esq. Treasurer,			270 92
D. Southall, per John Wheeler of Murfreesboro, N. Carolina,			10
Rev. G. W. Gilbert of Wilmington, Del. per Rev. Mr. Orr, ..			8
Collections by Alexander R. Plumley, Esq.—of this sum, \$30 was given by Mr. Friend Crane, of Canton, Ms. to constitute him a Life Member of the Society,			100
Collection at Rocky Creek, Chester county, South Carolina, by Rev. Robert Munford,			21
Collected in Reformed Dutch Church at Beaver Dam, near Al- bany, N. Y. under charge of Rev. J. H. Van Wagrum,			2
Donation by Lyman D. Brewster, Mount Pleasant, Tennessee,			2
Collected in St. Johnsbury, Va. by Rev. Samuel Johnson, ...			4
Given by him,			1
Contribution by Students of Amherst College, Ms.			5
Added by Professor Worcester,			1
Charity Box of a Young Lady in Virginia,			2
Half proceeds of two days exhibition of the Panorama of Que- bec, by A. Ford, Esq.			1 37½
			<hr/>
			\$1,608 61½



REMARKS.

The Colony of Liberia extends from Gallinas river to the Territory of Koro, setting a distance of about 280 miles in length along the Coast, & C from 20 to 30 miles inland, in some places much more; it includes within its Jurisdiction, the territories of several native tribes, the names of which are as follows: the Fays or Vays occupy the country from Gallinas R. to Little Cape Mount, a distance of about 50 miles along the coast, and 25 to 30 miles inland; they are an active warlike and proud people. Population 12,000 to 15,000. The Dry Tribe extends from Little Cape Mount to Mesurado river about 30 miles in length, and 12 to 16 miles inland, an indolent & inoffensive people. Pop. 6000 to 8,000.

* The Territory at present under the actual jurisdiction of the Colony, extends from Grand Cape Mount, to Freetown, a distance of about 150 miles.



- REFERENCES.**
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Fort Stockton. | 7 Baptist Church. |
| 2 Town landing and Pier. | 8 Methodist Chapel. |
| 3 Town Court & Lutheran school house. | 9 Mosque. |
| 4 Market Square including below. | 10 Public Warehouse. |
| 5 An Agency house. | 11 Public Garden containing 1 acre. |
| 6 Smith shop. | 12 Gurnak Town, 12. Thouspouor Town. |



MAP
of the
WEST COAST OF AFRICA.
from
SIERRA LEONE TO CAPE PALMAS:
including the Colony
OF
LIBERIA:
Compiled chiefly
From the
SURVEYS AND OBSERVATIONS
OF THE
LATE REV. J. ASHmun.

Published by A. Finley Philpot &
1833

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
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VOL. VI.

APRIL, 1830.

No. 2.

Dr. Philip's Researches in S. Africa.

IN concluding our Review of this very able and valuable work in our number for February last, we expressed regret that we were able to present to our readers only a small portion of its contents. We have since been so impressed by several passages, that it would cost us no small amount of self-denial to exclude them from our pages. The extracts which we now make from this work, contain sentiments which we wish engraved upon the hearts of all our countrymen, and the sacred value of which, will be more or less appreciated by all who have taken even their first lessons in the school of Christ. What an appeal to the charity of the Christian world is made by the wandering Bechuanas, when they say in the most earnest and anxious manner to the Missionary who happens to meet them in his journey, "Come with us, and you shall not only have your own, but every thing we have to spare; we will defend you, and be directed by you, and hunt for you"!

Dr. Philip's Testimony to the Natural Abilities of the Natives of Africa.

Such as are acquainted with the writings of Rousseau, Lord Kames, and other writers belonging to that school, are not ignorant of the attempt which has been made, in opposition to the Bible, to establish a theory, representing the human race as derived from different stocks. Apart from the authority on which the Mosaic account of the creation of man is built, the consideration of God's having made of one blood all the nations of the

earth, is much more simple and beautiful, and has a greater tendency to promote love and concord among the members of the human family, than that which traces the different members of that family to different origins, giving rise to invidious distinctions, flattering the pride of one class of men, and affording a pretext to justify the oppressions of another. Had this opinion, which we are combating, been perfectly innocuous in its operation, or had it been confined to philosophers, we might have left it to its fate; but its prevalence, and the use which has been made of it, show that it is as hostile to the best interests of humanity as it is to the truth of Scripture.

It is a singular fact, that the injuries done to the negroes on the western and eastern coasts of Africa, the murders formerly committed by the boors on the Hottentots and Bushmen in South Africa, and the privations and sufferings endured by many of the slaves within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, are justified on this principle. Expostulate with many farmers, in South Africa for excluding their slaves and Hottentots from their places of worship and denying them the means of religious instruction, and they will tell you at once, that they are an inferior race of beings. Asking a farmer, in the district of Caledon, whether a black man standing by him could read, he looked perfectly astonished, at the question, and supposed he had quite satisfied my query by saying, "Sir, he is a slave!" In the same manner, the cruelties exercised by the Spaniards upon the Americans, were justified by their wretched theologians, by denying that the poor Americans were men because they wanted beards, the sign of virility among other nations.

We are all born savages, whether we are brought into the world in the populous city or in the lonely desert. It is the discipline of education, and the circumstances under which we are placed, which create the difference between the rude barbarian and the polished citizen—the listless savage and the man of commercial enterprise—the man of the woods and the literary recluse.

Take a number of children from the nursery, place them apart, and allow them to grow up without instruction or discipline, the first state of society into which they would naturally form would be the hunter's state. While food could be obtained by the chase, they would never think of cultivating the ground: inured to hardships, they would despise many things which, in a civilized state of society, are deemed indispensable. In seasons of common danger, they would unite their efforts in their own defence; their union, being nothing more than a voluntary association, would be liable to frequent interruptions; the affairs of their little community would be to them the whole world; and the range of their thoughts would be limited to the exercise their fears and hopes might have in relation to their own individual danger or safety.

"The Romans might have found an image of their own ancestors in the representations they have given of ours." And we may see what our an-

cestors were at the time Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, by the present condition of the Caffer tribes of South Africa. It is here we see, as in a mirror, the features of our progenitors, and, by our own history, we may learn the pitch to which such tribes may be elevated, by means favourable to their improvement.

Numerous proofs have been adduced in these volumes illustrative of the capabilities of the natives of South Africa, and I trust that it has been clearly shown, that the degradation and depressions under which many of them still labour, may be satisfactorily accounted for by the treatment they have so long experienced at the hands of Europeans, in the absence of all counteracting and meliorating circumstances.

If we desire to see how much the character of a people depends upon the influence of the laws and government under which they live; let us look at the contrast exhibited between many nations which, at one period, attained to the highest celebrity, and their present condition. If further evidence of this fact be wanting, we may change our illustration, and show how nations, which were once viewed as deficient in mental capacity, have reached the highest place in the scale of empire, while the nations which at one period, contemned them, have sunk into a state of degeneracy.

When the inhabitants of this free country are heard justifying the injuries, inflicted upon the natives of Africa, or opposing the introduction of liberal institutions among any class of them, on the vulgar grounds that they are an inferior class of beings to us, it is but fair to remind them that there was a period when Cicero considered their own ancestors as unfit to be employed as slaves in the house of a Roman citizen. Seated one day in the house of a friend in Cape Town, with a bust of Cicero on my right hand, and one of Sir Isaac Newton on the left, I accidentally opened a book on the table at that passage in Cicero's Letter to Atticus, in which the philosopher speaks so contemptuously of the natives of Great Britain*. Struck with the curious coincidence arising from the circumstances in which I then found myself placed, pointing to the bust of Cicero, and then to that of Sir Isaac Newton, I could not help exclaiming, "Hear what that man says of that man's country!" It is only under a free government, and in the possession of local advantages, that the human mind, like the tree planted in a generous soil, attains to its full growth and proportions. It is where men are governed by equal laws; where government becomes regular, and stands on the basis of liberal institutions; where rulers are under salutary checks; where the population is raised above the chilling influence of

*"Britannici belli exitus expectatur: constat enim aditus insulæ esse munitos mirificis molibus: etiam illud jam cognitum est, neque argenti scrupulum esse ullum in illa insula, neque ullam spem prædæ nisi ex mancipiis: ex quibus nullos puto, te literis aut musicis eruditos expectare."

Epist. ad Atticum, l. iv., *Epist.* 16.

penury; where they have peace in which to cultivate and reap their fields,—that the march of the human mind is unimpeded, and soars, and sustains its flight, in those elevations which excite the admiration and astonishment of nations.

At our schools, you will see the young Hottentot, the Bushman's child, and the young Caffers, with countenances beaming with intelligence, and surpassing the children of the colonists in their school exercises. No English school boys can exhibit finer appearances of genius, or make greater proficiency in the same period of time; but there are impediments to the improvement of the one, while the other may proceed in an unobstructed path. The child of the slave makes a progress, at school, equal to that of his young master; but when he discovers that his abilities only raise his price in the market, they are either cramped in their further developement, or are diverted into a wrong channel. The young Hottentot feels the rivalry of the school; but when he has left it, all stimulus ceases, every road to preferment is shut against him. The barbarian, on the borders of our colony, has his faculties elevated by education, but all his ingenuity is required to defend him against the injuries and encroachments of his civilized neighbours.

Confidence of the Natives in the Missionaries.

The following example may be adduced as an illustration of the manner in which the missionaries have gained the confidence of the natives, and allayed those hostile feelings which in former times rendered travelling among them so dangerous.

When Mr. Sas began his missionary labours among the Corannas in 1814, they had been engaged from time immemorial in the most rancorous hostilities with the Bushmen.

The Corannas are a pastoral people; they lead a nomadic life; and they are generally found in small parties, particularly between Griqua Town and Namaqualand, on the banks of the Great River. On the north-east border of the colony, and above the junction of the Cradock and the Yellow river, they are sufficiently numerous and powerful to oppress the Bushmen, and to oblige them to respect their property. The cattle which the tribes on the Northern frontier possess, and their weakness, owing to the manner in which they are generally obliged to divide themselves to find pasture for their herds, accounts for the hostilities which have so long existed between them and their more destitute neighbours.

Mr. Sas was some time among the Corannas before he could get them to look at a Bushman without attempting to murder him.

By continued efforts and much persuasion, they were brought so far that they would endure the sight of Bushmen. He now employed one or two Bastards (for the Corannas had not yet so far conquered their an-

tipathy as to approach the Bushmen) as messengers of peace, to go in quest of Bushmen, and to persuade them to meet the missionary, who had good things to tell them, and who had some good things to give them. A few came; they were so pleased, that they came back, and brought others along with them. For the first time in the remembrance of any living persons, they now ventured to appear as friends in the midst of this Coranna kraal. In the course of a few weeks the news was spread among the Bushmen, and over all the Bushman country between the limits of the colony and the great Orange river.

A party of Bushmen on one occasion met with a flock of strayed sheep; and some weeks after this event they accidentally heard that the sheep belonged to Mr. Sas; they no sooner heard who was the proprietor, than they brought them to our missionary, and expressed the greatest happiness that they had it in their power to show their affection for him in this manner. Several times stray cattle belonging to Mr. Sas have been found and restored by the Bushmen; and our worthy missionary remarked that he could not wish his cattle and his property in greater safety than among the Bushmen.

When our missionaries commenced their labours in South Africa among the tribes beyond the colony, for a considerable time they were viewed by them with suspicion; but these tribes are now able to appreciate their characters and motives; and so far as a disposition to receive missionaries is concerned, we may say, that these fields are white to the harvest. During my journey into the interior, in 1825, the people I met with on every part of the road expressed the greatest solicitude to have missionaries sent to them. On two or three occasions I met with whole tribes who had been waiting for days and weeks upon the road by which they expected me to pass, to ask my advice respecting their affairs, and to request me to send them missionaries. It would be too much to say that all the native tribes in those districts are equally anxious for missionaries, but the feeling is general and widely extended.

One of our missionaries, some years ago, travelled on horseback from Namaqualand to Lattakoo, making excursions among the Bushmen, and among the other tribes, both on the south and north side of the Orange river; and he considered himself as safe, as to any thing he had to dread from men, as he would have been in a journey of so many miles in England. In the midst of his journey he was detained three days by a wandering tribe of Bechuanas, who had heard of the missionaries, and who would have laid the hair of their heads beneath his feet to have persuaded him to have accompanied them as their teacher. When they had exhausted all their arguments to accomplish their wishes, without effect, the chief had recourse to the following stratagem:—"I know," said he, "your reason for refusing to go with us, you are afraid we will murder you." After repeating the assertion several times, and repeated denials were made on the

part of the missionary, the chief remarked that it was in his power to convince him to the contrary; but that he would hold his opinion, till he furnished him with the only proof that would induce him to alter it. "Name your proof," said the missionary, "and if it is in my power it shall be granted." The chief thought he had succeeded, when he told him that the proof which would satisfy him was, that he should accompany him. At their first interview the missionary gave them a few beads, and other things of a trifling nature. In the course of their conversation when they became painfully pressing in their solicitations for him to go with them as their teacher, the missionary said, "I know the reason you are so earnest for me to go with you, you suppose I shall be able to furnish you with such things as those I gave you when we first met." With this remark they were all much hurt, and brought the things he had given them, and laid them down before him; and in a most feeling and solemn manner declared that the reason he assigned had no weight with them. "Come with us," said they, "and you shall not only have your own, but every thing we have to spare; we will defend you, and be directed by you, and hunt for you."

The difficulties which Dr. Vanderkemp had to encounter from the jealousies of the Caffers, when he attempted to establish a mission among them, are known to every one acquainted with his interesting communications from Cafferland; but the dispositions of the Caffers in relation to that subject have undergone such a change since that period, that missionaries may now be assured that they will be received with open arms in any part of that interesting country. While the following anecdote deserves to be related, on account of the honour which it reflects upon the Caffer character, it may be taken as an illustration of the eagerness of many of the people to enjoy the benefits of Christian instruction for themselves and for their families. On one of my visits to Theopolis, walking through the village in company with Mr. Barker, two very fine boys came up to me, and one of them took hold of my coat, while the other placed himself in my path, and stood before me smiling in my face. I saw they were not Hottentots; and, being struck with their appearance and fine open countenances, I turned to the missionary, and, inquiring of him to whom they belonged, I received the following account of them, and of the circumstances under which they were brought to the missionary institution and placed under his care. Their father is a Caffer chief. At a time when the Caffers were prohibited from entering the colony, he came one evening to Theopolis, and presented himself to Mr. Barker with his two boys. After having apologised for the lateness of the hour at which he had come to the institution, he stated the object of his visit in the following manner:—

"I have long desired to have a missionary at my kraal; but, after looking anxiously for one for years past, I began to despair of ever enjoying that privilege. The laws of the colony will not permit me to come and live at

a missionary institution, else I would forsake my native country, and come and live among you: but, much as I desire to be near a missionary on my own account, my chief concern is now about my children; and, if I cannot have a missionary with me, I shall live and die in peace if you will take these two boys under your care, and see them instructed in your religion, and be a father to them. If you will permit them to remain at Theopolis, and attend your school, they shall not be any trouble to you; I have provided a person in the village with whom they will lodge, and I shall take care, while I live, to defray the expense of their board and clothing."

If any thing is required to add additional interest to this affecting story, it is necessary only to state that the visit of this Caffer chief to Theopolis, at this time, was at the imminent risk of his life; for, had he been observed by any of the military patrols on the frontier, he might have been instantly shot; and that he has amply redeemed the pledge he gave, that he would provide for the support of his boys, as he has been in the habit of regularly sending cattle to the institution for that purpose.

Civilization of Barbarians, &c.

The elevation of a people from a state of barbarism to a high pitch of civilization supposes a revolution in the habits of that people, which it requires much time, and the operation of many causes to effect. By the preaching of the gospel, individuals, as in the case of Africaner, may be suddenly elevated to a surprising height in the scale of improvement, and the influence of such a person, on a savage tribe, must be great; but those on whom the power of divine truth operates in a direct manner, bear but a small proportion to the numbers who are only the subjects of an indirect or reflected influence. On the mass of people who are but slightly affected with divine truth, the missionary must call in every auxiliary to assist him in his work, or he will never have much pleasure in his labours, nor much honour by them.

While the missionary who labours among a savage people has no right to expect much success if he neglects their civilization, it may be safely affirmed, on the other hand, that such as make the attempt without the doctrines of the Cross, will soon lay it aside in despair, and leave the work to the slow and uncertain operation of natural or ordinary causes. Suddenly to elevate a savage tribe to the comforts of the world in which we live, their minds must be impressed with the reality and importance of the life to come.

The first step towards the civilization of a savage is to rouse the thinking principle. This can only be done by proposing to his mind considerations of sufficient force to overcome his native indolence. These considerations must be addressed to his passions and suited to his capacity. His natural partiality for his own habits and mode of life neutralizes the force of

arguments derived from the comparative advantages of civilization. The desire of hoarding, in the savage, is too weak to excite enterprise or industry. Although, when he sees the fruits of civilization and industry, he may desire to possess them, he would much rather sleep in his sheepskin caross, and depend upon the precarious subsistence of the chase, than submit to the labour of cultivating the ground, or of providing other clothing. After the Moravian Brethren had been above twenty years, in Greenland, many of the unconverted savages came, in a season of scarcity, to the institution, and were relieved from starving. While they had nothing, and saw the converted Greenlanders in possession of abundance, they acknowledged the superiority of their condition, and wished themselves in possession of their comforts; but, as soon as the famine was over, and they had a prospect of obtaining food, they returned to their former wretchedness.

The speculations of science, and the pursuits of literature, are above the comprehension of the untutored savage, and religion is the only instrument that is left that can reach his case, and that is capable of producing a great and permanent change.

The difference, says one, between the philosopher and the peasant is not so much in the constitution of their minds, as in the objects they are accustomed to contemplate. Great objects are to the mind, what the sunbeams are to the flowers; they paint the colours and ripen the fruit. What objects so great as those that are presented to the mind in divine revelation? When a peasant feels the powers of the world to come, he becomes a thinking being; the inquiry, What shall I do to be saved? is connected with a great many collateral inquiries.—How is this salvation discovered? How does it consist with the honour of God and the principles of reason? How am I to know when it is possessed? What is its nature? What are its effects? and what are the duties which its possessors owe to God, to themselves, and to their fellow creatures?

The charity that is confined to the body may supply the wants that come under our observation; but its missionaries have never been heard in the heathen world; its wishes, were they called into exertion, would prove ineffectual, while civilization and social order never fail to grace the train of genuine religion. What funds have ever been collected—what societies formed?—what missionaries sent forth to promote the civilization of savage tribes, which have not sprung from the spirit of Christian missions?

For the romantic generosity which influenced the fathers of the Moravian missions to propose to sell themselves as slaves, that they might have the opportunity of instructing the slaves in our West India Islands, in the mysteries of the kingdom of God; for the apostolic zeal which triumphed over the rigours and horrors of a polar sky; for that spirit of martyrdom which sustained the missionaries of the South Sea Islands amid dangers and death, till their labours were crowned with the subversion of idolatry, and

the universal establishment of the Christian faith; for that annihilation of self, and that divine benevolence which fired the breast of the Apostle of the Gentiles, and which is necessary to all who would attempt the civilization of savages by residing among them; we look in vain to the spirit of the world, the unaided sympathies of the human heart, the genius of modern literature, or to any agencies short of the powers of the world to come.

We feel no disposition to conceal, that it is the incalculable worth of the human soul, which gives to missionary labours their greatest importance, and surrounds them with all the grandeurs of eternity. It is Christianity, as suited to man as a sinner, as fitted to supply the wants of man as an immortal creature, as viewed in its relation to the invisible world, and as it brings life and immortality to light, and triumphs over death and the grave, that raises all the slumbering energies of the human mind, that kindles the zeal of the missionary, and that elevates the savage in the scale of being. It is to this principle that we are to trace the philanthropy, the energy, and wisdom, which have given rise to Bible and Missionary Societies, it is to this principle we are indebted for the zeal, which induces missionaries to forsake their native shores, and submit to all the privations which must be endured in their attempts "to plant the germ of civilization on the icy hills of Greenland; sow the seed of social virtue on the sultry plains of Africa; or impart the charter of evangelical liberty to such as are in a state of slavery*."

It is this principle, which has raised up our missionary institutions, like so many oases amidst the vast wastes with which they are still surrounded, and were this spirit extinguished, ignorance and barbarism would speedily resume their wonted empire.

It is not by using religion as an expedient to promote the temporal interests of man, that we gain even that object; but it is by using her as the means of promoting the elevation of the soul, and its conformity to God; it is by keeping in view the life to come, that we render her subservient to the highest interests, and the most valuable purposes of the life that now is. Break off the connexion between Christianity and a world to come, and you annihilate its energy, and extinguish its vivifying principles. The ascendancy religion gains over the mind is through the medium of our belief; and all its influence is lost the moment it ceases to be recognized by us as the offspring of heaven.

If we speak, therefore, of the advantages she confers on the present state, we do not speak of those advantages as her ultimate aim, but as the blessings which attend and mark her progress during her earthly pilgrimage. We give them as the fruits she yields in this ungenial climate, and

* Thornton's Essay on the best means of promoting the Spread of Divine Truth, &c.

as the indications of her vigour, and her identity with the doctrines and precepts taught by Jesus Christ and his apostles, which banish vice, idleness, and barbarism, and come to us accompanied with all the lovely train of the virtues.

“Religious institutions are the channels, if I may use the expression,” says an eloquent writer, “by which the ideas of order, of duty, of humanity, and of justice, flow through the different ranks of the community.” The advantages of natural science must ever be confined to a few; the science of religion may be accessible to all; and its influence over individuals, and over the body of the people will, generally speaking, be proportioned to the degree of scriptural simplicity with which it is exhibited, its influence over those who are its professed teachers, and the purity of the mediums through which it is conveyed.

The writers of the present age, who recommend to us to civilize barbarous and savage nations, before we teach them religion, forget that there is not a single example on the records of history of any philosopher or legislator having civilized a nation or tribe without the aids of religion.

The laws of Minos, of Zalcucus, of the Twelve Tables, were founded upon the dread of superior beings. Cicero, in his treatise “*De Legibus*,” considers a providence as the basis of all legislation. Plato refers to a Deity in every page of his works. Numa made Rome a sacred city, that he might render it eternal. It was not fraud, it was not superstition,” says a great man, “which established religion among the Romans; it was that necessity which renders religion indispensable to the existence of society.” “The yoke of religion,” continues he, “was the only one which the Roman people, in their ardour for liberty, dared not to shake off; and that people which was so easily agitated, had need of being controlled by an invisible power.”

Civilization, social order, and the charities which sweeten life, are among the subsidiary advantages which spring from the diffusion of genuine religion; but these advantages are enjoyed by men in general, without bestowing a single reflection on the source whence they proceed.



Memorial to Congress.

The following Report was made in the House of Representatives, April 7th, 1830, by the Hon. C. F. Mercer from the select Committee to whom the Memorial of the Society had been referred. We have little doubt, that the bill brought in by this Committee will at no remote period be adopted. In the mean time, let all the friends of our Institution, vigorously exert themselves, to increase the energy and extent of its operations, and thus most successfully to recommend it to the patronage and aid of the National Government. It is not probable that any decision will be made by Con-

gress on this subject during the present session, and of course no means should be neglected of augmenting by private collections and donations the resources of the Society.

REPORT.

The committee to whom were referred the memorial of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States; also, sundry memorials from the inhabitants of the State of Kentucky and a memorial from certain free people of colour of the State of Ohio, report:

That the leading object of the memorialists has been often brought to the view of Congress, as will appear from a reference to the accompanying documents, containing an act of Congress and various resolutions and reports of committees and proceedings of this House, the earliest of which bears, date the 11th of February, 1817.

A wish to provide, somewhere beyond the limits of the United States, a country to which the free people of colour of the several States and Territories might voluntarily remove from their present abode, has long been widely diffused.

The State of Virginia, early in the administration of Mr. Jefferson, sought, through the agency of the General Government, to obtain such an asylum for this class of her population. Her efforts for the accomplishment of this object were repeated before as well as shortly after the acquisition of Louisiana, to the Western borders of which her hopes were at one time directed. Disappointed in this direction, after the lapse of more than ten years, her General Assembly adopted, with great unanimity, the first of the resolutions annexed to the memorial of the Board of Managers of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour. This resolution requests the Executive of the State "to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the coast of Africa, or at some other place not within any of the States or Territorial Governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated" within the Commonwealth. This resolution, further, requests the Senators and Representatives of the State in the Congress of the United States to con-

tribute their best efforts, in aid of those of the President, for the attainment of its object.

A few weeks after the introduction of this resolution into the General Assembly of Virginia, a number of gentlemen of great respectability united, in the City of Washington, to form the Society in behalf of whose purpose the first of the memorials referred to your committee is addressed to Congress by their Board of Managers.

It does not fall within the compass of this report to trace, through all its details, the history of the colony already planted by this Society on the coast of Africa, further than to say that its position, remote from any rival European settlement; its soil and climate, yielding two productive harvests in the year; its present population and commerce; its past growth and future prospects, recommend it as a judicious and fortunate selection for all the purposes which the memorialists, its founders and patrons, hope to accomplish.

Passing by the other benevolent objects of the memorialists, there is among them one so intimately connected with the prosperity, the character, and honor, of the American Government, that your committee deem it an indispensable duty to draw to it the particular attention of the House of Representatives.

The Government of the United States is not only empowered, but bound, by every consideration of expediency, as regards its immediate constituents; of humanity, as respects another continent; and of fidelity to the obligations of an existing treaty, to abolish, if possible, a traffic which has long been denounced, in vain, by its laws.

The slave trade still exists to a great extent, in despite of the concurrent treaties of England, Spain, and the Netherlands, and the separate legislation of all the Christian States of Europe for its abolition. The courts of mixed commission, established by these treaties, and the occasional appearance of a few armed ships on the coast of Africa, by imposing the necessity of greater caution, expedition, and vigor, on the part of the trader, have served only to augment the horrors, and, with them, the profits of the trade.

Since the rejection of the treaties, negotiated by the President of the United States, with Great Britain and Colombia,

all efforts to abolish this iniquitous commerce, by international exchanges of the right of search, have ceased; and the hopes of the patriot and the philanthropist, that the traffic will ever disappear, are now limited to the agency of such colonies on the coast of Africa, as the African Institution of England and the American Colonization Society have planted at Sierra Leone and at Montserado.

Scattered along those shores of that continent, which are now frequented by the slave trader, such colonies, will serve as so many citadels to guard against his approach, and will open, at the same time, as many markets for the various productions, of African industry.

A colonial system, such as your committee contemplate, for which the United States furnish most abundant materials, would strike at the root of the African slave trade, by substituting an innocent commerce in the fruits of African labor for the persons of the laborers themselves.

One objection to the establishment of such a system of colonization the committee have anticipated, with a view to suggest for it an adequate and secure remedy.

A responsibility, on the part of the American Government, for the safety of such colonies, would involve consequences difficult to reconcile to the established policy of the United States. The purposes of the Colonization Society have not seemed to your committee to require a departure from this policy. The American colonists of Liberia, in their weakest condition, found themselves secured, by their own strength, from the hostility of the enfeebled African tribes in their vicinity: and the committee confidently believe, that the humanity of the civilized world will hereafter afford to them protection from maritime depredation, more effectual than the American navy could, of itself, supply.

By the diplomatic arrangements, which one of the subjoined resolutions proposes to make, through the Executive of the United States, with the several maritime Powers of Europe, and America, for the future peace and neutrality of all such colonies of free people of color as may arise on the coast of Africa; each colony, so long as it merits respect by its conduct, will be secured against external violence, from the only quarter whence it might be seriously apprehended.

For an exemption from domestic causes of inquietude, it must rest mainly upon its own prudence and capacity for self-government. The moral influence of its American founders and benefactors will continue to promote its prosperity, and to shield it from danger, in the only way in which the peculiar climate of tropical Africa, so fatal to the white race, will permit them to exercise their benevolence towards this injured continent.

The committee, entertaining the opinion that all the States of the Union are alike interested, if not in an equal degree, in the removal from their bosom of such part of their free colored population as may be desirous to settle in Africa, have proposed in the accompanying bill, to appropriate the sum of twenty-five dollars, without discrimination, between various parts of the United States, to defray the passage of every colored emigrant who may leave America, with intention to make a permanent settlement in Africa.

The memorial from the free people of color of the State of Ohio, referring to a recent decision of the courts of that State, when taken in connexion with certain resolutions subsequently adopted by the colonial Legislature of Upper Canada, presents a case indeed, which, while it confirms the policy of the course recommended by the committee, towards the free people of color in general, makes a special and urgent appeal to the humanity of Congress. It has suggested the provision of the second section of the accompanying bill, for equalizing the bounty which it offers between emigrants from the vicinity of their port of embarkation, and those who have to reach it from a considerable distance, at an increased expense of transportation.



African Education Society.

An Institution denominated the "African Education Society of the United States," was organized in this City, on the 28th of December last.

In our number for November 1825, we had occasion to notice the efforts of the Directors of the African school at Parsippany, New Jersey, and to commend the apparent zeal and ener-

gy with which the Synods of New York and New Jersey, had adopted a plan for the more general and thorough Education of the people of colour. It will be seen also by a reference to the Repository for September 1828, that we regarded the establishment of the "African Mission School Society," under the direction of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as most auspicious to the hopes of African improvement. Unfortunately, neither of these societies appears to have excited that deep and extensive and efficient interest, which is so indispensable for the accomplishment of any measures to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the African Race. The school at Parsippany is, if we mistake not, entirely discontinued, and we apprehend that very few pupils are now under the patronage of the mission School Society. It seems obvious, therefore, that something more should be done to qualify by a suitable course of education many young men of colour for usefulness in Africa. Measures for this purpose are urgently demanded by the condition of our African Colony and especially by the state and disposition of the African Tribes. Never, probably, did there open before a Christian nation, a wider and more encouraging field for effort in the Heathen world, than that to which the attention of American Christians is now invited in Africa. Nor can any judicious mind hesitate to acknowledge, that the most efficient method for bringing this neglected soil under moral cultivation, is to educate for the work young men of colour and send them forth with ability to instruct in the arts of civilization, and the doctrines and precepts of Christianity. Education in the Colony of Liberia demands the most constant and earnest attention. But considering the want of well qualified Teachers, it is not to be expected, that this Colony can for many years send forth an adequate supply of men to civilize and reform the vast population of Africa. In furnishing such a supply, we trust that the Institution recently organized in this City may prove a powerful Auxiliary.

The exclusive object of this Society, as declared in its constitution, is "to afford to persons of color destined to Africa, such an education in Letters, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, as may best qualify them for usefulness and influence in

Africa." The following is extracted from the very able address of the Board of Managers.

"It is our belief that efforts have heretofore been too partial and local in their character; and to this circumstance alone can we attribute the want of success. A common interest has not been felt: general concert in action has not been attained: the *one* soul of the benevolent community has not been awakened. It is our hope and desire to excite all the interest and energies of the country, which can possibly be directed towards the attainment of the great and interesting object which we have in view: to gather information and influence from every possible source: to combine and concentrate their power: to present them to the public eye, and to bring them to act upon the public feeling: and especially, by a steady advancement, as fast as the means will allow, towards the object proposed, to evince the invaluable benefits of the undertaking, and thus afford the best possible reward for its support, and the highest encouragement for more extensive and more ardent effort.

It is the design of the Society, not, in the manner of a day school, to take charge of the youth entrusted to them, for a few hours daily, and then dismiss them to dissipate, among idle and vicious companions, the slight impressions made upon them, and thus to blast, every night and morning, the germs of sober and industrious habits; but to train them up entirely, as far as practicable, from early childhood; to make constant and untiring inroads on their wrong habits and propensities; to subject them to a steady, mild and salutary discipline; to exercise towards them a kind and parental care, guarding against the approach of every insidious and hurtful influence; to give them an intimate practical acquaintance with agriculture, or some one of the mechanic arts, most likely to be useful in Africa; to instruct them thoroughly in all the branches of a common school education; to endow them with industrious, active and manly habits: and to inspire them with virtuous, generous and honourable sentiments: in fine, to form their whole character, and render it, as far as possible, such as will qualify them to become pioneers in the renovation of Africa. Manual labour will of course ultimately aid in the support, and diminish the expense, of the establishment. But in its commencement, on account of the necessary preparation of implements and materials, it is essential to its success that a good deal should be expended. An enlightened, humane and liberal community must decide, whether it shall surmount the obstacles which stand in its way, and obtain an existence real and greatly efficient, among things that *are*, as well as in the designs and hopes of its projectors.

Every precaution will be taken to avoid the hindrance or discouragement of day schools for Africans in the States where all are free. It is perceived that they also are tending to the same great object, though in a less

ready, and less effectual manner. What if the colored people in these states are now prejudiced against emigration to Africa? Enlightening and enlarging their minds, and correcting and quickening their moral faculties will remove those prejudices; will help them to discern, and lead them to promote their own best interests, and to bear across the Atlantic the means of freedom, prosperity and happiness, to "their kindred according to the flesh."

Special reference will also be had to the condition and wishes of the slave States. In most of them it is a prevailing sentiment, that it is not safe to furnish slaves with the means of instruction. Much as we lament the reasons for this sentiment, and the apparent necessity of keeping a single fellow creature in ignorance, we willingly leave to others the consideration and the remedy of this evil, in view of the overwhelming magnitude of the remaining objects before us. But it is well known that very many masters are desirous to liberate their slaves in such a way as to improve their condition: and we are confident that such masters will rejoice to find the means by which those slaves may be educated in a situation by themselves, without the danger of exerting an unfavourable influence around them: and instead of creating disquiet in this country, may convey peace and joy to Africa. In proof of this opinion, we are gratified to state, that a gentleman, who is a slave holder, and an officer of this Society, has already offered the gratuitous use of a farm, for the accommodation of such an establishment."



Latest from Liberia.

We are happy to announce the return of the Brig *Liberia* to Philadelphia, and the arrival of A. H. MECHLIN, Esq. (who in August last sailed as agent of the United States, with one hundred recaptured Africans for the Colony,) and the receipt of despatches from the Colonial Agent and the Colonial Physician, Dr. ANDERSON, the most interesting and valuable parts of which we now hasten to offer to the public. From several of the most intelligent and respectable Colonists we have received letters well adapted to strengthen the confidence of the free people of colour in the scheme of African Colonization. We regret to learn that the health of Dr. Mechlin, the Colonial Agent, is in a feeble state, and that his return, for a few months, to this country, is deemed indispensable to his safety.— He will probably arrive in the United States in the month of June.

The present condition and prospects of our Colony cannot fail to encourage our friends, and to excite all the Humane, Philanthropic, and Religious to more strenuous efforts and more liberal contributions to perpetuate its improvement, and extend over Africa the inestimable blessings of Freedom and the Gospel.

Liberia, March 20, 1830.

DEAR SIR,—YOUR esteemed favour, with its enclosures, has been received. Permit me, Sir, through you, to tender to the Board of Managers my most grateful acknowledgments for deeming me worthy of a trust of such magnitude as they have reposed in me, by the appointment of Principal Agent. My greatest fear is, that, in selecting me to fill the station, they have greatly overrated my abilities; and the only hope I have of being able to discharge the important duties thus devolved upon me, in a manner at all satisfactory, is, that you will, from time to time, have the goodness to advise what course the Managers wish me to pursue, the mode in which they expect the business to be transacted, and point out freely any errors or omissions you may discover. This is the more necessary, as the short time I had our lamented friend Dr. Randall with me, was not sufficient to derive any great stock of information from him, respecting Colonial affairs, occupied as I was with my professional duties; and, until I arrived here, I was, in a great measure, ignorant of Colonial concerns.

The Brig *Liberia*, Captain Sherman, arrived here on the 27th February, with her passengers, Dr. Anderson, Messrs. Graner and Dietschy, and the emigrants, 58 in number, in good health. I had previously determined to locate, at Caldwell, all the emigrants that might arrive in the brig, until they had, in some measure, recovered from the fever, as the accommodations there are much superior to those either at this place or Millsburg, and they would not be too far removed from medical aid, which would have been the case had they at once arrived at the latter settlement—at the former, either Dr. Anderson or myself can attend to them. I have great hopes, as they are nearly all farmers, that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the agricultural portion of our community. They all, at present, appear to be highly delighted with their situation; and, as soon as they shall have become acclimated, they will be permanently located, part at Caldwell and part at Millsburg.

On the 4th instant I was agreeably surprised by the arrival of the British brig *Heroine*, Captain Cole, from Barbadoes, having on board ninety-one recaptured Africans, under the charge of A. H. Mechlin, agent for their transportation, and Dr. Smith,

of the United States' Navy. It is now upwards of five months since they sailed from the United States in the schooner Washington's Barge, but owing to the ignorance of the captain, after being at sea eighty-nine days, they were obliged to put into Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, where, after having held a survey on the vessel, she was found unfit to prosecute the voyage, and they were obliged to charter another. The original number of recaptured Africans on board, when they left Florida, was one hundred; but nine died on the passage, leaving but ninety-one remaining on their arrival here. The whole of these were landed on the 5th, and are temporarily settled at the half-way farms; but they will, in a few days, be placed on Bushrod Island, and commence erecting shelters and clearing and planting their lands. It was at one time my intention to locate them on the Montserado, about seven or eight miles from this place; but, on reflection, I thought it much better to settle them for a few years at least on the island, as here they will be under our immediate notice and control, and can be prevented from relapsing into their original savage customs, or causing disturbances between the Colony and the neighbouring tribes, both of which they are but too apt to do, when so far removed from our superintendence.

By the *Heroine*, the *Harvey*, and *Liberia*, various communications were received, containing sundry resolutions of the Board of Managers. These, as far as lays in my power, shall be attended to; but, there is one, which, in the preamble, states that we had been in the habit of issuing rations to emigrants beyond the term of six months. What has been done with former emigrants I know not, but in the case of the *Harriet's* people provisions were issued to them but one week beyond the stipulated time; and in this instance and to this extent only has the term been exceeded.

No one can regret more than myself the embarrassment the Society has experienced by the demands made on their treasury from this quarter; but it was impossible for the amount to be less, without causing almost ruinous consequences here. There is one item that has swelled last year's expenditures considerably, viz: the fortifications commenced by Dr. Randall, and partly finished by myself; the great anxiety manifested by the

late Agent for their completion, having induced me to push the work with vigour; but it is now abandoned, as I informed you in my last communication, and will not be resumed without special orders to that effect.

Soon after receiving your communication by the Harvey, I visited Millsburg, for the purpose of making arrangements for the accommodation of the expected emigrants, and must confess I was much disappointed in finding that there never had been suitable buildings erected; those Mr. Cary informed the Board he had prepared, never were calculated to answer the purpose. I have directed the erection of others, more suited to the purpose, and have also caused those remaining to undergo such alterations and repairs as will make them comparatively comfortable.

I was much gratified with the appearance of the country on the St. Paul's. The land is the most fertile that can be imagined; the banks sufficiently elevated to prevent inundation during the rains, and covered with the most luxuriant vegetation down to the water's edge; but, as you have in your possession a detailed description of the scenery, &c. by Dr. Randall, I will not obtrude upon you my own observations. About six miles above Caldwell is the site of what was once King Governor's Town, but now abandoned, the town having been burnt last April by a party of King Boatswain's people. This I have selected as the spot for the survey of the farm lands of such as have not had any assigned to them: the site of the town itself will be reserved for public purposes, and form the centre of the range, to extend above and below along the banks of the river for some distance. There is an old native path leading along the bank, and terminating opposite Millsburg; this, with a little labour, may be re-opened, and will greatly facilitate the intercourse with that place. There is also another path leading to Caldwell. I have every reason to believe that the natives on the opposite shore will be very glad of this extension of our settlements on this side. They think that our immediate presence will deter others from molesting them; indeed most of the petty kings around us would gladly place themselves under our protection. An instance of this kind has just occurred, which I will relate: King Peter, of Bushrod Island, (who died

about the 8th of September last,) had a head-man, a mate as they are termed here, who established himself up the St. Paul's, assuming the title of King Long Peter. He has recently removed to the town of the deceased, and placed himself and people under the laws and protection of the Colony. A deputation was sent down to inform me of the fact, and receive my orders respecting their future disposal. They were informed that hereafter they would be subject to our laws, and that King Long Peter should lay aside the title of King and receive the appointment of head-man from me; that they must now consider themselves as Americans, and entirely independent of the neighbouring tribes, who should not molest them, and all their grievances must be stated through the head-man to me for my decision.

When this determination was made known to them it was received with shouts of joy, and they could scarcely be restrained from coming down in a body to visit us, although it was then late in the afternoon. The advantages to be derived from this arrangement they are well aware of. They are at once freed from all the oppressive customs and laws of the surrounding native tribes, and know they cannot be sold into slavery, as they were before at any moment liable to be, on account of some frivolous dispute, or palaver got up for the purpose, by the head-men, whenever they wanted a supply of money. These and many other barbarous and vexatious customs now in force among them, will be done away with, by their coming under our protection. They will also be secured from the hostile incursions of other tribes, for such is the terror with which we have inspired them that they will not molest any whom they consider as belonging to the Colony. As I before remarked most of the petty kings in our vicinity would gladly come into the same arrangement, were it advisable at present to admit of it, but we could not afford them the same protection on account of their remote situation.

A short time since I paid a visit to Caidwell, for the purpose of inspecting the state of the settlement, and must confess the result was highly gratifying. The greatest neatness and regularity prevail throughout, as you are already aware. It is beautifully situated at the junction of the St. Paul's and Stockton

river, and consists of one street, about a mile and a half long, kept very clean, and planted on either side with rows of plantains and bananas. Between this and the water there is an open space, not only very ornamental, but contributing much to the health of the place. I was particularly struck with the great progress made by the Harriet's people in the cultivation of their farms, and had I not known to the contrary, would have supposed they had occupied them at least two or three years. In short, the whole place is in a high state of cultivation, and the inhabitants, by their industry and attention to their agricultural pursuits, have placed themselves above want. In this respect they are much better situated than many others who, on their arrival, are seized with the mania of trading, and enter into it not only without adequate means, but are also destitute of the experience requisite to prosecute it with advantage. They are cheated by the natives, lose their property, become dissatisfied with the place, and constitute almost the only murmurers we have; but this is an evil I am endeavouring to combat, by holding out to those who have no trade, by which they may gain a livelihood, every inducement to become agriculturists; and have, in several instances, succeeded in turning their attention to this most important object, without which we cannot expect this Colony will ever fulfil the expectations of its friends at home.

On the 21st of October was launched the United States' schooner which we found on the stocks, and partly built on our arrival, but decaying very fast, from exposure to the weather. She was in a great measure finished before the death of Dr. Randall, and had it not been for that unfortunate occurrence, would have been completed much sooner. She will be employed in bringing up rice from the leeward, which will prove a very seasonable supply, as no provisions have been sent out with the recaptured Africans, and this vessel is now the only dependence we have, as the old vessel, the Catharine, was so much injured in the commencement of last rainy season as to be unworthy of repair; in fact she is a complete wreck, and would have to be nearly rebuilt to render her sea-worthy. I have now, in the Colonial store, about from five to six hundred bushels of rice, which will prevent our having to purchase any for the subsistence of the late emigrants.

In my last communication I suggested some advantages I thought would result from the establishment of a factory at Bo Poro, but did not notice at the time one circumstance that might possibly interfere with the success of the experiment, and occasion some loss to the Society: and this is, that, in the event of King Boatswain's death, there would, in all probability, be a great civil commotion in his dominions, caused by the principal men striving for supreme power, during which no property would be respected; nor have we any assurance that his successor would be equally favourable to us. This, I believe, is the only serious objection that can be urged against the scheme, and I thought it my duty to state to the Board all the difficulties that might possibly have to be encountered, before they came to any determination, so that in the event of any loss being sustained, they would not be so much disappointed as if only the fair side had been presented to their view.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to inform you that we have just completed a road, leading directly from Millsburg to Bo Poro. This work was contracted for some time since, by Mr. F. James, who engaged to pay the natives 200 bars for its completion, the money to be raised by subscription. This will greatly facilitate our communication with the interior, as the route from this place to Boatswain's is reduced to about eighty or ninety miles, in place of the old circuitous one of 150, and merchandize can be conveyed, at least one-third of the distance by water. I find that our Colony is becoming more known in the interior, from the increased number of Mandingoes who resort to us. These people form the connecting link, or medium of communication between the interior tribes and those inhabiting the sea-coast. They are almost all exclusively devoted to trade, and evince great shrewdness in all their mercantile transactions, and it is almost impossible to get the advantage of them in making a bargain. When they arrive in town, they call on a merchant, prize his goods, perhaps display some gold, to make him eager to trade, and so manage it as to induce him to believe they intend to do business solely with him; but before they come to any conclusion will visit every dealer in town, and then, probably, (though not always) return to the first and before they have done with him get his goods, at least,

ten per cent. cheaper than they could be obtained elsewhere, and probably an equal amount on credit, so that when he comes to reflect a little he frequently finds himself a loser instead of a gainer by the transaction. Our people, however, begin to understand them, and notwithstanding all their acuteness they do not come off quite so cheaply.

They are all Mahomedans, and are very zealous in gaining proselytes, and have succeeded, to a great extent, in propagating their faith among the natives on the windward coast, from Cape Mount to the rivers Pongas and Nunez. Go where they will their persons are respected, and their influence very great. This arises from their being almost the only people who make amulets or fetiches for the more ignorant, which is of itself a source of considerable profit, as these fetiches are held in greater estimation from the fact of the maker's being able to write Arabic, or as the natives say "make book." They excel most of the natives in various manufactures, particularly in the preparation of leather, some of which would do credit to any country. They are also excellent workers in iron and other metals, some specimens of which I have by me and will forward to you.

Various resolutions and inquiries, transmitted by the Brig Heroine were received too late to receive the attention they are entitled to, by the present opportunity. Some of them could not be answered under several weeks, supposing that I had health sufficient to institute the necessary examinations. They shall, however, be attended to as soon as possible.

By the present opportunity I send you something which will no doubt excite agreeable surprise—that is, 300 copies of the first number of the *Liberia Herald*, just issued from our press. This, I am in hopes, will show to the people at home that we are making greater progress than they are willing to give us credit for; and the manner, in which it is got up will not, I trust, disgrace us. I had made arrangements for putting the press into operation, prior to the arrival of Mr. Russwurm, but must confess should not have succeeded had it not been for his valuable assistance. Mr. R. arrived here on the 12th November last. He has since had an attack of the fever, and completely recovered; and, it is only since his recovery that any thing has been effected towards the publication of a paper, or

getting the press at work. I found him every thing you described him to be, and consider him, a great acquisition. He now resides in the Agency House, and I am in hopes ere long to have him permanently employed under the Colonial Government. You may observe I do not say much in favour of our paper—I intend to let it speak for itself.

Those who arrived here in the *Harvey* have all had the disease of the climate; and all, with one exception, have recovered. Mrs. Sessing was much favoured—her sickness was scarcely severe enough to alter her European complexion. Mr. Buhner is still a little indisposed, but may be considered as doing very well. Mr. Moore, a Colonist from New York, died after a short illness, but his attack was one of unusual violence.

I now have to announce to you that the declining state of my health renders a return to the United States, for a few months, absolutely necessary. I have but lately partially recovered from a severe attack of Hepatitis, which has been the third within this few months, and I am convinced that my liver is still so deeply implicated as to require for its cure a short removal to my native country. In fact I cannot say that I have enjoyed three weeks' uninterrupted health since my first attack of fever, and consider the step I am about to take as essentially necessary to the preservation of my life, which would fall a sacrifice to the climate, should I remain much longer in Africa. I also think that a personal communication with the Board of Managers would do more to remove some erroneous impressions I perceive they labour under, than any written communication I possibly could make. Under these circumstances I think I could more efficiently serve the Society by returning, and shall, if nothing intervenes to prevent it, be in the United States in all June next.

I have now to advise you of sundry drafts on the Society, made since my communication of 31st of August. These, with the exception of the last, had been drawn before I was aware of the extent of the embarrassments of the Society, from the demands from this quarter; but even had I known it, our necessities were so urgent as to require something to be done in the way of raising money; but I now hope to make such arrange-

ments as to prevent the recurrence of this state of things. With the highest respect, I remain your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

To Rev. R. R. Gurley, &c. &c.

Doctr. Anderson's Letter.—Liberia, March 15, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—We arrived here, all in good health, after a passage of forty-two days from the Cape. We were all sea-sick, more or less, though Mr. Graner suffered but little; indeed not so much as to lose his appetite. Mr. Dietschy and myself were quite sick the greater part of the voyage. Some of the emigrants wished themselves again in the United States, and determined, as soon as they were able, to return, but they had not then seen Africa. They knew not the delightful home prepared for them, on this interesting shore. Their spirits were depressed, and their imaginations very naturally turned to the health and comforts they had enjoyed in America; but the return of health dissipated those gloomy thoughts—their spirits revived, and they were quite reconciled. They were sent immediately on their arrival, 27th ult. up to Caldwell, with which place they are delighted, and think no more of returning home. I think they have little to apprehend from the fever there, as the situation is a very healthy one, and the disease is becoming more and more mild every season, which is doubtless owing to the clearing of the land.

I was extremely sorry to find Dr. Mechlin in so delicate a state of health as to render it advisable, and indeed necessary, for him to return home to restore his constitution, which has become somewhat impaired from repeated attacks of fever. I have no doubt it will be highly advantageous for him to take a voyage to the United States, at this time, not only in regard to his own personal well being, but to that of the Colony also. His return will throw me into a situation that I had by no means anticipated would take place so soon after my arrival, if at all. I have come here altogether unacquainted with the Colonial affairs, and without that variety of knowledge which would

enable me to act efficiently as Agent of the Society. I know not how I shall get along; borne down with so many weighty concerns. I shall look for, as I doubtless will need, no small share of the indulgence of the Board.

There have been a good many cases of sickness since my arrival; but they have so far yielded to medicine. I have not yet seen a fair specimen of the Coast Fever—I mean from the commencement of the attack. Mr. Buhner has had a relapse and been extremely ill, but is recovering. Mrs. Sessing is also convalescent, from a very slight attack.

You will be very glad, I know, to receive a quantity of newspapers, from the Colonial press, which Dr. Mechlin has prepared to send you. I hope it will stimulate the Colonists to attend more to education than they have done heretofore. Mr. Ruswurm has not altogether recovered from the effects of the fever; and, therefore, has not been able to prosecute his affairs as vigorously as he is in hopes of doing soon.

The Colony, I believe, is in a prosperous condition, though I would like to see more attention paid to farming. The land is certainly very fertile, and well calculated for cultivation, especially that about Caldwell; but there is wonderful lack of energy. The majority appear to depend upon trading for their support; and it is a very good business for those that are able to furnish themselves with the proper articles of trade, such as tobacco, cloth, rum, &c. but there are many who would do much better if they would turn their attention to the cultivation of their little farms.

The recaptured Africans, under the charge of Mr. A. H. Mechlin, arrived a few days after us, much to the joy of the Doctor, who was apprehensive that they had fallen into the hands of the slavers, and his brother been put to death. There was sufficient ground for such a suspicion.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. W. ANDERSON.

Mr. Ruswurm's Letter.

It will be recollected that Mr. RUSWURM left this country for Africa late in September last, and arrived, after a long passage, on the 13th of No-

ember. We have perused several letters addressed to his friends, soon after his arrival, and also received from him a short letter, dated the 20th of March. It is proper to state that Mr. Russwurm is a well educated man, being a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine; and that he was highly recommended to the Society for the office of Superintendent of the Schools in the Colony, not for his intellectual qualifications merely, but for his exemplary moral character. Entire reliance, therefore, may be placed upon his statements. The following extracts are from his letter to a young man of colour, now preparing himself for missionary efforts in Africa.

“What my sensations were upon landing I can hardly describe. This town contains double the number of houses I expected, and I am informed that Millsburg and Caldwell each contain nearly as many. The Colonists here, (at Monrovia,) appear to be thriving—they subsist chiefly by trading with the natives. You here behold coloured men exercising all the duties of offices of which you can scarcely believe, many fulfill the important duties with much dignity. We have here a republic in miniature.

“Abduhl Rahhahman has left some writings, which he desired to be transmitted to his relatives. He saw one of his countrymen some short time previous to his death. The same man has visited here since, and appeared to be much affected upon perusing his writings. Mrs. Prince could not inform me of their purport, as the native spoke but little English. He says that Teembo may be reached in eight days, by travelling through the woods, or in ten, by coasting along the shore. He is anxious for Mrs. P. to visit Teembo. It is the current report here that his relatives having received his first letter, immediately forwarded gold dust to the amount of \$7,000, which came as near the Colony as King Boatwain’s Town, where, learning of his death, from one of our traders, they immediately turned their faces homewards. The native above referred to, says that the British have opened so fine a road, and the distance is so short, that even females travel to Sierra Leone and back in two days.”

“There is a great field for usefulness here; and, when I look around and behold the Pagan darkness of the land, an aspiration rises to Heaven that my friend may become a second Brainerd or Elliot. We have two religious societies—a Methodist and Baptist. The German missionary preaches sometimes in the Methodist Church. It is not my desire that you should

think that we have not timber or lumber to build our houses; nor *rice* enough to eat. A few hogsheads of tobacco, boxes of pipes, with casks of beads, for the purpose of purchasing fresh provisions from the natives, you will find equally as handy as the sixpences and quarters in the United States. The number of settlers amounts to about 1500, and the farming establishments of those on the St. Paul's are said to be in fine order. Considerable provisions are also brought into the Cape by the recaptured Africans, who amount to about 400. The natives also bring in some rice, but I have not seen much as yet. The nearest inland trade, of any consequence, is that of King Boatswain, who is the Napoleon of these wilds. His territory is about 150 miles distant. He has always been favourably disposed towards the Colony. He holds a market every day—settles all disputes among his people, and examines into the quality and quantity of all articles brought in for trade. His people appear to be more civilized than the tribes in our own immediate vicinity, upon whom they look down with the greatest contempt. His word is also law to many of them. When they appear among us they wear pantaloons, with a piece of cloth tastefully thrown over their bodies.”

“I long to see young men, who are now wasting the best of their days in the United States, flocking to this land as the last asylum to the unfortunate—I long for the time when you, my dear friend, shall land on the shores of Africa, a messenger of that Gospel which proclaims liberty to the captive, and light to those who sat in great darkness! Oh, my friend, you have a wide career of usefulness before you, and may that Being who has promised his support to his followers ever be nigh to you, and strengthen and make you a second Paul to this Gentile people! Our time is but short in this transitory world, and it therefore becomes us to labour with all our might, lest the darkness overtake us before we are aware of it.”

“It is the general opinion that the slave trade has nearly expired; but I am informed that nothing is more erroneous, as the trade was never carried on with more vessels nor with greater vigour than it has been for the last two years. Even now, while I am writing, slavers are within forty-four miles of the Colony, at Cape Mount.”

Departure of the Montgomery.

We are gratified to state, that the brig *Montgomery*, Captain Winberg, chartered by the Society, sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday last for Liberia, with a company of seventy emigrants, free people of colour, on board. Of these we understand thirty were emancipated by Joel Early, Esq. of Georgia; six by F. S. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Maryland; six by Dr. Tilden, of Newtown, Virginia; three by Mr. Pretlow, (a Friend) of Southampton county, Va. five by G. W. Holcomb, of Lynchburg, Va. several others, making in all 64, by different persons; the rest were free before. Twelve of these emigrants were from near Lynchburg; and three, Daniel Brown, his wife and daughter, from Norfolk, Va. They are generally sober and industrious farmers and labourers, many of them pious, and two respectable preachers of the Baptist and Methodist Churches. We have no doubt that they will prove a valuable reinforcement to the Colony.

The entire expense of transporting the 64 liberated slaves, who embarked in the *Montgomery*, has been defrayed by the generous citizens of Philadelphia; as also that of 49 others, who took passage a few weeks since in the *Liberia*. A fund of about \$4,000 has been raised in that City in the course of a few weeks, to be applied to the removal to Liberia of any slaves who may be unmitted for the purpose of Colonization in Africa. There is power in such an example; nor can we doubt that many will be moved by it, to come forward with warm hearts and liberal hands to sustain and advance a cause, than which no other more decidedly merits the best and most persevering efforts of Humanity and Religion.

Fourth of July.

Our Friends will please to recollect that the *Fourth of July* will, the present season, occur on the *Sabbath*. No judicious means should be neglected of inviting the attention of the Clergy and the Churches universally to this fact, and of securing their consent to the measure of *taking up Collections for the Colonization Society on that day*. The good which would be effected by the universal adoption, among all denominations, of this measure, would be incalculable. And how appropriate to the occasion such a work of charity and mercy! We hope that all Editors friendly to the Society will bring this subject immediately and distinctly before the public.

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society from 25th March to
23d April, 1830, as follows:*

Vermont Colonization Society, per D. Baldwin, Esq. Treasurer,	\$175
Auxiliary Society of Alexandria, per Norman R. Fitzhugh, Treasurer, as follows, viz :	
Per collections in St. Paul's Church,.....	16 71
Ditto in Baptist Church,.....	1 70
Ditto in First Presbyterian Church,	7 69
Ditto in Second ditto	20
Ditto in Methodist Episcopal ditto.....	10 43
Ditto the past year by the Society,....	84 25
For the Repository, per Miss Blackburn,...	2— 142 78
Colonization Society of Virginia, by Benjamin Brand, Esq. Treasurer, as follows, viz :	
From John F. Caruthers, Esq. Treasurer Rockbridge Auxiliary Society,	20
From the Virginia Colonization Society,.....	25— 45
N. B. Mr. Brand also sent \$25, on account of Mr. Thomas Buffington, which was included in the donation of \$100 by Mr. Buffington.	
African Benevolent Society, composed of slaves belonging to Cherokee masters, at Willstown, Cherokee Nation, per Mr. Chamberlain,.....	12
Rev. Samuel K. Sneed, of Louisville, Ky. per Mr. Mix,	4
Mrs. Lydia Anciaux, of Savannah, per F. M. Stone,.....	100
Rev. Samuel Ellis, collected through his exertions from citizens of Centre County, Pennsylvania, per P. G. Thomas, of Balt.	12 50
Thomas Buffington, Esq. of Guyandott, Virginia, on the plan of Gerritt Smith, Esq. (including \$25, sent by Mr. Buffington to Mr. Brand, and by Mr. Brand to R. Smith)	100
Collections by Rev. A. K. Russell, in his churches of Head of Christiana and White Clay Creek,	13
Ditto, from ditto, for collections by Rev. Samuel Bell, in his churches of St. George and Pescada,.....	12
Members of Cambridge Washington Academy Colonization Society, New York, per Walter R. Long, Esq. Secretary, towards constituting Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, principal of said academy, and Rev. Alexander Bullions, D. D. President, life members,.....	50
Collections by Rev. Mr. Bascom, Agent of the Society,	300
Donation by Hon. Charles Marsh, of Vermont,.....	10
Donation by Thomas P. Willson, Esq. of Rockville, Maryland,....	10
Collections by Josiah F. Polk, agent for Tennessee, per Mr. Houston,	110
Franklin Anderson, Esq. of Hagerstown, Md. as follows, viz :	
Subscription by 20 gentlemen, on the plan of Gerritt Smith, Esq.	100
Subscription by the Episcopal Church of Hagerstown, on the plan to raise 100 by five churches,.....	20
Rev. John Carmon—collections in his united congregations in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, Pa.....	18 57
Rt. Rev. Bishop Croes, per Rev. Mr. Hawley,.....	3

Carried forward, \$1,237 85

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,237 85
Washington County, Pa. Society, per Hon. Mr. M ^c Creary,.....		15 75
From a friend to the American Colonization Society in Fredericktown, Md. on the plan of Gerritt Smith, Esq. for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830,.....		300
		<hr/> <hr/> \$ 1,553 60

N. B. The \$91 50 cts. acknowledged in last No. as received from B. Brand, Esq. Richmond, Treasurer Virginia Society, included \$30 from the Female Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester, to constitute Rev. John Kerr a life member, and \$61 50 cts. from the Brunswick Female Aux. Col. Society.

The following sums have been received by the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society.


Robert Ralston, second instalment on plan of Gerritt Smith,	\$100
Received from Robert Vaux, for collection in the Unitarian Church, in Northumberland, Pa. per Rev. James Kay,.....	10
Received from J. B. Boyd collections made in Northumberland, Pa. by 'R. B'.....	13
	<hr/> <hr/> \$123

Which please to announce as received in the next No. of the African Repository. In haste, very truly yours,
GERARD RALSTON.

Sums acknowledged by Rev. H. B. Bascom, agent of the Society, part of which is included in the \$300 recently transmitted by him.

Westfield, N. Y. \$70; Buffalo, \$32 62 cts. Geneva, \$7; Rochester, \$30 11 cents; Erie, Pa. \$15 75 cents; Franklin, \$16 81 cents; Meadville, \$56; Mercer, \$20 25 cents; Butler, \$10 50 cents; Pittsburgh, \$130; Steubenville, Ohio, \$32 37 cents; Wheeling, Va. \$29 50 cents; Mount Pleasant, Ohio, \$5 50 cents; St. Clairsville, \$21 45 cents; Washington, Pa. \$85 81 cents; Bellville, \$7; Brownsville, \$20; Williamsport, \$18 89 cents; Elizabeth Town, \$12; Cook's Town, \$17 36 cents; Connellsville, \$11; Fell's Meeting House, Westmoreland county, \$12 25 cents; Ripley, Ohio, \$17; Red Oak Meeting House, Brown county, Ohio, \$26 92 cents; West Union, \$15 25 cents; Cynthia, Kentucky, \$46 80 cents; Paris, \$108 25 cents; from Edward Cox, Esq. Meadville, \$3; from Colonization Society Ripley, Ohio, \$12; Pittsburgh Colonization Society \$23; Jno. Reynolds, Esq. Meadville, received for Repository \$2; John M. Cannon, Esq. Brownsville, Pa. for Repository \$2; S. F. Allen, Henry Root, S. C. Brewster, and H. B. Porter, Esqrs. Buffalo, New York, for Repository \$1 each, \$4; C. B. Taylor, Esq. Chesterfield, Mass. for Repository \$1, making an aggregate of \$817 53."

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 We are compelled to postpone many interesting articles.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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MAY, 1830.

No. 3.

Review.

An Address delivered at the first stated meeting of the Indiana Colonization Society, at Indianapolis, on the 14th of December, 1829. By ISAAC BLACKFORD.

WE rejoice to perceive that the design of our Institution begins to attract attention and receive aid in remote parts of the Union. We have hailed the formation of STATE SOCIETIES in *Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama*, as giving assurance that the time is not remote when the cause which it has been our privilege to advocate, will be sustained by the favours and patronage of the whole Nation. Only let the Truth be known in relation to this cause, and no enemies will be found to it, except perhaps in some very limited sections of the Country, where, for a season, self-interest may pervert the judgment or harden the heart. But even here, we trust, will finally be felt the mild and holy influences of Humanity and Religion softening down prejudices, arousing the energies of virtue, and uniting all hearts in accomplishing a work not more dear to Philanthropy than to Patriotism, sanctioned alike by Mercy and by Justice.

The Address before us does great honour both to the understanding and feelings of Judge Blackford. We would gladly place it in the hands of every citizen of the United States. It would be difficult to condense a greater amount of valuable matter in the same number of pages. We have in this Address a brief but very correct account of the origin and early proceed-

ings of the Society, a lucid and comprehensive exposition of its principles; and the vast benefits which it promises to this Country and to Africa, presented in a chaste, concise, and perspicuous style. We regret that we cannot, without excluding other articles of special interest and importance, insert this Address entire. We hope that the Indiana Society have printed a large edition, or if not, that they will republish it and give it a wide circulation throughout the Country. All candid, virtuous, and reflecting men will find it impossible to resist the motives which Judge Blackford brings forward to secure their favour and support to the American Colonization Society.

"It is anxiously hoped that the Liberian Colony, with such others as its benevolent founders shall establish on the African coast, may furnish considerable aid in the great effort now making, by the European and American governments, for the suppression of the slave-trade. To that barbarous traffic, I have already had occasion to advert. Its prosecution for the last three hundred years, forms the deepest and the blackest stain in the character of civilized nations. It was nearly twenty years after the introduction of the subject into the British Parliament, before her distinguished statesmen could succeed against it. In 1807, however, that nation enacted a law for its abolition. In recording this brilliant Era in the English annals, well may her historian boast of the magnanimous example, which his country had thus set to the world. The constitution of the United States prohibited Congress from preventing the importation of slaves, previously to 1808. On the first of January in that year, an act of Congress against it took effect. The United States and Great Britain, in the treaty of peace ratified in 1815, pledged their exertions for the suppression of this trade in slaves; and, in the same year, the European Powers, at the Congress of Vienna, did the same. France, Spain, Austria, Portugal, and other nations have taken measures against it. In 1820, the United States declared it to be piracy; and England, in 1824, followed the example.

"All these proceedings, however, have not accomplished the object. The slave-trade has been carried on, during the present year, to as great an extent, and under circumstances as aggravated, as it had ever been before. It is so profitable a business, that, as yet, it has put at defiance all opposition. There is no risk, not even that of life, that the slave-trader hesitates to undertake for the accomplishment of his purpose. The slave-traders, it is well known, obtain their cargoes almost entirely from the western coast of Africa. Every Colony, therefore, of civilized inhabitants established on that coast, and resolved to stop this trade to the extent of its means, will, at all events, put an end to it for a considerable distance. The Colonies of Sierra Leone, and of Liberia, both produce this effect within their respective vicinities.

“The Colonies, established on that coast, will produce another salutary effect against the slave-trade. The Africans there, and in the interior, are in a rude, uncultivated state. They have neither learning nor religion among them. The consequence is, that the petty, deluded princes of the country, enticed by the slave-trader with high rewards, are continually waging war against each other, for the base purpose of making prisoners to be sold as slaves. This they could not be prevailed upon to do, were they a civilized people. In making them so, this Colonization plan must have a considerable influence....In doing this, they must give a vital stab to the progress of the slave-trade; and, on this principle alone, had they no other claims, they would merit our support. That trade is a Hydra, which nothing but Herculean labour can destroy. Every measure within the compass of human power, calculated to impede its progress, should and must be brought to bear against it.

“Independently, however, of all considerations as to the slave-trade—supposing it had no existence—would not a rational plan for introducing the arts and sciences of civilized life and the divine religion of the Saviour of the world, into the unenlightened and pagan regions of Africa, be an object highly deserving the attention of every good man? The whole human species belong to the same family. Inhabiting nearly every country on the globe—accommodated to every climate, from the equator to Greenland in the north, and to Terra del Fuego in the south—living where spirits of wine boil with the heat, and where mercury freezes with the cold—they possess one common nature, have descended from the same parents; are supported through life, and will be rewarded or punished after death, by the same Almighty power that called them into existence. Some of them, possibly, may be more happily situated than ourselves; but that number is, indeed, comparatively small. We have a temperate climate and a fruitful soil. We live under a government free as the air we breathe; and are blessed with a religion pure as the Spirit of God. But far, very far different, is the unhappy situation of the greater part of the human family. The present occasion, however, does not permit me to take the slightest view of their various fortunes; of the tyrannical oppression of the governments, under which many of them groan, or of the midnight darkness of the idolatrous worship, into which many of them have fallen. Nor is it necessary that I should now stop to present you with the imperfect accounts, given to us by travellers, of the unlettered population of that extensive continent on which the Society has established its Colony. I must be permitted, however, to remind you, that if, among all the hapless descendants of our common Father, there are any people who have a special claim upon our generous sympathies and our charitable assistance, that people are the unfortunate blacks of Africa. I do not say that there may not be others equally unfortunate. But they are the only people who have reason to complain of the injustice of our country—they are the only people whose

chains, in the language of a distinguished orator, do not burst from around them, the moment they touch the soil of freedom.

"There is every reason to believe, that the establishment of our Colonies in Africa, will have a beneficial influence on her degenerate sons. It is stated by Bishop White, that the native chiefs have already sent into Liberia more than a hundred of their children to be educated. This single fact is an evidence, that the Colonies may prove to be fountains, from which the streams of civilization may flow through deserts, and fertilize regions, which even the enterprise of a Park, a Denham, or a Clapperton, has not been able to explore. They may prove to be each a nursery of learning and piety for the neighbouring States, as the far-famed Icolmkill was once, for the nations which surrounded it.

"But the views of the Society in planting these Colonies, are not limited to the abolition of the slave trade, or the diffusing of knowledge in a foreign land.

"The whole number of these people, at present, in the Union, is estimated at two millions; and their annual increase, at fifty-two thousand. Their increase, where they now principally are, and must continue to be while among us, is more rapid than that of the whites. It is calculated that their number, fifty years hence, will be twelve millions. Many of you, to whom I am now speaking, may live to see that time. This whole black population, too, must be confined to a few States; and ten millions of the number will be absolute slaves. Where is the reflecting man, who can look forward, with indifference, to a state of things like this! These people will probably continue, in consequence of their degraded situation, what they now are generally—a low, ignorant, debased multitude.

"It were madness to shut our eyes to these facts and conclusions. This rapid increase of the blacks is as certain as the progress of time. The fatal consequences of that increase, if it be not checked, are equally so. Something must be done. The American Colonization Society proposes a remedy—the removal to Africa of the blacks who are free, or shall hereafter become so, with their consent. The number of those now free is large; and their annual increase is estimated at six thousand. They are a burthen, generally, wherever they are. The slave-holding States do not wish their residence within them. The non-slave-holding States would prefer to be without them. Virginia prohibits the emancipation of slaves, except upon the condition of their removal within a certain time. Ohio has taken the strongest measures, to exclude them from her soil. The solicitude throughout the United States is universal, that we should be relieved from the blacks. The Society, if sufficiently encouraged, can and will render this great benefit to our country. It will do more. It will greatly increase the disposition of those having slaves, to emancipate them. We know that their owners are liberating them every year. This they will do far more extensively, when the spirit of christianity shall be more widely dif-

fused, and when the free blacks shall have a comfortable home. Hundreds, anxiously wishing to release their slaves from bondage, are deterred from indulging the noble feeling, lest, when free, they should be less respectable than they were when slaves. The Liberian Colony removes this apprehension; and presents to the generous owner, one of the finest opportunities for his benevolence, that this world can furnish. Besides, thousands of slaves, when the advantages of their removal shall be better understood, and the spirit of emigration shall be more generally extended, will, by their own extra-exertions, and by the assistance of their friends, become enabled to purchase their freedom, that they may remove to the Colonies.

“The Society, from considerations like these, whilst it disclaims the remotest idea of ever disturbing the right of property in slaves, conceives it to be possible that the time may arrive, when, with the approbation of their owners, they shall all be at liberty; and, with those already free, be removed, with their own consent, to the land of their ancestors. The patriot contemplates, with delight, this golden age. It will crown his country’s fame. The Declaration of her independence is, “That all men are created equal.” This noble principle she will have reduced to practice, when, within her borders, all men shall be free.

“There is one other effect to be produced by the operations of the Colonization Society, to which I must ask your attention before I conclude. It is the benefit that will be conferred on those free blacks of our country, who shall be sent to Africa. They are of no service here to the community, nor to themselves. Their situation may be compared to that of the fabled sufferer, who, surrounded by water and the most delicious fruit, is never permitted to partake of either. They live in a country, the favourite abode of liberty, without the enjoyment of her gifts. It is the privilege and the pride of an American citizen, to take a part in arranging, establishing, and improving the forms of his government. He may aspire to its highest office, or to a seat in its Legislative Halls. It is he who exercises the right of suffrage—who is one of the peers for the trial of his fellow-men—who defends by his valour, on the land and on the ocean, his country’s rights. To all of these, the black man is a stranger. Give him his freedom: Give him, if you please, wealth, and wisdom, and valour, and virtue: Let him, like the late Moorish prince, be the son of a king: What will these avail him? Will they give him one of those political rights?

“They are capable, however, it is believed, to occupy, under different circumstances, a very different station in the world. It is true, when we compare them here, with the society around them, their inferiority is obvious. Their minds are seldom, if ever, roused into action. Chained down to grovelling occupations and low company, they have no objects of ambition, or of interest, to excite them to exertion. They are exclu-

ded from those elevated pursuits in business, and those theatres of intellectual display, where the competition for wealth, and for fame, calls forth powers of the mind, which the actors themselves had not been conscious that they possessed. These things considered, it is unfair to conclude from the situation of the blacks in this country, that their minds, by nature, are radically different from ours. They have hearts like other people, to sympathize with their friends in misfortune, and to rejoice with them in their prosperity. "We find among them," says Mr. Jefferson, "numerous instances of the most rigid integrity, and as many as among their better instructed masters, of benevolence, gratitude, and unshaken fidelity." It were easy to introduce a variety of facts, confirming this observation. I might go further, and point out to you, among these people, some truly pious members in the Christian church.

"If we go into Africa, the land of the black man, for his character, we there find, in comparison with the United States or with Europe, an uncivilized country. It was not, however, always so. At least, we know that one part of Africa was the cradle of the arts and sciences—the place whence the seeds of civilization were first carried into Europe. We know, too, that another part of it could once boast of a Republic, which contended for many years, with Rome herself, for the empire of the world.—But the glory of that country, whatever it may have been, has, like that of many others, long since disappeared; and the inhabitants of its interior have remained, for ages, almost unnoticed and unknown. The travels of Park have given us some information respecting them; and those of Denham and Clapperton much more. The last Journal of Clapperton, who died near Soccatoo, in 1827, informs us, that, wherever he travelled, he found the blacks generally numerous. Ignorant and Idolatrous, it is true; but frequently disposed to be hospitable and kind. He represents their country, in many places, smiling with fields of corn and cotton; and some of their cities, with from twenty thousand to thirty thousand inhabitants; flourishing amid the crowd and bustle, the activity and enterprise of commerce.

"In viewing the African character, therefore, as it appears in the United States or in Africa, it is evident that our free blacks, to whose degraded state I have referred, are capable of becoming respectable. If any further evidence of this fact be necessary, permit me to direct your attention to the neighbouring Republic of Hayti. The negroes there have not only, by their valour, established an independent government; but have also, by their prudence, conducted it for many years in prosperity and peace. Every doubt, previously entertained, as to the abilities of the Africans for self-government, and for occupying a respectable station within the family of nations, is, by the eventful history of that flourishing Republic, put to rest forever.

"The degradation of the free blacks, resident within our country, is their

misfortune, not their fault. It becomes us, as a civilized and christian community, to unite in every rational plan proposed for their benefit; not interfering with the rights of others. That of the American Colonization Society—to remove them, with their consent, to their own country—is such a one. They will there commence a new life. They will there enjoy not merely the shadow, but the substance of freedom. The excellence of this plan, has been tested by experience. Hundreds, who were outcasts of society here, are, at this time, worthy and independent citizens of Liberia.

"I have now endeavoured to state some of the most prominent facts, connected with the origin and progress of our Parent Institution; and to enumerate some of the benefits which it is calculated to produce. The subject, I am aware, has not, as yet, attracted among us much public attention, and, perhaps, it may not be so interesting to you as I could wish. This consideration admonishes me, that I may have already extended too far these imperfect observations. The polite attention, however, with which I have been honoured, during this lengthened address, flatters me with the hope that there are many around me, whose feelings are engaged in favour of the cause which has assembled us together. All of you, I am confident, wish for the abolition of the slave-trade; and for the diffusion of knowledge and religion through the benighted regions of Africa. You wish to see our beloved country freed from a people, whose degraded situation here can only impede her prosperity and tarnish her fame. You wish, also, to see that unfortunate people happily restored, with the approbation of all parties, to the land which is consecrated by the graves of their fathers. Permit me, then, to invite you all to cheer, by your friendship and support, the benevolent and patriotic exertions of a Society, established for the promotion of objects so great and so glorious as these.



Mr. Polk's Report.

In July 1829, this Gentleman was appointed an Agent of the Society to visit several of the Western and Southwestern States, and the following extracts from his Report will show the zealous, able, and successful manner in which his important duties were fulfilled. Mr. Polk has prosecuted the work which he undertook with great industry and energy, and extensive and permanent benefits may be expected to result from his Agency.

To the Board of Managers for the American Colonization Society, Josiah F. Polk, Agent for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Alabama, begs leave to Report—

. That after a tour of nearly ten months, he has returned in

good health to the City of Washington, whence he departed in the latter part of July, 1829.

Besides the States in which he was requested particularly to operate, he exerted himself in the course of his journey in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia. He travelled over considerable portions of Indiana, and Alabama, and visited almost every County in Tennessee.

During the whole of his tour he did not lose an hour by sickness—and only a day by bad weather. He travelled about 700 miles in the stage, and about 6000 on horseback—by night as well as by day—in hot weather, and in cold—in rain, and in snow-storms;—over rough and unfrequented roads, to which he was an entire stranger:—and yet, tho' alone and unarmed, he encountered no disaster, no peril, no difficulty—not the slightest accident to himself or horse, though he rode the same one from Lebanon, Ohio, to Greenville, Tennessee, from the first of October until the 14th of April. And he cannot but attribute this signal preservation to the all-gracious Being whose arm is mighty to save, and whose mercy is forever sure in behalf of all who put their trust in him—and for whose kind providence your Agent has abundant reason ever to be thankful—not that he presumes this act of mercy to have been for his sake, but for that of the holy cause in which he has been engaged.

Your Agent has succeeded in the organization of thirty Auxiliary Colonization Societies, three of which are State Societies, for Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama. Of the above number *twenty* are in Tennessee, six in Alabama, and five in Indiana—a list of which, together with his account current, is herewith presented.

In addition to these, two other Societies, at Bedford and Greensburg in Pennsylvania, were formed, except the appointment of Officers—and one was put on foot at Montgomery in Ohio.—Also in Tennessee he had the satisfaction to form two others (at Rogersville and Blountsville) so far as the adopting and signing of a constitution by 15 or 20 very respectable persons at each place—and the fixing on a future, but not distant day for the appointing of officers.—He has some hopes moreover that Societies will be organized within the year, at Greenville, (thro' Doct. Alex. Williams and Messrs. McKinney)—Dandridge

(thro' Col. Hamilton and Maj. Hines)—and Athens in the same State, Tenn. (thro' Mr. Meigs of the latter place, and Gen. Richard Dunlap of Knoxville.)

Knowing the efficiency with which the Society of Friends acts in matters of which they approve, the Agent deemed it advisable to endeavour to remove some of their prejudices entertained against the Colonization Society. With this view he spent some time at their houses and meetings in Pa. and Ohio—and, to his great gratification, ascertained before he left them that a sentiment much more friendly towards the Institution than formerly, is prevailing amongst them. From the friendly expressions, however, of their leading men, he is not without hope that in another year or two, they will take up the subject and act upon it efficiently in Society. It is with regret, nevertheless, that the Agent has to state that there are many of this sect who still oppose the Colonization Society from the belief that its tendency is adverse to total emancipation.

At Hagerstown, Md. he had much reason to be pleased. He was very illy prepared at that time to further the views of the Society—but was received with kindness, and with gladness; and he found most of the efficient Citizens of that Town ready to co-operate in the glorious work to the utmost of their means.

Great apathy prevails in Pennsylvania and Ohio—for want of information, on the part of the commonalty, and the *motive of interest*; and on the part of the informed and philanthropic, of *time* to devote to the cause. As a mean of removing these difficulties the Agent would respectfully recommend the free circulation of the Annual Report of the Society. Were 50 or 100 copies deposited in each County with some officer of an Auxiliary Society or friendly Bookseller, to be *sold* at a saving price, he believes they would meet a ready market, and not fail to banish much error from the minds of the prejudiced, and to make immediate and warm friends of the well disposed. Deeply impressed with this belief, your Agent, where nothing else could be effected, endeavoured to procure subscribers for the Reports at 50 cts. per copy per annum. And he succeeded in obtaining subscriptions for 150 or more copies, a few of which were paid for in advance.

From the State of Indiana the Society has much to hope.—

Although your Agent was not, on this occasion, in the Western half of that State, yet from his recent knowledge of that people he thinks he does not hazard much in affirming their character to be a favourable one. Four-tenths, perhaps, of the inhabitants are from Kentucky. Fully sensible of all the evils of a black population, and having experienced the blessings of its absence, they deprecate for their *interest's* sake, its introduction—whilst patriotism and humanity unite in urging them to hasten to the relief of their suffering Country and of an oppressed people. Altho' much *pecuniary* aid is not to be expected from Indiana, yet its rapidly increasing population and independence (unparalleled, perhaps, even in our own country) will give it ere long such a respectable rank among the states, that its weight and importance must be felt and appreciated in the councils of the Nation.

The Friends in Indiana are generally friendly to the Am. Col. Society.

Anxious to be at Nashville before the adjournment of the Tennessee Legislature, your Agent abandoned his intended visit to Illinois, and crossing the Ohio River at Madison (Indiana) on the 3d of Dec. proceeded without much delay thither thro' Frankfort and Lexington, Ky. He tarried one day at the former and conversed with the Rev. Mr. Edgar—and a day and half at the latter, where he conferred with the Rev. Mr. Peers and other clergymen, and with Mr. Clay. Of these he learned that the State Society (Kentucky) intended to make the most vigorous efforts in favour of the cause, being about to employ a number of Agents at \$53½ per month, to travel in *every county* in the state for the purpose of forming Auxiliary Colonization Societies—and the Agent who makes this report was flattered with a solicitation to return to Kentucky in case he should not be received in Tennessee, and act as one of their State Society's Agents, which he partly promised in such event to do.

It was a source of great gratification to your Agent in passing thro' Kentucky, to witness the extreme solicitude or uneasiness of the people, occasioned by the rapid strides which Ohio is making ahead of their state in population, and wealth, and improvements of every kind—without superior advantages in soil, climate, or location—and even Indiana, which only 14 years ago

was a Territory of little note, treading upon its heels and breathing on its neck in the race for power and intelligence—and to hear it acknowledged by the people that this is only attributable to the difference of population.

Contrary to the opinion of friends in other places the Agent had the satisfaction to find in Tennessee and Alabama many whose feelings were already enlisted in the cause, and who unhesitatingly—nay joyfully—co-operated with him in promotion of the great work.

A State Society was formed at Nashville (Tenn.) on the 21st Dec. 1829—consisting of only 16 members—and the President and one Vice-President were appointed, and a future day fixed upon for the appointment of the remainder of the officers. Your Agent thought it inexpedient for him to remain so long, and proceeded to Alabama—not, however, until there were *seventy three members* of the Tennessee State Col. Society, and about \$100 paid. Several more names were afterwards added, at the meeting on the 1st of Jan. 1830; making in all about 110 to 120 members.

Taking Huntsville in the way to Tuscaloosa, he met with a friendly and warm reception, and formed a good Society there. In this town and its vicinity there are many free negroes—some of them respectable, and intelligent. He was informed by one of these (John Robinson, a mulatto,) that they have for some time had removal to Liberia in contemplation—that they had formed themselves into a Society to devise the ways and means; had had several meetings, and raised part of a sum of money thought necessary to hire and defray the expenses of a man to make a voyage to Liberia for their satisfaction.—But all was frustrated by the whites suspecting them of assembling for seditious purposes. This man is very sensible, and has the reputation of being very managing, and honest, and industrious—but is uneducated. He was a slave, but has succeeded in paying the sum of \$1,200 for his and his wife's freedom. He informed me that he had three small children, whom he intended to purchase, when there would be nothing to hinder him from going to Liberia, and for which he is anxious. At his request the Agent promised that he should be written to concerning the Colony. The very moment the Agent was mounting his horse

to proceed to Tuscaloosa he was applied to for information by a very respectable coloured man (a Baptist preacher), who had just arrived, after a ride of several miles, for that express purpose. He said he had been written to lately by a coloured man of much character, in Philadelphia or New York, (it is not now remembered which) who dissuaded him from his determination to emigrate to Liberia—representing the country as being destitute of most of the comforts enjoyed here, and the climate as producing certain death to the emigrants—also, that of the passengers in the *Harriet*, *forty or fifty* died immediately, &c. &c. All the information in possession of the Agent concerning the Colony was hastily imparted, and, as he hopes, to the satisfaction of the old man. The Agent believes there will be at any time a number of persons ready for emigration from Huntsville and other Towns in both Alabama and Tennessee.

Your Agent was so fortunate on his arrival at Tuscaloosa as to find the Legislature and Supreme Court both in session. As in Tennessee, he was politely allowed the use of the Representative chamber, where he had the satisfaction on the 11th Jan. to address an audience highly respectable in point of numbers as well as intelligence, and formed a Society for the State of Alabama with flattering prospects. In addition to this and the one already named at Huntsville, four others were formed in Alabama, as will appear by reference to the accompanying list, at Courtland, La Grange, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

From Alabama he returned to Tennessee; and from the Mississippi River visited all the principal towns, eastward, except Pulaski, Fayetteville, and Athens.—Much is to be hoped for from the six Societies in the Western District of Tennessee, to wit: at Memphis, Covington, Sommerville, Bolivar, Jackson and Paris—and also from those (besides the one in Nashville) in Shelbyville, Winchester, Gallatin, Columbia, Knoxville, Marysville, and Jonesboro. Much may be expected from those first named, because that section of the state is rapidly increasing in population and wealth and all manner of improvements. The soil is exceedingly fertile—its commercial advantages scarcely equalled by those of any like district of country in the West, and its inhabitants (many of whom are from Maryland and Virginia) are enterprising, thrifty and generous.

At Columbia in Tennessee he met with open, violent, and indecorous opposition, incited by a Lawyer lately from South Carolina. Four violent speeches were made at the meeting by as many persons—notwithstanding which a Society was formed of about 50 members. The Agent has to acknowledge on this occasion the friendly support of Mr. Cahal, a young Lawyer, and the Rev. Mr. Maddin (a Methodist.) They both made very pertinent and animated speeches.

The Agent sometimes failed in getting up a meeting—but very seldom to form a Society where forty or fifty persons could be assembled.

He had no conception of the ignorance of the people concerning the Society. Men who on other subjects are well informed are often to be met with so perfectly ignorant of this as not to know the name of the Colony or where it is located!—and hundreds—yea, thousands who know *nothing at all* of its real character and objects. But he was very happy to find very little *prejudice* existing against the Institution—and a general disposition to listen patiently to an exposition.

The coloured population is considered by the people of Tennessee and Alabama in general, as an immense evil to the country—but the free part of it, by all, as the greatest of all evils. Slave labour, even in those States, is already becoming unprofitable. The Agent saw several families, reputed wealthy, preparing to emigrate with large families of slaves, from the rich and beautiful Tennessee valley in Alabama to the Province of Texas, for the simple reason, that their slaves were unprofitable. They see that the time is not distant when an outlet *must* be sought for them beyond the limits of the United States. They see daily, with deep regret, their labouring white population emigrating to States where the best of land is abundant, and where to labour is no degradation. They feel severely the effects of the deleterious influence which the free negroes exert upon the slaves—and they look moreover into futurity, and there they behold an appalling scene—in less than 100 years, (a short time, we should hope, in the life of this Republic) 16,000,000 of blacks.

The people of Alabama and Indiana appear to view this subject with minds more calm, and free from prejudice, than the

people of any of the States the Agent has travelled over. In East Tennessee there are not many negroes—consequently, the people there, as in many parts of the non-slave-holding States, are actuated in the aid they lend, chiefly by motives of patriotism, benevolence and christianity; and therefore as much cannot be expected from that quarter as where the powerful motive of self-interest is added to these.

Auxiliary Societies have recently been formed at Abingdon and Russelsville, (West Virginia) through the exertions of Mr. Mayo, (a Lawyer of the former place) and the Rev. Mr. Doltrey, of the Methodist denomination. At Abingdon, the Agent, being requested, tarried a day, and addressed a well attended meeting, on the subject of colonization.

The Agent does not remember to have informed the Secretary or the Board, that a young coloured man of great promise, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Herron, of Pittsburg, was nearly ready last August to emigrate to Liberia. He has been liberally educated, and had nearly gone through a regular course in the study of medicine. He reads the Repository to the coloured people at Pittsburg, and exerts himself to induce them to emigrate. A young man similar to this in all respects, was with the Rev. Doctor Hoge, of Columbus, Ohio.

Your Agent would suggest the propriety of sending a few copies of the last Annual Report to Salem and Greensborough, in N. Carolina. He tarried a few days at Raleigh, N. C. He addressed a tolerably well attended meeting in the Presbyterian Church; and he learned it to be the wish of the best friends of the Society there, that the Rev. Bishop Meade of Virginia, be requested by the Board to attend at Raleigh during the next session of the Legislature, and endeavour to re-organize their State Society.

The Clergy in general of all denominations have been found to be friendly. In a few instances they have not given that hearty co-operation that was hoped for, owing, perhaps, to a preference given by them to other benevolent objects, and the peculiar circumstances of their congregations in the building and repairing of churches—making donations to Theological Seminaries, and others of learning, &c. &c.

It is farther recommended, to furnish as soon as possible each

Auxiliary Society with a copy or more of the last Annual Report. Information alone is wanting, for the Society to be universally approved and abundantly patronized—but at the same time, your Agent has to acknowledge that a degree of *apathy* exists among the *mass* of the people, which must be as astonishing and unaccountable, he thinks, to every reflecting mind, as it is melancholy.

He regrets his inability to add any thing to the funds of the Society—but trusts his labours have not been in vain. He feels assured that they will result in an annual contribution fully adequate to the time and money which he has expended—and he is consoled with the consciousness, how little soever he may have done, of having wasted no time, and of having expended no money unnecessarily. And, so far as he has been successful he knows it would be arrogation to claim it as *his own* production—conscious as he is of his entire inefficiency, without divine aid, in so stupendous an object—but with due reverence, would ascribe it to the resistless force of *truth and of mercy* produced in the hearts of men by the influence of Almighty God working for his own great cause. That he has been an humble instrument he does indeed rejoice with thankfulness.

It will appear on referring to the account rendered and the list of Societies, that the sum of the subscriptions of the several Societies formed by this Agent, as they stood at the time of their organization, is about \$1200 per annum, and there is reason to believe it will exceed 2000, after their several annual meetings this year. In addition to this, he obtained subscriptions of individuals to the amount of about \$160 per annum for ten years—besides subscribers for 45 copies of the Repository, equal to \$90 and for 150 copies of the Annual Report at 50 cts. each, equal to \$75—making together about \$1500 per annum, with a fair prospect of increase. He received in cash, contributions to the amount of \$545.16½—and has expended on account of the Society (travelling expenses, &c.) \$304.35½.

JOSIAH F. POLK,

*Agent of the Am. Col. Society, for the States of Indiana, }
Illinois, Tennessee, and Alabama. }*

P. S. Your Agent inadvertently omitted to mention in the body of his report what augurs well, in his opinion, for the Society;

that many persons decidedly friendly to Colonization, in both Tennessee and Alabama, refuse to contribute to the funds of the Society, simply because they consider it the *duty of the General Government to furnish the means*. There are many, who contend that this population which the Society is labouring to remove, is a national evil—being more or less diffused thro' all the states—and that its effects are felt by the *whole*. Consequently they are for throwing it entirely upon the resources of the nation.

Were petitions to Congress for aid in the hands of the officers of all the Auxiliary Societies, there is not a doubt on my mind that a large majority of the citizens of every state where there are a dozen Societies would unhesitatingly sign them.

Perhaps the Board is apprised that the Rev. Mr. Winans, of the State of Mississippi, was appointed last winter, by the Methodist Conference for that part of the United States, *to travel as an Agent over Mississippi and Alabama, for the purpose of raising funds for the Colonization Society, &c. &c.* An association of gentlemen was begun to be formed at Hagerstown, Md. to raise \$100 per annum for ten years, and 15 or 16 persons had subscribed \$5 each, when the Agent left there. The Agent is happy to find that the desired No. 20, was completed.



Kentucky Colonization Society.

This Institution, though of but recent origin, has already adopted measures, which cannot fail to bring the design which it was established to promote, and the reasons which demand its execution, distinctly before the citizens of Kentucky. Nor have we a doubt that their minds are well prepared to give both a favourable reception. Probably, in no State of the Union has the scheme of African Colonization found more decided Friends or met with more general approbation. The happiest results may be expected from the operations of the State Society. The resolution and energy with which the Board of Managers have entered upon their work, indicate a just appreciation of the merits of their cause, and must if continued make known its importance, and secure to it a generous patronage throughout the State.

The following is nearly the whole of the Report presented by the Managers to the Society at its first Annual Meeting.

"It is a melancholy truth, that unconditional Slavery exists in the United States, although it is the first of nations in understanding the rights of man, and is not backward in proclaiming its exclusive possession of liberty. The evil is great, and is regretted by all enlightened citizens. It was incorporated into our institutions by the government from which we separated, and the difficulty is, how to get clear of it with justice to all concerned, and with a due regard to individual rights and national safety. Some of the States are free from this evil, while others have still to bear the burden. Shortly after Kentucky assumed her station among her sister states, the question was tried, in the canvass for her last Convention, whether she should or should not be one of those which retained slavery. It was decided by not large majorities that the evil should remain; because its extirpation could not be effectuated with too great an injury to those who had already fixed upon this as their home, with numerous slaves, acquired and possessed under pre-existing laws of undoubted validity. Since then, experience has taught us that slaves add nothing to our national wealth. Where they exist, labor is not only high, but badly performed; and the communities growing up around us who are clear of this evil, flourish over us, and by their cheapness of labor, nicer mechanism, and more abundant industry, are making us tributary. The progress of light—the conduct of other nations—and particularly those of our South American neighbours, in liberating their slaves—the growing belief of the disadvantages of slavery, with other causes, contribute to increase the conviction that slavery is an evil; and that its consequences may one day or other become terrible. Add to this, the growing plans of christian benevolence in operation, strive to render man more happy, and a commendable philanthropy induces us to wish for the happiness of every class of the children of Adam.

"These considerations increase the number of free coloured persons among us; and slaves become what are *erroneously* called *freemen*—some by act of law, but more by voluntary emancipations; particularly by last wills and testaments, in which testators, while leaving the world, break the chains of slavery. Our Courts are to some extent filled with controversies from this source: Some of the representatives of the deceased, perhaps, often from avarice, contend that he was not sane at the making of his will—while others, taking part with the quondam slaves, assert and maintain his sanity. The late disposition to voluntary emancipation is so fast increasing, that perhaps no law is necessary to free us from slavery, provided there was an asylum accessible to all liberated.

"It is not the object of this society to liberate slaves, or touch the rights of property. To set them loose among us would be an evil more intolerable than slavery itself. It would make our situation insecure and danger-

ous. Indeed, we esteem it one of the great evils of slavery, that it produces a class of freedmen of the same character and habits with the slave. Such have here no home, and no country; no association of kindred souls except with their own color, and some of them are often like licensed marauders in society—inimical to the whites, corrupting to the blacks, and subject, in turn, to be trodden to the dust by unprincipled citizens. It is against this increase of colored persons, who take but a nominal freedom here, and cannot rise from their degraded condition, that this society attempts to provide, and it humanely presents to these unfortunate creatures a home and a country, where they can be raised to the proper dignity of man. For this benevolent purpose this society was organized, and has come to its first anniversary: and during the first year of its existence, it has seen our sister Ohio enforcing her expulsion laws against free blacks, which may ultimately drive them into our borders; and our neighboring government, Mexico, has, by one dash of the pen, struck slavery from existence within her territories:—All teaching us, that the objects of this society are proper and laudable, and that this is the proper time to foster such an undertaking as colonizing the free people of color.

“In aid of this scheme, a publication adopted at the organization of the society, has been circulated to some extent in the state, and there has been some increase of members, residing at a distance.

“To forward the objects of this society, your directory, at the first meeting, divided the state into four districts, and appointed an agent in each, to make known the objects of the society, to advocate and explain them, to solicit donations, and particularly to organize branch societies in each county. Each of these agents are Clergymen; but no two of them belonged to the same sect of Christians. We have to regret that two of these agents, after some time spent in deliberation, declined acting. From the third we have no report: but the fourth, who is the Rev. B. T. Crouch, engaged in the cause with a becoming zeal and ardor, which entitles him to the thanks of the society. At the date of his last report, he had been instrumental in organizing about thirteen Auxiliary Societies, and one association attached to a branch, and collected \$167 19—though for part of the time while he was engaged he has been confined by sickness, and another part he was compelled to apply to his clerical duties. In addition to these appointments, the Board appointed the Rev. H. B. Bascom a general agent for the state, while he was on a visit to the country. He accepted the appointment, and during his stay he was instrumental in organizing about nine auxiliaries, attached either to this or to the Parent Society—and collected about \$770, for which he accounted to the Parent Society.

“For these agents your Board made out instructions to direct their course and prescribe their duties; which instructions, as they contain information touching the plans of this Society, and explain its objects, are herewith reported.

‘It was intimated to your Board, by one of the agents, that individuals were found who expressed a willingness to give up their slaves, provided they could be transported to Liberia and separated from this community. In consequence of this intimation, your Board caused a publication to be made, in which it was engaged that their Treasurer should receive any slave, male or female, under the age of thirty-five years, of sound health and good character; and that such slave should be transported to Liberia as soon as practicable. We have, however, to regret that none have been given up to your Treasurer for that purpose. We however think proper that the same proposal shall be continued and made more public.

‘It has come to the knowledge of your Board, that Col. Andrew Muldrow, one of the Senators of this state, who departed this life during last summer, has directed that several of his young slaves shall be educated so far as to read the Bible, and then be transported to Liberia with their consent: And he has also made provision out of his estate for their transportation.—A further evidence of the growing interest in the objects of the Society is made known to your Board by the acts and proceedings of their meetings, of large numbers of Ecclesiastics, belonging to different sects of Christians, which have been held during the past year, particularly the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky—each of which have resolved to patronize the Society, and have recommended it to the countenance and encouragement of the body of Christians with which they are connected.

We have not done as much, perhaps, as might have been done; but yet, enough is attained to encourage us still to advance, and to cheer the hearts of the patrons of this effort of benevolence. It is demonstrated, that the principles which we support, and the objects which we wish to accomplish need only to be known and understood to insure the countenance and approbation of every friend to humanity. Public sentiment at large will cooperate with us, so soon as sufficient light is given to the community to enable them to understand our intentions. Such diffusion of information; we are persuaded, will not only enlist individual exertion, but will stir up the arm of government to take part with us. And why should it not do so? The evil to be remedied is of a national character. The increasing treasury of the nation can soon spare enough to transport every free African on American soil: and, we trust, Congress is ready to make the appropriation as soon as they understand that their constituents will approve of it. Millions of dollars are expended in colonizing Indians—that is, in buying their lands in one place, when the whites want it; and transporting them to other places more distant from the white population, and they are pensioned annually from the national treasury as a compensation for their compliance. And why should the Africans, who are more numerous, and equally meritorious, not have the same benefit extended to them? Acting under this be-

kef, your Board has caused petitions to Congress to be printed and circulated among their fellow citizens; soliciting aid in accomplishing these purposes.

“The Colony of Liberia is still safe, and still flourishing. It is an organized government, regulating its internal concerns, making defensive war, treating for peace, and extending its commerce on the Ocean. It is looked at by the merchant as the depot of wealth, and by the politician as the germ of a mighty empire, which will christianize and civilize Africa, and extend its influence over that continent. It is proved, that colonizing our free people of color is both expedient and practicable; and that transporting them to the land of their fathers is not too expensive or difficult. It only needs the determination of America to transport every free son of Africa from our soil. It must be admitted that none of our free colored population, in this state, have expressed to us a desire to go; but it is not expected that they should. They do not understand the objects of the Society, and they distrust every movement of their former masters. They cannot easily be made to believe that *THEIR COMFORT* and happiness is intended. This, however, can easily be removed by sending some two or more of their own color to visit the colony, and return and report what they have seen. This will obviate all objections. This expedient has succeeded in the Atlantic states. More than six hundred of the most respectable were seeking their passage who could not be sent. Besides, the disposition to emancipate slaves for the purpose of transportation is succeeding there with a rapidity far beyond the means of the Parent Society—and perhaps equal to the wishes of all the sober and judicious friends of freedom. It will probably be proved, that no law is necessary to compel the emancipation of slaves; but, that a home, and the means of reaching it, is all that are necessary to reduce if not to extirpate the evil.”



Ohio State Colonization Society.

This Society held its annual meeting in Columbus, on the 18th of February. We are gratified to perceive that the amount received into its Treasury during the last year, exceeded that of either of the preceding years since its existence. This amount was \$279.28. The following extract from the Report of the Board of Managers, will show the noble and confident spirit which animates them in their efforts.

“Though it is still matter of regret that there is so much apathy in the public mind upon this subject, yet at no period of the world, has public beneficence been more heavily taxed than at the present juncture. The

hand of charity and benevolence is distributing in various ways, for the benefit of the human race. We live in an age when the combined efforts of moral principle aided by charitable donations of money, are effecting wonders.

“We consider the establishment of the American Colonization Society as having originated in principles of the purest patriotism, and its objects and aims philanthropic. The Society has already done much, and promises in its future march onward to effect yet more glorious results. From the last information received from the Colony, their condition is prosperous; many hundreds are now peaceably living at Liberia, who have been transported thither, by the society, and enjoying in a high degree civil and religious liberty, to which they were comparative strangers in the land of their birth. The committee would remark that in their opinion, among all the institutions of the present day, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of mankind, the American Colonization Society comes in for a large share of public beneficence. The aid given the recent established settlement of the people of color from Ohio in the province of Canada, has perhaps in some parts of our state operated to the prejudice of the society in collecting funds, for the great objects of the American Colonization Society; but it is believed this interruption (if any) will be but temporary. The committee would therefore urge the Auxiliary societies to unabated and renewed diligence in the good cause in which they are engaging and appeal with earnestness to the charities of the public to continue their donations to a society, whose claims have a paramount obligation on their liberality.”



Liberia Herald.

This is the title of a paper published in Liberia, the first and second numbers of which have just arrived in this country.

It is a fact much insisted on, with great propriety, and which ought to exert a very great influence on the minds of the people of this country, that the Colony at Liberia has been far more prosperous, more rapid in its advancement, with less suffering, and less expense of money and of life, than the early colonies of this country. It will be remembered that the European settlers had been about a century in this country before the publication of a newspaper. The same age that saw the origin of that paper, saw also this country become a great, powerful, independent, happy, and prosperous nation. A cool and deliberate cal-

culatation of the future from the past, keeping both hope and fear out of the estimate, will foretell at least equal results with regard to Liberia. In this very paper we perceive one of the principal germs of its greatness.

The Herald is, for the present, to be published monthly, at the rate of \$2 per year, in advance. The small support which it can possibly obtain in the Colony, must serve as an apology for its high price, compared with that of papers in this country. At the same time it is a powerful argument for an extensive circulation in this country, not only that the paper may be sustained, and that information may even have its sources created in Africa, and may come fresh upon the minds of the people of this country, but that the paper may become larger and more efficient, and that its invaluable benefits may be secured by the colonists at a price which they will be able to bear.

The editorial article of the number received, is well worthy of one of the most respectable Journals of this country. And not only has it high positive characteristics, but it is also entirely free from those tinges of barbarism in style, which circumstances would lead us to expect, and which, without disparagement to the native African character, is rarely found entirely blanched from the productions of African intellect. We close with a few extracts.

“A more general dissemination of knowledge, is certainly a subject deserving the serious consideration of every man of reflection. The road to the temple of science, is an old and beaten path; but it is a good one, nevertheless. Man may invent machinery to diminish human labor—he may propel vessels, at an almost incredible rate, by the agency of steam—but no man has ever discovered a new road up the steep hill, upon whose eminence Science has erected her proud temple. Emperors and kings, emulous of ascending her heights, have been compelled, like others, to descend to the simple A, B, C, and having gained a footing, they have crawled gradually, until they reached their various summits: and are we unwilling to do as they have done? Of all employments to which a rational being can devote his leisure ours, that of *self-improvement*, is the most honorable, profitable and durable. There is no station, to which such an one, especially if a young man, may not qualify himself for in process of time, and in a free government like ours, aspire after. It is true, such an effort is the labor of days, months and years, but what then? Does the distant prospect of success deter the merchant from shipping his goods to foreign

countries—does the prospect of rough and stormy weather, and gales *ahead*, deter the adventurous mariner from the ocean?

“We shall ever feel a deep interest on the subject of education; as from it flows every comfort and blessing which society enjoys. Without it, no government can long exist in a state of freedom: it is the link which binds man to his fellowman, and teaches him his duty to his kindred, his country, and his God. The perfection to which the different systems of education have advanced in Europe and America, invites the friends of the cause, in this Colony, to make one united effort at least in its favor. We rejoice at what has been done; our desire is to see something further; for it is our candid belief that no subject so very interesting, in all its bearings, can come before any community. We are pilgrims in search of Liberty, and it is our duty to profit by the wisdom of those who have gone before us. I refer particularly to the pilgrim fathers of New England. Education was ever in their thoughts. No sooner had they erected their lowly dwellings than the school-house was the next object of consideration: and their thoughts were united with action. From the first settlement of the Colony, schools were put into operation, and every encouragement was held out to literary men, to emigrate from the mother country. The schools which they established have been continued to the present day, and their descendants are now distinguished for their intelligence and learning. It follows then, if we wish for like results: if we wish for the blessing of posterity: if we wish for our names in after ages to be pronounced with reverence: *we must take like steps; we must make like exertions.* From the interest felt in our behalf in the United States, we know that our efforts, how feeble soever they may be, will be seconded with zeal, by our friends in that quarter.”



Intelligence.

FEMALE LIBERALITY.—The Fredericksburg and Falmouth Female Col. Society was organized on the 21st of February, 1829; and up to the 1st of May, 1830, its receipts had exceeded \$500. Of this sum \$200 are acknowledged as received in the number of the Repository for March 1829. At the Annual Meeting of the Society in January last, a Resolution was adopted to constitute the Clergymen of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist Congregations in Fredericksburg Life Members of the Col. Society. \$224 was remitted (as will be seen acknowledged in our present number), \$120 of which is to constitute the Rev. Messrs. M^oGuire, Wilson, Cobler, and Semple, Clergymen of Fredericksburg, Life Members of the Parent Society. From the same Society we have more recently (see donations in the present number) received \$110 collected by their Agent,

the Rev. Nicholas Patterson, in the Northern Neck of Virginia, from the following sources:—Miss Marg't. Gray \$10—A. Thompson \$10—Mrs. S. Sthreshly \$5—Mary M. Fitzhugh \$10—Mrs. Mary Johnson \$10—S. A. Johnson \$5—William Pollock \$10—Mary L. Scott \$10—A. S. Hoe \$5—Juliet E. Washington \$5—Eliza N. T. Henry \$5—William Greenlaw \$3—Mary M' Cance \$2—A Friend \$1—Mary Belfield \$2—Ann S. Meredith \$1—Caroline Sherman \$1—Margaret S. Lawson \$2—Priscilla Downman \$2—Thomas O. B. Carter \$10—Cash 25 cents—Mrs. A. Chilton 50 cents—T. B. Dade 25 cents. But the exertions of this interesting and most efficient Society, have not been limited to the mere collection of funds. Through its efforts, assisted by the Female Societies of Richmond, and the Societies of Frederick county, Jefferson county, Lynchburg, and Powhatan county, 3000 copies of an able Review of the Reports of the Society, which first appeared in the American Quarterly Review, have been put in circulation to exert a powerful influence in favour of African Colonization throughout the State of Virginia. The funds of this Society have been derived from the following sources. From the following eighteen life members at ten dollars each, viz. Mrs. James Madison, Mrs. Willis, and Mrs. Howard of Orange co; Mrs. Vass, Mrs. S. Gordon, Mrs. Grinnan, Mrs. Blackford, Mrs. Waller W. Morton, Miss Catharine Lomax, and Miss E. Lomax, Fredericksburg; Mrs. A. Gordon, Falmouth; Mrs. Gray, and Mrs. Moncure, Stafford county; Mrs. Taylor, Caroline county; Miss A. Thompson, and Miss Margt. Gray, of Stafford county; Mrs. Mary Johnson, of Fredericksburg; and Miss Mary L. Scott, of Spotsylvania county, 180
 Donations and Annual Subscriptions in Fredericksburg and Falmouth, 125
 Do. in adjacent counties, 235
 Do. collected by Rev. Mr. Paterson, 110

Total, \$660

Of which \$534 has been remitted to the Parent Society.

In the \$224, one of the sums which we have mentioned as transmitted to the Parent Society was included a Donation of \$20 from Dr. Hawes to be applied to the transportation of *free people*, and \$4 from Mrs. Grinnan and 2 from Mrs. Moncure for the Repository for 1830.

Such an example of zeal and charity as that which our Female Friends of this Society have exhibited is not only most honourable to themselves, but must excite ten thousand female hearts throughout this Union to feel the claims of Africa and to engage with a kindred spirit in the same work of exalted beneficence.

FAIR AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.—In our number for March, we mentioned the generous purpose of the Ladies of that place and its vicinity, to hold a Fair for the benefit of our Society. This took place on the 11th and 12th instant, and the proceeds, amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

were received with the following note, through the Rev. Mr. Bowman.—
Such distinguished liberality, while it demands our warmest gratitude, assures us that our cause has enlisted in its behalf the purest and the noblest feelings of our nature; and that while clarity animates the female bosom, it can never be abandoned.

“*Albemarle, May 13, 1830.*”

“The Rev. Mr. GURLEY.

“*Sir*,—As the Agents and Managers of a Female Association formed in this county and town, including the University of Virginia, in aid of the benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society, we enclose to you herein, Five Hundred Dollars, the amount received at a Fair in this county, held in aid of the American Colonization Society, which you are permitted to retain and use for all the purposes of your Society, under the following instructions:

‘*Resolved*, unanimously, by the Managers of the Female Association of Albemarle, in aid of the benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society, that a lien be retained on the funds contributed by this Association, by which at any future period any free people of color from this county, who may wish to go to Liberia, shall have the precedence of all others in any embarkation, at least to the full amount of the funds contributed by this Association.’

<i>Mrs. ELIZA J. TUCKER, President,</i>	
<i>Mrs. Kelley,</i>	<i>Mrs. Meriwether,</i>
<i>Mrs. Bowman,</i>	<i>Mrs. Jameson,</i>
<i>Mrs. Hatch,</i>	<i>Mrs. Craven,</i>
<i>Mrs. Gilmer,</i>	<i>Mrs. L. Terrill,</i>
<i>Mrs. Cochran,</i>	<i>Mrs. Benson.</i>
<i>Mrs. Lomax,</i>	

“Should you not feel yourself authorized to receive the money on the above condition, and under the same acknowledgment, you will please return it by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, the bearer.

MARIA COURTENAY, *Secretary & Treasurer.*”

FROM LIBERIA.—*Death of two German Missionaries.*—It is with regret we record the removal of the Rev. Radolph Dietcsly and the Rev. John Buhner, Missionaries sent out to the Colony of Liberia by the German Missionary Society. Their death is announced in the second number of the Liberia Herald. The former died on the 22d and the latter on the 26th of March, both of the African fever. Every great and good enterprise must be carried on at the expense of great sacrifices. Such appears to be the law of Providence—and here the faith and perseverance of good men are called into exercise, and they taught to trust in God, and not in an arm of flesh, for the accomplishment of their benevolent purposes.—[*S. Telegraph.*]

AFRICAN INFANT SCHOOL IN BOSTON.—We rejoice to learn that measures are in forwardness for establishing an Infant School for the children of people of color in this city. A lady of respectability, and of excellent qualifi-

ications, has consented to superintend the institution. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have already been made for this object, which we heartily commend to public patronage.—[*Boston Paper*.]

LIBERAL OFFER.—We observe that the following note has been addressed to one of the Editors in Philadelphia. Many of our friends in that city evince a noble spirit of zeal and energy in the cause of Africa:

MR. EDITOR: Since the very interesting Letter of Captain Sherman appeared in your valuable journal, I have had an opportunity of conversing with a member of the Colonization Committee, and am pleased to learn that they contemplate another expedition to Africa, and intend, if the requisite funds can be obtained, to despatch a ship with 250 manumitted slaves, on the 1st of September. The sum of *One Hundred Dollars*, for which four fellow creatures may be relieved from bondage, and constituted members of the flourishing colony of Liberia, is so small, that I cannot hesitate to believe that twenty-five Philadelphians will be disposed to come forward and contribute that sum each, to transport 100 individuals, and thus insure the fulfilment of their benevolent object. Should this hint be attended with the success I anticipate, I pledge myself to transmit to Mr. Cresson, the Secretary of the Colonization Committee, the sum of one hundred dollars towards it. Yours respectfully,

G. B.

Philadelphia, May 29.

Return of the Colonial Agent.

The Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, arrived a few days since, and we are happy to state that his health is nearly restored by the Voyage. He gives a very interesting and animating account of the condition and prospects of the Colony. It is his purpose to return to Liberia early in the Autumn, in which case he is of opinion, no injurious effects will be experienced by him, from the African climate.

Agency of the Rev. H. B. Bascom.

From this Gentleman, who has, for more than a year past, been exerting himself with great zeal and ability for the Society, in the Western States, we have received letters of a highly interesting and encouraging character. Recently, the efforts of Mr. Bascom have been interrupted by the severe indisposition of his father. But although prevented, at present, by this dispensation of Providence, from prosecuting, in such manner as he could desire, the work of his agency, he is, nevertheless, ef-

fecting much for the objects of our Institution. Under date of the 4th instant, he writes,—“Since I commenced my efforts, interrupted as they have been, I have formed nineteen Auxiliary Societies, and have probably addressed about seventy thousand persons.” He adds, “Will you do my feelings, I would not say reputation, the justice to inform my numerous friends, who are generally the friends of colonization, that, although prevented by affliction from what I expected to do, yet I have not been inactive nor unsuccessful, as far as I have been able to exert myself.” The acknowledgment of funds received by Mr. Bascom, will bear testimony to the truth of this declaration, and the various accounts which we have received of the effects of his eloquent addresses, leave no doubt in our minds that great benefits have already resulted and will hereafter result from his exertions.

Jubilee.

One of our warmest and most efficient Friends begs us to remind the Ministers and Churches throughout the country, that the approaching 4th of July ought to be observed as a Jubilee for Africa; a day in which all whom God has blessed with liberty and abundance, should come forward with liberal offerings to aid those who are establishing, on the shores of Africa, the Institutions of Freedom, Civilization and Religion. We trust that not a single Minister or Church will decline to make some contribution to further a design so obviously appropriate to the occasion—so full of promise and of hope for the wretched children of Africa.

*Resolution of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,
adopted at its session this month.*

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Churches under the care of the General Assembly, to take up collections on the next Fourth of July, in aid of the operations of the American Colonization Society.

Passed with but four dissenting voices.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Obituary Memoir.

WILLIAM HENRY FITZHUGH, Esq. of Ravensworth, the subject of this Memoir, was born at Chatham, in the county of Stafford, (Va.) the 8th of March, 1792. An only son, he united in his person the lineage of FITZHUGH and RANDOLPH, among the most ancient and respectable of both the Colony and Commonwealth of Virginia.

His father, the late William Fitzhugh of Chatham, is too recently and too favorably known to an extensive circle of friends, and his countrymen at large, to need any reminiscence of his valued life and character, at this time of day. Let it suffice to remark, that he was a sterling Patriot during the struggle for Independence, a member of the old Roman Congress in '79, of the State Legislature, and of various Committees on Public Affairs in "the times that tried men's souls. On terms of the most kindly friendship and intimacy with WASHINGTON, Mr. Fitzhugh enjoyed the esteem and confidence of that admirable man for a number of years prior, as well as subsequent to the Revolution, and regarded the Patriarch with a veneration which (to use the words of the celebrated Ralph Izard) was only second to the homage due to a Higher Power. Indeed, in Fitzhugh of Chatham were concentrated all those rare and excelling qualities which convey to moderns the beau ideal of the *Old Virginia Gentleman*, once magnates of a land which they embellished with all the refinements of polished society and manners, with lofty and admired principles of honor, and with genuine open-hearted, open-doored hospitality—virtues and adornments which will ever shed a lustre upon the best recollections of the Ancient Dominion.

The son of such a father,—the lamented subject of our Memoir,—received the first rudiments of his education at the Grammar School of Alexandria, from which he was removed to the immediate care and tuition of the late Rev. William Maffit, at whose retired but distinguished Seminary young FITZHUGH was fitted for entering a class at the College of Princeton. His collegiate course was highly creditable to his talents and application, and, conjointly with the present Right Rev. Dr. Meade, he received the first honors of Nassau Hall.

Contrary to general custom, our youthful graduate, instead of leaving the sombre academic shades of Alma Mater, to launch upon the gay world, and quaff the intoxicating draughts of pleasure which so make captive all our senses, in life's sunny morning, remained for nearly two years at Princeton, improving his mind by studies in various branches of useful and elegant literature. Returning to his native South, Mr. FITZHUGH married the Daughter of the Honourable Charles Goldsborough, of Dorset, Maryland, and shortly after settled upon the patrimonial domain of Ravensworth, in the county of Fairfax, where he devoted himself to the pursuits of agriculture, the rearing of fine woolled sheep on an extensive scale, and the intellectual indulgences to be derived from a well-furnished library, receiving and enjoying the society of his numerous friends and strangers with a polite ease, and generous warmth of hospitality, that rendered his mansion and its amiable owners sources of delight to all who had the happiness of becoming guests at Ravensworth.

Mr. FITZHUGH was a liberal promoter of useful improvements projected in his country, an active Magistrate and public man. His genius, education

and reading, peculiarly fitted him for a statesman. He was several times called to serve his District and County, in the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, and lastly in the Convention; in all which political services he displayed a strength of judgment, talents and eloquence, that won for him the confidence and approbation of his constituents and golden opinions from his countrymen at large. Mr. FITZHUGH was an early and ardent friend of the cause of Colonizing free persons of colour on the coast of Africa; was repeatedly chosen a Vice-President of the Parent Society, and defended the value and importance of that politic and humane Institution, in a series of able essays under the signature of Opimius. Upon his estate of Ravensworth, Mr. FITZHUGH was earnestly engaged in plans for bettering the moral condition of his slaves, and had made considerable and satisfactory progress therein, at the time of his loss to society and his country.

The hand of Providence has stricken from the rolls of mortality, this estimable public and private man, who fills an early and honorable grave, when the spring bloom of his life just merging into summer luxuriance, gave fair and full promise of rich autumnal gatherings. He is no more of the living world; but has left to us the most endeared consolation, that attends sorrowing humanity—The belief that a beloved friend is “not lost, but gone before.” And although he hath faded from the sphere his virtues and talents once illuminated and adorned, there yet lingers on the horizon of memory in his rare example, a track of fadeless golden lustre, to cheer and console us under the privation of one, who to a bereaved family and admiring friends, was a pride and a blessing, and to his country at large, a public benefactor.

While we are grateful for the preceding interesting notice of the life and character of our inestimable Friend, we cannot deny ourselves the mournful privilege of expressing the affection which we shall ever cherish for his memory, and our painful sense of the loss which our Institution, his native State, and indeed the Nation have sustained by his death.—Mr. Fitzhugh was no ordinary man. His highly gifted and well balanced mind, improved and polished by the best education, by self-discipline and by constant intercourse with cultivated and refined society, controlled in its operations by sentiments just, honourable, magnanimous, rendered him a model of the Virtues most admired in private and in public life. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, who have shared in the hospitalities of Ravensworth will bear testimony to the nobleness of his disposition, the urbanity of his manners, and to those attractive powers of conversation which drew around him, as by magic, a nume-

rous circle of friends, who found that to know was to love him, and that every successive interview increased the strength of their attachment.

The talents, the fortune, and the character of Mr. Fitzhugh, eminently prepared him for public usefulness, and as a member of the House of Delegates, of the Senate, and recently of the convention of his native state, he fulfilled the high expectations of his Friends, and stood acknowledged by all an able, honourable, and eloquent statesman. While the reputation of Virginia was dear to his heart, while he cherished towards her character, and her interest, even a filial affection, he looked abroad upon the Union with patriotic pride, and rejoiced in the honours and prospects of this glorious National Republic. Nor were his desires for the improvement of mankind confined within the limits of his country. He was a Philanthropist; and felt that human beings, whatever might be their country, circumstances or complexion, were related to him by the ties of a common nature, and must not be excluded from his regards.

In the decease of Mr. Fitzhugh, the American Colonization Society mourns the loss of one who has left behind him enduring evidence of his early, steadfast, and efficient efforts in furtherance of its great design. The motives which induced Mr. Fitzhugh to become the promoter and advocate of this cause, none would dare to question. If injury were to result from it to Southern interests, his interests (being the proprietor of a large estate and of numerous slaves) were deeply involved. If benefits were to be realized from it at the South, those alone could enjoy them by anticipation, who were capable of appreciating the general improvement and happiness of society above their private advantage, and of discerning in noble actions, the truest riches of individuals and of States.

The mind of Mr. Fitzhugh was too candid, comprehensive, and benevolent, to remain insensible to those considerations, political, moral, and religious, which invest the objects of our Institution with such immediate interest and vast importance. From its very origin, his countenance and support were given to the Society, and in 1820 he was elected a Vice-President. He was not to be discouraged by the calamitous events of its early history.

nor yet by the violent and opposing currents of public opinion. We can never forget the firm and eloquent manner in which he repeatedly defended the views and urged the claims of the Society, at times when, with few friends and very limited means, it was obliged to encounter obstacles, deemed by many, perhaps by most, insurmountable. The Resolutions moved by him at the ninth anniversary meeting of the Society, designed to clear away all doubts as to the real objects of the Institution, and to make it evident that the National Government alone was regarded as adequate to the complete accomplishment of these objects, did much to invigorate the operations and fix the policy of the Society. His speech on that occasion, merits the attention of every statesman.

An occasional address, however, in behalf of the scheme of African Colonization did not satisfy the desires felt by Mr. Fitzhugh for its rapid and complete execution. He stood prepared to vindicate by his writings the claims of the Society to individual and National aid, and by his letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society, (then in New York) dated August 10, 1826; his masterly essays under the signature of Opimius, which appeared in the *Richmond Enquirer* of that year; and by his review of Mr. Tazewell's Report, published in the *African Repository* of August, and November, 1828. he developed the true principles of the Society, proved them to be sanctioned by justice, Patriotism and Religion, and maintained conclusively, that the right to assist in effecting the design of the Society was constitutionally vested in the Federal Government. In these writings he evinced a thorough acquaintance with the nature of our Institutions, with the past measures of the Government, and with the means best adapted to strengthen and perpetuate the admirable structure of our National Union.

The spirit which animated him in these exertions, to recommend the objects and advance the interests of this society, cannot better be illustrated than by a short quotation from the third number of the essays of Opimius.

“And is it possible that any rational man—is it possible that any member of a Christian community, any citizen of a republican country, can seriously object to the operation of an influence whose object is the removal of such a population? If a feeling of justice does not prompt us to restore to others, when we

can, what has been forcibly wrested from them—if a sentiment of philanthropy inspires us with no wish to civilize and enlighten a benighted portion of the world—if we do not feel under obligation to carry to Africa, whom we have injured, the healing balm of the religion in which we believe—yet let us not be deaf to the calls of patriotism: let us not look, with cold indifference, on our country, gifted by nature with every advantage of soil and climate, and location, hourly diminishing in its wealth, losing its comparative weight in the nation, of which it is a part, subjected to a system of legislation, foreign to the principles it professes, and destined, perhaps, to rely in the end, for its own security on the strength of others, and not on its own resources.

“Is there any inhabitant of the South, who will pronounce this picture to be overdrawn? Or is there any citizen of Virginia, who will attribute the evils it presents, to any cause than the character of our labouring population? Let him look to our languishing agriculture, our deserted farms, our decayed fortunes, our decreasing population; let him cast up, in his own ledger, his profit and loss account for the last fifteen or twenty years, and then let him say whether the labour of the slave is not a curse to the land on which it is expended? But I forbear; the theme is as fruitful and as inspiring as it is delicate. The sentiments I have uttered, are the sentiments of a slave-holder; of one, too, whose interests are peculiarly those of the country in which he lives. He has examined this subject in all its bearings, and he unhesitatingly pronounces an early and a combined operation of the States and the General Government, essential to save the country from progressive debility and premature decay.”

Alas! how many hearts now bleed to think that the noble spirit of our Friend is gone—suddenly unexpectedly gone, never again to revisit those who felt his presence to be among the most precious joys of their existence, and whose only consolation amid the darkness which surrounds them, is derived from the remembrance of his Virtues and their confidence in the wisdom of the Almighty. His example survives him. And while Friendship and Affection shed their tears upon his grave; while Honour, Genius, Patriotism and Philanthropy gather around it in silent grief, may this example, like an oracle from the abodes of the departed, give confidence and energy to Virtue and perpetuate its influence to relieve the miseries and to improve and exalt the character of mankind.

☞ Many interesting articles, and our list of donations we are compelled to postpone. List of receipts by our Agent Mr. Polk, in our next number.

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Examination

Of Mr. Francis Devany, High Sheriff of the Colony of Liberia, before a Committee of Congress, on the 26th and 27th of May, 1830.

WE published in our number for April, the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the memorial of the American Colonization Society, addressed to that Body and to the Senate of the United States. This Committee consisted of the Hon. C. F. Mercer, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Rose, Mr. Williams, Mr. Vance, Mr. Denny and Mr. Kincaid. Just before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Francis Devany, one of the earliest, most intelligent and respectable settlers in Liberia, who has, for some time, held the office of High Sheriff in the Colony, arrived in Washington, and, as he had resided in Africa for more than seven years, had discharged faithfully and usefully, the duties of several responsible offices, and had been and continued to be engaged in extensive trade, it was deemed important, by Mr. Mercer, Chairman of the Committee just mentioned, to receive his testimony, respecting the geography, climate, soil, natural and civil History, municipal Government, manners, productions commerce, navigation, arts and improvements of the Colony of Free coloured Persons in Liberia.

The Committee, together with several Senators and Members of the House, invited to attend on the occasion, met in the capitol on the morning of the 26th of May, and the replies of Mr. Devany to the various questions proposed by the Chairman, and other Gentlemen of the Committee, excited so much interest, that the examination was continued until after the Meeting of the House of Representatives summoned the members to their seats, when an adjournment took place until 9 o'clock the next morning. At that time a much larger number attended than on the preceding day, and through the kindness of Mr. Stansbury, Reporter to

the House, we are enabled to present the following statement as comprising, briefly, the testimony given by Mr. Devany, in reply to the interrogatories proposed to him.

It should here, perhaps, be stated, that Mr. Devany, was born in South Carolina, a slave, the property of Langdon Cheves, Esq. formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives; that after acquiring his freedom, he practised the trade of a sail maker in the employment of Mr. Fortin, a man of colour well known in Philadelphia; that more than seven years ago, he embarked for Liberia; that, while employed for a few months by the Colonial Agent, to navigate a small public Vessel to different parts of the coast, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the early settlers at Monrovia, he was enabled to acquire the sum of \$200; that with this, he commenced trade, and from sales made on his own account and as consignee, of others, he has, in less than six years, amassed a property valued by him at from 15 to 20,000 dollars. Mr. Devany states that his sales in a single year had amounted to 25,000 dollars. The Brig Liberia in which he took passage with his family for Philadelphia, to visit his own and his wife's relatives, brought from the Colony on account of the owners a Cargo valued at 20,000 dollars.

Mr. Devany stated, in reply to queries put to him by the Hon. Mr. Mercer, Judge Spencer, and others, that the Colonists labour under very serious inconvenience, for want of a National Flag, under which to sail. A number of vessels are owned by them, which might, and would, be engaged in commerce to this country, but which are laid up at present for want of a Flag. Mr. Devany himself owns one, which cost him a thousand dollars. Another Colonist owns a vessel that cost 6,000 dollars. Both these valuable vessels are now laid up and going to decay, as the owners do not consider it safe to venture them at sea, under existing circumstances. Besides these, there are five or six others owned in the Colony, of smaller value. These are engaged in a coasting trade of very confined extent; the greatest distance to which they venture to go, is as far as Sierra Leone. The object of their apprehension is not the hostility of the European powers, but the pirates who infest those seas. The British and French have both behaved in the most friendly manner toward the Colonists. The French sloop of war Dragon, captured one of these pirates, and carried her into Goree, whence she was sent home to France, and condemned. The British sloop of war North Star, captured another, but gave her up again, for want of suf-

ficient evidence for her condemnation. These pirates consist chiefly of Spaniards, some of whom sail in American vessels. When one of these strange sails approaches, the Colonists feel some apprehension, and immediately resort to the Fort, and put themselves under arms. They have six volunteer companies in uniform, beside militia, amounting in all to about 500 effective men. The Colony had not been attacked since the time, at which Mr. Devany arrived, which he attributes to the fact, that the hostile natives perceived that the Colony had been strengthened, by a reinforcement of its numbers, and was in possession of cannon and other means of defence. Efforts were making to increase these means, but the Colonists had but little money to devote to that object. They have a stone Fort, called Fort Stockton, which was repaired by the late Dr. Randall, and is about two-thirds finished. It is of stone, and the walls ten feet high.— But as the platforms for the guns are not yet finished, it is at present able to work but two small eighteen cannonades. The stone of which it is built, and which is commonly employed in erecting the houses of the Colonists, is a blue granite, very hard and solid. Besides this, they have another species of stone much softer, and impregnated with iron. This latter is employed in Sierra Leone, almost exclusively; but at Monrovia it is but partially used, for window sills, chimney pieces, &c. They get lime in abundance, from shells on the Junk river. It is of the best quality, and makes good hard finished walls.— Wood being plenty, they have all the building materials they can desire, with the exception of nails and iron work. The harbour is counted the best on that coast, and is seldom without a vessel. There are 9 feet water on the bar, and 12 to 16 feet on the inside of it. Mr. Devany, in 1824, was in command of a Colonial vessel for 6 months.

The prevailing morals of the Colonists are good. Mr. Devany had witnessed but one fight among them during his residence there, and that was occasioned by a sort of political quarrel with a coloured man from Sierra Leone, who, partaking of the jealous spirit which prevails among some persons there, had spoken in an abusive manner of the American Colony and its Government. Larcenies, under the value of 5 shillings, are punished by fine. Those above that sum, by imprisonment and

whipping. No instance of capital crime had yet occurred.— Where the laws of the Colony are silent, resort is had to the laws of the United States, so that no crime can, through any deficiency of that kind, be committed with impunity. One case had occurred in which a Court of Inquiry was held, upon a Colonist charged with having fired a gun in one of the Kroo towns, by which a man was accidentally shot. The matter, however, was compounded, by paying a fine of a hundred bars to the friends of the deceased. (A bar is a technical term, signifying a quantity of goods of any kind, to the value of 25 cents first cost.) The courts, when sitting, are well attended. Witnesses are brought up by a process of subpœna, as in the United States. Some instances of Intemperance have occurred, but the habit is confined to two persons only, and does not go to such an extent, as to be of serious injury to the families of the individuals, who are blacksmiths. They have three churches, frame buildings, one of them with a steeple. One belongs to the Baptists, another to the Methodists, and one not yet finished to the Presbyterians. Divine service is attended three times on Sunday, and also on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The Sunday schools are attended by many of the native children. All who can be decently clad, are in the habit of attending.— But such as are not clothed will not come. The natives in the neighbourhood of the Colony are adopting our mode of dress; the men wearing pantaloons, and the women a cloth garment, covering nearly their whole person. They were formerly but very slightly covered, but now females in that situation will not pass through the town, but take a circuitous route to avoid observation. No dancing is practised; the religious part of the community having prevailed in discouraging it. Several of the neighbouring tribes have voluntarily put themselves under the laws of the Colony, and sought its protection. On the death of old King Peter, a celebrated chief in the neighbourhood, his head man, called Long Peter, made an effort to usurp the government of the tribe. But they fled to the Colony for protection; in consequence of which delegates were sent among them, and the matter was compromised, by appointing Long Peter as head man, but not as King. The chief acquiesced in this arrangement, and the people were satisfied and returned to

their employment. The natives of this tribe have adopted our dress, and many of the children attend the schools in the Colony.

A very active trade is carried on at Monrovia. A Colonist, by the name of Waring, will have sold goods this year to the amount of \$70,000. Mr. Devany's own sales amount to between 24 and \$25,000. Being asked how much he considered himself as worth, he replied that he computed his property at \$20,000, and would not be willing to take that sum for it. He has been in the Colony seven years, and had but little property when he went there. Coffee is very abundant in the higher and more rocky grounds; on sandy soil it is not so plenty.—The produce of the plants is very various; from some trees enough may be gathered to fill a pocket handkerchief of the largest size, while others will not yield more than half a pound. It resembles the coffee of Java, being white and of large grain. There is another kind, of smaller grain, but this is but little used. The Colony as yet has not made coffee an article of export, the Colonists not having had time to engage in the regular cultivation of the plant. They gather, however, enough for their own consumption. They export dye woods, of different kinds, hides, ivory, palm oil, and rice. The French, in particular, are desirous of trading in the last article. Provisions are plenty, and in order to keep up the native trade they are sometimes taken in greater quantities than can be consumed. The traders refuse none that is brought in. The Colonists in general are well satisfied with their situation. The exceptions are very few, and consist of some old women and persons of very weak capacity, such as the Colonists would be glad to get rid of. On the tables in Monrovia may be found beef, mutton, fish, fowls, ducks, and occasionally a turkey or a roast pig, together with the fruits of the country, which are very various. Coffee and tea are used for breakfast. Being asked whether any of the Colonists had become so dissatisfied as to remove, he replied that one or two had done so. One in particular had returned in the same vessel with himself. This was a coloured man by the name of Hunt, who had been originally a slave, but was liberated in Richmond; and another by the name of Wilson, whose character was very exceptionable. He had left a wife in the United States, and on coming to Monrovia was desirous of marrying

another woman. Being prevented from doing so, he had gone to Sierra Leone, where he married, his first wife being still living.

The health of the Colony is, in general, good. From ten days to six weeks after their first arrival, strangers are liable to attacks of ague and fever, but after that time they are usually healthy. Mr. Devany had travelled up the St. Paul's river till he came to a series of falls extending in all about 10 or 12 miles, in which space the water often falls perpendicularly 20, 30, and 50 feet. About 60 or 80 miles up that river, lie the dominions of King Boatswain. The intermediate country is finely wooded, abounding with valuable ship timber. They have a species of oak, which is an ever-green, and grows to the size of five or six feet diameter at the stump, rising from 60 to 100 and 110 feet without a limb. They have, besides, a species of poplar, of a reddish colour, which works well, and is employed by joiners for the inside work of houses. They have not the disease of the worm which prevails on *Cape Coast*. Water that is taken from a running stream, in the sun, abounds *there*, with a small species of worm, which, being swallowed, occasions a distressing and fatal disease. Water, in tanks, is not liable to be thus infested. But at Cape Montserado, nothing of this kind is known; nor is the lumber of the houses liable, as in some parts of Africa, to be destroyed by ants. There is a clay, however, which the ants, called by the natives "Bug a Bug," use in building their nests, and which is also sometimes used by the poorer inhabitants in plastering their houses, and which contains an insect that does eventually destroy the timber. They have some timber which is never known to contain a worm, though it may have lain upon the ground ten years. They have a species of teak similar to that in Brazil; also a brimstone wood, much resembling mahogany, but of a lighter colour. They have the great ant of Africa, which, however, instead of an annoyance, proves serviceable in clearing their houses from vermin of every description. A band of these formidable insects will attack and master a living rat; and having put him to death will divide his body into small pieces, and marshalling themselves in array will carry every particle of the spoil out of the house to their nests. They give the master of one of their schools a salary of

§450. This he did not consider sufficient, and engaged in business as public surveyor; in consequence of which the school had somewhat declined, but they had the prospect of getting another teacher. They are desirous of having white men,* competently educated, to teach their schools; in which capacity only, and in that of clergymen, white persons are allowed to reside in the Colony. A newspaper is published in Monrovia, by Mr. Russwurm, a coloured man, and a graduate of a college in Maine. He published a paper some time since in New York. He has now upon his list between 2 and 300 subscribers.

Mr. Devany had visited the Colony of Sierra Leone, but found it by no means in so prosperous a condition as their own. He attributed the difference to the residence of European traders among them, who had engrossed the commerce to themselves, and treated the coloured inhabitants with little more respect than they would receive in Carolina or Georgia; not unfrequently ordering them to be whipped. In consequence of this, the spirits of the people were depressed, and numbers of them would gladly resort to the American Colony. But this is strongly discouraged, as they are not considered good settlers, and in several instances had created trouble. Being asked how the Agents of the Government treated the Liberian Colonists, Mr. Devany replied, "perfectly well, entirely to their satisfaction." They placed them on a footing of perfect equality, as much as if no distinction of colour existed. The people had great respect for the agents, but still felt themselves at the head of their own society. Much activity and emulation prevail; each settler endeavouring to push his own fortune by all proper and honourable means. If one builds himself a comfortable house this season, his neighbour will endeavour to have as good a one the next. But this competition is attended with no ill will. A plat of the town is drawn and laid off in lots, and when new settlers arrive they employ a lottery to fix their several situations; each being allowed in the town a quarter of an acre, and 15 acres in its neighbourhood, which he is at liberty to cultivate for himself. Some who wish to become farmers,

*White men are exposed to great danger from the climate; it is much better to educate coloured people in this country, and send them to the Colony.

and settle at a distance, are allowed small farms of 50 acres. The soil is cultivated with ease. Ploughs are not yet introduced. They have some mules which they brought from the Cape De Verds. There are also a few oxen; but these, not having been early broken, do not work to advantage. The late lamented Mr. Cary, however, had a yoke which he broke himself, and which worked very well. They had had some horses, but these not being well managed, had died. Others, however, could readily be procured at the Rio Pongas. The climate is mild and uniform; the thermometer never being lower than 68°, nor higher than 88°, save perhaps one day in a season, when it has been known to rise to 91 degrees. There is a constant sea-breeze, and Mr. Devany had seen the weather quite cool; not cold enough however to produce frost. The houses have no chimneys except to the kitchens; but it is customary, in the cooler weather, to use small furnaces with charcoal. Many of the houses are built of stone, others of logs, weather-boarded. Some of these are painted white, with green Venetian blinds. They have gardens abounding with vegetables, and various native fruits. There is a species of sour orange, that seems indigenous to the soil, being found in abundance. The seed of the sweet orange has also been brought from Sierra Leone, and succeed well. The tamarind is also plentiful, and the Colonists have now received seeds from America, and are endeavouring to raise various West India fruits. The pine-apple is common, and they have a species of cherry growing in large clusters like grapes. The palm-tree abounds, and is of great value; palm-oil is worth from 5 to 6 cents a pound. They take it in trade from the country people at from 8 to 10 cents a gallon, and the gallon contains from 7 to 8 pounds.

King Boatswain, above mentioned, offered to place one of his children with Mr. Devany. The natives appear to like the colonial habits, and readily fall in with them; their chief difficulty arises from the want of a mutual knowledge of each other's language. Natives, when reduced to slavery as a punishment for crimes, are considered as permanently degraded, and find difficulty in returning if they obtain their liberty.— But those who are taken prisoners in war are not considered as degraded in the least, and are often ransomed at a great price.

Many innocent persons are sent to slavery under the pretext of crime, but in reality with a view to sordid gain; the captains of the slave ships instigating the people of a neighbourhood to bring "palavers," that is, criminal accusations against each other, and having sentence pronounced, that they may thus make up their cargo. The slave-trade is not suffered to exist within the limits of the Colony, nor is it to be found within a space of from 45 to 50 miles on each side of Cape Montserado. The whole distance from Cape Mount to Little Bassa enjoys this favoured exemption. Any person attempting to engage in this traffic within the Colony, is seized and imprisoned. Mr. Devany left several natives in prison who had been charged with this offence. The crime is made piracy by their law, and none of the Colonists have ever been concerned in it. Whispers did prevail with respect to one individual, but no proof has been adduced. Mr. Devany being asked, in conclusion, whether, if the Colony should be recognized as independent by the United States and the European Governments, they had any fears as to being able to defend themselves from the natives and all others? He replied, with great promptitude, that the Colony is not in a state of complete defence; the United States' guns need remounting, and the battery repairing: if this was done, they would not have the least apprehension on that subject; and that to be thus acknowledged, was the general desire of the Colonists.



Connecticut State Colonization Society.

The third Report of this institution we have just received, and now publish, entire. We need say nothing to recommend it to public attention, as its merits are too obvious and too striking to be unobserved or unappreciated. At the Annual Meeting of the Society in New Haven, May 18th, 1830, it was

Resolved, That the clergy of the various Religious denominations in this State, be respectfully invited to present the interests of the American Colonization Society to their respective congregations on the Fourth of July next, and to solicit contributions in its behalf."

The officers of the Society, have adopted energetic measures for securing the object of this Resolution, and we are too well

acquainted with the character of the clergy and churches of Connecticut, to believe that any appeal to their moral feelings in behalf of Africa and her afflicted children will prove ineffectual. Nor can we well imagine, how (unless by miraculous Agency the horrors of the African slave trade, and the indescribable miseries which it produces could be brought, in reality, before their eyes) a more eloquent appeal could be made to them than that contained in this Report. The receipts of the Connecticut Society from 1st of May, 1829, to May 10th, 1830, amounted to \$844.69—797.18 were derived from collections in the churches.

About ten years ago, the Rt. Rev. William Meade of Virginia visited Connecticut, and by his exertions a society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society was formed at Hartford. Its officers were chosen, and circulars extensively distributed for the purpose of diffusing information on the subject. But such was the general apathy, the incredulity of many, and the hostility of some of our most respectable citizens, with regard to the project of colonization, that very little impression was made in its favor. The consequence was, that at the first annual Meeting of the Society, only two of its members attended, and it became extinct.

Some years afterwards, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, the present Secretary of the parent Society, visited Hartford, with a view again to attempt the organization of an auxiliary. Public sentiment was not yet ripe for such a measure, and nothing was done on the part of Mr. Gurley, but to appoint an agent, who soon found that his principal duty consisted only in meeting, and endeavoring to answer objections.

In the mean time the prospects of the Society at Washington were brightening. Local jealousies were subsiding; conflicting prejudices were destroying each other; the germ of the Society's future greatness was actually planted, and had taken root, and sprung up; and borne fruit in its infant colony in Africa, and some of her hapless sons were reposing beneath the shade of its branches, young yet and tender, but growing with a growth, and strengthening with a strength, that afforded a delightful promise of overshadowing, ere long, the whole extent of that neglected and degraded continent.

The Society gained a few friends in Connecticut who employed their influence in its behalf. They endeavoured to remove prejudices, and to show that the objects which the Society had in view, were not sectional, but national; not temporary, but durable as the very existence of our republic, affecting millions yet unborn, and extending their influence into eternity.

Mr. Gurley again visited Connecticut, and through his exertions, the present Society was organized in May, 1827. Since its formation its has

been making a gradual and sure progress, and it now includes among its warmest advocates, not a few of our most intelligent and influential citizens.

A deep interest has been manifested on this subject in our churches. In May 1827, the convention of the Congregational clergy in Connecticut recommended the Society "to the charitable consideration of the Congregational churches in this State, as an institution worthy of the patronage of individuals, of the States, and of the nation." They also approved of collections "on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding the fourth of July annually."

A few years ago, at the New-York annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a resolution was passed, recommending that the preachers composing that body should take up a collection on the fourth of July in aid of the objects of the Society. At the Baptist General Convention in 1826, a deep interest was expressed in the exertions of the Society, and it was recommended to the friends of Africa of that denomination, to take up collections on the fourth of July, in aid of the funds of the Society.

The combined influence of these causes and measures upon the prosperity of the Society, will appear from the Treasurer's report. The receipts during the current year, are double in amount to the whole that was received during the two preceding years.

One Auxiliary Society has been formed in Windham County,—an example which it is earnestly to be hoped will be speedily followed throughout the State.

In connection, too, with these encouraging prospects of the Society, and as forming an important part of the great plan of operation, we would hail as an evidence of the interest which a large body of our Christian brethren are taking in this object, the establishment under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of an African Mission school in Hartford.

This institution expects to send three of its pupils this autumn to Africa; two as missionaries, and one as a catechist and schoolmaster.

An African Education Society was also established at Washington in December last. It has the promise of as many youth from the slave population as it can receive. It has purchased a convenient dwelling at the seat of Government for the accommodation of pupils, and here under the eye of the rulers of our country, and our representatives in Congress, it is to be hoped that the patronage it will obtain, and the influence it will exert, will be commensurate with the extent of the objects which it aims to accomplish.

The progress which the American Colonization Society has made in this State, is small, however, compared with the still greater success that has attended its efforts in other parts of the Union. Every victory which it gains over opposition, affords an additional omen of its final and complete

triumph. Its bitterest enemies are becoming its warmest friends, and like Saul of Tarsus, the more fearlessly do they advocate the cause against which they but lately breathed out threatenings.

This change in public opinion, and the means by which it has been produced, demand the serious consideration of every patriot, philanthropist, and christian. What must be the character and objects of a Society which can produce such a change?

At its commencement it had to encounter obstacles of the most appalling kind.

Doubts, fears, and prejudices assailed it; and these from all sections of our country. The motives of those who originated it, their designs, their plans, their proceedings, were alike the object of ridicule and reproach. This opposition too, strange as it may seem, arose both from the advocates of slavery, and from the friends of emancipation. At the south, it was accused of interfering with the rights of personal property, with the very ownership of the master in his slaves, and with the cruel purpose of exciting among them the spirit of insubordination, revolt, and bloodshed. At the north, it was regarded with a suspicious jealousy, as aiming, covertly, and gradually, but not the less surely, to render the bondage of the negro perpetual, and to entail this curse and reproach of our country, upon posterity, by removing one of the most powerful causes of alarm to the slave holder, the influence of an increasing host of free people of colour.

Its little colony at Liberia was deemed but the baseless fabric of a dis-tempered and misguided enthusiasm, promising no benefits either to our own land or to Africa, and portending nothing but disappointment, death and ruin to the unhappy victims who should be sent there.

But these clouds which cast a momentary gloom over the prospects of the American Colonization Society, are dissipating; the mists of prejudice are retiring; its sun has arisen, "as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race." The prophecy of its late venerable president, Bushrod Washington, whose death we have deeply to deplore, is fast receiving its accomplishment. "Among all the magnificent plans," said he, "carrying on for the improvement and happiness of mankind, in many parts of the world, there is, perhaps, none upon which we may more confidently implore the blessing of heaven, than that in which we are now associated. Whether we consider the grandeur of the subject, or the wide sphere of philanthropy which it embraces; or whether we view the present state of its progress, under the auspices of this Society, and under the obstacles which might have been expected from the cupidity of many, we may discover, in each, a certain pledge, that the same benignant hand which has made these preparatory arrangements, will crown their efforts with success."

Could this kinsman of the illustrious father of his country, occupying, for more than thirty years, a seat in our highest judicial tribunal, exhibit

ing, on all occasions, the attributes of a sound, comprehensive, and learned mind; fulfilling his arduous duties with "rigid integrity and cloudless honour;" could the pious Finley, whose benevolent soul first conceived the stupendous plan of forming a colony of our free people of colour in Africa; and the saint-like Mills, one of the pioneers of its progress, who, leaving the scene of his indefatigable labours, soon died and found a tomb beneath the ocean-wave; and the self-denying Ashmun, who, from this city ascended to heaven, and whose soul, as if reluctant to leave its beloved sphere of duty, devoted, till the last moment of its departure, all its capacities of thought, of speech, and of action, to the great objects of the Society; could these, and others of their illustrious associates who have sacrificed their lives in its service; could all these have embarked in any other than a holy cause—can the host of its living patrons, among whom we find many of the most distinguished of our citizens, in all parts of the Union; of clergy and laity of various religious denominations; of individuals in public and in private life of different political views; among the inhabitants of States holding slaves and those who do not; can all these have embarked in any other than a righteous and good cause;—yea, a cause, in which Faith raises its eye to the throne of God, and relies on the protection of his Almighty arm; and Patriotism labours, as affording one of the surest means of securing the safety and union of our country; and Philanthropy rejoices, as promising to bury in eternal ruin, the accursed markets of human flesh; and Christianity triumphs, as preparing the way for diffusing the light of the gospel over a whole continent of one hundred millions of our fellow-men, who still "sit in darkness, and in the region and shadow of death."

Are there those among us who yet neglect, even to examine the claims which the American Colonization Society has upon the support of the public? We beg them to inquire, to read, to investigate; to look at facts and results, and not to be satisfied with hypothetical doubts, and surmises, and objections.

Is it said that public opinion can never be roused to such a degree as to furnish the hope of sufficient energy and resources to carry the designs of the Society into effect.

Look at the progress of public opinion since 1816, when the Society was formed. The legislatures of thirteen States have passed resolutions approving the object of the Society; and eleven of these have instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives in Congress, to approve and promote, in the General Government, measures for removing such free persons of colour as are desirous of emigrating to Africa.

In fifteen States, (nine of which are non-slave-holding States,) State Societies have been formed, and besides these, one hundred and fifty-three County and Town Auxiliaries have been reported.

It is said, that the owners of slaves will never be induced to manumit

them in sufficient numbers, to encourage the Society to proceed, and to justify the expenses which it must incur. Look at facts. Applications for a passage to Liberia have recently been made for 600 slaves, and 1000 free people of colour; and information has been received, from a respectable source, that no less than 2000 slaves would be liberated in North Carolina, provided there were reasons to expect their immediate removal. The last year the Colonists at Liberia amounted to 1400,—380 of whom were manumitted slaves, and 350 recaptured Africans.

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Gentlemen of the highest respectability from the South, assure us, that there is among the owners of slaves a very extensive and increasing desire to emancipate them. Their patriotism, their humanity, nay their self-interest, prompt to this; but it is not expedient, it is not safe to do it, without being able to remove them. If permitted to remain they sink into vice and indolence and ruin; and contaminate the slave population; and thus render their future emancipation the more difficult and hopeless. Very many of their masters are ready to make them freemen, if they can go where they can live and act as industrious, virtuous freemen ought to do. Liberia is such a place; she stretches out her arms to receive them; twenty or twenty-five dollars will send an emancipated slave to the colony where he will enjoy civil and religious liberty, and rise to the dignity of a man, and have the comforts and privileges of a christian, and become an instrument, in the hands of God, by his example and influence, of diffusing the same blessings among millions of his degraded countrymen. Nothing but funds is wanting. Furnish them, and this mighty moral transformation advances. "Let the North and the South unite in this work of justice and benevolence. Let the South give up, (as they show themselves ready to do,) and let the North not hold back."

The influence which the American Colonization Society has already exerted, and which it is destined still more extensively to exert with regard to our slave population, is beyond our power to estimate. It is not a mere dream of hope, that it may become instrumental in removing entirely this blot upon our national character. Did time permit, the possibility, nay the probability of this might be made manifest. It is only to carry away each year, from among the fathers and mothers, a number greater than the annual accession to this portion of the whole slave population, and the approach becomes nearer and nearer to the desired result. The nation has abundant resources within itself to approach this in half a century; and what is this in the life-time of our Republic, and what are the efforts that must be made, and the sums expended, compared with those devoted by a miserable band of miscreants to the removal each year of 100,000 of their fellow beings in chains from the coasts and interior of Africa? Cannot we, if we choose to do it, carry 50,000 back again to the land of their fathers?

In doing this, yea long before it can be accomplished; even now, is the American Colonization Society through its infant colony at Liberia, be-

coming the instrument in the hands of God, of diffusing the cheering light of the gospel throughout the whole continent where it has scarcely began to dawn. This consideration alone invests the subject with an importance which surely every friend of the Redeemer will acknowledge and feel. Need we appeal to him who knows the worth of souls, for his prayers and alms in this cause of Jesus Christ!

The day of our national jubilee is at hand. It falls on that sacred day of rest when He burst the bars of the tomb, who came to "bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." He still delights in mercy, and has said "blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." In his name, let us visit those who are in prison.

While enjoying the rich legacy of our forefathers, and commemorating the birth day of our freedom, and cherishing the memory of those who dared to sound in the ears of royalty and proclaim to the world, that "all men are born free and equal," let us not be unmindful of our inconsistency and guilt in permitting two millions of our fellow-men yet to remain in bondage. For guilty as a people we all are. If the South hold these slaves, *the North—the North*, carried on the principal traffic in dragging them originally from their native land, and selling them for "filthy lucre's sake." Let us not deceive ourselves and say to our brethren, "stand off, we are holier than ye." Let recrimination cease. Let repentance be deep and universal. Let the conscience of the nation awake as that of one man. Let us breathe united strength, and as each anniversary of our independence returns, let the whole country, rulers, and ruled, ministers and people, "young men and maidens, old men and children," come up to this work of mercy—nay to the fulfilment of this stern demand of justice; and thus, and thus only may we hope to arrest the anger of that Being whom we have offended, and to whom belongeth vengeance and recompence. "All kings shall fall down before Him; all nations shall serve Him. For He shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper."



Letter

From Captain W. E. Sherman, captain of the Liberia, which carried the colonists to Liberia in January last.

[The author is an experienced, pious master of a ship, well known to many of the most respectable merchants in New York and Philadelphia.]

Philadelphia, May 10, 1830.

MR. EDWARD HALLOWELL.

Dear Sir—As you expressed a wish that I should commit to writing some account of our colony in Africa, for your own in-

formation and that of your friends, I with pleasure comply with your request, and will give you all the information I could obtain in the three weeks I was there last March.

The tract of country purchased by the Colonization Society of the United States, from African kings, with a view of providing an asylum for emancipated slaves, and a residence for any free persons of colour who might be desirous of going thither, is called, as you very well know, by the appropriate name of *Liberia*.

The first settlement and capital of the colony is *Monrovia*, situated in lat. 6. 21, N. and 10. 30, W. long. about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of the river Montserado, and about three quarters of a mile from the point of the cape, bearing the same name. The river St. Paul empties into the sea a short distance from the Montserado. For the first two years, the emigrants lived in small thatched houses, and about five years ago, the first dwelling constructed of timber and boards, was built on the site of the present town, in a forest of trees of towering height, and a thick underwood. Tigers entering this (then) little village, have been shot from the doors. The first settlers had many difficulties to encounter, as is usually the case in establishing a new settlement; but all those difficulties have been happily overcome, and the people are now enjoying the benefits of their persevering industry.

Monrovia, at present, consists of about *ninety dwelling houses*, and *stores*, *two houses for public worship*, and a *court house*.—Many of the dwellings are handsome and convenient, and all of them comfortable. The plot of the town is cleared more than a mile square, elevated about seventy feet above the level of the sea, and contains *seven hundred* inhabitants. The streets are generally one hundred feet wide, and, like those of our good city, intersect each other at right angles. The Colonization Society have an agent and physician there.

The agent is the chief magistrate of the colony, and the physician his assistant. No white people are allowed to reside in the colony for the purpose of trade, or of pursuing any mechanical business, such being intended for the exclusive benefit of the coloured people. The colonial secretary, collector of customs, surveyor, and constables, are appointed by the agent—the vice-

agent, sheriff, treasurer, and all other civil officers are elective, and all the officers except that of the Agent and Physician are filled by coloured people.

The Court holds its sessions on the first Monday in every month; juries are empanelled as with us; and its jurisdiction extends over the whole Colony. The trials are, principally, for larceny, and the criminals generally natives, who commit thefts in the settlements. A few instances of kidnapping have occurred; these depredations were committed on the recaptured Africans. To the honour of the emigrants be it mentioned, that but five of their number have been committed for stealing or misdemeanor since 1827.

Two native kings have put themselves and their subjects (supposed to amount to ten thousand,) under the protection of the Colony, and are ready, should it be thought necessary or expedient by the settlers to put into their hands arms, to make common cause with them in case of hostilities by any of the natives; which, however, is not anticipated, as the most friendly disposition is manifested by all the natives of the country from whom any danger might have been apprehended.

The township of *Caldwell* is about seven miles from Monrovia, on St. Paul's river, and contains a population of five hundred and sixty agriculturalists. The soil is exceedingly fertile, the situation pleasant, and the people satisfied and happy. The emigrants carried out by me, and from whom I received a pleasing and satisfactory account of that part of the country, are located there.

Millsburg is situated twenty-five miles from Monrovia, on the *St. Paul's*, at the head of tide water, where there are never-failing streams, sufficient for one hundred mills; and there is timber enough in the immediate neighbourhood for their employment, if used for the purpose of sawing, for half a century. The town contains two hundred inhabitants.

Bushrod Island, which separates the Montserado from the St. Paul's river, is seven miles in length, three at its extreme breadth, about five miles from Monrovia, and is very fertile; on this island are settled thirty families from the Carolinas. All the above settlers, amounting to at least fifteen hundred, are emigrants from the United States.

On the left bank of Stockton Creek, and near the settlement on Bushrod Island, the recaptured Africans are located; two hundred and fifty of whom were sent out by the government of the United States, and one hundred and fifty taken by the Colonists from the Spanish factories; the Agents of which having bought some of our kidnapped Africans, and refusing to give them up, the Colonists not only took their own people but the slaves they had collected. These four hundred, who are useful agriculturalists, are happily situated and very contented. The settlements of which I have spoken, contain, in the aggregate, nearly two thousand souls, and are in a flourishing condition.

I have been frequently asked, since my return from Liberia, whether there is no danger of the natives breaking in upon the Colonists and destroying them. The best answer I can give to this question, in addition to what I have already said, is a statement of the following facts.

When the Colonists could muster but thirty effective men for defence, and when the forest was in pistol shot of their houses, five thousand of the natives, armed with muskets and other weapons of war, made an attack upon them in three divisions. A part of this little band were surprised by the left division, who took possession of one of their two cannon, a nine pounder, but instead of making use of it, (if indeed they knew how,) for the piece was loaded with grape and round shot, and a lighted match placed near it, the possessors were seen embracing it, powwowing over it, and vociferating, "big gun, big gun," till the other, a four pounder, was brought to bear on them under the direction of Lott Cary, and plied with so much precision and activity, that they retreated. The gun was retaken and turned on the invaders, when they made their escape to the forest. There was some skirmishing from the bush until one of their Gree-gree* men was slain, carried off by our men, and thrown into the river. This event entirely disheartened them, they went off, and have from that time never appeared in hostile array against the Colonists. Many of them have traded with the Colony ever since, but they would not acknowledge that they were engaged in the war, till, from an intercourse of some time, they found it would not be remembered to their prejudice.—

* Gree-gree men are a kind of prophets or conjurers.

They then related many singular and amusing anecdotes respecting it, and acknowledged the loss of seventy to eighty men killed. If I remember right, the Colonists lost but two or three of their little band.

The means the Colony has for defence, at present, consists of twenty pieces of ordnance, and muskets, &c. for 1000 men, which may be increased from private stores if wanted. In Monrovia there are, Capt. Steward's company of Infantry, Weaver's company of Artillery, and Draper's company of rifle Rangers. In Caldwell, Davis' company of Infantry, and Brown's of Artillery. In Millsburg, White's company of Rifle Rangers. All these are volunteers and in uniform; besides which, a respectable number of militia, not in uniform, and as many of the natives under the protection of the colonial government as it may think proper to arm. These facts will, I think, satisfy any man as to the safety of the Colonists from attacks by the natives.

There is a respectable fort on Cape Montserado, which commands the roadstead, and has protected an English vessel chased in by a pirate. The military are commanded by Major Barbour—the *commander in chief*, is the Society's Agent.

There is much hospitality to be found in Monrovia, and among the inhabitants a greater proportion of moral and religious characters than in this city. I never saw a man intoxicated, nor heard any profane swearing during the three weeks I was among them.

The two houses for religious worship already noticed, are Baptist and Methodist—the Baptists have three and Methodists five preachers, all intelligent coloured men, merchants and traders, residing among them; so that the people have nothing to pay for the support of ministers. Five German Missionaries, some ministers and teachers, reside there, a portion of whom preach at the Methodist Church occasionally.

A trading company has been formed at Monrovia, with a capital of \$4,000, and an agreement entered into that no dividend shall be made until the profits increase the capital to \$20,000. The stock has risen from 50 to 75 dollars per share, in one year.

It has been objected that the climate is very unhealthy—this is true as it respects the whites, but erroneous as respects the

coloured people. Those from the middle and northern states have to undergo what is called a seasoning—that is, they generally take the fever the first month of their residence, but it has rarely proved fatal, since accommodations have been prepared for their reception; those from Georgia, the Carolinas, and the southern parts of Virginia, either escape the fever altogether, or have it very slightly. Deaths occur there, indeed, as in other places, but Doctor Mechlin, the Agent, assured me that the bills of mortality would show a less proportion of deaths, than those of Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York.

I have given you a statement of facts as nearly as I could ascertain them. If there be any errors, they are, I am persuaded, unimportant; for my information has been derived from respectable sources in that country, and my own observation induces me to believe that what I have written is substantially correct.

I will add my own opinion, though I fear you may think it presumptuous. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe Liberia will, in time, become a great nation, and be the means, eventually, of civilizing a great part of Africa, and I should hope the whole of that benighted country. There are already in Monrovia, at least 60 children of native parents, and there would be, if wanted, many more.

Do you ask what kind of government the Liberians would establish, if a great nation and left to themselves; I answer, a republican, unquestionably. The intelligent emigrants having been brought up in this country, and the first laws in operation among them being republican, they would be as well prepared for happiness under such a government, as any people in the world. The adult male inhabitants consider themselves *men*, and know how to enjoy the blessings of a free institution, and will never surrender their liberties, but with their lives. They are now as patriotic Americans as our fore-fathers were loyal subjects of the kings of England. Should they receive no further aid from this country, they will nevertheless, in my opinion, attain to greatness eventually, but if that aid which I think they so justly deserve, should be continued, their progress to this end will be greatly accelerated.

Some are of opinion that Hayti is preferable to Liberia for colored people to emigrate to; a little reflection will, I think,

show the error of this opinion. Hayti is and ever has been in the hands of military despots; the Haytians have never known what rational liberty was, nor ever can. Experience has shown this to be the case. What would people of color from this country gain by going to Hayti?—they would be kept as laborers, “hewers of wood and drawers of water,” to the haughty Haytian. They would have no share in the government, and could never rise to any degree of eminence. If they must have masters, they prefer white to those of their own color: this I have found to be universally their sentiment. The manners and customs of the Haytians are different from those of our people as is their language. The religious and even moral colored people, cannot be happy where the Sabbath is a day of revelry and dissipation, and they considered as heretics, and where the morals of the people are little better than those of the native African.

Many of our citizens seem to think that the object and only object of the Colonization Society, is to get clear of a surplus colored population. I have very little personal acquaintance with any of the members, but I never can attribute a motive so selfish to that Society; nor do I believe there can be found one among them who does not know that the increase by births in this country, is greater than the number they can transport to Liberia in any given year. Their objects then can only be the laudable ones of bettering the condition of an injured people, diminishing slavery in our country, and the civilization of Africa; all which appear to me attainable.

You may say I have given you much extraneous matter, which has but little bearing on the main question—true, but I am writing to a friend, whose goodness I know will pardon this digression, and who can expect no better from an old seaman.

Yours, truly,

W. E. SHERMAN.



Letters from Liberia.

We mentioned in our last number, the return of the Colonial Agent. He came passenger in the Brig Liberia, (of Philadelphia) by which vessel letters have been received from several of

the colonists and from the Rev. Mr. Sessing, one of the German Missionaries, with whose character, as a devoted and self-sacrificing disciple of the glorious Saviour, the Christian public are well acquainted. The contents of Mr. Sessing's letter are mournful indeed, and ought to awaken the fervent supplications of the church in behalf of those of the little band of Missionaries who have gone to the shores of Africa, counting not their lives dear for the sake of Christ, and who are yet unfallen in the chosen field of their labours! But shall christians be disheartened because so many who went forth to teach the poor Africans the holy doctrines and precepts of the Gospel have been taken from their work of love to their habitation in Heaven? Let them rather rejoice that even in these days, there are believers in Jesus Christ, ready not only to be bound, but to die for his name, and let the church catch the spirit of these men of God and bear the Gospel even in the face of Death over the territories of the Destroyer. We would indeed learn wisdom from the events of Providence. But no calamities should shake our Faith in the Divine promises that Africa shall be enlightened and the world converted. If white men are not to be the instructors and reformers of Africa, Coloured men are, and the church should qualify them without delay for this work. We are by no means of opinion, however, that white Missionaries should hesitate to engage in efforts so immediately and immensely important.—The following is the principal part of Mr. Sessing's letter.

Mr. Sessing's Letter.

Monrovia, 3d of April, 1830.

MY DEAR REV. FRIEND!

I hope you will excuse me in having not written to you by the Liberia; but the melancholy news of this letter will convince you, that our situation at that time was so critical and our time so taken up by nursing our sick friends, that I was, indeed, at a loss what to write to you. Now, my dear friend, I am better able, and have more leisure to write to you; but prepare to hear of the death of two of our beloved friends—the Rev. John Buhner, and our dear (and for the Mission so useful) Mr. Rudolf Dietschy are no more. They both died of the country fever. This loss of two so useful brethren was very severe to us; and in the trying hour of sickness and death, we felt our courage sink, and we were led to think in our grief and sorrow, the Lord has no pleasure in our Mission; therefore, he suffers such useful men to die. During this trying time we re-

ceived also news from the Gold Coast, Christiansburg, (Danish Africa) where our Society two years ago began a second Mission. At that time four of our dear brethren were sent to that place by way of Copenhagen in Denmark, where they stayed some time, to acquire the Danish language. The names are: Rev. Messrs. Henke Salbach, Schmidt and Holzwarth. And now Rev. Mr. Henke writes that his three fellow-labourers finished their course below, last August, 1829. They likewise died of the country fever, and he was left behind alone to weep over the graves of his beloved brethren. This fact, my dear friend, that six out of twelve have died already in the short space of two years, and two others suffered so much from their sickness, that they were advised by the Doctor to leave this country for their cooler home—for next to Mr. Hegele, whom I accompanied home, Mr. Handt, likewise, left this place at the advice of the Doctor and went up to Sierra Leone, where, if he is not to recover, of which the Doctors gave him hope, he will take his passage home—this fact, I say, led us to give way to such thoughts; but now, praised be God, He has given us rest again; he has strengthened our faith and hope, and directed our minds to submit unto his will, and we can say now with all our hearts, The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!

I recollect now again, that you, my esteemed friend, before I took leave of you, were rather fearful about our embarking in such a small vessel crowded with so many passengers; and I often thought of your warnings, while on the passage; however, the Lord preserved our lives, and, though we, especially Mrs. Sessing, had suffered much in every respect, it brought us safely and in tolerably good health, to this, to me dear place. We arrived the 17th of January; and, to our great joy and obligations to our heavenly Father, met my dear brother, Rev. A. Kissling, in good health, keeping a free school and preaching occasionally in the Methodist Chapel. The first of February, Mr. Buhner, and a few days afterwards my dear wife, Mrs. Sessing, were attacked by the fever. Both of them soon recovered, but a second attack brought on Mr. Buhner an inflammation of the brain, from which not even the most tender and indefatigable care of Dr. Anderson, who attended to him, could save life. He grew weaker and weaker till he breathed his last the 26th of March. Mrs. Sessing has since had several light attacks of fever and ague; but, the Lord be praised, she is now, though weak, yet in a very good state of health. The 28th of February our two friends, Mr. Dietschy and Graner, whom we left in America, arrived safely and in good health in the Liberia—and now we were for a little while all joy, talking of and hoping for a favourable progress and success of our Mission, attended by the blessing of God; but soon our joy was turned into mourning and grief. For the 12th of March Mr. Dietschy was seized by the fever; his weak constitution was not able and strong enough to bear the weight and force of it, and thus

exhausted and weakened, he fell asleep the 22d of March. Soon after followed Mr. Buhner, as above mentioned. Mr. Graner laid down the 20th of March. He had the fever very severely, but his stronger mind enabled him to bear not only a violent fever, but also the death of our two brethren submissively. He is now, though weak, yet in a convalescent state, and we all hope and pray that the Lord would spare his life and by grace make it useful for his service in this country. The Rev. Mr. Kissling left this place a few days ago for a visit to Grand Bassa to renew his health, and especially to have a conversation with King Joe about our settling on his land after the rains. I hope, his desire and ardent wish, to have white men, teachers, to live with him is of a more important kind than is generally the case, as they often want teachers in order to become more knowing, to carry on the horrid slave trade; I am led to think so, by all the news and words (as they say) which I have received from the King since I came here. He is impatient to see me and my friends settled near him. This is good refreshing news, and a great comfort in our present trials; I hope yet, the Lord has a people here, to whom He intends to reveal His love and blessed Gospel. Oh! how willingly would I and my dear brethren suffer and undergo all the hardships, trials, and denials of a country like this, if we only could see and experience that this Mission is begun by the Lord. If it is so, we may rest assured, He will also guide, foster and bless. I think, to this moment, we have seen and felt, that His hand is in it; that He has guided and ruled every circumstance, however small and insignificant; and I believe, therefore, we ought not to give up our faith and confidence in Him, that He will do it in future as He has done it in time past. But we ought to pray more, that the Lord will be gracious unto us, and send out more Labourers into His vineyard. But *we* ought also more to be prayed for, and hereby I wish to encourage our dear friends in America and Europe to send up supplications and prayers, that the Lord may in mercy remember us and His great work in poor Africa by giving us more faith and hope and zeal to carry on His work, in spite of satan, whose powerful influence we often feel with terror; and of death, which has totally bereaved us of two so beloved friends. And that He may be gracious to send down His Holy Spirit in a full measure into our hearts and also upon that people, to whom we are going to announce the most glad tidings of a Saviour, who takes away the sins of the world. My dear friend and brother, I must conclude my letter, and I do it with that confident hope, that you will sympathise with me and our cause, and do all in your power to forward it, because it is the Lord's. I have only to remark to you in conclusion, that I received by Dr. Mechlin a copy of the resolution of the Board in Washington respecting Trade for the sole benefit of our Mission here. Will you have the kindness to express our most sincere thanks and obligations to the Board for having favoured us so much. I have sent a copy of it to Mr. Blumhardt, and our Society,

no doubt, will make use of this privilege as soon and as far as they think proper. Your faithful friend and brother,

T. F. SESSING.

Letter of the Rev. George M. Erskine.

Caldwell, Liberia, April 3, 1830.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I am now at Caldwell, Western Africa, with my family. I can say I am well pleased with this country; and I believe it is a general feeling among the late emigrants. We have been here one month, in which time we discover something of the customs of the country and productions of the soil; and are fully persuaded that the honest and industrious can, with great ease, secure a comfortable living, accompanied with many of the luxuries of a tropical climate. There is, I think, but little sickness in the Colony this season. We have been here one month, fifty-eight in number, and have had thirteen or fourteen cases of climate fever, two of which were doubtful, but no deaths as yet. But, Sir, the state of things, with regard to schools, is truly lamentable. The only school in the Colony at this time, is a remnant of one at the Cape.—Among the present emigrants, there are seventeen out of forty-eight that can read the Holy Scriptures, leaving thirty-one that cannot. Now, Sir, suppose each company of emigrants to this place bring a like proportion of illiterate persons into the Colony, then what state, think you, it must be in? But again, Sir: I am greatly mistaken if this Colony is not, for several years yet to come, mostly to be peopled with slaves sent out by their present owners, without any education themselves, and without means and very little desire to have their children instructed; and add to the above, that this people is planted in the midst, and are daily conversant with, a people that are not only heathen, but a people extremely partial in favour of their groveling superstition. My dear Sir, this being the case, whether is it probable that they will come over to us, or we go down to them?—To me the latter is the most likely, as it is the very essence of human nature to seek the lowest depth of degradation. Permit me to say, Sir, there must be a great revolution in this Colony before it can have a salutary influence on the surrounding natives; that is, before it can have a moral influence over them.) My dear Sir, I am persuaded, the Parent, with all its Auxiliary Societies, has in view not only the good of emigrants, but also the highest good of the heathens, who are so numerous on this Continent. Therefore I humbly pray to Almighty God that he may move upon the minds of the whole combined nation, so as to incline your honours to establish free or public schools, with enlightened teachers, for the advantage of the children whose parents are not able to school them. I am thankful to the great parent of heaven that he has continued to me the same feelings that I had in your country; that is, that I may preach the gospel extensively in Africa. He has brought me into the harvest-field of immortal souls, which is indeed white for labour. And since

he has brought me hither, I hope he will spare my life, and engage my heart and hands in the glorious work; but I submit myself into his hands, to do as he seemeth good.

Your servant,

GEORGE M. ERSKINE.

The Mohammedans of Africa.

[We are gratified to receive the following Communication from one well acquainted with the customs of the Mohammedans of Africa, and whose knowledge of the Arabic language well qualifies him to write on subjects relating to the character, Literature and Religion of the disciples of the great Impostor.]

Among the nations of Soudan, Islam is the universal religion. It is practised with zeal, by the inhabitants of Bornou, Ghouber and Sackatou, and its Morabouts or Priests, are held in great veneration. To the South of the Djiolata or Niger, this religion has made but partial advances; and in the region adjacent to, and extending East from Liberia, the nations are pagan.— These simple children of nature, with their religion of the *fetiche*, present the most engaging objects to the Christian and the philanthropist. Through them alone, can South Africa ever be civilized; for, if the Mohammedan religion penetrate those countries, it will diffuse its fanaticism and unsocial character. Should the gentle influence of christianity pervade that portion of Africa, civilization with its arts and sciences, comforts physical and social, will be the happy result.

An extract from the book of Abou-l-Hosain, Ahmed-el-Kodouri, upon the Mohammedan law of religious warfare, is here subjoined.

The holy war (*djehad*) is an obligation imposed by command of God. Infidels must be warred against, even if they be not the aggressors. Children, women, and the disabled, shall not be obliged to go upon the holy war.

When Mussulmans invade an Infidel territory, they shall invite the inhabitants to embrace Islamism; should they do this, they are not to be attacked. If they refuse, they shall be invited to pay the *djeziah* (tribute), to which if they consent, they shall enjoy the privileges of Mussulmans. It is permitted to make a second invitation to the Infidels (*Kafirs*) to embrace Islamism; should they persist in refusing, then Mussulmans

shall implore the aid of God against them, attack and destroy them, consume their habitations with fire, lay waste their fields, cut down their trees, and devastate their crops.

Every Infidel who may embrace Islamism, shall have, by his conversion, perfect security of person and property. When Mussulmans conquer a country, the territory and all married women with their children, shall belong to the public treasury.

When the Imam (high priest) has taken possession of an Infidel territory, he shall be permitted to divide it among the conquerors, or to restore it to the inhabitants, under condition of their paying the Khiradj (tribute). As to the captives, he may either put them to death, enslave them, or give them their liberty, as tributaries to Mussulmans.

ABBERRACHMAN.



Intelligence.

Our cause in the State of New York, (as indeed throughout most of the country) is daily acquiring strength. The following letter will show the ardent and confident spirit of the friends of our Society in that State.

Letter from a Gentleman in the State of New York, dated June 9, 1830.

The Baptist Theological Seminary in the village of Hamilton, in this county, held their commencement last week, on which occasion I complied with the request of the Officers of the Institution, and presented the claims of the Colonization cause. The motion prevailed, that the friends of the cause in this county should meet yesterday to form a county Society. We met, and we formed the Society unanimously, liberally, and joyfully.

I believe every Presbyterian Society, and almost every Baptist Society in our county, will make collections next 4th July.

You have before this time, no doubt, seen the proceedings of the last meeting of our State Colonization Society. We shall apply to our Legislature for an annuity of 10 or \$20,000, for ten years, to the funds of the American Colonization Society. It is true that we need the assistance of the National treasure to accomplish our object *speedily*, but I still maintain that this object will be accomplished, even though this assistance is withheld from us. God will not leave this object unaccomplished many years longer.

GRATITUDE OF A NATIVE AFRICAN.—Some months since an African, belonging to one of the interior tribes, arrived in this country from Liberia, whither he had gone from Sierra Leone, in the hope of obtaining

employment; but owing to circumstances which it is unnecessary to detail, he was disappointed. In visiting our shores he appears to have been influenced chiefly by motives of curiosity; which, though good in its place, could not satisfy his hunger, or return him to his native country. In his distress he applied to a gentleman in this city, (G. W. Esq.) who, after due investigation, became satisfied of his good character, as well as his necessities, and generously provided him a free passage to Liberia. Immediately on his arrival, he addressed the following letter to his benefactor, which we publish without alteration, except in a few unimportant particulars. It is written in a very decent hand, and shows at least that an African can be grateful.—[*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Liberia, (Africa) Feb. 26th, 1830.

Honored Sir—Give me leave to approach you with the most thankful acknowledgement of a grateful heart for the favour you rendered me in New York. It shall be the business of my whole life, to the utmost of my power, to deserve it. My friends in Africa have already been made sensible of your goodness to me—shortly I hope to show you some marks of my gratitude. Next month I shall make up a box of African curiosities for you. Amongst them you will find five shillings, which I shall particularly request you to give the same to Mr. —, of Broadway, money which he loaned me on my way for Philadelphia. He said although he gave it me, yet he did not feel satisfied.* Now I am at home in my own country, with plenty around me, I feel it my duty to return him his due. My faithful prayer for your valuable health and that of your family.

* Meaning, as to the honesty of the African's intentions and his freedom from imposture.—*Eds.*

We particularly invite the attention of our readers, to Francis Devany's statement, and also to the Letter of Capt. Sherman. Though these may not, in every part, be entirely accurate, we have no doubt of their general correctness. No benevolent man, we are sure, can peruse them without feeling a desire to aid the rising and promising Colony of Liberia.

Resolution of the Board.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers on the 14th inst. the following Resolution was adopted.

“*Resolved*, That the friends of this Society, throughout the country be informed, that this Board purpose to despatch an expedition, with emigrants to Liberia, early in October; and that it

is therefore important, that the collections taken up on the 4th of July, and the Annual Contributions of Auxiliary Societies, should be remitted at the earliest possible period."



Fourth of July.

We see evidences most cheering that the cause of Africa is to be remembered throughout our Land on this Sacred Day, and that the churches of the Saviour, will to a great extent (we wish there may be no exception) unite in contributions to found deeply and surely on that continent, those free, enlightened, and christian Institutions, which are the glory of our country, and the hope of the world. The *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church, has recommended that collections be taken up for the American Colonization Society, on that day in all the Churches under its care. The *Episcopal Convention* of Maryland, has adopted a Resolution to the same effect in relation to the churches over which its influence extends. The Congregational Churches of Connecticut, have been invited by the *General Association* of that state to come forward with their help to this great work of charity. *Several State Colonization Societies* have made their appeals to the Clergy and Congregations in their respective States, and earnestly solicited them to consider on the joyous Anniversary of our Independence, the condition of a people in the midst of us, who are aliens on the soil of their nativity, ignorant and debased amid the light of knowledge, and the richest blessings and holiest hopes of Freedom. They have entreated this Christian Nation to be mindful, when they offer up their thanks and their praises to *Him* who has given us our privileges and distinction, that a plan is developed in His Providence, by the execution of which, we may humbly imitate his goodness, and by conferring happiness, on others, prove the sincerity of our gratitude, our just regard for Liberty, and our love to mankind. And are we not urged by every motive which can influence the heart of humanity or of Piety, to assist in an enterprise designed to bless a people who have been for ages shut out from the common sympathies of mankind, whose injuries and whose miseries none can describe, over whose fair and fertile Land, Avarice, Rapine and Cruelty have lighted the flames of war, and triumphed amid the destruction of peaceful vilages, the

broken hearts and ruined hopes of countless victims. Can any Christian—can any man, who merits the name, withhold his favour from a scheme, which, while it promises immense benefits to our own country, will elevate the afflicted children of Africa among mankind, and finally extend over them civilized law and the better and more glorious authority of the gospel.



Contributions

To the American Colonization Society from 1st May, to 24th June, 1830.

Ladies Col. Society of Fredericksburg and Falmouth, Va. for collections by Rev. Nicholas Patterson, acting as Agent of the Society,	\$100	
Mrs. Sarah A. Miller, Treasurer Fredericksburg and Falmouth Female Aux. Society, to be reckoned in the above collections, ...		10
Ladies' Col Society, Fredericksburg and Falmouth, Va.....		224
Rev. J. Allen, of Huntsville, Al. per Hon. John M'Kinley, Richard Yates, Esq. Treasurer New York State Colonization Society, as follows, viz :		50
R. Walker, Treasurer Utica Colonization Society, for contributions by the following persons, viz :		
A Female friend to the Society,	\$30	
N. G. Winslow, 1st payment of \$30,	3	
L. Holton,	3	
Tb. R. Walker,.....	3	
Interest paid by do.	2 98	
New York State Colonization Society,	158 02—	300
Alexander Somervail, Esq. Essex co. Va.		14
Silas Wright, Esq. Greenville, Ohio,		10
Rev. Samuel Tait, of Mercer, Pa. received by him from the administrators of Thos. Templeton, Esq. for collection in Presbyterian church, 4th July, 1829.		20
Female Association of Albemarle, Va. the proceeds received at a Fair, per Maria Courtenay, Secretary and Treasurer, Collections by Rev. William Winans, Centreville, Miss. viz:		500
E. M'Gehee's subscription, 2d instalment,	100	
Rev. James P. Thomas, 1st instalment,	60	
Rev. James P. Thomas, 2d do.	20	
Rev. James Smylie, for African Repository,	4	
Col. John G. Richardson, do.	2	
Edmund N. Sale, Esq. do.	2	
Priscilla Thompson, donation,	5	
David Pipes, Jr. do.	1	
T. Scott, do.		50
William Winans, for membership in African Education Society,		1
		<hr/>
	195 50	
Deduct exchange paid by him,		97
		<hr/>
		194 53

Carried forward, \$1322 53

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1322 53
State Col. Society of Connecticut, per Seth Terry, Esq. Tr.			400
Liberian Society, Essex co. Va. per James M. Garnett, Esq.			30
Collections by Josiah F. Polk, Esq. (see p. 128)		595 16	
Deduct the sums reported in Repository for Feb- ruary and April,	135 50	—	459 56
Matthew Houston, Natural Bridge, for collection raised by High Bridge congregation, Rockbridge co. Va.			8
Collection by Rev. Dr. N. Magraw, from the congregations of Lower West Nottingham and Charlestown, Cecil co. Md.			16
Proceeds of small shoes sold, by a Lady,			75
Collection by Rev. H. B. Bascom, Agent in Kentucky,			250
John Gray, Esq. Fredericksburg, Va. his 1st payment of a similar sum for 10 years,			100
Collection by Rev. John Rea in his congregation, near Cadiz, Ohio, 4th July last, per Hon. C. F. Mercer,			15
Rev. Asa Cummings, Portland, Maine, for Repository,			10
Collections by Grove Wright, in New York, viz:			
Rev. Mr. Brayton, per Mr. Waugh,	3 11		
Cato Freeman, a coloured man, Litchfield, Con.	1 50		
Rev. Thomas G. Smith's church, Jarrytown, West Chester, N. Y.	7 20		
Rev. Dr. Lewis, Greenwich, Con. by his son, Z. Lewis, 20		
John M. Comb, New York City, to make him a Life member,	30		
George P. Shipman, of New York City, donation,	20	—	81 81
Society of Centre College, Danville, Ky.			10
Benevolent Society of Rocky congregation, Cabarras co. N. C.			10
Silas W. Robbins, Esq. Mount Sterling, Ky.			6
Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Worthington, Mass. per Hon. Mr. Bates,			10
Miss A. Smith, Granville co. N. C.			5
Thos. S. Sanders, Loudon co. Va.			5
From a Friend,			25
Thos. H. Grimke, Esq. Charleston, S. C. for Life mem- bership,	30		
Do. for Journal, for 5 years,	10		
Do. for Annual membership,	13	—	53
John Pilson, Esq. Locust Grove, Albemarle co. Va.			3
And the following sums transmitted to Mr. James C. Dunn, viz: Aux. Colonization Society, Chestertown, Md.			
by Dr. Peregrine Wroth,	20		
Collection in Gettysburg and Hill congregation, Pa.	15		
Donation by Miss Anna Maria Inglis, Hagerstown, Md. the amount of profits on the sale of Memoirs of Rev. Samuel J. Mills,	7 50		
Rev. N. H. Cobbs, New London, Va.	1		
D. A. Sherman, Esq. Chittenango, N. Y.	3		
James Scott, Esq. New York City,	1	—	47 50
			<u>\$2,843 50</u>

The Rev. H. B. Bascom acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz:

At Lexington, Ky. \$38; Winchester, Ky. \$62 25; Mount Sterling, Ky. \$74 75; Sharpsburg, Ky. \$7; Springfield Meeting House, \$56 25; Camp meeting, Montgomery county, Ky. \$37 50; North Middletown, Bourbon county, Ky. \$10; Georgetown, Scott county, Ky. \$56 50.

Monies received by Josiah F. Polk, from August 13, 1829, to April 17, 1830.

Rev. Mr. Finley, collected at public meeting, Bedford, Pa.	\$5	Rev. Mr. Trader, Xenia, Ohio,	50
John Hoffman, Baltimore,	3	George Mix,	50
Samuel Way, Dunning's Creek,	50	John Knox,	50
Mr. Powell, Virginia,	25	George Hardy,	50
Thomas Penrose, sen.	1	Hon. Judge Dunlavy,	50
William Penrose,	50	Rev. Thomas A. Morris,	50
Thomas Bowen,	50	James Graham, Reading, Ohio,	50
James Allison,	50	Hon. Jacob Burnet, Cincinnati,	1
N. Williams, Esq. Baltimore,	50	Rev. D. Root,	50
Wm. Reynolds, a year's subscription to Society,	3	Henry Starr, Esq.	50
<i>Greensburg, Pa.</i>		O. M. Spencer,	50
Cornelius M'Lean,	1	T. C. Eads,	50
Rev. David Page,	1	Henry B. Funk,	50
Rev. Nicholas P. Hache,	1	Amount of collection at public meeting at 1st Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, Ohio,	20 06
Jacob Steck,	1	Arthur Thome, Augusta, Ky.	12
Hon. John Lobingier,	1	O. M. Spencer, Cincinnati O.	10
Paul Morrow,	1	Messrs Smith & Martin, do.	2
E. N. Clopper,	1	Daniel Gano,	1
Simon Drum,	50	Th. D. Carnal, Covington, Ky.	50
Hon. Richard Coulter,	1	A. D. & S. A. Coombs,	20
Dr. James Postlethwait,	1	John Hawkins, Indianapolis, In.	1
Mr. Horback,	62	O. H. Smith, Connelsville, In.	50
Rev. Francis Herron, D. D. his collection for the Society on 4th July, 1829, Pittsburg, Pa.	50	Dr. J. Overton, Nashville, Ten.	1
Harmony Society, at Economy, through F. Rapp, Esq.	60	Mr. Stoddart, do.	1
Tavern bill,	1	Thos. J. Reed, Esq. do.	1
Elisha Bates, member of Society of Friends, M't Pleasant, O.	5	Mr. Litton, do.	1
Benjamin Ladd, do.		Sundry members of the Tennessee State Aux. Colonization Society,	101 85
Smithfield, Ohio,	3	Dr. David Sims,	1
Samuel Jones,	3	Treasurer of the Alabama State Aux. Colonization Society,	
Thomas Thomasson,	1	Tuskaloosa,	141
Lemuel Jones,	1	Dr. Williams, Alabama Aux. Col. Society, his 1st annual subscription,	5
Henry Crew, Richmond, Ohio,	3	Treasurer of Tusculumbia Aux. Society, Alabama,	34
Thomas Thomasson, sen. St. Clairsville, Ohio,	50	Treasurer of the Florence Aux. Col. Society, Alabama,	22
<i>Mount Pleasant, Ohio.</i>		Treasurer of the Somerville Aux. Col. Society, Tenn.	5
Elisha Bracken,	1	Dr. Christian, Memphis, Tenn.	1
Benjamin B. Hockaday,	50	Mr. Howard, Paris, Tenn. annual subscription,	3
David Steer,	1	Mr. Culp,	1
Dr. Benjamin S. Bates	1	James P. Jett, Shelbyville, Tenn.	1
David Updegraffe	3	Col. Crabb, Winchester, Tenn.	1 50
S. Walker,	3	John Moore, Kingston, Tenn.	50
Jonathan Taylor,	5	A Lady in Kingston,	6 12
Dr. Isaac Parker,	1	Aux. Society at Jonesboro, East Tenn.	10 25
Gen. Isaac Van Horne, Zanesville, Ohio,	6		
Messrs Whipple & Putnam, Putnam, Ohio,	5		
Richard Stillwell, Esq.	2		

☞ We are still obliged to postpone some valuable articles. Our correspondents shall not be forgotten.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.

JULY, 1830.

No. 5.

Public Sentiment.

Mr. Bestor's Address, &c.

WE have seen, with special pleasure, an increasing spirit of zeal and activity in the cause of this Society, becoming manifest in the Western and South-Western States. In several of these States, motives of interest as well as of benevolence, urge to the promotion of the objects of the Society, and will doubtless secure for them general and liberal support. We have now before us, the Southern Advocate, published at Huntsville, Alabama, containing the proceedings of the La Grange Colonization Society, and the valuable Address delivered before it, by its President, the Rev. Daniel P. Bestor, on the 3d of May. The Editor of the Advocate observes :

“We have no intention of adding any remarks upon the usefulness of the institution, to explain which is the object of Mr. Bestor's Address. As it is a subject of concern throughout the limits of the United States, and of peculiar interest to the people of the south, we may fairly presume that most men have bestowed some attention upon it. Those who have not, and also those who have, may here be instructed—may here have their own reflections improved. We will conclude this brief notice with an earnest request that our readers will occasionally turn their thoughts to the consideration of the objects of societies which *may* in future be of momentous consequence, and will perhaps one day exert a powerful influence upon the moral condition of our country.

The Address of Mr. Bestor is a concise and vigorous appeal in behalf of the cause of African Colonization. It cannot fail to be read with interest, and to awaken the public to a sense of the magnitude, practicableness and utility of the design which it was intended to advance. Some passages in this Address are truly eloquent.

"This Colony is gaining favour with the people and its patronage is increasing. The legislatures of more than half of the states have expressed their approbation of its operations, and several of them have recommended it to the patronage of the general government. Virginia and Maryland have given the society their pecuniary aid.

"Many slave-holders are in this house. I would direct their attention particularly to the last mentioned fact, showing that these two states do not consider the society, as carrying on any operations, detrimental to their interest.

"Great things are accomplished slowly. Liberia has advanced more rapidly than did our infant Colonies. Raleigh first attempted a settlement on our eastern border. His mind, though filled with poetic images, contained none so bright as the history of our country. Had the Genius of Nuse river informed him, that far towards its source, at a town bearing his name, would meet the Legislature of a Republic, dispersing protection and liberty over a territory nearly as ample as England, and that this would be but one of twenty-four confederated states, stretching from St. Croix river to cape Florida, and reaching far, far into the west; sublime in peace; terrible in war; and looking defiance on all that is beyond the Atlantic, he would have pronounced insipid all he had before conceived. It is to say then, what has been, may be again, when we say, that this colony may stretch from Sahara to Congo, may follow the course of the Niger, may borrow our institutions, and that our Republic may see, as in a mirror, her own image beyond the Atlantic.

"When we shall have left all earthly scenes, then the inhabitants of Liberia will trace the history of the American Colonization Society, down to their own greatness, as we trace the history of our own country from the settlers of Jamestown and the pilgrims of Plymouth, or as we follow the Tennessee from its cave in Virginia, strengthening as it moves, until deep, and clear, and strong, it passes before our own eyes, amidst the beauty and fertility of our own valley."

The following extract is beautiful and impressive. Mr. Bestor speaks of the number of the Free People of Colour, and of their degraded condition, and of the entire practicableness of transporting yearly to Liberia, a number equal to the annual increase. This increase is probably from 5 to 7 thousand, and

the expense of their removal would be about \$100,000. He then mentions the rapid increase of the slave population and the alarming consequences to be expected from the unchecked progress of this class of our population. He then adds:

“If the Colonization Society had the means of transportation, it is probable that at no distant period it would have offers of a number of colonists from the free blacks, and from slave-holders, equal to half the increase of the coloured population among us. To carry this number to Africa would cost annually half a million of dollars. A sum less than one-fortieth of the revenue of these states; less than one-twentieth of the sinking fund, and only one-half of what is spent for the increase of the Navy. Were this sum spent in this cause it would not be felt by this nation, and would produce a good which could not be estimated. Other calculations could be made either larger or smaller. Any plan which carries away part of our coloured population, would give the increase of the whites a proportional advantage, and therefore would produce a permanent good, would decrease the probabilities of future collision, and would calm the apprehensions of all.

“But I will appeal to a better principle—your benevolence. Those coloured people for whom your society was formed, are declared to be free. Yet all those paths leading to the richer places of profit, are closed against them. They feel that it is as impossible to contend with the whites for distinction and respectability, as it is to contend with them for delicacy of skin and of features. The breath of opinion poisons all their efforts. What motive can prompt such to honourable actions? What inducement has the female to assume the dignity of her sex? Rigorous laws have been enacted in some states, to prevent their admission and in others to produce their expulsion. Behold what scenes are now passing in relation to coloured people north of the Ohio. These things induce us to say that they call more loudly for our sympathy, than their brethren in bondage. In Liberia their colour will no longer mark them as objects of contempt. They will meet all their fellow beings upon one arena. The pulpit, the bar, and the legislative hall will invite them to distinction and honour.—And Mr. President, were I occupying the place behind you, where I frequently stand, I could find an argument in relation to their moral and their final condition, which should influence every lover of our revealed religion.

“Of the whole continent of Africa, we know little more than its outline. On examining its coast we find a few spots of civilized life. Like the stars of night they cannot drive away the pervading darkness, they cannot enlighten the path of the traveller, into the interior amidst savage beasts and more dangerous men. The Colonization Society holds up the practicable and interesting prospects of spreading civilization over the fertile regions of this part of our globe: Who that knows the history of his own country

can regard it extravagant to believe that, her forests may be converted into fruitful fields, that her Senegal, her Gambia, and her Niger may be lined with a busy population, and adorned with whatever swims down our river or proudly stems its current.

“Christianity will beautify Africa, so far as civilization enlightens it.—All the pious and the holy, as they look towards the Pagan world with anxiety, or as they devise means to extend the Gospel to the heathen, may look towards our Society as one worthy of their benediction and aid. Mahometanism rules in the north of this country and traverses her Deserts. Pagans and cannibals worship in her forests and in her groves.—Abyssinia near her eastern shore, is dimly lighted by the sun of Righteousness. Christianity will spread with the influence of our Society; throwing down idols, stopping the blood of human victims, driving the slave ship from the coast, and erecting the temple of instruction and peace.

“The same Ocean that bore the slave to America, will bear his descendants to his native soil. The wind from this land of liberty will swell the sails. The spirit of Africa, who has sat, in solitary grandeur, amidst her own forests and deserts, will feel her own wounds heal, and her bosom swell with forgiveness towards the oppressors of her children;—will feel her heart glow with gratitude at the gift of that volume, which points to freedom beyond this stage of existence. She will feel a return of more than Egyptian greatness, or Carthaginian glory.

“Gentlemen: I am fully persuaded that you will not yield to prejudice, that you can oppose error, and that you are capable of forming opinions in accordance with the truths presented, and of acting accordingly.”

We have just received two numbers of the *Political Clarion*, a paper published in Connersville, Indiana, and we are glad to perceive that the Editor enters with glowing zeal and charity, into the cause of our Institution. In a very interesting notice of the *Liberia Herald*, he expresses his attachment to the enterprise of this Society, in language which does honour to his feelings, his talents, and his judgment. We give the following short quotation.

“It would be interesting to dwell minutely upon the brief, though eventful history of this young and flourishing Colony, which has sprung up as it were by enchantment in a distant and barbarous land. For if ever the guardian care of a kind and protecting Providence was manifested in the planting of a Colony—we have here an instance; though they had struggles, though some valuable lives have purchased what they now enjoy—yet their miraculous success, and early prosperity, is without a parallel in the annals of colonization. Let the germ from whence we ourselves sprung—the first and desperate attempts of our fathers to make a stand in the New World, be remembered. Colonies were planted and massacred by the savages. Colonies were planted and fell the victims of famine.

Colonies were planted, and perished in the depth of winter. Colonies were planted and swept away by the diseases of summer. Colonies were planted and never heard of more. But they persevered; and at length the scions of civilization found their congenial soil, and the "wilderness blossomed like the rose." They reared the temple of Liberty, and we will hope that its base is steadfast as earth's foundations—that its pinnacle is linked with eternity.

"We know of no cause, in which the lovers of mankind, the patriot, and the christian can embark, with surer and more brilliant prospects of success, than in the cause of the Colonization of the Free Blacks of our country, on the coast of Africa. The philanthropist and the christian may find in that section of Africa, in which this infant Colony is located—fifty millions of immortal beings as wild as the forests they inhabit—where the slave trade sweeps annually into captivity its unnumbered thousands—where all the horrors of savage warfare are perpetual. In this benighted land a beacon fire is now blazing, which must eventually dispel the gloom of paganism, and make her deserts glad with the sentiments of a better nature."

The Boston Courier in a brief notice of the Thirteenth Annual Report of our Society, expresses its belief that some other motive than "pure philanthropy must be brought into operation, before the people of this country can be brought to act unitedly in the work, and is decidedly of opinion that the magnitude of the work will forever set at defiance all partial attempts to effect the consummation desired." We agree with the Courier, that every motive which can be presented, should be urged upon the public to secure united and even national effort in this great cause. We do not believe, however, that all men always act from selfish motives. We would rejoice with the Courier, to show to leading individuals in the country and to the nation itself, that private and public interests are to be promoted by this scheme; but we would, at the same time, appeal to the moral sentiments of the American people with confidence. Has not the moral sense of the United States, of England, and of the Christian world been made alive to the enormities and cruelties of the slave trade; and does not the suppression of this traffic do honour to the principle of morality and duty in the mind of christendom? Does the Courier think that those who have done most for African Colonization have been governed principally by motives of interest? For our own part, we look to the principles of justice, of charity, of religion in the hearts of our countrymen as the

surest auxiliaries and firmest supports of the design of our Society. We think, however, that the subject mentioned in the following extract from the Courier has been too much neglected.

"We submit this remark in reference to the operations of the Colonization Society, because we apprehend that the importance of establishing a Colony of Coloured People on the Coast of Africa, *as an Auxiliary to our commerce*, might be dwelt upon and enforced with much more ability and with greater hopes of success than it has hitherto been. We are not, ourselves, prepared to urge this point, for we are not in possession of facts and documents to enable us to do more than others have done, even if we had the power to present them in a stronger light. We only wish to suggest for the consideration of those whose time, information and ability qualify them for the task, whether the commercial advantages to be derived from the Colony might not be considered as an equivalent, for any expenditure of money which might be required for the removal of such numbers of our black population as would sensibly diminish that population here and increase the number of Colonists to a degree that should afford a tolerable prospect of its strength and respectability."

The RELIGIOUS HERALD of Richmond, Va. which at all times evinced a very deep and friendly interest in the affairs of our Society, under date of the 25th of June, contains a very sensible and judicious article, a part of which we are happy to transfer to our pages. We wish that its example may be imitated by all the Editors in the land. How easily might this nation be brought, universally, to look with favour upon the plans of the Colonization Society, and to give to them the most effectual aid, did the press bring their importance and benevolence, as it should do, clearly and repeatedly before the minds of the community! We call upon Editors then no longer to be silent on this subject, but to apply themselves to it as to a matter of far higher concern to our national character and national interest, than the thousand topics of party warfare which are constantly thrown out, alike detrimental to the moral welfare of the people and to our honour in the opinion of mankind. We here give a valuable extract from the article which we have just mentioned.

"Jealousies and fears have been entertained by many respectable individuals in the Southern States, in regard to the course and objects of the Colonization Society. It is a gratifying circumstance, that owing to the wise and prudent course pursued by the American Colonization Society,

these fears and prejudices are daily subsiding. The great object of the Society is, to remove the free coloured population of our country with their own consent, to Africa; and also such slaves as may be offered by their owners, for this purpose.

"That this object is a noble and philanthropic one, few acquainted with the condition of the slave-holding states will be disposed to deny. That the free coloured population, of our country is a great and constantly increasing evil must be as readily acknowledged. Averse to labour, with no incentives to industry or motives to self-respect, they maintain a precarious existence by petty thefts and plunder, themselves, or by inciting our domestics, not free, to rob their owners to supply their wants. In comparison with their number, they furnish a large proportion of our malefactors. Of this fact, our criminal records furnish abundant evidence. This class of our population it is the object of the Colonization Society to remove, and surely its accomplishment is highly desirable.

"No plan to attain to this object has yet been devised more simple and effectual than the remedy proposed by the American Colonization Society. It has a two-fold advantage: it not only lessens an evil in this country, but it confers a positive good on Africa. We hesitate not a moment in asserting, that no means could be devised by the wisdom of man, to spread the arts and civilization, and religion of the Christian world as speedily and completely, throughout Africa, as by a colony or colonists planted on its shores, presenting in striking colors to its barbarous inhabitants the advantages that flow from knowledge and well regulated communities.

"The benefits accruing to the Colonists by their removal are striking and impressive. Feeling themselves lords of their own soil, and freemen, they act with the dignity and self-respect of men who know and value their importance in the community. New faculties are developed, and new and higher objects of ambition are within their grasp. Their wishes are no longer bounded by the Colony, but their ardour induces them to explore the adjacent country. They have already extended their trading voyages some distance up their rivers; and the day is not far distant when by their means an intercourse will be opened with unknown and fertile regions in the interior.

"The discoveries in the interior of Africa have hitherto been retarded by the obstacle the unhealthiness of a tropical climate has hitherto presented to European adventurers. This obstacle will be obviated by the formation of the Society at Liberia. The youth of the Colony now rising into manhood will be inured to the climate, and the prospect of commercial advantages will be a sufficient spur to induce them to engage in journeys of discovery.

"The population of Africa has been greatly underrated. The recent discoveries of Denham, Clapperton, Laming and Lander, have disclosed to

geographers extensive countries, containing as dense a population as the best inhabited parts of Europe. Clapperton in his last journey to Saccato from the sea coast, passed through a succession of towns, a few miles apart, three or four of which contained upwards of 50,000 inhabitants—and several of them over 20,000. That an intercourse may be advantageously opened with most of those nations, admits of no dispute, and thus a vast future field for the consumption of American products and manufactures be laid open.

“From these recent journeys little doubt remains on our minds that there is a connection between the river Niger and Lake Tchad in lat. 12, if the river does not indeed empty into the lake. From Lake Tchad the head waters of the Bahrel Abiad, the chief branch of the Nile, cannot be very distant, thus rendering the intercourse throughout the fertile regions in the interior comparatively easy, when once a stop is put to the trade in slaves, and the predatory incursions now made to obtain them.

“It may be safely asserted that no foreign settlement has flourished more or acquired greater stability, in the same space of time than the Colony of Liberia. It has far exceeded the anticipations of its most sanguine friends.”



New York State Col. Society.

We have just received the Report of the proceedings of this recently organized, but very active and promising Institution. We now publish the Resolutions adopted by this Society, and shall hereafter insert liberal extracts from the interesting and eloquent speeches by which they were sustained.

The New York State Colonization Society held its first Anniversary Meeting at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on Friday the 2d of April, 1830.

The President of the Society, Chief Justice Savage, being absent from the city, the chair was taken at 7 o'clock, P. M. by the Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, one of the Vice-Presidents.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 9th and 11th days of April, 1829, for the purpose of organizing the Society, were then read by the Secretary.

B. F. Butler, Esq. in behalf of the Board of Managers, stated, that instead of making a formal report, the Managers had requested him to communicate to the meeting a brief account of the proceedings of the Board during the last year. After stating those proceedings, Mr. B. gave a succinct account of the operations of the parent Society, during the same period.

The following resolution, offered by John A. Dix, Esq. of Cooperstown, Otsego county, and seconded by Alonzo F. Paige, Esq. of Schenectady, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be requested to cause such information to be disseminated in relation to the plan of colonizing the free blacks of the United States in Africa, and to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to promote the formation of Auxiliary Societies in the different counties in this state."

Mr. Smith offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Hammond, and unanimously adopted by the Society.

"Whereas the removal from the United States of our rapidly increasing free black population is, both politically and morally, a measure of the most urgent necessity: and whereas private benevolence, generously and successfully as it has entered upon this measure, is nevertheless not to be relied on for the full accomplishment of it :

Resolved, therefore, That the managers of this Auxiliary Society prepare a memorial to the Legislature of this state; and invite the immediate publication of it in all the newspapers printed in the state.

Resolved, That this memorial shall not be presented to the legislature, until its next session; to the end, that there may be opportunity for public opinion to pronounce on its merits; and that they, who shall legislate on it, may have the benefit of knowing the views and wishes of their constituents in relation to it.

Resolved, That the memorial shall pray the legislature to aid in the removal of that portion of our free black population desirous to remove to Africa, by enacting a law, which shall appropriate a sum of money towards it annually for ten years: and the memorial shall suggest to the members of the Legislature, as another safeguard against extending their munificence to this object beyond the approbation of their constituents, the propriety of having this sum exceed in no one year the amount of the contributions within that year of the citizens of this state to the same object.

Resolved, That the managers call earnestly on the citizens of this state to petition the legislature, at an early period of its next session, in behalf of the objects of the above memorial."

At a meeting of the Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, held on the sixth day of April, 1830, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Managers and of the Society they represent, be presented to those Ministers who delivered discourses within this state, during the last year, in aid of African Colonization; and that a printed copy of the proceedings of the Society and this resolution, be transmitted to each of them."

The amount of funds received by the Society, during the last year, was \$489.22; \$300 of which have been paid over to the parent Society.

Pennsylvania State Col. Society.

We have heretofore mentioned the generous and very efficient efforts recently made by the citizens of Philadelphia, in behalf of our Institution. The Report of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society, during the last year, has just reached us, and affords gratifying evidence of the zeal and energy with which the members of that association have prosecuted the great work in which they are engaged.

“On the 21st of October, 1829, a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, was held in the Hall of the Franklin Institute, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking measures in aid of the American Colonization Society.

“Mr. Key, as the Agent of the Society, addressed the meeting, and stated, that the American Colonization Society, in consequence of its great exertions for some years past, in maintaining the Colony established on the Coast of Africa, had become involved in pecuniary embarrassments, which prevented any further active operations, and rendered it impossible to send out any more emigrants to Africa for some time. This, it was feared, would have an injurious effect upon the Colony, both in depriving it of the usual annual additions, and in leading the Colonists to suppose that they were forgotten or neglected. A more direct inconvenience was, that the Society would be unable to provide for the transportation of a large number of slaves, whose liberty was promised on this condition. He said, that there were then more than six hundred slaves willing to go to Africa, and offered by their owners to the Society on condition of their being sent to the Colony. He then showed the effect of the operations of the Colonization Society in promoting the cause of Abolition, and that this was the only mode in which the friends of Abolition could hope for much success. It is well known that the laws of most, if not all the southern states, discourage the manumission of slaves, unless they are removed from the state, and that, therefore those benevolent persons who may wish to liberate their slaves, cannot do so unless they also procure their removal. Besides this, the condition of a slave suddenly emancipated, and thrown upon his own resources, is very far from being improved; and, however laudable the feeling which leads to such emancipation, its policy and propriety are at least questionable. By providing a refuge for these unhappy beings, the Society removes a great obstacle to their manumission, and directly promotes the cause of Abolition. And, when it is considered, that the persons who thus offer to liberate their slaves, deprive themselves, by so doing, of a large portion of their property, they deserve every assistance in executing their benevolent intentions. That this is the cheapest and most direct

method of promoting Abolition, was evident, since the emancipation of thousands might be procured for the mere expense of transporting them to Africa; whereas, in the ordinary mode, it requires a large sum to liberate a single individual, whose liberty when attained, is, frequently, any thing but a blessing.

“Mr. Key concluded an eloquent address, by soliciting the aid of the citizens of Philadelphia for the African Colonization Society.”

Resolutions were then adopted, earnestly inviting the citizens of Philadelphia to contribute to secure funds to “be applied exclusively to the outfit and transportation of slaves who being willing to join the Colony, can be liberated only with a view to their emigration.”

A Committee was appointed by this meeting consisting of Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Robert Vaux, B. W. Richards, Thomas C. James, J. K. Mitchell, George W. Blight, James Bayard and Elliott Cresson, to adopt measures for raising funds to aid the object proposed in the preceding Resolutions. An impressive address was published by this Committee, and vigorous exertions made to secure contributions. The following extracts from the Report will show the results of these efforts.

“The Brig *Liberia*, a newly built vessel of this port, was engaged to go to Norfolk in Virginia, there to receive on board such liberated slaves as should be assembled by the parent Society, and sail thence on the 15th of January for the Coast of Africa.

“The terms agreed upon, were \$25 for each passenger over twelve years of age—\$12 50 for those between twelve and two, and nothing for infants under two. Within the time stipulated, the brig proceeded to Norfolk, and having received on board the emigrants, sailed for the Colony with fifty-eight passengers, of whom forty-nine were liberated slaves, for whose passage the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society paid the stipulated prices, on receiving from the Society at Washington, a list of their names and ages, together with the places from which they had come. These, it is hoped, have before this time, safely reached their adopted home on the Coast of Africa. Within a few days after the sailing of the *Liberia*, there arrived at Norfolk, after a toilsome journey of 600 miles over land on foot, a company of thirty enfranchised slaves, who had been liberated by a benevolent gentleman of Georgia, for the purpose of going to the Colony—and had been expected to go in the *Liberia*; but unfortunately were delayed till after the vessel had sailed—and they had been obliged to remain at Norfolk, waiting another opportunity.”

Subsequently the Brig *Montgomery* was chartered and proceeded to

Norfolk, "where she took on board seventy emigrants,* and sailed thence for Liberia on the 29th of April. The average price of each passenger in the Montgomery was \$26 95, which also included a freight of a considerable quantity of provisions, and other articles, sent out for the use of the colony.

Since the sailing of the Montgomery, the Liberia has returned, after a prosperous voyage of forty-two days out, having remained three weeks at Monrovia. The account given by Captain Sherman, in his letter to the President of the society which is annexed to this report, (see Appendix A. and B.) is highly interesting and gratifying to every friend of the colony. The testimony of Captain Sherman, who is a respectable and intelligent man, and had ample opportunity for observation, is calculated to confirm the hopes, and give new vigour to the efforts of those engaged in the cause of colonization. The managers take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to Captain Sherman for his kindness and attention to the emigrants, and the ability with which he conducted the expedition committed to his care.

The Report mentions as a truly auspicious event, the establishment of a newspaper, "the LIBERIA HERALD," in the Colony, and adds :

"The marine list contained in this number, besides the arrival of four foreign vessels at the 'port of Monrovia,' mentions the sailing of three Colonial schooners, on trading voyages along the Coast of Africa, and the second number, since received, announces the arrival and departure of seventeen vessels. One of the Colonists, who has resided seven years in Liberia, came out with Captain Sherman, and gives a most flattering account of the situation of the Colony. The object of his visit to this country, is to see his friends, and take with him, to Africa, his mother, and his other relatives, who reside in this city. He intends to return in a few weeks.

Annexed to this report, (Appendix C. and D †) are two letters from Captain Jno. B. Nicolson, of the U. S. Navy, which are valuable for the information they contain, and as giving the opinion of an unprejudiced observer, of the state of the Colony; and also an interesting exposition

* Of these, nearly two-thirds being healthy and industrious adults, (mostly farmers and mechanics,) will prove a valuable acquisition to the strength of the Colony: thirty individuals were manumitted by Col. Early of Georgia, six by Franklin Anderson, of Hagerstown, Md. six by Rev. Mr. Tilden, of Stephensburg, Va. and the remaining twenty-eight, by various benevolent persons near Lynchburgh, Va.

† Most of the Letters, &c. referred to in the above, have appeared in the Repository.

of the views and feelings of the Colonists themselves, contained in their circular addressed to the coloured people of this country. (See Appendix E.) Mr. Olay's address to the Colonization Society of Kentucky, also annexed, is an eloquent and impressive account of the origin, operations, and views, of the American Colonization Society.

"In concluding this report, the board cannot withhold from their fellow-citizens the expression of their grateful sense of the liberality with which they have seconded our humble exertions: the whole sum contributed,* amounting to

\$3999 50

They have disbursed as follows:

Expedition of 58 passengers per Brig		
Liberia,		\$1327 22
————— 70 passengers and stores		
per Brig Montgomery,		1887 00
		————— 3214 22
	Leaving a balance of	<u>\$785 28</u>

"This sum they propose to appropriate towards fitting out another expedition, to sail early in the ensuing autumn, if borne out by that munificence for which our city has been so long distinguished: they would, therefore, particularly invite their attention to the generous offer of a gentleman who has already subscribed several hundred dollars, and who proposes to be 'one of twenty-five persons, who shall contribute \$100 each, to insure the fulfilment of this benevolent plan.'

"In addition to the sums collected in Philadelphia, we have received from the Chester County Colonization Society, the sum of \$113, contributed by the inhabitants of Chester county in aid of these expeditions, in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a meeting held in West Chester at the request of the Managers of this Society.

"Philadelphia has already contributed much to this great object, by sending two vessels with Colonists to Liberia, and it would be a source of noble satisfaction, if our city, by sending a third, should set an example for other parts of the Union to imitate. Were arrangements made for sending, annually at least, one vessel freighted with emigrants to the Coast of Africa, the Colony would soon be in a condition to render foreign support unnecessary, and a flourishing people would express their gratitude to those who had removed them from a state of degradation, to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty."

THOMAS C. JAMES, President.

JAS. BAYARD, Secretary pro. tem.

* * They have also to acknowledge the receipt of three kegs of medicine from Benjamin Johnson; fifteen pair of shoes from Robert Murphey; and several ploughs and harrows from Rush and Muhlenburgh."

Letter

From Capt. W. E. Sherman, Captain of the Brig Liberia, to Dr. Thomas C. James, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

[The author is an experienced, pious master of a ship, well known to many of the most respectable merchants in New York and Philadelphia.]

Philadelphia, June 4th, 1830.

Dear Sir—In relation to circumstances attending my late voyage, you are aware that the Brig Liberia, under my command, was engaged last December by your Society, to take as many emigrants to Africa, as could get ready to embark at Norfolk by the 10th of January following.

In pursuance of this object, I proceeded to that port with the brig, where I arrived the 1st of January, and took on board 58 persons, men, women and children. With this number I sailed from Norfolk on the 14th of January, and from Hampton Roads on the 16th, and proceeded to sea. The first ten days of our passage was unpleasant to the emigrants, in consequence of having much rain, and from sea-sickness. After which, the weather became pleasant, and they were healthy and cheerful the remainder of the passage.

Among the passengers was the Rev. George Erskine, a Presbyterian minister, with his wife, five children (the youngest about ten years old,) and his mother, who was born in Africa, about eighty years of age. All this family were born slaves, and their freedom was bought by Mr. Erskine, that of his mother excepted. Erskine himself is a very intelligent man; he preached for us every Sabbath during the passage, sermons that would have been listened to with pleasure by any Christian audience. In reply to my question respecting his views in emigrating, he said: "Captain Sherman, I am going to a new country to settle myself and family as agriculturalists; to a country where we shall at least be on a level with any of our fellow-citizens; where the complexion will be no barrier to our filling the most exalted station. I shall cultivate the land assigned me by the Colonization Society, and if it please God to spare my life, shall be always ready to do good as opportunity offers."

I had on board another interesting man by the name of Cook.

He was about seventy years of age, and had a very patriarchal appearance. His family amounted to thirty in number, who all evidenced the benefits resulting from the counsel, admonition and direction of a good old man, whom they loved and respected. They were Methodists from Lynchburg, Va.

In the character of the others there was nothing peculiar.— They all appeared to understand the purpose for which they were emigrating, and I have no doubt they will become useful members of society in the flourishing settlement where they are located. They were all submissive to the rules of the ship during the time they were with me. I believe there was but one man among them who was addicted to profane swearing, and he never transgressed in my hearing.

After a passage of forty-two days, I landed the emigrants at Liberia, all in good health and spirits. They were located at Caldwell, about seven miles from the sea, on the river St. Paul's. They frequently visited Monrovia while I was in that place, and expressed much satisfaction with their situation and prospects. On taking leave of me the day before I left Monrovia, Erskine said, (evidently with much sincerity,) "I can never be thankful enough to God for directing my views to this country."

For particulars respecting the state of the colony, I refer you to my letter to Edward Hallowell, Esquire, published in the United States Gazette of May 20th, and Poulson's Advertiser of the 21st.

No person possessing the feelings which in my opinion give a dignity to man, can view the interesting settlement of Monrovia, without rejoicing that a civilized and Christian community is established in benighted Africa, with prospects of dispensing blessings to millions of that degraded people. That you may meet with those aids from a generous public which your exertions so richly merit, in the furtherance of your laudable designs, is the sincere wish of your

Obedient servant,

WM. E. SHERMAN.

P. S. Permit me to suggest to you the propriety of preparing a bill of fare for future emigrants more consistent with their usual diet than our navy rations. Ship biscuit they cannot eat, espe-

cially the women and children, and salt beef they use little of, and are not fond of it. I would substitute corn-meal for biscuit five days in the week, and fish, say mackarel, for beef, three days in the week, molasses and vinegar one day more in the week than is given in the navy—potatoes plentifully, and whiskey not at all. This would not be more expensive, and would be more agreeable to them, and conducive to their health.

Do not forget chloride of lime, with directions how to use it; I experienced the good effects of it in purifying the ship's hold.

W. E. S.



Report

Of the Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of the American Colonization Society in the Senate of Mass.

The following interesting Report and the annexed Resolutions were adopted by the Senate of Massachusetts at their last session. They were not acted on in the House of Representatives, but will doubtless hereafter be adopted.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the American Colonization Society, requesting the co-operation of the Legislature, ask leave to Report,

That the objects, for which that Association was established, are of vast importance to the country and to that unfortunate race, which has such powerful claims upon our humanity and justice. Actuated by the purest principles of religion, the most exalted patriotism, and an enlarged philanthropy, a successful attempt has, at last, been made, to meliorate the condition, of the degraded and long suffering African; and, in some degree, to atone for the great wrongs, which have been inflicted upon them even in this land of Liberty. Many powerful causes have combined to produce results, so cheering to these humbled objects of beneficence, and so honorable to the pious and illustrious citizens, who have volunteered to become their advocates and patrons. These are the immutable principles of justice, the resistless promptings of mercy, and the public weal.

In those States where slavery is tolerated, as well as in the others, where it has ceased to exist, the dangers and difficulties, emanating from the great and increasing numbers of free per-

sons of colour, had long been the subjects of deep individual solicitude and inquiry, and of numerous legislative enactments. Various means were adopted for obviating these accumulating evils, but without any perceptible benefit, and some more efficient and decisive measures, which should certainly diminish and ultimately remove them, became indispensable. Emigration appeared the most obvious and desirable, but an eligible location, the manner of obtaining it, and the expense of carrying into full effect such an extensive scheme, seemed to require, the application of the power and resources of the national government;—to that an appeal was unavailingly made, by the legislature of Virginia, and what the States and Nation had failed to perform, was zealously undertaken, by the American Colonization Society. The plan was deemed, by many, chimerical and impracticable; still it was commenced, and has been prosecuted, under the most favourable auspices.

A large tract of country was obtained, on the Western Coast of Africa, as a place of refuge, for such of the free persons of colour, as might be disposed, to avail of its advantages. Liberia soon became their promised land,—the Canaan of their hopes.

It is only twelve* years since that interesting Country was first occupied, and its population now exceeds twelve hundred. A constitution, a code of laws, schools, and religious institutions have been established,—civil and military officers appointed,—agriculture, the mechanic arts, external commerce, and interior trade, are successfully cultivated; and this infant nation, now gives glorious promise, of its future extent, prosperity, and advancement in political and moral grandeur.

Hitherto the resources of the Colonization Society and its numerous auxiliaries, with the cheering countenance, and partial aid, of the General Government, have been sufficient, to warrant the belief, that its most sanguine anticipations may be realized. The experiment has been triumphantly made, and it only requires the application of more ample means, to accomplish all, that was ever contemplated, by the most ardent and philanthropic.

It appears that the whole number of free coloured people, in the United States, at the last census, was 233,530, and that the

* Only eight years since the establishment was made at Monrovia.—[Ed.

annual increase may be estimated, at about 6,000, which can be sent to Liberia, at an expense, of not more than twenty dollars per head. An annual appropriation, therefore, of 120,000 dollars, would be sufficient, to defray all the charges, of transporting a number, equal to the annual increase.

To accomplish this, has been considered of the first importance, and to this object, the whole energies of the Society have been hitherto directed, as it will render the proportion, between the free coloured and white population, comparatively smaller, at each duplication of the latter, and ultimately remove, many of the dangers, which now exist, and prevent those deleterious consequences, which are to be apprehended, from a rapid increase of numbers.

But why should we not endeavor to increase the fund to 240,000 dollars, which would insure the removal of the whole of this population in about twenty-eight years. Is it to be presumed, that such a fund, cannot be raised by private and public munificence, when the importance of the object is duly considered. It will not be merely the removal of a class of people from among us, which have an injurious influence upon the morals and peace of society, but enabling them to become a free, independent, civilized, and Christian nation, in the land of their forefathers. Elevated in character, and in the full enjoyment of the rights of man, they will not only assume a station in the great human family, which it is impossible for them to attain in this country; but their example and influence will gradually extend over those numerous tribes, which, through all time have remained in a state of barbarism and degradation, and cruelly subjected to slavery by surrounding and distant nations.

Our veneration for liberty, the dictates of humanity, patriotism, our duty as Christians, and the laws of eternal justice require, that a generous effort should be made to accomplish objects of such momentous import;—and believing that all constitutional means should be employed by the government of the United States for their complete attainment, the following resolutions are respectfully submitted. By order of the Committee,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

1. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of Massachusetts views with great interest the efforts made by the American Colonization Society, in establish-

ing an Asylum on the Coast of Africa for the free people of color of the United States; and that in the opinion of the Legislature it is a subject eminently deserving the attention and aid of Congress, so far as shall be consistent with the powers of Congress, the rights of the several states of the Union; and the rights of the individuals who are the objects of those efforts.

2. *Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested, in the name of the State of Massachusetts, to solicit the assistance of the General Government to aid the laudable designs of that Society, in such manner as Congress in its wisdom may deem expedient.

3. *Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.



Extracts from Correspondence.

From a Gentleman in Massachusetts, dated July 6.

Addresses were delivered in favour of your Society, and contributions taken up in seventeen places, by the members of the Andover Theological Seminary.

A far deeper interest is felt in the cause in this region, than ever before. We hope to have a State Society of the most vigorous character, within a few months. Massachusetts must not be the last of the 24 States. The Connecticut Report and Appendix have done great good. Would it not be well to publish, as far as possible, a distinct account of all monies contributed on the Fourth of July, or near to it, as it may supply some arguments for the next year?

From a young Gentleman (a member of the Bar) in Ohio.

After a serious and painful deliberation of many months, I determined, a few days since, to abandon the practice of my profession, and offer my services to the American Colonization Society, as a travelling Agent, for one year. It is my present purpose, if I should be successful in the cause, to devote my life to it in any way that may be deemed most expedient. It is the property of youth to be sanguine, and there is something in this noble cause which requires, and, when properly understood, begets enthusiasm. But I think I am warranted in saying, that

a few persons, thoroughly understanding the character, designs, and prospects of the colonization cause, may, by a well-directed and persevering zeal, effect wonders for it. There is certainly patriotism and Christian benevolence and moral and physical power enough in our country, if it can be arrayed in a solid phalanx, and brought to bear on the object, to effect all that its friends could desire.

From a Clergyman in Md. dated July 5.

It gives me pleasure to add sixty dollars to the funds of the good cause. Thirty dollars are from the Greencastle (Pa.) Auxiliary, and thirty from the Presbyterian congregation in this place. The actual sum given by the assembled congregation, was \$27 17; the other was afterwards added by myself. My people are small in number, and the contribution of yesterday, in addition to the two hundred dollar subscription of last year, convinces me that they are of a resolute mind on the colonization subject. This collection is wholly distinct from the amount we engaged to pay every year for ten years.

From a Gentleman in Delaware, dated June 14.

I feel an interest in this business, and will never rest until I see a State Society formed in Delaware, and an Auxiliary in every county.

From a Clergyman (one of the earliest and ablest friends of the Society,) in Connecticut, dated July 6.

The contributions in this State, on the last Sabbath, I am confident, will prove far more numerous, and far more considerable in amount, than they ever have been before. The reasons of this improvement are various: such as *First*, the gradual instruction and conviction of the public mind. A new, and especially a great idea, however simple, must have *time* to work its way into the understanding, and apply itself to the practice of any considerable community, however thinking and intelligent. *Secondly*, connected with the preceding, both as cause and effect, the increasing efforts of our State Society. The last Report has been more extensively and generally circulated than any other. The annual meeting was unusually well attend-

ed by members of the Legislature and others; and the friends of the cause, seeing their strength, have been moved to more decision. *Thirdly*, the discourse delivered by Mr. Gallaudet, before a great body of our Clergy assembled in the General Association three weeks ago. This brought the subject in just the right light, and at just the right time, before more than a hundred pastors of Churches; and many, who felt themselves unprepared to preach at this Anniversary of Independence, will look into the subject, and be prepared before the return of another.

I preached to my people last Sabbath on the subject, and took a collection of \$80. Mr. M. took a collection without preaching, \$35 68. Mr. B. began to prepare a sermon, but found, as he proceeded, that the subject was so much greater than he had apprehended, and had so many relations with which he had never acquainted himself, that he must relinquish the design till he should have more leisure: he took a contribution amounting to \$21 56. Dr. F. preached, and if he produced no effect on any body else, he at least produced a great effect on himself. He had no idea that the subject was so grand, till he undertook to handle it: there was, of course, no contribution. Mr. S. preached in both the Episcopal Churches, but took no contribution till last evening at the monthly concert, when \$31 was received.

From Right Rev. Bishop Meade, of Frederick co. Va.

I enclose you an order for three hundred and twenty odd dollars, collected almost entirely at my Chapel on the Fourth of July, which was yesterday, from the subscribers on Mr. Gerrit Smith's plan, and some other friends. One hundred dollars were from Mr. George Burwell, being his second payment. The remainder was from the members of the two associations in my parish, and from other friends, not regular subscribers. Collections were to be taken up yesterday in the Churches of Winchester. The day before, I attended a meeting of the Society, where, according to a previous appointment, an oration was delivered. It was highly creditable to the orator, and will be published.

Female African Society.

The following letter and Address from the Secretary of this Society, (a Lady, with whose distinguished talents and virtues the public are well acquainted) will prove, we trust, the means of exciting more deep and active interest in behalf of African Colonization among the benevolent females of our country, and lead them to unite their efforts in a cause which appeals so strongly to all the sympathies and charities of their nature.

HARTFORD, JULY 7th, 1830.

I hasten to give you a brief statement of our "Hartford Female African Society," which held on Monday, July 5th, its first anniversary meeting.— Beside the transaction of necessary business, extracts were read from the "African Repository" for June, calculated to impart information or awaken sympathy, and none excited deeper attention than the interesting statement of Mr. Devany, the High Sheriff of Liberia. It was voted that the avails of this year's subscription of the Society should be devoted to the payment of the passage of liberated females to the Colony in Africa. As the business of the Treasurer and Collectors is not perfectly completed, I cannot at this time mention the amount of our annual contribution, but having seen a wish expressed in the "Repository" that the names of the officers of Institutions connected with the "American Colonization Society," should be sent, I add a list of ours.—

Mrs. Grew, *President.*

Mrs. Burgess, *Vice-President.*

Mrs. Morton, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. Sigourney, *Secretary.*

Managers.

Miss Louisa Chester,

Mary Hurlburt,

Sarah Terry,

Miss Emily Rockwell,

Sophia Root,

Ann Terry.

One of the most interesting circumstances connected with this meeting, was the presence of an Auxiliary Society of Sabbath School Scholars from the African Church in this City. It is regularly organized, and the members engage to pay, one cent on the first Sunday in every month, to aid the Colony of Liberia. With the amount of their first yearly subscription, they presented the following

REPORT.

"The Charitable Society in the African Sunday School at Hartford, Auxiliary to the Hart. Ladies African Society," beg leave to report, that the blessing of God has attended their first attempts to do good to Africans, in contributing for Liberia. While we have heard of this Colony

and of the Asylum which it furnishes for Africans who are destitute of a home, our hearts have been moved willingly to pay our mites towards its support:—and although our Heavenly Father has given us but little money, we rejoice to give our mites, as well as our prayers for Africa, in company with the wise and the good.—Herewith we enclose to the ‘Ladies Society’ the amount of our contributions for the past year.”

List of Officers.

Ursula Kelly, *President.*
 Milla Stockton, *Vice-President.*
 Elizabeth Wallace, *Secretary.*
 Betsy Mars, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

Elizabeth Carter,	Rhoda Freeman,
Betsy Mars,	Nancy Swan.

The young woman who holds the offices of Treasurer, and third Manager in this Society, is to go on to Liberia, the approaching Autumn, at the same time with three young men from the African School in this City, two of whom will officiate as Missionaries, and one as a Teacher. Betsy Mars, will I think, be a valuable inhabitant and assistant in the New Colony, being a capable and intelligent woman, and having been for some time engaged in the instruction of children of her own colour.

I cannot express to you how much I am delighted with the indications of lightened sympathy for Africa which are visible here, at the “frigid north.” May the Almighty, by whom every just and holy desire is prompted, increase our benevolence, and sustain the South in her majestic efforts, till Africa, so long the land of weeping and despair, shall become “the habitation of righteousness, and a praise in the whole earth.”

I have been requested to send for your Repository, a short “Address,” read to the Ladies at their meeting, which perhaps you will think rather desultory, and less adapted to your meridian than ours. I fear that I have wearied you, and intruded upon important duties, by the length of this letter. The truth is, that I wish to say much more, and scarcely know how to cease now, so deeply are the sorrows and hopes of Africa, “set as a seal upon my heart.”

Address to the “Hartford Female African Society.”

Assembled on this the First Anniversary of our Institution, many cheering views of the object which we have adopted, are presented to our contemplation. The advances made by the American Colonization Society in public esteem and confidence, the increasing number of liberated Africans, and the unexampled prosperity of the Colony established on their native shores, are bright traces in the history of benevolence. Almost precluded, by the hitherto limited nature of our efforts, from congratu-

lating ourselves as co-workers in these majestic designs, still we cannot but consider them as peculiarly adapted to awaken the sympathies of our sex. Leaving the broader illustrations of this magnificent charity, and those motives of political justice and wisdom, which have been so fully urged by the ablest pens, we would simply state a few of the claims which seem to press upon us, as females, and as Christians.

Since the domestic sphere is our allotted province, it is natural that we should be deeply susceptible to whatever disturbs its tranquillity, or destroys its honour. Has any form of evil been tolerated among mankind, which so effectually invaded its bounds, sundered its ties, wrecked its cherished joys, and obliterated its dearest hopes, as the Slave Trade?—Parents flying from their desolated abodes, children torn from arms unable to protect them, villages devoted to the flames, peaceful tribes suddenly involved in strife and bloodshed, furnish combinations of misery, which, in this country of freedom and happiness, it is difficult to bring home to our hearts. “Who,” says the philanthropic Clarkson, “who is that wretched woman, whom we discover under yonder lofty tree, wringing her hands, as if in the agonies of despair? Three days has she been there to look and to watch. This is the fourth morning, and no tidings of her children yet. Beneath those spreading boughs they were accustomed to play. But alas! the savage man-stealer interrupted their innocent mirth, and has taken them for ever from her sight.”

But who can adequately describe the horrors of the slave-ship? The suffering of confinement, impure atmosphere, hunger and cruelty, the yearning of the tender heart after its native land and parted friends, the madness of despair preying on prouder spirits, the frequent corpse plunged beneath the dull unaccusing wave, attest how bitter is the tyranny which man may exercise over his fellow-man. Yet to these victims, home, kindred, and “palm-tree shade,” are so dear, that even the slave-dealers, who are wont to excuse a part of their brutality, by the false plea that Africans are deficient both in sensibility and understanding, take their departure, when their cargo is completed, under covert of the night, in order to avoid the bursts of agony, which the sight of the receding shores calls forth from those hopeless bosoms.

Slavery, thus fearful in its commencement, retains many of its revolting features, after it becomes an established system. The effects of ignorance, a studied seclusion from all that can waken intellect, or inspire hope, produce an incapacity of correctly discharging toward their offspring, either the duties of physical care, moral example, or religious education, thus depriving the maternal heart of its dearest privilege and highest solace. Yet we would not be understood to say, that the intercourse between master and slave is always chargeable with inhumanity. On the contrary, there are many cases in our own country, where forbearance interposes its mitigating offices, where attention to comfort, willingness to

impart instruction, and to soften adversity, create an interchange of generous and grateful sentiment, and lay the foundation of warm and lasting attachment. Honourable instances might be adduced of disinterested benevolence on the part of the owners of slaves, and of their sacrificing property to a large amount, in their enfranchisement and restoration to the land of their ancestors. Still there are evils enough connected with slavery in its milder forms, to authorize us in deprecating its influence, and in making every effort which our station will permit to open the "prison-house, and let the oppressed go free." "If we do not, (writes an excellent man, who long laboured for the abolition of the slave-trade in England,) if we do not, how inconsistent is our conduct! We come into the temple of God, and pray to him that he will have mercy upon us. But how shall he have mercy upon us, who have had no mercy upon others. Again, we pray to him, that he will deliver us from evil. But how shall he deliver us from evil, who see daily the rights of the injured African invaded, and miseries heaping upon his head."

There is yet another point of view in which this subject presses upon our attention. Wherever moral or intellectual degradation exists, it seems to be the fate of our sex to sink the deepest in wretchedness, and lowest in the scale of community. Physical force and energy of character give to Man, even in a savage state, a prominence when any exigence arises which demands the use of those qualities. But Woman, without principles of virtue, is prone to be distinguished either by infirmity or sin; and Man, divested of religious restraint, loses for her that respect and regard which are necessary to render her lot tolerable. The privileges which, as equals and companions, are accorded to our sex, we owe to the religion of Christ. It has bowed the mountains, and raised the vallies from the dust. Africa yet remains the victim of an absurd and degrading superstition. Where the dread of slavery has not penetrated, the worship of idol gods holds the soul in bondage. We would desire to shed upon our African sisters, that holy light which cheers the journey of life and the slumber of the grave. We would lead them to his throne, who hath "made of one blood all who dwell upon the face of the whole earth." As a spot whence the knowledge of salvation may be disseminated over benighted Africa, we turn toward the Colony of Liberia, with the most animated hope. Of its preservation in danger, its rapid increase, its accumulating resources, you have already heard through so many channels, that it is unnecessary here to absorb your time in their recapitulation. While we look with gratitude to him who has established this "city of refuge," to which the oppressed may fly,—while we joyfully anticipate the blessings, both temporal and spiritual, which may in future emanate from it,—we still feel that Africa, by her present wretchedness, both at home and abroad, pleads with an irresistible voice to female sympathy. Therefore do the daughters, the sisters, and the wives of this protected and happy community unite in the

charity which this day impels to new efforts, while the mother teaches the little being whom she lulls upon her bosom, to breathe, ere he sinks in his cradle-slumbers, a prayer for long-benighted, much-enduring Africa.

Shall we conclude these few remarks by borrowing the words of an eloquent statesman? "When we shall, as soon we must, be translated from this into another form of existence, is the hope presumptuous, that we shall then behold the common Father of whites and blacks, the great ruler of the universe, cast his all-seeing eye upon civilized and regenerated Africa,—its cultivated fields,—its far-famed Niger, and other great rivers lined with flourishing villages,—its coast studded with numerous cities, and adorned with towering temples dedicated to the pure religion of his redeeming Son,—and that from this glorious spectacle he will deign to look with approbation upon us, the humble instruments who have contributed to produce it?"

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, *Secretary*.

Hartford, July 5th, 1830.



Intelligence.

LADIES COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.—We are happy to say that this Society has nobly resolved to subscribe on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, and that the efforts which it has already made, and the well-known zeal and energy of its members, give assurance that their pledge will be promptly fulfilled. Georgetown, and we may add Alexandria also, have entered with an active and generous spirit into the truly philanthropic work of our Society.

FOURTH OF JULY COLLECTIONS.—These appear to have been much more general than in any former year, although information in regard to them, has as yet, been received from a comparatively small number. We hope that such Congregations as may have omitted to make contributions on the Fourth, will *recollect* that *it is not too late* to take part in this charity. We mentioned in our last, that several Ecclesiastical Bodies, as well as State Societies, had earnestly recommended to the Churches the claims of our Society. We now publish Resolutions adopted by the General Association of Massachusetts, the General Conference of Maine, and the Maryland Annual Conference of the Associated Methodist Churches.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The interests of the Colonization Society were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, and supported by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt. Whereupon *Resolved*, That this Association, feeling a deep interest in the objects of the Colonization Society, recommend that ministers address their congregations on the subject, and solicit a collection in favour of the Society, on or near the 4th of July; and that this resolution be published in the religious papers. Also *Resolved*, That

the Secretary of this Association hold a correspondence with the General Agent of the American Colonization Society, and report at the next meeting.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MAINE.—Dr. Gillet introduced the following resolution—*Resolved*, by this Conference, that warmly approving the great objects of the American Colonization Society, and rejoicing in its progress and success, they would earnestly recommend it to the prayers and patronage of the Congregational churches in this State, and invite the clergy in connection with them, especially to remember it on the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. Contributions in aid of this cause are peculiarly appropriate to that day, which reminds us that we are freemen; and our obligations of gratitude to Almighty God, with a deep sense of our great guilt as a nation, in having inflicted innumerable wrongs upon Africa, loudly call upon us as men, as patriots, and as Christians, to unfeigned repentance before God, and to unremitted efforts by a calm, prudent, and conciliatory course of measures, to redress these wrongs to the full extent of our power. This resolution being seconded by Rev. B. Tappan, was adopted.

MARYLAND CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED METHODIST CHURCHES.—Whereas the objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society are such as merit the approbation of Christians of all denominations throughout the United States, therefore

Resolved, 1. That the members of this Conference do highly approve of the Institution, and will use their best endeavours to promote its interests.

2. That the Ministers of every circuit and station, within the bounds of this Conference, take up a collection on or about the Fourth of July next, to aid the funds of said Society; which collections, when made, shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society, residing in Washington.

The American Board of Foreign Missions of the Baptist Church in the United States, have engaged the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner, late of the Theological Institution at Hamilton, N. Y. for the Missionary station in Liberia, and this Gentleman with his wife and a young Lady, who goes out as an assistant in their pious work, are expected to sail in the next vessel for the Colony.

A writer in the Delaware Journal remarks upon the late anniversary meeting of the Wilmington Colonization Society in the following terms:

Colonization Society.—The Spirit and animation of the Meeting of this Society on Monday evening last, must be followed, one would think, with the happiest effects on all who attended. What could be more delightful than to see the different Christian sects—while differing on other subjects, all uniting to promote this great cause.

The Address of Mr. KENNADY, must be acknowledged by all to have been candid, forcible and eloquent, and well calculated in every respect to remove the prejudices which exist against the plans of this Society. The Remarks also of ELLIOT CRESSON, one of the Society of Friends, who was formerly suspicious and afraid of this Society, but whose fears have been changed to confidence, and his suspicions to admiration: and who is now one of the most liberal, active and devoted friends of the Institution, were heard with uncommon pleasure, and we hope will lead others of the Society to which he belongs to come out more openly as the advocates of this benevolent scheme and the Patrons of an enterprise which promises more to Africans and to Africa than any yet attempted.



Tribute of Respect.

The following Resolutions should have appeared in the Repository of May.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, May 24th, 1830, the following Resolutions were on motion by Dr. Henderson, seconded by Dr. Laurie, unanimously adopted:

The Board of Managers having this day heard of the death of William H. Fitzhugh, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Colonization Society, unanimously adopt the following Resolutions.

That in common with society at large, with his friends, and with his bereaved Relatives, the Board of Managers express the deepest sorrow for the death of William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. of Virginia.

That this Board consider the death of Mr. Fitzhugh as a bereavement whereby the country has lost a statesman, society an accomplished gentleman, and philanthropy a bright and able advocate.

That the Board view the death of Mr. Fitzhugh as a great loss to the American Colonization Society, in the cause of which he has displayed pre-eminent zeal, talent and efficiency.

That the members of this Board will wear crape on the left arm, for one month, as a testimony of their grief at this event—and that a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Widow and Sister of the deceased—and to the Auxiliary Society of Alexandria, of which Mr. Fitzhugh was a valuable member.



The Managers of the American Colonization Society have resolved to despatch a vessel, to convey one hundred or more emigrants from Norfolk to Liberia, on the 1st of October. It is highly important that applications for a passage in this expedition, should be duly made to the Secretary of the Society in this city. Applications for a passage may also be made to J. H. Latrobe, Esq. Baltimore; John M'Phail, Esq. Norfolk; B. Brand, Esq. Richmond; R. H. Toler, Esq. Lynchburg; or to the Secretaries of any of the State or other Auxiliary Societies.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 28th June, to 16th July, 1830.

Collection by Rev. John Steele, of Xenia, O. in his cong'n.	\$5
Coll'n. in 2nd Pres. Ch. Washington, per Mr. G. Gilliss,	6 34
Collections by Rev. William Williamson, of Middleburg, Va. as follows, viz:—	
from Salem,	\$2 90
Middleburg,	6 46
Aldie,	5 29
his own donation,	35
	15
Collection by the Rev. D. Denney, in his Church, at Chambersburg, Pa.	\$15
by Rev Mr Hemphill, Methodist Ch.	5
in Foundry Church, Washington, per Rev. Mr. Rozzell,	29 66
in 4th Presbyterian Church, Washington, per J. Gideon, Jr.	10
in St John's Church, Washington, per Rev. Mr. Hawley,	22 70
in 1st Presbyterian Church, Washington, by Rev. Mr. Post, per Mr. Kennedy,	24 25
in Rev. Dr Balch's Church, Presby'n. George Town, from J S. Nevius,	29 62
by Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, pastor of Lutheran Ch. Fredericktown, Md. per C. Mantz,	17
in Episcopal Church, Fredericksburg, Va. per Rev. Edward C. M'Guire,	30
in St. James' Ch. Warrenton, Rev. G. Lemmon, in Methodist Church at the Navy Yard, Washington, by Rev. Mr. Smith,	8
in Pres. Con. Hagerstown, Rev. Mr. Fullerton, in M. E. Church, Fred'n. per Rev. G. Koontz, in 1st Pres'n. Church in the Borough of Easton, Pa. 4th July, by Rev J. Gray,	27 81
in Trinity Ch. (Episcopal) same town, by Rev John A. Hicks,	13 80
Trinity Church, Washington, Rev. Mr Johns, per J. Haskell, Jr. Treas.	21 68
by Rev. John S. Stow, in Trinity Church, & St. Paul's Chap. N. Haven, per H. Crosswell, Rev. Geo. Jenkins, in his Ch. Milton, Pa. in United 1st. Pres. Ch. Armwell, N. J. per J. Kirkpatrick, of Ringoes, N. Jersey, in Ch. of Rev. H. R. Wilson, Shippensburg, Pa. in parish of Rev. M. T. C. Wing, Boardman, O. Pres. Ch. Pittsgrove, N. J. Rev. G. W. Janvier, by Rev. D. D. Field, Stockbridge, Mass.	25
Meth. Cong. Easton, Md. per Rev. G. Cookman, by Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, in Presbyterian congregation, Chillicothe, Ohio,	8
St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y.	74 38
Methodist Church, do.	10

Carried forward,

\$548 74

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$548 74
Collection Pres. Ch. Harmony, N. J.	Rev. J. Vanderveer,		4 75
	by Rev. R. S. Crampton, Willimantic, Conn.		13
	by Rev. Mr. S. Burt, Great Barrington, per David Leavenworth,		15
	Rev. Cullen Townsend, per ditto,		2
	in the Presbyterian Society of West Coventry, N. Y. per Tracy Smithworth,		8
	by Rev. Richard C. Hand, pastor of 1st Presbyterian Church, Grosvenor, New York,		10
	by Rev. Daniel Kendrick, North Edgecomb, per G. Gove,		6
	by Rev. Mr. Elliott, at Connelsville, Pennsylvania, per Joseph Trevor,		10
	in P. E. Ch. Frederick'n. per R. Potts, Esq. by Rev. Mr. Riley, and Rev. Mr. Gurly, in Liberty circuit, Frederick co. Md. at the following places—		25 08
	Lingan Ore Chapel, \$20 62½		
	Liberty,	6 06½	
	Pipe Creek,	4 70	30 39
	by Rev. Wm. Cox, in Pres. Ch. Wooster, Ohio,		10
	Rev. C. A. Davis, Meth. Church, Winchester, in Unitarian Ch. Washington, D. C, 4th July, .		13 46
	by Rev. John Mines, Cabin John cong'n. Md.		10
	by Rev. J. H. Jones, at Union School House, Frederick co. Md. ...		8 25
	by Rev. A. B. Church, at Calais, Me. \$11 50 deduct postage paid by him, 50		7 13
	in First Congregational Society, New Marlboro, Mass. by Aretas Rising,		11
	In Presbyterian Church, Princess Ann, Md. per Rev. R. M. Laird,		6
	in Meth. Ch. Baltimore, per Rev. Mr. Healy,		15
	in Pres'n. Ch. Frankfort. Ky. per A. P. Coxe,		5
	by Rev. B. P. Aydelott, Christ Ch. Cinninnati, in English Presbyterian Church, Frederick, Md.		35
	per Rev. Mr. Galloway,		13
	in Rev. Dr. Laurie's Church, Washington, ...		20 20
	Rev. S. Eaton, in his Ch. at Buffalo, New York,		19 45
	by Rev. T. Jackson, P. E. Ch. Leesburg, Va.		20
	by Rev. J. Eaton, Pres. cong'n. Fairville, Pa.		22 18
	in First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, per John N. Brown, Esq.		5
	by Rev. Samuel Shepperd, D. D. Lenox, Mass. per William P. Walker, Esq.		163
	by William Atkinson, of Petersburg, Va. as follows:—		20
	4th July, in Mt. Sina Methodist Church, Pr. George's, per Rev. T. B. Bryant,	4 30	
	in Bap. Ch. Peters'g. Rev. G. Mason, .	6	
	in Epis. Ch. Peters'g. Rev. A. Syme,	17 38	
	in Pres. Ch. Peters'g. Rev. J. Annan,	28 29	
	in Meth. Ch. Peters'g. Rev. B. Blake,	17 03	73
	in Christ Ch. Geo. Town, Rev. Mr. Brooke, 4th July, 1830, by J. I. Stull, Esq.		25 64

Carried forward,

\$1186 27

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1185 27
Collections per John Bruce, Esq. Winchester, Va. as follows:—		
at Kent Street Church, 3d July, after an address by Richard Barton, Esq.	\$20 50	
in Protestant Episcopal Church, after a sermon by Rev. J. E. Jackson,	19 23	
at First Presbyterian Church, after a sermon by Rev. Doctor Hill,	17 02	
at Lutheran Church, 4th July, after a sermon by Rev. Lewis Eighelberger, .	4 33	61 08
by Rev. Wm. Johnston, 1st Presbyterian Ch. Brownsville, Pa. per J. M'Kinnon,	9 83	
by ditto, at Dunlap's Creek, per ditto,	5 75	15 58
from Wm. Hadley, Treas. Aux. Society, Zanesville and Putnam, Ohio, collected in the meeting-house of Rev. J. Culbertson, Zanesville, .		50
by Rev. N. Gilbert, in Baptist and Presbyterian Societies in Syracuse, N. Y.		17
by Rev. N. W. Calhoun, at Kenhawa C. H. Va. per Jas. A. Lewis & G. W. Summers, Esqrs.		35
Rev. H. McMillan, in his Ch. Xenia, O. \$8 50		
do. in a small school under his care,	1 50	10
Pres. Ch. Bridgetown, N. J. per Rev. B. Hoff,		21
Rev. W. Hoag, Methodist Church, Perry, N. Y. also a gold breast-pin, put in by a Lady—value not yet ascertained,		10
by Rev. R. D'Witt, in Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa. per William Graydon,		31
by Rev. G. W. Blagden, in Brighton, Mass. at a public meeting of Brighton Temperance and Colonization Societies, July 4, per Rev. Noah Worcester, President of said Societies,		20
Contribution by the First Ecclesiastical Society in Norwalk, Conn. Rev. Henry Benedict, Pastor, per W. M. Retts, Esq. by C. K. Gardner, Esq.		41
		<hr/>
	<i>Total 4th of July Collections,</i>	\$1487 93
From Right Rev. Wm. Meade, of Frederick co. Va. as follows:—		
George Burwell, Esq. his second payment on the on the plan of Gerrit Smith,	\$100	
From members of two Associations in Dr. Meade's Parish, and other friends not regular subscribers,	227	327
From Rev. George Lemmon, of Warrenton, Virginia, as follows, viz:—		
Female Col. Society of Warrenton,	50	
Miss Agnes H. Marshall, Oak Hill, Va.	5	
Miss Mary Marshall, do.	5	60
Donation by Thomas P. Wilson, Esq. of Rockville, Md. .		10
"Cash" for the Society per Mr. Gurley,		25
of 5 persons of Centreville, Va. per A. Waugh,		2 50
Petersburg Auxiliary Society, per W. Atkinson,		2
Petersburg Female Auxiliary Society, per do.		10
Two little girls, daughters of Major Thomas M. Nelson, of Mecklenburg, per do.		1
		<hr/>
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$1924 43

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1924 43
A well wisher of the A. C. Society, in North Carolina,			5
Green Castle Pa. Aux. Soc. per Rev. Mr. Fullerton,			30
Donation by a friend in Allentown, Lehigh co. Pa. who ardently desires every freeman in the U. S. to make a similar donation,			1
Charles Davis, of same place, subscription for Repository to March 1, 1830,			4
Abner Wesson, of Laurenceville, Va. for two years' subscription to the African Repository,			4
Adonijah Biddle, Esq. Hillsdale, N. Y. ann'l. contribution,			10
Cortland Van Rensselaer, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. his first payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.			100
Wm. Hadley, Treasurer of Auxiliary Society. Zanesville and Putnam, Muskingum county, Ohio, \$87 (for \$50 of which, see collections,)			\$37
Do. to pay for Repository for Rev. L. L. Hamline, Zanesville, Ohio,	2	—	39
Donation from a Society of little girls, Fredericktown, Md. by Mrs. E. W. Balch,			3
Proceeds of two pairs of socks knit by two Ladies,			1
Donation from Charles J. Aldis, of Brooklyn, New York,			50
Abner Wesson, of Laurenceville, Va.			16
Mrs. S. A. Duborg, Providence, for Repository, for 1830,			2
Miss I. McSherry, Brownsville, Pa. per J. T. McKinnon,			50
Donations per John Bruce, Esq. Winchester Va. as follows, viz:—from A. M'Gill, Esq. the price of a sheep, \$3			
John M. Brone's subscription,	5		
Samuel H. Davis, do.	5		
John Bruce, do.	5		
Dr. N. Tilden, do.	1		
Obed Waite, do.	1		
Robert G. Conrad, do.	1		
Rev. J. E. Jackson, do.	1		
Richard W. Barton, do.	1		
Thomas A. Tidball, do.	1		
Wm. Randolph, do.	2		
Lemuel Burt, do.	1		
Doct. Joseph Gray, do.	1	—	28
Contribution by the young Ladies at the Female Academy, at Salem, North Carolina, (the amount usually expended by them in celebrating the 4th of July,) by Rev. Benjamin Reichel,			10
Donation by Rev. Benjamin Reichel,			5
by Rev. A. Stenner, per Rev. B. Reichel, ...			1
by F. Sheldon, in New York,	\$554 52		
deduct sundry expenses paid by him, 56 27	—	←	498 25
			<u>\$2,738 18</u>

Liberal Donation.

Charles Tappan, Esq. of Boston, has just sent fifty reams of fine paper to Liberia for the use of the Colonial Press; which Press was several years ago presented to the Society by the same Philanthropic individual.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.

AUGUST, 1830.

No. 7.

Speeches

At the Anniversary of the N. York State Colonization Society.

In our last number we gave a concise account of the proceedings at this anniversary, and mentioned that it was our purpose to publish in whole, or in part, the several impressive speeches by which the resolutions, adopted on that occasion, were sustained. In concluding a statement in regard to the operations of the Board of Managers during the year, and the progress of the cause to which they are devoted, B. F. Butler, Esq. made the following remarks:

“The institutions of freedom, civilization and Christianity, had thus been planted by the hand of benevolence, on the coast of Africa. The influence of the colony on the surrounding country, was constantly extending itself; the advantages it conferred might be judged of by the fact before stated, that nearly one hundred children had been sent by the barbarous inhabitants of the interior to be instructed in Liberia. It continued also to exert a most active agency in the suppression of the slave trade—an enormity still practised by Christian nations, in defiance of treaties and in contempt of religion and humanity, and which all experience had shown was only to be suppressed by planting on the coast barriers against it.

“In view of what had already been accomplished for Africa by the American Colonization Society, and of the blessings it promised to confer, not only on that continent, but on our own country, Mr. B. felt himself justified in saying, that of all the benevolent enterprises which reflect glory on this age, there was no one more justly entitled to the patronage

of the philanthropist or the patriot, than this Society. Its influence on domestic slavery in the United States, was most salutary. Interfering in no way with the rights or the policy of the states—making no appeals to sectional feeling—and using no language but that of reason and humanity—the Society has secured the confidence of enlightened men in every quarter of the union; and without soliciting or even recommending manumission, it has already done more to promote in the southern states the emancipation of slaves, than had been accomplished by all the efforts made with direct reference to such a result, since the revolution. In proof of this, Mr. B. mentioned, that the report of every auxiliary Society in the south, testified to the willingness of many planters to emancipate their slaves as soon as facilities could be afforded for their departure; and that of the emigrants by the Harriet, which sailed in February, 1829, between 40 and 50 were slaves, liberated by less than half a dozen individuals—18 by one person, and 15 by another. Of the 58 persons sent from Philadelphia in January last, 49 were liberated slaves, and a few days after her departure, 30, who had been emancipated by one individual, Joel Early, Esq. of Georgia, arrived at Norfolk, from which place they will be sent in the next vessel to be dispatched.

“Mr. B. said he could not avoid adding, that great interest was felt throughout the civilized world for the success of this enterprise. Of this, a most interesting and impressive proof had recently been given, in the arrival of Mr. Sessing, and three other missionaries from Basle in Switzerland, who had voluntarily devoted themselves to the service of the colony and of the tribes in its vicinity, and two of whom had already sailed for Africa. If such was the ardor of those who had no other interest in this cause, than that excited by Christian duty and a generous philanthropy, what should be the measure of *our* exertions in its behalf, identified as it is with the strength, the prosperity, and the honour of our Republic”

In support of a resolution requesting the Board of Managers to cause information to be diffused, and measures to be adopted, to secure the establishment of Auxiliary Societies in the different counties of the state, John A. Dix, Esq. of Cooperstown, delivered the following able and interesting speech:

“In advocating the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Dix said, it was not his intention to enter into a regular discussion of the great subject of African Colonization, but merely to touch upon particular questions relating to it. The able and eloquent examination, which the whole subject received at the organization of this Society, had left scarcely a leading topic to be illustrated or an argument to be supplied. In enlarging, however, upon some of the considerations presented at that time, the occasion had seemed to him a suitable one for entering also into a brief review of the

efforts and progress of the American Colonization Society; and in doing so, said Mr. D. I cannot forbear to congratulate this assembly, that a preliminary question—the practicability of settlement upon the African coast by emigration from the United States—can no longer be drawn into controversy. In the settlement of this question, the most formidable obstacle to the accomplishment of the objects of the Society has been removed: It has united to us many, who under different circumstances, would now be contending against us; and it has doubly augmented our strength by breaking the force of prejudice, and by narrowing the field of argument, which it is our business and our duty to maintain.

“It may be said, without exaggeration, that the plan of Colonization thus far, has not only been successful, but that its success has been triumphant. Only seven years have elapsed since the first band of emigrants (about 80 in number) landed on the African coast. They were without shelter or protection, and almost without the supplies of subsistence necessary to sustain them until they could draw their nourishment from the earth by their own hands. Disease, the constant enemy of that enterprise which ventures upon new and untried climates; the hostility of the native possessors of the soil, who, as it almost always happens, looked upon them with distrust and suspicion; the scarcity of the means of subsistence; and the innumerable difficulties in reducing to culture a soil, which human industry had never attempted, have all been encountered and overcome. A population of 1500 souls is now sustained by its own industry; and in the year 1828, a surplus production, equal in value to \$90,000, was exported for foreign consumption. A system of laws, administered, with the assistance of three or four whites, by the colonists themselves, secures to them the same rights of person and property, and the same impartial distribution of justice, which we ourselves enjoy. Schools have been established at various points throughout the colony, and the children of the surrounding tribes of natives, who have been buried for centuries in unmitigated darkness, are seen mingling with the colonists for the acquisition of moral and intellectual lights.

“Compared with the British Colony at Sierra Leone, the progress of Liberia is still more strongly marked. It has, after seven years, a population, which the former did not possess after twenty years from the date of its establishment, and in all its moral and intellectual acquisitions it is far superior to that Colony, at the period to which I refer. In the capacity for extension by force of its own possessions, Liberia may be said to be almost without limit. The Society has obtained from the actual occupants of the soil, the cession of a territory unbounded in extent.

“From the condition of the Colony at Liberia, the transition is not an ungrateful one to the state of the Society at home. More than half the states in the Union have formed Societies auxiliary to the parent Institu-

tion; and the subordinate associations are exceedingly numerous. The current of opinion is with the Institution; and it will be borne on to the fulfilment of its objects—gradually it may be, but they are destined nevertheless to be fulfilled. If any one shall venture to draw into controversy the practicability of the scheme, it is sufficient for our purpose to insist on what we have actually accomplished. If any one shall suggest that our free blacks will not be disposed to emigrate to Liberia, it is a sufficient reply, that from the first establishment of the Colony, the applications for passages have constantly exceeded the means of the Society; that there are, at this moment, more than a thousand applications by free blacks for passages, which the Society is unable to supply; that there are more than two thousand slaves ready to be liberated by their masters, whenever the means of their removal shall be provided; that there are, doubtless, thousands, who are restrained from applying by the known inability of the Society to accomplish its purposes.

“In promoting the emigration of the African race, whether bond or free, every state in this Union has a separate interest, as well as an interest in common with all the others; for there is no section of the country which does not participate in some degree in the burden of its presence. In the Northern and Middle states, indeed, the pressure of the evil is at this moment more severe than in the South. We have no restraint upon free blacks, excepting that, which is contained in the general denunciation of the law against offenders. But in the South, the system of domestic servitude is a system of incessant care and vigilance, which is maintained by a co-operation of private interest with municipal regulations: it is a system, not merely of retributive, but also of preventive justice, which it is difficult either to overpower by force or to elude by artifice. The mass of crime committed by Africans is greater, in proportion to numbers, in the non-slave-holding than in the slave-holding states; and as a general rule, the degree of comfort enjoyed by them is inferior. This is not an argument in favor of slavery; but it is an unanswerable argument in favour of rendering emancipation and colonization co-extensive with each other. It presents to every state in the Union a powerful motive to promote the objects of the Institution, of which we are an auxiliary. The South has as deep an interest in the removal of our free blacks as we have in the manumission and removal of their slaves. The different members of this confederacy are bound to each other by ties, of which we ourselves are incapable of properly estimating the force. Whatever augments or diminishes the strength of one is so much added to or drawn from the strength of all the others. In modern times the numbers of a nation do not constitute its greatest strength, but the moral force, which it is capable of putting forth for the multiplication of its resources in peace, and for their protection in seasons of public danger. Sir, it is impossible to estimate the moral power, which we should acquire, if the place of the

two millions of Africans, who embarrass the operations of the body politic, could be supplied by as many free citizens, sharing our intelligence, bearing our blood, and nurtured with us in the enjoyment of a common liberty.

“In every thing but the removal of our own free blacks, we are but the followers of the South in a career, which they themselves have opened to us; and it is, indeed, a career, in which we could not well have led the way. For, although the first effect of colonization is to provide a refuge for blacks, who have been emancipated, another is to promote emancipation, and a still more remote effect to hasten the extinction of slavery itself. This, therefore, is a measure, which, in some of its leading tendencies, relates peculiarly to the South, and our co-operation can only be lent as far as it is invited. The American Society has disclaimed from the first moment of its institution, all intention of interfering with rights of property recognized by the federal compact, to which the states are parties. It contemplates no purpose of abolition: it touches no slave until his fetters have been voluntarily stricken off by the hand of his own master: it removes no free black but upon his own solicitation: all its purposes are subordinate to the rules of public law and the suggestions of private justice and humanity. But it is to the South—it is to VIRGINIA—that we are indebted for the origin of this great plan; and we are indebted to that state at least for a co-operation in every plan which has tended to elevate the human character or to promote the interests and honor of the republic. Her voice was raised against the intrusion of slaves upon her during her colonial subjection; and, faithful to her principles, she was the first among the Southern states in endeavouring to free herself from the incumbrance when she had risen to independence.

“The subject of African colonization is full of powerful appeals to sympathy; but it is not my intention to advert to any topics of this description. Considered as a mere measure of political economy, it has as strong a claim upon us in its tendency to hasten the extinction of slavery, as any measure which can be devised for the promotion of the productive industry of the United States. It is an opinion, as ancient as slavery itself, that the labour of bondmen is gradually destructive of the soil to which it is applied: it is only where the cultivator has an actual interest in the soil, that the care and attention necessary to productiveness, will be bestowed upon it. There is an account by Columella, of the condition of Roman agriculture, when it had passed from the hands of citizens into those of slaves, which is applicable to every country, in which slave labour has been employed for a length of time. Pliny refers the decline of the agriculture of Rome to the same cause—to its transfer from freemen to slaves, wearing upon their very countenances the badges of servitude :

“Vincti perdes, damatae manus, inscripti vultus exercent.”

And Tacitus, in referring to the same causes, says that Italy could not be subsisted but for supplies derived from the provinces:* yet the territories of Rome were remarkable for their fertility and productiveness as long as they were cultivated by her own citizens. When agriculture had become degraded from an honourable pursuit to a mere menial occupation; when the implements of husbandry had passed from the hands of Cato and Cincinnatus into those of the captives of Phrygia and Thrace; and when, to translate the words of a Roman author, the fields of Italy resounded with the clattering of innumerable chains, Rome became dependent for the sustenance of her own citizens upon the productions of distant provinces; and, in the language of Tacitus, the daily subsistence of the Roman people was at the mercy of winds and waves.

The authority of antiquity is confirmed by the opinion of our own times. With a single exception,† every modern writer upon political economy asserts the superior productiveness of free labour, and the tendency of slave labour to waste and consume the fertility of the soil, to which it is applied. It has been shown conclusively that wherever free labour can be found, it is most profitable to employ it. And it would be contrary to all the deductions of reason if it were not so. The industry, which is not protected in the enjoyment of a portion of its own proceeds, cannot be so productive as that which is recompensed in proportion to its exertions. In the agricultural operations of the slave, nature is the principal labourer, and her powers soon become exhausted without the renovating care and providence of man. Whether industrious or indolent, the slave must be clothed and subsisted: let him produce as much as you will, and he is entitled to nothing more at the hands of his master.—His impulses are all derived from physical causes, and these of the weakest class: he is not even stimulated by physical necessity or suffering, for these it is the interest and the care of his master to relieve. So much has the mind to do with the operations of human industry, that even in countries where, by oppressive taxation, all the proceeds of a man's labour, excepting a bare subsistence, are absorbed by his government, the labour of the freeman is far more productive than that of the slave. His condition may be no better: his supplies of clothing and subsistence may not be more abundant: he may be equally restricted in his comforts; but he ministers to his own wants; he does not receive his daily subsistence at the hand of a task-master; his little surplus, whatever it be, is his own; and he is not controlled in the application of it to his own uses.

“The results of our own experience on this subject concur with the united testimony of ancient and modern times. It is impossible to pass from a state, in which slavery exists, to one in which it is prohibited,

* “Nisi provinciarum copix et dominis, et servis et agris subvenirent.”

† Say.

without perceiving a marked difference in the condition of the soil, and in the structures which human art has reared upon its surface. But it is not by ocular observation alone that the truth of the difference is attested. In contiguous sections, lands of the same quality bear a different price, and the disparity is constantly increasing with the duration of the cause. It seems to be a law of slavery, that it gradually consumes and dissipates the resources of those to whom it is tributary. There are exceptions to the observation, but not in sufficient number to affect its accuracy as a general principle.

“If the place of every slave in the United States could be supplied by a free labourer, the augmentation of our productive industry would be immense, and it would totally renovate the face of the country in which the exchange should take place. At the lowest calculation, there is a difference of one third in the productiveness of free and slave labour in favour of the former, independently of the gradual destruction of the powers of the soil by the latter. Free and slave labour move in opposite directions from the same point of departure; and, while one is regularly diminishing the capacity of the earth for production, the other is constantly nourishing and invigorating its powers. It is one of the consequences of this tendency of slave labour to deteriorate the properties of the earth, that it cannot reclaim what it has once exhausted. There are lands in the Northern and Middle states now exceedingly productive, which were formerly exhausted by slave labour; and so they would have continued to this day, if they had not been reclaimed by free labour. Some of the most beautiful sections of Virginia, under the operations of injudicious systems of husbandry by slaves, wear the aspect of wastes and barrens; and so will they remain until they shall be renovated by the hands of freemen. That the result is not a distant one may readily be shown. The influence of great moral causes, which are working far more momentous changes than this, would alone be sufficient to produce it. But it is destined to attend upon particular causes now in operation within our own limits—causes peculiar to the condition of the country and the state of society. Slave labour, from its inferior productiveness, cannot compete with free labour: wherever the latter appears, the former must give place to it. This principle is visible throughout the North in the abolition of slavery: the progress of emancipation has been regular towards the South: peculiarities of soil and climate have retarded its progress, but it is retarded only. In several sections of Maryland and Virginia, emigration from the Middle states has introduced a labouring class of whites; and wherever they have appeared, slaves have given place to them. The masters find it more profitable to sell their slaves and hire free labourers. It is in this manner that freedom is constantly encroaching upon the dominion of servitude.

“But there are other and mightier causes in operation, which are rapid-

ly accelerating this result. Recent examinations have shown that, with the exception of the states of Missouri and Louisiana, we have only sufficient territory beyond the Mississippi river for four more states of the dimensions of Missouri. Farther on lies a barren waste, extending to the base of the Rocky Mountains, without wood, water, or stone; and, therefore, unfit for the habitation of an agricultural people. This fact is not, perhaps, generally understood, but it has been satisfactorily ascertained, by philosophical observers. The region referred to is as distinctive in its character as the desert of Siberia, to the descriptions of which it is said to bear a general resemblance; and it is, probably, destined at a future day to constitute a boundary between us and our dependencies, or between us and another people, as flourishing and as powerful as ourselves. At our past rate of increase, settlement will soon press upon these limits: the vacant places within them will be filled up; and the current of emigration, which has so long been flowing across the Alleghanies, will be poured back upon the region in which it has its source. The surplus population of the Northern and Middle states will find its way to the vacant spots in Virginia, which slavery has exhausted and abandoned: it will penetrate to the very seat of its strength, and it will gradually uproot and destroy it. In every contest, the inferior must yield to the superior power; and who can doubt the issue, sir, when the contest shall be between brute force and the moral force of opinion? between a class, whose impulses are all derived from physical causes; and another class, whose incentives to exertion are derived from the mind itself? Slavery will cease to be profitable; and, when this shall happen, slaves will cease to be cherished by their possessors. (They may be emancipated; but emancipation cannot elevate their condition or augment their capacity for self-preservation.— Want and suffering will gradually diminish their numbers, and they will disappear, as the inferior has always disappeared, before the superior race.) The fate of the African is as certain as that of the original possessors of the soil, upon which we stand; but there will be no heroism or dignity in his fall: his struggles will be with the arts, not the arms, of his oppressors: he will leave nothing behind him but the history of his sufferings and his degradation, to challenge the remembrance or the sympathy of after times.

“Colonization is the only expedient, by which these evils can be mitigated. We may prevent the increase of the African race within our limits: we may provide for them a refuge, to which they may flee, when their presence shall be useless to us, and their condition here intolerable to themselves: we may substitute removal for extinction; and by our own providence we may enable many, perhaps the mass, to escape what would otherwise be their inevitable fate.

“But it is not merely because slavery is an impediment to the development of our national resources, that its presence among us is to be de-

plored. It is an impediment also to an assertion of the rank which we claim to hold among the advocates of the rights of man. It may not put at hazard the success of the great experiment which we are carrying on of the competency of mankind to self-government; for it is not inconsistent with its success that he, who is fitted for freedom, should hold in bondage his fellow-man. But it involves, unquestionably, a denial of the fundamental doctrine of our political institutions, that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are natural and inalienable rights. It is a degradation of the tenure of freedom, from a principle above all human law, to the principle of brute force—the principle, from which despotism itself derives its title. It may not impair the stability of our free institutions; but it impairs our influence in promoting the diffusion of their principles. For, who shall be bound to attend to the assertion of rights by us, which we refuse to recognize in others? With what effect can we pronounce the eulogium of free institutions, when our utterance is mingled and confounded with the accents of oppression and servitude? We have, unquestionably, a justification in the fact, that slavery was imposed upon us, against our wishes, during our dependence upon a foreign state: but this circumstance will cease to be a justification the moment we falter in our exertions to redress the injury.

“In speaking these sentiments, I say nothing to which the sentiments of every liberal gentleman in the South will not respond. Nor do I fear, sir, that their utterance here will be misapprehended. I believe the universal feeling of this assembly will bear me out in saying, that the slaveholding states themselves would not be more ready than us to resist any attempt to exterminate the unquestionable evil of slavery by measures not warranted by the constitution, under which we live. That it has been abolished with us, is the happiness of our accidental position: that it still exists in other sections of the union, is the misfortune of theirs. When and in what manner it shall be abolished within the limits of individual states, must be left to their own voluntary deliberations. The federal government has no control over this subject: it concerns rights of property secured by the federal compact, upon which our civil liberties mainly depend; it is a part of the same collection of political rights; and any invasion of it would impair the tenure by which every other is held. For this reason alone, if for no other, we would discountenance and oppose any attempt to control it by unconstitutional interference. We can only hope, in advocating the plan of colonization, that the theatre of its operations may be extended at a future day in subordination to the wishes and arrangements of the slave holding states.

“There is a higher object in the contemplation—and I trust within the compass of this Institution—the civilization of the African continent by means of our own Colonial establishments along the coast. With the exception of a few points along the Mediterranean, hardly extending into

the interior sufficiently to indent it, this continent has been buried, throughout all the changes of human society, in perpetual darkness.—Whatever civilization may have done for other portions of the earth, it has done nothing for Africa. Ignorance and barbarism, opposing an impenetrable cloud to the lights of religion and science, which have at different eras risen upon the world, have spread a vast, unbroken shadow over the whole face of that continent. Civilization has indeed visited Africa—not to elevate and enlighten, but to corrupt and debase—to convert simplicity into error, and darkness into depravity. Sir, we are accustomed to shrink with horror and indignation from a recital of the cruelties inflicted upon modern Greece by her barbarous oppressors. But all the miseries which that classical region has endured during century after century of Ottoman domination, would not fill up the measure of suffering which Africa is every year sustaining, through the seductions of her christian spoilers. The massacre of Scio may present a sublimity of suffering, an acuteness of distress, a fullness of desolation, which carry their appeals to the sympathies with greater boldness and intensity of solicitation. But they do not all compose an aggregate like that which a single slave-ship presents in the history of its miserable tenants, if we follow them out from the forcible separation to the prolonged, the boundless career of servitude, which opens on them at the hour of their captivity. Civilization alone can heal the wounds and assuage the sufferings of Western Africa. Wherever her influence is felt, the slave-trade has ceased: and it is in the most benighted regions of that continent that she can most effectually plant those beacons of intelligence, from which her lights are to be reflected to the interior. Egypt and Barbary are shut out from the approaches of civilization in the direction of the European continent, by an intervening sea: they lie over against portions of Europe, in which knowledge and truth have made the least progress: and these barriers between the two continents are rendered almost insurmountable by false systems of religion and government, which hold in bondage the African states. Colonization, on the other hand, has fixed her seat in the very empire of ignorance: she is surrounded on all sides by a surface of extended, unbroken, unmitigated darkness. The mind of Western and Central Africa is a vast blank, upon which no inscription of falsehood or bigotry has ever been traced: civilization, in asserting her dominion over it, has no error to eradicate or prejudice to subdue: there is no obstacle to stay the progress of knowledge: Nigritia, Ethiopia, and Abyssinia, are all open to its approaches; and the time may not be far distant when the lights of civilization, issuing from the beacons of Montserado, shall be diffused over the whole face of the African continent—to change it, as they have changed every region, which their influence has overspread.

“These anticipations may seem sanguine; and they are, doubtless, to be contemplated rather in a spirit of distant hope than of present expectation.

They look, however, to changes inferior, if possible, to those, which the same causes have wrought upon this continent. If any one had ventured a century ago to extend his view to the present moment, and had foretold what this age has accomplished, he would have incurred the reproach of visionary speculation. Nay, Sir, what credit would he have obtained, who had ventured to foretell twenty years ago, the changes which have been wrought within our own limits? Who had predicted, that, in this short period, the Western wilderness would be penetrated and subdued; that the boundaries of the republic would be borne onward to extremities, which were not even explored, and that a line of civilization would be extended around us, which can never be broken by a hostile force?—Sir, the opinion of mankind has always followed the march of improvement; and it is rarely even that individual opinion has preceded it. The civilization of Africa may be frustrated by unforeseen contingencies, but a moral power is in operation there, which no obstacle has ever yet been able to resist. The stores of knowledge, unlike all others, can neither be wasted nor consumed: no future deluge of vandalism can overwhelm the places of her dominion to destroy her treasures or extinguish her lights.—The physical annihilation of three quarters of the globe would be necessary to blot out the evidences of her moral conquests and arrest their extension to the other. Since the invention of the press the movement of society has been uniformly a forward movement, and there is not an instance of retrogression with any people, to whom the influence of knowledge has extended. Her empire is fixed in Africa, and it will soon be beyond the reach of human force. Our anticipations may not be all realized; our hopes may not all be fulfilled: but if we err, we shall err with the spirit of the age—not in opposition to it. If the objects in view of the plan of colonization were to be attempted by the public sacrifice, we should not, perhaps, be justifiable in seeking to accomplish them. But every step we take is in coincidence with the public interest and the public reputation. Every liberated African, who is withdrawn from us, diminishes the general mass of ignorance, vice and degradation, by which our social operations are embarrassed and oppressed. We are fulfilling also a duty, which we owe to the unfortunate race, for whose benefit this Institution was originally designed. Whatever we have done, whatever we may do, to ameliorate their condition among us, they are destined to be for ever proscribed and debased by our prejudices. Emancipation cannot liberate us from the responsibility, which rests upon us. The free black whom prejudice consigns to a moral debasement in the north, is as deeply injured as the slave, who in the south is held in physical bondage. We cannot insist on the plea of necessity to mitigate the odium, which attaches to us as the authors of his degradation, until we shall have employed every expedient to relieve him from it. The hopelessness, in which his crimes and his deprivation have their origin, is in its turn a fruit of our

prejudices: and we shall not have done what is incumbent on us, unless our co-operation is lent to remove him from the theatre of their influence. We are bound by every principle of justice and humanity to provide the means of removal for all, who ask a removal at our hands. (We are bound by every motive of patriotism to promote the emigration of a caste, whose presence among us is an impediment to the development of our national resources; to the progress of our social improvements, and to the fulfilment of our destinies as a great people.) And we are bound by our devotion to the cause of liberal government to *unite* in the execution of a plan of which the most distant result may be the extinction of an institution, which stands alone and insolated among the other institutions of society—
 A SOLITARY MONUMENT OF A BARBAROUS AGE.”

Several Resolutions offered to the Meeting by Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Peterboro, N. Y. were published in our last number
 In moving these Resolutions,

“Mr. Smith took occasion to glance at the condition of Africa, when she had within her limits civilization and commerce and science and the christian religion. He turned to her present debased and miserable state, and inquired what could be done to raise her from it; and especially what agency the people of the United States were bound to have in producing her regeneration. He could see no hope for Africa but in the success of the colonization scheme. In that success, and there only, could he see the abolition of the mighty slave trade, which defies all laws and treaties. No where, but from settlements of christian freemen on her western coasts, could the blessings of civilization and christianity be spread over that vast continent. The Mahometan faith of the Barbary states, was an impassable wall to shut out these blessings from her on the north—and the nations that border her on the east, were sitting in the same region and shadow of death with herself.

“Among the many reasons, which Mr. Smith urged why our country should engage promptly and liberally in this work of restoring Africa to her place among the nations of the earth, was the one, that the condition of Africa, just in proportion as it is improved, will reflect beneficial influences on our own country, and particularly and indispensably on the direct operations of the Colonization Society. As Africa rises in the scale of improvement and sends out over the earth a respect for her name and her people, so shall we look with increasing interest and sympathy upon her degraded children that are cast on our own shores. And just in proportion, as she emerges from barbarism and puts on the garments of civilization, will she attract our coloured people to return to her, and dispel the dread, which is now so common amongst them, of emigrating to a land of barbarians.”

French Colony in South Africa.

In the London World, just received, we find the following interesting letter written by Mr. Lemue, one of the French missionaries in South Africa, to Mr. Wilks of Paris. The French colony in which Mr. L. resides, and which is the subject of his letter, it seems, was planted nearly 140 years ago, and consists now of about 4,000 souls. Until very recently they had not attracted the attention of the Christian world, but from present appearances, it seems not improbable that they may act an important part in diffusing Christianity in South Africa.

Parle, November 9, 1829.

We are at last among the descendants of the French refugees. Our arrival amongst them was really like the meeting of Jacob and Esau: they received us with the most lively demonstrations of joy, considering us as messengers of Jesus Christ, sent from the country of their ancestors, to re-animate their faith. Our presence has re-kindled in their hearts the love they have always cherished to France; and they have so high an opinion of the French Protestant Churches, that the pleasure with which they received us is not astonishing. For our parts, our joy has at least been equal to theirs; and we feel that this blessing has been afforded us by the providence of our God, who knows how to bestow according to our wants. What missionary is there, who, after a long and fatiguing journey, has found, as we have done, in a strange land, countrymen, friends and brothers? I am persuaded that you will receive with pleasure the following details of the state of these interesting French families.

On the 3d of November we left Cape Town, with Dr. Philip, in wagons, for the interior of Africa. After a journey of twelve hours, during which time we saw nothing but sand, heath, and occasionally some little farms that rose like the Oasis in the desert, we arrived at La Parle, at the house of the English missionary, Mr. Kitchingman; here we found the magistrate of the village, and many other of the inhabitants assembled to give us an affectionate reception. On the following day we had service in the Missionary Chapel. All the inhabitants of La Parle and the neighbouring villages came in crowds to welcome us, and unite in this act of worship. After the first prayer, Dr. Philip presented us to the congregation, composed principally of descendants of French refugees. We were obliged to speak to them

in English, and have our addresses translated by a missionary. The scene was most affecting. We read the letters we had brought to them from our Paris Missionary Society; and afterwards we each addressed them, in a short speech; telling them of what the grace of God has effected for France. While they listened, the elder part of the auditory wept abundantly, scarcely believing it possible that their brethren of France could be in possession of such privileges, when their ancestors had suffered so cruelly for their faith in the same country. Some days after this meeting were devoted to visits, and every where we met with the same cordial attentions. We did not enter one house where we did not perceive a large folio Bible, in which was inscribed the genealogy of each family. This genealogy was always the first subject of conversation, every one being anxious to trace up his relationship to a French origin. As the letters of the Paris committee had informed them of our intention to remain some time with them, to learn the Dutch language, they believed themselves conscientiously bound to assist us in every possible way, and accordingly we were obliged to go through a chapter of the Bible in almost every house we entered.

But I have said nothing yet of the inhabitants of La Parle, the most considerable of these French villages. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, which bears its name. On the opposite side of the valley is another chain of mountains of an immense elevation, forming part of the range that divides the Dutch Hottentot country. The valley that intersects these mountains is about fourteen leagues in length, and three in breadth; dispersed through it are a number of little villages built by the French refugees; the first of these that we visited is called Drakenstein, about three-quarters of a league from La Parle. This is the most ancient of all the villages: here we had a religious service, at which all the inhabitants were present: they accompanied us afterwards to the site of the church, built by the original refugees. Not a stone remains of the edifice itself, but how could we even stand upon so sacred a spot, and not indulge our hearts in sacred and tender emotions that it was here our persecuted ancestors heard the word of God explained to them, and from hence had ascended innumerable prayers for spiritual benedictions to be bestowed on us. For many years there was only

this church in the whole French colony, the refugees were consequently obliged to come from considerable distances to worship God, and many most affecting anecdotes were related to us, in proof of their zeal and piety. The first pastor was named Simon. He must have been a man of distinguished talents and ardent religion; his memory is held in the highest veneration. At the extremity of the valley is a mountain that bears his name.

From Drakenstein we proceeded to Fransch-hoeck, (the French corner.) This is the field of antiquities. Here we were shown a house built by the hands of the refugees in 1694, on their first settlement in the valley: here also is an immense oak planted in the same year by them: here we found also some French books; this has not occurred in any other of the villages. But the place that most deeply interested us, and where we discovered the most animated piety, was the Valley of Charron; all the inhabitants here descended from one family, and they are distinguished from the other French colonists by some singular customs. Since their first settlement in this most luxurient vale, they have always been governed by an aged man; without the opinion and approbation of this elder, nothing of any importance is undertaken; this individual is chosen from the ancients of the church; he is held in such respect, that neither the acquisition of property, nor contract of marriage, nor convention of any nature, is confirmed, without the advice of this chief. This patriarchal government has proved very favorable to industry and piety. This section of the French colonists is the most prosperous in wealth, and has preserved in the greatest simplicity and purity the faith of their ancestors; we observed also with much pleasure the attention they pay to the religious condition of their slaves. The elder of the people collects them every Sunday in the chapel of the village, to give them especial instruction; the order, neatness, and even elegance of the houses here, was quite surprising. Our arrival occasioned to the inhabitants the most lively delight. After a fraternal reception, we were conducted, as usual, to the chapel; in our road we met a very old woman, attempting to go there also, but she was so infirm as to be obliged to repose continually to recover a little force, that she might proceed; when we came near her she

cried out, "Those are our French missionaries, whom I have so long desired to see; I am almost past going to church, but I must go and hear them preach." I believe every house on that day was without an occupant. After the service we were attended and surrounded by crowds of persons, who desired to converse with us. I addressed myself particularly to the youth amongst them, entreating them to consecrate their best days to Christ; I endeavoured to portray the tender love of the Saviour for them, and contrast the blessedness of loving him in return, with a life devoted to the frivolities of a deceiving world.

When I was leaving, a woman followed me, to say, "What must I do, I, who have passed my young days in forgetfulness of God?" If such are the feelings of a female who has lived all her days in a quiet, secluded village, where the gross vices of society are scarcely known by name, what should be the compunction and alarm of those who spend all their time, and exhaust all their faculties, in the circles of corruption and infidelity? I must not speak of all the villages we visited individually; the same scene was renewed every where, our route had all the appearance of a caravan; it was one continued procession extending from village to village, by the accessions of new friends and companions, as we proceeded. Much interest was excited by our preaching in the French language: this had not been heard in the colony since 1739, when the Dutch government unjustly prohibited the refugees from celebrating worship in their own tongue.

There are about 10,000 inhabitants in the French colony, 4,000 of these are descendants of the primitive settlers, and 6,000 are Hottentot slaves.

All the villages form one parish—the pastor is fixed at La Parle, which is considered as the principal place; the missionary also has his residence there. The population is so scattered through the vallies, that the farmers who live towards the extremities, are obliged to set out at day-break on the Sunday morning to arrive at the church by the commencement of the service. In the evening they return regularly and quietly to their families. I do not think that any kind of gambling is understood in this country—every thing bespeaks the greatest prosperity. Indeed, the flourishing state of the colony seems

a verification of that promise, "No man that hath left home, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, but shall receive manifold more in this present time and in the world to come life everlasting."

Oh that I could add to this description of external and temporal prosperity, that each soul enjoyed the inward peace that proceeds from a sense of pardon of sin; and that each was preparing for the far more glorious, because the celestial country, but it is not thus: pray then for us, that God would accompany our visits, exhortations, and efforts, with his sanctifying grace.



Latest from Liberia.

By the way of London, we have just received despatches from the Colony, dated the 19th and 20th of April, bringing the painful intelligence of the death of the Assistant Agent and Colonial Physician, Dr. J. W. Anderson.

The following is extracted from the letter of Mr. Anthony D. Williams, Vice-Agent of the Colony.

"As no direct opportunity of writing to the United States may occur for some time, I embrace this, by the way of England, to communicate the mournful intelligence, of the death of our late Agent, J. W. Anderson, M. D. of the African fever, after an illness of ten days. We mingle our tears with yours, in anticipation, when we reflect upon the great loss which our Colony has sustained. Dr. Anderson had been but a few weeks among us, when summoned to take his departure for a better world—but his gentle and unassuming conduct—his christian walk and conversation, and his medical skill, had endeared him to all who had the happiness of being personally acquainted with him. Our only consolation is, that our loss is his eternal gain—and that he was found like the wise Virgin, with his lamp trimmed and burning, when his Master called; for if any being ever left the world perfectly resigned to the Divine Will, that man was our late Agent. He appears to have had a presentiment, from the first, that he should not live, as he predicted the fatal termination of his disease, when the symptoms were the most favourable.

"I am happy to inform you that only three deaths (Mrs. Erskine and daughter and Mrs. Cook) have taken place among the emigrants by the Liberia, a goodly number of whom have had the fever and are fast recovering. Not a death has occurred among the re-captured Africans, who arrived in the British Brig Heroine, per the Barbadoes; they appear contented and happy. The deaths in the Colony for the last six months,

have been but few in number, and I conceive the general state of health in the Colony to be good.

"The sickness and death of Dr. Anderson, have thrown some of our affairs a few days back, but I am now using my best endeavours to carry all the Resolutions of the Board into effect as soon as possible. A survey has recently been made by Mr. Joseph Shipherd, of farm lands, for the Harriett's emigrants and others, who have not previously drawn, and I am in hopes to be able to announce the completion of this, in my next. Dr. Mechlin, previously to his departure, fixed the site on the grounds acquired by the departure of the late King Governor."

The following extract is from the letter of J. W. Prout.

"Well might I have said, when Dr. Anderson breathed his last, come and behold how a Christian can die. He commenced praying on Thursday evening, and continued in fervent prayer to his blessed Redeemer, until the last. He offered up a most fervent supplication in behalf of the Colony, for the civil and military officers of the same, for the Colonization Society and its friends, and in behalf of his relatives and friends. Shortly before he expired, he said, "for me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Again he repeated the stanza—

'Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are;
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breath my life out sweetly there.'

He lived the life of a Christian, and died as he lived. The Bible was his first companion in the morning and the last at night. His walk corresponded with his profession. The following sentence he desired might be inscribed on his Tomb: "*Jesus, for thee I live, for thee I die!*"

We rejoice to learn, that Mr. Graner and Mrs. Sessing (two of the Swiss Missionaries who have been sick) are in a fair way of recovery.



Intelligence.

FORMATION OF SOCIETIES.—List of officers of sundry Colonization Societies formed under the Agency of Josiah F. Polk, Esq. whose names have not appeared in the Repository.—

Auxiliary Society, at Richmond Indiana.—Robert Morrison, President; Doct. Jas. R. Mendenhall, John C. Kibby, Rev. John Ross, Vice-Presidents; John Finley, Secretary; Dan. P. Wiggins, Treasurer; Geo. Springer, Rich. Henderson, Dr. W. Lindsey, John Scott, Dr. E. Mason, Managers.

Tenn. State Col. Society, at Nashville.—Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D. President; Gen. R. G. Dunlap, of Knoxville, Wilkins Tennehill, of Nash-

ville, Gen. S. G. Smith, Hon. Nathan Green, (Chancellor) Winchester, Adam Huntsman, (State Senator) Western District, Hon. W. E. Kennedy, Vice-Presidents; Hon. F. H. Foster, Speaker of House Representatives Tennessee Legislature, Joseph Woods, Rev. O. Jennings, William G. Hunt, Geo. Brown, Nathan Ewing, Managers; R. H. McEwen, Recording Secretary; H. A. Wise, Corresponding Secretary; Orville Ewing, Treasurer. —

Madison Co. Alabama, Auxiliary Society at Huntsville.—Doct. M. S. Watkins, President; Doct. Thomas Fearn, Gen. Wm. J. Adair, Doct. A. J. Vaughan, A. F. Hopkins, Vice-Presidents; Caswell R. Clifton, Secretary; John Martin, Treasurer; Doct. R. L. Fearn, Saml. Morgan, Doct. D. M. Morgan, James G. Birney, Thomas J. Sumner, Managers.

Bolivar, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Maj. John H. Bills, President; Maj. V. D. Barry, Rev. W. Peck, Vice-Presidents; E. K. Belcher, Secretary; W. W. Berry, Treasurer; Charles Stewart, J. C. N. Robertson, A. Kirkpatrick, E. P. McNeal, Managers.

Joshua Therman a coloured man (a Baptist preacher and Barber) became a member of this Society, and subscribed \$3 per annum. He said it was his intention, for the sake of his children, and the service he might render in Africa, to emigrate to Liberia as soon as he should be able to make suitable arrangements.

Summerville, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Col. Bennet H. Henderson, President; Doct. J. Higgason, Wm. Davis, Col. John Brown, Vice-Presidents; Granville Lewis, Secretary; Stephen W. Cocke, Treasurer; Michael Cody, J. L. Sloss, Doct. Wm. P. Walker, S. R. Simmons, Thos. Hudson, Managers.

Memphis, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Henry W. Mosely, President; Col. Robt. Fearn, E. H. Moon, David King, Vice-Presidents; Seth Wheatley, Secretary; Robt. Lawrence, Treasurer; A. L. Humphrey, Thos. Phoebus, W. B. Winchester, Mark B. Sappington, Littleton Henderson, Managers.

Covington, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Rev. Doct. Chapman, President; Gen. Jacob Tipton, Wm. H. Miller, Thos. B. Smith, Henry S. Williams, Vice-Presidents; Robt. G. Green, Secretary, Marquis Calmes, Treasurer; Mrs. Martha M. Williams, Mrs. Sarah W. Harper, Mrs. Anne Green, Adam H. White, Edmund B. Woodson, Managers.

Jackson, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Wm. Armour, President; John N. Truesdell, Alex. Patton, Vice-Presidents; John Read, Secretary; Moses Prewitt, Treasurer; Jas. Caruthers, Powhatan May, Doct. Wm. E. Butler, Henry Lake, Jacob Perkins, Managers.

Paris, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Wm. M. Brown, President; Saml. McCorkel, Terence Cooney, David Armour, M. H. Howard, Vice-Presidents; W. R. Harris, Secretary; Alex. H. Kane, Treasurer; George W. Terrill, Hannibal Harris, John Woodfin, Hugh W. Dunlap, Gen. Giles Cooke, Managers.

Clarksville, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Doct. Walter H. Drane, President; Wm. F. Gray, Joel C. Rice, Vice-Presidents; Joseph Hise, Secretary; Mr. Chilton, Treasurer; Col. Willie Johnson, Doct. Henry Hopson, John Patton, Rev. Wm. Patton, Wells Fowler, Managers.

Franklin, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Doct. Samuel Crockett, President; Wm. Johnson, Ewen Cameron, Vice-Presidents; F. L. Owen, Secretary; B. S. Tappan, Treasurer; Peter N. Smith, John Marshall, John Mayfield, A. B. Ewing, Wm. Craig, Managers.

Columbia, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Gen. Allen Brown, President; Maj. John Brown, Terry H. Cahal, Vice-Presidents; Col. Wm. S. Moore, Secretary; Rev. T. Maddin, Treasurer; Joseph S. Dwyer, Joseph Wingfield, David Martin, Rev. John H. Edmiston, Dr. D. N. Sansom, Managers.

Shelbyville, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Rev. Geo. Newton, President; Robert P. Harrison, Danl. Turrentine, Vice-Presidents; Saml. Escue, Secretary; Geo. Davidson, Treasurer; John Ward, Jas. R. Newton, Thos. M. Caldwell, Miss Mary Eakin, Mrs. Anne Newton, Managers.

Winchester, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Hon. Nathan Green, President; Benj. Dechard, John Upton, Vice-Presidents; John Goodwin, Secretary; Alfred Henderson, Treasurer; Adam Oehrig, Ranselier Wells, Miss Helen Caunon, Micaiah Warren, Doct. Thos. Lipscomb, Managers.

Rutherford Co. Tennessee, Auxiliary Society at Murfreesborough.—Rev. Wm. Eagleton, President; John Jones, Wm. D. Baird, Eben. Magowan, Burrell Ganaway, Vice-Presidents; Jas. D. Scrape, Secretary; Col. Jas. C. Moore, Treasurer; Silas Locke, Benj. McCollock, Charles Niles, V. D. Cowen, Wm. Gilliam, Jonathan Curren, Wm. H. Smith, Martin Clark, Payton Smith, Managers.

Sumner Co. Auxiliary Society at Gallatin, Tennessee.—Joseph Robb, President; A. H. Douglas, Elijah Boddie, Vice-Presidents; Doct. L. D. Ring, Secretary; W. B. Morris, Treasurer; Rev. J. W. Hall, Rev. H. W. Hunt, Doct. E. Douglass; John McLin, J. W. Baldrige, Managers.

Knoxville, Tenn. Auxiliary Society.—Gen. Richard G. Dunlap, President; Col. Alex. Smith, Thos. L. Williams, Wm. B. Rees, Gen. T. A. Howard, Wm. C. Mynatt, Vice-Presidents; Carrick W. Crozier, Treasurer; Spencer Jarnagan, Secretary; Geo. W. Churchwell, Hugh Brown, James H. Cowan, Wm. B. A. Ramsey, Doct. Jas. King, Managers.

Blount Co. Tennessee, Auxiliary Society at Marysville.—Col. J. Foute, President; Col. John A. Aikin, Col. W. Wallace, Doct. John Temple, Rev. Jas. Hamilton, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Latin Dunlap, Secretary; Jas. Berry, Treasurer; Arthur B. Campbell, Danl. Rogan, Rev. A. Vance, Rev. Mr. Hoyte, John Saffle, Managers.

New Market, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—Doct. J. B. M. Reece, President; Col. John Newman, Richard Hayworth, Vice-Presidents; John Caldwell, Secretary; Thos. Elmore, Treasurer; Reed Cox, Saml. Evans, Jas. A. Caldwell, J. Newman, Col. J. Hamilton, (of Dandridge) Managers.

Washington Co. Tennessee, Aux. Col. Society at Jonesboro.—Hon. Thomas Emmerson, President; John Kennedy, David H. Dedrick, Vice-Presidents; Seth J. W. Lucky, Secretary; John F. Dedrick, Treasurer; Jacob Howard, John G. Eason, Doct. Saml. B. Cunningham, William P. Chester, John Cowan, Managers.

Kingsport, Tennessee, Auxiliary Society.—J. C. Rhea, President; Rev. S. Patton, Vice-President; C. Garvey, Secretary; Jas. Lynn, Treasurer; A. H. Smith, S. Thomas, A. Rogan, J. H. Vance, John Lynn, Sen. Managers.

Harrisburg, Pa. Auxiliary Society.—Wm. Graydon, President; Rev. J. Reynolds, Jas. Trimble, Vice-Presidents; John M. Foster, Secretary; John Zearing, Treasurer; Doct. Saml. Agnew, Rev. J. Winebrenner, Rev. D. Zacherias, Jas. R. Boyd, Mordicai McKinney, Managers.

Auxiliary Society at Carlisle, Pa.—Chief Justice Gibson, President; Geo. Metzgar, Jas. Hamilton, Vice-Presidents; Saml. A. McCoskey, Secretary; Benj. Childs, Treasurer; Profr. Chas. Dexter Cleveland, Jacob F. Huber, Theodore Myers, M. D. Benj. Patton, Jr. Hugh Reed, Managers.

Columbia Auxiliary Society, Pa.—Wm. P. Beatty, President; Wm. Todd, Dr. R. E. Cochran, Wm. Wright, Jas. E. Mifflin, Vice-Presidents; Abraham Bruner, Robt. B. Wright, Dr. H. McCorcle, Dr. Beaton Smith, Robt. W. Houston, Managers; Dr. George Moore, Secretary; John Mc Kissick, Treasurer.

On the 13th of March, a Society was formed in Goochland county Va. Auxiliary to the Va. Colonization Society. The following is a list of the Officers. Rev. James Whary, President; Rev. James Fife, Vice-President; Martin James, Treasurer; David F. Newton, Secretary; Capt. Josiah Leake, Jeremiah Woodward, Tucker Lewis, Managers.

The Rev. Mr. Bascom, Agent for the American Colonization Society, recently delivered a very able and eloquent address at Georgetown, Kentucky. A contribution on behalf of the Society, was then taken up, amounting to \$56. The Constitution of the Georgetown Colonization Society was read, and 41 additional members obtained. The number of the annual members at this time, is 101, and two life members. Many other Societies (*nineteen* were mentioned by him in a letter several months since) have been organized through Mr. Bascom's Agency, but lists of their officers have not yet reached us.

A Society has been formed very recently, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, (the Hon Judge Test, President,) through the efforts of Robt. S. Finley, Esq. Agent of the Society, and about sixty members have subscribed to its constitution. Another Society has been established through Mr. Finley's Agency, at Lebanon, Ohio. *List of Officers.* Francis Dunlavy, President; Hon. J. Callett, (Judge Supreme Court) Wm. Lowry, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Morris, Secretary; John Reeves, Treasurer; Dr. Morris, J. Frazier, J. Morris, H. B. Miller, J. Probasco, Hon. G. S. Smith, Geo.

Hardy, W. Frost, A. Smith, Samuel Nixon, Silas Heeri, C. Carp, Managers.

Errata—Among the Officers of the Connersville, Indiana, Society, page 378, Vol. 5, read *Claypole*, one of the Vice-Presidents, and not *Clayport*. Courtland, Alabama, same No. page 379, Doctor *Shackelford*, the President—not *Shackeford*. La Grange, Alabama, Doctor *Alexander Sledge*, one of the Vice-Presidents, and not *Hedge*—and Major *E. Meredith*, instead of *Mendith*—and *Maclin Sledge*, instead of *Hedge*, the Treasurer.

AFRICAN EDUCATION.—Schools for the instruction of Coloured Children of both sexes, between the ages of two and nine, have been recently established in the Bermuda islands by Archdeacon Spencer.

“The object (and effect) of these Schools is to relieve from attention and anxiety the owners or parents of children, whose tender age precludes their occupation in any profitable labour. It is to instruct the children themselves by a method so amusing as to make learning rather a pleasure than a toil; to endear to their earliest affections their God, their parents, and their masters, and to train them up in such habits of cleanliness, decency, order, and obedience, as cannot fail to enhance the value of their services whenever they shall be old enough to be usefully employed. Nor is it among the least advantages of the system, that while as much of *religious* and *moral principle* as can be apprehended by an infant subjected to it, is assiduously instilled into his mind, a most certain and happy influence is exercised over his *temper*.—The girls are taught to sew, the boys to plait; and thus a disposition to industry, and a cheerful acquiescence in the lot which Providence has assigned to them, as essential to their future happiness, are carefully inculcated.”

The Archdeacon remarks that the argument that to christianize and educate the coloured people of a colony in which slavery is legalized, has a tendency to elevate them above their masters and to destroy the legitimate distinctions of the community, can only be admitted where that community is itself degraded to an illiterate and irreligious state. We are unwilling to believe that any portion of our own country illustrates the truth of this remark. Yet it is true, that while in the English colonies, great efforts are making to improve the character and condition of the colored population, some of our own States are enacting and enforcing laws, making it highly penal to learn a coloured person even to read.

A meeting was held in London on the 15th of May, to consider the necessary means to hasten the abolition of Slavery throughout the British dominions. Among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting were Wilberforce, Buxton, Brougham and O'Connel. Hunt made a short speech against the object of the meeting; but was scarcely able to proceed on account of

the constant expressions of disapprobation with which his sentiments were received. Mr. Wilberforce remarked, that so long ago as 1792, the principle of gradual abolition was proposed by Mr. Dundas, and it was then agreed that every child born after 1800, should be free. This measure, he said, was perhaps good to a certain extent, but it had never been executed. "In 1823 another step was taken for the purpose of carrying into effect this desirable object; in that year, Mr. Canning entered into negotiations with all the principal planters, or their agents, that were resident in this country for the purpose of effecting a material alteration in the state of things in the West Indies; and the result was, that all the leading and influential men of that body not only assented to the measures which he proposed, but recommended them to the adoption of their fellow planters in the different Islands of the West Indies. Yet, in spite of this, which appeared to be entitled to command no small portion of respect, scarcely a single Colonial Assembly adopted any one part of the measures proposed." He thought, therefore, that it was idle to hope for the accomplishment of their wishes, by entrusting the business to slave proprietors and slave-holders. It was the duty of all to be in earnest, and to show that they were in earnest.

A resolution was finally adopted, to petition Parliament to proceed forthwith in such measures as might be necessary for abolishing slavery, and praying that an early day might be fixed, the children born after which to be deemed free.

TEMPERANCE AMONG COLOURED PEOPLE.—On the last Sabbath in May, a sermon was preached in the Bethel Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Beecher; and addresses delivered by two laymen. The concourse of people was large, composed almost entirely of people of colour. After the exercises, nearly 200 persons signed a pledge of entire abstinence. The Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who were all present, (composed of fifty Ministers) added much to the interest of the meeting; all of whom signed the constitution.

SOUTH AFRICA: LATTAKOO.—The latest news is dated August 12. For more than six months, prospects had been unusually encouraging. A commodious house for worship had been erected, and "completely filled, to the very door." On the first Sabbath in July six natives were received as members of the Church, being the "first fruits of Lattakoo." Their subsequent walk is consistent with their profession, and they appear able and willing to exert an influence on those around them. A greater degree of industry and order prevailed in the mission settlement. One female, some months before the date of the letter, had died in hope.

CAILLÉ'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.—At the sitting of the French Academy

of Sciences, on the 17th April, M. Cocquebret de Montbret read a highly interesting report, on the journey of M. Rene Caille, to Timbuctoo. The strictures on this traveller's narrative, in the London Quarterly Review, has excited general indignation among the scientific men of France. In that article, the truth of M. Caille was unequivocally questioned, and the conclusion aimed at was, that he had never reached the city of the desert. The report observed, that he had been censured for not having collected samples of the peculiar productions of the countries through which he passed; without its being considered that, in order to traverse Africa and escape the melancholy fate of Major Laing, it was necessary for him to avoid attracting attention. He appeared in Africa as a Mussulman, escaped from bondage among the Franks, and endeavouring to regain his native country, which he said was Tripoli. If he had been seen reading scientific works, or collecting curiosities, the object of his journey would have been surmised, and he would have been sacrificed immediately to the jealousy of the African nations. Should it be asked, where then was the use of the enterprise, the reply is, that it has undeceived Europe as to the importance which has been attached to that mysterious city of Timbuctoo, which is found to be, in fact, a miserable little town, containing from ten to twelve thousand souls, without any fortifications, supplied only with articles of actual necessity by a river two miles distant. The style and minute daily observations of M. Caille, are urged as putting his veracity beyond a doubt.

The Geographical Society of Paris gives an annual medal. The two last were successively voted to Captain Franklin and Major Laing. The report concludes by remarking that no honourable man in England will avow himself the author of the article, in which the young French traveller has been so unjustly used.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

RELIGION OF AN AFRICAN TRIBE.—A tribe has lately been discovered in the interior of Africa, by the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in Egypt and Abyssinia. The tribe is called the Magagine, and had never before been visited by a European. The following account is given of them in a late number of the *Christian Observer*.

"They inhabit a place called Darbia, 300 miles southwest of Darfur.—They have suffered greatly from the slave traders of Darfur; their chief protection against whom is a natural fortification, a steep and lofty mountain, which if they can reach in time, they are safe from their pursuers. They do not materially suffer from want at that asylum, having good fountains and pasturage for their cattle. The siege of the mountain lasts sometimes for several months. The abodes of the people are usually pulled down by their enemies; but they do not think much of the trouble of building other houses of mud and stones in the place of their former abodes. Nobody claims a property of soil, and every one cultivates as

much ground as he pleases. The Magazine are a free people, and appreciate liberty as the greatest blessing. Slavery, therefore, to them is the greatest horror and abomination. Their liberty, however, is not without order and discipline. They have good and just laws, not many, according to which differences are adjusted. They have a head man, whom they obey; trifling quarrels are never referred to the judge, but are settled by the parties in single combat. They have an idea of a God, and believe that every person receives reward or punishment according to his merits, after this life. They have a notion of the existence of the devil. The history of the deluge is preserved in their traditions, but they believe that every living creature perished in that awful calamity, and that God created altogether new beings after the deluge. Good angels are considered as the guardians of good people. Their mode of worship appears to be simple, and is free from obscene practices; but they are all Pagans. They take great care of their children and teach them early to obey and reverence their parents, and aged people. Their language is unknown."

EFFECTS OF THE GOSPEL AMONG COLOURED PEOPLE.—A Wesleyan missionary, in the course of his remarks before the London Society, spoke to the following effect, relating to the coloured population of Jamaica:—

"With regard to the reception of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, I am prepared to say that there are no people in a better state of preparation for it than the slaves. A short time since, in a certain part of the island of Jamaica, a child who had been educated in a Sunday school, happened to see a negro mending his net upon the Sabbath day. The child immediately went up to him and said, "Do you not know that it is written in the word of God 'Thou shalt remember to keep holy the Sabbath day?'" "Now, massa," replied the negro, "if you bring de word of God, and read dat passage, I no mend my net on Sunday any more." The child brought the Bible and read it; the negro laid aside his net, and going home to his wife, said, "Oh, I never can work upon de Sabbath again." I have seen, that where the negroes have embraced the gospel of Christ, and a change has been effected upon their hearts, it was not confined to themselves, but its influence extended to others around them. So great is the respect in which I have known a negro slave to be held, that where the master, a white man, could not obtain credit for five pence, the slave has been sent to a public store for the purpose, and could obtain credit for twelve or fourteen pounds, with this observation, "George, we look to you for the payment of the money." The fact is, that where religion acts upon the mind of the slave, it is capable of raising him to the highest tone of moral feeling. Many a time have I seen the negro in the prospect of speedy dissolution, rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God. Many a time have I seen, both in life and in death, the most astonishing effects produced by the powerful influence of the gospel: and to this moment it

affords me the highest personal ground for rejoicing, to reflect that I have laboured among the negro population.

Extract from a letter from the Agent of the Society in Ohio.

July 25th, 1830.

On Monday, the 5th of July, I addressed a respectable audience in Cincinnati, and made a very favourable impression in behalf of the cause. A citizen by the name of John Reeder has agreed to give the Society the right of his patent for an improvement in the art of milling, for the State of Massachusetts, valued at \$1000, whole sale price. Mr. Reeder has refused \$1000 for the right of his patent in each of the States of Kentucky, Ohio, and New York, and is selling it out by counties, in each of these, for \$200 per county; what it would be worth in New England, I know not. Dr. W. subscribed \$20, and several others the same amount.

LIBERIA.—While so much is doing in this country to check the use of ardent spirits, it is gratifying to see the promptness which the Managers of the American Colonization Society have manifested in the following resolution, passed at a late meeting:—

“*Resolved*, That the friends of this Society throughout the country be informed, that this Board will discourage the introduction and use of distilled spirits in the Colony and among the native tribes, and that the subject is now under the consideration of the Board.”

The evils which this effort will ward off from Africa, are incalculable. Previously, the sale of ardent spirits in the Colony had been discouraged; the price of a license, if we mistake not, being \$300. If our countrymen should have to take lessons of abstinence from Africa, it would be to our discredit—but such an event is not improbable. It will be mortifying to be obliged to go to Liberia or to the Sandwich Islands for an example of manners and feelings like those of our Puritan fathers—but the present prospect is that such an example will be found in either of those places, thirty years hence, rather than in New England. Deviations from sound principle which would call forth abhorrence in Liberia or in the Sandwich Islands, excite little feeling among the sons of the Pilgrims.—[*Conn. Obs.*

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—By a letter from Mr. Finley, the Agent of this Society, we learn that an Auxiliary Society was formed in Lebanon, at the Methodist Church, on Sunday, the 11th inst.

After Mr. Finley's address, he urged upon the meeting the importance of raising in Warren county, one thousand dollars, the estimated amount of their proportion of the expense of removing the annual increase of the whole black population in the United States. The following proposition was submitted: To obtain twelve subscribers of twenty dollars each, making two hundred and forty; twenty-five of ten, making two hundred and fifty,

and the remainder to be filled by smaller contributions. Several subscribers were procured to each of these sums, and the subscription was left with the friends of the Society, under an assurance that twice the amount would be collected if necessary.

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY, JULY 24.—The project of raising ten life members to the Danville Colonization Society, proposed by a worthy mechanic of our town, has succeeded. Several other philanthropic individuals now propose to fill up another scheme of one hundred dollars. Four gentlemen have already given their names—six more will complete it.—Let the friends of Colonization come forward and show their zeal in the good cause. The money thus raised will be appropriated in transporting free men, or women of colour, from our own town or vicinity to Liberia. There can be no imposition practised here; every one may see the effects of his charity in his own neighbourhood.

EMANCIPATION.—The eight children and grand children of the late prince Abduhl Rahlhahman have arrived from New Orleans at New York. The sum of \$3,100 was paid for their redemption. They are now residing in a respectable coloured family in Brooklyn, and receiving an education. The Colonization Society will give them a passage to Liberia in October.



Africa.

[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY]

O! Africa! thou deeply injured land;
 Thy cause shall hence be mine—and deep crush'd
 Within the sacred precincts of my soul,
 Thy name shall ever live; and shall arouse
 The purest and most fervid sympathies,
 That e'er within my throbbing bosom burn'd.
 Yes—I will bind thee to this bleeding heart,
 And sigh with thee, and shed my tears with thine,
 And share the weeds of woe that darkly hang
 Round thy bereaved heart—blighted and torn
 Amid the wreck of desolated hopes—
 Of fond affections interwove with life,
 And clinging round the soul in thousand ties
 Dear as the germs of immortality.
 Can mortal view thee loaded with thy chains,
 And read the speechless agony that heaves
 Thy tortur'd bosom, and bespeaks despair

Dark as thy sable countenance; and deep
 And cold, and lonesome as the dreary grave,
 And be indifferent to thy touching claims!
 Parent of millions! can we hear that groan
 That might have rent the universe of God,
 And close our hearts in freezing apathy,
 And dose the conscience with vile opiates,
 To silence its accusing, and to lull
 Th' awaking energies to guilty sleep!
 Ah man! thy Lord is viewing thee from heaven.

Oh Sympathy! where are thy burning tears?
 Love! where thy prayers?—Benevolence! thy gold?
 Where, Christian, is the image in thy soul,
 Of Him who made a journey from the skies,
 To bind the broken heart, to cheer the sad,
 And knock the fetters from the bleeding slave?
 Let shame burn on thy cheek, and spread its robe
 Of mantling crimson o'er thy marble brow.

Oh! could I plead with eloquence divine,
 Forth as a rushing torrent it should roll,
 For thee, dear Africa! and spread abroad
 Thy unfelt griefs, to rouse a heedless world.
 For thee my trembling hand should seize the lyre,
 And send the thund'ring echoes through the heavens
 Till every heart with kindred pity touch'd,
 Should melt and vibrate to the woful strain.

Ah! would ye know the secrets of her soul,
 And see her gasping, hopeless agony?
 Then, with the precious martyrs in her cause,
 Go visit ye her plains—her golden coasts;
 And read in human blood th' unrivall'd tale,
 That blots, with foulest stain, our hist'ry's page!
 Yes—see her kneeling on the lonely shore,
 And hear the bursts of wild delirium,
 That from her lips escape, as with her eye
 She follows o'er the surge, the slave ship's track,
 And shrieks aloud for help—but shrieks in vain!
 The rude wind howls a mournful requiem,
 Among the wave-worn rocks; while night in shame,
 Throws quickly round the scene her dismal shroud,
 As sick and faint with death the sufferer falls.

Come, Mothers! here with mothers shed your tears;
 And Fathers! weep with those who've lost their sons;
 Husbands! bereft of those more dear than life,

Come, mingle here your sighs with broken hearts,
 That ne'er again earth's dearest joys can taste,
 But pine forlorn in cheerless wretchedness.
 Fond Lover! in whose eye of wild despair,
 We read the fever of consuming wo—
 Thy desolated bosom well can tell,
 The with'ring touch that blasted all thy hopes,
 And left the world to thee a wilderness,
 Uncheer'd by aught on which thy mind could rest.
 Ah! thou canst shed the tear of sympathy,
 For hearts asunder torn, by villains' hands
 That wrench the stems of life, and scatter far,
 The tender scions o'er the barren waste.
 Yes—weep for Afric's lovers, and espouse
 A cause that in thy soul a witness finds.

Believer in the Lamb! wake, weep and pray;
 And cast the weight of all your influence,
 To burst the chain in which the captive's led
 To the eternal prison-house of death;
 More fraught with gloom, and torture, and despair,
 Than words can utter, or the mind conceive.

Let not despondency your efforts check:
 Raise but your eye to Heav'n—for yonder shines
 The Promise; writ in rainbow characters
 On the dark cloud of future destiny,
 That "*Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands,*"
 And clasp by faith, her Saviour and her God.

Fredericksburg, Va.

A. W. M.



Obituary of Dr. Anderson.

[COMMUNICATED.]

John Wallace Anderson, the youngest son of Col. Richard Anderson, was born, in Montgomery county, Md. November 5, 1802. He commenced his academical studies at Rockville, in his native county, and continued them at Hagerstown until he was prepared to enter the Sophomore class of Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. Jersey; whither he repaired in order to obtain a collegiate education. The state of his health compelled him to abandon the prosecution of his scientific course, at Princeton, and after his health was restored, instead of returning to college, he entered on the medical course, at Philadelphia, where, after having attended the lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, for two seasons, he was graduated in

the spring of 1828. In the fall of the same year, he settled as a practicing physician, in Hagerstown, and in about twelve months after his settlement, he disclosed his determination to devote himself to the cause of African Colonization, by serving, in a medical capacity, among the Colonists of Liberia. In fulfilling this resolution, Dr. Anderson had to leave a home rendered delightful by the presence of a most interesting family circle, and the ordinances of God's house administered in that church of which he had been a communicating member, and the varied associations that bind us, with a silken cord inseparably tenacious, to the land of our fathers. Behind him he must leave what could not be replaced at Monrovia, and before him, he well knew, he had been distinctly told, he had to encounter difficulties, to expose himself to the dangers of the climate, and probably to meet an early death. We are inclined to believe that the sentence, which he desired, in his last moments, to have inscribed on his tombstone, was now engraven on his heart: "Jesus, for thee I live, for thee I die!" Willing to honour the Lord by life or by death, according to the allotment of Divine Wisdom, he committed his way to the Disposer of times and seasons, and with a full knowledge of facts, he pondered and acting out his disposition, *silent* but sure, he determined, accepted his appointment, obeyed his summons; bid a final adieu to his relatives; embarked on board the Liberia; sailed on the 17th of January, 1830; arrived at the Colony on the 17th of February; entered on the performance of his duties, and continued to discharge them faithfully until called *home*, by an order from the King of Kings. Dr. Anderson placed before him as a prominent object, the advancement of the temperance cause among the Colonists. As a Physician and a Christian, he felt the importance of preventing the use of ardent spirits on the coast of Africa, and he hoped to do something towards banishing them from the Colony, and from the line of trade with the natives. More varied exertions than those which he had anticipated devolved upon him when the return of Dr. Mecklin to America rendered it necessary for Dr. Anderson to supply his place, during his absence. The office of Agent, was accepted with reluctance, because the responsibility was weighty, and the Doctor felt as though his strength and his acquaintance with Colonial affairs were inadequate to the multiplied and important duties to be fulfilled: yet Providence seemed to call, and the faithful servant obeyed. Soon after this addition to his engagements, he was laid on his bed of death, and on the 12th of April he expired, after an illness of twelve days. Ah! the tomb has enclosed a victim, whose decease has struck painfully on the chords of bereft hearts beyond the ocean wave, and on this side of the waters. The Colonists have sent their sad testimonial of regard for departed worth, and relatives, and the friends of the Colonization Society mingle their grief with that of the Liberians. But amidst these mournful feelings, and these tributes of affection from hearts wrung with anguish, what do we hear? Is it not

the sound of harps and voices, full of sweetest harmony and fraught with extatic bliss, resounding through the better country, of which no Colonist ever dies? We wish not to be hasty in transporting any one to eternal happiness simply because he has fallen in a benevolent enterprise; but we do know that faithfulness is not forgotten before the throne, and we linger around the last couch of the subject of this notice, with the conviction that to him, it stood on the verge of earth just this side of heaven. He died as a Christian should die, with entire resignation to the Divine Will, with confidence in the glorious Saviour, and with a hope of immortality, which lighted up with joy even the valley and shadow of death. Nor can we doubt, that quickly after dissolution occurred, his emancipated spirit rose to the region to which death is a stranger. Though afflicted by his removal, we are not without hope either with respect to him, or the success of the noble undertaking in which he fell. We have lost our friend, but we have not lost our God; and we will rise anew to persevering and undaunted efforts, convinced that Dr. Anderson is one, among those few martyrs whose ashes must be scattered on the soil of Africa as a preparatory measure to the growth of a Colony of Christian freemen, on the coast, and the universal diffusion of Christianity over that continent.

It is hardly necessary for us to add a word to the preceding notice, from the pen of one more familiar than ourselves, with the life and virtues of our lamented friend. It was our privilege to enjoy his acquaintance, but for two or three days only, just before his departure for Liberia. But we saw in him during this short season, evidences of remarkable devotion to the cause of God and man, and a spirit so mild, retiring disinterested and unwavering, as at once to win our affections, and deeply impress our hearts. We knew that his example would prove a treasure to the Colony, and fondly hoped that Heaven would spare him for the work which he loved, and the people for whose benefit he was ready to offer up his life. But our hopes are extinguished, and the impenetrable darkness of Providence overshadows us. Our duty is submission. We hear a voice from the tomb of our Friend, urging us to weep as though we wept not, but remembering that the fashion of this world passeth away, by patient continuance in well doing to prove ourselves followers of those who now inherit the promised and undecaying rewards of Fidelity to Christ.

Liberia.

[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.]

Winds!—what have ye gather'd from Africk's strand,
As ye swept the breadth of that fragrant land?
The breath of the spice-bud,—the rich perfume
Of balm and of gum and of flowret's bloom?

“We have gather'd naught save the heathen's prayer,—
And the hopeless sigh of the heart's despair.”

Waves!—what have ye heard on that ancient coast
Where Egypt the might of her fame did boast,—
Where the statue of Memnon saluted the morn,
And the pyramids tower in their giant scorn?

“We have heard the curse of the slave-ship's crew,
And the shriek of the chain'd, as the shores withdrew.”

Stars!—what have ye seen with the glancing eye,
From yon burning thrones in the sapphire sky?


“We have mark'd a gem as it brightly glow'd
On Africk's breast whence the blood-drop flow'd,—
Pure light it shed on the dreary sod
Like the mystick stones of the priest of God,
And we chanted that hymn which we sang at first
When the sun from the midnight of chaos burst.”

Hartford, (Conn.) July 4th, 1830.

L. H. S.

Expedition to Liberia.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society have resolved to despatch a vessel, to convey one hundred or more emigrants from Norfolk to Liberia, on the 1st of October. It is highly important that applications for a passage in this expedition, should be duly made to the Secretary of the Society in this city. Applications for a passage may also be made to J. H. Latrobe, Esq. Baltimore; John M'Phail, Esq. Norfolk; B. Brand, Esq. Richmond; R. H. Toler, Esq. Lynchburg; or to the Secretaries of any of the State or other Auxiliary Societies.

 On account of the absence of the Treasurer, the monthly List of Contributions is postponed.

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South Carolina Opinions

Of the Colonization Society.

It is vain to expect that the Friends of mankind will accomplish great purposes of benevolence to the world, without encountering opposition. No candour, no discretion, no wisdom of theirs, can prevent the misrepresentations of the disingenuous and the reproaches of the wicked. If censure and calumny and abuse furnish valid reasons for their silence and inactivity, every virtuous effort must be abandoned, and all human interests and human hopes be left to utter and inevitable destruction.

If the design of the American Colonization Society then be what we consider it to be, most worthy of the approbation and aid of all good men, if its proceedings have been at all times, and still are in perfect accordance with its Constitution, there are, and will continue to be, those who vilify the character and calumniate the exertions of this Institution; nor ought this fact to produce any other effect upon the Friends to its object, than to excite their zeal and redouble their efforts. Enemies there will be to this Society until popular opinion and despair shall drive them into darkness. Reason and argument are often powerless, and there are selfish and hardened hearts, which no weapon, even though of heavenly temper, can lay open to the love and belief of the truth.

It would be unjust, doubtless, to regard all the opponents of our Society as enemies. Coldness, suspicion, and even expressions of disapprobation, may result from erroneous information or misrepresentations; and in such cases the opponent will become an advocate whenever the true character of the Society shall be exhibited to his mind. Hence, we feel the importance of making known to people of South Carolina the true principles which govern us, and of proving that our enemies in that State cannot justify their hostility; that their statements are incorrect and their doctrines unsound; that they "are indebted for their facts to imagination," and to their passions for argument.

We are aware that the Colonization Society has been associated by some Southern Politicians with the "Tariff and Internal Improvements," and that the excited state of feeling at present on these subjects in South Carolina, is unfavourable to cool and dispassionate reflection; yet some men we know there are (we trust there are many) in that State, who will form their opinions soberly and deliberately; who are not to be carried headlong by any tide of popular feeling, or induced to sacrifice their principles of patriotism and of duty to propitiate the leaders of a faction. These men will do us justice. If erroneous impressions have been made upon their minds, they may be removed; if prejudices exist in them, they may be eradicated; they are willing to know the truth and to yield to its influence. To these men the citizens of South Carolina generally will not refuse to listen, and through these we expect, confidently, to bring our Institution before the good people of that State, in its undisguised simplicity and consistency of purpose, stained by no crime, and darkened by no terrors, but commending itself to all who feel the obligations of humanity and patriotism and religion.

At its origin, the Colonization Society was favourably regarded both in Georgia and South Carolina. We mention Georgia, because we apprehend that an influence has gone abroad there, unfriendly to our cause, though far less active and violent than that which exists in Carolina. In the former State, several Auxiliary Societies were organized and liberal subscriptions obtained in many of the principal towns and cities. The re-

ception which the Rev. Dr. Meade, then Agent of the Society, met with at these places and at Charleston in 1820, was most encouraging, and gentlemen of the first distinction and talents gave to his efforts their countenance and support. On the list of donors to the Society at that time were many eminent names in both these States, and the first remittance from Charleston was \$500. In that city one of the most liberal contributors was *Charles Cotesworth Pinckney*, a gentleman who has recently pronounced the scheme of African Colonization both cruel and absurd. The Society had then existed for more than two years; it had applied to Congress for assistance; the address of its venerable President, Judge Washington, in which the hope was expressed that "it should lead to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery," and a letter of General Harper, in which the opinion was avowed that the "tendency of the Institution to rid us gradually and entirely of slaves and of slavery, most strongly recommended it to attention and support," had been given to the world in the First Annual Report; and yet, Dr. Meade encountered no opposition in his Agency, and in concluding his Report to the Managers, remarks, "I have endeavoured to inform myself, as correctly as possible of the general feeling and opinion in regard to our Society, and the result has been a conviction that, unless a great alteration takes place, or I have been misinformed, it will meet with a liberal support."

Certain it is, however, that the prediction of Dr. Meade has not been fulfilled, and it is equally certain, that within four years past many prominent individuals in South Carolina have manifested a determined spirit of hostility to our Institution. This spirit has rapidly increased in activity and virulence, and the most illiberal and angry essays have been issued against the Society from the Charleston press. Brutus denounced it in 1827, in his pamphlet on the usurpations of the federal government, as making an "insidious attack on the domestic tranquility of the South, as the "nest egg placed in Congress by Northern abolitionists, that therefrom might be hatched and raised for the South anxiety, inquietude, and troubles to which there could be no end." The Charleston Mercury on the 24th of April last, asks in the most exasperated tone, "Will Congress aid a Society reprobated at the South and justly regarded as murder-

ous in its principles, and as tending inevitably to the destruction of the public peace? Will it become an instrument in the hands of fanaticism—and act as the abettor of the incendiary and assassin.” In the speeches recently delivered in Charleston, the design of the Society is represented as threatening the ruin of the South, and in toasts at public dinners, the most opprobrious epithets are applied to it, and bitter and scornful invectives uttered against its members. Nor is this all. The Managers deemed it expedient, in order to secure more general and liberal collections in the Churches on the last Fourth of July, to print and circulate among Clergymen, a pamphlet containing a few facts relating to the origin, objects and success of the Society, with two or three encouraging letters which had just then been received from Liberia. Several members of Congress felt themselves justified, as the claims of the Society were under consideration in that body, in distributing copies of this pamphlet, and several bearing the frank of these gentlemen were sent to the Clergymen in Charleston. Immediately, the Editor of the Mercury (the Hon. Intendant of Charleston) is apprized by “one of the most talented, eloquent and estimable Clergymen in that city,” that several of these pamphlets had been received by him; (one of them is submitted to his (the Hon. Mayor’s) examination) that as he is in no way connected with the Society, he “considers it *somewhat remarkable*, that they should have been sent to him;” that he is more *struck* with the fact that he was instructed (requested?) to distribute them (among ministers) in his District; and that he thinks it *strange* (the Hon. Intendant agrees with him) that these packages (pamphlets) should have been franked; and finally, that he has no use for them and “most seriously questions the wisdom of the whole scheme of Colonization.” The Hon. Intendant pronounces “these views to be just and patriotic and worthy of their respectable Author, withholds his name from a sense of delicacy, is thankful for his communication and for the information that neither he nor his Brethren are connected with a Society so justly regarded as highly dangerous to the welfare of the South, and should be extremely glad to learn that this was the case with every other religious denomination in South Carolina.” Though the whole of this proceeding certainly approaches the ridiculous, and

though we suspect that the eloquent Clergyman has before this regretted his conduct; (*since our Society has received the unqualified approbation of nearly, if not quite, every Religious denomination in the Land*) yet, it is obvious from this statement, that a morbid sensitiveness exists in Charleston in relation to our Institution; that some individuals there, at least, look upon it as upon an odious enemy, and believe or would make others believe that it is coming upon them like the terrors of death upon a guilty conscience. We propose to inquire into the cause or causes of the change which has taken place in the opinions of some distinguished men in South Carolina towards our Society, since the period of Dr. Meade's visit to that State in 1820.— What has awakened that spirit of suspicion and enmity which is now manifested by these men in every form of open and active hostility?

Can it be attributed to any departure of the Society from its avowed original design and principles? We maintain that it cannot; we maintain that the character of the Society, has from the commencement been uniformly the same, and that its proceedings have been consistent with its character.

Were or are the design and principles of the Society hostile to the rights and interests of the Southern States? We maintain that they were and are not; but on the contrary, are worthy to be cherished by the citizens of these States, and to be sustained with all their energies as means of their political and moral strength.

In order to ascertain whether or not the Society has departed from its avowed original design and principles, what this design and these principles were at its origin must first be understood. *Let us seek for information on this subject from the Constitution of the Society, interpreted by the recorded opinions and by the acts of its Founders.* We might here allude to the character of those men who engaged most earnestly and actively in establishing our Institution and ask is there an individual who dare to question their integrity, their patriotism, or their honour? Is there a generous Carolinian who would cast reproach upon the memories of such men as *Caldwell and Finley, of Washington, Harper and Fitzhugh?* These names are sacred. Of those still living, their associates in laying the foun-

dations of this Society, we say only, that if they are not incapable of deception, confidence should not be placed in human virtue.

It should not be forgotten that several years previous to the organization of this Society, the subject of African Colonization had been considered in the Legislature of Virginia; that the Governor (Mr. Monroe) had been requested to correspond with Mr. Jefferson, (then President of the United States) in regard to it; that the idea met the entire approbation of the President; that efforts made by him to secure a home for the Free People of Colour in the United States, at Sierra Leone, proved unsuccessful, as did also the attempt to obtain territory for them from the Portuguese in South America; and finally that Resolutions in favour of renewed exertions were adopted by the Virginia Legislature three several times before December 1816, when this body, by an almost unanimous vote, expressed its desire that the general government "might obtain Territory on the Coast of Africa or at some other place not within the territorial limits of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of Colour as are now free and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated." Nor should it be forgotten that most of those who assembled to form the Society, and all who expressed their sentiments on that occasion, were slave-holders; nor does there appear to have existed at the time a suspicion that their motives were unworthy or their acts reprehensible. The lofty State of Virginia had taken the lead, which none seemed to have imagined that it would be unwise or unsafe to follow.

The second Article of the Society declares that "the object to which its attention is to be exclusively devoted is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of colour, residing in our Country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. *And the Society shall act to effect this object in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.*" Before the adoption of the Constitution, at the very first meeting of the Society, Mr. Clay observed that "it was not proposed to deliberate on, or consider at all any question of emancipation," and Mr. Randolph of Virginia expressed a similar opinion, while at the same time he

remarked, "if a place could be provided for their reception and a mode of sending them hence, there were hundreds, nay thousands who would by manumitting their slaves, relieve themselves from the cares attendant on their possession. The First Annual Report contains the Opinions of the Founders of this Society, expressed in the most clear and unambiguous language—

Judge Washington observed in his Address,

"As little can be apprehended by the proprietor, who will not voluntarily avail himself of the opportunity which this settlement will afford him, of emancipating his slaves, without injury to his country. The effect of this Institution, if its prosperity shall equal our wishes, will be alike propitious to every interest of our domestic Society; and should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow, but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political Institutions the only blot which stains them; and in palliation of which we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have honestly exerted all the means which we possess for its extinction."

On motion of Mr. Clay, a letter dated in 1811, from Mr. *Jefferson* was read, in which he states that he had "long ago made up his mind on the subject of Colonization, and that he had ever thought that the most desirable measure which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population." Having mentioned his negotiations during his Presidency, with England and Portugal, he adds: "*Indeed, nothing is more to be wished than that the United States, would themselves undertake to make such an establishment on the Coast of Africa.*"

Mr. Mercer, alluding to the Virginia Resolution, said, "many thousand individuals in our native State, you well know, Mr. President, are restrained, as you and I are, by the melancholy conviction, that they cannot yield to the suggestions of humanity without manifest injury to their Country. The laws of Virginia now discourage, and very wisely, perhaps, the emancipation of slaves. But the very policy on which they are founded, will afford every facility to emancipation, when the Colonization of the slave will be the consequence of his liberation."

Mr. Clay said, "let the Colony once be successfully planted, and legislative bodies, who have been grieved at the necessity of passing those prohibitory laws, which, at a distance, might appear to stain our codes, will hasten to remove the impediments to the exercise of benevolence and humanity."

General Harper, in his letter, published in the first Report of the Society, after remarking upon various benefits to be expected from the Society, uses the following language: "It tends, and may powerfully tend to rid us gradually and entirely, in the United States, of slaves and slavery; a great moral and political evil of increasing virulence and extent, from which much mischief is now felt, and very great calamity in future is justly apprehended. It is in this point of view, I confess, that your scheme of Colonization most strongly recommends itself, in my opinion, to attention and support.—This great end is to be attained in no other way than by a plan of universal Colonization, *founded on the consent of the slave-holders*, and of the Colonists themselves. For such a plan, that of the present Colonization Society opens and prepares the way, by exploring the ground, selecting a proper situation, and planting a Colony, which may serve as a receptacle, a nursery and a school for those that are to follow. It is in this point of view, that I consider its benefits as the most extensive and important, though not the most immediate."

But we were not merely to refer to the Constitution of the Society and the opinions of its Founders, but to their actual proceedings. Be it remembered then, that the *very first Resolution* passed by the Society was to appoint a Committee, of which the Hon. John Randolph was a member, "to present a respectful memorial to Congress, requesting them to adopt such measures as may be thought most adviseable for procuring a Territory in Africa or elsewhere, suitable for the Colonization of the Free People of Colour."

This Committee, in the able memorial prepared by them, and which was presented to Congress, observe, that "it is now reduced to be a maxim, equally approved in philosophy and practice, that the existence of distinct and separate castes or classes, forming exceptions to the general system of policy adapted to the community, is an inherent vice in the composition of Socie-

ty, pregnant with baneful consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove it." After speaking of the unfortunate condition of the Free People of Colour and the consequent injury to the public welfare, they say, "the evil has become so apparent, and the necessity for a remedy so palpable, that some of the most considerable of the slave-holding States have been induced to impose restraints upon the practice of emancipation, by annexing conditions which have no effect but to transfer the evil from one State to another; or by inducing other States to adopt countervailing regulations, end in the total abrogation of a right, which benevolent or conscientious proprietors had long enjoyed under all the sanctions of positive law and of ancient usage. Your memorialists beg leave, with all deference, to suggest that the fairest and most inviting opportunities are now presented to the general government, for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a numerous and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre, to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence, in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. Those great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting, in some salubrious and fertile region a Colony, to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the United States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence."

A favourable Report was made on this memorial by a Committee in Congress, and the memorial was renewed at the next session of that body.

In their second Report, the managers of the Society express themselves in the following terms: "It (the Society) has been suggested to be an invention of the Southern proprietor, to rivet the chains of servitude upon his slaves, as if the circumstances which accompanied the origin of the Society, the character of its members, and their solemn and reiterated declarations did not forbid so unfounded an imputation. It would not be more

uncandid to ascribe to them a design to invade the rights of private property, secured by the Constitution and Laws of the several slave-holding States, and to proclaim Universal Emancipation." This is a formal and official declaration of the sentiments of the Society.

From the Constitution of the Society, the recorded opinions and proceedings of its Founders, it is obvious, then,

I. That those who established the Society looked for aid to the States and to the National Government, and that they bound themselves by their Constitution, to co-operate, if practicable with these powers in effecting their object.

II. That they had no desire or intention of interfering, in any way, with the rights or the interests of the proprietors of slaves.

III. That they considered slavery a great moral and political evil, and cherished the hope and belief that the successful prosecution of their object would offer powerful motives and exert a persuasive influence in favour of voluntary emancipation.

These original principles and views of the Society, it is worthy of remark, were immediately and correctly understood by candid and reflecting men in the remote South, and in the second annual Report of the *Putnam County Aux. Col. Society, Georgia*, published in 1821, the managers give in the following terms, their opinion of the Parent Society. "It is national, intelligent, patriotic, benevolent, persevering and prudent."—While enumerating the advantages to be derived from the Institution, they say: "The accomplishment of our object *will secure to every proprietor of slaves an opportunity*, if he thinks proper to exercise the right, of disposing of his property as he pleases; a right for which we all strenuously contend; *but which none of us possess*. The establishment of our Colony will afford facilities to proprietors for completing in Africa the exercise of the right which can only be partially exercised in this Country, of disposing of our property, in our own way, without injury to the community." Again, "nor let us be alarmed at the idea of such occasional exercises of benevolence; it is enlargement in this country, and not transportation to Africa, that is truly terrible to the South: turn loose a person of colour in the Southern country, then, and without adding to his happiness,

you increase in the community an acknowledged nuisance; transport him to Africa, and you promote his happiness, make place for a valuable white member of society, and add to the strength and security of the community." The object of the Putnam County Society, as expressed and defined in its Constitution, "is, to co-operate with the Parent Society, with the General Government itself, or with such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject in settling a Colony in Africa, &c." and in the same Report, when calculating the expense to be incurred in removing our whole free coloured population, the managers add, "to say that the national resources are inadequate to such an expenditure, as fast as it may be needed, even after defraying all the ordinary expenses of the General Government, is a disparagement of which the managers will not be guilty. The United States have between 3 and 400,000,000 acres unsold land. They will derive a nett revenue from this source of at least \$300,000,000; probably twice that amount. Can they not, *will* they not spare the poor sum of 10,000,000 in aid of one of the greatest works of charity in which a nation can engage?"

We have shown, ~~then~~ what were at its origin, the avowed design and principles of our Institution, and we have shown, too, that they were so clearly and fully developed, as to admit of no reasonable misapprehension; and also, that they were not misunderstood by Southern men who made themselves acquainted with the publications of the Society.

But the enemies of the Society, in South Carolina, bring against it the charge of bad faith; of having acted under disguise; of being guilty of departure from the design and the principles which were professed by it at its origin. The charge is groundless, it cannot be sustained. We call upon those who make it for their proofs. Mere assertions will not answer the purpose. We demand the proofs. Are they to be found in repeated applications for aid, made by the Society, to the State Legislatures, or to the Federal Government? Why these applications are in exact accordance with the Constitution and the primitive acts of the Society. Has the Society attempted by its proceedings or its publications, by any expression of opinion or any actual measure, to infringe upon the rights of our Southern Communities? Has it maintained that Congress has

the right to disturb or to change the domestic policy of the South? No man can justly impute to it such offence, none point to a sentence or an act in its history, which justifies such accusations. Nor can it be shown, that at any time, the hopes and wishes of the Society, in regard to the voluntary and gradual removal of slavery, have been more distinctly expressed than in its first annual Report. The gentlemen in South Carolina, who denounce the Society, cannot plead then in justification of their conduct, that it has departed from the design and the principles which were avowed by its Founders.

But though the charge of hypocrisy and inconsistency cannot be fixed upon the Society; it may still be said, that however clearly its object and principles were originally developed, and however approved by Southern men, they are nevertheless hostile to the rights and the interests of the South. But can this assertion be proved? We think it cannot; but on the contrary, that our Institution is adapted by means unexceptionable, to relieve the Southern States from the acknowledged evil of a free coloured population, while it demonstrates *how these States themselves*, may if they please, accomplish an object of still higher importance to their political and moral welfare, to the honour of their character, and the augmentation of their wealth and their strength.

Recently, we know, that some individuals in South Carolina, have asserted, that little if any advantage, would result to the Southern States, from the removal of the free people of colour; but we know, also, that in this they have contradicted the general opinion in these States, and even the avowed sentiments of the ablest opponents of our Society.

Wherefore the legislative restraints and prohibitions in regard to emancipation, unless because experience has shown that the people of colour, already free, contribute neither to the security nor the prosperity of the community?

Wherefore the adoption of Resolutions in the Legislature of Virginia, requesting the General Government to aid in obtaining a Territory to which they might be removed from the State? Why has Louisiana resolved to expel them from her limits?—Here are actual proceedings amounting to more than a mere declaration in evidence, that this class is viewed as injurious

and hostile to the interests of the South. No one can deny that such is the prevailing opinion in the slave-holding States. The Managers of the Putnam County Society (Georgia) remark: "We all know the effects produced on our slaves by the fascinating, but delusive appearance of happiness, exhibited in persons of their own complexion, roaming in idleness and vice among them. By removing the most fruitful source of discontent from among our slaves, we should render them more industrious and attentive to our commands; and by rendering them more industrious and obedient, we should naturally secure their better treatment—we should ameliorate their condition." Our enemies have admitted that good would result from the removal of this class. Caius Gracchus declares, that if the Society could attain "this single object in good faith, (the removal of the free people of colour) he should, perhaps, be among the last citizens in the Commonwealth—who would raise his voice against it," and the author of the *CRISIS* (who is doubtless regarded as authority in South Carolina) acknowledges, "*that there is no doubt* but that if we in the South, were relieved of this population, it would be better for our Southern cities, where they principally reside." Nothing can be more plain then, than that the Colonization Society, in its efforts to remove the free people of colour, is accomplishing a work to which the citizens of the South, whether friends or foes to the Society, have given their decided approbation.

It is equally plain and undeniable, that the Society, in the prosecution of this work, has never interfered or evinced even a disposition to interfere in any way with the rights of proprietors of slaves.

But it may be said that the Society has expressed the opinion that slavery is a moral and political evil, and that it has regarded the scheme of Colonization as presenting motives and exerting a moral influence at the South, favourable to gradual and voluntary emancipation. This is true, and it is this, beyond all question, which has secured to it the countenance and patronage of our most profound and sagacious statesmen, and given to this scheme a peculiar attractiveness and glory in the view of the enlightened friends of their country and mankind.

And is the Society to be held up as odious and dangerous,

because it entertains and avows the opinion that slavery is an evil? Is not this a truth inscribed as it were upon the firmament of heaven and the face of the world and the heart of man?—Would not the denial of it, be a denial of the fundamental principle of all Free Government? And is the Society to be condemned for assuming as truth, what even the *Southern Review* does not hesitate unequivocally and repeatedly to avow, while arguing, very ingeniously, in defence of Southern rights and Southern policy? Speaking of the traffic by which slavery was introduced at the South, a writer in this *Review* says, “*Virginia, now so deeply intent upon the means of getting rid of this EVIL, [we wish that South Carolina would imitate her lofty example] in vain exerted herself to prevent it.*” The same writer denominates the slaves “*a barbarous and abominable population;*” and in further allusion to the slave trade, remarks: “*It was a conspiracy of all Europe, and the commercial part of this continent, not only against Africa, but in a more aggravated sense, against these Southern regions. The sternest justice can demand no more than that we should be thought as bad as those who brought this EVIL upon us.* Is the *Southern Review*, on account of this language, to be arraigned and condemned as inimical to the rights and the peace of the South? Did not Mr. Jefferson, many years ago, speak out on this subject in a tone, clear, earnest and alarming, reprobating utterly the institution of slavery, and the statesman who would stand forth in its defence? Time would fail us to tell of all the illustrious and patriotic citizens of the South, who have publicly acknowledged the lamentable effects of this system, and evinced their desire that some plan should be devised, which (in consistency with private rights, the public safety and the welfare of the enslaved) might ultimately secure to their descendants complete deliverance from its evils. And must these men be denounced as incendiaries and assassins who to acquire a reputation for philanthropy, would stir up the elements of revolution and bring ruin upon that society, with the prosperity of which are identified their dearest interests and most precious hopes?

If, on the contrary, *their* opinions were correct and they did right to express them, the Colonization Society cannot justly be reproached for having imitated their example. Nor can

the discovery of a plan, meeting in all respects the views of these men, *the adoption or rejection of which*, so far as it can be made instrumental in the diminution or removal of slavery, *depends, and must ever depend, upon the will of the South*, be justly otherwise regarded, than as the result of a true concern for the welfare and improvement of our country and mankind.

The *free* people of colour alone are to be colonized by the Society, and whether the benefits of its scheme are ever to be extended to *others*, is a question referred to *those to whom it pertains as a matter of right and duty to decide*. If from our knowledge of existing moral causes, we should venture to predict that this decision will be honourable to the humanity and magnanimity of the South, it will not, we trust, be deemed an offence against that freedom of judgment which those most interested would claim, and which we should be the last to restrict or impair. Confident we are, that should the motives to voluntary emancipation, which are presented in the fact of the establishment on the Coast of Africa, of a prosperous Colony of coloured people, prove effectual, the consequences *will not be less auspicious to Southern interests*, than to the happiness of those who would be made partakers of freedom, in circumstances, where only, they may appreciate its dignity and worth. Such consequences could be deprecated only by those who prefer the gratifications of selfishness to the pleasures and rewards of virtue—their private advantage to the general good of their country and mankind.

It is denied that the object of the Colonization Society is *national*, and that Congress has any constitutional power to give it aid. The majority of the people of this Union, we believe, think otherwise, and numerous acts of Congress prove, indisputably, that this body has regarded the right of making appropriations to promote objects not certainly of greater general utility as clearly granted in the Constitution. But, it belongs not to the Society to decide what may or may not be the constitutional powers of Congress. In relation to these, there exists, we are aware, great diversity of opinion, and while the Society solicits, in behalf of its design, the consideration of the National Legislature, it neither desires nor expects aid which can be afforded only by violating the principles of the Constitution.

It presumes Congress to know its own duties and is content to submit the merits of its cause to its wise and patriotic judgment.

The hostility, manifested towards the American Colonization Society, has not been excited then, by *any departure of the Society from the design and the principles* which it avowed at its origin nor yet from *any thing in its character or proceedings unfriendly to the rights and interests of the Southern States.* *It is the success of the Society,* it is the fulfilment of the hopes and predictions of its Founders that has awakened the desperate and malignant spirit which now comes forth to arrest its progress. *Voluntary* emancipation begins to follow in the train of Colonization, and the advocates of perpetual slavery are indignant at witnessing in effectual operation, a scheme which permits better men than themselves to exercise without restraint the purest and the noblest feelings of our nature. These strenuous asserters of the right to judge for themselves in regard to their domestic policy, are alarmed at a state of things which secures the *same right* to every individual of their community.— Do they apprehend that the system which they would perpetuate cannot continue unimpaired *unless the privilege of emancipating his slaves for the purpose of Colonization shall be denied to the master?* Do they feel that in this country and this age the influences of truth and Freedom are becoming too active and powerful and that all their forces must be summoned to the contest with these foes to their purposes and their doctrines?

If so, their defeat is inevitable. Such men have more to do than to counteract the efforts of our Society. Few and feeble even in the states of the south, they must gird themselves for warfare against all the Friends of virtue and liberty, of man and God. A true son of *Virginia* has said “I may be permitted to declare that I would be a slave-holder to day without scruple. But I hold it due to candour to say, that if there be a statesman in the United States, and I believe there are two or three such, who is content that we shall always hold them in servitude, and would advise us to rest contented with them, us and our posterity, without seeking or accepting means of liberating ourselves and them, he deserves a heavier vengeance than the ora-

tor's bile, the curses of America counselled to her ruin, and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered harsh; for inasmuch as the piratical trader for human beings on the African Coast, the master of the slave-ship, is the most detestable of monsters in action, so, I must say, is the advocate by cool argument of slavery in the abstract, odious in thought."

(The Colonization Society would be the last Institution in the world to disturb the domestic tranquillity of the South. ~~What~~ we have now written has been in self-defence. The interests of many concerned in the management of this Society are identified with those of the South, and while they have looked to the Southern States for efficient support, they have received thence the most cheering and substantial proofs of public favour. They trust that they are not insensible to the responsibility under which they act; that they are ever disposed to take counsel of prudence, and that their motives and their measures are not unworthy the approbation of the American people and of Heaven.

Numerous in every State of the Union, except South Carolina, (we hope there are many there) are the Friends of the Society, and almost there only, and few even there, are its enemies. The enthusiasm of youth and the wisdom of age; the eloquence of the statesman and the minister of Christ; the power of faith and the prayers of the devout; manly vigour and female piety and beneficence, unitedly, encourage and sustain it. The good of this world and the glorious of another and a better, look joyfully upon a spot already reclaimed from the darkness and desert of Africa, and illumined and blest with civilization and the gospel. On the rough and stormy waves of affliction, in which for ages this continent has been overwhelmed, gleams the star of hope and promise, and a merciful and heavenly voice breaks forth from the cloud—it is the voice of the Son of God—to still the commotion and put the wrath of the tempest to sleep.

People of South Carolina! The candid, the benevolent, the pious! to you we submit our cause without hesitation and without fear, and we ask you in your hours of serious and solemn thought, when assembled on the day sacred to religious worship, to inquire whether this cause does not deserve at least, to *be considered and understood*, before you pass upon it the sentence of condemnation.

Latest from Liberia.

By the Brig Montgomery, interesting intelligence has arrived from Liberia. The following communication, from the Vice-Agent, Mr. Anthony D. Williams, will show the present state of the Colonial affairs. Other extracts from the despatches will hereafter be given to the public.

AGENCY HOUSE, MONROVIA, JUNE 19, 1830.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:

I embrace this opportunity, by the return of the Montgomery, to inform you of the safe arrival of the seventy emigrants, shipped in her, by Mr. Kennedy. We are sorry to perceive by your letters to Dr. Mechlin, that neither the Liberia, nor the Harvey, in which Dr. Mechlin took passage, had arrived. By this time, they doubtless have, and you are in possession of many facts, to which your letter refers. It is somewhat over sixty days, since my last communication was addressed to the Board, by the way of England, under cover to the American minister, announcing the mournful intelligence of the death of Dr. John W. Anderson, after a short illness of ten days; and also, that of Don Miguel, of Little Bassa, and the destruction of his factory, by certain citizens of this Commonwealth, and sundry other particulars. But for fear, that the said letter may not have come to hand, I enclose you a copy.

The assignment of farm lands, to individuals of the Ship "Harriet's" passengers, and to many of those per the "Liberia," to which particular reference was made in my last, as having been delayed on account of the sickness of Dr. Anderson, has since been completed; and many have, with a commendable zeal, begun to clear up their lands. I am sorry to state, that certain individuals, per the Liberia, who were designated by Dr. Mechlin, to be located at Millsburg, have expressed an unwillingness to go to that flourishing settlement; and consequently, no lands have been assigned them.

I am sorry to announce, a few more deaths among the Liberia's emigrants, since the date of my last; amounting in the whole to nine. It is true, that the Colony is in much need of a practitioner of medicine at present, but I am confident that the deaths among new-comers would be considerably less, would they, in all cases, follow the advice of the old settlers; and not believe, that they can stand the heat and rain, and evening dews, without an injurious effect upon their health. The large quantity of food, which some of them eat, is also matter worthy of their serious consideration.

I cannot perceive, that the climate has any effect upon the re-captured people, per the Heroine: they have all been placed on lands assigned them, and have already constructed twenty superior country houses, thatched

in a manner peculiar to themselves, and far surpassing any of the natives. As regards the old ones, of this class, I consider them as the most independent men whom we have. Could you behold their neat town of New Georgia, you would be delighted, and could hardly believe, that these were the individuals, who, when in the United States, in a state of bondage, had no thought for the morrow. They supply our market with vegetables, potatoes, fowls, melons, &c, and the readiness with which the sales have been effected, has been a spur to their industry. Many of them also labour in this settlement all their spare time, besides attending to the cultivation of their farms. It is high time that a school should be established among them, as they have many fine children, who are fast growing up in a state of ignorance.

More of an agricultural spirit seems, of late, to prevail among the settlers generally, and several in this town, desirous of obtaining lands, either at King Governor's or Millsburg, have made the inquiry if lands could be obtained? *On what conditions shall lands be assigned them?*—They have previously had their allotment: shall they be suffered to purchase at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre?

Mr. Shiphard informs me that the present surveying compass is very defective; the Board will therefore, I hope, make some arrangements, so that a new one may be sent out as soon as possible. Of the delays and the length of time which have been taken up in the survey of lands, you will be able to learn every particular from Dr. Mechlin.

I beg leave to call the attention of the Board to the great saving which would take place in the expenditures of the Agency, if the public store was constantly supplied with tobacco, and other articles of African trade. Tobacco is now retailing at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, for silver or ivory, and 50 cents for camwood. With tobacco we can purchase any thing; and the Agency schooner Mesurado, has lately been employed at little Cape Mount River, with considerable success, in the purchase of rice, camwood, and a little ivory. Her only cargo consisted of tobacco, a few kegs of powder, blue bafts, and gun-flints. Having succeeded so well, she has returned to make further purchases; but we are much hindered from the want of a suitable cargo in our bargains. In dealing with the natives, you want a little of almost every thing, viz:—*rum*, tobacco, iron pots, powder, gun-flints, cloths, crockery ware, beads, guns, &c. &c. and unless the trader is so supplied, he is under the necessity of seeing many fine bargains pass by him.

It has been customary to deal out provisions for new emigrants for six months, but the time for most of those per the Montgomery will have to be extended; as their farm lands cannot be laid off till after the rains, which have commenced; and after their lands are planted, it will be four or five months before they can realise any thing.

The factor at Grand Bassa has been able to do very little of late, owing to the want of Tobacco; and could the Board see how completely our

hands are tied from the want of the aforesaid article, I am confident that no vessel would ever leave the United States, without some tobacco and other goods being placed on board for the use of the Colony. While on the subject of Grand Bassa, I feel it my duty to observe, that a settlement could easily be formed there, as the natives are anxious for the colonists to come and reside among them; and there are, also, a dozen or more families, who would willingly go, if I had the means at command to fit them out. The soil of Grand Bassa is described as peculiarly fine, and it has been pitched upon by the Swiss Missionaries, as a proper station, to establish a branch of their mission. The occupation of Grand Cape Mount, would be the means of putting a stop to the slave trade at that place; but I do not think it expedient to occupy it yet a while, with our present small number. It is true, it would be of considerable advantage to the trade, but I hardly believe that the natives would allow us to take peaceable possession. I agree with Dr. Randall, that a small armed vessel would tend very much towards putting an end to the slave traffic in our vicinity, at least, and serve as a protection to our coasting vessels.

Our schools have been, of late, in a poor state for the want of funds, and competent persons to act as Instructors. Mr. Shiphard's has been discontinued for some time, and while he was keeping, the great portion of his time, which was occupied in surveying, was a constant subject of complaint. Mr. John Revy has lately opened a school, which numbers about twenty-five scholars, and with that of Mrs. Lewis' for girls, are the only two pay schools in operation at present. A few weeks since, the Rev. Mr. Kissling recommenced his school for orphan children and natives, and keeps as regularly as the state of his health will permit. A school has lately been opened at Caldwell, under the care of Mr. James Wark, one of the emigrants, per Liberia, towards the support of which, I have agreed to pay for the tuition of sixteen scholars. It already numbers more than thirty. Since the departure of Mr. Hans from Millsburg, no school has been in operation there, but I am in hopes, to have another again in a few days, under the care of Mr. Remus Harvey. At Millsburg, there are but 12 individuals, who are able to pay for tuition; consequently, I shall be under the necessity of subscribing for fifteen children. Our citizens generally, do not value education so highly as they ought, and the consequent evils are, that many (a major part) of our children, are growing up with but a slight knowledge of letters. Something must be done to remedy the defects of the present system—perhaps funds might be raised by a general tax, and free schools might then be established in the different settlements.

Since the date of my last, the survey, of the river St. Paul's, has been made by Capt. William Thompson of the Agency Schooner Mesurado. He proceeded up Stockton Creek, to the St. Paul's, and then as far as Millsburg, and in descending, came out at the mouth of the St. Paul's,

over the bar; finding in the St. Paul's, a sufficiency of water, for a vessel of a much larger tonnage. It is his opinion, that the "*Liberia*" might easily ascend to Millsburg.

I am sorry to inform you, that a native war has been raging for some time, between King Boatswain on one side, and the Quea people, and King Tom Bassa, of Little Bassa, on the other. What particulars we have been able to learn of this war, are contained in the last number of the "*Liberia Herald*," to which I beg leave to refer you. King Boatswain's grand object, is without doubt, the procuring of slaves, as he is perhaps the greatest slave dealer on the western Coast of Africa. These wars, we view as an injury to the Colony, as they interfere much with our native trade. In their progress, Boatswain's warriors invariably destroy every thing that seems like cultivation, even the palm trees do not escape their ignorant fury.

I am sorry to inform you, of the deaths of the three last missionaries sent out by the German Society: these occurring one after the other, with that of the lamented Dr. Anderson, have cast a gloom over our settlement, that so many very valuable lives should be sacrificed in the cause of Africa's redemption. In compliance with directions left by Dr. Mechlin, I have lately caused a census to be taken of the different settlements; and Mr. F. James, of Millsburg, has been kind enough to furnish me with a minute table of the articles now under cultivation there, which you will find among the documents accompanying these despatches.

Nothing would tend more to the harmony of the settlement, and to prevent many petty suits which at present encumber the docket of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, than the publication and general circulation of the volume referred to in your letter. You are aware, that there are individuals in the Colony from almost every state in the Union; and whenever any difference arises between two from different States, each immediately refers to the laws of his State for defence and protection.— A few maritime laws might also be added with advantage.

Having no suitable house for the shelter of the Montgomery's emigrants, at Millsburg, in which they might all be barely comfortable, I have placed them at Caldwell also. I preferred locating them there temporarily, as I was afraid, that after having resided here for some months, they would be unwilling to leave town for a country life. They are a hardy set of people and no doubt will make excellent farmers. After the rains, I intend removing them to Millsburg, and building a thatched house for their accommodation. It is necessary that a frame house should be erected at Millsburg for the future reception of emigrants who may be appointed to that place by the Board. Thirty of the Montgomery's emigrants are from Georgia; and as the fever has but little effect upon persons from that section of the Union and they are very desirous of being placed on their lands, I shall, as soon as the Brig departs, forward them on to Millsburg, and make them as comfortable as I possibly can. It

would forward the new emigrants much, if they were each provided in the United States, with an axe, drawing-knife, hatchet, billhook, &c.—Tools are difficult to be procured here, and there are now many who are completely at a stand for the want of them.

The general health of the Colonists is good. The common complaints are sores and fevers and agues. The former are generally many months in healing, and in some instances are even years. The amount due for medicines, from persons who are able to pay, is \$94 37, which I intend to have collected as soon as may be. We are much in need of Castor Oil at present, the supply brought out by Dr. Anderson, being exhausted. Castor Oil is better suited to this climate, than any other medicine, I believe; at least, it is in more general request. Lee's Anti-bilious Pills and some Haarlem Oil might also be included. It may not be amiss to mention, that Dr. Anderson brought out a box of medicines, which he caused to be placed among the medicines in the Colonial Apothecary shop, the value of which I have been unable to find among his papers.

We are much in want of cartridge paper; our stock on hand not being more than sufficient for the manufacture of five hundred cartridges.

It is my opinion that several good mill-seats may be found on the St. Paul's river, between Caldwell and Millsburg. Saw-mills are much wanted, as we find considerable difficulty, during certain seasons of the year, in procuring lumber: and all being sawed by hand, its cost is double what it should be. We have mechanics who could put them up, but I hardly think they could construct one wholly.

At present, there is no blacksmith either at Caldwell or Millsburg. Among the number sent out from Georgia, is an excellent black-smith, whose services might be invaluable, if we had smith's tools and bellows, to furnish a shop. With much respect, I have the honour to be, &c.

A. D. WILLIAMS, A. A. C. S.

Manumissions.

A Family manumitted by a Gentleman lately deceased in Essex co. Va. are expected to embark in the vessel of the Society, soon to sail from Norfolk. Property has been left to this family, to the amount of about 4 or \$500.

A Lady near Frederickaburg, has, we are informed, signified her intention of speedily sending the whole number of her slaves (50) to the Colony.

A Gentleman in Montgomery co. Md. has resolved to manumit twenty slaves for the purpose of African Colonization, and they are expected to sail in the next vessel.

A generous Lady near Charlestown, Va. has resolved to emancipate twelve for the same philanthropic purpose. Two of these have been purchased by this Lady that they might be permitted to accompany their relatives. For one of these, she gave \$450, and for the other \$350. All

these are fitted out with clothing and household furniture, and such things as may contribute to the comforts of their Voyage.

A Gentleman near Charlottesville, Va. has determined to liberate all his slaves for the purpose of colonizing them in Africa; the males at 25, and the Females at 21 years of age. Two or three are to be emancipated this season.

A Gentleman in New York writes, "I own in Savannah a coloured man, to whom I have offered the option of going to the American Colony in Africa. I am informed that he consents to go, and the owner of his wife and children is willing that they should go likewise. The man in question is a sober and industrious mechanic originally from Africa."

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 17th July, to 9th September, 1830.

Collection by Rev. James Fishback, in Christ's church, on Mill Street, Lexington, Ky. 4th of July,	\$15	
St. John's ch. Fayettevill, N. C. per Mr. Mallett,	16	
1st Presbyterian church, by Rev. A. S. Wells, and in the Methodist church, by Rev. Samuel Low, New Albany, Indiana, (inclosed in a letter from Harvey Scribner to Mr. Dunn,)	20	
Union Soc. Middleville, N. Y. per P. W. Lake, (transmitted by S. & M. Allen, N. Y.)	13	
Congregational Soc. Pittsfield, Mass. by Rev. Mr. Tappan,	\$52	
Meth. Soc. in do. Rev. Mr. Prindle,	6 50	
in Congregational Society, Hinsdale, Mass. by Rev. Mr. Hawley,	12 19	70 69
in Congregational Society, Gray, Maine, by Rev. Samuel H. Peckham,	2	
in Methodist Episcopal church, New York, after discourses by Rev. Daniel Astrander, and Rev. Sam'l. Mervin, per G. P. Disosway,	66 75,	
in St. Luke's Parish, of P. E. church, Marietta, per Arins Nye, Esq.	\$4 50	
Meeting House of Meth. Epis. church, Rev. S. Hamilton, per A. Nye, Esq.	7 33	
Meeting House of 1st Presbyterian Soc. (Congregational ch.) Rev. L. G. Bingham, Pas. per A. Nye, Esq.	33 40	
	45 23	
deduct premium paid Mr. Nye,	23	45
Presbyterian Congregation, Flemington, New Jersey, 4th of July, per Alexander Werts,	11 44	
Pres. church, at Wynant's Kill, New York, by Rev. C. Kinsey, per A. Clark, Esq.	6	
Rel. Soc. Buckland, Ms. per Rev. J. Hubbard, by Rev. Jas. P. McEven, in Topsfield, Essex county, Massachusetts, per N. Cleaveland,	14	
	8 10	

Carried forward,

\$287 98

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$287 93
Collection in the Associated Methodist Church, Georgetown, D. C. by Rev. W. W. Wallace,			11 14
1st Pres. ch. Newb'yp't Ms. per Rev J. Proudfit,			50
Rev. Aaron B. Kinsman, Meth. ch. same place,			5
by Rev. Lucas Hubbell, in Lyons, New York,			10
by Rev. Isaac N. Cander, pastor Oxford cong'n.			20
Belvidere, N. Jersey, per J. Kinsey, Jr. Esq.			16
by Rev. William Gould, Fairhaven, Mass.			
Rev. Charles Mann, Rector of William and Mary Parish, Charles county, Md. from a few Gentlemen after service, 4th of July,			5
Rev. Mr. Patterson, at Yellow Spring Chapel, Stafford co. Va. 4th July, per W. F. Gray,			7 23
Rev. J. Blythe, at Pisgal Church, Woodford county, Kentucky, per J. Hasper, Esq.			17 35
Rev. James Arbuthnot, congregation of Pleasant Hill, O. per Wm. Hadley, \$5			
at an annual Meeting of the Temperance Society of McConnellsville, Ohio,			
per W. Hadley, by Rev. John Hunt,	5		10
East Baltimore Station, by Rev. J. M. Hanson,			22 78
Rev. E. Blake, Meth. Con. Provincetown, Ms.			4
Rev. G. Dorsame, Windsor, Ms. by H. M. Wells,			13 10
Rev. H. Anthon, St. Stephen's ch. New York,			35
Rev. W. Cairns, cong. of Slippery Rock, Va.			3
Associated Methodist church, Israel's Creek, Frederick co. Md. by Rev. Frederic Steir,			6 44
by Rev. John L. Amis, Methodist Episcopal Ch. Georgetown, per Saml. McKenney, Esq. in Presbyterian Church, Williamsport, Maryland, per Mr. H. Finley, \$23 34			13
Germ. Reformed Presbyterian Church, at Salem ch. Williamsport, per do. 7 34			30 68
(for the purpose of making Rev. Isaac Kellar, of Williamsport, a Life Member,)			
by Elisha McCurdy, of Cross Roads, Washington county, Pennsylvania, per S. Colwell,			16
Rev. J. T. Wheat, Wheeling, Va. in Epis. church by C. Smotel, in 2nd Presbyterian church Louisville, Kentucky, per H. J. Miller,			10
by Rev. R. Schweinitz, Bethlehem, Pennsylv'a.			15
by Rev. Mr. Roburtocart, of York, Pennsylv'a.			33 66
by Rev. Thomas Birkley, of Leesburg, Virginia,			11
by Rev. Samuel Clark, of do. do.			14 06
by Rev. Sylvester Nash, in Union ch. (Episcopal) St Albans, Virginia, \$9 12			48 19
by Rev. A. B. Hurd, in Grace Street ch. Sheldon, Va. per Rev. S. Nash, 10 88			20
Rev. Thomas Cleland, on application to congregation of Harrodsburg, Ky. \$21 25			
by ditto at New Providence, Kentucky, 8 75			30
Rev. J. Burr, Pres. Con. Leacock, Pa. \$8			
by ditto, at Middle Octavia, Pennsylv'a. 7			13
by Rev. R. B. C. Howell, of Baptist Church, Cumberland Street, Norfolk, Virginia,			5
by Rev. G. Morgan, in Staunton, Virginia,			5

Carried forward,

\$802 61

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$802 61
Collection in Presbyterian church, in Ludlowville, New York, 4th of July, by Rev. Charles Davis,		5
by Rev. John Perkins, Athens, Ohio, 4th July,		20
by Rev. Joseph D. Mathews, as follows:—		
by Rev. George Gatch, in Bainbridge,		
and neighbourhood, (Ohio)	\$15	
Rev. S. D. Blythe, Hillsborough, Ohio,	7	
by Rev. J. Quinn, in Hillsborough, O.	2 60	
in different places, of which 50 cents		
was contributed by J. Smith,	6 40	
by Rev. John Collins, of same place,	9 60	
	<hr/>	
	40 50	
	amount not sent, 50	<hr/> 40
by Rev. O. S. Hinckley, in Mr. Chord's congregation, Lexington, Kentucky,		28
by Rev. S. McFarren, in Presbyterian congregation, Congruity, Westmoreland co. Va.		10
Rev. Mr. Agnew, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, per James M. Arnell,		5 91
in Religious Society of Rev. Sumner Lincoln, Gardner, Mass. after a sermon; per M. Wood,		8
by Rev. Robert Steward, at Walnut Hill, Presbyterian church, Kentucky, per J Harper, Esq.		8 30
Rev. S. Fisher, 1st Pres. ch. Patterson, N. J.		11
by Rev. A. Babbitt, of Piquea, Lancaster county, Pennsylv'a, from himself and a few friends,		15
by Rev. Sylvester Sage, Westminster, Vt.		7
by Rev. S. C. Stratton, in the two Episcopal Churches under his care, Snowhill, Md. . . .		11
by Rev. Thomas P. Jones, of the Baptist Society, Wooster, Ohio, per Cyrus Spinks, . . .		6
in Gettysburg, and Hill cong'ns. Pennsylvania,		15
by Rev. John J. Jacob, Old Town, Md. \$5 95		
deduct amount not sent, 95		<hr/> 6
by Rev. Mr. Allen, Christ church, Washington, per J. P. Ingle,		8 63
by Rev. N. Hall, in 1st Presbyterian church, Lexington, Kentucky, per L. Stephens,		18 36
by Rev. Minor G. Pratt, at Ward, Mass.		9
Rev. R. Lippitt, in Epis. Seminary, Alexandria,		5
Rev. Isaac Boring, in M E. ch. Tallahassee, Bedford, Pennsylvania, Presbyterian congregation, Rev. W. Reynolds, per J. Coile, Esq.		10
Presbyterian congregation, Fishkill, North River, New York, by Rev. Jacob During,		5
Rev. R. S. Grier, Emmetsburg, Md. as follows:—		
in Piny Creek congregation, Md. . . . \$5		
in Sam's do. do.	9	<hr/> 14
by Rev Joseph Painter, Pastor of Lycoming Church, Williamsport, Pennsylvania,		13
in Rev Mr Mason's Ch N Y per F Sheldon, Esq		88 45
Rev C Keeler, 1st Ecclesi'l Soc Newton, Conn		4
by Rev W H Foote in Romney, Virginia,		20
		<hr/>

Carried forward,

\$1197 70

Brought forward,

\$1197 70

Collection by Rev Mr Gregory, Treasurer Auxiliary Colonization Society of Alexandria, as follows:—		
in Baptist church, Alexandria,	\$10 47	
in St Paul's do do	19 89	
in Christ's do do	19 70	
in Method do do	14 32	
in 1st Pres do do	9 12	
in 2d do do do	16	89 90
by Rev D A Penick, Pres church, Milton, N C		15
Rev Mr McConaughy, per J F Polk, per J B McPherson, Gettysburg, Pa	\$10 75	
Rev Mr D'Witt, Harrisburg, by William Graydon, per J F Polk,	1 12	11 87
Rev A Cummings, of Portland, Me as follows:—		
in the First Baptist Society, Portland,	\$16 12	
in the Epis Soc (St Paul's Ch) do	26	
in the Second Congreg'l Soc do	50 92	
in the Third do do do	22	
in the 1st Congreg'l Parish, N Yarmouth,	9 56	
in the Congregational Society, Alna, .	6	
in do do N Gloucester,	6 29	
Joseph Shaw, Belfast, for Repository,	2	
in the Congreg'l Soc Brunswick,	22 25	
do do Winthrop,	41 56	
do do Chesterville,	1	
do do Gorham,	13 68	
First do do Hallowell,	24	
Methodist do do	7 10	918 40
Revs J Osbourn, and W Bacon, Candor, N Y		7
Rev G J Gittell, Ripley, Chautauque co N. York,		6
Rev R G Jones, (of West Union, Adams county, Ohio) in Brown county, Ohio,		3
Rev J Meek, West Union, O per Rev R G Jones,		8
do do per W Russell,		1
Rev J H Porders, do per do		2
Rev Joseph S Woods, in his congregations at Lewistown and Waynesburg,		26
Rev W C Offutt, Bethel church, Fayette county, Kentucky, per J Harper, \$6		
Rev W Gillegahn, in Presbyterian church, Winchester, Ken per ditto,	8 37	14 97
Rev Henry Mandeville in his congregation, Shawang Creek, Ulster county, New York,		7
in Luth ch Taneytown, Md Rev J N Hoffman, by Rev John Burt, Deerfield, Cumberland co N. York, \$6 06, of which was transmitted,		4 50
Rev. Thomas Love, Pastor of Redelay creek, and Lower Brandywine congregations, Del.		5
Rev. P. Kanouse, Newark, N. Pres. church, by Rev. P. W. Lake, in Baptist Society, Bowman's Creek, New York,		6
Rev. John McKnight, Willow Grove, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania,		8
Rev. C. Walker, & people, New Ipswich, N. H.		15
Rev. John Porter, in Pres. ch Alexandria, Pa		5

Carried forward,

\$1197 70

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1671 43
Collection by Rev. J. H. Johnston, Pres. ch. Madison, Ind.		20
Rev. John F. Crow, Pres. church, Hanover, Ind.		10
John P. Davis, Treas. Auxiliary Society, Pittsburg, as follows:—		
at Hermansburg, Rev. D. Kenney, \$2 25		
in Presbyterian Congregation,	13 20	15 45
by Rev I. Paul, Covesville, at Lovington, Va		5
Rev. D. Beers, Pas. of Pres. church, Southampton, Long Island, per Jeremiah Foster,		14
Rev. John Ford, in Presbyterian Congregation, Parsippany, Morris county, New Jersey,		6 62
in Associated Methodist church, Washington, Rev. Mr. Pool, per Mr. Dunn,		2 50
Rev. Mr. Semple, New Castle, Pa. per Mr. Dunn,		5
Rev. Enoch Corser, Loudon, Va.		3
by Cong Soc. Hinsdale, Ma. per Rev. Mr. Hawley, to be added to the former Contribution,		2
Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Zions church, Fredericktown, Md.		5
Rev. Mr. Tappan, Pittsfield, Mass. in addition to sum before entered,		5
by Baptist Soc. Pittsfield, per Rev. Mr. Beach,		12 55
by Isaac Coe, Tr. Indiana Colonization Society, as follows:—		
by Rev. John R Moreland, in Presbyterian Congregation, Indianapolis,	\$20 25	
Rev. Ed. Ray, in Methodist church, Indianapolis,	20 20	
Rev. T. S. Hill, Meth. ch. Indianapolis,	11 02	
R. S. Finley, Esq of Cincinnati,	13 11	64 32
Rev. J. Alexander, of Greenville, Pa. at Salem and Greenville,		5
in Pres. church Norfolk, by Rev. Mr. Kollock,		66
by Rev. Adam Miller, Harford, Pennsylvania,		6
Gabriel P. Disosway, of New York, as follows:—		
in Methodist church, Newark, N. J. by Rev. N. Porter,	\$16 25	
S. Dutch. Ch. N. Y. Rev. Dr. Mathews,	56 00	
in 2d Society, of Greenwich, Fairfield, Connecticut, per S. Meade,	22 12	
	94 97	
deduct loss on notes,	7	94 90
by Rev A. O. Patterson, as follows:—		
from Aux. Col. Soc. Mt. Pleasant, Pa. \$10		
Mount Pleasant Congregation, Pa. ..	7	17
by Rev. S. Ithea, Pres. Ch. Blountsville, Tenn.		2
by Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, Leesburg, Va.		8 75
At Anniversary meeting of Rogersville Col. Soc. Ten. after an address by A. McKenney, Esq.		91 75
in Presbyterian church, Wilksbarre, Pa. by Rev. W. Murray,		12
by Rev. Ethan Osbourne, Fairfield, N. Jersey,		15
by Rev. G. B. Andrews, (Rector of St. Paul's church, Sharon Con.) Arminia, New York,		5
		2091 58

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2091 53
Collection by Rev. J. B. Patterson, in Congregations of Mahorny and Derry, Columbia county, Penn.			55
Rev. N. Kendrick, Pastor Bap. ch. Eaton, N. Y.			10
Rev. B. Fenn, Nelson, O. in the Cong's. of Nelson & Windham, (of which \$2 are counterfeit,)			12
Rev. W. Herr, Pas. of M. E. Ch. Charlest'n. Va.			10
Rev. Christopher Bradshaw, of Ashville, N. C. by Grove Wright, Esq. Agent in N. Y. as follows:			8 25
Rev. Doctor G. Spring's Congregation, Brick Church, City of New York,	\$104	56	
Rev. E. M. Johnson's church, Brooklyn, New York,	6	14	
Rev. J. B. Fisk's ch. Sidney Plains, Delaware county, New York,	1	50	
Rev. D. Van Kleeck's church, in the Village of Summerville, New Jersey	18	13	
Rev. J. Parker's church, Thames Street, City of New York,	6	25	
from the Association of young merchants, and Apprentices, at their <i>Hall</i> , 440 <i>Broadway</i> , where they stately worship,	52	18	
Rev. Dr. Cox's ch. City of New York,	45	21	
Rev. W. Patten's ch. City of N. York,	43	77	
Rev. H. W. Hunt's church, Woodbridge, New Jersey,	5	00	
Rev. Eli Baldwin's ch. City of N. York,	9	00	
Rev. Thomas L. Janeway's church, Rahway, New Jersey,	32	00	
The church West Stockbridge, Mass.	9	50	
Bowery Street church, City of N. York,	15	06	
Rev. William F. Curry's church, Lock Port, New York,	12		
Reform Dutch ch. Chitteningo, N. Y.	12		
Rev. E. W. Dwight's church, Richmond, Massachusetts,	12		
South Parish ch. Canaan, New York,	4	50	
Ladies of 'St. Stephen's ch to constitute the Rev. H. Anthon a Life Member,	30	00	
Mr. F. How, for one year, Repository, Messrs. A S Marvin & Co. one year Repository, City of New York,	2	00	
Rev N. Lansing's ch at Tappan, N. Y.	5	00	----- 427 80
Rev James H Hotchkins, in 1st Pres ch. Hector, N Y per R Smith, Esq.			6
Rev Peter O Sheddiford, in Presbyterian ch. Lambertsville, Huntingdon county, N Jersey,			10
Rev B J Lowe, Gratitude, Johnsonburg, N Y in Presbyterian church, Raleigh, N C; the Methodist and Baptist Cong's. being present,			20
Ch of Rev M McPherson, near Fayetteville, by Rev Calvin Durfey, in Presbyterian church, Hunter, New York including \$1 contributed by children in their schools,			10 50
in Pres Cong'n Corydon, by Rev A Williamson,			10
			5

Carried forward,

\$2673 08

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2673 08
Collection by Rev T Burgeo, at Bent Creek, per J Staples, Tr Mount Zion Col Society, Va.	8 35	
by do at Mt Zion Meeting House, per do	2 62	10 97
Rev Dr Wythe in Congregational Soc. Burton, Ohio, per Peter B Beales, Esq.	6	
Rev Jas A Sharon, Derry con. Hummelstown, Pa	43 17	
by Rev Joseph Stephenson, Ohio,	\$5	
by do in Cherokee Con per R Patterson,	2	7
by Rev Dr Millan, in Charters Congregation, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, per A Munroe,		20
by D Townsend, Treas Chester Aux Society, as follows:—		
by Rev Robert Graham, in Presbyterian church, New London, Chester co. Pennsylv'a.	\$7 00	
Rev Eben Dickey, D D in Presbyterian Congregation, Oxford, Pennsylvania,	10 03	
Rev A C Graham, in Presbyterian Congregation of the Rocks, Maryland,	8	
by Rev Robert White, in Presbyterian Congregation, Fagg's Manor, Penn-	\$10	30 03
Rev John Keys, in Tallmadge, Ohio, per A Whittlesey,	\$48 75	
deduct premium on draft,	48	
	46 27	
Rev D L Coe, Charleston, O by do	1 25	47 52
Rev Henry T Kelly, Kingsville, Ohio,		3
by Rev John Coulter, in Lower and Middle Tuscarora, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania,		15
Rev Joel Manning, in Andover, Vermont,		5
at Fairfax chapel,		3 20
by R Voorlives, Tr Col Soc N J as follows:—		
Dr John McDowell, 1st Presbyterian church, Elizabethtown,	\$46	
Rev Benjamin Ogden, Pennington,	3 26	
Rev George S Woodhull, Princeton,	32 83	
Rev David Comfort, Kingston,	5 75	
Rev W Morrell, 1st Pres Ch Stillwater,	3 76	
Rev Joseph Shaeffer's Cong Newton,	13 28	
Rev E F Cooley, Trenton, 1st church,	14 29	
Rev James S Hunting, Shrewsbury,	8	
Rev Mr Jones, Pres ch N Brunswick,	18 50	
W Cruser, Esq Harlingen, Somerset co	9	156 67
Rev H M Kerr, in congregation of Little Britain, and Duncan Creek, North Carolina,		5
Rev H B Bascom, in Ky (for list see last page)		700
Rev J Mills, 1st Pres church, Morristown, N J		25
Rev Charles B Tippet, in Harford county, Md		10 50
by John Martin, Huntsville, Al as follows:—		
in Methodist church,	\$15	
in Presbyterian do	18	33
A Whittlesey, of Talmadge, Ohio, (including \$10 counterfeit) as follows:—		
by Rev John Hanford, in Hudson,	\$26	
by Rev John Seward, in Aurora,	5	31
		33
		31
		31

Carried forward,

\$3797 14

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$4858 90
Collection by B S Finley, Cincinnati, Ohio as follows:—			
Treasurer of Cincinnati Colon Society,	\$63 20		
Dr J L Wilson, 1st Pres church,	24 70		
Rev D Root, 2d do do	24 20		
Rev J. Gallegher, 3d do do	14 30		
Treasurer of Lebanon Colonization Soc	41 13		
Treasurer of Springfield do do	20		
Rev William Gray, Springfield, Ohio,	10		
Rev Andrew Page, Yellow Springs,	10		
Col Wm Key Bond, of Chillicothe,	20		
Col Aaron C Hunt, of Springfield,	10		
Hon J W Campbell, Brown county,	6		
Lynes Staeling, Jr Esq of Columbus	1		
Robert Wallace, Esq of do	1		
William Boal, Esq Dayton,	1		
Mr ——— Salmon, Cincinnati,	20		
Margaret Thomas, do	1		
C P Barnes, do	1		
		—————	205 72
Rev W Winans, of Mississippi, as follows:—			
Repository, J G Richardson, Centreville,	\$3		
4th July, at Midway,	1		
Bethel, Rev T C Brown,	9		
Natchez, Rev O L Nash,	13 50		
Washington, Rev Mr Drake,	23 12 ¹ / ₂		
Kingston, Rev T Clinton,	2 87 ¹ / ₂		
Pine Ridge,	5		
N Orleans, La Rev Mr Curtiss	15		
Don. by Master George J. W. Thayer, a student in Jefferson College, Wash- ington, Miss. the price of a pony, de- signed to send a col'd boy to Liberia,	15		
Don of Miss E Fox, Elizabeth F Academy	1		
Mr John Nugent,	5		
Rev William V Douglass,	10		
Rev T Clinton,	9 25		
Mr Noel Norwood,	1		
Mr William Van Campen,	5		
		—————	106 75
deduct premium paid by Mr Winans,	1 03		
		—————	105 70
Rev Mr Browning, in Cincinnati, as follows:—			
from Rev B W Christie, Stone church, (Methodist Episcopal) at Cincinnati,	\$13 50		
from do Brick ch (Meth Epis) at do.	5 59		
in Methodist Epis Ch at Cincinnati,	6		
		—————	30 18
Rev D Limerick, Meth ch Washington Pa	\$8 29		
Rev J Spencer, Meth ch Elizabetht'n Va	3 50		
in Pres Con Mercer, Mercer county, Pa	14 25		
in Neshanosh congregation, same county	13 44		
		—————	36 99
deduct \$2 69, not sent,	39 48		
by Rev H B Hooker, in Congregational Society, Lanesborough, Mass per Rich Whitney, Esq	12		
Rev C C Beatty, 1st Pres ch. Steubenville, O.	15		
Rev T Hunt, Pres ch Two Ridges, Ohio,	5		
		—————	47 48
		—————	\$4748 49
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$4748 49
Collection by Rev. John H Grier, Pine Creek congrega- tion, Jersey Shore, per Samuel Humes, Esq.		10
Rev. Asa Cummings, of Portland, Me as follows; in Trinitarian Society, Castine,	\$32 06	
in Baptist do North Yarmouth,	6 55	
in Congrega'l do Waterford,	4 42	43 03
	Total amount of collections,	\$4791 52
Contribution by N C & D C per Rev James Hubbard		4
P Wright, for Repository, per H M Wells,		2
Donation by Mrs L Kraush, Salem, N C per B Reichel,		8
J Calder, Chapel Hill N C to constitute himself a life member		80
Walter Greenwood, of Gardner, Massachusetts, per Moses		
Wood, Esq to pay for Repository for the present year,		2
Donation by S C Stratton, of Snow-hill, Maryland,		4
Dr J P Coulter's subscription to Repository, per C Spink,		2
Cyrus Spink's do do per do		2
Donation from I Baugh, Emmetsburg, Md per R S Grier,		5
Subscriptions to Gettysburg Aux Soc per J B McPherson,		5 75
Proceeds of a Fair conducted by a Society of Ladies in Middletown, Connecticut, by which the following per- sons are to be constituted Life Members of the Society; Rev John R Crane, Rev Smith Payne, Rev E Tyler, Rev Mr Cookson, Rev Mr Burch, and V B Horton, Esq		243 78
Donation by a Gentleman of New Orleans,		100
Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, New Jersey, his third payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.		100
A Fourth of July offering by a friend, Marietta, Ohio,		15
Female Colonization Society of Georgetown, D C		51 68
Don by David Derrickson, & Rev Mr James, per J P Davis,		7
From funds of Indiana State Society, per Isaac Coc, Tr		15 42
Donation by N Eddes, per Rev Wm Herr, Charlestown, Va		5
Rev D H Riddle, Winchester Va (\$2 for Repository,)		5
Mount Zion Colonization Society, per J Staples, Treasurer,		14 03
Georgetown Auxiliary Colonization Society, per F T Sea- well, Treasurer, 1st payment on plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq		100
Received from thirty subscribers, annual contributors,		80
J P Williamson, of Roxborough, N C his annual donation,		6
subscription to Repository		2
Contribution by Rev Seth Burt, per James C Dunn,		2
Levi Coara, Bangor, for Repository,		2
T S Robie, Gorham, Me by Rev A Cummings, 6th Vol of do		2
"Tacitus," Clark county, Indiana, from his hard earnings,		50
William Crane, Esq of Richmond, Virginia, his third payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.		100
Professor Wm Smyth, for the last and current volumes of the Repository, (the balance a donation,)		5
		<u>\$5704 18</u>

The Rev H. B. Bascom, of Kentucky, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums; Augusta, Ky. \$51 50; Bowling Green, \$87 50; Russellville, \$40 50; from the Society, \$40, \$20 of which is for 10 copies of the Repository. Elkton, \$50, from the Society, \$175, including 4th of July collection (\$19) by Rev. George McNelly; Hopkinsville, \$50 87; from Society, \$75; from O. Wilkinson, Esq. \$2 for Repository; Glasgow, \$203; also, \$6, 4th of July collection by Rev Mr. Robinson; Greensburg, \$60; Lebanon, \$88.

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Review.

Address delivered before the Hawkins County Colonization Society, Tennessee, by John A. M. Kinney, Esq. July 4th, 1830.

THIS Address is one of the most interesting and impressive which has appeared in relation to the design and efforts of our Society. All who have the privilege of an acquaintance with its author will here recognize, at once, the traces of his clear and unperverted judgment, of his ardent and philanthropic feelings. We hope the Managers of the Society to which this Address was delivered, will give it an extensive circulation, and that it will powerfully contribute to increase the attachment and liberality manifested by the citizens of Tennessee, towards the cause of African Colonization. Some passages which had our limits allowed we would gladly have retained, are omitted, but as they relate principally to the horrors of the slave trade and the condition of our free people of colour, (with which most of our readers must be familiar) we have thought a few of them might be passed over without diminishing materially the general effect of the Address.

"This is the day of meeting appointed by those in this vicinity, who have agreed to form themselves into a Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and it has fallen to my lot, to say something to you on the object, the origin, the progress and present prospects of this Society, and to solicit your co-operation with this benevolent and praiseworthy institution.

As to the object of the American Colonization Society, it is easily told. It is neither more nor less, than to furnish the ways and means, of transporting to Africa, with their own consent, the free people of colour who are scattered throughout the United States. I say with their own consent, for it never was the intention of this Society to send one of these people contrary to their inclination; nor indeed will that ever be necessary.

“Ever since that ill-fated day, when the first African slave set his foot on this continent, or at least since that day when the first manumitted slave walked abroad, claiming and seeking the privileges of a freeman, it was clearly perceived, that in a community where slavery still remained, it would be a source of countless ills, to have in the country a class of persons who could neither be accounted bond nor free, and who could not be permitted to associate either with the master or the slave.

“As these manumitted slaves and their descendants increased in numbers, it became abundantly evident that some asylum must be provided for these forlorn and wretched beings, who were aliens in the land of their nativity, and strangers in the place where they were born. But where was that asylum to be found? And if found, how were the free persons of colour to be transported to it? These were questions of grave import; and which for a long time received no satisfactory answer. It was thought by some, that in the wilderness which skirts the United States to the westward, some place might be found where these friendless beings might be provided with a home; but to this plan, there were strong and insurmountable objections.

“Since the recent revolution in the Island of *St. Domingo*, which has placed it in the hands of the African race, it was thought by some that there an asylum might be found for this part of our population. But to that place there were also serious objections, which would prevent its adoption to any considerable extent. The nearness of that Island to our Southern borders, and the evil consequences that might result from embodying the free persons of colour in the vicinity of those parts of the United States, where slaves are so numerous, forbade the friends of humanity to provide a home for them in that Island. The Rev. Robert Finley, of New Jersey, was the first person who suggested the idea of sending them back to Africa, the land of their fathers.* But the scheme was at that time considered visionary; and Mr. Finley was numbered with the dead before the plan which he had the honour to suggest, was carried into execution. At length, in the year 1817, Mr. Caldwell, an amiable and benevolent gentleman, who then resided in the city of Washington,

* This is a mistake. The plan of African Colonization occurred to other individuals previously, though Mr. Finley was most efficient in forming the Society. Mr. F. was alive and present at the organization of the Society.

and with whom perhaps the idea was as original as it was with Mr. Finley, again suggested the plan of colonizing the free people of colour on the shores of Africa; and by his influence in the same year the Colonization Society was formed; and though few in number at first, yet it is not too much to say that a band of more noble, generous, patriotic, disinterested spirits never associated themselves for any purpose whatever—nor did ever any association of persons undertake the accomplishment of a more praise-worthy object. And although its beginning was small, in the course of a few years it has done great things, of which it may well be proud. Indeed the day is not far distant when the names of the founders of this Institution will be held in equal veneration with the fathers of the Revolution. And when the light of civilization and christianity shall have enlightened the dark abodes of African ignorance and superstition; and when a mighty Empire, whose foundation has been laid by this Society, shall have arisen on that long desolated coast, the future historian will record the name of Bushrod Washington, the first President of this Society, in a place as distinguished as that occupied by his illustrious kinsman, who led our armies to battle and to Victory in the war for our Independence.

“When the American Colonization Society was organized, its members were few, its means were feeble, and it had to meet and encounter a host of difficulties. It had to combat the smile of scorn, the predictions of ignorance, and the prejudices of those who had formed opinions on the subject without examination. But these difficulties it has met and vanquished. It has falsified the predictions of ignorance at every point. It has established its pretensions to public favour by the test of actual experiment. Its friends have increased with such wonderful rapidity, that it now numbers among its firm supporters, the most intelligent and worthy part of the American people. Its resources are daily increasing, and the wise, and the good, and the pious, and the patriotic throughout our land, with one united voice, proclaim the praises of this benevolent Institution. And on this sacred day, while we are assembled in this house, the prayers of a thousand congregations, and of thousands and tens of thousands of individuals, are ascending up to Heaven, to invoke a blessing on the efforts of this Society, in the great cause of benevolence and humanity. And the blessing of Heaven will descend upon it, nay it has descended upon it in an astonishing manner already.”

One of the first things to be done, was to send suitable persons to explore the Coast of Africa. For this funds were to be raised and Agents to be selected.

“Time will not permit me to enter into a detail of all that has been done by the Colonization Society—suffice it to say that a Colony has been planted under its patronage—that it has grown and flourished far

beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends—that it promises soon to rise into a flourishing empire, and to diffuse the blessings of civilization and christianity over that darkly benighted part of the world, which has so long sat enveloped in the shadows of moral death.— And now let us enquire, what does the Society propose to do? and whom does it promise to benefit? It proposes to benefit the free people of colour by providing for them a home, and raising their present degraded state, and elevating them to that rank in the moral world which the great Father of the human family desires that his children of every colour and complexion should enjoy. It also proposes to benefit the people of these United States, by removing from the community a pestilence that cannot fail, if let alone, to produce inflammation and disease, if not death, in the body politic. And lastly it holds out the only prospect of putting an end to that disgraceful and heart-sickening traffic, which has for a long time been carried on in human flesh on the coast of Africa.

“If there is in the whole world, a more wretched class of human beings than the free people of colour in this country, I do not know where they are to be found. They have no home, no country, no kindred, no friends. They are lazy and indolent, because they have no motives to prompt them to be industrious. They are in general destitute of principle, because they have nothing to stimulate them to honourable and praise-worthy conduct. Let them be maltreated ever so much the law gives them no redress unless some white person happens to be present, to be a witness in the case. If they acquire property, they hold it by the courtesy of every vagabond in the country; and sooner or later, are sure to have it filched from them. . . . Sensible of their unpleasant situation, particularly in the slave-holding states, these free persons of colour have generally, as fast as they could get away, gone to those states where slavery does not exist, hoping thereby, to better their condition; but even there, they find no rest for the soles of their feet. The people of those states, knowing that such a population is a curse to any community, have absolutely forbidden them to tarry among them. The state of Ohio has lately passed a law compelling them to depart from her territory, or to give such security for their good behaviour, as not one in fifty of them can give— Other free states have passed similar laws. South Carolina and Louisiana, and perhaps other slave-holding states, have positively forbidden them to set their feet within their boundaries. Thus banished from the free states, and forbidden to enter the slave-holding ones, they have sought an asylum in Canada, a climate, on account of its coldness uncongenial to their constitution and feelings, and in which nothing but dire necessity, could induce them to live. But even there they are denied a resting place. The colonial government of Canada throws them back upon the United States. Where then shall they go to find a home? Humanity and policy say send them back to *Africa*. It is the land of their fathers.

There is room enough for them there. The soil is fertile, and the climate suitable. There they will rise from their present wretched condition to respectability, and our beloved country will thus be freed from one of the sorest evils that can afflict a nation, that of having within it a population, that have no interests in common with the rest of the community.

“But this is not all the good the Society proposes to do. For more than three hundred years, an odious traffic in human flesh, has been carried on from the western coast of Africa to the continent of America, which in its consequences has produced more unmingled woe, than any other calamity which has ever befallen the human family. It is not my purpose to enter into a minute detail of this abominable, Heaven-detested commerce. Suffice it to say, that for hundreds of years past, about *eighty thousand* human beings have been torn from their homes, and their friends, and all their earthly attachments, in each and every year of that long and dreary period.

“When the Spaniards discovered the Island of *St. Domingo*, it was supposed to contain upwards of a million of inhabitants. And in the short space of fifteen years that vast multitude had been reduced to about sixty thousand, and they were diminishing daily. About this time it was discovered that the western coast of Africa was peopled with a hardy race, who were capable of enduring toil, and whose constitutions were adapted to the heat of a tropical climate. Thither the Spaniards turned their eyes, as to a place where slaves could be procured to labour in their mines; and from that accursed hour until the present time, the inhabitants of Africa have been torn from home, and all the sweets and comforts of home, and have been dragged into bondage under circumstances of cruelty and barbarity, which has stamped everlasting infamy on all the actors in, and aiders and abettors of this horrible traffic.

“When the slave traders first visited the western coast of Africa, it is said to have been a most delightful country. It was thickly studded with villages, and swarmed with a population who were simple in their manners, amiable in their dispositions, and were in the quiet enjoyment of the bounties which nature had bestowed upon them in great profusion. It is true they were not civilized according to our ideas of civilization; and it is also true that nature had stamped on them a complexion different from ours; but still they were comparatively an innocent, happy, unoffending race. But the scene has been sadly changed in that ill-fated country; *a country red with black men's blood, and black with white men's crimes.*

“The slave traders introduced among these simple people every thing that could please the fancy, excite the cupidity, or rouse the passions of uncivilized persons. They fomented quarrels among them, and furnished them with the means of destroying each other, until at length every man's hand was turned against his brother. The consequence was that the

native tribes on the coast of Africa made war on each other, in which the great object was to make prisoners; and every person who was taken prisoner was sold to the slave-dealer, and was hurried on board the slave ships which were constantly hovering off the shores of that devoted land.

“But indeed it is impossible to pourtray the sorrows and the sufferings of the wretched sons and daughters of Africa. Think if you can conceive of it; measure, if you can ascertain its dimensions, the length, and breadth, and height, and depth of that tremendous load of grief, which presses on the heart of the captive, when he casts the last lingering look on all he is leaving, when he is about to be torn from home and all its pleasures, from his kindred and all their sympathies, and to be carried to a returnless distance from all he holds dear on earth! Form an idea if you can, of that unutterable desolation which encompasses the father and mother whose children have been torn from them in a moment, and of whom they are never again to hear any intelligence, on this side of the grave! Conceive if you can, the bitterness of that cup of woe, which the captive drinks to the dregs, as he is carried across the ocean in a floating dungeon, the draught continually embittered by the remembrance of that home, and those friends he never more shall see! Bring these things home to your own doors, and measure them by your own feelings, and tell the result if you can! Think not that these people, either in the land from which they came, or in that to which they are carried, do not feel like other human beings, in like circumstances. It is a sad mistake to think so.—

“Fleecy locks, and black complexion
 Cannot forfeit nature’s claim;
 Skins may differ, but affection
 Dwells in white and black the same.”

Happy indeed would it be, for these wretched captives, if they lost their feeling, at the same time that they lose their freedom. But they do continue to feel, and that most keenly; and such is the effect of that unutterable despair, which takes possession of their whole souls, that it prompts them to adopt every means in their power, to destroy their miserable lives.

“Of the eighty thousand persons supposed to have been carried captive yearly from the continent of Africa, one third of the whole number are supposed to have died on the passage, from causes, some of which I have enumerated, and have been buried in the ocean. Another third, are supposed to have died in what is called the seasoning, that is, in becoming acclimated to the countries to which they have been carried—so that out of the eighty thousand persons torn from Africa every year, upwards of fifty thousand have died of broken hearts, and other causes,

in the course of a few months, from the time the galling chain of slavery was fastened round their necks.—Oh! what a prodigious waste of human life!—Let us pause for a moment and form an idea, if we can, of that mighty multitude of the murdered sons and daughters of Africa, who, on that day, when the ocean shall give up its dead, shall appear at the bar of God to demand vengeance on their cruel murderers! Can any one, for a moment, contemplate this long protracted scene of villany, and not be satisfied that there is need for, and must be a day of awful retribution approaching?

“In fact, the Colonization Society proposes the only means, by which this accursed trade, can, or ever will be, effectually stopped; and indeed the Colony of Liberia which this Society has planted, has already freed about two hundred and fifty miles of that coast from the ravages of these enemies of the human race. And who, let me ask, will avow by his conduct, that he possesses a heart so cold, so regardless of the feelings of humanity and the best interests of society, and so engrossed with its own interests, and its own cares, and its own pleasures, that he will not move a step, nor do an act, in aid of those who are planning and executing such great and glorious achievements? I hope the number of such is small, and that it will speedily diminish, until there shall not be an individual found, in all our happy land, who will not cheerfully contribute a little of his property, and the whole of his influence, be that much or little, until the sons and daughters of Africa, shall be restored to that country from which their parents were feloniously and barbarously stolen; until our beloved country shall be freed from a great and sore evil, with which she is now afflicted; until that hateful traffic in human flesh, which has so long and so cruelly desolated, and now desolates the African continent, shall be forever done away; and until the light of the gospel shall shine into every dark recess of that much injured part of the world.

“In reviewing events in connexion with the American Colonization Society, we are forcibly reminded how short is the span of human life.—It is scarcely fourteen years since the Society has been organized, and yet many of its members and friends are already numbered with the dead. Pinley, who first suggested the plan of Colonizing the free people of colour on the coast of Africa, is dead. Caldwell, by whose influence and exertion the Society was called into existence, is dead. Mills, the first Missionary who volunteered his services in exploring the shores of Africa, for the purpose of finding a home for her children, on that long desolated coast, is dead. Ashmun, who accompanied the infant colony to Africa, and sat by its cradle, and nursed it with the affection of a father, and stood by it in adversity as well as in prosperity; and who was its stay and support when the storm of war beat upon it severely, and threatened its destruction; and who beneath the burning sun of a tropical climate made his own life a sacrifice to promote its prosperity, is dead.

The venerable Washington, who for many years presided over its deliberations, and whose very name was for the Society a passport to the affections of the community, is dead. The eloquent Harper, who so powerfully advocated the cause of the Society, at a time when it greatly needed the aid of such a friend, is dead; and Howard, and Rutgers, who contributed so liberally their wealth and influence to promote its interests, are dead; and many more of its friends and members, whom I cannot now name, are also dead.

“Yet, although dead, these great and good men still speak to us.—From behind that mysterious curtain which separates time from eternity, they address us, and this is their language.—They tell us, that whatever our hands find to do, in works of benevolence and charity, to do it with all our might; for that we too, like them, will soon be called from the scene of action, to render up our account for the use we have made of the talents committed to us. They point to Africa sitting beneath her own palm-trees, clothed in sackcloth and weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted, because they have been murdered on her desolated shores, and buried beneath the billows of the ocean, and carried into hopeless and interminable slavery. Wretched Africa! She has indeed fallen among thieves, who have robbed and wounded her, and she is now bleeding from a thousand wounds.—*Who will act to her the part of a good Samaritan?* Who will bind up her wounds, and pour into them *wine and oil*, and protect her from her enemies, and chase away those human vultures, that are perpetually hovering on her coasts, and feeding on the flesh and blood of her children. Who will light for her the lamp of science, and publish the glad tidings of salvation to her sons and daughters, and raise her from that state of moral degradation into which she has sunk in the lapse of ages? The Society in whose behalf I this day address you, is attempting to do all these things, for that injured, insulted, and oppressed country. And it calls on you, and on every individual in this highly-favoured nation, to come forward with heart and hand, and help in this great and good cause. And who will refuse to aid in such a work as this?

“It is true, that if it be the will of God that Africa should be regenerated—that the moral darkness which envelopes that benighted land should be dispelled—that pure and undefiled religion should shed its benignant influence on these desolated regions—that the wrongs of that much injured country should be redressed—and that knowledge should be diffused among its numerous tribes, He can easily accomplish his designs without our feeble aid. That Being who said, ‘*Let there be light, and there was light,*’ can as easily bid the moral darkness which broods over the African continent to be gone, and it would instantly vanish. But it has pleased the great Father of the human family, ‘*Who has formed of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the whole earth,*’ to accomplish his

purpose respecting his children by human instrumentality, to the end, that, having admitted the children of men to be fellow-workers with himself in the holy employment of doing good, he may bestow upon them the glorious reward prepared for them whose conduct is virtuous, lovely, and praise-worthy in the sight of God and man.

“And, let it be remembered, that whenever God has a great work to accomplish among the children of men, whether it be to scourge them for their folly and wickedness, or to accomplish some benevolent purpose, for the promotion of their happiness, he always raises up suitable instruments to effect his purposes. And not only does he raise up such instruments, but he also upholds them with his Almighty hand, and protects them by his own watchful Providence, until they have accomplished all the work he has allotted them, and then they are laid aside, and are rewarded, or punished, according to the nature of their work, and the motives which prompted them to perform it. For illustration, we need go no further back than to the time when the continent of America was discovered.—Behold Him raising up Christopher Columbus, an obscure individual, and inspiring him with wisdom to discover that which had long been hid from the learned and the wise. See him endued with courage to undertake an enterprise that might have appalled the stoutest heart; a courage which never forsook him amid dangers and difficulties, beneath which any but a *Heaven-supported* mortal must have been overwhelmed. See him shielded amid the war of elements, and the still more fierce and dreadful war of human passions, until he had drawn aside the curtain which had so long concealed one half of the world from the other, and opened to the human family a theatre, on which it is to be hoped, some of the most pleasant parts of the drama of human affairs will be exhibited.

“When the sons of the Pilgrims were to be emancipated from the thralldom of Britain, and when a system of Government was, for the first time, to be established among the children of men, which should have for its object the happiness of those over whom it should be exercised; when a new era was to commence in the political world, and a development was to take place that should astonish and confound the Despots of the earth, and make their thrones totter beneath them, and which at the same time should excite the admiration of the wise and the good in all parts of the habitable globe, the fathers of the Revolution were raised up as instruments by which this great work was to be accomplished; and the same hand that raised, upheld and protected them, amid all the dangers and difficulties of a long protracted war; and he who called them into the field of action, inspired them with wisdom to plan, and courage to execute every enterprise needful to produce the destined result, and in the end crowned their efforts with complete success.

“And now, that we hope the promise is about to be fulfilled, that,

'Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God,' the Colonization Society has been called into existence, as an instrument to accomplish this ancient prediction. Under the protecting care of the Almighty, it has achieved, and will achieve, mighty deeds, of which the future historian will delight to tell; and by the instrumentality of this Society the wilderness shall be made to rejoice, and the solitary places to be glad, the consequences of which shall extend beyond the boundary of time, and occupy a large space in the records of eternity.

"Nor let it be forgotten, that however humble a part any one may act, in the great work of doing good, he shall not fail of receiving a large reward. Even a cup of cold water, given to one who is employed in doing the will of his Creator, will be held in everlasting remembrance by him who counts that which is done unto his friends, as done unto himself. Who then will refuse to lend a helping hand in this labour of love—this work of charity? I would again call to your recollection the story of the good Samaritan. He did not content himself with casting a look of compassion on the object that lay in his way: nor did he content himself with binding up his wounds, and applying to them the proper healing medicines: nor did it even satisfy him that he had taken the wounded man to a place of safety, and was about to leave him with those who would take care of him till he should be restored to his health. No; he took out his purse, (as I hope you will all do this day) and gave the wounded man money to supply his wants, and kindly promised that whatever more should be expended on the object of his benevolence, he would pay at his return. And now, my friends, I wait to see who will imitate the example of this kind-hearted Samaritan; and who like the Priest and Levite will cast a look of cold indifference on this whole business, and passing by on the other side, will refuse to lend any aid to his fellow-mortal in affliction and distress. Verily, the time is coming, when such an one shall be afflicted himself, and shall have none to help him. As much money as the good Samaritan expended on the wounded man, (about 20 cents) paid annually by every individual in our happy land, would be amply sufficient to accomplish the grand object which the Society has in view. One million of dollars yearly, is the largest sum which has been supposed necessary to carry to the land of their fathers every free person of colour in the United States. Ten cents paid by each individual would raise this sum; and who would not give a sum so small to effect an object so great, so good, so important in its results—so beneficial, both to those who give, and to those that receive the gift? It is true, a great many *cannot* give any thing; and, it is to be feared, that some *will not* give any thing. What then? There are many who have given, and will continue to give, their thousands, and their hundreds, and their fifties, and their twenties, and their tens, and their fives of dollars, until the treasury of the Society shall be full to overflowing; and until the benevolent object shall be fully accomplished.

“And, let it be remembered, that the forlorn and wretched part of the community, on whose behalf I would enlist your feelings, and excite your compassion, are emphatically our *neighbours*. They are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh; and if we could be made to exchange situations with them, and to suffer as they suffer, and to feel as they feel, and think as they think, we would then know by experience how “*hope deferred maketh the heart sick*:”—and then could we again resume our former station, we would not need any argument to convince us that it is our duty to assist by all lawful ways and means, the American Colonization Society, in the mighty enterprise in which it is engaged. Our contributions would then be liberal, for they would be prompted by our feelings, as well as by our judgment.”



Extract from a Discourse delivered on the Fourth of July.

By noble and illustrious actions, we, as a NATION, should exhibit to the world the excellency of freedom and of Protestant Christianity.

Individuals have sometimes risen, who, by great and virtuous actions, have honoured their country and their age, and been acknowledged the benefactors of mankind. Though passed away, they live, and must forever live, in the memories and affections of those who have succeeded them on the stage of life. They still shine by their *examples* as lights of the world. They have, perhaps, arrested the progress of degeneracy, extended the boundaries of human knowledge and elevated the tone of public virtue; removed the causes of human suffering, or given a new impulse to the human intellect; defended the cause of liberty, or nobly laboured and suffered for the cause of God; and though no longer on earth, we are surrounded by the glory of their deeds, the undecaying monuments of their wisdom and their worth. The influence of such men does not waste by time: it is a perennial stream widening and deepening its current, as it flows down from age to age, to purify and refresh the successive generations of mankind. Such men were Luther and Sharp and Howard. Such men were our Revolutionary worthies who pledged in the warfare for freedom, their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honour. But to what *nation* shall we look for an example of honour, and justice, of mag-

nanimity and christian principle and practice? Where shall we find *national examples* of forbearance, disinterestedness and benevolence? Unless the suppression of the slave trade be an exception, we can hardly name a *national* measure which was adopted because required by christianity, while hundreds have been carried into effect by the government of christendom in manifest violation of its dictates. The eyes of the world are upon us. We are called upon by the spirits of our Fathers, by respect for ourselves, and more emphatically by other nations, bleeding, and crushed, and broken down by oppression, to maintain consistently and throughout, the principles of liberty and of that Religion wherewith Christ has made us free. We ought to prove our devotion to freedom not merely by enjoying it, but by conferring it upon others; our love to Religion not merely by rejoicing in its hopes, but by practically exemplifying the benevolence of its precepts, the exalted philanthropy of its spirit. If the actions of a single individual, if the talents and virtues of one man have influenced and blest a *nation*, what would be the moral power of a *nation* itself, animated by one spirit of zeal and charity in the cause of the human race. The old Despotisms of Europe could not stand before this influence; the empire of superstition could not stand before it; the dominion of antichrist, the power of Mohammed must fall before its march; and liberty and truth, like the Angel seen in vision by St. John flying through the midst of Heaven, would speed their way to dispel the ignorance, arouse the energies, and to call forth the acclamations of an emancipated and regenerated world.

What are some of the means and methods by which our solemn obligations, as a Nation, may be most effectually discharged? I might here insist upon the importance of universal Education, and of the absolute necessity of preparing those who are to succeed us in life, by intellectual culture, and especially by christian instructions, to guard and perpetuate the precious inheritance for which our Fathers bled, which they consecrated by their tears and their prayers, and which invaluable as it is, must surely perish, if left to ignorant, profane, or impious hands. I might beg you cherish and sustain all those Institutions which are based upon the christian principles and christian

sentiments of this people, and which will prove to us a better defence than armies, navies and munitions of war. They render our country the object of Divine Benignity, and secure to us the protection of an Almighty Arm.

But it is my duty to invite your attention and charities to a cause, than which, none other more justly claims the immediate and most energetic aid of this nation. The American Colonization Society exhibits to this *nation* a plan, by the adoption and execution of which, in my humble judgment, *we may most effectually fulfil the highest and most solemn duty imposed upon us.* The plan itself, and the means by which it is to be effected, alike commend themselves to the candid, the conscientious and the benevolent of every religious sect, and of every State in this Union. The selfish and the prejudiced, the enemies of freedom and the foes of truth, may indeed be hostile to this scheme, as indeed they are to every scheme worthy of the thoughts and affections of generous and virtuous minds. They may feel no interest in a cause which must gradually raise a long injured, degraded, and wretched people from darkness and the dust, and give them, in a land appropriately theirs, from which their ancestors were wickedly and cruelly torn away, the laws, institutions and privileges of a free and independent people. *But is not such a work worthy of a nation like this?* Is any one more deserving of our thoughts and our charities on this day, memorable and joyous as the anniversary of that which proclaimed us free from political servitude, and hallowed by the resurrection and triumph of Him who hath redeemed unto God by his blood, and whose gospel shall give a liberty to the nations,

“Unsung

By Poets and by Senators unpraised;
Which Monarchs cannot give, nor all the Powers
Of Earth and Hell confederate take away—
Which, whoso feels, shall be enslaved no more—
’Tis liberty of heart derived from Heaven.”

We well know how to estimate our National Blessings for *ourselves*, but have we shown our regard for them as designed by Heaven *for all men*. Freely we have received, and shall we not freely give? The most selfish, the most depraved beings

in the universe might rejoice in their own freedom, and be loud in the praises of liberty. Have we as individuals and as a nation rendered obedience to that moral Law from Heaven, that Golden Rule of Jesus Christ, whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets? To establish this principle of justice and kindness in the human mind, the Law was given, Prophets commissioned to expound, and the command and the example of the Son of God added to enforce it. This principle of impartial benevolence towards men is identical with piety. He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? It is the eternal bond of attraction and union and strength in the moral empire of God. Let it once pervade the world, all the elements of disorder would be hushed, and the peace and the light and the harmony of Heaven come down into the habitations of men.

To this nation the interests of the African race are especially entrusted. Of the numbers and the condition of those within this Union you need no information. But are you aware how upon these and our efforts to colonize them, seem suspended all the hopes of Africa. To men of colour, appears *principally* to be reserved the work of reclaiming Africa from barbarism and converting her tribes to the faith of the gospel. Were I but master of thoughts that breathe and words that burn; could I speak with a voice which every American might hear, on this subject I would hope to touch the springs of action and to wake this nation into life.

I would solemnly urge the people of these United States, from a sense of gratitude to God, to come forward to aid the scheme of this Society; I would call upon them to assist it with a view to preserve their own inestimable privileges, and to strengthen and perpetuate their glorious Institutions; I would conjure them not to lose the opportunity of doing a work of charity and mercy, which must give to our reputation, immortal honour and renown among the nations, and throw abroad upon *their* darkness the *glory of an example*, the moral influence of which might move and bless the world. Finally, I would appeal to them in the sacred name of Christianity; I would point to the Son of God upon the cross, and ask them if in the

message from Heaven and the Redeemer's sacrifice, they saw no motive to excite them to higher and more generous efforts in the cause of neglected and miserable men.



Extracts from Correspondence.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

I feel constrained to give my *mite*, that the Repository may not come to me gratuitously. As long as Providence permits me to preach, and wherever I preach, I shall always remember Africa; her rights, her wrongs—her claims and pleas, on the 4th of July; and will, therefore, according to your arrangement, secure for the people of my charge, the monthly journal of the proceedings and progress of the Colony, as long, as it continues. As a native of Virginia, I feel much on this subject—as a Christian, I feel much more—but as a Christian Minister, so necessarily drawn to contemplate slavery in its connexion with the progress or obstruction of the gospel, I feel most of all.—You need not my words of encouragement; but, brother, “Hold on.” God’s providence, God’s blessing, God’s promise—God’s glory, all bid you hold on. Africa, stretching her hands to America, that has wronged her, and gathering confidence from the Colonization Society, as from the rainbow of promise—seen across the mighty waters—urges you to hold on.

From a Gentleman in Massachusetts.

I am very desirous of obtaining your last Annual Report, as the public become more informed on the subject of African Colonization, your Society will obtain more and more patronage. Many are as yet, entirely ignorant of its plan, and believe the idea a wild chimera. The only way to dispel this darkness, is to spread light before them clearly and plainly. The Report, I think, is well calculated to do this. I should also like to have a few numbers of the *Liberian Journal* sent me.

From a Clergyman in New York.

I have long felt a strong desire to see your Society accomplish the grand design of elevating a degraded nation—in re-

every Saturday afternoon they must so employ two or three hours of their time to invent and make for sale, such articles as suits the taste and talents of their young minds. They also take Handkerchiefs or plain work, from any person who kindly encourages their benevolent design—so that in fact, whilst they are thus employed, they are not only growing up in habits of usefulness, but are cherishing christian virtues, which I hope will strengthen with their strength. The present sum \$3, that I now enclose, has been made within the space of six or seven weeks, with the exception of a small sum received as a donation. When they first began, their number consisted only of Miss Nelson, Miss Stateby and my daughter: it has increased to the following number.

Miss Mary Simme Nelson,
Miss Ann Elizabeth Stateby,
Miss Catharine Davis McPherson

Miss Mary Charlton Tyler,
Miss Matilda Johnson Ross,
Miss Melancthon Balch.

Virginia, July 5th, 1830.

Last Sabbath being the 4th of July, a contribution was taken up in the Congregational Society of this town for the Colonization Society.

The friends of humanity here feel it is a cause which ought to engage the attention of all.

Massachusetts, July 6th, 1830.

I have the pleasure of enclosing for the use of the American Colonization Society, twenty dollars, it being a sum collected in the meeting house of the Rev. G. W. Blagden, at a public meeting of the Brighton Temperance and Colonization Society on the evening of the 4th of July. The Society was first organized as a Temperance Society, Auxiliary to the American Temperance Society; but since that time a proposition was made and readily adopted to make the Society also Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, that a portion of what is saved by abstinence, to avoid becoming enslaved by strong drink, may be appropriated to the purpose of improving the condition of the coloured people of our country. Though the money is sent to aid the business of Colonization, it may be proper to state that it was given in the hope, that it would be employed for colonizing such as are now in bondage, and in the belief that

many slave holders stand ready to liberate their slaves as soon as others shall furnish the means for removing them to Liberia.

Should all the Temperance Societies thus devote a part of the pecuniary savings which result from abstinence, much may be done to better the condition of our colored brethren.

Erie Co. Penn. July 7th, 1830.

We took up a collection last Sabbath in my congregation for the Colonization Society. I regret that it is so small, but the majestic river is composed of small rivulets; we hope that one from every congregation will be emptied into your treasury the present month.

New Jersey, July 8th, 1830.

While it is encouraging to see, public sentiment gradually approaching toward a just estimate of the claims of the Society, I cannot view without astonishment the apathy still so general. An Institution appealing to all that is noble in human nature, and to all that is elevated in christian character, ought to find an advocate in every bosom in this land. But in this case it is to be feared that even now, after all that has been so happily accomplished, and when the brightening prospects of the colony so eloquently plead for further aid, there is hardly a majority of our christians, our philanthropists or our patriots, willing to invest a dollar a year or half the sum, in this most unexceptionable of enterprises! But sir, the work will go on, and with accelerated speed. The Providence of God points with clear and increasing manifestation to that result.

P. S. A few hours after the above was written, I received from a member of the church who attends my ministry regularly from a village 12 miles off, a note enclosing a one dollar bill as his part of the collection. His note closes thus: "May that God who has the hearts and property of all men in his hands, and can turn them as the rivers of waters are turned, put it into the hearts of men to give a portion of their money and to assist by their asking in prayer to God, that the so-much-desired emancipation of the African Race may soon be accomplished." I only add that if all the members of this congregation had assessed themselves on this occasion with the christian Brother

as their model, in proportion to his and their means, I should have had \$500 at least instead of \$16 to transmit! So immense is the disproportion of magnitudes between hearts and purses.

Virginia, July 8th, 1830.

Dear Sir—On Sunday the 4th of July, after an interesting and appropriate sermon from the Rev. N. W. Calhoun, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, a collection was taken up, for the benefit of the Colonization Society. Having been requested to take charge of the same and remit it to the Treasurer of that Institution, we with great pleasure enclose you the sum of thirty-five dollars, the amount received on that occasion. Patriotism and Philanthropy cannot fail to be gratified in witnessing the extended influence of your Society. Hitherto proscribed as the offspring of visionary benevolence and totally inadequate to secure the purposes of its formation, it is now beginning to be looked upon as the immense engine, destined to remove a curse from one quarter of the globe and to effect the moral and political regeneration of another. Intelligent men, in every portion of our republic, who have heretofore had no faith in your scheme, and no hopes in your exertions, are now looking to the Colony of Liberia as the nucleus of a mighty nation. In this part of Virginia, the objects of the Institution are becoming much better understood: an ardent desire to see the means of its usefulness enlarged, and strong hopes of its entire success, very generally prevail among us. Amid all the charities of this charity-loving age, we feel ourselves most deeply interested in this, both as individuals and as a people. We owe it to ourselves to our posterity and to Africa, to aid in the restoration of an injured people, to the home of their Fathers and to the rights and Liberties belonging to them, but unjustly wrested from them, by the mistaken policy of our ancestors. The recent anniversary of our Independence having occurred upon the Sabbath, we have no doubt, but that the funds of the Society will be greatly increased by the generous efforts of that day; the small sum, which we enclose, is not to be taken as a criterion of our feeling and wishes upon the subject; but it will help to swell the stream made up of the thousand rivulets opened on last Sunday.

Virginia, July 9th, 1830.

The anniversary of the Auxiliary Society of this County, (Frederick) was celebrated in this place on Saturday last; and I believe that collections were taken up, on the Sabbath in all our churches, I have no doubt whatever, that the great and good cause in which you are engaged is gaining ground in this section of country. It numbers at present amongst its friends, men of the first intelligence and respectability—men whose influence must be felt. From my heart I wish you “God speed.”

Salem, N. C. July 10th, 1830.

Dear Sir: Your call upon the clergy and congregations in behalf of your venerated institution, has forcibly struck the young Ladies of the Female Academy in this place, and called forth their tenderest sensibilities; so as to induce them to forego the celebration of the 4th of July, except in a religious view and with their donation—the amount of their customary expenditure on the Anniversary of our National Independence,—say *ten dollars*, to which I add my own contribution of *five dollars*, making fifteen dollars which you have herewith enclosed, together with my best wishes and those of the young ladies of my charge, for the success and prosperity of the colony at Liberia, and that the patriotic spirit of '76 revived in 1830 may aid the wafting zephyrs in expediting across the Atlantic main, hundreds, yea thousands of the colored *free*, to the coasts of their ancestors, there to subserve the cause of rational liberty and the just rights of man, and above all, the spread of the cheering rays of the glorious light of gospel truth.

Pennsylvania, July 13th, 1830.

I send a draft on the Bank of Pennsylvania, for \$27 collected last Sabbath in the Presbyterian Church of this place. I pray for the blessing of the Almighty to rest upon you and the glorious cause in which you are engaged. The idea that the benighted continent of Africa will one day be illuminated and evangelized through the instrumentality of our American Colony, is sublime beyond all conception.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 16th, 1830.

Dear Sir—In forwarding to you the enclosed check for \$33 06, the amount of the collection made by me on the 4th of

July last, for the benefit of the Colonization Society, I have to regret that it is so small. Untoward circumstances, entirely unconnected with the increasing interest for the Society, together with the fact, that very recently, a large collection had been taken up for the German Missionaries in Liberia, have occasioned this. Be assured, that we continue to make the prosperity of the Society, a constant object of our prayers and accept our particular assurances of respect and esteem.

(To be continued.)



Letters from Liberia.

The following extracts are from letters received by the Montgomery, a few weeks since, from some of the most respectable colonists—

From Mr. Joseph Shipherd.

The most sanguine of my expectations of happiness in this Colony, have been surpassed in point of acquiring wealth, ease, respectability and the pleasures attendant on civil and religious liberty.

In Virginia my situation, compared with that of my sort of people, generally, was easy; I resolved, however, to give the balance of my life to Liberia; consequently I sacrificed what I had before intended to render easy my declining years, looking for no temporal indemnity in this world; but God has fully indemnified me already, in a pecuniary point of view, beyond my expectations; my property here now being thought by good judges worth nearly two thousand dollars; and J. B. Lundy, also has made rapid improvements, and had he but health, he might live easy. The Harriet, brought out a valuable company; they were chiefly men who knew the value of industry and application to business; they went to work as quickly as possible and built respectable habitations: no village, perhaps, in the United States, has in the same time, with similar means, been more increased than Monrovia.

The rainy season is just at hand and the rivers are swelling and boats ascend to the head of tide water with great difficulty.

It will be found, Sir, that another receptacle is indispensable; and as no inundations of the river prevent the quick ascent to King Governor's, no better place is to be found in the Colony, than some fine airy hillside near some of the cool fountains in that fertile settlement. Here emigrants destined for Millsburg or any other spot might at all times be sent with convenience, directly from the harbour, through the St. Paul's bar, to go

through the seasoning. As one who has given to the Colony the remains of his life, and whose main wish is fully to accomplish that of the Board, by destroying if possible the dread that deters from emigration to this country, and by inviting my brethren to accept [it as the best asylum yet offered them, I would invite the attention of the Board to that spot.

Perhaps religion flourishes in this little community to as great an extent as in any town in the United States, considering the want of education.

We, the poor Presbyterians, alone, of this community, suffer the want of a house to worship in, while the Methodists and Baptists of the United States have built for their members here, each a respectable house. It is a fact that our condition is looked upon by some with pity, and by the charitable with something like contempt, as being thought by our own church unworthy of that aid by which we might have a church of our own. Can nothing be done for us? Have not our church and brethren another blessing? will they not bless us, even us, who are of the same fold? How many articles, Sir, comparatively of little value, in the United States, might be converted into money, to build a house suitable for worship and a school alternately?

We are quite certain, Sir, that we never can be a people until we have within ourselves the means of subsistence, judging from the histories of other countries, particularly that of our birth.

Of all the means of independence, agriculture is in my opinion most important. To the disgrace of the Colony, that surest road to opulence is much neglected here. Since the quantity of land allowed to each has been augmented the people are much encouraged. I have seen, and there is now growing, on the native farms in the vicinity of King Governor's Town, as good corn as I ever saw of the same age in America.

From Mr. Francis Taylor.

I have your much esteemed letter of April 26th, and must apologise for not having written you sooner, but the press of business and attacks of the Fever, will I hope serve as an excuse. You kindly inquire for our health.

I have been through the fever and am considered out of danger. As to what concerns myself, things go on pretty well. I have always thought that the establishment of a regular commercial establishment here would tend much towards the prosperity of the Colony, and I am happy to say that that object is likely soon to be accomplished. Goods to any amount may be sold from this place if things are properly managed. I have become pretty well acquainted with the different vents, and I see nothing that ought to prevent a considerable business, and regular remittances.

From Rev. George McGill, June 18th, 1830.

I landed here in sixty days after we weighed anchor at Baltimore, and as you may have heard, my wife having been sick nearly the whole voyage

expired three days after my arrival, to my extreme distress and that of my children. I trust to recover again, by divine aid. Otherwise we are doing well; my children have recovered from the fever, and are much pleased with their situation. Times are very dull here at present owing to the breaking up of a slave Factory at Grand Bassa a few days after Dr. Meclin left us.



Philanthropic Example.

In our number for May, it will be remembered, we expressed our respect for the character and our grief for the loss of that distinguished and devoted Friend to our Society, the late Wm. H. Fitzhugh. Though at that time we were ignorant whether or not he had left a will; yet, knowing well the deep and benevolent interest which he had manifested in the welfare of his slaves, we cherished the hope, that some instructions would be found in regard to the disposition to be made of these objects of his kindness and his care. We have not been disappointed.— He was too sensible of the uncertainty of human life and of the importance of those interests which might be affected by a sudden departure not to make provision for such a contingency.— The arrangements made in his will in regard to his slaves, are such as might have been expected from his generous and philanthropic spirit.

We are permitted to make the following extract from his will.

“After the year 1850, I leave all my negroes unconditionally free, with the privilege of having the expenses of their removal to whatever places of residence they may select, defrayed. And as an encouragement to them to emigrate to the American Colony on the coast of Africa, where I believe their happiness will be more permanently secured, I desire not only that the expenses of their emigration be paid; but that the sum of fifty dollars shall be paid to each one so emigrating, on his or her arrival in Africa.”

In our number for August 1827, we gave some account of a plan adopted by Mr. Fitzhugh, for the gradual improvement of his slaves, and had his invaluable life been spared, much would have been done by him to prepare them duly to appreciate, and wisely to improve and enjoy the benefits of Freedom. We trust that an example so bright, beneficent, exalted as his, will ever be loved and imitated in the State which he adora-

but powerful. It has probably led to the emancipation of four or five thousand slaves. All the important Ecclesiastical Bodies in the country, and 15 of the State Legislatures have expressed a decided friendship for its plans. The tokens of public favour have greatly increased within a few months. About \$2,000 were contributed to its funds in Massachusetts near the Fourth of July, 1830. [*Education Society Register.*]

MISSION TO LIBERIA.—The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions have appointed the Rev. Mr. Skinner a Missionary to Africa. He was educated at the Hamilton Seminary, and has been for several years successfully engaged in the Christian ministry. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner will be publicly designated to missionary labours at Richmond, Va. a committee of outfit having been appointed in that city.

The climate of Africa indeed is unfavourable, and has proved fatal to many; but it may be hoped, that as knowledge is acquired of the diseases of the country, the difficulty of making efforts for Africa will be diminished. There are certainly many favourable circumstances, for introducing the gospel in this benighted region.—[*Baptist Magazine.*]

Brother and Sister Skinner.—These Missionaries of the Cross, about to sail to Liberia, to carry the light of revealed truth to benighted Africans, were set apart to the work on Monday evening last, at the First Baptist Church in this city. Brother Skinner gave a succinct, but general and eloquent account of the course of Divine Providence, that had led himself and wife to select that field of labour. He stated that the Memoirs of distinguished Missionaries, as Brainerd, Judson and others, had fired his soul with sympathy for the perishing heathen—that he had no desire to remain in a land, in which preachers, are, by their multitude, enabled to devote their time to other work than the Ministry—and that after a deliberate and prayerful survey of Greece, Burmah, Hindostan, China, and the world, he had chosen Africa, as the land, in which to spend his earthly existence—and that he and his wife had shaken hands with their parents, brethren and friends; and all the blessings of civilization, no more to see the land of their fathers. The charge was delivered by Elder Eli Ball, Elder J. B. Jeter prayed; and the right hand of fellowship and a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, were presented by Elder H. Keeling. Rev. J. A. Armstrong of the Presbyterian church, then made an eloquent address, in which he maintained that the spirit of Missions, is the spirit of the gospel—that every Christian is, or ought to be a Missionary—that these Missionaries were under no greater obligations to devote *their lives* to the cause of Christ, than other Christians are—and that no one is a Christian who does not interest himself in the salvation of others. He then expressed a wish that the Congregation might have an opportunity of testifying their love for this cause, by a collection, which amounted to fifty dollars.—*Rel. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.

The Secretary of the Colonization Committee, gratefully acknowledges

the receipt of merchandize for the use of the Colony, from Charles Bird, Esq. to the value of one hundred dollars; and from John Grigg, Esq. a large and most seasonable supply of books and atlases for the Schools.

Wm. Brown, lately one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, ordained in his will that his slaves, 15 in number, should be set free. His directions have been complied with.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 11th September, to 15th October, 1830.

Collections per Charles Tappan, Esq. in New England, viz:	
Contributed in Rev. Moses B. Bradford's Society, in Montagu,	\$ 11 37
by members of Dr. Ripley's Society, in Concord,	12
in Rev. Micah Stone's Society, South Brookfield,	8 12
in Rev. Thomas Shephard's Society, in Ashfield,	15
in Rev. Mr. Cleveland's Society in Salem,	22
in Rev. Jacob Cumming's So. in Stratham, N. H.	4
in Rev. Dr. Hyde's Society, in Lee,	22
in Rev. Mr. Badger's So. in Andover, 4th July,	30 50
in Rev. Mr. Shed's Society, in Acton, 4th July,	17 28
in Rev. Mr. Luce's Society, in Westford,	15 54
in Rev. Hope Brown's So. in Shirley, 4th July,	4 75
in Con. Society, in Boothbay, Maine, 4th July,	2
in Cent. Bapt. So. Middleboro, Rev. N. Medbury's	5
in Rev. C. S. Henry's Society, in Greenfield, ...	27 25
in Rev. S. Horton's Society, in Dartmouth, Mass.	4
in Rev. E. Smalley's Society, in Franklin,	32 15
in Rev. M. Tappan's Society, in Augusta, Maine,	44
in Rev. C. Morgridge's Society, in New Bedford,	13
in Amherst Massachusetts, by S. M. Worcester,	4 50
in Amherst College, 5th July,	18 50
in Rev. W. W. Hunt's Society, in Amherst,	6
in Rev. C. Fitch's Society, Holliston, 4th July,	14 08
in Rev. Benj. Putnam's Society, in Marshfield,	2 50
in Rev. Timothy P. Rope's Society, in Weston,	12
in Rev. P. P. Waterman's So. Providence, R. I.	20
in Rev. D. Pease's Society, Conway and Goshen,	6
by a lady in Charlestown,	1
in Rev. S. Thurston's Society, West Prospect, Me	10 15
in Rev. Isaac Braman's Society, in New Rowley,	6 54
in Rev. D. Brigham's Society, in Randolph,	6 13
in Rev. Mr. Newton's Society, in Bellingham, ...	12 95
in Rev. Eli Moody's Society, in Northfield,	4
in the west parish in Newton,	15
by Mr. H. I. Ripley,	10
in Rev. Samuel Knott's Society, in Wareham, ...	14 88
in Rev. Thos M. Smith's Society, at Fall River,	22
by Wood county, Ohio, Temperance Society, ...	3 31
in Rev. Dr. Packard's Society, in Wiscasset, Me.	10 14
in Rev. David Wright's Society, in Cummington,	7 35

Carried forward, \$496 99

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$496 99
Contributed	in Rev. Jonas Colborn's Society, in Leverett, ...	6	
	in Rev. Mr. Adam's Society, in Vassalboro, Me.	9 34	
	in Rev. Phineas Cooke's Society, in Lebanon, ...	18 50	
	in Rev. Levi Packard's Society, in Spencer,	18	
	in Rev. James Taylor's, Society, in Sunderland,	17 20	
	in Elijah Leonard's Society, in Marshfield,	2 50	
	in Rev. John B. Wright's Society, in E. Sudbury,	17 69	
	in Rev. Otis Rockwood's Society, in Lynn,	10 70	
	in Orthodox Society, in Townsend,	13 68	
	in Rev. Moses C. Searle's Society, in Grafton,	20	
	in Rev. Daniel Chesman's Society, in Lynn,	10 71	
	in Rev. I. Fiske's Society, in New Braintree, ...	30 79	
	in Rev. Isaac Jennison's Society, in Needham, ..	6 88	
	in Baptist church and Society, in South Reading,	10	
	in Rev. I. P. B. Storer's Society, in Walpole, ..	12	
	in Rev. D. Daman's So. Salisbury and Amesbury,	13	
	in Rev. G. B. Perry's Society, in Bradford,	8 25	
	in Rev. H. Bardwell's Society, in Holden,	19 34	
	in Rev. John Walker's Society, in Holden,	4 87	
	in Otis,	6	
	in Rev. Josiah Bent's Society, in Weymouth,	10	
	in Rev. Charles Frain's Society, in Framington,	22 40	
	in Rev. Mr. Bailey's Society, in Medway,	18 30	
	in Rev. Mr. Park's Society, in Stoughton,	9 05	
	in Rev. Mr. Loring's Society, in Andover,	20 62	
	in Rev. Joseph B. Fell's Society, in Hamilton, ..	4 50	
	in Rev. Martyn Tupper's Society, in Hardwick,	7 14	
	in Rev. John Albra's Society, in Chelmsford, ..	4	
	in Rev. A. Burges's Society, in Hancock, N. H.	12 67	
	in Rev. Thomas Vernon's Society, in Rehoboth,	10	
	in Winchendon,	10	
	in Rev. Wm. H. Beecher's So. in Newport, R. I.	9	
	in Rev. Mr. Church's Society, Providence, R. I.	6	
	in Rev. George Fisher's Society, in Harvard,	6 50	
	in Rev. P. Payson's Society, in Leominster,	8 75	
	by Mr. Azel Ames of Marshfield,	10	
	in Rev. Gardner B. Perry's Society, in Bradford,	12	
	in Rev. Wales Tileston's Society, in Charlmont,	10 25	
	in Rev. G. Punchard's Society, Plymouth, N. H.	20	
	in Rev. D. T. Kimball's Society, in Ipswich, ...	6 82	
	in the first Bap. Society, Salisbury and Amesbury,	10 40	
	in Rev. I. L. Hale's Society, in Campton, N. H.	7 21	
	in Rev. J. Searle's Society, in Stoneham,	10 20	
	in Rev. John H. Steven's Society, in Haverhill,	3 39	
	in Rev. Aretas Loomis's Society, in Colerain,	2 50	
	in Rev. Mr. Foot's So. West Brookfield, 4th July,	8 11	
	by the Female Colonization So. West Brookfield,	10 62	
	in Rev. Caleb Knight's So. in Washington, Mass.	4	
	in Rev. Jacob Coggin's So. in Tewksbury, (\$10 of which by Misses Rebecca and Mary Kittridge.)	18 45	
	in Rev. Amos Clark's Society, in Sherburne,	15 35	
	in Rev. Mr. Parker's Society, in Southboro,	11	
	in Rev. I. Park's Society, in Southbridge,	6	
	in Rev. Otis Thompson's Society, in Rehoboth,	2 10	

Carried forward,

\$1,079 77

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,079 77
Contributed by Miss Hannah Goodell, of Millbury,			20
in Rev. Rufus Hurlburt's Society, in Sudbury, ..			9 30
by Mr. Joseph Chickering of Phillipston,			3
in First Parish in Northampton,			49 38
in Westhampton,			20 12
in Easthampton,			6 44
in Worthington,			11 46
in Southampton,			16 89
in Cummington,			6 61
in Rev. A. B. Reed's Society, in Ware,			7
by "S. C." in Groton, New Hampshire,			5 56
at the Monthly concert for prayer in first Congre- gational church in Wicasset, Maine,			20
by a friend in Acworth, New Hampshire,			50
in Rev. Joseph Allen's Society, in Northborough, in Rev. Luther Sheldon's So. in Easton, 4th July, by the United Con. and Bap. So. Methuen, under the care of Rev. C. O. Kimball and S. F. Beard,			14
in Union religious So. Braintree and Weymouth, in Rev. S. Harding's Society, in Waltham,			14 10
in Rev. James Bate's Society, in Newton,			11 61
received in addition,			15 26
in 2d congregational church in Dorchester,			40 02
in West Bradford,			16 60
in Theological Seminary in Andover,			5 50
in Rev. J. D. Knowles's Society, in Boston, Mass.			31 45
in Rev. I. C. Abbott's Society, Worcester, Mass.			8 20
in United Meth. So. Hingham and Weymouth, Rev. C. Richardson, and LeeRoy Sunderland,			13 53
in Rev. Elijah Demond's Society, Lincoln, Mass, in Rev. Mr. Burges's Society, in Dedham,			36
in town of Peperell,			51 71
in Keene, New Hampshire,			6 42
in Swansey, New Hampshire,			10 50
in Rev. David Perry's Society, in Cambridgeport, in Rev. Royal Washburn's Society, in Amherst, in Park street church 4th July,			15
in Rev. Calvin Hitchcock's Society, in Randolph, in Rev. Dr. Snell's So. North Brookfield, 4th July, in Sharon, Massachusetts,			9
in Rev. Dudley Phelps's Society, in Haverhill, ..			8 70
in Rev. Mr. Smith's Society, in East Sudbury, ..			2
in Rev. I. Grafton's Society, in Newton,			22 10
in Rev. Mr. Camp's Society, in Ashby,			25
in Rev. Daniel Fillmore's Society, in Weston,			50 52
in Rev. Daniel Huntingdon's So. N. Bridgewater, in Rev. S. Home's Society, in New Bedford,			19 66
in Rev. Mr. Merrill's Society, in New Bedford, by Methodists and Congregationalists united of New Bedford and Fairhaven,			18 68
by Rev. Mr Brown, of Charleston, S. Carolina, ..			5 41
in Rev. Levi Pratt's Society, in Hatfield,			24
in Rev. Mr. Maltby's Society, in Taunton,			20
in Rev. Isaac Brigg's Society, in Boxford,			12 16
			10
			13
			9 03
			25
			13
			4
			5
			20 25
			18 79
			9 50

Carried forward, \$1,890 78

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,890 78
Contributed in Rev. Moses Welch's Society, Plaistow, N. H.		6
in Rev Samuel Stearn's Society, in Bedford,		19 25
in Rev. George Cowte's Society, in Danvers,		21 08
in Rev. I. R. Barbour's Society, in Byfield,		8 66
of Mr. Stowell, Ware, for Repository,		2
of Joseph Chickering, Philipston, for Repository,		2
in Trinitarian congregation in Concord,		10
in Berkley,		5
in Rev. Otis Convers's Society, in Grafton,		9 43
in the Baptist Society in North Adams,		2
in the Rev. A. Saunderson's Society, in Littleton,		8 05
in Rev. James Bradford's Society, in Sheffield,		13 50
in Rev. P. Cumming's Society, in Dighton,		3 85
in Rev. Benj H. Pittman's Society, Putney, Vt.		10 50
in Rev. Daniel M. Stearn's Society, North Dennis,		2
in Rev. Jon. Ward's Society, in Brentwood, N. H.		2
in Rev. Robt. Crowell's Society, in Essex,		14 12
by the pupils of Mr. S. H. Archer's scholl, Salem,		3 61
in Rev. Reuben Emerson's So in South Reading,		9
	<hr/>	
	\$2042 83	
Deduct postages,	\$2 91	
Paid Agents,	8 22	
Paid B. B. Edwards for Pierce & Williams,	25 80	
Counterfeit money,	3	
	<hr/>	
	39 93	
	<hr/>	
		2,002 90
Collection by Rev. Thos. D. Baird, in his Ch. Pittsburg, Pa.		6 50
by R. Kennedy, in Lower West, Conococheaugue		
Congregation, Hagerstown, Maryland,		20
in some of the Churches of the Methodist E. Ch.		
in Baltimore, per M. Pearce,		54 85
in the Prot. E. Ch. in Montgomery county, Md. by		
Rev. L. I. Gillis, Rector,		10 75
by Rev. H. P. Bogue, in Norwich, Chenango co. N.		
Y. and from him as Treasurer of Chenango Pres-		
bytery, per John Cluffp,		20
by Tr. of Presbyterian Cong. Fayetteville, N. C.		16 75
by Rev. J. H. Dickey, Ross co. O. Salem Cong. \$7		
by do. in Concord,	3	10
by Josiah Bissell, Jr. Rochester, N. Y. viz:		
at Brighton, Munro county, New York, \$5		
at Manlius, Onondaga co New York, 10		
at Rochester, New York,	54	84
at Brockport, Munroe co New York, 8		
Chili, do do 6 37		
Clarkson, do do 3 27		
Orangeville, Jcnnessee co New York, 4		
Ogden, Monroe co New York,	19 60	111 08
by Rev. Job Guest and D. Kennison, in Method-		
ist Congregations at Rehoboth and Middleburg,		
Loudon county, Virginia,	\$ 20	
Rev. G. M. Frye, Meth. Con. Hillsborough,		
Loudon county, Va. per Rev. Job Guest, 10	<hr/>	30
		<hr/>
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,282 83

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,282 83
Collections by G Colton, Tr. Hamden Col Soc. Springfield, Ms.		241 07
per S. Stocking, in the State of New York, prior to July 5th, 1830, as follows, viz:		
in Rev. Mr. Powell's Society, Hanover,	\$4	
Donation by Rev. Mr. Latham, Hamilton,	1	
contributed in Mendon, Munroe county,	12	
by Auxiliary Society of Whitesborough,	52	
in Volney, Oswego county, July, 1829,	1 58	
Presn. Soc. Smithfield, Rev. Mr. Mills, Pas.	5	
Charitable So. of 1st Con. So. Hamilton,	2	
Aux. Society in Westfield, Chatauque co.	4 50	
by E. S. Ely, of Utica, subscription,	3	85 08
since July 5th, 1830, as follows;		
in Rev. S. C. Aikin's Society, Utica	38 41	
Rev. E. Andrews, P. E. So. New Berlin,	25	
in Pulaski, Oswego county, Revs. J. J.		
Fulton, and R. Robinson,	11 22	
Rev. Mr. Bethune, Ref. Dutch Ch. Utica,	15	
Presbyterian Soc. Vernon, Rev. A. Garrison,	7	
Sab. School, N. Hartford, Rev. N. Coe's Soc	6	
in Baptist Society, Utica, Rev. Mr. Hague,	9 03	
in Baptist Society, Homer,	16	
in 1st Baptist Society, Homer,	2 25	
Presbyterian and Baptist Soc's. Lowville,	10	
Rev. Mr. Crane's Society, Westmoreland,	12 50	
Presbyterian Soc. Warren, Rev. L. Mirick,	2	
2d Pres. Society, Utica, Rev. Dr. Lansing,	9 36	
in Sherburne, at an united religious cele-		
bration, on the Fifth of July,	31	
Rev. Mr. Dixon, Mexico, Oswego county,	3 40	
Temperance Soc. in Caroline, Tompkins co.	7 34	
Methodist Soc. Lowville, Rev. C. Hawley,	8 06	
Pres. So. Fairfield, Rev. G. Foote,	5	
First Pres. So. Westmoreland, Rev. A. Crane,	1	
First Pres. So. Cortlandt, Rev. L. Lyons,	8 50	
Congregational So. Paris, Rev. Mr. Weeks,	21	
1st do Mexico, Rev. D. R. Dixon,	7 10	
Rev. W. Thacker's con. Onondaga Hollow,	8	
in Pres. So. Morrisville, Rev. N. S. Smith,	5	
by the Baptist Society, in Montrose,	2	
at Oneida, by Rev. Mr. Freeman,	3 34	
Presbyterian Soc's in Annsville and Lee,	2 56	
in New Hartford, by Rev. N. Coe,	24 77	
in Baptist and Pres. Soc's. Seneca Falls,	14	
from "a friend" in Pultney,	2	
the Orphan's mite,	1	
Presbyterian So. Pottsdam, Rev. O. R. Hoyt,	14	
do do Parishville,	1 06	
do do "York Mills," Whitestown,	1 90	
by Union Society, Sauquoit, Paris,	75	
Baptist Soc. New Lisbon, Rev. S. Gregory,	7 25	
do do Ellicottsville, Rev. E. Vinning,	5	
De Kalb Temperance Soc. S. Pomroy, Esq.	5	
by Auxiliary Society of Whitesborough,	11 68	

Carried forward, \$2,608 98

	<i>Brought forward,</i> \$2,608 98	
Collection by Baptist Societies in Lansing and Groton,	2	25
in Waddington, by Rev. S. W. Williams,	5	
by the Baptist Society in Smithville,	2	
1st Pres. Soc. Champion, Rev. Mr. Dutton,	6	52
New Hartford, West Hill, Sunday School,	1	19
in Pres. Society, Trenton, Rev. L. Foote,	2	16
in Rev. A. L. Crandall's So. Stowe's Square,	1	62½
Baptist Society, Victory, Rev. Mr. Bartlett,	5	
Pres. Society, Vernon, Rev. P. Brainard,	5	
1st Con. So. Pompey, Rev. B. B. Stockton,	10	
Pres Society, Elmira, Rev Mr Lathrop,	13	50
by Presbyterian Society, Colesville Bridge,	6	56
in Prattsburg,	13	
by the students of the Baptist Theological Seminary, in Hamilton,	3	37½
in Baptist Society, Newport, Rev Z Eaton,	6	03
Pres Soc Manlius Square, Rev Mr Kellogg,	11	50
do do Binghamton, Rev P Lockwood,	13	85
Welsh Con Society, Utica, Rev R Everett,	3	65
Pres Society, Deerfield, Rev Mr Goodell,		90
Rev Mr Smith's Society, Stockbridge,	2	90
in Livonia, Rev J Brown, Baptist Church,	4	485 49
by Rev J R Alexander, at Woodford, Ky Pres Ch		20 50
in M E Ch Annapolis, Md by Rev Thos Dorsey,		8 20
in Pres Cong Milan, O by Rev E Judson,		\$3
in do Lyne, Ohio,	2	5
Rev John Clark, of Plattsburg, for collections by the following Ministers, viz:		
by himself, in Fairfax, Vermont,	\$2	60
by Rev C Crane, in St. Albans,	4	18
by " D Stephens, Swanton & High Gate,	5	50
by " C P Clark, in Burlington, Vermont,	5	17
by " D Brayton, in Peru, New York,	4	59
by " Orris Pier, in do	4	40
by " A Hulin, in Chazey, New York,	3	
	29	44
deduct retained by Mr Clark, to pay postage,	44	29
Newark Col Soc per L A Smith, Esq Treasurer,		220
by Rev Mr Fullerton, as follows:—		
Rev J Williamson, Silver Spring Con	\$10	
Rev J Moody, in Middle Spring Cong	8	25
by Rev M Knight, in Dickinson Cong	5	23 25
in Hagerstown circuit, the Rev Ed Smith,		32 50
by Samuel P Magnue, of Monroe, Butler co Ohio,		5
by Rev J C Barnes, Paint Lick, Garrard co Ky		10
by Rebecca Boyd, of Northumberland, Pa	\$20	
the proceeds of a sermon, preached 4th July, by Rev R N Smith, Lewisburg, Pa	10	30
by Rev J Duncan, Fairview, Belmont co Ohio, and Rev S Gray, Malaga, Munro county, Ohio, per W McMillan, Esq		6
by Rev Ralph W Gridley, in his Congregation, Williamstown, Massachusetts,		50

Carried forward, \$3,533 92

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,533 92
Collection by Rev E Payne, in his Cong. Claremont, N H		10
John Hoffman, Treasurer Aux Soc Baltimore, for following collections, viz:		
by Rev Mr Austin, in St Thomas' Parish, Baltimore county, Maryland,	\$16 62	
by Rev Mr McElroy, Somerset Parish, Somerset county, Maryland,	6 59	
by Rev D Zollickoffer, Union Town and vicinity, Maryland,	7	30 21
Rev Mr Edmunds, Winchester cir't Va A C Davis,		9 40
Rev Asa Cummings, of Portland, Maine, for the following collections, viz:		
in Rev Th Williams' Society, Faircroft,	\$5 53	
in Rev Dr Adams' do Camden,	5 50	
in Rev D M Mitchell's do Waldoboro,	5 50	
in Rev S Morrill's do Kittery,	2	
in Rev Jacob C Goss' do Topsham,	4	
deduct postage of two letters paid by him, 31 cts		22 22
by Rev J Stockton, Alleghany, Pa per J Daniel, Esq		6
by Rev Rob't A Lapsley, pres Ch Caldwell co Ky		10
by Rev Peter Nourse, of Ellsworth, Maine,		5
		<hr/>
<i>Total Collections,</i>		\$3,626 75
Donation by Rev Thomas D Baird,		3 50
from Miss Maria Willis, Fauquier co Va "for use of the Emigrants to Liberia, who are to sail in Oct. 1830," per Rev George Lemmon, Warrenton, Virginia,		20
"A friend" at Mount Laurel, Va as an offering, together with his prayers for the success of the benevolent, who purposes in his heart to give something every year,		10
Gen John H Cocke, of Va 1st payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.		100
The second payment of four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D C on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq per S H Janney, Esq		100
Donation of Samuel Barnet,		5
Collections by Gen Carrington, of Halifax co Va on 4th July, and remitted by Rev C Dresser—		
Edward C Carrington,	\$20	
William Fitzgerald,	1	
David Chalmers,	10	
John S Lewellan,	2	
W B Banks,	5	
James Bruce,	15	
Walter C Carrington,	10	
Rev Charles Dresser,	2	65
Rev Jacob C Goss, for 4th and 5th volumes of Repository,		4
The following sums formerly reported by Rev Asa Cummings of Portland—it being the amount of Rev Thomas C Upham's note, viz:		
to constitute Mr Upham, of Brunswick, a life member,	\$30	
Mr Upham's donation,	20	50
E Bachus, Esq of New Haven, Connecticut, his 3d Annual payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith,		100
		<hr/>
		\$4,084 25

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VI. **NOVEMBER, 1830.** No. 9.

System of Education for the Colony.

IN a former number, we expressed our apprehensions and regret, that education in the Colony, had recently been much neglected, and that immediate and earnest efforts were required to establish and render efficient, a system of public instruction, which should extend its benefits to every child in the Colony. Not only must there be an adequate number of schools, but the Colonists must be taught duly to estimate their importance, and to feel, that to withhold from them support, or to allow their children to neglect the advantages which they afford, would be ruinous to the most precious interests of themselves and their posterity. The whole subject of a school-system for the Colony, was, some time since, referred to a Committee of the Board of Managers, and the following Report of that Committee, submitted by Mr. Samuel Harrison Smith, has been approved and adopted. The Managers, it will be seen, have proposed to aid, in some degree, the efforts of the Colonists, while they would urge them, by every consideration connected with their private and public, their present and future prosperity, to Resolve, that next to their religious interests, the cause of education should occupy their thoughts and receive their united contributions and support. We hope the friends of the Colony will favourably regard the plan adopted by the Board of Managers, and cheerfully assist, by their donations, in carrying it into execution. All the hopes of humanity and religion, connected with Liberia, must perish, unless the youth of the Colony shall be brought under the influences of a well-conducted system of education:

Report on Public Schools at Liberia.

The Committee to whom was re-committed the Report on Public Schools at Liberia, recommend, in lieu thereof, the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, anxious to extend to the Colony at Liberia, the blessings of useful knowledge, whereby all its inhabitants may eventually enjoy the means of developing their resources, of improving their moral and intellectual condition, and of thus presenting to Africa, a model worthy of general imitation, consider the universal education of the children, as among the most effectual instruments for securing this great object.

That, to this end, schools fitted to the state of the Colony, shall be forthwith established, under the direction and superintendence of the Colonial Agent, at Monrovia, Caldwell and Millsburg; in which reading, writing and arithmetic, shall be taught to all the children, and such other branches as circumstances may from time to time render expedient.

That it be the duty of the Colonial Agent, whenever in his opinion, or that of respectable Colonists, it shall be expedient to establish schools at other places, to communicate his views to this Board, that proper order may be taken thereon.

That as a strict economy and accountability will constitute the surest, if not the only effectual means, of giving the greatest extension to a system of education, embracing the instruction of all, it will be proper to introduce, as far as practicable, the Lancasterian mode of instruction; to use female instructors for the younger children, and to commence the system with the lowest salaries that will command the services of competent teachers.

That each school be placed under the immediate direction of five Colonists, to be designated annually by the Colonial Agent and Council; provided that no expense shall be authorized by such trustees without the previous written approbation of the Colonial Agent.

That in aid of the establishment of schools, including the erection of suitable buildings, as well as of the payment of the teachers and other expenses; it be recommended to the Colonial Agent and Council to appropriate the proceeds of licenses, and all fines incurred, and to impose such other taxes, either on personal or real estate, for this object, as to them may seem expedient.

That one-tenth part of the public lots and lands, that have

been, or may from time to time, be hereafter laid out, and which shall be inalienable, be set apart to this object; but whose rent or fruits shall be applied to it.

That, for the present, and until otherwise ordered, the whole proceeds of the sales of public lots and lands be so applied.

And that, in addition, the annual sum of five hundred dollars be paid by this Board.

That the apportionment of the said proceeds and funds, or any other that may be created, be made by the Colonial Agent, with the advice of the Council.

That it is advisable to erect a permanent school-house at each of the foregoing places, and that this Board will aid the same by contributing one hundred dollars to each of said school-houses, on which there shall be expended at least three hundred dollars; or, if the houses cost less, in the same ratio.

That, notwithstanding these aids, as they will, in themselves, be insufficient, it be recommended to the Colonial Agent and Council, to require from the parents or guardians of the children educated, such reasonable tuition as their respective circumstances may justify. That this duty be inculcated upon them as all-important to the success of the plan; the experience of the United States, of Scotland, and of other countries, in which the blessings of education have been the most widely diffused, having proved, that without such contributions, all taxes and public bounties, however large or magnificent, have been unavailing.

That the above sums, contributed by this Board, be paid, as far as practicable, in goods or provisions, from the public stores at Liberia, estimating the same at their first cost and charges, except in cases in which the Colonial Agent may consider it more for the interest of the schools to make payment in money.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be directed to cause books to be kept, which shall exhibit, with accuracy, the receipts and expenditures on account of schools.

That in stating the *Receipts*, there shall be specified distinctly—

The sums derived from taxes, shewing the sum imposed by each tax, with its nature, and the sum actually received, with the expenses of collection:

The sums contributed by the Board of Managers:

The sums derived from tuition:

The sums derived from the donations of the Colonists:

And that in stating the *Expenditures*, there be specified distinctly—

The sums expended on each school house, stating its size and materials, and the source from which the monies were derived:

The number of schools and their position:

The number of boys educated in each school:

The number of girls educated in each school: with the respective ages of each sex.

The periods for which they are taught:

The hours during which the schools are open:

The several objects of tuition in each school:

Each branch of tuition actually given, shewing the number and sex to which given:

The number of the teachers, their sex, compensation of each teacher, and the school to which attached:

The sums paid for school books:

The sums paid for other expenses:

Specification of any debts that may remain undischarged.

Resolved, That a statement, in the greatest practicable detail, of these receipts and expenditures, be transmitted to the Board of Managers, by the Colonial Agent, semi-annually, on the first days of January and July.

That the statement be accompanied with a report of the Colonial Agent, presenting a full view of the condition of each school, with his ideas generally on the subject of education in the Colony.

And as this is an object of the deepest interest to the Colony, on which its prosperity and stability must mainly depend,

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published, and contributions, in furtherance of it, be invited from the friends of the Colony.



Report

Of the Board of Directors of the African Mission School Society, presented to the Society at Hartford, Aug. 6th, 1830.

In our number for September, 1828, will be found a particular account of the origin and object of this institution. No design

can be more philanthropic and christian, than that of this Society; and its immediate execution is demanded by every consideration connected with the improvement and hopes of the African race. Educated and pious men of color must be sent to Africa, or that continent long continue covered by ignorance and superstition and crime. We are gratified to learn that something has been accomplished by this Society, but we cannot believe that it will rest satisfied without securing results of a far higher character. We hope that it will yet send forth hundreds of missionaries and teachers to bring the wretched Africans from their vices and idolatries, to the knowledge and belief of Christian truth. Let us not imagine that Liberia will, in the course of a few years, furnish a supply of enlightened men to effect an intellectual and moral revolution in the condition of Africa. We may expect much from this Colony, but ought not to expect *so* much, as to render us regardless of efforts to prepare, by suitable instructions, young men of color in this country, to become reformers and guides among their degraded brethren of another Continent. Nor should the friends of Africa regard the African Mission School at Hartford, as alone sufficient to accomplish their benevolent purposes to the people of that land. There is need of an Institution to prepare colored youths, by a good English education, and instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, for usefulness in Liberia, and for influence among the adjacent tribes. The African Education Society, (a notice of which will be found in our number for April last,) has been formed for the purpose of founding and conducting a school of this character, and earnestly do we wish that it may receive the encouragement which it merits. From the report of the African Mission School Society we offer the following extracts:

“The great difficulty with which the school has had to contend, has been, that very few persons of this description have presented themselves as candidates for admission. Indeed, very few of any description have been offered. After giving extensive information throughout the country publicly, as well as by private correspondence; after sending, the year before last, a deputation to the South to inform the Colonization Society, and other persons interested in the cause of Africa, of this primary want experienced in the Mission School, but six pupils have been received.

“It will be recollected that, at the last annual meeting of the Board, the

school consisted of the following pupils; viz:—William Johnson, Edward Jones, and Gustavus V. Cæsar.

“Since that time, two more have been added;—James Henry Franklin, who was admitted on the 7th of August; and Henry Williams, who joined the school on the 11th of October. The Board regret to say, that the conduct of the former of these became so unsatisfactory, that the Executive Committee judged it to be their duty to dismiss him from the school, which was done on the 12th of March. Of the latter, Mr. Williams, they are happy to report, that he has thus far fully realized the expectations of his friends, and is now pursuing his studies at the school.

“Facilities having been offered to Mr. Jones for the study of the Arabic language at Andover, without any increase of expense to the Society, it appeared expedient to the Executive Committee not to let the opportunity pass; and, accordingly, Mr. Jones had their permission to reside a few months at that place. It is believed that the elementary knowledge acquired by him is sufficient to enable him to pursue the study without the assistance of a teacher; and when it is recollected that Arabic is the written language of Northern and Western Africa, the advantages of the acquisition must be apparent.

“Of Mr. Cæsar, the Board have the satisfaction to report, that he has pursued his studies in English Literature and Theology with great application and a good degree of success. Mr. Jones and Mr. Cæsar have both been recommended by the Executive Committee, to the Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be sent out under their care as Missionaries to Africa. It is expected that their ordination will take place in a few days, they having been recommended to the Bishop by the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

“Mr. Johnson has also been recommended to the Directors of the same society as a suitable person to be employed as a school-master in Africa, in which capacity it is hoped his services may be useful. Mr. Williams is the only pupil now remaining in the school.

“The Board have also the satisfaction of announcing that much valuable assistance to the mission is anticipated from the labours of two females connected with it. One of them, the wife of Mr. Cæsar, has for a year past received the benefit of the school; while the other is now engaged in one of the infant schools in Hartford, with the intention of making herself thoroughly acquainted with the system of instruction pursued in that institution. The value of having two female assistants, of highly respectable attainments and exemplary piety, to aid in conducting the primary schools, cannot be too highly appreciated; and the Board view, with great satisfaction, this addition to the effective strength of the Mission.

“Under these circumstances, the Board would make an earnest appeal

to their friends throughout the country, and exhort them to make active inquiries, whether the colored population of our Southern and Western States will not furnish some few persons who exhibit characters of piety, and such a measure of intelligence, as authorize an anticipation of their future usefulness in carrying the gospel of peace, and the arts of civilization to their benighted brethren.

“Having thus briefly exhibited the present condition of the school, it is proper to make known the state of its fiscal concerns.

“From the Report of the Treasurer, it appears, that the receipts, from the commencement of the school, have been \$1291 19; while the expenditures on account of board, tuition, and clothing of the pupils, and incidental expenses, have amounted to \$1208 36, leaving in the Treasury a balance of \$82 83. The unliquidated accounts against the Society, amount probably to \$220 00, to meet which, will require the sum of \$140 00 more than the Society have now at their disposal.

“From the above statement it will be seen, that something must be done, and done at once, and done effectually, to support the institution. Its number of pupils is reduced to one, and its Treasury is deficient. But are our friends to be discouraged by the present condition of things? Are they to be permitted to believe, that all interest in the church, in regard to these essential measures for christianizing dark and suffering Africa, has been exhausted? By no means. The husbandman will not despair, because the field which he has just reaped, and gathered in its harvest, though a small one, does not present at once another crop. He must till, and plant, and pray for descending dews and fruitful showers, and the prolific influences of the blessed sun; and in due time a fresh harvest will reward his hopes, and labors, and prayers. Now Providence has encouraged us with an ample return for the little cost and trouble we have expended. We have wrought less than two years; we have expended but \$1,300; and yet we send forth two missionaries authorized to carry the blessed tidings of salvation to Africa; in one of whom we contemplate a scholar of no ordinary attainments, and in the other, one prepared to exercise in a profitable manner, the ministry of reconciliation; and to these are added, a faithful and competent school-master, and two females; qualified to aid in instruction. We feel greatly encouraged, and we trust that our friends at a distance will be animated by this prospect, to exert themselves 'ves more vigorously than ever to sustain our institution by a needed supply, both of pupils and the means of supporting them.

“All that the African Mission School can do is, to pursue its first design of educating free persons of colour, who have attained the age of 18, and who can read the English language with facility, and can write, and have acquired some knowledge of the rules of common arithmetic; and of preparing them to become Missionaries, School-masters, and Catechists in Africa. The number of such who are likely to be offered to the

school is indeed small; but still, a valuable and important work will be accomplished, if in future it should be no more extensive than it has been heretofore. If, in each succeeding two years, we can prepare and send forth but three or four labourers, and at an expense to Christian benevolence no greater than has attended this first experiment, what friend of Africa will not esteem the Institution a benefit.

“The cause of Domestic Missions, Episcopalians with one heart and voice acknowledge to be the cause of God and of his church; and to us it seems evident, that the cause of Foreign Missions is fully identified with it in the command, ‘go preach the gospel to every creature.’ But whatever variety of opinions may prevail among us on this point, all of us acknowledge that Africa, though separated from us by a wide ocean, has claims upon our christian sympathies and beneficence which cannot be set aside. We owe this continent a heavy debt for the injuries which have been inflicted upon it by our forefathers; and how can we better repay it, than by sending them the gospel of peace and the blessings of civilization? The groans and tears and blood of millions of her children have been wrung from that unhappy land, by the rapacious cruelty of the white man, and of the white man bearing the name of christian, but disgracing its character as a religion and violating its principles. Let those, therefore, who have been brought to a better state of mind, be earnest in the work of reparation—the only reparation which can now be made.

“Our institution is established; its plans of operation have been tried; its first fruits are now ready to be presented before the altar of the Lord. It is with you to say, whether or not our exertions are suddenly to be broken off, just when success is smiling upon them. We trust and believe that you will send us the word and token of encouragement—that you will seek out for us pupils, and send us means to educate them—that you will feel with us the devout sentiment of gratitude—hitherto hath the Lord helped; and encouraged by this evident mark of Divine approbation, that you will be animated yourselves, and thus stimulate and sustain our labours.”



Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Apprentices' Library, on Monday the 11th ult. when the Report of the Managers and other communications, were read, and officers were chosen for the ensuing year. The report with extracts from the communications presented and list of officers were directed to be published, and are as follows:

REPORT.

The proceedings of the Board of Managers in relation to the enterprise originated at a public meeting, held on the 21st Oct.

of the past year, have already been reported and published. It is fresh in the recollection of the members, that the brig *Liberia*, engaged by this Society, conveyed to the African colony fifty-eight coloured persons, of whom forty-nine were liberated from slavery, for the express purpose of their becoming emigrants, and that a second vessel, the *Montgomery*, was fitted out to transport another company of seventy colonists, consisting partly of liberated slaves from the State of Georgia, who arrived at Norfolk too late to sail in the *Liberia*. These two expeditions constitute the principal objects to which the attention and the efforts of the Managers have been given during the year just elapsed; and the publication which has been alluded to, a pamphlet report with a copious and interesting appendix, including together forty-eight pages, contains a history of the progress and completion of these enterprises, sufficiently detailed. The pamphlet has been widely circulated, not only in this city, but also in various parts of the country, and it is believed will have great influence in removing prejudices from the minds of those who have been unfriendly to the plan of African Colonization, while it will encourage and excite the zeal of the advocates of our cause.

In order to give more effect to the operations of this Society, and to secure the advantages of a corporate body, application was made to the proper authorities for a charter, which was obtained, and enrolled by the order of the Executive of Pennsylvania, on the 6th of January, 1830. A seal was shortly afterwards adopted, bearing as its device an altar inscribed "Liberty," and also the title of the Society, with the date of incorporation. At the first meeting of the Board, after the reception of the charter, a note from the Executors of the late Mr. William Mackenzie was presented, requesting the Society to appoint an officer to receive a portion of the residuary estate bequeathed by their testator's last will, with authority to affix the corporate seal to a refunding bond. The Treasurer was immediately appointed a committee for that purpose; and at a subsequent meeting, reported that the Executors had transferred to the Society, one share in the Bank of North America, and one share in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and had paid to him \$34 50 in money, the whole amounting in

value to \$500. This addition to the Society's funds was made at the time their second expedition was about being commenced, and affords important and seasonable assistance. The grateful acknowledgments of the Society were presented to Messrs. George Savery, Thos. Mitchell, and Judah Dobson, the Executors of Mr. Mackenzie, who had been entrusted with the distribution of his residuary estate amongst institutions for literary and charitable purposes.

The Managers have much pleasure in announcing that the ship *Carolinian*, recently chartered by order of the American Colonization Society, is expected to sail from this port in a few days for Norfolk, to receive on board a third company of emigrants for Liberia. The expenses of this expedition will be paid out of the funds collected in this city, by a committee appointed at the public meeting in October last, before alluded to. It is intended to send out a fourth vessel as soon as the requisite means shall be obtained; and it is hoped that the endeavours of the society here, and of the auxiliaries in Pennsylvania, will not cease to be available in furthering the benevolent designs of the society at Washington. It is by a series of persevering efforts that the success of any good undertaking is to be attained. The success of the society in gaining the favour of the public to their plan, and in overcoming objections to its practicability, has thus far been progressive. That much remains to be done should be an incentive to action, satisfied as we are of the importance of the work to the interests of our country, of liberty, of humanity, and of religion. It has been proved by our own experiments that this plan tends directly to promote emancipation. The testimony of eye witnesses of great respectability establishes the facts, that the colony of Liberia is making great advances in civilization and improvement, and is exerting a beneficial influence upon the natives of a region which has long sat in darkness. Let then all the friends of christian freedom unite their endeavours, and persevere in a course which has heretofore received and which we trust will continue to receive, the Divine benediction. Let the reproach of our land be removed, and the light that has beamed upon us be reflected upon the obscurities of a darkened continent.

By order of the Board of Managers,

THOS. C. JAMES, *President.*

WM. B. DAVIDSON, *Secretary.*

Extract from the communication above mentioned, received by a member of the society from a friend in England.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

IPSWICH, 28th of 8th mo. 1830.

"In the 6th month I apprized thee of having received £50 from the Female Anti-slavery Society of London, for the *separate fund* of the American Colonization Society, for transporting to Liberia the slaves who had their freedom tendered to them, upon the condition that the Society would provide them with a passage and needful provisions until they should be enabled to earn a livelihood for themselves: asking thee to draw a draft on me for that purpose. I have now the pleasure to state that I have further subscriptions announced, though not yet received, to the amount of £200; but as there can be no doubt that I shall have the money in hand before a draft can arrive, I will authorize thee to draw, as mentioned in my last, for this additional sum; with the clear understanding that it goes to the distinct fund for the release of slaves from bondage, conformably with a promise I have made in the printed circular which I propose to hand thee a copy of. I have a hope that a small sum more may be sent. This subscription must be received not so much for its own intrinsic value, as a proof that we cordially approve and rightly estimate the services of our American Brethren in this work of benevolence and mercy: hoping that, in evidencing our approval of their works by our acts, they may be encouraged to redouble their energies in a cause which seems to belong exclusively to our transatlantic Friends."

The printed circular alluded to in the above extract, is too long for insertion at this time. It is addressed 'TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY,' and beside a copy of the circular which was issued in October, 1829, by a committee appointed at a Meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, comprises information furnished by a member of the Society, respecting the separate fund to which reference has been made.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Thomas C. James, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

William White, D. D.	William Stevenson,
Samuel Archer,	Solomon Allen,
Isaac C. Jones,	William Short.
Edward Burd,	

Gerard Ralston, *Treasurer.*

William B. Davidson, *Secretary.*

Managers.

William Nassau,	Hart Grandom,
J. K. Mitchell, M. D.	Thomas Astley,
James Bayard,	Elliott Cresson,
George W. Blight,	John S. Henry,
John Bell, M. D.	Joseph D. Brown,
Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.	Augustus H. Richards.

WM. B. DAVIDSON, *Secretary.*

From the minutes,
Oct. 11th, 1830.

African Natural History.

THE ELEPHANT.

Peaceful, beneath primeval trees that cast
 Their ample shade o'er Niger's yellow stream,
 And where the Ganges rolls his sacred wave,
 Or mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
 High raised in solemn theatre around,
 Leans the huge Elephant, wisest of brutes;
 O truly wise, with gentle might endow'd,
 Though powerful, not destructive!

THOMPSON.

The Elephant, which in size and strength, surpasses all terrestrial animals, and in sagacity, is inferior only to man; although some assert the superiority of the moose—but this opinion seems erroneous, or at least very doubtful—the human race excepted, the Elephant, indeed, is the most respectable, as well as the most wonderful of creatures, endowed with life and sensation.

This wonderful quadruped is a native of Asia and Africa, but is most numerous in the latter. In the extensive regions which lie between the River Senegal and the Cape of Good Hope, elephants abound more than in any other part of the world, and are also less fearful of man; for the savage inhabitants of those countries, instead of attempting to subdue this powerful animal and render him subservient to their necessities, seem only desirous of avoiding his anger. In the countries near the Cape, elephants are seen in large herds, consisting of many hundreds, and in the vast regions of Monomrotapa, Monocmuci, and other parts of the interior of Africa, they are probably still more numerous.

At the Cape, the height of the animal is from 12 to 15 feet. His eyes are in proportion to his size, very small, but lively, brilliant, and full of expression. His ears are very large, long and pendulous; but he can raise them with great facility, and make use of them as a fan to cool himself, and drive away the flies or insects. His hearing is remarkably fine: he delights in the sound of musical instruments, to which he is easily brought to move in cadence. His sense of smelling is equally delicate; for he is highly delighted with the scent of odoriferous herbs. In each jaw he has four grinders; one of which, sometimes measures 9 inches in breadth, and weighs four pounds and a half. The texture of the skin is uneven and wrinkled, and full of deep fissures, resembling the bark of an old tree. The colour is tawney, inclining to grey. The legs of this animal are massy columns of three or four feet in circumference, and five or six in height. Its feet are rounded at the bottom, divided into five toes, covered with skin, so as not to be visible, and terminated in a nail or hoof of a horny substance. His body is remarkably round and bulky, and nearly destitute of hair.

The proboscis or trunk is the most singular and characteristic part of this extraordinary quadruped; and of all the instruments which the superabundant wisdom and goodness of the Creator has bestowed on the various forms of animal life, this is, perhaps, the most complete and admirable. It is composed of nerves, membranes and sinews, and is the organ of smelling, feeding and action, as the animal can bend, contract, lengthen, and turn it in every direction.

This fleshy tube terminates in a protuberance, which stretches out on the upper side in the form of a finger, and possesses in a considerable degree, the dexterity of that useful member of the human body. With this instrument, the animal can lift from the ground the smallest piece of money, select herbs and flowers, untie knots, and grasp any thing so firmly, that no force can tear it from his grasp.

At the end of this trunk, are placed the nostrils, through which he draws in water, for the purpose of quenching his thirst, or of washing and cooling himself, which he performs by taking in a large quantity, and then spouting it over his whole body, as if it issued from a fountain.

Though the Elephant is so wonderfully aided by his trunk, in such a variety of operations, yet, with respect to the rest of his conformation, he is clumsy and unwieldy; he goes forward, however, with ease and celerity, and in walking or running is equal in speed to the generality of horses; but he turns with difficulty, and not without taking a pretty large circuit. His neck is so short that he can scarcely turn his head, and must wheel round in order to survey an enemy in the rear; and his legs are so stiff, as scarcely to bend when he is advanced in years, so that when that period arrives, he is obliged to repose himself standing.

These quadrupeds subsist wholly on vegetables, and appear to have an antipathy against animal food. They associate in numerous herds, and when one of them happens to discover a plentiful pasture, he instantly gives a loud signal to the rest, as an invitation to partake of his luxurious fare.

Although the Elephant be indisputably the strongest as well as the largest of all quadrupeds, yet in its native woods it is neither formidable nor ferocious, but mild and peaceable in its disposition, equally fearless and inoffensive; and when tamed by man, and tutored by his instructions, the noble animal submits to the most painful drudgery, and is so attentive to the commands of its master, that a word or a look, is sufficient to stimulate him to extraordinary exertion.

Of all the animals that have been subjugated by the human race, the Elephant is universally allowed to be the most tractable and obedient. When treated with kindness, he testifies his gratitude by fulfilling all the desires of his keeper, caresses him with affectionate fondness, receives his commands with attention, and executes them with punctuality and zeal. He bends the knee for the accommodation of those who wish

to mount upon his back, suffers himself to be harnessed, and seems to delight in the finery of his trappings. These animals are used in drawing chariots, wagons, and various sorts of machines, having the strength of six horses; and they can travel near a hundred miles a day, and fifty or sixty regularly, without any violent effort.

The Elephant is as magnanimous as he is mild, and ever ready to exert his extraordinary strength. In India, when formerly employed in launching ships, one of them was directed to force into the water a large vessel, which proving a task superior to his strength, the master said, in an angry tone, "Take away that lazy beast and bring another." The poor Elephant immediately redoubled its efforts, fractured its skull, and died on the spot. The Indians have from time immemorial, employed elephants in their wars. Porus, with eighty-five of them, opposed Alexander's passage over the Hydaspes.

In Siam, Pegu, Tonquin, and Cochin China, elephants are still esteemed a valuable auxiliary in war, as well as essential to despotic magnificence and ostentatious parade; and some hundreds of these enormous animals attend the Princes of those countries, for the purpose of conveying the ladies of the Seraglio, as well as the immense quantities of baggage, which those sovereigns always carry along with them.

In taking the Elephant, a large piece of ground is marked out, in the midst of some forest, and surrounded with strong palisades, interwoven with large branches of trees; one end of this enclosure is narrow, from which it opens gradually, so as to take in a considerable extent of country. Some thousands of people assemble, kindle large fires, of which the Elephants are exceedingly afraid, and by these and the noise of drums, they drive them towards the enclosure. Another large party, with the aid of female elephants trained for the purpose, urge the wild ones slowly forward, the whole train closing in after them, shouting and making loud noises, till, by insensible degrees, they are driven into the narrow part, through which there is an opening into a smaller space, strongly fenced in and guarded on all sides. As soon as a wild Elephant enters this narrow passage, a strong bar closes it from behind, and he finds himself completely environed. He is then urged forward to the end of the passage, where there is just room enough for him to go through. He is then received into the custody of two tame Elephants, which stand one on each side; and if he be likely to prove refractory, they beat him with their trunks, till he is reduced to obedience and suffers himself to be led to a tree, where he is bound by the leg with stout thongs of untanned elk-skins. The tame elephants are then led back to the enclosure, and other wild ones are brought to submission in the same manner. Attendants are placed by the side of each elephant that is caught, and in the space of fourteen days, his subjugation is completed.

As Elephants do not propagate in a domestic state, the Eastern princes

are obliged annually to send into the forests, to procure fresh supplies of these animals. They are frequently hunted by the Dutch Colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, who make great advantage of their teeth. The largest teeth weigh a hundred and fifty Dutch pounds, and are sold for as many guilders. In attacking the Elephant, caution is necessary; because he is terrible when provoked.

Teeth of this animal have been found in a fossil state, in places where we can scarcely suppose it possible, that it should ever have existed. In America, on the banks of the Ohio, tusks, teeth, jaw bones, thigh bones and vertebræ, all of prodigious size, have been found five or six feet below the surface.

Although elephants are more numerous in Africa, those of India are generally superior in strength as well as size; and those of Ceylon, in particular, surpass all others in courage and sagacity. In those oriental countries, some of them are milk white, and valued at an exorbitant price, as constituting one of the most pompous appendages of Eastern magnificence.

As the Elephant never propagates in a domestic state, the precise time of its gestation is but imperfectly known. Aristotle, however, assigns two years to this period. This extraordinary quadruped is thirty years in arriving at its full growth, and lives even in a state of captivity a hundred and twenty years: in a state of natural freedom, the duration of its life is supposed to be much further extended.

In regard to the Elephant's discernment and sagacity, stories have been related that might seem incredible, and of which some are undoubtedly fictitious. Of such, however, as are so well authenticated as not to admit of a possibility of doubt, we have a sufficient number to show its superiority over the rest of the brute creation. Some of the actions of this surprising animal might indeed almost seem to be the effects of a portion of intellect rather than of mere instinct.

Among the several anecdotes communicated by the Marquis de Montmirail, we find that the cornac or conductor of an elephant, had excited the animal to make an extraordinary effort, by showing him a vessel of arrack, which he pointed out as his reward; but when he had performed his arduous task, the elephant had the mortification of seeing himself disappointed of his expected recompense, and impatient of being thus mocked, immediately killed his governor.

The man's wife, who was a spectator of this dreadful catastrophe, in a fit of agonizing grief, took her two little infants and threw them at the feet of the enraged animal; saying, "since you have destroyed my husband, kill me also and my children." The Elephant immediately stopped, and as if stung with remorse, took up the eldest boy with his trunk, placed him on his neck, and would never after obey any other governor. It is here to be observed, that the Elephant is extremely

fond of spirituous liquors, as well as of wine, and the sight of a vessel filled with these liquors, and promised as a reward, will induce him to make the most extraordinary exertions, and perform the most painful tasks; and to disappoint him is dangerous, and his revenge is almost certain. But if he is vindictive, he is equally grateful and will suffer no kindness shown him to go unrewarded.

A soldier of Pondicherry, who frequently carried these creatures a certain measure of arrack, being one day a little intoxicated, and seeing himself pursued by the guard, who were about to conduct him to prison, took refuge under the elephant, where he fell sound asleep. The guard attempted in vain to take him from this asylum, the elephant defending him with his trunk. The next day the soldier becoming sober, was terrified at seeing himself placed under so enormous an animal; but the elephant caressed him with his trunk, to remove his fears, and make him understand that he might depart in safety.

The Elephant is sometimes seized with a sort of phrenzy, which makes him extremely formidable, so that on the first symptoms of madness, he is commonly killed, in order to prevent mischief: yet in these fits he has been frequently known to distinguish his benefactors; so strongly are gratitude and magnanimity impressed on his nature.

The Elephant that was kept in the menagerie, at Versailles, always discerned when any person designed to make a fool of him, and always remembered an affront, which he never failed to revenge at the first opportunity. Having been cheated by a man who feigned to throw something in his mouth, he struck him with his trunk, and broke two of his ribs, and afterwards trampled him under his feet, and broke one of his legs. A Painter being desirous of drawing him in the attitude of having his trunk erect and his mouth open, ordered his servants to make him retain that posture, by constantly throwing him fruit; the servant however at last deceived him, which so roused his indignation, that perceiving the original cause of the deception to be the painter's desire of drawing him, he revenged himself by throwing with his trunk, a large quantity of water on the paper, which completely spoiled the design.

The elephants exhibited in Europe are commonly of a diminutive size, as the coldness of the climate both checks the growth and abridges the life of these animals. That which has just been mentioned, and which was sent by the King of Portugal to Louis 14th. A. D. 1668, died in 1681, being four years old at his arrival, and being only thirteen years at the menagerie at Versailles. He was six feet and a half high, at four years old, and advanced in growth only one foot, during the thirteen years that he lived in France, although he was treated with care, and fed with profusion. He had every day four pounds of bread, twelve pints of wine, two buckets of porridge, with four or five pounds of steeped bread, and two buckets of rice boiled in water.

The Elephant that died in 1803 at Exeter change was brought over in the Rose East Indiaman, and purchased by the owner of the menagerie for £1000. He was generally fed with hay and straw, but could also eat with avidity, carrots, cabbages, bread and boiled potatoes. He was so excessively fond of beer, that he has been known to drink upwards of fifty quarts in a day given by his numerous visitors. He drank also nine pails of water daily, given at three different times: but the quantity he ate could not be precisely ascertained, as he frequently scattered great part of the straw which was given him for food, and ate a considerable portion of that which formed his litter. This animal would kneel down, bow to the company, or search the pocket of his keeper at command.

Considering the Elephant, if not the most useful, at least the most wonderful of all God's works displayed, in all the animal creation, being a monster of matter and a miracle of intelligence, it is presumed no excuse for prolixity in its description is necessary. He unites in himself the judgment of the beaver, the dexterity of the monkey, and the sentiment of the dog; and adds to all these qualifications the peculiar advantages of extraordinary size, strength and longevity. He can conquer the lion and the tiger, nor dare any beast of prey attack him. When we consider that he can root up trees with his trunk; that in war he carries on his back a tower containing 5 or 6 combatants; that he moves machines and carries burdens to which the strength of six horses is scarcely adequate, and that, to this amazing force he joins courage, prudence, magnanimity and gratitude for kind treatment, we cannot hesitate to give him the first place in the scale of animal being; nor can we wonder that the ancients considered the Elephant as a prodigy, a miracle of nature; and, that men have, in all ages, set a high value on this greatest of quadrupeds.

[*Bigland's Nat. History.*]

(*To be continued.*)



Latest from Liberia.

By the schooner Zembuca, of Baltimore, and by the Harvey, of Philadelphia, despatches have been received from the Colony up to the 14th of September. We are grieved to say, that owing to the want of medical aid and great imprudence, a considerable number of deaths had taken place among the emigrants by the Liberia, and the Montgomery. The affairs of the colony, in other respects, appear to be without any special or material change. The following is the principal part of a letter from the Vice Agent, Mr. Anthony D. Williams. The death of Mr. Erskine is a great calamity. What is said in relation to the slave trade,

near the close of this letter, is enough to arouse our whole nation and kindle indignation in the soul of every man who is not a dishonour to his race.

LIBERIA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

It is four months or more, since I addressed you by the way of England, and lately per Montgomery, to neither of which, have I received answers. I acknowledge the receipt of your letters to Dr. Anderson, and with the community generally, feel rejoiced to learn that the Board have taken off the tonnage duty.

The season has been uncommonly unhealthy, and I am sorry to inform you, that we have lost a considerable number by death from the Liberia and Montgomery's emigrants; many of these have fallen victims to their own imprudence. Mr. Erskine, after partially recovering from the fever, contrary to the advice of all his friends, would take a jaunt to Millsburg: on his return, he got wet, which threw him into a relapse, from which he never recovered.

From the ground which is now under cultivation, I am led to believe, that more will probably be raised this season than common. A new spirit is pervading the community: many begin to think that the cultivation of the soil may not be so unprofitable as they have been in the habit of thinking. It is discovered that all cannot be petty merchants to advantage.

Since the circulation of Mr. Hodgson's letter, a meeting has been held, and resolutions passed to form a company to ascend St. Paul's river and make discoveries, but whether they will be able to effect much, is quite uncertain. The resolutions will be found in the No. 7, of the Herald.—Several subscriptions have been received.

I am sorry to inform you that the Agency Sch. Mesurado was rather unfortunate in her last trip from Little Cape Mount River. After having effected an advantageous trade with the natives, and received on board between 3 and 400 croos of rice, 2 tons of Camwood, and some Ivory, in coming out over the Bar, she was driven on the beach, lost her anchor, had her sails torn to pieces, and Capt. Thompson was under the necessity of throwing overboard upwards of 200 croos of rice, and other articles.

From the Marine list in the Nos. of the Herald you will perceive that our port has been visited more frequently during these rains than common; and at one time we had five square-rigged vessels in the harbour—three English, one French, one American.

I have been compelled from necessity to allow the Montgomery's emigrants to remain at Caldwell, as we had no house for their reception at Millsburg. Mr. Early's people have given up the idea of settling at Millsburg; having had their lands assigned them between the two settlements. We have lost but two small children out of their number. I feel it my

duty to suggest to the Board the expediency of building at Caldwell and Millsburg a number of small frame houses for the accommodation of future emigrants.

I feel much pleased to learn that the Board intend to send out a full assortment for their store, as the experience of every day, more and more convinces me, that the expenditures will be much lessened by so doing.

The annual election has just passed, and accompanying this, you will find a copy of the official returns of officers chosen. I am sorry to say, that more warmth of feeling was observable in some than prudence dictated.

I hope the Board will adopt some more effectual measures for suppressing the slave trade within the territory of Liberia. Since the death of Don Miguel of Bassa, Peter Blanco, a Spanish Slave Trader, for some years a resident at the Gallinas, has opened a slave factory at Grand Cape Mount. Such a thing ought not to be, as it is only 45 miles from here.— I am sorry to remark that this abominable traffic is carried on with the utmost activity all along the Coast. Capt. Parker during his trading at the Gallinas, of about three weeks, saw no less than 900 shipped.

Where do they come from? Not from the vicinity of the sea-coast; but from the interior, after travelling hundreds of miles. Among the last recaptured, are some from the kingdom of Haoussa in Soudan, under the authority of Bello. We are in much need of late travels on this continent.

The duties of the civil officers in the Colonial employ, have increased so much of late, that I would suggest to the Board the propriety of exempting them from military duty, except in cases of immediate attack.— At present there is so much mingling of civil and military, that many ignorant persons believe the latter, to supersede the former. While our Ministers of the Gospel are exempt, our Judges of the Court of Sessions are not.

We stand in much need of a Workhouse, and some acres of land enclosed, for confining licentious females and other disorderly and lazy persons. At present we have no other mode of punishing them, but by confining them in the common prison, unemployed.

With much respect, I have the honour to be, &c.

A. D. WILLIAMS, A. A. C. S.



Extracts from Correspondence.

Virginia, July 20th, 1830.

Enclosed you will find \$5 for the Colonization Society: it is that part of our collection on the 4th of July, appropriated to that object. We are deeply interested in the scheme which it is the object of your Society to promote; the removal of the free

people of colour to Liberia, is the only means by which we can benefit them, and we confidently believe, that this is the medium through which the word of God will be fulfilled, "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

Pennsylvania, July 22d, 1830.

Agreeably to the request of the Colonization Society, I addressed the people of my charge, on the 4th of July, in behalf of the Society, and have procured \$12 in behalf of that benevolent Institution. I am highly gratified by the information which the Colonial Journal brings me every month—and if I could procure, occasionally, a copy of the paper printed in the Colony for distribution, it would have a good effect in this district of country.

I feel myself bound by the principles of humanity, of patriotism, and above all, by the principles of the christian religion, to patronize your Society.

N. Jersey, July 22d, 1830.

Agreeably to recommendation, we took up a collection on the 4th inst. (\$15 enclosed) for the use of the American Colonization Society. Though we had been in the practice of doing this for several years; yet, the increased zeal of the people in the noble cause produced a more liberal collection, than in any preceding year. This I impute (at least in part) to the more general information diffused among the people, which I have endeavoured to give them, by circulating your valuable Repository, by public addresses and by reading your colonial intelligence.

It seems that the people only want a fair understanding of the objects and operations of your Society, and the glorious prospects of raising thousands (now degraded) to the dignity of freemen and of christianizing one quarter of the globe, in order to open their hearts and hands still more liberally, in aiding the blessed cause which your Society is so prosperously moving forward.

It is hoped that our General Government will soon take the work in hand, and afford such national aid, as to move it forward with seven-fold speed: the people, I presume, would very generally approve of it and even rejoice in it.

Delaware, July 22d, 1830.

The pamphlet containing the circular and information of the doings of the American Colonization Society, I did not receive in time to have collections taken up on the 4th July; I embraced, however, the first opportunity, after it came to hand, of acquainting my congregation with its contents, urging the claims of the Society, whose object is so philanthropic, generous and noble, on their charity, and calling on them to contribute on the first suitable occasion for this purpose. The amount of contributions is small; but their congregations are few in number and limited in their pecuniary means: the amount raised by the two for the support of the gospel among them, being less than three hundred dollars, annually.

N. Jersey, August 17th, 1830.

In the increasing interest manifested by the citizens of our republic, in favour of African freedom and Colonization, I sincerely rejoice, and sympathise in the recent bereavements of the Colony at Monrovia. I cannot but regard it as the germ of a mighty republic, destined to shed the light of civilization, science and christianity over the surrounding country, now covered with nought but barbarism and idolatry. Instead of eighteen dollars, I wish we had eighteen hundred to send, in aid of this benevolent enterprise.

Tennessee, August 12th, 1830.

There are some persons in this quarter who either are, or affect to be enemies to our cause, but they are few in number, and not of sufficient influence to injure it. Believing as I do, that under Providence, it is the only feasible and judicious plan to ameliorate the condition of the free people of colour in these States, and that it is a cause in which patriotism and humanity are largely embarked, I shall do all I can to aid its progress; and I hear, with pleasure, of its continued prosperity.

Vermont, August 12th, 1830.

Dear Sir: I received your circular, requesting me to take up a contribution to aid your funds. In the forenoon of July 4th, I preached on the duty of man to man; in the afternoon, I read your circular and extracts from several numbers of the Repository.

ry, connected with such remarks as occurred to my mind; and opened a contribution and collected five dollars, which I herewith send to you. I would inform you, that, from the beginning of your Society, I have been its warm friend and advocate, and seven years ago, I opened a contribution and collected one dollar only, and was publicly opposed. I became a member of the Vermont Auxiliary, and four years ago I became a life-member, by the payment of fifteen dollars. I have generally opened a contribution once a year, and collected from five to eight dollars each time.

I received the Repository for March, directed to the Pastor of the Church in Andover, Vermont, which contained the Speech of Henry Clay, which I circulated among the warmest opposers, and as far as I am informed, it has had a good effect: here, I remark, that I never heard that there was such a publication in existence as the Repository, until I received your March number; I have received a regular file from that time to the present, for which I tender my sincere thanks to the Society; especially the number that contained the Map of Liberia. My object in writing to you, is, to request you to continue to send me a file of the Repository, if it is consistent with your rules, that I may be in possession of information to spread among the people. I subscribe myself your, and the Society's hearty friend and humble servant.

Cumberland, Ohio, August 2d, 1830.

Enclosed, I forward the amount collected in my Congregation for your Society.

We have here formed a small Society, auxiliary to yours, which, in time, I trust, will do something.



Intelligence.

FORMATION OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—On Monday, the 5th of July last, an *Auxiliary Colonization Society* was organized at *Paintlick, Garrard county, Kentucky*. A Friend writes, "We have, as yet, but fourteen or fifteen members, but hope to increase the number, as a deeper interest is felt in the plan of the Colonization Society, than I ever anticipated here, and is daily increasing as the plan becomes understood."

The Dearborn County Colonization Society, Pa. was established on the fourth of July last, after an address by the Colonization Society's Agent, R. S. Finley. The following is a list of the officers.

John Test, *President.*

Isaac Dunn and Stephen Ludlow, *Vice Presidents.*

George H. Dunn, *Secretary.*

Thomas Palmer, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

Duncan Carmichael,

Thomas Shaw,

Ezekiel Walker,

A. W. C. Vance,

Dr. Cully,

John M. Pike,

Ezra Ferris,

E. D. John.

East Attleboro' (Mass.) Colonization Society was formed in January last. The Secretary writes, "Though our number is small, there appears to be a general sentiment in this vicinity favourable to the Colonization Society, and before the close of another year, we may expect a considerable addition."

Colonization Society of Rahway, N. J. A gentleman in Rahway writes, "We have organized an Auxiliary Society here, which promises to be efficient. We hope to send you ere long two hundred dollars as our quota."

The Deep Run Colonization Society, in Henrico county, Virginia, was established on the 16th of September.

Col. Robert M. Saunders, *President.*

Rev. Merryweather L. Jones, *Treasurer.*

Major Jesse Sneed, *Secretary.*

"The number of subscribers is very respectable, and our prospects of an increase encouraging."

Extract from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Vestry of Christ Church, Richmond, Va. held 5th July, 1830.

"Whereas the collection taken up in the Church on yesterday, in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society, was less than the sum estimated as the average expense of transporting one person from the United States to Liberia; and this congregation being willing to contribute, annually, at least enough to pay for the transportation of one person, and it being deemed important, that the Colonization Society should know on what resources they may with certainty rely;

"*Resolved*, That the Wardens be requested to transmit to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, the sum of *twenty-five dollars*, as the proceeds of the collection taken up in this Church on yesterday, in aid of the funds of that Society.

"*Resolved*, That hereafter, a collection for the same purpose be annually taken up in this Church, on or about the 4th of July; the whole proceeds of which, shall be promptly remitted to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society. But if it do not produce the sum of *twenty-five dollars*, the deficiency shall be made up out of the contingent fund, and that sum at least be remitted.

“Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions and prefatory remarks, be sent to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society.”

A true extract from the Minutes.

CLEM. B. WESTON,

Secretary of the Vestry of Christ Church, Richmond, Va.

JUVENILE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Such an Institution was established, under omens the most auspicious, in *Cincinnati*, on the 5th of July.—This day having been set apart for celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence, it was resolved to devote the afternoon to the organization of a Juvenile Colonization Society; and notice was given to this effect in the Sunday schools, and in several of the churches. The Rev. Mr. Ballard was called to the chair, and A. Blanchard requested to act as Secretary. We wish it were in our power to present the interesting addresses made on the occasion. When these were concluded, “one hundred and fifty two names (which have since increased to 176) were immediately subscribed to the constitution.”

The following officers were then chosen, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

Charles Fosdick, *President*.

Egbert Malcom Clark, *Vice-President*.

Managers.

Jerome Twitchell,	Henry Goodman,
Wilson Johnson,	Samuel Holley,
Charles Vance,	Robert Wright,
Thomas Atlee,	Lewis Cist.

Committee of Advice.

John W. Bright,	John C. Finley.
John Twitchell,	

We trust this example will be followed in other places, and thus the cause of African Colonization become incorporated with the earliest impressions and warmest sympathies of all the youth in our land.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MALACCA.—We are happy to learn from the *Asiatic Journal* for June, that an arrangement has been entered into by the inhabitants of the town and territory of Malacca, that *slavery shall not be recognized in said town and territory, after the 31st December, 1841.*—This agreement was entered into, through the medium of deputations from different classes of inhabitants, viz. five persons on behalf of the Portuguese, and as many on behalf of the Chinese, the Malays, and the Chooleas respectively.—[*Journal of Commerce.*]

LIBERIA PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.—The Synod of Virginia having recommended to their members to raise a sufficient sum of money to build

a school house in Liberia, which would also serve as a Presbyterian chapel, a number of donations in money and jewelry to the amount of about one hundred and sixty dollars have been received: This sum includes *four pence*, the voluntary offering of a little orphan five years old; after listening with intense interest to a conversation on the subject, she brought the contents of her little box, saying, "this is all the money I have got!" No comment is needed.

A clergyman in Virginia, writes to the editor of the *Philadelphian*, "Let us do something. I have subscribed \$20." Dr. Ely says he will follow the example of his correspondent. So \$40 are subscribed towards building a church in Liberia, for Presbyterian friends. Mr. Shipherd, an intelligent colonist from Richmond, Va. speaks in high terms of Mr. Erskine, the Presbyterian preacher in the Colony. His commendation, we know from personal acquaintance with Mr. Erskine, is not unmerited.

ORPHAN SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.—Mr. Sessing, one of the Swiss Missionaries, who previously to his sailing for Liberia, favoured our city with a visit, and who will be remembered with interest by many of the readers of the *Philadelphian*, has established an Orphan School, at which several of the native children attend.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The following extract from the *Liberia Herald*, exhibits the feelings of interest which the Colonists cherish with regard to the redeeming influence of Sabbath School instruction.

"We are happy to learn, that a new Sabbath School Society, to which all our most promising young men have attached themselves, either as teachers or Scholars, has been formed. We are much pleased at this, as we always are, at all efforts which tend to a more general dissemination of knowledge. R. Raikes has immortalized his name, by being the founder of Sabbath Schools; and generations yet unborn, will bless the day that gave him birth; for were our standard of judging great men, a correct one, who would precede this champion of Sabbath institutions?—Would the hero, who had slain his thousands? would the miser, who had robbed the widow and the fatherless? We pronounce the man who causes ten spears of grass to grow, where but one grew before, an useful man; but how much more is he to be revered, who causes light to flash upon intellects, which before were as dark as night—as void as space itself, where ignorance sat enthroned, surrounded by his peers.

"We are glad to see so many of our young people interested in the success of the institution. With perseverance for their guide, they need

not doubt, but their labours will be blessed with success. How pleasing will be the recollection, when old age comes creeping on, to know that their younger days were spent in diffusing light and knowledge, and that they now look upon many, who were the objects of their early solicitude!

"In all labours for the public good, it becomes us not to look behind, at what we have accomplished, but to keep straight forward, and to continue in the path of duty, until it shall please our Lord to call us hence. I would not give a fig for a man, who labours for a few months and then becomes wearied: give me the slow, plodding individual, upon whom I can depend, who, though he may not see the fruits of his labours, *perseveres* because he believes it a point of duty. It may not be amiss, to mention, that we have lately received several volumes of books, well adapted for a Sabbath School Library, which we should be happy to deposit, in a suitable place, as the beginning of an Union Sabbath School Library.

"Officers of the Society, J. D. Preston, president; G. R. McGill and Frederick Lewis, Superintending Committee; Remus Harvey, Secretary."

Six hundred dollars have been raised in Philadelphia and Baltimore, to purchase the emancipation of Mr. Gustice, a Methodist Preacher in Maryland, his wife and four children. We presume they are destined for the Colony of Liberia.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A plan has been projected for raising *two thousand dollars* in this city, for the purpose of colonizing in Africa one hundred emancipated slaves, or such as may be emancipated, with the design of having them colonized. We are happy to state that about *eleven hundred dollars* of this sum have been already subscribed by the liberality of our citizens.—[*Cin. Chr. Jour.*]

Departure of the *Carolinian*.

We stated in our last number, that the ship "*Carolinian*," chartered by the Society, was at Norfolk, prepared to receive emigrants for Liberia. This vessel sailed on the 20th of October, with one hundred and seven coloured persons, forty-five of whom were emancipated slaves. The Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, took passage in this vessel, together with Dr. Humphries, Colonial Physician and Assistant Agent, and Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Missionaries sent out by the American Board of

Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Among the liberated slaves were *eight*, the children and grand-children of Abduhl Rahhahman; *nine* liberated by C. Bolton, Esq. of Savannah; *twelve* by Miss Blackburn, near Charlestown, Va.; *seven* by Miss Van Meter, of Hardy county, Va. and seven others left free by a gentleman in Essex county, Va. and a few others freed by others, whose names are not specified. It will be recollected, that a fund of more than four thousand dollars was raised at the North, nearly two years ago, to aid in the redemption of the family of Abduhl Rahhahman, and to this fund the children and grand-children who have just embarked, owe their freedom. Those liberated, were generally well supplied with the articles most necessary for their comfort during the voyage, and their subsequent settlement; and some had been particularly prepared by instruction, for usefulness in the colony. One of the females sent out by Miss Blackburn, had a pretty good library, Infant School boards, spelling books, &c.; and it is believed, that on her arrival, she may open a small school to advantage. The husbands of two of the women emancipated by Miss Blackburn, were ransomed by her at an expense of eight hundred dollars, that they might accompany their wives to Liberia. In fulfilling her benevolent purposes towards her servants, Miss Blackburn was very generously assisted by her friends, and unwilling to have the good deeds of others put to her credit; she has expressed the wish that the names of those, with the sums and donations of each, should be published in the Repository. We here give the list which has been transmitted:

Mr. Keys, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. \$10; Mr. G. W. Humphries, do. \$10; Dr. Griggs do. \$10; Mrs. B. C. Washington, \$10; Mrs. T. B. Washington, do. \$5; Mr. R. Brown, do. \$5; Mr. E. Lee, Shepherdstown, Va. \$5; Mr. Wickum, Philadelphia, \$5; Mrs. J. A. Washington, \$21; Mrs. B. C. Washington, \$20; Miss J. B. Blackburn, \$15; Mrs. Loyd, Alexandria, \$5; Mrs. E. Blackburn, \$8; Miss E. Blackburn, \$5; Mrs. Judge Todd, \$5; Miss Hannah Lee, Washington, \$5. Smaller donations were presented to the amount of ten dollars, and also, a looking glass, valued at twenty dollars. "Thus were many hearts opened to aid this good work," upon which we fervently implore the blessing of Almighty God.

Expedition for Liberia.

The brig Volador, of Baltimore, a new and fast-sailing vessel, has been chartered by the Society, and will proceed immediately to Norfolk, to receive on board emigrants and supplies for the Colony. From seventy to one hundred passengers, with Dr. George P. Todsén, appointed Physician for the Colony, are expected to embark in this vessel. A large number of free people of colour in North Carolina are disposed to emigrate to Liberia, and in the course of a few months will be ready for their departure. It would hardly be judicious, perhaps, to add a larger number to the Colony, this autumn, than that of the last and present expeditions.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 18th October, to 15th November, 1830.

From Richard Yates, Esq. Treasurer, N. York State Col. Society, the following collections:—

Collection by Rev. Mr. Van Waggoner, Reformed Dutch Ch. Beverdam, Town of Bern,	\$ 2 75
by Rev. Mr. Kirk, Pastor 4th Pres Ch Albany, from Presbyterian church at Duaneburgh, Rev. G. McMaster, Pastor,	35
from Baptist cong at Sandlake, S. Olmstead, Pastor, from second Presbyterian church at Albany, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Pastor,	15 40
by Rev. Mr. Williams, Pastor 3d Pres ch Albany, by Rev Mr Ferris, Pastor 2d Reformed Dutch church, Albany,	4 25
by John A Savage, Pres ch Fort Covington,	91 80
by G F Yates, Reformed Dutch ch Schenectady, by I B Pierce, Unitarian Soc Trenton, Oneida co .	20
by Isaac Keach, Baptist ch Hoorich,	51 59
by Rev S Severey, Pastor of Mount Hope,	10
by Rev. J McCarrell, Associate Ref'd ch Newburg, by Rev Mr Searle, Ref'd Dutch church, Caxsackri, by Rev M Smith, Pres church, Rensselaerville, by J V S Lansing, Associate ch Bloomingburg, by Rev Mr Matthias, Methodist E Ch Albany, by Rev A E Campbell, Pastor Pres ch Palmyra, ..	11 75
by Rev James Taylor, church in Morristown,	6
by Rev J Fine, Presbyterian ch Ogdensburgh, by Rev N Smith, Pastor ch at Patchogue, L Island,	5
	4
	22 51
	20
	9
	4
	4
	19 31
	10
	10
	7

Carried forward, 363 36

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	363 36
Collection	by C J Burnett, at Skaneateles,		12
	by Seth Seelye, in Lansingburgh,		16
	by P J H Millen, in White Hall,		8 60
	by S Tuttle, Pres church, Windham, Green county, ..		21 31
	by D Boyd, Presbyterian church, Schenectady, ..		16 50
	by Robert Forrest, Ref'd ch Stamford, Delaware co		10 88
	by Rev D Crosby, Pres ch Conway, Massachusetts,		30 06
	by A D Lane, Presbyterian church, Waterloo, ...		7
	by Rev O Hill, do do Naticoke, ...		8
	by L Biggs, East Congregation, Groton,		4
	by H G Redfield, St Mark's church, Le Roy,		5 25
	by Henry Phineas, Treas Otsego county Col Soc		76
	by C M Fuller, Baptist church, Elbridge,		8 08
	in an anonymous letter, mailed at Cleveland, Ohio,		420
	by Isaac Okes, Presbyterian church, Westfield, ..		8 75
	Walter Hubble of Canandaigua, as follows—		
	in Congregational Soc Canandaigua,	\$49 06	
	in Pres church, Junius, Rev J Merrill, ..	6 50	
	do Phelps,	10 20	
	do Benton,	5	
	do Penn Yan, Rev R Clark, 19	19	89 76
	contribution collected by Wm Sturges,		2 37
	by H J Olcott, in church at Cherry Valley,		23
	by A Robbins, of Troy,		30 40
	by Rev J McJimsey, Associate Ref'd ch Neelyton,		5
	by Rev John Johnson, Pastor Pres ch Newburgh,		18 12
	by Rev D Huggins, Bath, Stuben county,		7
	by Congregation at White Lake,		4 26
	by Rev C C Cuyler, Ref'd Dutch ch Poughkeepsie,		28 91
	by R S Mason, Trinity church, Geneva,		15
	by <i>Temperance Society</i> , of Westerlo, ...		5 10
	by Henry Oakly, Junior, Bethlehem Congregation,		11 15
	by Rev E A Beach, Pres and Baptist Congrega-		
	tions of Stephentown and Nassau,		10
	by Rev H Foot, Champlain Congregation,		22
	by J Tracy, Pres congregation, Cambridge,		9 18
	do do Brunswick, ...		1 83
	by Elder Hyes, in the town of Lysle, Broom co		2 70
	by Rev Elisha Yale, Pres cong'n Kingsburgh, ...		12 26
	Received from E Holmes, Treasurer of		
	Madison county Col Society; viz—		
	Subscriptions,	\$21 50	
	1st Cong'l Soc at Lenox, Rev Mr Olds, 3	06	
	from Rev N Peck, Nelson, Madison co	3 19	
	from Rev S T Mills, Peterboro', do	16 50	
	from Rev C White, Cazenovia, do	32 91	
	from Rev Mr Switzer, Delhi, Orange co	25	
	from Rev Mr Morton, Manlius, do	4	106 16
	by Mr E Peck, of Rochester; viz—		
	his own donation,	\$24 94	
	from 1st Presbyterian church, Riga,	15 23	
	do Mendon, ..	9 83	50
	by Rev J Stow, of Livonia,		15
	by Rev Richard Corning,		16

Total per Mr. Yates, \$1,501

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,501 34
Collection by Connecticut State Colonization Society, per Seth Terry, Esq. Treasurer, (of which the fol- lowing collections form a part:*)		\$1,200 00
by Hartford, North Soc. Rev. Mr. Spring,	\$55 25	
by do Centre Soc. Rev. Mr. Hawes,	85 90	
by Berlin, N. Britain S. Rev. Mr. Cogswell,	22 70	
by do Kensington S. Rev. Mr. Robbins,	6 02	
by Torrington, 1st Soc. Rev. Mr. Gould,	3 27	
by Manchester, 1st Soc. Rev. Mr. Northrup,	26 04	
by Chatham, 1st Soc. Rev. Mr. Talcott,	7	
by Wethersfield, 1st S. Rev. Mr. Tenney,	27 30	
by Rev. Mr. Burt, 1st Society, Canton,	24 63	
by Rev. Dr. Porter, 1st Soc. Farmington,	43 46	
by Rev. Mr. Bacon, Centre Soc. N. Haven,	80 10	
by Rev. Mr. Merwin, North Soc. do	35 80	
by Rev. Mr. Boardman, 3d Soc. do	21 65	
by Rev. Mr. Case, Chester Soc. Saybrook,	7	
by Rev. Mr. Hunter, 1st Society, Fairfield,	22 37	
by Rev. Mr. Dutton, 1st Society, Guilford,	14	
by Rev. Mr. Riddle, 1st Soc. Glastenbury,	11 64	
by Rev. Mr. Benedict, 1st Soc. Waterbury,	1 38	
by Rev. Mr. Parsons, 1st Soc. E. Haddam,	10	
by Rev. Mr. Rowland, 1st Society, Winsor,	11 60	
by Rev. Mr. Bartlet, Wintonbury Soc.	5 68	
by Rev. Mr. Harvey, 1st Soc. Colchester,	9 22	
by Rev. Mr. Ackley, Baptist S. do	2 50	
by Rev. Mr. Powers, 1st Society, Goshen,	37	
by Rev. Mr. Bartlet, 2d Soc. E. Winsor,	12 03	
by Rev. Mr. Crosby, East Society, Granby,	5 33	
by Rev. Mr. Larcombe, 1st B. S. Colebrook,	4	
by Rev. Mr. ———, 1st Society, do	12 47	
by Rev. Mr. Rood, Danbury,	13 25	
by Rev. Mr. Paddock, Ch'st ch. Norw'h, } by Rev. Mr. Hydes, Norwich Falls, } by Rev. Mr. Bentley, Methodist Chap. }	41 61	
by Rev. Mr. Beach, Winsted, Winchester,	21	
by Rev. Mr. Andrus, Cornwall, South,	12 44	
by Rev. Mr. Perry, Sharon,	20 52	
by Rev. Mr. Bentley, Chatham, Middle Haddam,	8 89	
by Rev. Mr. Yale, New-Hartford,	6 60	
by Rev. Mr. Robbins, Enfield,	10 79	
by Rev. Mr. Linsley, Hartland, East,	2	
by Rev. Mr. Brace, Wethersfield, New- ington,	5 46	
by Rev. Mr. Marsh, Haddam,	5	
by Rev. Mr. Goodman, Torrington, Tor- ringford,	7 40	
by Rev. Mr. Whcaton, Christ ch. Hartford,	37 77	
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,701 34

*Some numbers of the Connecticut Observer, in which these collections were published, not being in our possession, we are obliged to omit some others included in the general amount, until our next number.

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,701 34
Collection	by Rev. Mr. Linsley, New Haven Month.		
	Concert,	25	
	by Rev. Dr. Strong and Mr. Everett, Nor-		
	wich,	24	
	by Rev. Mr. Nichols, Hebron, Gilead,	2	
	by Rev. Mr. Smith, Durham,	12	14
	by Rev. Mr. Bull, Lebanon,	16	
	by Rev. Mr. Hickock, Litchfield,	43	52
	by Rev. Mr. M'Lean, Simsbury,	7	34
	by Rev. Mr. Everett, Suffield,	10	
	Torrington, Baptist,	3	
	by Rev. Mr. Dow, Tyringham, Mass.	9	
	by Rev. Mr. Pratt, Baptist, New-Haven, .	6	
	by Rev. Mr. Stone, individuals of Episco-		
	pal Society, unknown, New-Haven,	10	
	by Rev. Mr. Swift, Derby,	14	63
	by Rev. Mr. Atwater, Middlebury,	8	38
	by Rev. Mr. Punderson, Huntington,	8	50
	by Rev. Mr. Scranton, (individuals) Bur-		
	lington,.....	1	70
	by Rev. Mr. Hann, Vernon,	13	70
	by Rev. Mr. Hooker, East-Hartford,	21	45
	by Rev. Mr. Coles, Meth. Chap. Hartford,	3	50
	by Rev. Mr. Bliss, Jewett City, Griswold,	7	06
	by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, New-Hartford, ...	11	
	by Rev. Mr. Griswold, Watertown,.....	13	42
	by Rev. Mr. Mills, Becket,.....	9	
	by Mr. Kingsley, Baptist, Becket,	3	59
	by Rev. S. Bartlett, a friend, East-Windsor,	2	
	by Rev. Mr. Gear, Episcopalian, Hebron,	2	
	by Rev. Mr. Pierce, Harwinton,	13	50
	by Rev. Mr. Porter, 1st Society, Granby,	3	25
	by Rev. J. E. Camp, Litchfield, Northfield		
	Society,	3	25
	by Rev. L. Clush, Plymouth, Chenango co. N. Y.		5
	by Rev. Samuel Marsh, Mooer's, New York,		3
	at Worcester, Charitable Society,		3
	by Allen Thompson, Esq. Treasurer, Wil-		
	mington Union Col. S. of which the		
	following collections form a part:—		128 31
	by Rev. C. W. Gilbert, 2nd Pres. Church,		
	Wilmington, Delaware,	\$24	52
	by Isaac Pardee, Trinity Chapel,	4	
	by Rev. J. Kennedy, M. E. Church. . . .	8	04
	by Rev. David McDill, in cong of Hamilton and		
	Siorn Mill, Rossville, Ohio,	15	
	in 2d Pres ch by Board of Deacons, Pittsburg, per		
	Luke Loomiss, Treasurer of said Board,.....	13	53
	by Vermont Col S per David Baldwin, Treasurer,		274 96
	by Aux S Harrisburg, Pa per W Gradon, Esq Tr		60
	by Eben Watson, Agent in N Y per R Yates, Al-		
	bany, Tr New York State Colonization Society,		27 20
	by Rev C W Jacobs, Hall's Cross Roads, Queen		
	Anne county, Maryland, per J D Emery,	2	32

Carried forward, \$3,233 66

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,233 66
From Benjamin Brand, Esq of Richmond, Va for money transmitted to him as follows,—		
Collection by J B Taylor, 2d Baptist ch Richmond,	\$7 25	
by Buckingham Aux Soc per R Morris, Tr	76 50	
by Augusta Col S per J Cowan, Treas'r	100	
Rev Wm F Lee, Christ ch Richmond	25	
this sum not accounted for,	3 25	212
in cong of Marsh Creek, in Millerstown, Adams county, Pennsylvania,		15
by Rev Daniel E Reese, Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, per J D Emery,		2 70
by Aux Col S Hardiman co Tennessee, William Berry, Esq Treasurer, per John D Carpenter,		20
by Rev J G Blanchard, St Ann's ch Annapolis,		17
by the inhabitants of Wheatland, per Clark Hall,		55
by John Bruce, Esq Treasurer Col Soc Fred'k co Va for following collections; viz:—		
Rev Dr Tilden, Josephs chap. Fred'k co	\$3 25	
Long Acre's School Room,	52	
Newtown (Stevensburg) Dutch church,	2 28	
Stickly's Meeting House,	6 60	
(five dollars of this by Dr Stickly)		12 65
by Rev James H Thomas, New Windsor, Orange co N York, as follows; viz:—		
at New Windsor,	\$4	
at Canterbury,	3	7
		<hr/>
<i>Total Collections,</i>		\$3,573 01
Hartford, Connecticut, Ladies' African Soc to be devoted to the payment of the passage of female emigrants to Liberia, per Mrs Sigourney,		40
first Pres Soc Millsburg, Mass to constitute Rev George W Campbell a life member, including \$9 collected on 4th July,		30
Mrs Ann Tinsley, for passage of two aged negroes to Liberia,		50
Rev John W Childs, in Mecklenburg, Va as follows; (per Rev John Early, of Lynchburg) viz:—		
Samuel A Taylor, ..	\$10	
Edmund Taylor,	10	
Howell Taylor,	10	
Rev Charles Ozburn,	10	
Rev John W Childs,	10	50
Colonization Society of East Attleborough, one year's subscription, per John Dagget, Esq Secretary,		20
Matthew Carey, Esq of Philadelphia, his annual payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith,		100
some person in Baltimore, for establishing a school at Liberia,		5
Wm H Craven, Mississippi, per C Kingsbury,		10
Vermont Colonization Society, per D Baldwin, Treasurer,		550
Mrs Ann Nelson, Baltimore, per Rev J Johns,		20
		<hr/>
		<u>\$4,450 01</u>

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VI. **DECEMBER, 1830.** No. 10.

**Notice of Publications in behalf of the
American Colonization Society.**

*Sermon delivered at Springfield, Mass. July 4th, 1829. By
BAXTER DICKINSON, of the Third Presbyterian church, New-
ark; N. J.*

*“Africa given to Christ.” A Sermon preached by Rev. REUBEN
SMITH, of Burlington, before the Vermont Colonization So-
ciety.*

*An Address delivered on July 5th, 1830, at Zanesville, Ohio,
before the Zanesville and Putnam Colonization Society, by
Rev. L. L. HAMLINE.*

*Address by RICHARD W. BARTON, Esq. before the Frederick Co.
Auxiliary Colonization Society, on the 3d of July, 1830.*

IT is impossible for us to do justice to the merits of all the valuable publications which are sent forth to assist the cause of African Colonization. We rejoice in their appearance, and hail them as evidences of public favour and cheering omens of success. They prove that there are hearts that feel the miseries of the African race, and minds engaged to relieve them.—The spirit of interest and activity, in the African cause, is operating throughout nearly the whole union; and we trust that at

no very remote period, the powers of the states and the nation will be applied to sustain it. In the mean time, let every friend to Africa contribute his portion of time and money to urge on the enterprise, recollecting that vast energy belongs to those who have already declared their attachment to it, and that their persevering exertions cannot fail of the desired effect.

The sermons and addresses before us are well adapted to enlighten the minds and excite the feelings of our countrymen, and must convince every candid reader that the design of the American Colonization Society is worthy of his constant and liberal support. They contain interesting facts, sound arguments, and occasional passages of deep and heartfelt eloquence. But we can only present a few extracts. These will show the ardent and elevated enthusiasm, with which the object of the Colonization Society is regarded, and what hopes are cherished that it will be completely fulfilled. The following impressive passage is from the speech of Mr. Barton:

"All nations are indebted for much of their improvement and subsequent grandeur to foreign labours. Ancient Greece, the forum of Demosthenes, the birth place of Leonidas, was first instructed and civilized by colonics, planted upon its shores from Egypt and Phoenicia. Rome, who wielded her sceptre over three continents, owed her foundation to descendants of refugees from sacked Troy, while Rome in her turn partially civilized Britain, ancient Gaul and Hispania. The maxims of philosophy and the science of astronomy were first introduced into Asia from Africa. Asia performed her part in the revolution of letters, by enlightening Europe. Europe in modern centuries enlightened America, and to America is reserved the greatest of benefactions; for around this western hemisphere a bright halo is spreading which will reflect a retributive light upon benighted Africa! Great is the difference observed, however, in the modes pursued, resulting as we have seen in national improvement. Ours is not to follow the conquest of arms, the blood-stained path of the victor—its progress indicated by the violation of rights—the tears of the widow and the wailings of the orphan; but commencing as this society did, in good design, and pure benevolence, so it means to continue; and like its great auxiliary—its ways will be ways of pleasantness and all its paths be paths of peace. It neither contemplates invading the rights of others abroad, nor of violating rights at home. From its first foundation, its members have constantly disclaimed the intention of disturbing the relation between master and slave. Great as the evil is admitted to be, they recognize slaves as property—constitutional, prescriptive, legal property. And they generally enter-

tain the opinion too, that if universal emancipation was practicable, neither the interests of the master, the happiness of the slave, nor the welfare of the colony which they have at heart, would make it desirable. The long established habits of the South, the attachments which are frequently found subsisting between the proprietor and his servants, together with the difficulty of substituting at once white for slave labour, and the derangement which would ensue in the domestic concerns of life, would not merely make general emancipation at once inexpedient, but the attempt would denote the extremity of madness and folly, and convulse this government to its centre. In aiming, however, at the immediate removal of the free people of colour, which constitutes the primary object; if future gradual emancipation, or what is better, the future voluntary liberation of the slaves by their masters for the purpose of colonizing them, be subjects incidentally touched, and confessed to come within the scope of the ulterior objects of this society, it should neither provoke the censure of the patriot, nor excite the morbid sensibility of the slave-holder.

"Is there an individual who will contend that slavery is not a national as well as a moral evil? What has been the means of depopulating our towns; what has scathed the fair face of agriculture and produced in the Southern states a general aspect of dilapidation and decline? We can be at no loss in ascribing this deplorable state of things to the influence of slavery. The N. England states contain a population of about 60 to the square mile, while Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia have 15 to the square mile, only 1-4 of the number embraced in the same limits to the North-East. Nature has been more bountiful to this Southern region as it respects fertility of soil, variety of products, and mildness of climate, and equally so in relation to the number of navigable streams and commercial advantages. It is slavery—slavery which is exerting an effect even in moulding our national character. It has paralyzed the industry and enterprise of the country and dried up the channels of public prosperity."

Judging from a part of the address of Mr. Barton, which we have seen in one of the newspapers, we believe it to contain a lucid exposition of the views of the Society, and to merit an extensive circulation.

The address of the Rev. Mr. Hamline, is written with great spirit, and must have a stirring effect upon all who read it. Mr. Hamline is for no tame, half-way measures, but for bringing the very temper and resolution which achieved our national independence, to bear upon the cause of African Colonization. He would have the whole nation ready with a fund of a million and a half, to transport and colonize seventy thousand negroes a year.

“For this purpose we should soon be ready with a fund of a million and a half of dollars, annually renewed, to transport and colonize seventy thousand negroes every year. In something less than one hundred years, this would launch the last cargo of blacks from our shores. But we are not engaging in these grand operations as boldly as is necessary. Our progress should be governed by the condition of the Colony, and the disposition of our black population. But instead of this, we are upon an allowance of funds. While the Colony might safely increase its population five hundred per cent. faster than it does, and emigrants might be sent out five hundred per cent. faster than they are, the Colonization Society can pay no regard to either fact, for want of funds. It commands but twenty thousand dollars a year, while one hundred thousand would be too little for this stage of the business. Yet, if one hundred thousand could be raised this year, it would be a handsome improvement upon the practice of the last. And cannot these be raised in such a land, for such a cause, with all the encouragement of past success, and with all the inspiration of prospective triumph? It is less than a penny each if divided among the citizens of the Republic, and only about six cents if collected from the adult males. It is a small contribution. But it would enable the Colonization Society to send five thousand poor Africans to their own chosen home. And it would also be one step, in preparation for giving liberty to thousands. Sirs, the spirit of '76 would not sleep upon such a theme. It would pledge “*life, property, and honour,*” for the execution of a work, so full of promise to a needy and suffering race. If that spirit is not fled from this land; if the fire of patriotism in the American bosom is as pure and as ardent as ever, this cause will triumph. In such a case, the assumption of success is only the enunciation of a corollary, educed from moral postulates, and axioms, and theorems. We need not labour for critical definitions, or formal diagrams to show it.

“Put us and our cause, beside the revolutionists and their cause. Are we and they equal in patriotism; in our respect for the rights of man; in our regard for moral obligation; in our intellectual and physical capacities? Is our cause equal to theirs, in its promise of benefit to the country; of security to human rights; of fulfilment of moral obligation; and of accomplishment by the application of the same intellectual and physical resources? If these questions both admit an affirmative answer, then it is not to be denied, our cause will triumph.

“As to the first question, we think the vanity of the times will support by a very handsome suffrage, the equality of the two generations. We will turn our attention therefore to the second question.”

Mr. Hamline maintains that the cause of African Colonization is equal to that of our Revolution, whether we consider “its promise of good to our country,” or of security to the

rights of man—its fulfilment of moral obligation—or the resources necessary for its accomplishment. In this last respect, he thinks the cause of colonization has decidedly the advantage.

“We have finished the comparison. We have endeavored to present each enterprise in undisguised colours. We are willing they should stand, side by side, in description tame or bold; in colourings fair, or flattering, or high wrought; and in any equal dress, we challenge the world to gaze and to judge. Here we repeat the assertion which introduced this comparison. Our cause *is* equal to the revolution; and if the sons of the republic have not degenerated, and lost the spirit and energy of their fathers, “the cause will triumph.” We repeat it, “the assumption of its success is merely the enunciation of a corollary, educed from moral postulates, and axioms, and theorems.” We trust in heaven, our degeneracy is not to be demonstrated before the world. We have presages of better things. The sons and daughters of the land are engaging in this work with a zeal prophetic of its happy consummation. True, they have enemies to encounter. But they will not wait to counsel the base in soul. What should *they* care for the abuse of those who are too ignorant to perceive, or too ungenerous to acknowledge, the glory of this heaven-born enterprise?

“What did Homer and Milton care for vulgar scoffs, when with eagle-flight they soared alone; and with eagle glance *surveyed* alone, the sublimity of their own peerless and heavenly elevations.”

The following passage, from the very sensible and judicious discourse of the Rev. Mr. Smith, will be interesting to the reflecting Christian.

“*Thirdly*, our attention is strongly called to this people, *by the character of the times*, in which we live. No one, who seriously and intelligently studies passing events, can fail to be convinced, we apprehend, that we are living at an important era of the world’s history. That era, in the opinion of many, commenced a few years previous to the beginning of the present century. Then—besides that mighty *revolution*, which shook all Europe, and which, according to some modern commentators on prophecy, slew the witnesses and ended the 1260 years of Papal persecution—just then, commenced that whole series of remarkable religious movements, which has already effected, under Providence, to put a new aspect on the face of christian society. The first of all the English Missionary Societies, was organized in 1792, the British and Foreign Bible society followed in ’95 and the Sabbath School System had been brought into operation but a few years before. About the same time also, commenced the remarkable series of modern out-pourings of the Holy Spirit: and now what have we already witnessed as the results of these united movements?

“They have resulted in giving the means of education to more than half a million of children, for whom no other adequate aids to mental improvement existed:—they have translated the scriptures into more than fifty new languages and dialects, and distributed them, freely as water, to almost every nation under heaven:—they have preached the everlasting gospel to many millions of men, living before, in utter ignorance of its existence, and they have gathered, through grace, we have no doubt, a glorious company of the Redeemer’s children, many of whom have already gone to heaven.

“Nor is this all, which has been remarkable in our times. *The Jews* have been more cared for, within the last thirty years, than during all the anterior period since their dispersion. Education and other means of knowledge have been far more generally diffused, while science and mechanical invention have been more assiduously applied to useful improvements, and have effected already an almost entire change in the facilities of intercourse and commerce.

“Nor must we omit here a notice of those *political changes* which have marked, and are still marking, the same period.

“The principles of civil and religious liberty, though obstructed for a season by a mighty reaction in some parts of Europe, have been extending themselves in secret, and the convulsive struggles of Naples, and Spain and Piedmont, have been but the natural breaking out of these suppressed emotions. In France they have at length been successful, and the world has been surprised with a Revolution, not less distinguished by its moderation, than the reasonableness of its principles, and the extent and propitiousness of its influence.

“The Mahomedan power, in the mean time, has experienced an extensive diminution of its resources, and that in several ways. The Sultan has been, for the first time, conquered and humbled by the Russians: The province of Egypt has revolted under *Ali Pacha*: Greece another dependency, has obtained her independence—and now the conquest of Algiers has broken the charm of Islamism, in another strong hold, and opened all northern Africa to the influence of civilization.

“I know not how these things may present themselves to others; but to me, I confess, they appear immensely interesting. I am no visionary observer of the signs of the times; but these events have come upon us in such a remarkable and rapid succession: they have so *seemed* to correspond with prophecy, and have in point of fact already wrought so many favourable changes in the state of human society, as to justify the hope, at least, that the world is approaching its final and most glorious state.—We do emphatically live in *the last days*, and this is another reason for calling our attention to the destinies of the African race. They are given to Christ, as you have heard; and his latter-day glory cannot be full, until their gathering is effected.

“And here let me remind you of another remarkable fact: *that precisely at the commencement of the era, which has been mentioned, began also, the first decided movements in Providence, towards the renovation of the Africans.* The Revolution in *St. Domingo* commenced in 1791—and the final establishment of the English Colony at *Sierra Leone* was effected in 1792.

“It is remarkable, moreover, that within the same period, the most unwearied exertions have been made, for the abolition of the slave trade, and that every civilized nation, except two, have now agreed to consider it as unlawful.

“Finally, it has been within the same period that *the system of Colonization for people of Color*, has been devised; and it is in reference to this view,—the final renovation of Africa—that this interesting movement, has, as appears to me, its greatest importance. This Society was formed in the year 1816 at the city of Washington, and by some of the first of our great and good men from every portion of the United States. They purposed it primarily as a system of relief for two millions of fellow men in our own country—a population dangerous to ourselves and necessarily degraded here but their ultimate object was even greater than this, and they extended their hopes to no less a consummation than the civilization and christianity of a whole continent.

“And thus far this noble enterprise has decidedly prospered. Experiencing as yet no patronage but that of charity and voluntary association, it has effected the establishment of a colony of more than 1700 blacks on the western shore of Africa, who have already attained to all the advantages of a free and civilized community.”

Mr. Dickinson's sermon contains much valuable matter. We wish that the facts and arguments which it exhibits, might be considered by every citizen of the United States. It is written with great perspicuity and energy. The following remarks deserve the serious attention of every member of our State and National Legislature.

“In considering the practicability of the colonizing enterprise, another inquiry is still presented.

“5. *Has our country the resources demanded for the accomplishment of an object of such magnitude?* The transportation of more than two millions of souls to a remote country is indeed an object of formidable aspect. It obviously cannot be accomplished at once.—But that the number can be gradually diminished, till utterly extinguished, may be made to appear, it is believed, from a little arithmetical calculation. Let the object be to prevent by transportation the future increase of this people, and to reduce annually but a little the original stock, and who can fail to perceive the importance and glory of the enterprise? And can this object be achieved by such means as the country can readily bring to bear upon it?

“The annual increase of the free blacks is estimated to be two and a half per cent. and that of the slaves to be three per cent. The last census being taken as the data of calculation, the actual increase of the former would be annually six thousand, and of the latter forty-six thousand;—or of both united fifty-two thousand.—The average expense of each emigrant, young and old, including passage money and subsistence, is found by the experience of the Society to be twenty dollars. It is supposed it may yet be considerably reduced.—The annual cost of transporting the contemplated number to the coast of Africa, then, would be *one million and forty thousand dollars*. Here is the tax to be levied upon the United States, for the purpose of opposing an effectual barrier to the growth of an evil which the united voice of the land is beginning loudly to deplore—an evil, which, if not arrested, must inevitably lead to results on which the eye looks with horror. *And can this tax be paid*. Assessed upon the ten millions of white population equally, it would be *nine and a half cents* for each—or about *fifty cents* for each family. And where is the family that cannot pay its full proportion? Let the man of princely estate withhold the generous donation he might spare as well as not, and who would still be burdened by the expense of this mighty enterprise? Assessed upon the professed disciples of the benevolent Saviour of all denominations, the tax would be about one dollar annually for each. Let the church alone, then, assume the burden—the church, solemnly pledged for works of benevolence—and who will harbour the apprehension that she must be impoverished? And what Christian, calculating soon to exchange all earthly possessions for the imperishable glories of the upper world, will clinch the dollar that might perpetuate the liberties of his country, contribute to rescue thousands from deep affliction, and shed the blessings of civilization and the gospel over a continent?

“Let such a tide of public sentiment in favour of the project be raised as to justify the *General Government* in assuming the pecuniary burden, and who honestly believes that any of the great interests of the country would suffer? Is a nation like this to be embarrassed by an annual appropriation of little more than a million of dollars to the cause of humanity?—a nation that can extinguish in a year twelve millions of national debt, and at the same time prosecute with vigour its majestic plans of defence and of internal improvement?—a nation, one of whose States can hazard six millions of dollars on the project of opening a single canal?—a nation, whose canvass whitens every sea, and proudly enters almost every harbour of the globe?—a nation whose villages and cities are rising as by magic over a fertile territory of two millions of square miles?—a nation destined within the compass of the passing century to embosom a white population of eighty millions? With the past smiles of Divine Providence, our national debt will soon be annihilated. And from that glad hour let the government provide liberally for all its necessary operations—let it

push forward every wheel in its splendid machinery of political improvement, and then give to our cause but the *surplus* of its revenue; and, as regards the expense of transportation, it will furnish the means of granting to every African exile among us a happy home in the land of his fathers within the compass of six years.—Let it bestow but *half the amount of the expense of our last war*, and it would enable the Society to accomplish all at which its benevolence grasps. Let the community make for the object an annual offering *equal to that which it taxes itself for intoxicating liquors*; and it would enable the Society to purchase from their bondage at a fair price, the entire slave population of our country in five, or at most six years. And the offering would lay the axe at the root of the tree as regards the two deadliest evils in the land.

“Whether, then, the burden of this enterprise be sustained by the voluntary contributions of the community, or by the resources of the civil government, it cannot be the occasion of suffering to the nation. The money can be spared without seriously abridging individual comfort or national improvement.”



Report of the Vermont Col. Society.

We rejoice to perceive that our friends in Vermont are not weary in well doing. Their Report gives evidence that this Institution, among the earliest and most liberal auxiliaries to our Society, still holds on its way with undiminished liberality, resolution and hope.

REPORT:

One of the methods which the wise Ruler of the universe has adopted for bringing good out of evil is, to require those who *possess* to give to those who are in *want*. By such an arrangement, are all blessed. The wants and woes of the wretched furnish the occasion of a sweet alleviation, and of much positive enjoyment from the hand of philanthropy; while, in communicating these the philanthropist himself enjoys, in giving, a still greater happiness. All benevolent institutions are therefore fountains of enjoyment to their members. And the enjoyment they confer is, doubtless, in some degree, proportioned to the greatness of the object at which they aim, and to the success which attends their operations. Among these institutions, the society whose anniversary we are assembled to celebrate, holds an honourable rank. We say nothing to the disparagement of other charitable societies. These form a bright constellation of luminaries that adorn and bless the age in which it is our happi-

ness to live, and we doubt not are destined to bless the generations to come, to the latest time. Most cordially we wish them an overflowing treasury, an efficient and powerful agency, and success transcending even their most sanguine hopes. Nor do we doubt that these wishes are reciprocated.

Our anniversary, like that of all kindred institutions, furnishes a pleasing opportunity for mutual congratulation; while standing as it were on some little eminence that overlooks the surrounding region, we survey the ground we have gained, and contemplate the prospect that opens before us.

The population of the Colony of Liberia is probably at this time, not less than seventeen hundred. All its interests, it appears, are prosperous; but the death of Dr. Anderson, Assistant Agent and Physician of the Colony, has called the inhabitants again to mourning, while yet their tears for their beloved Ashmun and his worthy successor, Randall, had not ceased to flow. It seems evident, beyond a question, that the sending of white men to Africa is inexpedient, except so far as may be considered absolutely necessary to the safety of the Colony. Beyond this, it seems an unwarrantable waste of valuable lives. At the same time, we should contemplate with adoring gratitude, the goodness of that Providence which has raised up men willing to encounter the perils of the climate, and not counting their lives dear, when the exigencies of the Colony have called for their services. Their memory is enshrined in the hearts of the Colonists, and of their friends in America; and we doubt not that millions of Africans shall one day rise up and call them blessed.

While various melancholy facts have shown that white men cannot expect to live long in the Colony, evidence, no less conclusive, has been given, that the climate is congenial to the constitution of the negro, and that Africa is his proper home. In the possession of a country luxuriantly fertile, watered by noble rivers, with no winter to obstruct the progress of vegetation, possessing great commercial advantages, with an extent of one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles of sea coast, with an active commerce; enjoying the friendship of the neighbouring tribes, who are eagerly seeking the advantages which the Colony affords for intellectual improvement, and for acquiring a

knowledge of the useful arts; with schools for the instruction of most of the children of the Colony; with houses of worship and religious instruction for the whole population; with a constitution and laws modified according to the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, securing to the people the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; Liberia stands at this moment a noble monument of American Philanthropy, and promises at no distant period, to present to the eye of benevolence, an extensive and flourishing republic; blessing Africa with its light, and cheering her afflicted children with the promise of universal emancipation.

Every year the cause of colonization gains in the confidence and the affections of the American people. State Societies have been formed in fifteen of the states, and the county and town auxiliaries amount to more than one hundred and fifty. The legislatures of thirteen states have passed resolutions approving of the object of the Society, eleven of which have instructed their senators, and requested their representatives in Congress, to use their influence for the furtherance of it in the national councils.

The pecuniary patronage which the Society has received, it is believed, has been greater the present year than ever before. Collections on or near the fourth of July, have been more numerous than ever, and there is much reason to hope will continue to increase, till every worshipping assembly in the nation shall forward its annual contribution to the Society's treasury.

Thirty subscriptions of one hundred dollars a year, for ten years, are announced as having been made to the noble devise of Gerrit Smith, Esq. to raise for the Society, by such subscriptions, in ten years, one hundred thousand dollars. We pause to ask, "Is there no individual in Vermont who can afford himself the happiness of adding one to the list of these subscriptions?" Eighteen subscriptions of fifty dollars each have been obtained on the plan proposed for raising twenty thousand dollars.

Meanwhile, the wants of the Society are increasing more rapidly than its funds. The last Report of the Parent Society states that applications for a passage to Africa have been made for about one thousand free persons of colour, and six hundred slaves, and that information has been received from a respecta-

ble source, that not less than two thousand slaves would be liberated in North Carolina, provided there were reason to expect their immediate removal.

An extensive and interesting desire, among the owners of slaves, to emancipate them, undoubtedly exists. The last number of the *African Repository* states as follows: "A family manumitted by a gentleman lately deceased in Essex county, Va. are expected to embark in the vessel of the Society soon to sail from Norfolk. Property has been left to this family to the amount of about four or five hundred dollars. A lady near Fredericksburgh has, we are informed, signified her intention of sending the whole number of her slaves (50) to the Colony. A gentleman in Montgomery county, Md. has resolved to manumit twenty slaves for the purpose of African colonization, and they are expected to sail in the next vessel. A generous lady near Charlestown, Va. has resolved to emancipate twelve for the same philanthropic purpose. Two of these have been purchased by this lady that they might be permitted to accompany their relatives. For one of these she gave four hundred and fifty dollars, and for the other three hundred and fifty dollars. All these are fitted out with clothing and household furniture, and such things as may contribute to the comforts of their voyage."

These are specimens of the spirit of emancipation which is beginning to operate among the southern population. Thus it will be seen that a great and effectual door is opened for the operations of the Society. Its funds are vastly inadequate to the accomplishment of its aims. They will continue to be so, until the government of the Union shall put forth its strong hand to the work. That time we trust is not remote. But until it arrives the friends of the cause associated in auxiliaries, must do what they can; and Vermont must not fail to be every year promptly forthcoming to sustain her share of the burden. We trust she will not.

The Managers of this auxiliary, at their last meeting, still preferring the method of obtaining funds by taking collections in our worshipping assemblies, as the least expensive, and on all accounts the least exceptionable if the practice could be-

come universal, resolved for one year more to depend on this method for replenishing our treasury.

From the Treasurer's Report hereto appended, it will appear that, although the collections have not been so general as we hoped, and ardently desired, they have still been such as to encourage us to persevere in this method of asking the people of Vermont for their support in this benevolent cause. One hundred and twelve congregations at least have sent forward their collections, besides several who have forwarded theirs directly to the treasury of the Parent Society at Washington.

These, with several donations, and the annual payment of members have furnished a sum amounting to nine hundred and ninety-two dollars.*

Among the various collections we notice with peculiar emotions, the contribution of thirty dollars by the ladies of Castleton to constitute their pastor a member for life of the Parent Society. This, we are told, was done at the suggestion of the lamented friend and patron of our Society, the Hon. Chauncey Langdon, at the last public meeting he attended before his spirit took its flight to another, and we hope a happier world. The example of these benevolent ladies we commend to the consideration and to the imitation, if they should judge it advisable, of the ladies of Vermont.

The great objects of our association should be prominently set forth, and be ever kept distinctly in view. Two millions of degraded and wretched people, otherwise doomed with their posterity to perpetual degradation, are to be transported to Africa and placed in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges in which we ourselves so abundantly participate. The slave trade is to be exterminated root and branch. Africa is to be civilized, and all her millions enlightened by the glorious gospel of the grace of God. When these objects are accomplished, then, and not till then, will the time have arrived for this Society to rest from its labours, or to turn the streams of its beneficence into other channels.

Let us, then, gird ourselves to the work, with new zeal and vigour. Let us consider ourselves in this cause enlisted for

*Including the sums received at and since the annual meeting.

life. It is for us to begin and carry forward to the last hour of our mortal existence, what the next generation is appointed to complete. The full harvest of what we are now sowing, it is true, is reserved for the reaping of after ages. But the testimony of Him who has called us to the happy work, bids us look forward to a period when he that soweth, and he that reapeth, SHALL REJOICE TOGETHER.



New York African Free School.

We have received from Mr. C. C. Andrews, Teacher of the boys in this school, a valuable history of its origin and progress, which he has recently published with many interesting specimens of original composition by the pupils under his care. The first African Free School in New York, was founded in 1787. Only about forty pupils at first attended, but in 1791 a Female Teacher was employed to instruct the girls, and the school appeared to promise increased usefulness. For nearly 20 years the number of scholars continued to vary from 40 to 60, but the introduction of the monitorial system in 1809, improved the condition of the school, and added much to the number of pupils. About 700 pupils are now attached to this institution, and the building appropriated to the use of the boy's department "is of brick, two stories high, 75 by 35 feet, standing on a lot of ground 50 feet wide by 100 deep, fronting on Mulberry street, and will contain 500 scholars." For this valuable building the friends of the people of colour were particularly indebted to the liberality and efforts of John Murray, Esq. a gentleman of the most upright and disinterested character. The editor of a very respectable paper in New York, after attending one of the examinations at this school, remarks, "there is one remarkable fact connected with the effects of this excellent school upon the moral condition of the blacks. Our readers need not be informed, that at every term of the Court of Sessions, many blacks, generally from 12 to 20, are convicted of crimes and sent to the State prison or penitentiary. This school has now been in operation several years, and several thousand scholars have received the benefits of a good thorough English education; and

but three persons who have been educated here, have been convicted in our Criminal Courts.

“This singular fact speaks volumes in favor of persevering in our endeavour to improve the condition of this unfortunate class of people. While, therefore, the African Free School is producing such results upon this class of our fellow beings, and snatching them from a state of ignorance, superstition, credulity and crime, let us cherish it; and let us frown indignantly upon that spirit of sectarian cupidity, that would divert a fund so appropriately set apart for, and so beneficially employed in this noble and philanthropic undertaking. And let us not forget to thank the Friends for what they have done in this honorable cause.”

The following questions were put by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell of this city to G. R. Allen, a pupil aged 10 years, and the answers were taken down verbatim, by a third person, September 21st, 1826.

Q. What keeps the several parts of this pen together?

A. The attraction of cohesion.

Q. What is the attraction of cohesion?

A. It is that power which binds the several parts of bodies together, when they are placed sufficiently near each other; or prevents them from separating, when they touch.

Q. Has the earth any attraction?

A. Yes, Sir, the attraction of gravitation.

Q. What is the earth?

A. It is a planet, and the third, in the solar system.

Q. What surrounds the earth?

A. The atmosphere.

Q. Of what does the earth consist?

A. Of land and water.

Q. What shape has the earth?

A. It is round.

Q. How do you know it is round?

A. Because we can see the *tops* of ships' masts *first* at sea.

Q. Does the earth stand still, or move?

A. It moves on its axis, and has its motion round the sun.

Q. What takes place from these motions?

A. Its motion round the sun produces the changes of the seasons; and its motion on its axis, the succession of day and night.

Q. If the earth turns round, why are we not turned heels up at midnight?

A. Because the attraction of gravity, draws all bodies towards the centre of the earth.

Q. Does any other planet obey the laws of gravitation?

A. Yes, Sir, Mars, as well as the other smaller planets, called asteroids, Jupiter, &c.

Q. Has the earth any satellite?

A. Yes, the moon is the earth's satellite.

Q. Has any other planet a satellite, or moon?

A. Yes, Saturn has seven and Jupiter has four, and they all gravitate towards their respective principals.

Q. Have we any antipodes?

A. Yes, Sir, they are the people directly under us, they have their feet opposite to our feet.

Q. What is the nearest shape in nature to the earth?

A. An orange, because it is flattened at each end, like the poles of the world.

Q. Does not the power of gravity act upon all bodies? *A.* Yes, Sir.

Q. Why then does not the earth's attraction bring down the moon upon us?

A. Because the great distance that the moon is from the earth lessens the effect of the power of gravity upon it; for, the effects of a power which proceeds from a centre, decreases, as the squares of the distance from that centre increases; and, as the moon is at the distance of sixty semi-diameters of the earth from the earth; the square of 60 is 36,000, and as the earth's attraction upon the moon is 36,000 times less at the moon, than at the earth's surface, it keeps at its present distance from us.

Q. Do you know what weight is?

A. (After some reflection) Yes, Sir; it is the attraction of gravitation.

Q. How much would a ball, which here weighs a pound, weigh if it were removed 4,000 miles from the earth?

A. As it then would be double the distance from the centre of gravity, the square of 2 is 4, and, according to the rule I mentioned just now, the ball would weigh but a quarter of a pound, or one fourth of what it weighs here.

CERTIFICATE.

NEW YORK, *September, 1826.*

"The little black boy, G. R. Allen, is entitled to the credit of answering the preceding questions, in the manner stated, without previously knowing exactly what was to be propounded to him.

(Signed)

"SAMUEL L. MITCHELL."

African Natural History.

THE LION

May justly be styled the lord of the forest; there he ranges uncontrollable; for his roar is so tremendous, that when reverberated by the woods or mountains, it resembles thunder, and all the animal creation flies before it. This roar is the Lion's natural note; for when enraged he has a different growl, which is short, broken and reiterated. He then lashes his sides with his tail, erects his mane till it stands up like bristles, and his eyes seem to emit sparks of fire.

The form of the Lion is a perfect model of strength combined with agility, and at the same time strikingly bold and majestic. His large and shaggy mane encircling his awful front, his ample eye brows, and fiery eyes, which upon the least irritation glow with a fierce and striking lustre, with the formidable appearance of his teeth, altogether form a picture of terrific grandeur unparalleled in any other species of the animal creation.

The face of the Lion is very broad, and quite surrounded with the mane, which gives it a singularly majestic appearance; for the top of the head, the temples, the cheeks, the under jaw, the neck, the breast, the shoulders, the belly, and the hinder part of the legs, are all furnished with long hair, but that on the rest of the body is very short; his tongue is exceedingly rough and prickly, and by licking will easily take off the skin of a man's hand; a circumstance which ought carefully to be guarded against by those who keep lions, or amuse themselves with them, although ever so well tamed; for if this animal once either sees or tastes blood, his fury is beyond all restraint, and he immediately destroys his victim. Several instances of this kind have been known.

One gentleman, in particular kept a lion, which was almost as tractable as a dog, and used to caress his master in the same manner as that animal. The gentleman often used to permit him to lick his hands, a familiarity against which he was often cautioned by an intelligent friend. Regardless, however, of this warning, and confiding in the attachment of his favourite, he continued the practice until one time the prickly tongue of the Lion fetched blood from his hand, upon which the animal forgetting his former affection, instantly flew upon his master and tore him to pieces.

The general colour of the Lion is a tawny yellow; his height from four feet to four feet and a half, and his length eight or nine feet; but those we see exhibited in this country are seldom so large. The formation of the eye in relation to the contraction and dilatation of the pupil, is nearly the same in the Lion as in the cat: the former cannot, any more than the lat-

ter bear a strong light, and consequently he seldom appears abroad in the day, but prowls about chiefly at night. As the sight of the Lion, notwithstanding the fierce sparkling of his eyes, is observed to be defective, his smelling appears to be less acute; and as all living creatures avoid him, he is for the most part obliged to have recourse to artifice to take his prey. Like the Tiger, therefore, he bounds upon it from a place of concealment, and on these occasions easily makes springs of eighteen or twenty feet. Sometimes he makes two or three of these bounds; but if he miss his object, he gives up his pursuit, returns to his place of ambush, and lies in wait for another opportunity. The Lion, as well as the Tiger, commonly chooses his lurking place near a spring, or on the brink of a river, where he may have an opportunity of surprizing such animals as come to quench their thirst. However, although the Lion and the Tiger have a similar method of watching and seizing their prey, they differ considerably in some of their other characteristics. The natural disposition of the Lion is universally allowed to have more of magnanimity, and contempt for inferior enemies, than that of most other large and predatory animals. This has induced many persons to relate wonderful, and in some instances, altogether incredible stories, respecting this royal beast. "A Jacobin Monk of Versailles," says the Pere Labat, "being in slavery at Mequinez, resolved with a companion, to attempt an escape. They got out of their prison, and travelled during the night only, to a considerable distance, resting in the woods by day, and hiding themselves among the bushes.—At the end of the second night, they came to a pond,—this was the first water they had seen, since their escape; and of course they approached it with great eagerness; but when they were at a little distance from the bank, they observed a lion—After some consultation, they agreed to go up to the animal, and submissively to implore his pity; accordingly they kneeled before the beast, and in a mournful tone, related their misfortunes and miseries—the lion, as they told the story, seemed affected at the relation, and withdrew to some distance from the water—this gave the boldest of the men, an opportunity of going down to the pond, and filling his vessels, while the other continued his lamentable oration; they afterwards both passed on their way before the lion, which made no attempt whatever either to injure or molest them." The story, as thus related by two superstitious old monks, is too ridiculous to obtain any credit as to the motives which induced the animal to such a mode of conduct. It, however, may be considered to rest on a better foundation; when it is observed that the lion might have had his appetite fully satisfied, previously to their appearance, and at that moment been too indolent to attempt to injure them—his retiring at the relation of their story, was no doubt to suit his own convenience only, thus interrupted as he was by wanderers. Of the generosity of the lion many instances stand on record. Every scho-

lar is acquainted with the story of Androcles, the Roman slave, who, being ill-treated by his master, the proconsul of Africa, escaped into the desert, where exhausted with hunger and fatigue, he took up his lodging in a cavern, which contrary to his expectation, proved to be a lion's den.—He had not remained long, before an enormous lion entered—Androcles found it impossible to escape, and gave himself up for lost. The lion approached him, but instead of destroying him, held up his foot, which was wounded and bloody, and made a growling complaint, as if he craved the man's help—Androcles considering that nothing could add to the danger of his situation, with a courage that despair excited, and undoubtedly with a trembling hand, laid hold of the lion's foot, and drew out a large thorn, which had been the cause of his pain. The beast finding himself much eased, caressed the man who had rendered him this service, then laid down and slept beside him. The next night the lion went out again, found some prey, brought it home, and laid it at the feet of his benefactor. A perfect familiarity commenced between Androcles and the lion, and in this manner they lived, three years. At the expiration of this period, the slave, knowing that the term of his master's proconsulship in Africa had expired, supposing that he himself was forgotten, left the den in the lion's absence and made his way to the Roman Colony; but being unfortunately recognized for a runaway slave he was taken and sent to Rome to his master. By the Roman laws, the master was invested with absolute power over his slaves, and this unfeeling barbarian ordered Androcles to be thrown to the wild beasts in the Amphitheatre—no sooner was the poor slave placed in this dreadful situation, than he was approached by an enormous lion, which, as both he himself, and the spectators of this interesting scene supposed, was to bury him in its voracious stomach—at the moment, however, when the people expected to see the terrible creature open his tremendous jaws to devour his victim, he, to every one's surprise, fell down at the man's feet, and began to fawn upon him like a Spaniel; Androcles then recognized him to be the identical lion with which he had lived so familiarly in Africa, which, having been unfortunate like himself, had been taken and carried to Rome for the public shows.

This happened in the reign of Caligula, and that emperor, being informed of so extraordinary a circumstance, obliged the cruel master to liberate the slave. By the emperor's order the Lion was also given to Androcles, who traversed the streets of Rome, attended by his old friend. The lion would never leave him; but constantly accompanied him, and proved to the man a source of wealth, by the emoluments which it procured him, for the gratification of public curiosity.

A remarkable instance of recollection, and grateful attachment is related, by Mr. Hope, of a lion belonging to her grace the Dutchess of Hamilton:—"one day" says our author, "I had the honour of dining with the

Dutchess. After dinner, the company attended her grace to see a lion fed, which she kept in the court. While we were admiring his fierceness and teasing him with sticks, to make him abandon his prey, and fly at us, the Porter came and informed the Dutchess, that a sergeant with some recruits at the gate, begged to see the lion. They were accordingly admitted at the moment the lion was growling over his prey. The sergeant advancing to the cage, called Nero, Nero, poor Nero, dont you know me? The animal instantly turned his head to look at him; then left his prey, and came wagging his tail, to the side of the cage. The man put his hand upon him and patted him; telling us at the same time, it was three years since they had seen each other; that the care of the lion, on his passage from Gibraltar, had been committed to him, and he was happy to see the poor beast show so much gratitude for his attention.

When the lion has become acquainted, with human superiority, his courage has been so degenerated, that he has even been scared away with a shout: and in a tame state, we have an instance of one of these animals being overcome by a goat. Mr. Bruce, commander general of the Senegal Company, on the coast of Africa, had near him a full grown tame lion, when a flock of goats was brought, that had just been purchased. They were so terrified at this enormous animal, that all of them ran off except one; but he looking steadfastly at the lion, stamped with his foot upon the ground in a menacing attitude; then retreated three steps, and, instantly returning, struck, the lion's forehead so forcibly with his horns, that the animal was nearly stunned. The goat repeated his blow several times and the lion was thrown into such confusion, that he was at length obliged to conceal himself behind his master.

The lion is sometimes held at bay, considerable time by the Buffalo, and it is not always that he proves victorious over other animals, as will appear from the following anecdote:

A Florentine gentleman had a mule so exceedingly vicious, as to be altogether ungovernable, from its kicking and biting every person, that approached it. He ordered it to be turned into the court of his menagerie, and a lion to be let loose upon it. The lion roared aloud when he first observed the animal; but the mule, without seeming at all alarmed, ran into a corner of the court, and so placed herself, that she could only be attacked in the rear. In this situation she waited the onset, at the same time watching with the greatest attention, all the motions of her adversary. The lion, aware of the difficulty, used all his art, but to no purpose, to throw her off her guard. At last the mule, seizing a favourable opportunity, gave him such a salute in the face with her hind feet, as to beat out eight or ten of his teeth; and to compel the animal to retire to his lodge, without making any further attempts to seize upon her, thus leaving her in quiet possession of the field.

It is a vulgar error that the lion is alarmed at the crowing of a cock.— He is however said to be frightened at the appearance of serpents near him. Some of the Moors, induced by this notion, when they are pursued by a lion, are said occasionally to loose their turban entirely out, and wave about the twisted linen so as to make it appear like a serpent.— The Sicur Frejus, in his travels in Mauritania, informs us, that this will always have the desired effect of driving the animals away.

The Lion is a long-lived animal, although the precise period of its existence is perhaps unknown. By Buffon, it is limited to twenty or twenty-two years; but it is certain that its life is of much longer duration.— The great Lion called Pompey, which died in the Tower, A. D. 1760, was known to have been there above seventy years; and another, brought from Africa, died in the same place, at the age of sixty-three.

The Lioness goes five months with young and produces three or four at a time. She is smaller than the Lion and not so fierce, except in defence of her whelps, or in procuring them food, in which cases she is not inferior to the Lion in ferocity, nor less to be dreaded.

The influence of climate which is so visible in the whole animal race, is strikingly conspicuous in the lion species. Excessive heat appears essential to the perfection of its size, strength, and courage. The hottest regions of Asia and Africa seem to be its native soil. In the scorched plains of the torrid zone, in the immense deserts of Zaara and Biledugered, and in the other interior parts of Africa, lions are the most numerous, as well as the most formidable. In those desolate regions, this animal reigns sole master. As a proof of the congeniality of heat to this animal's nature, it is sufficient to observe, that in the same latitude the lions which inhabit the mountainous parts, where the air is cooler, have neither the strength nor the courage of those which are found in the plain; and those which are bred in temperate climates, are not near so formidable as those which are produced under the burning sun of Africa, where their fury is tremendous, and their courage undaunted. The Lion of the desert is not intimidated by the presence of men, nor terrified even by their numbers. A single lion has been known to attack a whole caravan. Having never experienced the arts and combination of man, they are under no apprehensions of his power.

M. Buffon supposes that the species is reduced to the fiftieth part of its former number. The Romans undoubtedly contributed very much to its diminution in the Northern parts of Africa. Mr. Shaw observes, that they carried more lions from Lybia to Rome in one year for their public spectacles, than could now be found in all that country. It is also remarked, that in Turkey, Persia, and India, lions are not so common as formerly.

The interior of Africa is at this time the grand central resort, not only of this, but of all other ferocious animals, with the sole exception of the tiger,

which is a native of India, and the countries beyond the Ganges; and according to M. Rennel, and other intelligent writers, maintains the exclusive possession of the Sunderbunds of Bengal.

Among the Colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, hunting the lion is a favorite diversion. In the day time, and on the open plain, twelve or fourteen dogs will master a huge lion. Although the strength of this animal is so great, that one of them has been known to seize a heifer, carry it off with ease, and even when holding it in his mouth, to leap over a ditch apparently without any difficulty, yet it is not very fleet in running. In hunting, therefore, the dogs soon come up with him: the lion then, with a kind of sullen disdain, turns about and waits the attack, shaking his mane, and roaring with a short and broken growl. The dogs then rush on him on every side, and tear him to pieces. The flesh of the lion is said to have a strong and disagreeable flavour, but, however, it is frequently eaten by the negroes; and the grease, which is of a penetrating nature, is of use for medical purposes.

The Moors use the skin of the lion as a quilt for their beds. It is said to have the remarkable property of keeping mice or rats out of any room where it is deposited, for a considerable length of time after it is taken from the animal.—[*Bigland's Nat. History.*

(*To be continued.*)



Rev. Mr. Bascom's Agency.

Among the Societies organized by this gentleman, are the following, as specified by him in a recent letter.

1st The Shelbyville and Shelby co. Colonization Society, Kentucky. 2d The Middletown Colonization Society, Jefferson county, Ky. 3. The Springfield and Washington county Colonization Society, Ky. 4. The Danville and Mercer county Colonization Society, Ky. 5 The Lancaster and Garrard county Colonization Society, Ky. 6 The Richmond and Madison county Colonization Society, Ky. 7 The Paris and Bourbon county Colonization Society, Ky. 8 The Carlisle and Nicholas county Colonization Society. K. 9 The Flemingsburg and Fleming county Colonization Society, Ky. 10 The Geneva Colonization Society, New York. 11 The nucleus of a Society, Buffalo, N. Y. 12 Added seventy members to the Chautaugua Colonization Society, Westfield, N. Y. 13 The St. Clairsville Colonization Society, Ohio. 14 The Belleville Colonization Society, Penna. 15. The Williamsport Colonization Society, Penna. 16 The Cookstown Colonization Society, Penna. 17 The Cynthiana and Harrison county Colonization Society, Ky. 18 The Augusta and Bracken county Colonization Society, Ky. 19 The Winchester and Clarke coun-

ty Colonization Society, Ky. 20 The Mountsterling and Montgomery county Colonization Society, Ky. 21 The Springfield Colonization Society, Bath county, Ky. 22 The North Middletown Colonization Society, Bourbon county, Ky. 23 The Georgetown and Scott county Colonization Society, Ky. 24 The Nicholasville and Jessamine county Colonization Society, Ky. 25 The Bowling Green and Warren county Colonization Society, Ky. 26 The Glasgow and Barren county Colonization Society, Ky. 27 The Greensburgh and Green county Colonization Society, Ky. 28 The Lebanon Colonization Society, Washington county, Ky.

"I have made arrangements for the formation of numerous other societies in addition, but cannot now report. In many of the Societies above, the numbers exceed a hundred members. To old societies, in different places, I have added more than a *thousand* members. In some instances forty and fifty at once. In addition to my former collections, I have the following to report, which you will please *publish* immediately.

"Camp-meeting, Adams co O. \$18 25. Rev. Elij. H. Field, Ripley, O. \$1, Versailles, Ky. \$38 75 and \$15 from the Society; Shelbyville, Ky. \$26 85 and \$20 from the Society; Frankfort, Ky. from the Society \$78, the amount of a collection taken up after an address by myself, before the Synod of Kentucky, at the *unanimous* request of that body. Cincinnati, Ohio, address in the first Presbyterian church, collection \$158 50. Lawrenceburg, Inda. \$27 58. From the Augusta Colonization Society, Ky. \$13 50, including \$10 by John Mears, Esq. a life member. Lebanon, Ohio, \$20 and \$5 for the Repository,—credit Messrs. Dunlavy and Corwine. From the Rev. George W. Mayly, \$3 12½, 4th July collection. From the Rev. B. Frazee, \$3 37½, 4th July collection—both of Clinton county, Ohio. Dayton, Ohio, \$37 56½. Troy, Ohio, \$5 37½, and \$3 37½ from Society. Piqua, Ohio, \$16 31½, including \$5 by Samuel Caldwell, Esq. Urbana, Ohio, \$18 16, including \$5 by John Goddard, Esq. Springfield, Ohio, \$14 25, including \$3 by Mrs. Sarah Fisher. Xenia, Ohio, \$17 82, and \$25 from the Female Colonization Society of that place. Wilmington, Ohio, \$12 06½. Hillsborough, Ohio, \$19 25. Rev. Joab W. Ragan, for Repository, \$2—send to Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. I will add, that a Female Colonization Society was organized in Xenia, Ohio, on the 8th November, and as the example is valuable in the West, I send you the names of the officers for publication: *Directress*—Mrs. Jane C. Steel. *Treasurer*—Mrs. McMillan. *Secretary*—Mrs. Rachael Cunningham. *Managers*—Mrs. Martha Galloway, Mrs. Eliza Perkins, Miss Mary Martin, Miss Martha Ball, Mrs. Poppenow, Mrs. Towler."

Agency of R. S. Finley, Esq.

The following extract from a letter, recently received from this gentleman, will show the measures which he has adopted,

and the success which has attended them. May the energies of that great and prosperous city in which he is now engaged, be soon aroused and directed to sustain and advance the African cause!

NEW YORK, NOV. 12, 1830.

"I left home about the 9th of September, to attend the 'Methodist Episcopal Conference of Ohio,' convened at New Lancaster. I delivered an address before them, which was well received. They passed a Resolution, 'cordially approving the benevolent designs of the American Colonization Society.' The Rev. H. O. Sheldon, of Wooster, and the Rev. Adam Poe, of Circleville, respectively promised to deliver at least one address, and form an Auxiliary, and take up a collection within their circuits; and in return, I promised that the last Annual Report, and the Repository, should be sent to them gratuitously. The Repository has, no doubt, been already sent to Mr. Poe, in consequence of his having taken up a collection last 4th of July, at Columbus. At New Lancaster I formed an Auxiliary. Officers—*President*, Thomas Ewing. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. E. Scofield, Hon. P. E. Beecher, Col. Noble, Dr. R. McNeil, John Creed. *Secretary*—Rev. Samuel Carpenter. *Treasurer*—Capt. Joseph Grubb. *Managers*—Rev. Z. Connell, Rev. Henry Ferrandis, William J. Reese, Henry Stanberry, John Herman, George Sanderson, Rev. John Wright, Rev. John Wagenhals, Rev. George Weis, Jacob Claypool.

"I also formed the Licking county Colonization Society, at Newark. Officers—*President*, Rev. Noah Fiddler. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. C. P. Bronson, Solomon Miles. *Secretary*—J. Mathiott. *Treasurer*—Amos H. Coffee. *Managers*—Dr. John J. Brice, Dr. David Marble, General Lucius Smith, General Jonathan Taylor, Col. Robert Davidson, Israel Dille, David Moore, Horace Gregory, Benjamin Briggs, John A. Reeder, Dr. E. Cooper, C. A. Darlington.

"I delivered an address to a numerous audience in Cleveland. There was the shadow of a Society there, which they promised to re-organise during the ensuing winter, when the court would be in session. I delivered an address to a small audience in Erie, Pa. where there is an Auxiliary of some activity. At Buffalo, I delivered an address, and took up a collection, amounting to \$9 80. Received of Mr. Bull, of Michigan, to be added to the above, 50 cents; and from Mr. Baldwin, of Baldwinsville, \$3.

"I also formed a Society at Buffalo. Officers—*President*, George Palmer. *Vice-President*, Henry Root. *Secretary*, James Stryker.

"At Auburn, I had an audience, on a Sunday evening, of ten or twelve hundred persons, and I think, made a good impression; but formed no Society.

“At Schenectady, on a Sunday evening, through the influence of Dr. Nott, I had an immense audience. I made no attempt to procure funds, but my address, which was very long, was listened to with patience and partiality. Dr. Nott is a very warm friend of the cause.

“On Sunday, two weeks ago, I formed an Auxiliary Society at Rahway, New Jersey. Officers—*President*, Adam Lee. *Vice-President*, Joseph O. Lufbery. *Secretary*, Frederick King. *Treasurer*, Job Squier. *Managers*, Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, Rev. Mr. Bull, Milan Ross, Dr. David S. Craig, Dr. J. B. Marsh, John Mann, Samuel Olive.

“Last week I formed a Society at Brooklyn, which promises very fair. Officers—*President*, A. Vansinderen. *Vice-Presidents*, Z. Lewis, N. Denton, T. Kirk, L. Lefferts. *Treasurer*, A. Hegeman. *Secretary*, Clement Davison. *Managers*, E. Raymond, John Morris, E. R. Vanbenaer, D. Stanford, A. S. Marven, R. Vanpelt, R. M. White, R. V. S. Wilder, S. Benjamin, N. W. Sanford, Silas Butler, F. T. Peet.

“Last Sunday, I delivered an address in the Bowery church: I had but a small audience, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather—the rain falling in torrents just as church was going in. Several of my auditors on that occasion, have since subscribed \$20 each.

“It is a favourite object with me to endeavour to stir up the people of this city to contribute \$20,000, or, in other words, their proportion of the expense of colonizing the annual increase. And I am not discouraged from persevering in the effort, in consequence of the indifference, or the air of astonishment with which the proposition is heard by those whose co-operation is necessary to success.”



Letter from the Rev. T. F. Sessing,

SWISS MISSIONARY AT LIBERIA, TO DR. ELY.

My Dear Friend, Dr. Ely,—Perhaps you will think, I have entirely forgotten you, as no letter from me has hitherto reached you; but be assured, this is not the case. Oh, how often do Mrs. Sessing and myself think of you and the kindness with which you have received and treated us. Alas! those hours are past, I am almost certain, to return no more. Our mission here has altered its appearance to a high degree; and as sure as I was then, when present in your circles, of its prosperous success, I am at present foreboding its final abandonment. Oh! that I were mistaken. Oh! how willingly would I take upon me the blame of discouragement and want of faith and hope;

but so it is. Our hands are bound, as it were, to labour amongst the natives as well as among the colonists. To the natives the door is not yet opened, and many obstacles in the way which must first be removed. And to work amongst the colonists, we never had a calling, nor did we receive authority, and without both you can do very little. Please do not ask me the reason why. I wish I was never obliged to give an answer for this except before that One, who searcheth the heart and knows the imaginations of it. But this one thing I know, that we soon shall be justified, and by a mighty hand be brought out into a wide room to labor for his glory. He knows what we suffered here from several causes; which he knows too; but praise be unto Him, now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterwards it yieldeth the peaceful fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised unto it. All the time we have been here toiling, I now view in quite another light. I take it merely for a time of preparation; for a time of exercising faith, and hope; for a time to be made useful for missionary labors. Where! I do not care where; because He, whose work it is, careth for us. Therefore may only His will be done by us.

With the last vessel, that arrived here from Baltimore some of your weekly papers were brought over to us. They also came into my hands and I perused them with great pleasure.— Oh! you cannot think with what eagerness we grasp for any thing, that comes from home, and especially so, when I tell you, that to day it is a year since we left Basle, our home, and not one letter have we received since; neither from our committee, nor from our relations; the number of which, especially of Mrs. Sessing's family is very great, to comfort us, and cheer and encourage us in our distress and adversities. But so it is the will of God, we must learn *patience* and *experience* and finally, when all is likely to die away, *hope* which maketh not ashamed. Oh! how good is God, that he honoreth us to suffer in his service and for his name's sake. We generally complain, look sad, and even murmur at the adversities, and against God, when he thus manifest his love towards us; but how foolishly do we act, then! Ought we not rather to think, there is something amiss, that God does not approve of our proceedings; and

therefore he suffers us to go our own way, when our days are nothing but joy and pleasure? Well, then, let us take courage even in affliction, and in the seeming withdrawal of His presence and wise counsel. He cannot forsake us; and the farther He seems from us, the nearer He is.

If you would be so kind as to send me by a future opportunity some of your papers packed up in a small parcel, with a few words from your pen, especially about the proceedings of Dr. Blumhardt, with the American friends, as far as you know them, as also about the prevailing opinion of the propriety of sending more white missionaries to these parts, after the losses of so many valuable lives, with my direction to it, I should feel very much obliged to you. You see we are so far from home that it is a sweet comfort to us, to know that about in the middle of the way we have friends and kinsmen in the Lord, whose interest it is, to care for us as our fathers do at home. Each inquiry respecting the mission or our personal affairs has to cross the ocean four times before the answer and counsel comes again to our hands. Being thus situated, you will easily feel for us, and excuse my importunateness. My dear wife, whose health commonly is tolerably good, but since some months rather wavering, wishes especially to be remembered to Mrs. Ely, and other female friends in Philadelphia. And now my dear friend, I must conclude for this time. Please to have me remembered to all the dear Presbyterian friends, who have taken so great an interest in us when we were in the United States; but whose names I do not know.

While seas and shores separate us, our spirits can ever be united, and the bond of faith and prayer will ever be felt, if only the love of God dwells in our hearts. For this let us pray most fervently, and especially for a general outpouring of his Holy Ghost over all nations and on all societies having at heart the propagation of his Gospel, that His name may soon be known and heard from every mouth, as the only name, in which we can be saved. Your friend and brother in Christ,

T. F. SESSING.

P. S. I did not mention Kessling; the cause is he is not present with us, having gone down the coast to Dannish Accra in the *Liberia*, to see our brother Henke, who has been left alone, being bereaved of his three brethren by death.

U. S. Agency in Liberia.

We have perused, with surprise and regret, the Report of Mr. Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor to the Navy Department, on the subject of the United States' Agency in Liberia. This report is intended to show that "a large portion of the expenditures at this Agency is not justified by the language or object of the act" under which it was made, and that "such an extensive and costly establishment" as exists at Cape Montserado, "is not necessary for the accomplishment of every object contemplated by the act of Congress." But nothing, in our humble judgment, can be more erroneous, than the idea that Congress, after having acquiesced in the just and humane views which were submitted to them by Mr. Monroe, in regard to his interpretation of this act, and after (when the first appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars had been expended) having renewed appropriations from year to year, has given no sanction to the expenses incurred by this Agency, and is utterly opposed to the policy, which has, under preceding administrations, been pursued towards it by the Executive. Can we believe that the proceedings of the Congress of the United States towards unfortunate men rescued from slavery, and brought under their protection, should be marked with inhumanity and cruelty? And could any thing be more unkind, ungenerous, inhuman, unworthy of the character of this nation, than to send back such poor Africans as had been thrown upon our shores, and were dependent upon our charity, to be placed among barbarous tribes upon the African Coast, without food or raiment or defence; with no assistance in establishing themselves at the place where they might be landed; and no ability or means of returning to their country and friends? Compared with such treatment, to consign them to perpetual slavery in the United States would be merciful, and to put the price for which they were sold into the national treasury would be honourable.

But if it was the purpose of Congress (as it would seem to us must be evident to any one whose views of National duty were not confined to dollars and cents,) to do a benefit to the recaptured Africans, then unquestionably they did intend to provide for their temporary subsistence; for their defence, and to give them such instructions as might enable them to return to their

friends, or if not, to live in comfort and peace. It was perfectly understood at the time the Act of 1819 was passed, that, in the prosecution of the objects, the Government and the Colonization Society would be mutually beneficial to each other. It was evident that the principal expense must be incurred at the outset. The purpose of Mr. Monroe, was not merely to provide for those Africans sent out under his administration, but so to establish the agency, that in future years, it might prove an asylum for such Africans as might be brought in the execution of the laws against the slave-trade, under the protection of the United States. An asylum is now provided, and the expense for the recaptured Africans will in future, be trifling, compared with what it has necessarily been in time past. The views and policy of Mr. Monroe on this subject were liberal and enlightened, and had they been narrowed down to the opinions of the Fourth Auditor, they would, it seems to us, have been dishonorable to Congress, and never have received the approbation of the American people.



Intelligence.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.—It is well known that the African negroes brought to this port by the officers of the U. S. sloop Grampus, were held by the United States' Marshal by no other authority than the verbal direction of the District Attorney; since their arrival the ruffians who tore them from the bosom of their country, have made several attempts to recover possession of them. They tried to bond them, but could not get any person to become their security. We wish New Orleans may never find within its bounds men base and mean enough to lend their names in support of such miscreants.

The United States' Marshal was somewhat placed in jeopardy with regard to these negroes, supporting them without knowing who was to pay him—whether the United States or the Spaniards, or whether he had any right to be paid at all. An application was made to the Judge of the U. States, by Alfred Haneum and John Macready, Esqrs. for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the name of those negroes, for the purpose that the United States Court should first declare that these Africans being unjustly, illegally, and oppressively dragged from their native country and their homes and their fire sides by lawless ruffians in open defiance of the laws of civilized nations and of humanity, should be declared *Freemen and entitled to their birthright*; as such secondly, that being declared Freemen they should be declared under the protection of the government of the United States, and to be disposed of as the law of the United States should direct; and thereby, that for the indemnification of the United States Marshal

these things were necessary as well as they were for the interest of the wretched Africans.

The Judge delivered his opinion, in which he stated the case as it really was with great clearness and precision. He said, amongst other things, that a case of this kind had scarcely ever before occurred, and that on this occasion the proper officer of the government had been applied to, and as to the future disposal of these persons, he had no doubt the government would dispose of them to the best advantage to themselves. The Marshall had sufficient authority to detain these Africans as they were delivered to him by an officer of the U. States Navy. A law was passed in 1808, which prohibited the introduction of foreign negroes, and in case any should be introduced, gave the different states the power to dispose of them as it seemed best to them. Louisiana had uniformly sold them; but a law had been made subsequently, taking from the states this power, and authorizing the government of the United States to send all such negroes to Africa.

Since this was the case, he thought they could not obtain their liberty at present. If they were made free now by the United States Court, the State of Louisiana would seize on them in pursuance of the law passed at the last session of the legislature, compelling all free people of color who have come into this state since 1828 to leave, and they would be driven off perhaps into another state which had similar laws: thus these miserable beings would be hunted like wild beasts from one state to another. They were now protected by the United States and their ultimate fate would depend upon the determination of the Cabinet at Washington.

[*N. O. Advertiser.*]

SIERRA LEONE.—The possession of Sierra Leone is deemed necessary, under the treaties entered into by this country with respect to the Slave Trade: the Colony is not more unhealthy than other stations on the coast: the climate produces no morbid effect on persons born there: it is, therefore, the intention of Government to fill up the civil situations in future as much as possible, by persons of color. The Mixed-Commission Courts have been removed to the Island of Fernando Po: great expense and loss of life will be hereby saved, as most of Slave Vessels are captured near that Island, and have to beat up to Sierra Leone for adjudication, often with difficulty and delay. While therefore, the Slaves hereafter recaptured will chiefly be established at Fernando Po, those already settled in Sierra Leone, with their children and any other Liberated Africans who may be added to them, will continue to be protected and instructed by this country, in the most economical manner which can consist with the attainment of the end in view. It is probable that the religious Instruction and Education of the liberated Africans there will be committed to the Church Missionary Society, arrangements being in progress for that end: due provision will, no doubt, be made for conferring the same blessing on such Natives as shall be settled on Fernando Po.—[*Lon. Missionary Reg.*]

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.—The Society of Friends have removed from this State, 652 persons of colour from under their care, and an unknown number of children, husbands and wives, that were connected with them by consanguinity.—In doing this, the Society have expended twelve thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars fifty cents. There are remaining in their care, four hundred and two.—[*Raleigh Reg.*]



Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held on the third Monday of January. Auxiliary Societies are invited to represent themselves by delegates on this occasion.



Liberal Donation.

It will be seen by our list of Donations, that a friend has just transmitted \$1000 to the Society. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this donation, has heretofore been one of the most liberal contributors to our funds; nor has he done less for the cause by his influence than by his liberality.

Our friends have doubtless observed with pleasure the increased liberality, during the past season, of the Fourth of July collections. We have great confidence, that at no remote period, nearly every church in the Union will annually come forward with her donation to the African cause, on the Fourth of July.



Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 15th November, to 15th December, 1830.

Collection by Rev George Duffield, in Pres ch Carlisle, Pa	\$18 43
J T Norton, Annual payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith,	100
Subscription by three ladies of the church of Rev George W Janvier, at Pittsgrove, N J towards erecting a Presbyterian Chapel at Liberia, per Rev George W Janvier,	3
Gerrit Smith, Esq his fourth payment,	100

Carried forward, \$221 43

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$221 43
Thomas Buffington, of Guyandott, Va as follows, viz:—		
Thomas Buffington, subscription,	\$100	
Joseph Gardener, do	2 50	
J H. do	2 50	
W. B. do	2	
J Buffington, do	1	
Sampson Sanders, do	20	130
by J H B Latrobe, Esq of Baltimore, as follows:—		
for proceeds of work done by Sabbath School Teachers of Frederick co Md by Rev J Swan,		10
Col Soc of Kentucky, per Edward H Taylor, Esq Treas		250
A Society of friends to the cause of humanity and the rights of man, by Thos Harback, Wilkinsonville, Mass		10
Donation by the same gentleman,		3
From Rev. Mr. Bascom,		150
Society of Inquiry respecting Africans, J K Converse, of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N Jersey, \$21		
from ditto, to pay for the Repository next year, 2	—	23
Part of the avails of property in the State of New York, purchased for the benefit of the American Col Society,		1000
Donation of a number of young gentlemen in the Polytechnic, Chittenango, Madison county, New York, who formed themselves into a class of labourers for the benefit of their health. They undertook a piece of labour, which would yield them some pecuniary profit; and resolved to devote the avails to some charitable object. They resolved, after hearing an address in the Dutch church of that place, to present this first part of their labour to the American Colonization Society,		20
		<u>\$1817 43</u>

The following collections were received by Seth Terry, Esq. of Hartford, Conn. and constitute a part of the \$1200 acknowledged in our last number.

Canaan, South, Rev. Mr. Prentice,	\$ 6 60
Winchester, Methodist, Rev. W. Coc,	3
Wolcott, Rev. Mr. Wheelock,	3 50
Franklin, Rev. Dr. Nott,	4 48½
Goshen, North, Rev. Mr. Carrington,	4 02
Thompson, Rev. Mr. Dow,	9 65
Plainfield, Rev. Mr. Fowler,	5 61
Norwich, Rev. Mr. Mitchell,	50 03
Washington, New Preston, Rev. Mr. Cole,	7 62
Hebron, Rev. Mr. Arms,	4
Canterbury, Rev. Mr. Platt,	5 38
Bolton, a friend, by Mrs. Parmelee,	1
Fairfield, Green-farms, Rev. E. Smith,	18 76
Litchfield, South-farms, by J. M. Pierpont,	8
Stamford, Rev. Mr. Smith,	12
E. Haddam and Lyme—Hadlyme, Rev. Mr. Vail,	6
A Lady, by P. Canfield,	00 25
Cheshire, by Rev. Jos. Whiting,	13

The collections received from Grove Wright, Esq. will be acknowledged in our next number.

THE
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VOL. VI. **JANUARY, 1831.** No. 11.

FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Review.

A Dissertation on the Course and probable Termination of the Niger. By LIEUT. GEN. SIR RUFANE DONKIN, G. C. H. K. C. B. and F. R. S. 8vo. London. 1829.

THIS is a lively, learned, and original discussion of the question in modern geography, which has excited an interest beyond any other. Sir Rufane, we think, possesses many of the qualities which go to form a good critical geographer. He has learning, ingenuity, and candour; and the due and cautious application of these qualities may aid him hereafter to solve difficult problems, and to bring ancient and modern geography into harmony. Although, therefore, we consider him as having failed in the precise object of the present volume, and on the whole, as not having thoroughly sounded the depths of African geography, yet we have followed him with pleasure through some of the curious veins of research which he has opened; and we should gladly meet him again, endeavoring to trace, with somewhat more of patient induction, certain of the thorny tracks in which the geographical enquirer is still entangled.

Sir Rufane begins with some etymological remarks on the origin of the names which have been assigned to the greatest rivers. He has collected numerous facts, which go far to prove, that these, in many instances, are derived from the blue or black

colour, which their waters exhibit. Nile, or Neil, in all the oriental languages, signifies blue,—consequently, the Nile is the blue river. The Indus is very usually called the Nile; and our author has heard a native of Hindostan apply the same appellation to the Ganges. The Bahr-el-Azrek also signifies blue river. Black is likewise an appellation specially applied to rivers of the first magnitude. The Hindoos call the ocean Kala, or Kolla Panee,—the Black Water. *Μελας* is the name often given by the Greeks to the Nile, as well as to a large river in Thessaly; and *Shihor*, in Hebrew, bears the same import. Sir Rufane informs us, that he has in vain enquired among oriental scholars, for any signification which can be attached to the word *Quolla*. We wonder at this, seeing he has himself cited *Kolla* as the Hindoo term signifying black; and K and Q are altogether convertible, and are converted in this very name. Our author rejects also the support which his theory might have derived from the name *Niger*; contending that the *Νεγειρ* of Ptolemy is the original of the term and has no known signification. The name certainly does not occur in Herodotus, Strabo, or probably any Greek writer prior to Ptolemy; nor is it, we believe, recognised in central, or indeed any part of modern Africa. But *Niger* does occur in Pliny and other Roman writers, who wrote before Ptolemy; and we strongly surmise, with Major Rennell, that this is its real original, and that Nigeir is a mere *hellenizing* of Niger.

We have followed our author through these etymologies, as they appear curious and correct to a great extent; but we do not find that he has brought them to bear very conclusively on the illustration of African geography. His inference is, that the terms Nile, Quolla, Niger, are often applied, not to any particular river, but to any *great river*, and should be translated not *the*, but *a Nile, a Niger*,—a deep blue, or dark river. His chief application of the doctrine, is to neutralize Herodotus' inference of the western derivation of the Nile, founded on the report of the Nassamonian youths, who being carried to a great city of interior Africa, found there a large river, flowing in this direction. Παρα δε την Πολιν ρειν ποταμον μεγαλ,—ρειν δε απο Εσπερης αυτον προς κλιον ανατελλονσα; και Ετεαρχος συνεβαλληγο ειναι τον Νειλον.—

*By the city flowed a great river from west to east; and Etear-

chus (who gave the information) supposed that this was the Nile.² Our author having by diligent search through the manuscript copies of Herodotus, found two of high authority, in which the *γόν* is wanting, contends that Etearchus here infers the existence not of *the*, but of *a* Nile; merely of a large blue, or black river. The context, however, appears in the most decided manner, to fix an opposite sense. Herodotus was enquiring as to the source, not of a Nile, but of the Egyptian Nile, by tracing it from its mouth to Meroe, and then to the Isle of the Exiles; where, finding positive information cease, he has recourse to the story of the Nasamonians, and the opinion of Etearchus, as the only means by which any light could be thrown on its origin and early course. To have said, then, 'that the Nasamonians had discovered a great river, and Etearchus supposed that this was a great river,' would neither have had any meaning in itself, nor any bearing on the subject under discussion. The passage can be made connected and significant, only by the usual understanding, that the Nasamonians having discovered a great river, Etearchus supposed that this river was *the Nile*. Sir Rufane, we are aware, objects to the word *supposed*; but allowing his own interpretation of *συμβαλλομαι*, and making it, 'Etearchus *added*,' we do not see that this reading could occasion any difference.

We may here notice that, so far as our very slight materials go, we incline to concur with our author, in believing the river reached by the Nasamonian adventurers to be one in central Africa, and most probably the Yeou. True, at a certain point, the adventurers are said to have turned westward; but admitting *στρο Ζεφυρον* to signify simply west, the term must seemingly be understood as modified by the general direction of the journey, which, being undertaken with a view to penetrate inward from the northern coast, was essentially south: Thus, in travelling from London to Carlisle by way of York, one might say, after passing the latter city, that he turned west, though the general direction was still north. No other part of the interior seems to furnish this great river,—at least till we reach the tract behind the Mauritanian Atlas, and this would be as distant as Bornou; and being even somewhat to the north of the Cyrenaic territory, would imply an entire change of the original direction.

Our author next endeavours to pave the way for his theory by an analysis of the geographical system of Ptolemy; and this being the part of the discussion on which he lays his main stress, and being really, in itself, very curious, claims some attention. He makes, however, a singular stumble at the threshold, when he roundly charges Ptolemy with an error of *ten degrees* in the latitude of his own Observatory at Alexandria. Could Ptolemy have committed an error of this magnitude, on a point of such easy investigation, his fame as a geographer and astronomer must have fallen at once to the ground. We know not how Sir Rufane, whose object is elsewhere to claim almost implicit faith for the graduation of Ptolemy, should have fallen into so great an error against himself, on so simple a point. Ptolemy's latitude of Alexandria is 31 degrees;—the best modern authorities vary from 31 degrees 11 minutes, to 31 degrees 16 minutes.

Having alluded to this mistake, we shall proceed to consider the corrections which Sir Rufane proposes on the Ptolemaic geography. His first consists in no less than an alteration of the first meridian, drawn by Ptolemy through the most easterly of what he calls the *Fortunate isles*. These have in modern times been universally viewed as the Canaries; the most westerly of which, Ferro, was long adopted from Ptolemy by the European nations as their first meridian. Sir Rufane, however, has the merit of first remarking that, while the Canaries differ from the latitude assigned by Ptolemy to his Fortunate islands by fifteen degrees—an error certainly enormous—the Cape de Verd islands are almost precisely in that latitude. Important, however, as this observation is, there are still difficulties attending the transference. First, we may ask, where then would be the Canaries, which must have been passed on the way to this remoter group? This objection would appear almost insurmountable, did we not see in Ptolemy two islands,—Autolaa and Cerne, (not seemingly the Cerne of Hanno,) which are nearly in the proper position of the Canaries, and may be part of that group. Another difficulty is, that the Cape de Verd islands cannot be designated as happy, fortunate, or beautiful. Sir Rufane candidly declares, 'there is not a viler spot on the face of the earth.' Even this objection is not perhaps so fatal, as might at first be supposed.—Various allusions act on the human mind in regard to such re-

mote and dimly observed extremities of the earth. The idea formed of them, is likely to be, to a great extent, slight, fanciful, and poetical.

But though, for these reasons, we are not prepared to reject this new adjustment of Ptolemy's first meridian, Sir Rufane will probably find on examination, that it can by no means effect that complete reform, which he imagines, in the longitudes of that geographer. To prove this, let us take a general view of the imperfect principles on which Ptolemy founded his graduation. That pompous display of latitudes and longitudes, under which he comprehends all the leading positions on the globe, rested on a very slender basis of observation. Latitude, indeed, can be ascertained by very simple operations performed on the spot; hence, in the civilized countries round the Mediterranean, and up the Nile, as far as Syene, all the leading positions,—Alexandria, Rhodes, Rome, Marseilles, &c. are brought very near to the truth. Beyond this sphere, observation does not appear to have extended; and the latitudes, in receding from it, either to the north or south, become always more and more inaccurate. Longitude, again, can be ascertained only by contemporaneous observations made at distant points, with delicate instruments, and by accurate observers. These were operations which lay beyond the resources of astronomy at that early period. There is nothing to show that Ptolemy had a single observation of longitude on which to found his delineation of the earth.

In absence of any celestial observations, all the longitudes of Ptolemy, and all the latitudes north and south of the Mediterranean, must have been calculated out of itinerary measures. This mode, which can never arrive at any rigid precision, was at that early period, subject to the greatest imperfection. The itineraries were reckoned from the sailing of ships, the march of armies, the journeying of mercantile caravans; and generally, the calculation was made according to the time employed, without due consideration of the windings of the road, the variations in the rate of travelling, accidental delays, or exaggerations used by those who traversed distant and unknown regions. These circumstances all tended to the overrating of distances; and we know that they were overrated in every system of ancient ge-

ography. This source of error was in Ptolemy greatly aggravated by the Geodesic system which he adopted. Eratosthenes had made the degree consist of 700 stadia, which being beyond the real length, counteracted in some measure the excess of his itineraries; but Ptolemy, having adopted the measurement of Posidonius, making the degree 500 stadia, (less than 50 G. miles,) and converting his amplified itineraries into these small degrees, increased his longitudes in an extraordinary manner. It might indeed be supposed that all these longitudes would be modified, and the amount of error reduced, by the movement of his first meridian farther to the west. But, in fact, the influence of that meridian was neutralized by another error, contrary to his general one, in which Ptolemy was early involved. If Sir Rufane will examine the longitudes of Mauritania Tingitania, (varying from 6 to 7 deg.,)—of Gadeira or Cadiz (5 deg. 10 min.)—of Calpe, and Abyla, the Pillars of Hercules (7 deg. 30 min.) he will find them all decidedly too low, even for the rejected meridian of the Canaries. The source of this error at once appears, when we look at the structure of Ptolemy's Africa, the western coast of which, instead of south-west, is made to run south-east; so that while the most northerly points are placed in long. 6 deg. E. the most southerly are in long. 13 deg. or 14 deg. E. It might not be difficult to point out the causes which led to so remarkable a *mis-orienting* of this coast; but for our present purpose, the fact is enough. The above longitudes, and especially those of the Straits, being undoubtedly the practical base from which Ptolemy calculated those of his great line reaching across the earth,—it follows, that his first meridian, from this early period, ceased to exercise any influence on their general tenor. This singular countervailing error, committed at the very entrance of the Mediterranean, causes a number of the longitudes on that sea to make some approach to the truth; but the train of Ptolemy's errors becomes manifest, when we compare the Straits with Alexandria, and find the difference made fifty-five degrees when it should be only thirty-six;—an error of nineteen degrees, which makes the Mediterranean longer by one half than it really is. Yet this error remained in the modern maps till it was disclosed by the observations of the French Academicians towards the end of the seventeenth century.

Proceeding still eastward, we find Ptolemy's excess of longitude from the Straits to the mouth of the Indus, to be *thirty-one* degrees; to the mouth of the Ganges *forty-one*; to the capital of China, (Sera Metropolis,) supposing it Pekin, *fifty-three* degrees. Thus we see Ptolemy's errors accumulate always in proportion to the length of the line upon which the calculation is made; so that scarcely any of them, as they stand, are of any value; though M. Gosselin has no doubt shown that by the application of a certain regular ratio of reduction, they may be made to come surprisingly near the truth.

The series of longitudes now noticed are those drawn along Ptolemy's great central line, and through the countries with which he was best acquainted. His calculations could not fail to be much more inaccurate, when applied to the vast interior deserts of Africa. We have no idea that he could even have any itineraries, reaching across from the Atlantic, on which to found them. They are evidently fixed, or rather conjectured, from their supposed relation to points on the Mediterranean. Thus, on the whole, it appears, that though Ptolemy's latitudes and longitudes may exhibit the relative position of places and countries adjacent to each other, yet, taken simply as they stand, they have scarcely a chance of coming near the truth, and cannot with safety be adduced in support of any system or theory.

We may deal in the same manner with Ptolemy's descriptive detail of positions in Interior Africa, notwithstanding our author's ingenious efforts to force them into the support of his favourite theory. It may spare us a more particular examination when we observe, that he cannot find in Ptolemy, the Tchad, the grandest natural feature of Interior Africa; and, that the Nigritian Lake, Ptolemy's grandest feature, cannot in his scheme, be any longer discovered. It is admitted as possible to give a *translation*, but not a *meaning*, to Ptolemy's description of his principal river courses. It is found necessary to suppose lakes dried up, or carried by a *land-slip* to the distance of two or three hundred miles;—rivers, once subterraneous, now risen to the surface;—others, that formerly overflowed the plains, now rolling below ground. These mighty changes, which are so familiar to geographical theorists, are exceedingly rare in nature;

and it surely cannot be maintained, when Ptolemy's data must be remodelled by such processes, that their coincidence with modern features can be very striking.

The Garamantic *φαρανξ*, identified with the copper-mines of Fertit, is made, by Sir Rufane, the Key of his Central African system. He has justly exposed the absurd mistranslations of the moderns;—one making it a valley, another a mountain, and a third, to lose nothing—*Garamantica vallis mons*; while he proves it to signify a chasm, a place with rents or fissures. But neither this description, nor, for reasons already stated, the approximation in point of longitude, can go far in identifying it with the mines of Fertit, placed in our maps only from the loose itineraries obtained by Browne in Darfur. We fear, if Sir Rufane weighs well the term *Guramantic*, it will carry him to a very remote quarter of the continent; and will surprisingly restrict both the extent and precision of Ptolemy's knowledge of Central Africa. The Garamantes are a people minutely described by the ancient writers; Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus, Pliny; all of whom fix them in the territory of Fezzan, and especially in that part of it of which Garama, the modern Germa, is the capital. Yet the Garamantes of Ptolemy, from their relation to Augila, and other particulars, appear evidently to be the same people; and the term *Pharanx*, does not ill correspond to the deep rocky valley in which the map of Captain Lyon represents Germa as situated. Hence the suggestion inevitably presents itself,—whether the whole Central Africa of Ptolemy was not confined to the country north of the great desert. This suspicion is much strengthened, when we find Mauritania and Cyrenaica made its northern boundary; the Bagrada, or river of Tunis, derived from Mount Usurgala, which gives rise also to the Gir; and the Cynips or river of Cyrenaica, made to rise from a deep interior position. After this, it seems impossible to reject altogether the limitation of Ptolemy's precise knowledge to the territory north of the great desert: yet we are not disposed to admit that he knew absolutely nothing of the ulterior regions. It seems probable that the Tibboo and the Tuarick, those ancient possessors of the great desert, would then, as now, carry on some intercourse between Northern and Central Africa; that rumours would thus be wafted across that vast expanse, of the mighty

rivers and lakes of the interior; and that these reaching Ptolemy by way of Fezzan, were by him blended with that region,—amplifying all its dimensions, and giving it a character not its own. Either Ptolemy had such a knowledge of Central Africa, or he had none at all; in either case, it is impossible to make out from him any thing definitive or connected respecting the geographical features of that obscure region.

Having thus shown, as we think, that Ptolemy's Geography, from its imperfections, was incapable of supporting any system relative to Central Africa, we have thought it unnecessary to view it in relation to Sir Rufane's actual theory; or even, as yet, to state what that theory is. It is now high time to do so, and to consider it in reference to modern information, which alone affords any solid materials for deciding the question. Sir Rufane, then, takes up the Niger, where it was last seen by Clapperton, rolling southward from Boussa. He supposes it there to turn eastward,—to become the Yeou, and pour itself by that channel into the Tchad. Thence, in despite of the negative testimony of Barca Gana, it finds some passage above or below ground, by which it issues forth, and proceeds west and north, till it has united itself with the Misselad, from Lake Fittre. Out of this junction arises the Nile of Bornou, which rolls a broad stream northward, through the sands to the west of Nubia, till it enters the Lakes of Dombou,—supposed to be the *Chelonidæ* of Ptolemy. Here to human eye it disappears; but as these lakes, it is contended, cannot be the final receptacle of so great a river, Sir Rufane has contrived for it a course beneath the silicious sands of Africa, by which moisture, it is said, is always transmitted, and never absorbed. Thus it pours to the northward its subterraneous stream, till it approaches the Mediterranean; when, coming into contact with the violent tide which agitates the Syrtis, it forms that marshy quicksand, of which such alarming reports are given by ancient and modern navigators. The Nile of Bornou did not always hold this dark and hidden course: at one time, we are assured, 'it had its cities, its sages, its warriors, its works of art, and its inundations, like the Classic Nile.'—'The great Nile of Central Africa rolled forward majestically to the shores of the Mediterranean, through countries swarming with people, and animated by intelligence; and

through valleys either bespangled by cities, or enamelled by the varied productions of a luxuriant soil, fertilized by the waters of a noble stream, whose very existence has been for centuries forgotten.'

Afterwards, in a strain of high animation, Egypt is forewarned of her fate :—

'In the same way shall perish the Nile of Egypt and its valley! its pyramids, its temples, and its cities! The Delta shall become a plashy quicksand—a second Syrtis! and the Nile shall cease to exist from the Lower Cataract downwards; for this is about the measure or height of the giant principle of destruction already treading on the Egyptian valley, and which is advancing from the Libyan Desert, backed by other deserts whose names and numbers we do not even know, but which we have endeavoured to class under the ill-defined denomination of Sahara,—advancing, I repeat, to the annihilation of Egypt and all her glories, with the silence, but with the certainty too, of all-devouring time!

'There is something quite appalling in the bare contemplation of this inexorable onward march of wholesale death to kingdoms, to mighty rivers, and to nations; the more so, when we reflect that the destruction must, from its nature, be not only complete, but *eternal*, on the spot on which it falls !'

But from these sublime and awful contemplations, let us return to Boussa, and examine the actual steps by which Sir Rufane conducts the Niger through so strange and devious a course. First, as has been said, he makes it turn east, and, as the Yeou, flow into Lake Tchad. It might not be difficult to show, that the general tenor of Denham and Clapperton's accounts derives this comparatively small river from the hilly region southward of Houssa. But any lengthened discussion is superseded by Lauder's route from Kano to Dunrora; which, bringing him within a day's journey of the Shary, made a section across the only line by which the Quolla could connect itself with the Yeou. The Shary is, then, the only possible channel by which the waters of the Niger can be poured into the Tchad; and as Sir Rufane may hold that it will equally serve his purpose, we shall suppose this to be the case, and proceed to consider its farther progress.

That the Tchad is insufficient to contain the mass of waters poured into it, is an opinion generally prevalent, though, to ourselves, the impossibility does not appear very manifest. Denham and Clapperton describe this lake as an immense expanse, navi-

gated by decked vessels, and containing large islands, in which a people, called the Biddoomah, have established a formidable piratical power. Its extraordinary extension during the rains, —covering then vast districts that are afterwards abandoned, may account for the surplus waters poured in during that season, and indicates little the existence of any ample or regular outlet. The weight of testimony certainly preponderates against any river flowing out of the Tchad; however as the testimony is not quite complete, let us concede that there may be such a river, and pursue its further course.

Sir Rufane having, as he thinks, conducted the Niger into and out of the Tchad, carries it eastward, till he effects its junction with the Misselad; supposed to have flowed into and out of Lake Fittre. Of the Misselad we shall say very little, since all we know of it is from the report of Browne, to whom it was represented as flowing to the south of Darfur. The passage through Lake Fittre, and conversion into the Wad-el-Ghazel, are mere geographical hypotheses. Still more hypothetical is its junction with the Niger, hypothetically brought out of Lake Tchad. The junction, however, being supposed, this Nile of Bornou, represented in our maps for the last thirty years, as flowing northward towards the Mediterranean, becomes the basis on which Sir Rufane rests the main weight of his hypothesis. But the mere presence of a geographical feature on the maps of Africa, till we have ascertained how it found its place, can scarcely be considered as forming even a presumption in favour of its actual existence. We hesitate not to say that, in the place and direction now assigned in our maps, there is no such river. The river of Bornou is and can be no other than the river, which flows through Bornou:—that is, the Yeou Bornou, as we formerly observed, (vol. xliv. p. 218-19,) through the indistinct and misconceived notices collected by the first African missionaries, was placed a thousand miles distant from what Denham and Clapperton have now ascertained to be its real position. Bornou being thus removed to this great distance, the river of Bornou moves along with it; and instead of running northward through the great desert towards the Mediterranean, is found to run eastward through Central Africa to fall into the Tchad. With it must depart every foundation on which Sir Rufane can rest his hypothesis; for there is now neither proof nor presump-

tion of any great river flowing through this part of Africa, to the north of the tenth or twelfth degrees of latitude; or which, consequently, is not at least twenty degrees distant from the embouchure which he has provided for it.

With regard to the nature of that embouchure, a few words will suffice. We observed, in treating of Captain Beechey's late expedition to the Syrtis, (vol. *xlvi*. p. 225) that there is nothing in that gulf strictly meriting the appellation of quicksand, from which it has derived so much celebrity. There is, however, an extensive, deep, and dangerous marsh; and the one, doubtless, may be just as well calculated for receiving the Niger as the other. But be it marsh or be it quicksand, we hope to be excused from just now plunging farther into it. The Niger must be brought nearer, and by some legitimate channel, before we can consider the discussion as at all relevant. At present, when all we know is, that in one part of Africa, there is a river, and in another, nearly two thousand miles distant, a vast marsh, the hypothesis that this river must penetrate so immense a space under ground, to form the marsh, seems to overleap every bound of reasonable concession or genuine theory. The phenomenon of a stream partially subterraneous is not very uncommon on a small scale; but, that one of the great rivers which water a continent should have its flood thus disposed of, is, we apprehend, wholly without example; for the instances alleged by Ptolemy and Pliny were manifestly mere hypotheses, by which two or three imperfectly known rivers were, in their system, linked together into one.

Having disposed thus freely of the main question, we have to repeat that notwithstanding the failure as to it, which we consider complete, the work displays decided marks of scholarship and talent; and, viewed as the production of a very gallant soldier, whose life has been passed amidst active scenes, is certainly entitled to much commendation. It embraces, we may add, various curious collateral discussions, into some of which, had not our limits been exhausted, we might have been tempted to dip. As it is, we shall only recommend to the inquisitive reader, the discussions respecting the direction and character of the mountain-chains of Africa, the probable sources of the Congo, and the comparison between the geographical systems of Ptolemy and D'Anville.

Temperance in Liberia.

Some surprise has been expressed, that measures were not adopted by the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society, to prohibit the introduction of ardent spirits into the Colony of Liberia. But those who have felt this surprise, have doubtless been unacquainted with the circumstances which render the execution of measures to this effect impossible. They have not been aware that in the judgment of the most sober and worthy Colonists, the native traders would entirely abandon the Colony, were ardent spirits absolutely excluded from its commerce; that, consequently, any order of the Board requiring this exclusion, would be viewed as little less than an order to abandon all traffic with the natives; that facilities for introducing the article clandestinely are innumerable; and that if it were prohibited it would be offered by slave traders on the coast within a few leagues of the Colony, thus encouraging the natives to sell their brethren for the gratification, or rather the miseries of Intemperance, and rendering them the instruments of their own self-destruction, rather than labourers to build up a Christian Colony.

The Managers have believed, that in addition to the heavy duties imposed upon ardent spirits, which have operated greatly to diminish the quantity introduced into the Colony, nothing more effectual could be done to promote the cause of temperance in Liberia, than earnestly to recommend the formation of Temperance Societies on the principle of entire abstinence, and its utter abandonment as an article of trade with the natives.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, Nov. 8th, 1830, on motion by F. S. Key, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to prepare an address to the Colonists, to be sent out by the next vessel, in which, among other things to be recommended to their observance for their welfare, he shall encourage them to form Temperance Societies, and adopt such other measures as may tend to diminish the use and the sale of ardent spirits in the Colony; and also, that in the commerce with the natives, they discontinue dealing in such articles; also, that the Secretary communicate to the Colonial Agent the wishes of the Board upon this subject."

The following is an extract from the Address prepared in obedience to the foregoing Resolution.

"The Managers are grieved and mortified to think that ardent spirits should still be an article of trade in Liberia, and that the poor natives

should be encouraged to seek from this Christian colony this bane to their improvement, peace and lives. Nothing can justify the continuance of this traffic, and the Managers call upon the settlers, as they value their happiness, their reputation and the Divine favor, utterly to exclude ardent spirits (excepting the small quantity which may be required for medical purposes) from the Colony. They exhort all the worthy settlers immediately to form *Temperance Societies*, and to make entire abstinence from ardent spirits as an article of common use and trade, a condition of membership. Societies of this kind have been established throughout nearly the whole of the United States, and benefits the most extensive and salutary have resulted from their influence. The demand for ardent spirits in the Colony, has already excited the fears and chilled the hopes of some of its most liberal and devoted friends in this country, nor can their zeal and courage be renewed until efficient measures shall have been adopted to lessen and indeed to discontinue forever this demand. Whenever public sentiment requires it, this demand will cease, and therefore the Managers urge every good citizen to consider what *he* can do to produce such dispositions among the settlers as shall incline them to banish this article from the commerce of the Colony. Should Intemperance ever prevail in the Colony, it will prove more terrible and destructive than pestilence or famine, fire or sword. It will break up all that is firm and darken all that is bright in the constitution and hopes of the Colony. It will render that settlement, which was designed to enlighten and to bless, the minister of wrath and of ruin to the unhappy children of Africa."



African Natural History.

THE LEOPARD.

This beautiful, but ferocious animal, is an inhabitant of the interior parts of Africa, where the species most abounds; but it is also found in several parts of India, China, and Arabia; and is hunted for its flesh as well as its skin, which is exceedingly beautiful, being of a fine bright yellow, thickly diversified with small black spots disposed in clusters highly ornamental. When brought to Europe, the skins of these animals are greatly esteemed.

Their flesh is said to be as white as veal, and well tasted; it is much relished by the negroes, who frequently take them in pit-falls, covered at the top, and baited with a morsel of some kind of flesh. The female negroes make collars of their teeth, which they wear as charms, and to which their imagination, clouded by ignorance and influenced by superstition, its natural concomitant, has induced them to attribute extraordinary virtues.

When these animals cannot find a sufficient supply of food in their native solitudes, in the uncultivated parts of Africa, they frequently come down in great numbers into the Lower Guinea, where they make horrible devastation among the herds of cattle which cover the plains of that fertile country, and spare no living creature that has the misfortune to fall in their way. The late Sir Ashton Lever kept a leopard in a cage at Leicester house, where it became so tame as always to appear gratified by attention and caresses; testifying its pleasure by purring, and rubbing itself against the bars like a cat. Sir Ashton presented it to the Royal Menagerie in the Tower, where a person previously acquainted with it, went, after an interval of more twelve months, and was greatly surprised to find himself recognized by the animal, which began to renew its usual caresses.

In India there is a species of the Leopard about the size of a grey hound, marked with spots pretty much like the rest of the kind, but of which the ground colour is less brilliant yellow, inclining to tawness. This species of leopard is frequently tamed and trained to hunt the antelope, and other beasts of the chase. It is carried in a small kind of wagon, chained and hoodwinked, until it approaches the game, when it is unchained and let loose on the pursuit. At first it begins by creeping along close to the ground, squatting, and concealing itself as much as possible, until it gains an advantageous position. It then darts on its prey with extraordinary agility, frequently making five or six amazing bounds. If it does not succeed in this first effort, it desists from any other pursuit, and returns to its master.

The general size of the African Leopard, is nearly that of a pretty large mastiff, and few of them exceed four feet in length.—[*Bigland's Natural History.*
(*To be continued.*)



Methodist Mission to Liberia.

The intelligence contained in the following letter, is of a most gratifying character, and we hope it may excite Christians of all denominations to higher efforts for the civilization and salvation of the people of Africa. The colony will, we have no doubt, derive vast benefits from the establishment of Christian Missions within its borders. No time, however, should be lost in attempting to prepare men of colour for missionary labours in that land, since human life should not unnecessarily be put to hazard; and the climate cannot be considered favorable to the constitutions of white men.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1830.

The Young Men's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Ch. in New York, feeling deeply impressed with the solemn importance of the great cause in which the friends of African Colonization are laboring, have recently resolved to unite their zeal, their liberality, and their prayers for the establishment of a mission in Liberia. They have heard from that distant shore the cry, "come over and help us." They believe it to be the voice of God, and when the Almighty speaks, who shall not listen, who shall not lend an obedient ear? We are convinced, that Colonization, to be entirely effectual, will require more than the arts of civilized life can accomplish. Christianity is absolutely needed; no recommendation from the lamented Ashmun, that great martyr of Africa's salvation, was ever worthy of more solemn consideration, than that wherein he urges ardent and untiring missionary labours, "as the only means of rendering the colony, what it is intended to be made, a truly christian and civilized asylum of an outcast race of men. This sentiment we fully embrace, and we are anxious with our brethren of other denominations to share in the glorious work of Africa's regeneration, and to cast our mite into this treasury of the Lord. We well know your deep solicitude upon every subject connected with African Colonization, and hence we have thus introduced to your notice our Young Men's Missionary Society and its objects.

As patriots we indulge the hope that the noble society, to whose advancement you are so zealously devoted, will continue to advance more and more, in its vast, patriotic, and benevolent purposes. But as followers of Christ, who have always manifested a lively interest, and zeal in the spiritual welfare of the black man, we would be more concerned, that the gospel of the Son of Peace should spread its holy influences in that colony, and even penetrate the remotest deserts of that dark corner of the earth. With these objects in view, we shall always be grateful, for any information that you may be able to afford us in their attainment.

Yours truly, &c.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

Corresponding Secretary.

African Song.

The following account, is from Captain Laing's travels to Falaba, in the Soolima Country. We hope before long to present our readers many other statements in regard to the character and customs of the African Tribes.

The news of my appearance was soon spread abroad, and the yard was forthwith crowded with dancers, musicians, and singers; among the latter of whom I was not a little annoyed to behold

the females whose stentorian lungs had so stunned me in the morning, and I was obliged not only to submit to a repetition of Yarradee's war-song, with their diabolical chorus, (which is a favourite air among the Soolima musicians,) but to pay them for their trouble; otherwise, according to Musah, I should have had a bad name amongst them, and nothing is more dreaded by an African than a bad name from the Jelles. The sound of the balla was beautiful, as also the recitation by the singing men, but the din of the chorus roared forth by the women, was savage in the extreme. After the war-song of Yarradee, they sung for nearly half an hour of the wars between the Soolimas and Foulahs, a few sentences of which were translated to me as they were caught by my interpreter; and are as follows:—

SONG.

The men of the Foulah nation are brave.—No man but a Foulah can stand against the Soolimas.—The Foulahs came to Falaba with 30,000 men; they came down the hills like the rolling of a mighty river; they said, Falaba men, pay, or we will burn your town. The brave Yarradee sent a barbed arrow against the Foulahs, and said, you must slay me first.—The fight began; the sun hid his face; he would not behold the number of the slain. The clouds which covered the skies frowned, like the brow of the Kelle Mansa*.—The Foulahs fought like men; and the ditch around Falaba was filled with their slain.—What could they do against the Soolima Lion?—The Foulahs fled, never to return; and Falaba is at peace.

As soon as the Amazons had finished their song, a droll-looking man, who played upon a sort of guitar, the body of which was a callabash, commenced a sweet air, and accompanied it with a tolerably fair voice. He boasted, that by his music he could cure diseases; that he could make wild beasts tame, and snakes dance; if the white man did not believe him, he would give him a specimen; with that, changing to a more lively air, a large snake crept from beneath a part of the stockading in the yard, and was crossing it rapidly, when he again changed his tune, and playing a little lower, sung: "Snake, you must stop; you run too fast, stop at my command, and give the white man service." The snake was obedient, and the musician continued: "Snake, you must dance, for a white man has come to

*The Kelle Mansa, or war-master; the title of the general of the army.

Falaba; dance, snake, for this is indeed a happy day." The snake twisted itself about, raised its head, curled, leaped, and performed various feats, of which I should not have supposed a snake capable; at the conclusion, the musician walked out of the yard, followed by the reptile, leaving me in no small degree astonished, and the rest of the company not a little pleased, that a black man had been able to excite the surprise of a white one. On my retiring to the interior of my dwelling, the dancing commenced, the noise of which deprived me of rest till a late hour; and on my awaking in the morning, I found, by the sluggish beat of the fatigued drummer, that some, more reluctant than others to break up an amusement which daylight alone puts a stop to among Africans, had not yet discontinued their exertions.



Extracts from Correspondence.

Corydon, August 5, 1830.

I enclose to you five dollars for the American Colonization Society, collected in the Presbyterian congregation of this place.

If the money which has been usually spent on the 4th of July for gunpowder, ardent spirits, and sumptuous dinners, was cast into the treasury of your Society, what good might be done, and what evil prevented.

Hunter, N. Y. August 10, 1830.

The enclosed ten dollars is for the use of your valuable Society. It is a small contribution, but it is just twice as large as the one we sent you last year. By the blessing of Divine Providence, we hope our contributions may continue to increase. I ought to add, that one dollar of this money was contributed by the children in one of our district schools, wishing you "God speed" in your glorious enterprise.

Clark county, Ind. Aug. 29, 1830.

I am poor; but as an American, I love liberty, and viewing the American Colonization Society (not as I formerly viewed it) one of the grand means to guard our liberties, I herewith enclose to

you for the Society, fifty dollars of my hard earnings, praying for the Lord's blessing on it. The warm blood which flows now through my veins, begotten by the mettle of '76, says success to the enterprising American Colonization Society.

TACITUS.



Intelligence.

At a Meeting of a number of gentlemen friendly to the interests of the *American Colonization Society*, held on Monday Evening, the 27th ult. at Clinton Hall, William A. Duer was called to the Chair, and Ira B. Underhill was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Robert S. Finley, Esq. (an Agent of the American Colonization Society,) and by a number of other gentlemen.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting have heard with the liveliest interest the cheering account given by the Agent of the Colonization Society, of the flourishing situation of the infant Colony of *Liberia*, planted under the auspices of the above institution, on the coast of Africa, and that convinced of the certain and successful tendency of that institution to promote the cause of emancipation—to exterminate the Slave trade—to afford a comfortable and appropriate assylum to the free persons of colour in the United States—to eradicate sectional jealousies and embarrassments in our country—cement our own bond of union, and finally, to diffuse the benign influence of the gospel over the vast continent of Africa, and thus to convert the fountain *curse* into a broad stream of diffusive blessing; we consider it the bounden duty of every philanthropist, patriot and christian to promote its interests.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the benevolent views and beneficial operations of the American Colonization Society; and under the deepest solicitude for its entire success, will cordially cooperate with that Institution in devising and adopting such measures as may be best calculated for the attainment, under Providence, of the great objects it has in view.

Resolved, That with a view to the diffusion of information on this interesting subject, more effectually to enlist the sympathies of a benevolent and discerning public, preparatory to more decided measures to be adopted, a Committee of fifteen be appointed to prepare an Address, and to take measures generally for the call of a public meeting in our city, in relation to this most important subject, to be held (at such place as may be designated by the Committee,) on Tuesday evening, the 11th of January next, at 7 o'clock.

Resolved, That the following Gentlemen compose the above Committee.

William A. Duer,

Rev. Dr. Knox,	G. P. Disosway,
Rev. Dr. Cox,	Grove Wright,
Rev. Dr. Westbrook,	Ira B. Underhill,
Rev. Dr. Luckey,	J. W. Mulligan,
Rev. Dr. Milnor,	George Wilson,
Rev. Dr. McClay,	William L. Stone,
Rev. Dr. H. Bangs,	William A. Mercein,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

IRA R. UNDERHILL, *Secretary*.

W. A. DUER, *Chairman*.

[*New York Spectator*.]

ROCHESTER, December 11, 1830.

Messrs. Editors. I have just been looking over the Commercial Advertiser of December 6th; and I perceive that a Mr. Finley proposes to give his services to superintend the passage of a lot of emigrants to Liberia, provided he can raise the funds necessary to fit out a vessel.

If the Colonization cause is worth sustaining, (and I cannot but think it is the cause of liberty, of religion, and may I not say, of God?) there is no way in which it would seem more likely to be promoted, and the comfort and happiness of the emigrants secured, than by the personal superintendence of the transports by such a man as there is reason to believe Mr. Finley to be. Should he succeed, I desire to contribute towards the object, and I hereby authorize you to draw on me for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at short sight, whenever the vessel shall be ready to sail, provided Mr. F. accompanies it, and provided also, and it is upon the express condition, that no spirituous liquors are shipped on board the vessel, either as part of her cargo, or for the use of the crew or passengers, except so much as is usual to put up in medicine chests, (if that is practiced on board of vessels where ardent spirits are prohibited.) Should he succeed in raising the necessary funds for the voyage, before this comes to hand, I have no objection that this amount should be appropriated to such an object as shall be deemed best calculated to promote the interests of learning or of religion in the Colony, and for this purpose, putting the money in the hands of Mr. Finley. If the vessel carries out the curse of nations, of colonies, and of individuals—to wit: rum, brandy, &c. then this offer goes for nothing.

If you will take the trouble to see that my wishes are carried into effect in this particular, you will do me a great favor; and permit me just to say to Mr. F. that he cannot in my opinion, do the colony so great a service in any other way, as to promote the cause of temperance—total abstinence among its inhabitants. I am yours, &c.

We will attend to the request of our friend and correspondent, with very great pleasure—and likewise as many additional orders of the kind as may be entrusted to us.—[*Ib.*

A Friend has favored us with a copy of the following Bill, which is now before the Legislature of North Carolina. We trust that this state will come forward in a decided and liberal manner, to the support of the scheme of African Colonization.

A bill to raise a fund for the removal of free persons of colour from this State to Liberia.

Whereas the removal of free persons of colour from this State to Liberia, on the coast of Africa, would be conducive to the peace, harmony and good morals of the citizens of the State, and tend manifestly to the moral and intellectual improvement of said free persons of colour;

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a tax of eight cents over and above the tax now laid by law, be levied and collected on each and every taxable black poll within this State for the term of ten years from the passage of this act; and that the sheriffs of the several counties of this state shall annually collect and account for the same, in the same manner as other taxes now imposed by law.

II. *Be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the State shall keep an account of the amount of taxes collected and paid into the Treasury by virtue of this act by the several counties in this State, and the same shall constitute a fund to be appropriated exclusively to the removal of free persons of colour from the State to Liberia aforesaid.

III. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the state, as soon as he may deem it expedient, to appoint an agent or commissioner for the purpose of carrying into effect, at the least possible cost, the intent of this act, in aiding the removal of free persons of colour from this State to Liberia, and at all times to fill such vacancies in said appointment as may occur from death, resignation or refusal to act; and it shall be the duty of said agent or commissioner, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his appointment, to enter into bond with approved securities in the sum of \$5000, payable to the Governor of the State, and his successors in office, for faithfully applying and accounting for all monies which may be placed in his hands by virtue of his appointment.

IV. *Be it further enacted,* That in the selection of free persons of colour to be removed in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of said agent or commissioner to expend the amount of the tax which shall be paid by each county in this State in the removal of free persons of colour from

such county, so long as there shall remain in such county any free persons of colour; and when all free persons of colour shall be removed from any county, then the amount of taxes paid by such county by virtue of this act shall be applied to the removal of any free persons of colour within the State.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said agent or commissioner, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor of the State for the time being, to arrange and digest such plan for carrying the intentions of this act into effect as may be deemed most expedient.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for said agent or commissioner to engage the aid and assistance of other agents for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, provided the same can be done without expense.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of the State, at any time after the payment of the taxes which may be collected and paid into the Treasury by virtue of this act, in Oct. 1831, to draw on the Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary for the removal of free persons of colour pursuant to this act: *provided*, such sum shall not exceed the total amount of the tax collected by virtue of this act; *and provided further*, that in no case shall a greater sum than _____ dollars be allowed for the removal of any one person.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for said agent or commissioner to apply said monies to the removal of any free person over the age of forty years; unless such person or persons are about to remove with their children, being under the age of forty years.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said agent or commissioner to make a detailed report to the General Assembly of the State, annually, setting forth his proceedings under this act.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That the next General Assembly shall make a just allowance to said agent or commissioner for all services to be rendered up to that period, and shall then fix a competent salary for his annual services.

COLONIZATION.—The receipts of the Am. Colonization Society from Oct. 18 to Nov. 15, amounted to \$4450. In each of the two previous months, if we recollect right, the receipts were as great or greater. The revenue of the year will unquestionably exceed that of any preceding one. These facts indicate an increasing interest in the public mind on the subject of African colonization. But there is another fact which is still *more* worthy of notice, viz. that the progress of emancipation at home, has fully kept pace with the progress of colonization abroad. A fact which speaks volumes for the generosity and humanity of the South.

A Colonization Society has been formed in Worcester, Mass.

SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.—The Legislature of N. C. have recently passed an act to prohibit the teaching of Slaves to read or write. The following is an extract from their proceedings:

“Whilst under consideration, Mr. Dick from Guilford, moved to strike out the clause of the bill which prohibits Slaves from being taught to read. Many of his constituents, he said, considered it to be their duty to teach their servants to read, that they might obtain a knowledge of the Scriptures, and he thought if slaves were not taught to write, so that they could hold no correspondence with each other, the purpose of the friends of the bill would be answered.

Mr. Meares was of a different opinion. If slaves were taught to read, he said they would be more likely to read the inflammatory publications of the day, such as he then held in his hand, (which was the celebrated Walker pamphlet) than the Scriptures. In order to show the length in which the incendiary writers to whom he referred, went, Mr. M. read from the pamphlet a number of very objectionable passages; and then hoped the proposed amendment would not be agreed to.

It was negatived by a large majority.—[*B. Recorder.*

AFRICAN SABBATH SCHOOL.

We were much pleased with a visit which we made last Sabbath to the African Sunday school, at the eastern side of the city, under the superintendance of Mr. Henry B. Funk. The scholars consist of persons of various ages, from children of six to seven years of age, up to men and women far advanced in life. We found several instances in this school of persons who, when they entered, did not know their letters, who now read with tolerable fluency in the Testament. One old lady between sixty and seventy, has learnt to read so as to understand the Bible, since she entered this school. She expressed great gratitude to God that she had been permitted to enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath school. One girl, about seventeen, commenced attending the school eight or nine months ago. When she first came, she did not even know her letters, and so difficult did she find their acquisition, that she was many times on the point of giving up in despair. She was encouraged to persevere, and now reads with considerable ease in the Testament.

CASE OF CONVERSION.

Some time during the past season, a colored boy and orphan, belonging to this school, by the name of Joseph Brown, died of the liver complaint. The case of this youth affords an encouraging instance of the good effects of Sabbath school instruction. His age was about thirteen. From his first attendance, his teacher found him of an amiable and docile disposition. He was always more perfect in his lessons than others in his class,

although he had less time for study, being apprenticed to a barber, who kept him constantly employed during the day and evening. The good effects of instruction, however, were soon visible in his conduct. Tho' sometimes a little wild himself, he ever, upon reflection, evinced great compunctions of conscience, and would often reprove his companions for their thoughtless and improper conduct. This tenderness of conscience continued to increase while he lived. He had often been employed to ride the race horses in Kentucky, for money. One day he told his teacher that he had been offered a dollar to ride a race which would soon take place, and asked whether it would be right. His teacher told him he thought not. He replied that he was very poor, and needed the money very much, but if you think it is not right I will not do it. His teacher gave him 25 cents; and commended him for his resolution.

A few weeks before his sickness, he was observed to be very much affected in the time of singing and prayer, always kneeling during the latter exercise, though it is not customary in the school. In his selection of books he ever chose those which contained hymns and prayers, many of which he learnt, and would often repeat them, particularly the hymn commencing,

"Come, humble sinner, in whose breast
A thousand thoughts revolve."

As he had been very regular and punctual in his attendance, his teacher was much surprised on his being absent for two or three weeks, and on inquiry, found that he was sick. As soon as circumstances would permit, he paid him a visit. He found him declining very fast, though on the first visit he was able to sit up and read a little in the Bible. His teacher conversed with him on the subject of religion with reference to his approaching dissolution. He appeared resigned, and said if it was the will of God, he had no wish to live. He thanked his teacher for all his kindness, and said he should have reason to bless God in eternity for what he had learnt in the Sabbath-school. Previous to his sickness his sister, with whom he lived, remarked that he was fond of retiring often by himself when he had a leisure moment. When asked the reason of this he would always reply with much simplicity, "*I am trying to pray.*" His end was peaceful and happy.—[*Cincinnati Journal.*]

CENSUS OF RICHMOND, VA.—A late census of this city makes the blacks, including the free people of color, more numerous than the white population. The number of the white population, males and females, is 7748—slaves, males and females, 6351—free colored, 1958—total colored, 8309—total white and colored, 16,057.

The gain of population in Richmond since 1820, has been 32½ per cent. In Matthews county the returns give, white, 5995—slaves, 3481—free persons of color, 189—total of color, 3670—total of whites and colored population, 7665. In this county the gain is 800 over the census of 1820.

In the *New York Christian Advocate* of the 7th inst. is an interesting Address of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a meeting of the citizens to be held on the 11th inst., to consider and aid the views of the American Colonization Society. We have room for the following extract.

Many hundreds of free people of color are at this moment prevented from emigrating, and many hundreds of slaves are still held in bondage because the funds of the institution are inadequate to provide the means of transportation. And were its resources even sufficient for that purpose, the numbers of those prepared for emigration increase so rapidly that additional funds would soon be required to purchase new territories for their reception, and to enable the society to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness both in the U. States and in Africa.

Referring to what has already been suggested in regard to the probable effects of establishing these colonies; in delivering our country from the evils of a free colored population; in alleviating gradually the condition of the slaves, and ultimately removing slavery from amongst us, we shall merely advert to the advantages which would accrue to our commerce from having friendly ports on the coast of Africa for our Indiamen and other vessels to refresh at; and to the more important object of creating new markets for our manufactures, where we might exchange them for the richest productions of the torrid zone.

The benefits to be conferred on Africa by such establishments, afford stronger motives than any that have yet been offered for engaging in the enterprise. We allude to the destruction of the slave trade and to the introduction of the lights of civilization and religious truth amongst the native tribes. Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to suppress the slave trade, by means of solemn treaties and laws declaring it to be piracy; and notwithstanding the attempts to exterminate it by the naval forces of the United States and Great Britain, the inhuman traffic is still pursued to as great an extent as at any former period, and with greater cruelty than ever. To those acquainted with the nature of the trade, and the state of the country where it is carried on, the inefficacy of such exertions as have hitherto been relied on for abolishing it are sufficiently evident: and they look upon colonization as the only expedient by which that object can be effected. The occupation of the coast by several colonies similar to that already established, would eventually cut off all access to the avenues and seats of the trade, and in the mean time afford the necessary facilities to public cruisers of procuring supplies and intelligence, whereby they would be able constantly to maintain their stations.

But the most effectual mode of putting an end to this barbarous traffic, is by inspiring the natives with an abhorrence of its criminality—convincing

ing them that their real and permanent interests are opposed to its continuance; and directing their attention to other sources of commercial profit. For the first and most important of these purposes, the inculcation of virtuous principles, both by precept and example, is indispensably necessary; and the latter can only be accomplished by affording that regular market for their productions which new settlements in their neighbourhood would always insure to them. The experience of the present colony shows that much may be done by these means to discredit the slave trade amongst the natives, and that much more in proportion may be expected from an extension of the system.

By means of a regular commercial intercourse, not only is a practical conviction of the superior advantages of fair and lawful trade produced and propagated amongst the African tribes; but the way is more easily prepared for their moral improvement; and it will not be denied, that the obligation to communicate to them the blessings of civilization and religion, is peculiarly binding upon those nations of Christendom that have at any time partaken in the slave trade. Although we may now lament the share our own country ever had in this barbarous traffic, yet we ought not to forget that a recompense is due from us. What more noble atonements could we make to benighted Africa, than to render the descendants of her oppressed children the instruments of her illumination? And what method more effectual could be devised, for extending the light of truth over her dark regions, than by planting colonies upon her shores, of which every individual member "becomes," as has been well observed, "in some degree a missionary."

Such, then, are the objects of the American Colonization Society; such the effects which it has in part accomplished, and such the results which may be anticipated from its future exertions. To ensure the continuance of those efforts, it is, however, necessary that they should be sustained and invigorated by the co-operation of those who, whilst they acknowledge their importance and efficiency, are by the providence of God enabled to contribute most largely to their extension and support. And although we have seen that much has already been done in other parts of the union to aid the institution, and extend the sphere of its usefulness; although an auxiliary society has been established at the seat of our state government, and one of our fellow citizens has taken the lead amongst its most liberal benefactors, yet much more remains to be done; and much may reasonably be expected from this city, where so large a portion of wealth, intelligence, and public spirit is known to be concentrated. An attempt was indeed made a few years since to establish in it a local society in aid of the parent institution; but from causes which, if fully understood, it would now be unnecessary to explain, that effort failed. We are now called on to renew it, or in some other shape to co-operate in the plan of African Colonization: and we trust that the call will now be answered, in the same

munificent spirit which has distinguished this community in the support given by it to other schemes of charitable enterprise; which, however meritorious, cannot be more deserving of its patronage.

This address is signed by the following gentlemen:

William A. Duer,	John Knox,
Samuel H. Cox,	D. C. Westbrook,
Samuel Luckey,	James Milnor,
Archibald M'Clay,	Heman Bangs,
G. P. Disosway,	Grove Wright,
Ira B. Underhill,	J. W. Mulligan,
George Wilson,	William L. Stone,
William A. Mercein.	

Worcester Co. (Mass.) Auxiliary Colonization Society.

This promising Society was organized on the ninth of last month. The Chairman (George A. Tufts, Esq.,) of a Committee which had been appointed at a previous meeting of the citizens of that county, then presented an able and interesting Report, giving an account of the origin, principles, and progress of the Institution, after the acceptance of which, sundry resolutions were adopted and a Society was established. The following is the list of officers.

President,

Rev. John Nelson, Leicester.

Vice Presidents,

Rev. Jonathan Going, Worcester; Hon. Joseph G. Kendall, Leominster; Geo. A. Tufts, Esq., Dudley.

Managers,

Rev. Josiah Clark, Rutland; Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Pliny Merrick, Esq., Charles Allen, Esq., Worcester; Ira Barton, Esq., Oxford; Heman Stebbins, Esq., Brookfield; Rev. George Allen, Shrewsbury; Joseph Willard, Esq., Lancaster.

Secretary,

Dr. John S. Butler, Worcester.

Treasurer,

Charles G. Prentice, Esq., Worcester.

At a meeting of the citizens of New York, held in the Middle Dutch Church, on the evening of Tuesday the 11th inst., the Rev. Dr. Luckey was called to the Chair, and Ira B. Underhill appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Robert S. Finley, Esq., (an agent of the American Colonization Society,) Thomas L. Wells, Esq., Col S. L. Knapp, and Dr. Samuel H. Cox, after which the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society are such as commend themselves to the interests, moral sentiments, and religious principles of this community, and deserve the approbation and support of every citizen who has at heart the prosperity and reputation of his country, or the welfare and improvement of mankind.

Resolved, That the wisdom, prudence and zeal with which the objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society, have been pursued, entitle it to public confidence and patronage, and afford a presage of its eventual success, in removing the reproach of slavery, and the evil consequences of its existence from this land; in suppressing the inhuman traffic by which slaves were introduced upon our soil, and in dispensing the benefits of civilization and religious truths among the natives of Southern Africa.

Resolved, That in order more effectually to co-operate in promoting the benignant ends of the American Colonization Society, it is expedient that a society be organized in this city auxiliary to that Society.

A Constitution was then formed, which was approved and adopted by the meeting, which is as follows:

Constitution of the Colonization Society of the City of New York.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Colonization Society of the City of New York, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

ART. 2. An annual subscription of *any sum* shall constitute an individual a member of this Society. And the payment at any one time of thirty dollars a member for life.

ART. 3. The Officers of this Society, shall be a President, six Vice-Presidents, and thirty Managers, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer; of which Board, when regularly convened, seven shall form a quorum.

ART. 4. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 5. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society, *quarterly*; and their first meeting shall be on

ART. 6. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

ART. 7. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers. And the Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society and of the Board and give notice of all meetings.

ART. 8. The Society shall hold its Annual Meeting on the 4th of July, to receive the Annual Report, and elect new officers. And when the 4th

of July shall come on Sunday, it shall be postponed until the following day.

New York, January 11th, 1831.

The following persons were elected officers of the Society:

President—William A. Duer.

Vice-Presidents—Walter Bowne, Abraham Van Nest, Ogden Edwards, John T. Irving, Wm. Colgate, Nathan Bangs.

Recording Secretary—Ira B. Underhill.

Corresponding Secretary—John W. Mulligan.

Treasurer.—Moses Allen.

Managers—John Duer, Gabriel P. Disosway, John Griscom, Geo. Wilson, Silas Holmes, Jonathan D. Steele, Wm. L. Stone, David M. Reese, Gerard Hallock, Phineas Crandell, C. D. Westbrook, Garret Bleeker, Jas. Tallmadge, Myndert Van Schaick, Knowles Taylor, Thos. Stokes, John W. Hinton, Grove Wright, Anson G. Phelps, Israel Corse, Ansel W. Ives, Theodore Dwight, R. H. Maclay, Wm. B. Crosby, Francis Hall, Sidney E. Morse, A. D. Wilson, Effingham Schieffelin, Nathan Caswell, Isaac Adriance.

And it was thereupon further *Resolved*, That whereas the expense of colonizing in Africa, the annual increase of the whole colored population of the United States will not exceed *one million of dollars*, or about *ten cents* each, if divided among the citizens of this republic—it be recommended to the citizens of New York to imitate the example of other communities which have contributed in that proportion to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

On motion of the Rev. Cyrus Mason, it was *Resolved*, that this meeting recommend to the board of Managers immediately to appoint a committee to improve the present time for applying to every religious congregation in this city to form branches, Auxiliary to this Society.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the several gentlemen who have addressed this meeting be requested to furnish copies of, or the substance of their respective addresses for publication, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers of this city, friendly to the Colonization cause.

Adjourned.

SAMUEL LUCKEY, Chairman.

IRA B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

JUVENILE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We were highly delighted with the exercises of the Juvenile Colonization Society, at their semi-annual meeting on New-Year's evening, in the Enon Baptist meeting house. We presume that the respected auditory who attended on that occasion, will

agree with us in calling it one of the most interesting meetings which has been held in this city for a similar purpose. This society is composed of youth generally under 16 years of age. It was organized on the 4th of July, 1830. We learnt from the report, that it numbers already upwards of two hundred members, who, by the articles of the constitution, have pledged themselves to contribute one cent a week, or fifty cents a year, to its funds. The object of the Society is to aid the American Colonization Society in colonizing free colored persons in Africa. During the six months the Society has been in operation, upwards of \$30 have been collected and paid over to the parent society. Nearly the same amount remains due from persons who have not complied with the terms of subscription.

There were eight original addresses by members of the Society, written by themselves expressly for the occasion. They were highly creditable productions, both as to style and matter, and were delivered with an energy which showed that the speakers entered deeply into the spirit of the subject.—*Cincinnati Advertiser.*



FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE LIBERIA HERALD.

Spirit of Science!—who so long

Expatriate from thy native sphere

Hast trac'd no line, and breath'd no song

That dark, deserted land to cheer,—

Spirit of Power!—who lotus-crown'd

Didst reign 'mid Egypt's temples proud,

But in Oblivion's slumber drown'd

'Neath the drear pyramids hast bow'd,—

Spirit of Piety!—who nurs'd

Of old, amid that sultry clime

Oft' from Tertullian's musings burst

Or mitred Cyprian's page sublime,—

Again ye wake!—ye thrill the soul!—

Your resurrection morn appears,

Ye pour your language o'er a scroll

Which Africk scans through raptur'd tears;—

Bid your blest "*Herald's*" wing expand
 From shore to shore, from wave to wave,—
 Till distant realms shall stretch the hand
 To strike the fetter from the slave.



Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 15th December, to
 15th January, 1831.*

The following collections have been received from Grove
 Wright, Esq. viz:

Collection in Rev S Saunders' church, South Salem, West Chester, N. Y.....	\$22
in Rev Dr Ezra Fisk's church, at Goshen, N. Y.	16
by Rev Jacob Schultz, White House, N. J.....	3 16
in Rev D Church's congregation, Lebanon, N. J.	2 35
Cash from Mr. C. Johnson, Summerville,	5
in Rev Daniel Porter's church at Catskill, N. Y.	30
Rev S Willison, donation, Westfield,	2
in Rev Nicholas Lansing's church, of Clarkstown, Rochester county, N. Y.....	1 44
by the Young Men's C. Society at Ovid, (first sixmonths collection,)	10
in Rev J Keep's church at Homer, N. Y.	22 37
in Rev Thos Lounsbury's church at Ovid, N. Y.	15 56
in the first church at Mayfield,.....	2 50
in the church at Lanklane and Pitcher,.....	7
in Rev Elias W Crane's church, at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.....	30
in Rev Wm Fisher's church, Meredith, Delaware county, N. Y.....	6 50
in Rev Mark Tucker's church, at Lexington Heights, Greene county, N. Y.....	12 75
in Rev Jonathan Cone's church, Durham, Green county, N. Y.....	9 80
in Rev Robt Hubbard's church, at Danville vil- lage, Livingston county, N. Y.....	7 55
by Mrs. F. Day,.....	1
by a friend,.....	4
by boys of the Rev Mr. Hubbard's church,.....	1 91
by Rev. Mr. Chase, in Plattsburgh, New York,	16
in Rev. J. Howard's church, Perry co. N. York,	4
by Rev. Jonathan Hunling, Shelter Island, N. Y.	2
by Rev. E. Roosa, Olwe, Ulster county, N. Y.	1 50
by Rev. S. Parker, Operlea, Ontario co. N. Y.	1 50
Pres con Orange, N J. per Hon T. Frelinghuysen	24 30
Rev. H. B. Bascom, per Wm. Doughty, Fsq. ..	332 56

Amount carried forward,

\$594 75

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$594 75
Collection by Rev. T. Herron, Pittsburg, Pa.	37	
do. Mentow congregation, .	7	
do. Scrub Grass do.	1	
by Rev. Mr. Core, Armstrong county, Pa.	5	
The whole amount per Hon. Mr. Denney, —		50
at Beach Spring, Harrison co. O. per Mr. Leavitt		15
Washington co. Pa. Col. S. by Hon. Mr. M'Creary, (of which \$50 was contributed by Dr. Ralston, and \$10 collected by him in the congregations of Mingo creek and Williamsport,) . .		70
in Presn ch. Gallipolis, O. per Hon Mr Vinton,		7
from individuals in S. Hartford, per E Lord, Esq.		4
from Auxy Soc. Tuscaloosa, per Hon Mr Baylor,		63
from New Hampshire Col Soc. per Hon Mr Bell,		250
Indiana Colonization Society, per Isaac Coe, Esq. Treasurer, of which the following were contributions, viz:		30
Collection in Pisgate by Rev J M Dickens,	\$4	
in Presbyterian ch. Washington, ...	8 16	
Franklin Auxiliary Colonization Society,	20	
	<hr/>	
	\$32 16	
Remaining in Mr. Coe's hands,	2 16	
F. Anderson, Esq. of Hagerstown, Md. as follows, viz:		
Collection in German Reformed ch. Hagerstown,	\$10	
in St Paul's church, near do	3	
Washington County Colonization Society,	5—	18
Collection in Presbyterian Church, St Clairsville, Ohio, by Rev. J. Anderson, per Hon B Ruggles,		12
Collections, 1829 & 1830, in the Methodist Church, Chestertown, Md. per Dr. P. Wroth,		11
Jasper Corning, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.—his subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith,		100
The avails of the labor of the Female Gleaning Society of Huntsville, Alabama—to be applied, if necessary, to sending out some individual from that county to Africa, per John Allan, Esq.		50
Chas. Kellog, Esq. Kellogsville, N. Y per Hon Mr Powers,		10
Green county, Ohio, Col. Society, per John Gowdey, Esq.		50
Donation by Rev H. P. Bogue, Norwich, per J Clapp, Esq.		5
Nicholas Browne, Esq. of Providence, R. I.—on the plan of Gerrit Smith, 2 years subscription, ...		200
C. Worth (it is believed), as his amusement upon a turning lath, near Winchester, Virginia,		10
Judge Burnett of Ohio—2d payment on plan of Gt. Smith,		100
John Harris of Canton, Ohio, per Hon Mr Ruggles,		1
Erie County, Penn. Colonization Society, ..		13
A Friend in Fredericktown, Md on the plan of Gerrit Smith,		100
A Gentleman of Utica, N. Y. per Gerrit Smith,		10
Col. Society of Newark, N. J. per Hon Mr Prelinghuysen,		10
		<hr/>
Total amount of Donations,		659
do Collections,		1124 75
		<hr/>
		\$1783 75

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VI. FEBRUARY, 1831. No. 12.

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

THIS Meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Washington City, on Wednesday evening, the 19th of January, 1831. A great number assembled on this occasion, and on motion of Rev. Dr. Laurie, the Hon. C. F. MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair a little before seven o'clock.

The Report read by the Secretary, Mr. GURLEY, exhibited many interesting and encouraging facts in regard to the state and prospects of the Colony, and of the progress made by the Society in the United States. Two vessels, the Carolinian and Volador, have recently sailed with emigrants for the Colony. The whole amount received by the Society during the past year, is \$27,209 39. Of this sum, \$10,973 13 were made up by the collections on the 4th of July. The receipts of the year 1830 exceed those of 1829, by nearly \$8,000.

The following gentlemen appeared and took their seats as Delegates:

From the State Colonization Society, New Hampshire.

THE HON. SAMUEL BELL.

From the State Colonization Society, New York.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq.

From the State Colonization Society, Pennsylvania.

THE HON. MR. HEMPHILL and ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

From the State Colonization Society, North Carolina.

Gen. BARRINGER, and GOVERNOR IREDELL.

From the Caldwell Colonization Society, Kentucky.

The Hon. C. LYON.

From the Meadville Colonization Society, Pennsylvania.

The Hon. THOMAS H. SILL.

From the State Colonization Society, Vermont.

The Hon. H. SEYMOUR, and Hon. B. SMITH.

From the Auxiliary Society, Delaware.

The Hon. ARNOLD NAUDAIN.

From the State Colonization Society, Ohio.

The Hon. Judge BURNETT, and J. G. BENHAM, Esq.

From the Canfield Colonization Society, Ohio.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

From the Newark Colonization Society, New Jersey.

The Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the State Colonization Society, Connecticut.

The Hon. Mr. YOUNG, and Hon. Mr. INGERSOLL.

From the Springfield Colonization Society, Massachusetts.

The Hon. Mr. BATES.

From the Auxiliary Society, Alexandria, D. C.

The Rev. Mr. HARRISON, and Rev. Mr. CORNELIUS.

From the Auxiliary Society, Georgetown, D. C.

JOEL CRUTTENDEN, Esq., ROBERT P. DUNLOP, Esq., and THOMAS
TURNER, Esq.

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq. of Philadelphia, then rose and said,
Mr. PRESIDENT:

Before offering the resolution which I hold in my hand, let me beg the friends of this noble, this Godlike charity, to persevere in labours which have already been crowned with a success far beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its most devoted friends. Only nine years have elapsed since the little band of Colonists landed on the Cape, and a nation has already, at your bidding, sprang into existence—a nation destined to secure to Ethiopia, the fulfilment of the glorious prophecy made in her behalf: for already have two of her Kings thrown down their crowns at the feet of the infant republic, and formed with her a holy alliance—not such as the despots of the Old World have dignified with that proud name, while forging new chains for their miserable subjects—but for the holy

purpose of exchanging the guilty traffic in human flesh and blood for legitimate commerce—equal laws—civilization and religion. Already

“From many an ancient river, from many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver their land from error’s chain.”

They now ask for schools—factories—churches. Nearly 2000 freemen have kindled a beacon fire at Monrovia, to cast a broad blaze of light into the dark recesses of that benighted land:—and although much pains has been taken to overrate the cost, and undervalue the results, yet the annals of colonization may be triumphantly challenged for a parallel. Five years of preliminary operations were requisite for surveying the coast—propitiating the natives—and selecting the most eligible site;—numerous agents were subsequently employed—ships chartered—the forest cleared;—schools—factories—hospitals—churches—government buildings and dwellings erected, and the many expenses requisite here, defrayed—and yet, for every \$50 expended by our Society from its commencement, we have not only a settler to show, but an ample and fertile territory in reserve, where our future emigrants may sit under their own vines and fig trees with none to make them afraid. During the last year, an amount nearly equal to the united expenditures, in effecting these objects, has been exported by the colonists; and from Philadelphia alone, 11 vessels have sailed, three of them chartered through the efforts of the Pennsylvania Society, and bearing to the land of their forefathers a large number of slaves manumitted by the benevolence of their late owners.—A single incident will tell the feeling of these happy people—One of them in taking leave of Capt. Sherman at the Cape, begged him to assure their friends and benefactors that if it pleased the Almighty to prolong their existence to old age, they could not be sufficiently grateful to him and to them for the happy asylum provided for them—and declared that he could never before comprehend why the blood and tears of poor Africa had been thus long permitted to be so lavishly poured out—but that the problem was now solved—Liberia had already paid the debt!—Go on, gentlemen, with this noble work—and the patriot—the philanthropist—the christian—even the selfish calculator will support you. Even now do the wants of this young nation demand the establishment of a line of packets to sail every three or four months, and for this purpose, depend upon it, the funds will be liberally granted.—Connecticut in 1828 commenced with a contribution of \$200—in 1830 she increased it to \$1200; and if we become not weary in well doing, New England will arise in the majesty of her strength, and pour into our Treasury a generous portion of her wealth.

He then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to its Officers for the faithful manner in which their duties have been performed during the year, and for the Report just read; and that this Report be printed.

The Hon. Mr. WILSON, of Maryland, then addressed the Chair,

MR. PRESIDENT: I hold in my hand a Resolution, which I beg leave to move. It grows out of a melancholy event of the year just passed by and gone. With that year, has passed from time into eternity, an intimate and much-valued friend of mine. That friend, Sir, was also a friend of this Institution.

When it was first suggested that such an Institution as this should be called into existence—his mind, strong by nature, and highly cultivated by education, immediately saw in prospect, a way opening for the amelioration of the condition of a distressed, degraded, portion of our population. He also saw in distant view, the means in embryo, by which the political, moral, and religious character of afflicted, benighted Africa might possibly be improved.

The moment his mind became convinced—such was the moral structure of his heart—he took a prompt and zealous agency in forwarding the great benevolent objects of this Society.

You, Sir, cannot, nor can any one, who hears the sound of my voice, be at a loss, as to the individual to whom I allude.

It is the late much-lamented WILLIAM H. FITZHUOB, one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society.

He is gone—and by that dispensation of divine wisdom, to our limited view, great—great indeed—is our loss.

I knew him well, and all who knew him, bore cheerful testimony to his worth.

Intelligent—active—blessed with a large fortune—with a suavity of manners, equalled by few and surpassed by none—he was useful in his day; and you, Sir, who knew him well, will bear me out, when I say, that if his life had been spared, he bid fair to expand the sphere of his usefulness, and to become one of the ornaments of this favored land.

But, Sir, the heart which once animated this excellent man, and which throbbed, at all times, so warmly in the cause of humanity, will now beat no more forever.

It has gone!—Oh where has it gone? Gone, I trust, to join its kindred spirits—the spirits of just men made perfect.

He has left behind, many who bemoan his loss. Alas! Sir, the first upon my affectionate recollection, is the lovely tender partner of his bosom. The next, in order, impressed upon my memory, is the interesting circle of family friends—nor friends more amiable and estimable, man ever had.

Let us mingle our sympathies with theirs, for the loss of such a man.

As a testimonial thereof, permit me to ask, that the resolution which I now hand to the Secretary may be placed upon our records.

I move the same, and can only add, that I anticipate its immediate, unanimous, and unhesitating adoption.

Resolved, That this Institution is deeply afflicted by the death of William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. one of its Vice-Presidents, and that it will cherish an affectionate remembrance of his eminent private and public virtues, and his distinguished exertions in aid of the African cause.

When the Resolution was about to be put to the vote, Mr. CUSTIS, of Arlington, rose and addressed the Chair, as follows:

SIR: Before the Resolution you hold in your hand is offered to the unanimous approval of this Meeting, I crave the privilege of uttering a few words in discharge of the solemn duty I owe to the memory of him, who is now the being of other worlds. Sir, our lot has fallen on calamitous times—for scarcely had we doffed our mourning garments for our venerated President,* who so long and so worthily filled our Chair, and who bore his illustrious name, with many of the high dignities, and all the mild charities of life, pure and “time honored” to the grave—than we must again assume the insignia of sorrow; for lo! the “insatiate archer” hath sped another shaft, and another of our chiefs is hurried to an untimely tomb.

Sir, I did not rise to pronounce the eulogium of our lamented friend. It will be found written in the hearts, and can be read in the eyes, of his countrymen; yet, as I knew him well, as I loved him well, Sir; as he was near to me, as he was dear to me, Sir; I thus humbly perform my last melancholy duty; and though no praise of ours can now benefit him, he continues to benefit us by the force of his bright example.

He was one of the earliest, most zealous, and most faithful, among the many zealous and faithful laborers, in our common vineyard. He spared neither his time nor talents in the service of our cause, and by his last will and testament, has left an imperishable monument to his friendship and sympathy for the cause of the whole African race. Yes, Sir, and when in long distant day, powerful Liberia, in the pride and enjoyment of every freedom and happiness, shall erect in her capitol, tablets of gratitude, in memory of her early benefactors, the name of FITZHUGH will be graven thereon, in characters of pure and high relief.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq. of New York, then addressed the Chair as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The object of the American Colonization Society is to remove from our country to Africa our present and future free coloured population. I hope I shall not be thought to have lost sight of this object, if I make Africa the principal theme of my remarks. This will not be thought out of place, to those who expect great blessings to flow from the successful prosecution of the object of the Society; and such as may agree with me, in the opinion, that these blessings must reflect a favourable influence on the direct operations of the Society, will consider Africa to be a subject

* THE HON. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, first President of the Colonization Society.

not only excusable, but eminently suited to this occasion. The History of its better and brighter days sometimes exerts a redeeming influence on a nation. It is to the burning History of Ancient Greece, more than to all other causes, that modern Greece is indebted for the spirit of liberty and improvement with which she is inspired. And why may not Africa, roused at the thought of her ancient glory, endeavour to recover her elevation? Her past History should interest the nations in her welfare, and refute the wicked charge of the natural inferiority of her children. Africa was not always as she now is. If the light of science shone not earliest in Egypt, yet for centuries it shone only there. The reigns of the Ptolemies form a bright period in her annals. Alexandria, her Library and Scholars were well known to the world. Carthage stood prominent among the empires of antiquity, and her importance is briefly attested in the "delenda est Carthago," so often pronounced in the Roman Senate. Nor should we omit to mention, that the mild beams of Christianity, once shone upon Africa. Strange as it may seem, not a few of the Fathers of the church, Cyprian, Augustin, and Tertullian were Africans, and her ecclesiastical councils were attended by hundreds of bishops.

We have glanced at Africa as she was, let us now look at her as she is. What contribution has she brought for the last thousand years to the arts or the sciences? Has a single valuable book, during that long period, been printed in Africa? Her moral and intellectual state is more cheerless than her deserts, for in these we see some *oases*, some cool and verdant spots; but her mind is a total waste, presenting a desolation without one redeeming feature. The agency of steam in propelling boats would seem as supernatural in Africa, as did the ships of Columbus to the Aborigines of this new world. What part has she in commerce? Her barbarism has rendered her soil almost as useless as though the ocean had been permitted to roll over it.

We may form some idea of the loss incurred by Africa on account of her moral waste, by conjecturing what would be the loss were all Europe to be reduced to the state in which Africa is exhibited to our view. To have one-fourth of the soil uncultivated, and a great part of her population unemployed or uselessly employed, would be a mighty drawback on her revenue, a drawback to which her philanthropists and economists would never be reconciled.

But we are not concerned to look at the process by which Africa has been reduced to her present degradation; but we *are* deeply concerned to know how she may be raised. What agency are we bound to employ to effect this object?

I am well aware, that in the eyes of many, all efforts for the heathen are considered as the results of fanaticism and knight errantry, which overlook plain duties to sally forth to labour at impracticable objects of good. If there be any within the sound of my voice, who look with con-

tempt upon all efforts to enlighten and civilize heathen nations, we admit that they have no sympathies which we can hope to reach. Their charity begins and ends at home. But some, I trust, (and all Christians should be such) have a sympathy as wide as the world. There is not a child of Adam so remote, as to fall without its range.

But to return from this digression; let us inquire how Africa is to be raised from her degradation—to be awakened from her moral death; and what part in effecting this work, Providence has assigned to us.

Whatever means may be employed, we maintain, must be such as to accomplish the abolition of the slave trade, or they will fail; and both America and Africa indicate that we are called on by Providence to employ the means and accomplish the work. Good, it is true, may be done while the slave trade continues, because it has been done. Missionaries have carried the religion of Jesus to some of her tribes, and the redeemed both on earth and in heaven, attest that they have not carried it in vain. Instances are not wanting of Africans, over whose brutal and ferocious features civilization had never shed one softening ray, who have surrendered themselves up to the pure and peaceful influences of our religion. The tiger has as much pity as had old Africaner, yet he became one of the loveliest specimens of Christian character. Still the good which has been effected, and we give full credit for it all, has been occasional and local, and had no permanent bearing on the great mass of the population. As long as the slave trade shall continue, a sense of the insecurity of life and property pervading the minds of the African people, will frustrate our endeavours to civilize them. Even in our own country, we find the march of improvement slow and difficult, and it would cease but for the security of life and property. Africa may be compared to a family which suspends all improvement while a law suit is pending, or disease threatens the life of one of its prominent members. Even in our own happy country, (happy far beyond any which the sun shines on) the kind mother ventures to leave her house with none in it but her infant in its cradle, and the family lie down to sleep with unbolted doors. And why? 'Tis because the shield of the laws is over her infant, and the moral sense of the community is the protection of the family. Look at Africa, and you see a perfect contrast. What more common scene *there*, than that of a neighbourhood filled with horror and dismay, villages surprised and fired;—the inhabitants, while the conflagration glares upon them—some perishing—some escaping,—others more ill-fated, bound and on their way to the slave ship, which lies waiting to receive them. We sympathize with good old Jacob, bereaved and afflicted, when his son was sold into slavery. But have we no hearts for the thousands of Jacobs in Africa, who are lamenting that Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and that Benjamin, too, the man stealer has taken away. Mothers, so alive to sympathy, how many Rachels in Africa are now weeping and refusing to be comforted, because their children are

not, the man stealer has taken them away? We have asylums for orphans. But who shall gather the uncounted orphans of Africa? Methinks if we could pass over Africa we should see many children weeping over the ashes of their houses, or laying their heads at the feet of their beautiful palm trees to weep over murdered parents, or over the worse fate to which slavery has consigned their parents. I have glanced at the reasons why Africa cannot be radically improved while the slave trade continues. Let me illustrate this still further. Suppose the case of Africa our own. Suppose our country were thrown into apprehension—a hundred towns laid in ashes, and ten thousand of our people carried into hopeless slavery. Would not our plans of improvement quickly perish? Would not our projects, our roads, schools, banks, courts, be neglected? Would not even our Legislators desert their public duties, to guard their homes and families from the incendiary and man stealer? But such is the condition of Africa,—not for one year only, but for centuries has it been such—and such will it continue to be, until the slave trade shall be abolished. How is this trade to be abolished?

Experience teaches that no laws, no treaties stop it, though much more might be done, than has been done. By laws and treaties it is already denounced, and yet nearly 100,000 slaves are annually taken from Africa, the victims of cormorant never-sated avarice. The slave trade will exist so long as it can exist. So long as there are slave ships, there will be slaves to freight them. No peril of property or life will induce the slave trader to abandon it. To suppress this trade, it must be made physically impossible. We must line the Western coast of Africa, with civilized settlements. Two such already exist. I pass over Sierra Leone.—Ours exerts a two-fold influence. On the one hand, it elevates the neighbouring tribes and enlists them in its suppression; on the other, it presents to the slave trader, whose soul no moral suasion can reach, an effectual barrier. The flag that waves on Cape Montserado, proclaims to the slave trader, that there is one spot, even in Africa, consecrated to freedom—one spot which his polluting foot shall not tread. The single fact, that during the last 12 or 18 months, 100 of the native children have been sent to the schools of the Colony, shows that we have not overrated the happy influence which it exerts on the tribes in its vicinity, and that the slave traders scarce dare to land within fifty miles of the Colony, proves that we have not exaggerated the terrors with which this settlement strikes them, and the power which it exerts for putting down their horrid traffic.

Such are the means and the only means, by which the slave trade can be abolished. And let me add, that it is by the continued operation of these means that Africa is to be enlightened. Every emigrant to Africa (said Mr. Clay) is a missionary going forth with his credentials in the holy cause

of Civilization and Religion and free Institutions, and the colonies which we will establish, will be so many points, from which the beams of Christianity and Civilization will radiate on all that black empire of ignorance and sin. These influences must be poured in from the Western coast. The Northern boundary is within the dominion of the false Prophet, and no light is to be expected from that direction. If we look towards its eastern border, we look to the region and shadow of death. I have time but to glance at a few of the reasons which might be adduced in support of my remaining position, that Providence calls upon us to regenerate Africa.

One reason is, that in our colored population, we have most abundant materials, and, from their acquaintance with our excellent Institutions, better materials than are to be found elsewhere for Colonists.

Another reason is, the pressing and vital importance of relieving ourselves as soon as practicable, from this most dangerous element in our population.

Another reason is, that we are under pre-eminent obligations to serve Africa, because we have surpassed all others in afflicting and wronging her. I do not mean the South only, for the time has not been long gone by when Northern merchants found their most lucrative gains from this atrocious traffic. So far from reproaching the South with the evil of her coloured population, I admit that the North owes her exemption, not to a better morality, but to colder skies and a less fertile soil.

I said in my opening remarks, that the blessings our Society will confer on Africa, must reflect immensely favorable, if not indispensable, influences on the direct operations of the Society. It is evident, that, just in proportion as Africa rises in the scale of improvement, will be the desire of our Blacks to return to her. The dread of going to a land of barbarians is now the commonest objection amongst them to our Colonization scheme. But let those barbarians be converted into civilized beings,—and their dread of going to Africa will be converted into a desire to go there. There is another and still more important respect in which this reflect influence is to be viewed. Whence the apathy, that pervades our country in relation to our black population? If the Greeks are suffering, we can feel for them across a space of 5 or 6000 miles, and minister to their necessities. Nor can our handful of Indians suffer real or apparent wrongs, without arousing the sympathies of the Nation.—But who are there to feel for our 2,000,000 Blacks?—more than five-sixths of whom are in bondage, and the other sixth incapable of freedom on our soil. And why are they not more felt for? The ready answer is, because the African race is despised; because of the vague impression, that the descendants of Ham are inherently and naturally inferior to ourselves and others, the self-complacent children of Shem and Japhet. But, let Africa begin to enter upon the redemption of a character, which guilty Christian nations have, for centuries, combined to keep down to the lowest

point of degradation; and she will begin to be respected; and the condition of her outcast children on our shores will awaken a livelier sympathy. And when Africa shall have put on the garments of civilization, and the influences of her regeneration shall be felt throughout this land, our most tenacious and obstinate slave-holder will shrink from the relation he bears to her children. The poor creature, whom he formerly regarded as but a few removes above the brute, will now present himself before the new associations of his master's mind as his fellow-man and his equal—and the slave will be permitted to go free. And then will even such slave-holder be as willing as other slave-holders to aid in returning our blacks to their father-land.

I am persuaded, Sir, that here is a point on which I do not say, that our Society should lay its greatest stress and its most sanguine hopes—(for our Society has nothing to do directly with the question of slavery,) but I do say that it is a point, on which they, who desire the abolition of slavery in our country, should lay their greatest stress and their most sanguine hopes. The principle is almost as true in relation to our blacks, as it is to water. They cannot rise above their source. They cannot rise in our esteem above the level of the moral state of the land of their origin—for we are ever associating them with that land, which is their appropriate, their only home. But let Africa become civilized, and there will be the same moral impossibility in the way of our continuing to hold her children in bondage, that we should have to encounter in an attempt to reduce Englishmen or Frenchmen to bondage on our shores. It is because Africa is too ignorant to know that we wrong her. It is because her debasement is so great, that she is insensible to the shame we pour upon her, that we presume to hold her and her people so cheap.—Whilst the honor of civilized nations is alive to the least indignities cast upon their subjects—poor Africa might say, in the language of inspiration: “They have stricken me, and I was not sick; they have beaten me, and I felt it not—when shall I awake?”

We admit that in this way, that is, through the renovation of Africa, the Colonization Society may exert an important influence on the question of slavery—an influence, which may yet compass the abolition of slavery in our land. But, mark you, Sir, it is a way that leads through a change—through the willingness of the master's mind, and, therefore, he cannot object to it. Whilst the Society protests that it has no designs on the rights of the master in the slave—or the property in his slave, which the laws guarantee to him—it does nevertheless admit, and joyfully admit, that the successful prosecution of the object of the Society must produce moral influences and moral changes leading to the voluntary emancipation of the slave, not only in our country, but throughout the world.

I am aware, that there are persons, whom it does not satisfy to know,

that our Society has no other object but the removal of our present and future free black population to Africa. The Colonization Society is an offensive Institution to them, because, as they maintain, it agitates the question of slavery. Such persons are unwilling to have the subject of slavery considered even in its most abstract form. But, Sir, the subject of slavery is one, that will be considered: it will be felt on, and thought on, and spoken on. We must first blow out the lights of this age, and turn backward the swift wheel of improvement, and quench the spirit, that is now so fearlessly searching out abuses both in the old world and the new, before such a subject as slavery can be prevented from coming under the public consideration. And the slave-holder, so far from having just cause to complain of the Colonization Society, has reason to congratulate himself, that in this Institution a channel is opened up, in which the public feeling and public action can flow on, without doing violence to his rights. The closing of this channel might be calamitous to the slave-holder beyond his conception: for the stream of benevolence that now flows so innocently in it, might then break out in forms even far more disastrous than Abolition Societies, and all their kindred and ill-judged measures.

It is deeply painful to see how slow the people of our country are to wake up to this subject—a subject having such strong claims on their humane and patriotic and christian feelings. A single glance at these claims, shows that I do not overrate them. I ask, which is the most fruitful, infinitely most fruitful, source of our political dissensions? Do I hear our Southern brethren say, as some of them are accustomed to say—“the North has nothing to do with this subject of black population—and all their solicitude about it, is meddling and officious.” I reply, the North has something to do with this subject. The evil is ours as well as theirs: the multitude of blacks in our towns in the North attests, that we have a share in this evil. The fact, that although the black population in our Northern States is probably not more than a fortieth part of our whole population, yet, that about one-sixth to one-fourth of our convicts and paupers are blacks, attests that we have a share in this evil. The severe legislation, (I will not say, that, under all the circumstances, it is too severe)—the severe legislation of the slave states, which drives their emancipated blacks into the free states and scatters the nuisance there, attests that we have a share in this evil. And I ask in all kindness, if, in view of this legislation, it is not with an ill grace that Southern lips rebuke our complaints of this evil? But we will take a more elevated and patriotic view of the subject to show, that the free States share with the slave States in this immeasurable evil. The members of our Republic are so intimately united, that in the language of the Apostle: “whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it.” And when the Northern traitor to the Union says, “let the Southern tier of States, with this immeasurable evil upon them, separate from the Union”—we reply, that the patriot, who

loves his country, would as soon consent to lose a member of his person as a portion of that territory, the whole of which is consecrated to his affections—in view of the whole of which it is, that he exclaims with the Poet:

“This is my own, my native land.”

And how important is it, as it respects our character abroad, that we hasten to clear our land of our black population? We boast, that our country is the great moral and political light-house of the world, whose beams are guiding the nations of the earth to freedom and happiness. But how much brighter would those beams shine—how much more consistent and powerful would be our example, but for that population within our limits, whose condition, (*necessary* condition, I will not deny) is so much at war with our institutions, and with that memorable national declaration—“that all men are created equal.”

In conclusion, what cause is so well suited as the American Colonization Society, to make a powerful appeal to the American Christian? For it is not only the 2,000,000 of blacks in our country, whose spiritual interests it invites him to serve—but it is the hundred millions of immortal beings in Africa, to whom it gives him access. And Africa must be Christianized. When I look at the sins of our country against her, I feel how needful it is for our own sake, that she be Christianized—that she be taught that divine art of forgiveness, which belongs to the Christian only.

Mr. Smith then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society commends itself to great favor by the immense benefits it is conferring on Africa, and by the happy and powerful influences which these benefits must reflect on the direct operations of the Society.

Mr. DODDRIDGE, of Virginia, said,

Mr. PRESIDENT: Not being a delegate to this meeting, I hardly know whether I have a right to offer a Resolution. I have not risen to make an address but to offer a few remarks of a general nature. I have heard much which I highly approve and some things, the utterance of which I regret. Enough has passed to convince all of the duty to aid the designs of this Society. Enough has been said and done by this Society to demonstrate the practicability of its scheme, at no very remote period. While convinced of the duty to promote this enterprise, the means and the constitutionality of applying them are plain and obvious. You, Sir, know that this is not an opinion of mine, of to-day, or of yesterday. Circumstances lead me to mention one historical fact, new perhaps to some. Whatever may be the opinions of others, and of your fellow-citizens of Virginia, as to the necessity and morality of acting, and as to the means required and to be sought, there was a time when the Legislative Councils of Virginia were unanimous. Twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven years

ago, Resolutions were adopted by both Houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, in secret session, which had for their object to call on the President of the United States, to use the treaty-making power, for the acquisition of a Territory in Africa, which might contain the black population of the United States. You have seen the record of these votes, by which, in solemn secret session, the united Councils of Virginia decided as to the duty of acting and the *modus operandi*. Fifteen years ago the power of the General Government was invoked by Virginia for this object, with almost Legislative unanimity. I deem it unnecessary to add to what has been already said. This Resolution will look to the means of acting. While it acknowledges the inadequacy of the present means of the Society, it invokes the Friends of this Institution to press upon the State Legislatures and upon the Congress of the United States the importance of the object, and to solicit of them the aids necessary for its accomplishment. In relation to the form in which this aid shall be obtained, I believe that many if not a majority of the citizens of Virginia would be willing to be taxed heavily to aid this Institution. None who know the general feeling will doubt that a tax would be cheerfully borne. I have no constitutional scruples. I would therefore seek the means of prosecuting our enterprise within the avowed and explicit design of the Society,—of acting on such of the colored population now free, or who may become free by no means or measures of ours.

He then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That as this Society is constitutionally bound to co-operate, as far as practicable, in the prosecution of its object, with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject; and as its own unaided power is inadequate to complete the work in which it is engaged, it be recommended to the friends of the Society throughout the country, to prepare and send in memorials in behalf of its object to their respective State Legislatures, and to the Congress of the United States.

The Rev. CALVIN COLTON, of Massachusetts, said,

MR. PRESIDENT: In looking at the unnatural relations between the citizens of these States, and our colored population, and in estimating the comparative increase of the numbers and physical strength of the latter, it is natural if not unavoidable for the philanthropist and statesman to feel a deep concern at the aspects, which the facts of the case present. Our slave population is more than 2,000,000, with an annual increase of 60,000, more or less. The free blacks are nearly 300,000, with an annual increase of six or seven thousand. That this is an evil, no man, in his sober senses, can doubt. It is equally true, that it is a growing, and I hope I may say without offence, a portentous evil. The patriot asks, and humanity asks, where is the remedy?—Is there any remedy within the range of possibility?—any invented?—any instituted?

The only thing, Sir, the only machinery which has been put in opera-

tion, or even propounded with hope of success, is the American Colonization Society, whose professed object it is to drain the country of free blacks. And it is a problem yet to be solved, whether any Institution, or measures more hopeful, can be invented and applied to this purpose.

This Society, Sir, was formed in 1816. It has struggled along from that time, passing the ordeals of general indifference, and varied opposition, gradually securing the attention, and gaining upon the sympathies and confidence of the public. In the mean time, and in the very cradle of its infancy, with only two-penny contributions, the mere toy-money of children, it has accomplished one of the most interesting, sublime and hopeful experiments, which the world ever saw. The planting, growth, and successful establishment of the Colony of Liberia, conflicting equally, as it has been obliged, with the warring elements of nature, and with the groveling and depraved policies of man—policies barbarian and civilized; stands up before the world an unexampled triumph of *principle*. What but *principle*, Sir, could have originated and sustained so humble, and in view of the giddy and ambitious world, so despicable an enterprise, as this seemed to be in its primitive stage?—What but *principle*, a sublime and unappreciated moral courage, could have led the heroic Ashmun to that grave of his earthly expectations—and as it has been proved to be, though unforeseen by him, equally the theatre of his immortal honour, as the place of his martyrdom? Sir, when first I read the achievements of that man, it seemed to me like romance;—and I remember to have said:—a few generations to come, and I would rather have the honours of his name as a hero, than the name of Napoleon. And now, Sir, I will add:—that when the once-fragrant renown of the Conqueror of Europe, shall have degenerated into absolute putrescence, the name of the founder of Liberia, will be seen in characters bright and enduring as the stars, and it will be sung too, a most enviable destiny, by millions of exulting and thankful hearts.

Yes, Sir: the establishment of the Colony of Liberia, is a triumph of *principle*, and that not only in the persevering and unyielding virtue of the instruments, but also in the respect—the reverence, which has been paid to it by an impartial world. Look, Sir. Yonder, on the naked, and exposed coast of Africa—that region of the globe, which knows no law but passion—where the wickedness of man, the most fell and the deadliest, prowls with impunity—*there* stands and flourishes, and is fast rising into importance, a civil and well-ordered community of Africans! And if you ask, what is their government?—The answer is:—*principle*. And if you ask, what is their protection?—The answer is:—the respect of the world: Who, acquainted with the history of that long abused race, does not feel awed in view of such a spectacle?—Every pirate ship that swims the Ocean, and every slave ship (which is also a pi-

rate) *knows*, that the Colony of Liberia has no protection, but the respect of the world—and no law, but the force of her own public opinion. But they dare not fall upon her, even though she is their declared, and often most fatal enemy.

The Colony of Liberia, Sir, is governed and protected by the American Colonization Society—by our voice uttered here, and uttered any where. A strange spectacle, indeed! Who, uncertified of the fact, would believe it?

There is in my mind, a moral grandeur, beaming out from that point of the shore of Africa, which I know not how to express. It is a bright spot, set upon the margin of an immense region, a region overhung for ages uncounted with one unbroken cloud of darkness—a cloud heavy and deep as creation's night. And it is a light, Sir, which this Society has kindled there, and kept burning there, and till this hour it grows brighter and brighter, and now promises to show its blaze along those shores, and back into those regions, until that deep and vast Continent, from Cape de Verde to Gaudelfui, and from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, shall stand up disenthralled, emancipated, regenerate. What man, susceptible and ambitious of high endeavour—what nation or people would not covet to participate in such an enterprise?

I humbly think, Sir—and I dare to say, standing even in this august chamber, (and here is the fittest place to say it)—if the Colony of Liberia cannot be *protected* by this nation, she ought to realise its patronage—its efficient patronage;—a patronage, adequate not only to its necessities there, but to drain the mighty flood of coloured population, that is pouring itself upon this land:—to drain it, I mean, so far as would not interfere with the rights of property in the slave, and the freedom of the free,—by wholesome moral inducements—inducements sanctioned by the unanimous voice of all concerned. The act of Congress of 1819, doubtless contemplates this patronage, as well as that it magnanimously recognises the moral obligation of this nation to engage in this work, in consideration of the guilt of our ancestors, in the slave trade—a guilt involving a responsibility entailed upon us their children. If, indeed, there be any responsibility in the common sin of the world, which has been done to Africa, a portion of that responsibility doubtless rests upon this nation;—and the world and God will hold us accountable. And we cannot begin too soon, nor be too earnest in the work of atonement. And as a *political* measure, it is equally the interest, as it is the high and sacred duty of this Republic, to lay its hand upon this mighty evil—to apply all convenient political medicaments to this social and political deformity—a deformity which grows with our growth, and strengthens with our strength;—a monster upon the body politic, hideous in its aspects, constraining in its influences on the social system, and absorbing the vital energies of the community.

Were I permitted to use the voice of a legislator within these walls upon this interesting and momentous theme, and if it were necessary, I would invoke the spirit of my country—of her patriotic and mighty dead. Yes, Sir, like the elder Chatham, who was *carried* from his sick chamber to the British House of Lords, that he might enter his solemn protest against a meditated and infamous project in relation to these American Colonies—like *him*, though for a different purpose, I would “invoke,” not alone, nor principally “the Genius of the Constitution;”—but for the purpose of such an occasion, I would especially challenge the Genius of our Declaration of Independence—of that instrument, which, be it remembered, makes a nation’s oath—a nation’s solemn and direct appeal to the high Providence above—an appeal, all the responsibilities of which were assumed in the face of the world, and under the most memorable, dependent, aye, Sir, *dependent*, and affecting circumstances. And then, unless it could be proved, that the African is not a man—I would adjure my countrymen to acquit themselves of their duty to the African race.

In the project of the American Colonization Society, Sir, the only question is:—what is its promise, as a remedy for the evil, which it assays to alleviate?—Something we feel must be done, and soon done, and with mighty effort. If there be any other expedient of better promise—why, then let us have it. But where is it to be found?—If none—here is an actual experiment all made to our hands. The scheme is matured—the door opened, a channel is made—and the tax of transporting every free black in our country, and as fast as they are made free, would not be formidable, in case of the prosperity of the Colony. Nay, on such condition, the motives of emigration might, and in all probability, would by and by become sufficient to sustain the enterprise with little or no draft either on the public Treasury, or on the resources of benevolence. In six weeks any coloured man might earn his passage.

And though the commencement of the enterprise be a public tax, we should regard it as only a small fraction of the mighty debt we owe that land. And there is the *glory* of enlightening and redeeming Africa. Is that nothing? And besides this, the work accomplished, would make the best chapter of political economy, wrought out, that was ever added to our experimental text book. For, who does not know and feel, that besides the portentous aspects of our rapidly accumulating coloured population, the free blacks, by the moral necessity of their civil disabilities are and must forever be a nuisance—equally, and more to the owner of slaves, than to other members of the community.) They have no proper motives to ambition, or to elevate their character. And the only effect of the little labour they accomplish is to *viti*ate labour.

If, Sir, we love our country, we shall listen to the claims of this Institution, and of that unfortunate race, whom it has so nobly taken under its patronage. If we feel our own share in the public responsibility for the

injuries of this race, we shall tremble at the tardiness of this enterprise. For there is a high and mighty Providence above, chaining to his throne, by ties of indissoluble responsibility, the communities and nations of this earth, obliging them, under the most fearful penalties, to the adoption and use of the principles of his own pure and beneficent government.

I imagine, Sir—nay, methinks I *see* the guardian spirit of Africa—of suffering, bleeding Africa, (if indeed there be a guardian spirit there)—Yes, methinks I see it waking from its long—*long* night—rising from its bed of despair, by the gleam of hope, which *you* have kindled in its bosom, and stretching out its imploring hands to America. And, Sir, it is for *us* to decide the fearful question—whether it shall lift those hands in vain—whether, pierced with disappointment, it shall fall back again into those cruel arms which have so long held it in perpetual agony.

Mr. COLTON then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the enterprise to which this Society is consecrated, is of such importance to its immediate objects, to our Country, and to the cause of humanity in general, and its want of means to extend its operations and advance its designs, so imperative—as in a peculiar manner, to claim the auxiliary efforts of the Benevolent and the efficient patronage of our General Government.

The Hon. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, then said,

Mr. PRESIDENT: At this late, hour I beg the privilege of a very few words. The Resolution which I am about to offer, regards the suppression of the slave trade and our duty as christians and as men, with respect to this tremendous evil. As has been stated in the Report, most Christian Nations have united in distinct expressions of abhorrence of this traffic; and several have threatened it with all the penalties of piracy and employed a part of their naval forces to suppress it. In this noble enterprise, England, France and the United States have concurred. But it seems that the occasional interruption to which this trade has been subjected, has but aggravated its enormity, and perhaps increased its extent, and when we consider the spirit which prompts to this trade there is no cause for wonder.

It is avarice which feeds the spirit that animates the slave trade, and we all know that this is of all passions the most base and inveterate. It almost lives beyond the grave.

What cares it for the cries of afflicted humanity!—It has sold its country, betrayed the Saviour, and for thirty pieces of silver it would betray a world. The congregated navies of the world, I fear, can never suppress this traffic. And must we therefore mourn over it and sit down in despair? I trust not. Light begins to beam upon us; Africa pleads her own wrongs, and God in his providence has opened a door for a mighty deliverance. It may be considered as enthusiasm, but I love to cherish such enthusiasm. Let the coast of Africa be once studded with settlements of emancipated and christian men, and a bulwark would be reared against

the slave trade more effective than a thousand navies Was ever it heard that white men were surprised and borne away in slave ships as the subjects of this traffic? The answer and the reason of it point to the mode of relief. We must plead the cause of Africa on her own shores. We must enlighten the Africans themselves on the nature of this evil. We must raise in their minds a fixed abhorrence of its enormities. There will be no ships with human cargoes if we cut off the supply. We must by our settlements point the African kidnapper to a more profitable commerce than that in the blood and heartstrings of his fellow men. This, it will be said, requires time. It *will* require time, but not so many years as bear record against us for our countenance of this horrid commerce. We have one flourishing settlement. And I rejoice to say, in this Legislative Hall of my country, I congratulate here the friends of this Society, that a way is opening before us by which we may wipe off the stains of guilt that now abide upon us.

He then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the slave trade is not to be suppressed, without more united and vigorous exertions on the part of the several governments of christendom, and that both Humanity and Religion, invoke all conscientious and enlightened statesmen to consider and adopt more effectual measures, for putting down forever this abominable traffic.

The Hon. Mr. BATES, of Massachusetts, said:

He rose not for the purpose of addressing the Society, but of offering a resolution. As the representative of one of its branches, he had been honoured with an invitation to take part in the discussion of the evening, but he had declined it. Not that he felt no interest in the occasion, nor that the Society he represented felt none: Quite the contrary. The object is great and glorious—one that interests the heart and commands the approbation and the admiration of every friend of the human family—one, however, that will require a great, and concentrated, and mighty effort for its accomplishment, and towards which, what this Society has done, is only preliminary and preparatory. But, he said, considering the State from which he came, the delicate nature of the subject under consideration in its connection and bearing upon other subjects, and the sensitive feeling of a portion of the public in relation to it, he thought he could best subserve the interests of the Society by remaining silent. He remarked that they, in Massachusetts, were willing to follow in the path which we might trace for them—to labor in such a cause whenever, and wherever, and however we might direct, without wishing to dictate or advise. That it was an object deep in the hearts of many of the people of his State, but one with which the people of the South are best acquainted, and in which most interested, and therefore that they were content to act in entire subordination to the views of the Society. He observed that his relation to the Auxiliary Societies required him to state that the Resolution he was about to offer, was put into his hands for that purpose; and he only regretted

that those Societies had not higher claims to the acknowledgment it involves. He offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the various Auxiliary Societies for their generous efforts and contributions in aid of the great enterprise of this Institution.

On motion of Hon. Mr. WILLIAMS, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Rev. Clergy of the U. States, for their efficient aid in promoting the objects of this Society, and that they be earnestly solicited to take up collections annually for its benefit, on the 4th of July.

The Meeting drawing near its close, Mr. CUSTIS again addressed the Chair, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I hope I may be indulged, as an old and faithful servant in the cause, with a few additional remarks. It might appear from some parts of the addresses to which we have listened, that the people of the Southern States were responsible in their own proper persons, for the evils which have been imposed upon them by others. I rise, Sir, to vindicate my native country.

Let it be remembered, that the evil which we have inherited, was brought upon us against our remonstrances and our prayers, by our ancient Rulers. Sir, it was while our ancestors were British subjects, that this evil was brought upon us. The Colonists remonstrated in their legislative capacity and through the Press; but no, the interest, the revenue of the Mother Country required the trade.

Permit me to say to our Northern friends, that some amiable feelings are to be found in Southern bosoms. We ardently pray to be delivered from the evil of slavery, and hope the hour of deliverance will come.— Let not, then, blows be inflicted, which we do not deserve. I trust that this noble charity has at length opened the way, by which we may be saved from our heaviest calamity. If there is any better mode of acting on this subject, we will honour the discoverer, abandon our views, and adopt his.

Some benevolent minds in the overflowings of their philanthropy, advocate amalgamation of the two classes, saying, let the coloured class be freed, and remain among us as denizens of the Empire; surely all classes of mankind are alike descended from the primitive parentage of Eden, then why not intermingle in one common society as friends and brothers. No, Sir, no. I hope to prove at no very distant day, that a Southron can make sacrifices for the cause of Colonization beyond seas; but for a Home Department in those matters, I repeat, no, Sir, no. (What right, I demand, have the children of Africa to an homestead in the white man's country?) If, as is most true, the crimes of the white man robbed Africa of her sons, let atonement be made by returning the descendants of the stolen to the clime of their ancestors, and then all the claims of redeeming justice will have been discharged. There let centuries of future rights atone for cen-

uries of past wrongs. Let the regenerated African rise to Empire; nay, let Genius flourish, and Philosophy shed its mild beams to enlighten and instruct the posterity of Ham, returning "redeemed and disenthralled," from their long captivity in the New World. But, Sir, be all these benefits enjoyed by the African race under the shade of their native palms.— Let the Atlantic billow heave its high and everlasting barrier between their country and ours. Let this fair land, which the white man won by his chivalry, which he has adorned by the arts and elegancies of polished life, be kept sacred for his descendants, untarnished by the footprint of him who hath even been a slave.) Sir, a mighty appeal is about being made for Africa, both in Europe and here; may it be as successful as the warmest, nay wildest dreams of Poetry or Philanthropy could desire it to be, and new states and nations spring up, and be multiplied; but let them be in the land of the Lion, Sir, not where the Eagle his eyry builds.

At every Anniversary Meeting, there has been cause to congratulate this Society upon its rise, progress, and success; we may now rejoice that the experiment has been fully tried; that the project of colonizing Free Persons of Colour on the Coast of Africa, has been fairly weighed in the balance, and has not been found wanting; for behold, where yesterday stretched a dark and dismal coast, is now heard the busy hum of industry; the arts are there, too, with education, and the blessed influences of Christianity; all, all now flourish, where of late was only the desert gloom of barbarism. And if a few short years have accomplished so much, what may not half a century do. But let us admit that a century will be requisite to complete the mighty work. I repeat, in this Palace of the Supreme Legislature, that no century in the many which I trust will occur in the long enduring age of our Empire, will more proudly adorn the historic page, than that which embraces in its annals the annihilation of slavery.

Sir, permit me to say, that the remarks made by our worthy friend and most liberal benefactor, (Mr. Gerrit Smith,) have done honor to this Association. From that gentleman, we have heard a great deal to admire in feelings and sentiments which are truly American. But let me say, that some allowances should be made for those who, in point of local situation, are not so happy as himself. When from the land where dwells the freeman only, you gaze around you, you behold a country thickly peopled, and all delighting in the business and enjoyment of social and individual life. 'Tis a sunny scene, Sir, without a single cloud to obscure its resplendent sky. Such may our worthy friend enjoy from the heights of Oneida, and long may he live to enjoy it. I greet him well, that his lot has been cast in such "pleasant places," and that his region has not endured the misfortunes of ours. Happier, far happier is his lot, than if a Southern atmosphere had tanned his cheek. Yet, with all our misfortunes, Sir, I hope time will prove, that we have some redeeming qualities; and should Heaven bless our honest endeavours, we shall leave to our pos-

terity, a better inheritance than we received from our ancestors. A new spirit is awakened, and walks abroad in our land. Light shines, and the mists of error are clearing away. We trust that from the influences of this magnificent charity, ours will in time be no longer the land of the slave.

May it please that Providence, which, through so many trials, has preserved the old, the venerable South, the land of genius and patriotism, the home of the high-minded and hospitable, still to protect her destinies, and give speed to this benign Institution, which never will cause to humanity a tear, and may give joy and happiness to millions.

On motion by Rev. Dr. LAURIE, it was

Resolved, That the noble resolution and energy, with which the Pennsylvania Society, and especially the citizens of Philadelphia have assisted the endeavours of this Society, deserve to be remembered with gratitude and held up before the public as most worthy of universal imitation.

On motion by W. W. SEATON, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Richard Smith, the Treasurer, for his long continued, able and gratuitous services.

On motion by Hon. Mr. WHITTLESEY, seconded by J. S. Benham, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the consistency with which the Managers have adhered to the originally avowed object of the Society as expressed in its constitution, "the colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of colour of the U. States on the coast of Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient," and that it believes the success of the Society to depend in future on a strict adherence to its original principles.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Benham, on seconding the Resolution:

MR. PRESIDENT: In rising to second the resolution just submitted by my honorable friend from Ohio, it is not my intention to participate in the discussion of the very interesting topics which have been presented for consideration. The benevolence of your noble enterprise—its practicability—its peaceful character—its compatibility with existing rights of dominion, as acknowledged by our political institutions, and its meritorious claims upon the justice, patriotism, and humanity of our country, have been judiciously and eloquently portrayed by the honorable Delegate from New York (Mr. Smith). I trust that gentleman will pardon me for expressing the sincere pleasure and satisfaction I felt, in common I am sure with every friend of Colonization, in listening to his just and statesman-like exposition of the views and objects of your Society. It was indeed, Sir, well calculated to put to flight the unjust suspicions and calumnies which have lately been cast upon it and its friends, from a quarter not anticipated by the patriots under whose auspices it was established. I concur, Sir, in the sentiment which the resolution before you contains, that the present prosperity and ultimate success of this Society depend upon a pertinacious adherence to the principles in which it was originally founded. Its primary object now is, and ever has been, to Colonize, with their own consent, *free People of Colour* on the Coast of Africa, or else-

where, as Congress may deem expedient. And, Sir, I am unwilling to admit, under any circumstances, and particularly in this *Hall*, that it ever has swerved from this cardinal object. It is true, that the friends of African Colonization ever have and do now anticipate that the moral influence of this Association will encourage *voluntary* emancipation; and by removing the evil against which the laws restricting emancipation were intended to guard, induce those States so distinguished for their chivalry and independence, not only to modify or abrogate those laws, but to enact others for the safe and gradual abolition of slavery—and thus in time to obliterate the only stain upon the freedom of our political institutions. It is equally true, Sir, that these sentiments were not only entertained by the primitive patrons of the Society, but promulgated to the world in its *first Annual Report*, in the speeches of its late much lamented President, (Judge Washington,) of Mr. Clay, of Mr. Randolph—as also in the letters of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Harper. At the first meeting of the friends of Colonization, before your Constitution was adopted, Mr. Randolph remarked, that if a place could be provided for their reception, and a mode of sending them hence, there were hundreds, nay thousands, who would by manumitting their slaves relieve themselves from the cares attendant on their possession. Mr. Jefferson, in the letter referred to, now among the archives of your Society, states, “that he had long made up his mind on the subject of Colonization, and that he had ever thought *that* the most desirable measure which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population.” These being the sentiments of the patriotic and pious men who founded this Society, (always, however, protesting against any interference with the existing relations between master and slave,) it was one of the first charges brought against it, by the friends of *abolition*, that it was an ingeniously devised scheme of the slave states, to enhance the value of their slaves, and to *rivet* faster upon them the chains of bondage. The fact, Sir, that African Colonization was, many years before the organization of this Society, a subject of grave and solemn cogitation in the secret sessions of the Legislature of Virginia, and the consequent negotiations of Mr. Jefferson, while President of the U. States, at her request, with the British Colony of Sierra Leone, and the Portuguese, to procure territory for the purpose, abundantly evince the lively interest felt in the ancient dominion. Georgia and South Carolina too, were ranked among our early friends.

I have referred to these facts, which are connected with our early history, to repel a charge lately preferred against us by certain misguided politicians—that your Society has acted *perfidiously*, and in violation of the principles professed by its founders. Sir, it must be apparent to all, that nothing can be more gratuitous, than this accusation. As much as this Society desires to ameliorate the condition of that degraded *caste* of human beings, and to check the growth of that moral and political evil which awakens so much concern, I trust she will ever sedulously abstain

from taking a step calculated in the remotest degree to jeopard the domestic tranquillity of any portion of this *Union*; indeed, Sir, to ensure and perpetuate domestic peace and the integrity of our Union, are important *desiderata* in view.

Before I resume my seat, I deem it my duty, as a Representative of one of the oldest Auxiliaries in the West, to assure our friends on this side the mountains, that although the enterprise is gigantic, and our means comparatively small, we are not discouraged. Many of your Western friends are animated by a confidence and a zeal that will not soon be weary in well doing. Ours is a government of opinion, and its population is intelligent and curious; upon the subject of slavery and its concomitant evils the film is fast falling from the eyes of the people—the day cannot therefore be distant, when that which private charity has sown in weakness will be raised in strength, by public munificence. A few years ago the Society I now have the honor to represent, was formed under very inauspicious circumstances, even in the flourishing, public spirited, and enterprising city of Cincinnati. And now Ohio numbers upwards of eighty Auxiliaries. Who that has observed our prosperity within the last few years is so faint-hearted as to expect the dimming of our little *star*, which now shines between the burning tropics. Sir, Ethiopia must be civilized—until she is, we shall pray in vain for the abolition of the slave trade—or that her rights will be respected, or her wrongs redressed. Until the arts and sciences shall take root in her soil—until the gory crescent of Mahomet shall be supplanted by the *Cross*, her wailings and lamentations will not reach us—they will die away upon the ocean as they have done for centuries, like the scream of the lone sea-bird, for the want of a moral momentum to waft them across it.

On motion by Rev. W. M. HAWLEY, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Society on its 14th Anniversary.

The Officers of the Society remain the same as during last year.



African Natural History.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

“The flood disparts : behold ! in plaited mail,
Behemoth rears his head. Glanc’d from his side,
The darted steel in idle shivers flies :
He fearless walks the plain, or seeks the hills :
Where, as he crops his varied fare, the herds,
In widening circles round, forget their food,
And at the harmless stranger wondering gaze.”

The Hippopotamus inhabits all the large rivers of Africa, from the Niger to the Cape of Good Hope, but is not found in

any of those which fall into the Mediterranean, except the Nile, and exists in that part of it only which runs through Upper Egypt, and the fens and lakes of Abyssinia and Nubia.

This amphibious animal has been celebrated from the remotest antiquity, and is mentioned in the Book of Job under the name of Behemoth; but although its figure is found engraven on Egyptian obelisks and Roman medals, it was imperfectly known to the ancient naturalists. Pliny, instead of correcting, has copied and even multiplied the errors of Aristotle, and the example has been imitated by succeeding writers.

As the Hippopotamus mostly resides at the bottom of great rivers, it is not easy to ascertain its size. M. Vaillant informs us, that one which he shot, measured from the muzzle to the insertion of the tail, ten feet seven inches, and eight feet in circumference, but from the smallness of its tusks, he supposed it to be a young one. Dr. Goldsmith says, that an Italian surgeon having procured one from the Nile, found it to measure seventeen feet in length, and sixteen round the body. Its height did not exceed seven feet, and the jaws, when extended, were two feet wide. Ray says, that its upper jaw is moveable like that of the crocodile. In each jaw it has four cutting teeth; it has also four large tusks: those of the under jaw, which are the largest, are sometimes above two feet long. The canine teeth are said to be so hard as to emit fire, when struck with steel: they are extremely white, and for the purpose of making artificial teeth, are preferred to ivory. The grinders are square or oblong, and weigh sometimes more than three pounds. The skin is of a dusky colour, and although less callous, is thicker than that of the rhinoceros, and is manufactured into whips. The tail is about a foot long, tapered and flattened at the end, which is thinly planted with bristly hairs. The legs are so short, that its belly almost touches the ground, and the hoofs are divided into four parts unconnected by membranes. Some writers represent the figure of this animal as an intermediate form, between the ox and the hog. The Hippopotamus, although little inferior in size to the elephant, and of a figure calculated to inspire terror, is formidable in appearance, rather than in reality. Its disposition is mild and gentle, except when provoked or wounded. When this happens in the water, where its activity

is equal to its courage, it will rise and attack boats or canoes, in the most furious and fearless manner. Dampier says, that he has known one of these animals sink a boat full of people, by tearing a hole in the bottom with its tusks. On the land, its movements are heavy; and the method of taking it, is by digging pits in those parts through which it passes in its way to the river, when it returns from feeding.

These animals seldom go far from the rivers, unless their banks fail of affording them a sufficiency of food. In that case, they sometimes stray into cultivated grounds, where, like the rhinoceros and the elephant, they make dreadful havoc, as they not only devour an immense quantity of vegetable produce, but destroy still more by their feet, which support so enormous a ponderosity of body.

Professor Thunberg was informed by a respectable person at the Cape of Good Hope, that as he and a party were on a hunting expedition, they perceived a female hippopotamus come out of one of the rivers, and retire to a little distance, in order to calve. They concealed themselves among some bushes till the calf and its mother made their appearance, when one of them fired, and shot the latter dead on the spot. The Hottentots, supposing they might now seize the calf alive, immediately ran from their hiding-place; but the young animal, though only just brought into the world, eluded their pursuit, and plunged safely into the river. This the professor justly observes, was a singular instance of pure instinct; for the creature unhesitatingly ran to the river, as its proper place of security, without having received any previous instructions from the action of its parent.

The Egyptians have a curious method of freeing themselves, in some measure, from this destructive animal. They lay a quantity of peas about the places which he chiefly frequents; and when the creature comes ashore hungry and voracious, he begins eating in the nearest place, and greedily devours the peas, till they occasion the most insupportable thirst. He then rushes into his favourite element, and drinks so copiously, that the peas in his stomach swell so much as very soon afterwards to terminate his existence.

It is said, that these creatures are capable of being tamed; and Belon asserts, that he has seen one so gentle as to be let

out of a stable, and led by its keeper, without attempting to injure any one.

The flesh of the hippopotamus is tender and well tasted, and by the colonists of the Cape settlement, esteemed exceedingly wholesome. The gelatinous parts of the feet and tongue, when dried, are considered as great delicacies.

[*Bigland's History of Animals.*



Philanthropic Example.

We have received the following statement from a source which entitles it to entire credit. We hope that Dr. Hamilton will be encouraged to prosecute his disinterested and christian and important labours; and we hope also that the African Education Society, which has already commenced a School in this District, to prepare young men of colour for usefulness in Africa, will receive the patronage which it so well merits.

The desire of doing justice to the character of a friend, and to encourage the patrons of the scheme of African Colonization, induces me to communicate the following information.

Ten or twelve years ago, Dr. Silas Hamilton, of Mississippi, purchased in the state of Maryland, nine thousand dollars worth of slaves, and employed them for some years on his plantation in the neighbourhood of Natchez. He had not owned them long before he felt it his duty to manumit them, but how to accomplish this consistently with the interests of the community, and the happiness of the slave, was a difficult matter. As the best means of effecting his benevolent designs, he offered them to the American Colonization Society, to be transported to Liberia. But they were obliged to refuse them for the want of sufficient funds to bear the expense of their transportation. In 1828 Dr. Hamilton brought them to Cincinnati, and there emancipated them, 22 in number. In 1830 he paid them a visit, and saw painful reason to fear that he had conferred upon them a very equivocal benefit.

But his feelings and the feelings of his amiable wife had become so much interested in their behalf, and in behalf of their unfortunate race, that they determined to devote the remainder of their lives and fortune to the improvement of their condition. To this end, they purposed purchasing land in Illinois, and esta-

blishing a labor school to rear up young slaves and qualify them for usefulness in Liberia, by giving them instruction in letters, agriculture and the mechanic arts, as far as practicable on the plan pursued by the illustrious Fellenberg of Hoffwyl in Switzerland. Dr. H. informed the writer that he could without difficulty procure gratuitously any number of young slaves say, 80 or 100, in Mississippi and Louisiana, from masters who would esteem it a privilege to make so good a provision for them without expense to themselves.

Last summer I received a letter from Dr. H. communicating the afflicting intelligence of the death of his wife, who had been his faithful companion and counsellor for upwards of thirty years. This calamity seemed to have severed almost the only tie that bound him to this world. He, however, said that he had not abandoned his project. He had purchased a tract of land near the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, was erecting his buildings, and had with him a portion of his emancipated slaves. I have not since heard from him, but think it of importance to communicate even thus much to the public, both for the sake of the example, and that Dr. Hamilton may receive from an enlightened community that encouragement and co-operation which may be necessary to make his philanthropic efforts extensively useful.



Agency of R. S. Finley, Esq.

The following letter from this gentleman, who has just visited Washington on his way to Cincinnati, exhibits many encouraging facts, and must animate the hearts of the friends of our Society.

WASHINGTON CITY, 11th February, 1831.

DEAR SIR: In my last communication, not having at hand my memorandum book, I omitted several important matters which I will now supply.

In August last I formed an Auxiliary Society in Springfield, Hamilton county, Ohio—Officers, Luke Foster, *President*; Andrew Thomson, *Secretary*; Thomas Smith, *Treasurer*. I also formed Auxiliaries at Mount Healthy, and New Burlington, Hamilton county—Officers of the New

Burlington Society, John McGilliard, *President*; James Carnahan, *Vice-President*; James McFeely, *Secretary*; and William S. Carnahan, *Treasurer*.

I found in Ohio, many individuals, principally members of the Bar and Clergymen, who volunteered their services to form Auxiliary Societies in their respective neighbourhoods. From one of these, Edward Jolley, Esq. of Cincinnati, a young gentleman of talents, learning, and ardent philanthropy, I received, in November last, the following gratifying intelligence by letter, viz: "I have formed a little society in Sharon; a like one in Reading; one consisting of about forty members in M'Cormick's settlement, and one in Madison, of about twenty members," (all in Hamilton county.) "I made a visit upon the subject to Cheviott, a little place a few miles from town, and delivered an address, but owing to the small number in attendance, it was thought best to postpone the formation of a society till another time, which they appointed to be on to-morrow. On Monday last I visited Montgomery for the second time, and gave them an address of considerable length. They have there a Society of about thirty members. I have an engagement to visit Mr. Hayden's congregation on Wednesday week, &c." If a few such gentlemen in every neighbourhood in our land, would imitate the example of Mr. Jolley, the entire success of the colonizing enterprise would soon be no longer a matter of doubt to its most timid friends.

In October last I formed a very promising society of eighty members, at Granville, Ohio—Officers, Rev. James Geltruth, *President*; Sereno Wright, *Secretary*; Dr. Bancroft, *Treasurer*—*Managers*, Maj. Chase, Rev. Jacob Little, William S. Richards, Chauncey Humphries, William Gavet, Rev. Allen Darrow, Samuel Bancroft, Elias Fassett, Charles Sawyer, Daniel Shepardson, T. M. Thomson, and Spencer Wright. I omitted to mention in my last letter, that I took up a collection at Cleaveland of \$10 56. At Victor, in New York, I delivered an address to a highly respectable audience, and was assured by the principal citizens of the place, that an Auxiliary Society would be formed. On Sunday, 50th ult. I formed a Society at Morristown, New Jersey, of more than a hundred members. On Sunday last I delivered an address at York, Pa. and on the subsequent day organized a Society, which I hope, will be efficient, as that place has the honor of having given to the Colonization enterprise the Rev. Samuel Bacon, and one or two others of its citizens, who were among its earliest friends and martyrs,—Officers, Penrose Robinson, *President*; Charles A. Morris, *Secretary*, John Voglsong, *Treasurer*.

I will now give you a succinct statement of my proceedings in the city of New York. Shortly after my arrival in that city, I was informed by Mr. G. P. Disosway, Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that they were about to hold meetings in each of the Methodist churches in the city, for the purpose of raising money to establish and support a missionary and mission school in

Liberia. These meetings were subsequently held during my stay in the city, and by the request of the Managers, I was present at nearly all of them, and delivered addresses to them in relation to the operations and prospects of the American Colonization Society. I had the satisfaction to be informed that sufficient money had been secured to carry into effect their pious designs, and that a missionary would probably embark in the first vessel that may sail for Liberia next spring.

I had the pleasure to become personally acquainted with nearly all the Methodist Clergymen in New York, and found them to a man, deeply interested in the success of our enterprise. By virtue of a resolution passed at the Preachers' meeting, an opportunity was afforded me of addressing all their congregations from the pulpit on Sundays, of which I availed myself, as far as other pressing engagements, during my limited stay in the city, would admit of. It is with great pleasure that I record the existence of the same liberal spirit and active co-operation among the Clergy of other denominations, especially among the Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, and Baptists; many of whose congregations I addressed; and was obliged to decline the invitations to address others, for want of time. If I have not suffered myself to be egregiously deceived, there is a noble emulation among christians of every name in that great city, not to be outdone in advancing the interests of this great enterprise of christian benevolence.

You have already been apprised of the organization of the New York Auxiliary Colonization Society, and the circumstances connected with its formation. You may perceive that among the resolutions passed at the late public meetings in that city, was one recommending the Board of Managers of the city society, to take measures for forming in every religious congregation in the city, branches auxiliary to it.

In pursuance of this resolution, I had the pleasure of organizing a branch society in the "Brick church," the annual subscription to which amounted to \$1000, or enough to transport 50 colonists computing the average expense at \$20 each. This amount has since been considerably increased, and sanguine hopes are entertained of swelling it to twice that amount; and this expectation seems reasonable from the well established character of the members of that church for their liberal patronage of every patriotic and pious enterprise, and from the fact that \$1000 was subscribed by thirteen of its number.

The Board of Managers of the city society will probably appoint an agent to carry into effect the above mentioned resolution—I would cheerfully have continued my feeble exertions in their behalf, but domestic and professional obligations make the necessity of my speedy return to Cincinnati imperative.

I will merely add that the city of New York affords so important and promising a field of labour that it should not for a single day escape the attention of the Parent Board.

Resolutions of the Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have considered their course of duty for the present year, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, that encouraged by the kind Providence which has thus far favoured their efforts, they will immediately commence arrangements for obtaining the necessary funds, and sending to Liberia within the present year, six vessels, from different ports in the United States, on the first days of May, July, September, November, January, and March. The first vessel shall sail from New York on the first of May; the second from Baltimore, on the first of July; the third from Philadelphia, on the first of September; and the others from different places, whenever such places shall, with the aid of other means at the command of the Society, secure the requisite funds; such places to be designated in due time.

Resolved, That the Society's Agent in Liberia, be directed to ascertain whether settlements can be formed, by Colonists from Liberia, at Grand Bassa, Cape Palmas, or the Island of Bulama; and upon what terms, and in what manner, a sufficient and suitable territory can be obtained at all or either of those places, and what are the peculiar advantages and disadvantages of those situations, and give the earliest information in his power to the Board on these subjects. And that in the discharge of these duties, he may (if circumstances may permit it) associate with himself either of the Physicians now in the Colony.

The Board of Managers trust to the benevolence and patriotism of their countrymen to sustain them in these efforts in behalf of the two great objects embraced in these resolutions.

The accomplishment of the first will produce most beneficial results both here and in Africa. The state of suspense, in which many of the persons who had prepared for emigration, have been kept for several years, is exciting in many places very unfavourable impressions in the minds of the coloured people, and of the friends of the Society. These impressions can only be removed by gratifying the long-repeated wishes of a considerable number within the present year; and the security and prosperity of the Colony will be greatly promoted by such an accession of well-selected colonists to its present population.

The second object is one of deep interest. The information the Board has obtained of the state of the coast of Africa, leaves them no room to doubt the practicability of forming other settlements upon easy and advantageous terms, at the points designated in the resolution, and perhaps also in other important situations. Of the great advantages of such an operation, when time

and circumstances would justify it, the Board have been always equally convinced. They have reason to believe that a small settlement from Liberia might now be commenced at one of these places, which, instead of weakening, would add greatly to its strength and security; and in time there may be formed a line of such establishments upon the coast, as may confer mutual benefits upon each other; present more numerous outlets and greater facilities of emigration to an unfortunate class of our population; invite to a commerce enriching our country, save that portion of Africa from the horrors of the slave trade, and dispel by their light the darkness around them.

The Board appeals, therefore, with confidence to the American people, and trusts to the Almighty mover of all hearts, that it shall be answered as becomes a great and free, and christian nation.



Intelligence.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—A resolution was recently presented to this Body proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to take into consideration the expediency of promoting the emigration of free people of colour from that State to Liberia, and was adopted by a vote of 22 against 11. The Editor of the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser considers the measure a wise one, and declares that it is fraught with almost every advantage we could hope to desire from any legislative act on this subject; but while considering the evil in this one light, he trusts “that the greater will not be lost sight of,” for he adds “it will avail but little, that we see to the exclusion of the free people of colour of other States from our State, fully enforced, if we permit tacitly the introduction of slaves among us. If this intolerable law is still to be tolerated, and we speak candidly, we see but little benefit that will result from sending the free people of colour out of the State.

“If insubordination is introduced among our slave population, be sure, gentlemen of the legislature, it will be done by the slaves sent to us by our neighbors, who find in our planters unsuspecting victims ready to take the poison proffered them, because it comes in the cup of lucre. This is an important question, and for ourselves, we do not see how the two principles can be severed. If it be deemed expedient to send from among us the free people of colour, we see no reason that can be advanced, wherefore the prohibition of the introduction of slaves should not be unhesitatingly adopted.

MILTON, (N. C.) Dec. 25.—We have learned from authority of the most undoubted kind that the inhabitants of Newbern, Tarborough, Hillsborough, and their vicinities, are considerably excited with the anticipation of insurrectional movements among their slaves. Our informant, just from the latter place, states that considerable consternation exists among its citizens: that they have provided arms and ammunition; and are vigilantly patrolling every exposed situation. The inhabi-

tants of Newbern being advised of the assemblage of sixty armed slaves, in a swamp in their vicinity, the military were called out, and surrounding the swamp, *killed the whole party*. It appears, from various rumours, that Christmas morning had been selected as the period of rebellious motions.—*Roanoke Advertiser*.



Conclusion.

Our sixth volume is brought to a close. The year which has just left us, has witnessed some dark but more bright and auspicious events to that enterprise which we consider it alike our honor and felicity to promote. The people of the United States begin to understand the principles and justly to appreciate the objects of the American Colonization Society. Yet, compared with the whole number of our citizens, few have made themselves familiar with the past operations of this Society, and with all the important relations which it bears to the interests of our coloured population, to the general welfare of our country, to the cause of human liberty, knowledge, and virtue. Let us not forget then that our work is but just commenced. Information in regard to the Society and the African Colony must be more extensively diffused and more powerful energies excited to sustain the one, and enlarge the other. We solicit, then, the continued attention and aid of all the friends of man and of God. We invite the Clergy and Churches of every name to come forward, annually, on the fourth of July, and present their offerings to promote the civilization and redemption of Africa. We call upon the benevolent of every name to associate themselves together to advance this holy work. Through the pulpit and the press, by private and public contributions, by memorials addressed to the several State Legislatures and to the Congress of the United States, through every channel and by every proper means, do we desire to see the great object for which our Institution was founded, brought out and invested with new interest and grandeur in the view of our fellow-citizens, and carried forward by their united strength to a glorious consummation. We desire, in concluding this volume of our work, to offer our fervent thanksgivings to that kind and merciful Providence which has watched over us during the year, and to implore upon this Journal and upon all who read its pages his constant benediction.