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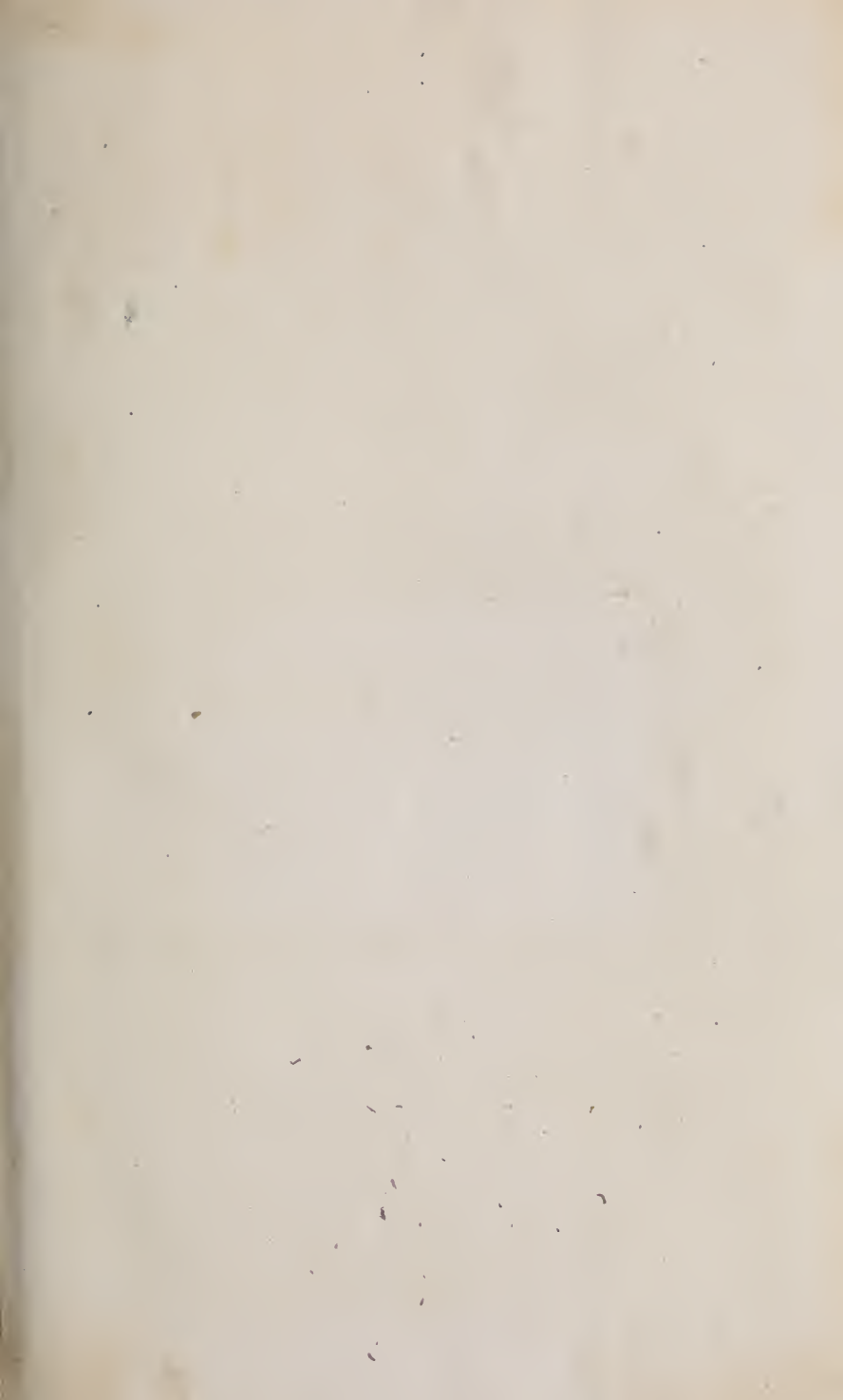
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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1853.

[No. 9.

Latest Intelligence from Liberia.

By way of England, we have intelligence from Liberia to the 11th June—nearly two months later than that previously received. The extracts we give from the Liberia Herald will furnish our readers with the principal items of news. It will be perceived that at the regular biennial election in May, President Roberts was again re-elected: notwithstanding the very decided opposition of a respectable minority of the citizens of the Republic; whose efforts, however, to elect the opposing candidate, Chief Justice Benedict, seem to have arisen, not so much from the want of confidence in the ability, integrity and devotion of President Roberts, as in the desire for a change; which is common to all representative governments. But the majority of the citizens seemed to think, that as no very strong reasons could be adduced in favor of such a change, it would be the wisest policy to let the reins of government remain, for at least two

years longer, in the hands of him who has presided over the destinies of the Republic since its establishment, with great dignity and true patriotism. We think the selection of a Vice President was also one of wisdom and prudence—Mr. Benson being a man of intelligence, stability, integrity and unsurpassed devotion to the interests of Liberia.

The editor of the Liberia Herald, in answer to some inquiries propounded by a correspondent, says: "We are well aware that until a committee consisting of some of the most intelligent and influential persons in Liberia waited on President Roberts, and influenced him to be a candidate for re-election, he had determined on retiring to private life after the expiration of the present term; nor did he then finally consent to a nomination. But a few days afterwards, the Senate of Liberia addressed him a note, urging upon him the fact that the country still needed his services, and hoping

that he would not decline a nomination. It was under these circumstances, that President Roberts consented to allow himself to be nominated. He did not think himself at liberty to retire to private life when it was intimated to him that the State still required his services." Should his life be spared to the close of the term for which he has been re-elected, he will have served fourteen years—six years as Governor of the Commonwealth, and eight years as President of the Republic.

The expedition by the *Banshee* arrived at Monrovia on the 2d June—thirty-one days from the Capes of Virginia.

We deeply regret the loss that Liberia has sustained by the death of one of her ablest statesmen, and most intellectual citizens, the Hon. HILARY TEAGE, Secretary of State, who died on the 21st May, after a residence of more than thirty years in Liberia; during which time, he occupied many positions of honor and responsibility, and greatly contributed to the political prosperity of

the Republic. A letter from Liberia of the 23d May, in the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, says:

"My reason for writing is to inform you of the almost sudden death of the Hon. H. Teage, your friend and my benefactor. He died on the 21st instant. I was sick in bed when the unwelcome tidings of his death were brought to me, and for awhile I could not fully realize the truth of the report; but when in a few moments, so many living testimonies of the sad disaster stood before me, I was forced to believe and submit to the heavy stroke. Surely no man's death could be more lamented by Liberians." Another letter of the 27th of May says: "A great star has fallen in this Republic. The Hon. Hilary Teage is no more. The praises of departed greatness have been said or sung in the lofty tones of the orator, or in the enchanting strains of the poet. The statues of heroes and princes, and the encomiums of statesmen have proclaimed their worth, as the martial powers of the one, or the brilliant genius of the other, may have fired the world or attracted the admiration of men. The Republic of Liberia mourns the departure of a statesman who has long filled a prominent post in this land, both Church and State."

Letter from H. J. Roberts, M. D.

MONROVIA, June 7th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—As the English mail-steamer "*Hope*" will be due tomorrow, on her way to England, I avail myself of the opportunity of sending you a short letter, announcing the arrival of the "*Banshee*," by which I received your favor of the 22d April. The emigrants seem

to be a pretty fair company. About twenty of them will, I think, remain at Monrovia. I have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Merritt. He appears to be a gentlemanly person, and seems pretty well pleased with Liberia so far. He thinks of remaining at Monrovia, and undergoing the acclimating fever here. I feel

thankful that I am able to inform you that I have been very successful with my late charge; and I hope that, by the aid of Providence, I may be equally successful in the treatment of these last.

The presidential campaign is over at last. There was considerable excitement on the occasion. But I am happy to be able to announce the reelection of the present incumbent. We are getting quite a set of parties in Liberia. Banners were seen floating in various directions, calling to the rallying points such as advocated a *change*, and such as were for maintaining the present administration. Mass meetings and stump speeches were numerous, and some were quite inflammatory. But the old citizens seemed to keep quite cool; and after mature deliberation, they concluded that it would be best to let well enough alone.

It is astonishing how bouyant our atmosphere is! It makes the soul swell and expand at a happy rate;

in so much, that if there is a latent spark of ambition in the breasts of some of the friends who emigrate to Liberia, by the time they get through having chills and fevers, they seem to think strongly of taking the reins of government, and conducting their dear adopted country on, with electric speed, to the pinnacle of glory and renown. Our tardy way of getting along, they cannot abide, they having so recently come from a land of steam power and telegraphic dispatch. But, sir, I am glad to say that there are those again who come among us, sober and considerate, who are willing to bear with our infirmities, and who think that, all things considered, the Liberians have managed their little ship of state with some considerable degree of skill and tact. May hundreds of such come annually.

Yours, truly,

H. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Letter from H. W. Dennis.

MONROVIA, June 11, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just time to say to you that your favors per "Banshee" came to hand on the 2nd inst. Twenty-one emigrants were landed here from her.

Our immigrants by the Linda Stewart and Joseph Maxwell, are now doing well and making rapid improvements on the St. Paul's. I am glad to learn that my request has been granted. I hope to be able, at all times, by my faithful attention to

your business, to afford entire satisfaction. Your letter, via England, has not yet come to hand. I proposed to have written you a lengthy letter by this steamer, but my health has been very bad for the last few days, which has prevented my doing so. Your requests in your letters will be duly attended to.

Yours, respectfully,

H. W. DENNIS.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

Letter of Rev. J. Rambo.

THE following letter of Rev. J. Rambo will, we believe, dispel the doubts of many about Liberia. He

is disinterested and candid. His residence as an Episcopal missionary in Africa gave abundant oppor-

tunity for observation and calm conclusions.

SALEM, MASS.,
May 30, 1853.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have often been asked what African colonization is accomplishing for the colonists themselves and for the native Africans. Having spent four years in Liberia, and having visited all the settlements in the Republic, I will state briefly the result of my observations.

1. *What is colonization accomplishing for the colonists themselves?* Having landed with a brother missionary for the first time at Monrovia in the spring of 1849, every thing was new to us. We were in a strange land. The day was bright and warm; the country everywhere was clothed with beautiful verdure; the scenery was interesting; the foliage of the trees was new to us—the plants of luxuriant growth; fruits were abundant, and flowers everywhere blooming. We could but be charmed with our earliest view of the Eastern world. Our first impressions were very pleasant, our surprise most agreeable.

We visited Monrovia, and soon became acquainted with a number of its kind and hospitable citizens. We found many well built wooden, stone, and brick houses, and neat white cottages, with well cultivated gardens attached to them. We found several good stone and wooden stores; a number of mechanics of all kinds were established; and churches and school-houses were numerous, and large enough for all purposes.

The first Sabbath we spent in Africa was passed in Monrovia. We worshipped with a well dressed, devout, and attentive congregation of colonists, numbering at least two

hundred persons. This was in the Methodist church. I never spent a more delightful Sabbath. My soul stirred within me as that happy day passed away so quietly and so pleasantly in a distant land, but one where freedom and Christianity had found a home.

On our way down the coast to Cape Palmas, we stopped at Bassa Cove and Sinoe. At all these settlements we saw well-managed farms, containing from five to thirty acres of land, on which nearly all the tropical fruits, grains, and vegetables were growing. The mass of the people were happy, contented, and thrifty. They had found a home in Liberia, and could not on any consideration be persuaded to return permanently to the United States.

Of course there are those among the colonists at all the settlements who are dissatisfied, and who want to return to this country; but in such cases they have suffered much from sickness, or are too drunken and lazy in their habits to cultivate any land or to do any work which may be given them to do. Perhaps a large proportion of the new emigrants feel a little discouraged, and talk about and perhaps sigh for the flesh-pots and vegetable dishes of America during the acclimating season; but when they get through this process, and get on their farms, and find that they can each have as good meats and vegetables and as many of them as they left behind them, they not only become reconciled, but much attached to their home and living in the land of their fathers.

There are diseases, sickness and death among them, but these are found everywhere. I believe Liberia is more healthy for the colonists than our Southern States are

for whites. In fact, I believe their children born in Africa are as healthy, or nearly so, as the children of the natives themselves. There are, indeed, venerable Liberians to be found who have spent twenty or thirty years in Africa, and who are active and healthy at seventy or eighty years of age.

Physically, mentally, and morally considered, I think it has been proved by facts that, in some cases at least, Liberians will compare well with the Anglo-Saxon race. The rising generation there, is to me a most interesting class. They are sprightly, intelligent, active, polite, and moral. They look and act and talk like the children of freemen. Their step is firm, their countenance open, and their manners free. Their education is attended to not only in the day-school and Sunday-school, which are found all through Liberia, but also in the family circle. Family prayer is pretty general in pious families which I have visited.

The morals of Liberia will compare well with those of any Christian nation in the world. A large majority of the people go quite regularly to church, and a good proportion are consistent members of some one of the evangelical denominations. The Sabbath is as quiet and as well spent, perhaps, as in the most highly favored villages in New-England. I speak particularly from what I have seen at Cape Palmas and Monrovia.

Industry and enterprise insure in every place success in business. These are not so general throughout Liberia as we could wish, but some of the best and most useful among the colonists possess them to a high degree. It is to be hoped that each generation will attain to much more elevation, mentally,

morally, and socially, than the preceding. It will be so, without doubt. High schools and colleges will soon be generally demanded and supplied; and these, under good Christian influence, by God's blessing, will do much for Liberia, and through her sons will prove a blessing to heathen Africa.

2. *What is colonization accomplishing, or likely to accomplish for the native Africans?* The influence of Liberia over the heathen is not yet what we would like to see it; neither is it what it will be in generations to come. Even now the laws of the Republic are exerting a salutary influence over the natives who are nearest the civilized settlements. For instance, the general observance of the Sabbath and the worship of the true God makes a good impression upon the heathen mind. Indeed, the various missions in the Republic and at Cape Palmas have been laboring with more or less success upon tribes in their immediate vicinity. The "Pons captives" have generally become civilized and Christianized. There have been some converts made among the Deys, Goulahs, Bassas, Kroomen, and Greboes. There are still preaching-places and schools among most if not all of these tribes. The Liberians generally are not, of course, doing missionary work; that is not to be expected. But there are many active, faithful, and devoted Christian people among them, who do always exert a good influence among the natives, and, though they are not nominally missionaries, do accomplish some missionary work.

The influence of the civilization found among the Liberians is considerable upon the native tribes. Trade with them is annually extending, and the demand for all kinds

of goods is increasing. Some of the arts are advancing, and in some cases a disposition has been shown to imitate the colonists in the construction of their houses and in their mode of dress.

Many natives are constantly in the employ of the more wealthy colonists. They row their boats, load and unload their vessels, help to saw and carry their timber, work upon their farms, act as porters in their stores, as servants in their houses, and as apprentices in their workshops. They are thus brought somewhat under the influence of their civilization, and sometimes considerably under that also of their religion.

The tribes within the limits of the Republic and the Maryland colony have generally been on the most friendly terms with the colonists, and in cases of oppression by the neighboring tribes, have applied for

protection to the Liberian or Colonial Government. At such times, peace has generally been brought about by these civilized powers. In certain cases, wars have been prevented by them. Their influence is always on the side of peace, justice and good government.

Who, then, will deny that great good has been accomplished by colonization and missions?—for they go together. Facts speak for themselves. The colonists have been in all respects greatly benefited, and their children in all generations to come will bless the cause; and not only these, but the native Africans also will hereafter receive the gospel and good laws from them, which will insure for them peace, prosperity, and the greatest spiritual blessings.

Yours faithfully,
J. RAMBO.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

Letters from Liberia.

MONROVIA, *March 15th, 1853.*

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—It is with pleasure that I notice in the December number of your paper for 1852 an item regarding the commendable feelings and steps of the former opponents of Colonization, which steps in them I am highly pleased with, and which change must be regarded as an evidence in behalf of our cause, as a just and righteous one before God, who has, in the order of a wise providence, planted us here on these barbarous shores, nay, in our own inheritance, on our own soil; and that, too, in accordance with sayings of the ancient prophets, which to my mind is unmistakable proof that God has a work for us to

accomplish which men and devils cannot overturn. Therefore let all of my brethren know that it is my candid opinion that the time has come for them to return home; and inasmuch as the providential indications are so strong, I feel that it is in substance opposing the dictates of Heaven to lay an obstacle in the way of emigration, and an obstinate refusal to comply with the command of Christ: "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel." Yet I will inquire of you, what will it amount to (other than sinning against their own souls) by way of stopping the great and godlike work of saving Africa from wrongs and blood? I answer that it will be of little avail, but rather act as an

impetus, opposition being an evidence of the justness of our cause. My faith is such that I expect to see all the sons and daughters of Africa return to their fatherland that are wanted, and whom wisdom would dictate as being efficient in promoting the great work before us; and those that do not come home God will use in the promotion of the cause in America; wherefore I would that proper representations be on both sides of the Atlantic, for our work is a great one. Let no one in America think that the backwardness of our people arises from a dislike of Africa, so much as from an individual idea that the land in which they were born they must regard as their home, which is the case as much so as Egypt was the home of the lowest-born Israelite, in the land of Pharaoh. But when they regard themselves as a part of a great nation, and that they have no nationality in other parts of the world, and are somewhat scattered, and in order to redeem their national character they must resort to the proper theatre of national action in their case—I would inquire, where does it seem as proper for such a glorious display of our religious, civil and political development, in addition to the undisputed fact that we sprung from the African stock?

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE L. SEYMOUR.

MONROVIA, *March 15th*, 1853.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

MY DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure of receiving and perusing your esteemed favor of January 31st, which reached me by the Corsair the 12th inst. I am happy to learn that you are in tolerable health, and that you are still prosecuting your labors of humanity and love. I am extremely obliged to

you for the effort to ship my order to me by the Corsair—as much so as if I had received it. I am sanguine that the articles will be sent by the next opportunity offering. You rightly judge when you say I am in much need of them. I thank you for the papers sent me. My having written you so fully a few weeks ago supersedes the necessity of being lengthy just now, but I hope to be able to say more by the return of the expected expedition.

George Anderson and Jacob Williams, who came out in the *Zeno*, are extraordinary men. I wish Liberia had ten thousand such men. Their lands at Fishtown look charming; and they are getting out timber daily to erect a two-story house each. Though they went down there as late as October, yet as early as last month their produce had sufficiently matured for use. They are true hearted Liberians. Mr. Adams holds his lot at Fishtown, but resides in Northern Buchanan. He would certainly do better if he would follow the commendable example of Williams and Anderson. Parker is at Bexley, and will no doubt do well there.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

BUCHANAN, *Jan. 16th*, 1853.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—Perhaps you have not forgotten a member of the company of emigrants which sailed from New York in the barque *Edgar*, in October, 1850. From the way in which I have received a number of copies of your Journal, I think that you have not; for which I beg of you to accept my thanks. Owing to a variety of circumstances, I have been prevented from communicating with you; however, I bear

you in mind, more particularly on account of the glorious cause in which you are engaged. There is so much said upon this subject, and so many appeals made to the colored people in America—both by their real friends in America and also by citizens of Liberia, which it would seem were sufficient to rouse wise men to reasoning seriously and soberly on the subject, while they continue as hardened as ever—that I consider it useless for me to occupy time and space on the subject. Talking will accomplish but little, while acting will tell of itself. *For my part, I admire my adopted country more and more.* I pride myself in being an acknowledged citizen of Liberia; and though she is but young, and comparatively weak, yet mighty days are in store for her. How selfish for persons to live merely for themselves! to live as though there were none to come after them; and yet I will venture to say that it is mainly from this cause that Liberia is not flooded by a tide of emigration from America equal to that sustained by America from the continent of Europe.

I perceive that evil-designing persons are busily engaged in circulating their base and false representations of this Republic and its citizens. But thus it will be; the virtuous and good will be constantly assailed by such persons, and, although a slight injury may be sustained temporarily, yet truth will eventually triumph. It is this which consoles me whenever I hear her fair name assailed by such miserable, foul aspersions. In the October number of your Journal I see that some wretched representations have been made, said to have originated with a "Presbyterian lady of respectability." I do not think she has seen Liberia yet. The fact is, I

think no such lady exists. I hope your health is good. I should be glad to hear from you, not having received a communication from you since I left America. I suppose you may as well consider the Zeno as lost. By the way, I would ask of you if you intend to send another expedition here shortly; if so, could you make any arrangements by which I might return? I have some property in Philadelphia, which I fear I will lose if I do not give it my personal attention. It is true, I sent letters of attorney by the Ralph Cross; but she was lost at Cape Palmas. I would not ask this of you, but I am about to build, and shortly to enter into business, and what is coming to me from my father's estate would be quite an addition to my efforts. I should settle with you to your satisfaction after arriving. Please answer and inform me by the first opportunity; until which time I remain,

Yours, truly, H. M. WEST.

GREENVILLE, SINOE,
February 23d, 1853.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

SIR:—I am truly happy to inform you that peace seems to prevail in our happy country, and I am in hopes that it may continue so. Farming seems, at the present, to be all the go in the Republic of Liberia. Every intelligent man is trying to get a farm. The people in all the different settlements are planting coffee extensively; there will be considerable coffee for exportation in a very short time. I have forwarded to you, by the hands of Bishop Scott, five dollars, which you will please to receive and place to the account of the Colonization Journal; and Mr. M. is indebted to me for one hundred pounds of

coffee, which you will please to receive and send it out to me in provisions. And I hope this may find you in good health, as this leaves me.

Yours, truly, E. MORRIS.

MONROVIA, *March 14th*, 1853.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

SIR:—You will now accept my many thanks for your attention and kindness. My niece was taken with the fever in fourteen days after her arrival, was sick one week only, and now she is as healthy as she was when in Toronto. I have received some letters from my friends in Canada, in which they remark that the Liberia fever has broken out there, and some have made up their minds to leave this fall for this place. I have another niece who is anxious to come. I would like to get her out on the same terms. She shall be no expense to the Society after her arrival.

Things here are as usual: the presidential election is nearly at hand. President Roberts declines being a candidate. There will be other competitors.

Yours most respectfully,
B. P. YATES.

NEW YORK SETTLEMENT,
St. Paul's River.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—I take my pen in hand to write you a letter to thank you for your kindness to me whilst getting ready to come to this country; for showing me the invoices; for getting my insurance, and helping me to clear my goods. Please also to give my thanks to Mr. Disosway for his kindness.

I arrived here November 22d, in good health; came up to the settlement two weeks afterwards, against the advice of the doctor and others,

and, I since understand, against your instructions. I was taken with fever Christmas-day, and had it four weeks, *very slightly*, and am now, I am happy to say, in good health—I think better than I enjoyed in New York. My having the fever so slightly I think was owing to the healthy location Mr. Cauldwell selected for us. The rest of the emigrants were persuaded to stay at the Cape, and did not fare quite so well, all having had the fever very bad. They complain greatly of the agent not furnishing them with proper help whilst they had the fever. They say they had *all* of their wood and water to buy. They also complain of some of the provisions.

I am very much pleased with this country; every thing looks so flourishing, and everybody appears happy. I have visited a number of farms, and it was really refreshing to see the coffee, sugar-cane, cassava, sweet potatoes, and other articles growing. I have also conversed with a great number of persons, and invariably put the question, Do you want to return? I have not heard one say, Yes; and I cannot see why any one should. I know of nothing that would induce me to return to the States to live. Here I live under a free and independent government, acknowledged by the great powers of Europe; interested in her welfare the same as my neighbor, obliged to fight her battles, administer her laws, &c. What would induce me to again become a menial in America!

The New York Settlement is beautifully located, sixteen miles from Monrovia and two from Millburg. We found four houses finished, besides the storehouse, and three in a forward state of progress. We think Mr. Cauldwell did wonders,

when we consider that he commenced just before the rains, and had to work in the rainy season, which is not customary. Here we find cassava growing, and about a thousand coffee trees. We have lost one of our company by fever; all the rest are getting along smart on their lands and hard at work. The young man that died was named

James Brown, from Philadelphia; he was a cousin of mine. Your invoice aided me greatly in selecting my goods. I keep store up here, and my goods are just the right sort. I have done a splendid business in trade.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. RICHARDSON.

Anniversary of the Ladies' Literary Institute of Monrovia.

It affords us great pleasure to record whatever has a bearing on the progress of education in Liberia, and especially when it relates to the educational advancement of the "fair sex."

The ladies of the "Monrovia Literary Institute," a society which we consider very interesting, celebrated their anniversary on Monday evening the 14th ult., at the Senate Chamber.

There was quite a number of spectators present, all of whom agree that the exercises of the occasion, performed under the direction of Mr. B. V. R. James, were very interesting.

The exercises were opened with singing, followed by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. D. A. Wilson. The Constitution of the Society was then read by Mrs. M. E. McGill, the Secretary. After which, an address "on the vanity of worldly pursuits" was delivered by Mr. E. W. Blyden. The Society again sung. After which Miss L. A. Smith recited, very creditably, an "original piece," which interested and amused the audience considerably. After a few introductory remarks, informing the audience what the character of the exercises of the occasion would be, Miss L. went on to speak of the importance of the mental and moral culture of females, in view of the

great and powerful, though silent, influence which they exert upon society, &c. We were quite pleased with her remarks, and agree with her, as to the importance of female education. In every civilized community, females have a powerful influence, and just as civilization advances, does this influence obtain an important character. In proportion, as the women are enlightened and virtuous, will men be—they emphatically "rule the world," and "govern men." After Miss L., several other pieces were recited; among which, those of Miss Ann Warring and Miss Jane Johnson were interesting and well recited. The dialogues were also pleasing.

Those who engaged in them, are entitled to credit for the clear and distinct manner in which they spoke. The whole affair was remarkably gratifying.

The exercises were concluded at an early hour, when many left, regretting that they were not more protracted. We cordially wish success to the institution.

The peculiar position and circumstances of the ladies of Liberia, call for their mental culture, and improvement in literature. Not only on account of the influence which they exert upon society, but for various other reasons which we cannot at present advert to. And it has al-

ways been a matter of regret to us that the greater part of our ladies here, have not enjoyed any very remarkable advantages for literary acquisitions. All that they have acquired, has been by their own efforts and perseverance.

But while we cannot point to any celebrated literary character among them, it is gratifying to observe that some of them at least, have felt the necessity of the literary improvement of their sex, and have, with some success, united themselves for the promotion of the object. We

earnestly hope that the ladies of the Institute will appreciate their advantages, and go on, by diligent and persevering application to study, to greater improvements. And may their example so influence others of their sex in Liberia, that they will all pursue knowledge and become, "by proper cultivation of the mind and heart," a blessing to society—"pillars to Zion"—examples to the heathen around them, and ornaments to their country.

Liberia Herald, March 2.

[From the Genesee Evangelist.]

Brightening Prospects for the African Race.

ON Sabbath evening, Mr. GURLEY, after sundry arguments going conclusively to show the tendency of African Colonization to excite effectually the intellect, and elevate the character of the people of color adduced clear and valuable testimony, and many impressive facts in proof that Africa was open and prepared for the reception of the gospel. The Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church, has, with his excellent wife, devoted eighteen years of his life to the missionary work on the western coast of Africa; several of these at Cape Palmas, and the last eight or ten at the river Gaboon, nearly on the equator. The great changes that have taken place during the last quarter of a century in the condition of Western Africa afford proof to the mind of this intelligent and sagacious missionary that that country is prepared for the gospel. "What, he asks, was the condition of Western Africa twenty-five years ago? There were very few civilized settlements along the coast; no educated natives except a very few at one or two of the oldest English

settlements; no missionaries between Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope, and the country inaccessible to missionary efforts; there was very little commerce in the natural products of the country, and all its seas and shores almost entirely given up to the slave trade and piracy. How striking the contrast now; the number of christian settlements, European and American, is nearly twice as many as formerly; not less than fifteen thousand native youths have received christian education; more than one hundred missionary stations and out stations have been established along the coast; lawful commerce has more than quadrupled itself during this period; the foreign slave trade and piracy have well nigh disappeared from the country; on the whole coast of the extent of nearly four thousand miles, there is no single point inaccessible to christian influence, and finally not less than two thousand whites live on the coast, or on adjacent islands, of whom eighty to one hundred are American or European missionaries." It is a fact full of encouragement that about one hun-

dred christian churches have been formed on the coast, and some ten thousand native converts have been gathered into these churches, that twelve thousand native youths are receiving instruction in their schools, and that eighteen or twenty African languages have been reduced to writing, into which portions of the Holy Scriptures have been translated.

One of the most intelligent, daring and disinterested missionaries to Africa is the Rev. Thomas Jefferson Bowen, who under instructions from the Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions some ten days ago, sailed, with his wife, and two other Missionary Brethren and their wives, for England, to proceed thence in one of the English steamers to Lagos, from whence it is their purpose to proceed over the Kong Mountains, to the Kingdom of Yarriba. This kingdom, and the countries between it and the ocean, have been explored by Mr. Bowen, who during the three years he was in Africa visited Sierra Leone, Liberia, the regions about the mouth of the Lagos, and finally penetrated alone into the high, salubrious, and beautiful Kingdom of Yarriba, where he remained long enough to acquire a good knowledge of the language, and learn much of the sentiments, occupations, and characters of the people. He supposes Yarriba to be as large as Pennsylvania, and to contain one million of inhabitants. These people are superior to those on the coast, they raise Indian corn in abundance, manufacture fine cotton cloths, live in towns or cities built somewhat after the Moorish style, and containing from ten to fifty thousand souls, are honest, polite, hospitable, and while some of them are Mohammedans, all are believers in but one God. They listen attentively to the

christian teachers, and earnestly desire the residence of missionaries in their country. They consented that Mr. Bowen should visit the United States only on condition that he should speedily return and abide with them. Mr. Bowen expressed strongly his opinion that the arts of civilization and lawful commerce should attend Missionary labours; he thought steamers manned by citizens of Liberia or Sierra Leone might ascend the great African rivers with safety, and that a valuable trade might be opened and continued with interior Africa. He believes Liberia is destined to become a great and wealthy nation.

The British Colony of Sierra Leone, founded by that great and illustrious friend of the African race and of mankind, Granville Sharp, and to which he gave the name of the "Province of Freedom," wonderfully reveals the benevolent wisdom of Divine Providence. Heavy misfortune and disasters threw deep gloom over its inception, but it now embraces a population of nearly 50,000 people, mostly slaves liberated and more or less educated, and from distant and widely extended regions of Africa. It is said that one hundred African languages are spoken in Sierra Leone, and some have estimated the number at one hundred and fifty. Into seventy of these languages, a learned German Missionary has translated portions of the Divine word. Some thousands of these Christian Africans have returned to diffuse the light of the Gospel in their native countries, and others educated for the Ministry of Christ are ready to engage in the missionary enterprize.

The republic of Liberia includes the line of coast from the river Gallinas on the North, to the San Pedro on the south, about five hundred

miles, and extends interior from ten to thirty and forty miles, having an emigrant population of nine or ten thousand, and a native population of one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand. The constitution of Government is, in its main provisions, like our own; the laws are well administered, good order, contentment, cheerfulness and hope are manifest in the conduct of the people; they are ardently attached to their country and institutions, and earnestly engaged in publishing the word of God among the African tribes. Faithful and zealous missionaries of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches, are dedicating their lives to the instruction of the native Africans. Their influence is widely felt, and many cruel customs and superstitions are retreating or vanishing away. While Granville Sharp (who wrote much against the slave trade and slavery) founded through the agency of free blacks, Sierra Leone, it deserves to be recorded that Captain Paul Cuffee, one of the most wealthy and respectable colored men that ever lived in New-England, had so strong a desire to raise his colored brethren to civil and religious liberty in the land of their fathers, that he offered some of them a passage in his own vessel to the western coast of Africa. About forty embarked with him at Boston, and were landed, and kindly received at Sierra Leone, only eight of whom paid their passage, Captain Cuffee having incurred for the remainder an expense of nearly \$4,000. "If," says the venerable Dr. Alexander, "Captain Cuffee had lived to see the commencement of the colony of Liberia, no man in America would have more rejoiced in the prospect of seeing a place provided for the free people

of color, where they could enjoy the real blessings of liberty and independence." With the friends of African Colonization, this man's name would be held in high estimation, as being the first man who actually conducted emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa, and that too, at expense of his own funds, greater than any other individual has ever laid out in transporting colonists to that county.

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LECTURE ON COLONIZATION.

On Sabbath evening, Rev. R. R. GURLEY delivered a lecture in the First Methodist church, on the tendency of African Colonization to civilize, elevate, and christianize the colored race. The audience was large, and although other meetings of an interesting character were held at the same time, embraced a large amount of the wealth, talent and piety of the city. The positions of the speaker were well chosen, showing conclusively that the idea of colonization originated with abolitionists; that its influence upon the colored population of this country was most happy, inspiring them with self-confidence, enlarging their views, and furnishing a noble field for evangelical action; and that by founding a free and independent government in Africa, supported by the institutions of religion, an incalculable amount of good would be secured to that beautiful, but unhappy country.

Mr. G. remains in this county several days, and will probably aid in the organization of a County Colonization Society. This scheme is rapidly rising into favor, and is destined to exert a mighty influence in the spread of light and truth through the nations.

[From the (Va.) Colonizationist.]

To the Ministers of Virginia.

DEAR BRETHREN—Pardon us for again stirring up your pure minds by way of remembrance. There is reason for it. Without your co-operation we labor in vain. Some of you respond at the first call, while others are not so early moved, or are prone to forget the claims of a cause which they acknowledge so soon as their attention is solicited. Besides we feel a sort of pride in parading the weighty testimony of so many Christian ministers and people.

The legislation of the South is increasing in pressure upon the free negroes.

The legislation of the North is shutting the door in their faces.—Ethiopia stretches out her hands. Liberian packets are ready to convey them. Many are asking for a passage. Will you not help to pay it.

To our Presbyterian Friends in Virginia.

Upon divers occasions the Synods of Virginia have commended to their constituents the cause of African Colonization. We have now before us a series of resolutions passed by one of these bodies, concluding with the following, to which we respectfully beg the attention of Presbyterian Ministers:

Resolved, That the Ministers of this Synod be earnestly recommended to present this subject to the several congregations with which they are connected, at some early day, and take up collections in its behalf with a view of giving efficiency to the legislation of the State upon this great measure of State policy and Christian charity.

We subjoin the following intelli-

gence about the Presbyterian church in Africa.

There are four Ministers, and six male and female assistant Missionaries in Liberia among the Kroo people and at Corisco near the equator. Schools are supported at several stations, containing about 150 scholars. Upwards of a hundred members are reported in the churches in Liberia. The Alexander high school at Monrovia is conducted with efficiency.

To the Baptists of Virginia.

At your late General Association, you passed, with one voice, these resolutions on motion of the Rev. Wm. F. Broadus:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the Colonization Society of Virginia, and invoke for its Agents the kind co-operation of the Baptists of Virginia.

Resolved, That we recommend to our brethren in the ministry, to take up a collection for said Society on some Sabbath in each year, to enable it to avail itself of the provisions of a late act of the Legislature of this State, which makes a large appropriation to the Colonization Society of Virginia on certain conditions.

Those who were present at the Association will remember the strong testimony given by Elders Bowen and Ball. We trust that we shall see the fruits of it in the increased contributions of the Baptists of Virginia to this noble cause.

To the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church belonging to the late Philadelphia Conference.

A committee of this body made

an admirable report upon the subject of African Colonization, and the Conference passed resolutions recommending the State Societies within their borders to the confidence and support of their Ministers and people. We have lately published the statistics of the Methodist Church in Liberia.

We beg the attention of the members of this church, to Bishop Scott's report of his personal observations in Liberia, which we doubt not will quicken their zeal in this good work, and which we trust will increase their contributions.

To the Ministers of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

On the 29th of October, 1852, on motion of the Rev. Joseph Davis, the following resolution was unanimously passed :

Resolved, That this Conference recommend to the patronage of our people generally, the interests of the Colonization Society of Virginia, and we recommend that collections be taken up in its behalf on the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July.

Those who were present on that

occasion will remember the stirring words with which Drs. Doggett and Lee seconded our address.

A word to Episcopal Ministers in Virginia.

The Convention of this Diocese has without a dissenting voice declared that the success of African Colonization warrants the hope that it will do more than any other thing towards a peaceful solution of the difficult problem which perplexes so many minds, and will by means of its churches and schools, and by the protection it affords to our white missionaries, hasten the time when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God. And in view of these facts it passed unanimously the following resolutions :

Resolved, That this Convention doth commend to the Ministers of our communion the subject of African Colonization.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the ministers of our church in this Diocese, to take up collections in aid of it on such Sunday as they may deem most expedient.

Remember the words of good Bishop Payne.

Letter from Capt. H. Y. Purviance.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER:—I have thought it would not be uninteresting to you and your readers to send you some extracts of a letter from my brother, the Commander of the U. S. Ship Marion, now on the African Station, dated Monrovia, March 22d, 1853.

Yours in the Gospel.

JAMES PURVIANCE.

"We are thus far on our way down the Coast. On my arrival I called

on President Roberts, who informed me, that he was expecting next week a Bark from Baltimore with emigrants. I spent about three hours with the President, and found him a very intelligent and well read man. He gave me an account of his trip to England and France, which was very entertaining. He is truly an astonishing man—he has everything flourishing and in order.

"I am persuaded that if our negroes could but see this country—

the state it is in, and that to which it can be brought, they would emigrate by thousands instead of hundreds. The country will produce almost anything. They only want some of our negroes who have capital, to settle amongst them, and a line of steamers from the U. S.

"I conversed with a great many men and women, as I fell in with them in the streets—and walked into their houses, expressly to ascertain whether there was any discontent—and *not one* expressed any desire to return, but *all* appeared pleased and contented. They spoke with astonishment, that all did not come out who could, where they enjoyed equal rights and privileges, and above all, liberty. The President's house is fitted up splendidly.

I was ushered into a room about 45 feet long and 28 feet wide, covered with a Turkey Carpet, mahogany chairs and sofas, two centre tables covered with books and flowers in the midst, and portraits of his Excellency, wife and daughter. I did not see Mrs. Roberts—her sister died the day we arrived. The town is well laid out, some quite handsome houses of stone, brick and wood, and containing about 700 inhabitants. The President expressed great disappointment, that our government refused to acknowledge their Independence, but hoped it would not be long before they would.'

H. Y. PURVIANCE.

Note by the Editor.—Capt. P. was mistaken in his estimate of the population of Monrovia—the present number of inhabitants being about 1500.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Educational Facilities in Monrovia.

WE have repeated evidences of the interest which our friends abroad feel in the educational training of the youth of Liberia, and as it is a subject in which every Liberian should feel a deep concern we have no doubt that the following facts will be interesting to our readers generally. During the past year two fine institutions of learning have been opened in our city—the "*Alexander High School*" under the tuition of Rev. D. A. Wilson of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the "*Bastion Seminary*" under Rev. Francis Burns of the Methodist E. Mission. Both of these institutions are well attended.

We learn that the annual examination of Mr. B. V. R. James school (an institution well known to our readers) took place on Tuesday the 23rd ultimo. The pupils had made encouraging progress. Among the

institutions of learning in Liberia this school holds a respectable position, and so far as numbers are concerned takes the lead of every other. Mr. James has been under the necessity of obtaining the assistance of a female teacher who takes charge of the smaller children. During the past year the school numbered upwards of 70 scholars with an average of 60 in regular attendance, all the energies and efforts of the teachers were as a consequence in constant demand. On Wednesday the 23rd, being the anniversary of this school, the usual "Exhibition" was held in the Baptist Church. The house was densely crowded. The exercises being opened with prayer by Rev. E. W. Stokes, the choir sung the beautiful tune "Coronation," the hymn beginning—

"Come, children, hail the Prince of peace."

After which the children began to recite; several interesting pieces were recited, among which were a few original. We were particularly pleased with the piece entitled "*The Bible*," recited by a girl whose name we did not learn. The speaker seemed to enter into the spirit of her subject, and spoke very impressively. The exercises were concluded with an address on the benefits of knowledge by Mr. Ed. Blyden.

The whole affair was quite interesting and reflects creditably on the talent and diligence of the conductor. We were well entertained, and left the house pleased that we had spent the evening so agreeably.

We cordially wish success to this institution and all others of a similar kind in Liberia. We hope that those who are engaged in the work of teaching the young, amidst all their labors and toils may gather encouragement from the facts, that theirs is a "*labor of love*," that in the training of youth they are rendering an important service to their country and to the church, and thus, instead of feeling it laborious to teach they will be able to adopt as their motto those lines of Thomson,

"Delightful task! to rear the tender
thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
And pour the fresh instruction o'er
the mind."

An interesting Donation.

A few Sabbath evenings since, the Rev. J. N. Danforth addressed the Boarding School of BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, in Alexandria, in a lecture setting forth the doctrines and history of the American Colonization Society. This School is composed of some 60 or 70 youth from various parts of the country, especially the South and West, intelligent and aspiring; in them and those like them in our seminaries of learning we behold the future guardians and supporters of our cause when we shall have disappeared from the stage of action. May the whole host of the rising youth of our country come forward to help on this noble work. The following is the paper accompanying the donations of these young men, who received all encouragement from their worthy Principal, and tutors:

We, the undersigned, Members of the Alexandria Boarding School, feeling a deep interest in the Colonization Society, respectfully request the Reverend J. N. Danforth, who is a very worthy and

energetic laborer in the cause, to appropriate the small amount we have advanced to him, in our names, for the progress of this laudable enterprise; which is destined, at some future day, to exert a powerful and beneficial influence, not only on our glorious Republic but upon the whole world.

Balie Peyton, jr.; H. Newton Dungan; Frank F. Jones; William S. Abert; John B. Peyton; Roger B. Farquhar; William H. Carmalt; Thomas E. Clark; Grayson Tyler; Jacob Gooding; Douglas F. Forrest; John H. Ingle; George J. Haines; J. Edward Walker; Jesse H. Brown; Jeremiah Way; G. C. Grammer, jr.; W. W. S. Armstead; Eugene W. Fairfax; Felix Wartelle; Samuel J. Hugh; James Findlay; E. G. Marlow; James Searles, jr.; James Commack; Richard Contee; J. H. Snowden; Edmund C. DuBois, jr.; R. B. Lees, jr. Thomas B. Edelin; M. VanLier; Francis Miller; Henry C. Hallowell; George E. Jackson.

Rev. R. R. Gurley's Report,

OF HIS LABORS IN GEORGIA AND NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, August 11th, 1853.

To the Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. of the A. C. S.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Having been engaged recently for some three months in the State of Georgia, and since for several weeks in western New York, in efforts to promote the cause of African Colonization, I am happy to submit to yourself and to the Executive Committee, a brief report of facts, observations and reflections which may contribute in some degree to strengthen public confidence in the wisdom and philanthropy of the Society, and encourage its friends to higher endeavors and more generous donations in the execution of its enterprise.

It is proper for us to recollect that a distinguished citizen of Georgia, the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society; that his name stands at the head of the list of its original Vice Presidents; that as early as June, 1817, the Legislature of this State recognized in a Resolution the benevolent views of this Institution; that soon after, several efficient auxiliary Societies were organized within its limits, and that at all times since have contributions from individuals of Georgia continued to flow into the Treasury of the Society. While it is evident that good-will towards the colored race is increasing in this State and throughout the entire South, the peculiar form and spirit of the Northern anti-slavery agitation has doubtless obstructed its development, and repressed that zeal and energy and comprehensiveness of movement for the cause of African Colonization, which from the nature of our institutions, the laws of our religion, and humanity, and the benevolent indications of Providence, are inevitably and at no very distant day to occur. No

profound view of human nature or of Providence has he taken, who sees not that opposite opinions on great subjects are often held with the same motive, or who knows not, that in harmony with such motive, if benevolent, by this very opposition of opinion the Almighty works out his own great purposes of goodness. As we are taught that He can cause the wrath of man to praise Him, our faith may well rest assured that from the warring opinions and bitter controversies of honest but mistaken men, He can educe results above all our conceptions of wisdom, and worthy of his own unapproachable power. In His presence, all the efforts of man, even the pomp and pride of Nations, are like down or dust in the tempest, when the sea roars at its coming and all the glories of Lebanon tremble and bow before the blast.

Having searched in vain in the book-stores of Charleston for a copy of Dr. Bachman's book on the unity of the human race, a work of great merit, and (with the exception of a single sentence, in which is avowed a belief in the incapacity of the African race for self-government, an opinion wholly irrelevant to the argument, and as I think wholly unsustainable,) deserving of the widest circulation, I proceeded to Augusta, where a number of intelligent gentlemen have been accustomed for many years to make contributions to the Society. Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL of that city, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, has by his judicious and resolute efforts, and by liberal donations, won a place among the greatest benefactors of the Society. But while a large part of the intelligence and respectability of this city is favorable to the Society, it is to be regretted that a former unfortunate appointment to an agency in this State, and the Northern agitations

against slavery, have created a disinclination to public discourses on questions relating to the people of color, not to be disregarded. Every movement in the Southern States for the Colonization Society, or for the benefit of the colored population, should be made with a proper deference and respect to the citizens of those States. Those who obey the command of the Apostle to give no offence, but seek to please all men in all things as far as integrity will permit, will find no obstructions in their path, but a multitude of faithful and generous hearts ready to co-operate in all wise measures for the good of men and the glory of God. I must express my deep obligations to Col. HENRY H. CUMMING, and his excellent family, who spared no pains to render my visit to Augusta both agreeable and useful. I made an address to a large congregation in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church, and subsequently by invitation of its Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, preached in his church, while I enjoyed opportunities of preaching to several of the large colored congregations of the city. Nearly thirty free persons of color, of good character, desired that their names might be enrolled as applicants for a passage to Liberia in the next autumn. One of these is a skillful mechanic of some property and decided influence, and much esteemed by all who know him. Before my departure from Augusta, I obtained the consent of the following gentlemen, well known throughout the State, to act as a permanent committee to explain the objects and advance the interests of the American Colonization Society, viz:—ROBERT CAMPBELL, Col. HENRY H. CUMMING, CHARLES J. JENKINS, JAMES W. DAVIS and WILLIAM A. WALTON, ESQRS., and it is proper to state that the name of Mr. POE, President of the Bank of Augusta, and for many years a liberal contributor to

the funds of the Society, would have been added to this committee but for his absence.

I was gratified to find the editors of the two leading political journals in Augusta disposed to inform the public of the progress and success of the cause.

At the pleasant village of Greensborough I spent one Sabbath, and found in the Hon. WM. C. DAWSON, the excellent Senator of that district, and in the pastor of the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Mr. BOWMAN, and in a number of other leading citizens, friends to the cause. I preached in the morning in the Rev. MR. BOWMAN'S church, and in the same place in the evening addressed the citizens of the village generally in behalf of the special objects of my mission.

In Hancock County I visited the venerable JOSEPH BRYAN, who at the age of eighty-four retains much of the vivacity and energy of youth, with an ardent zeal in all objects connected with the kingdom of Christ, to which his long life has been devoted. He has lived to see the wilderness converted into a fruitful field; and now, with the pious and zealous partner of his home, finds his daily joy in deeds of benevolence, and the anticipation of the triumph of those religious truths, which alone can thoroughly and permanently reform the world.

In Milledgeville, the Capital of the State, I had repeated opportunities of addressing the public, and at one time cherished the hope that a Society would there be organized, which might diffuse its healthful and encouraging influence throughout the commonwealth. Some further efforts may be necessary before this hope shall be realized. A Resolution was adopted at a public meeting, requesting the Clergy to preach in behalf of the Colonization Society, and important benefits may be expected from their compliance with this request. Should

the present enlightened and distinguished Governor of Georgia give to the cause of African Colonization the same resolute liberality which he has shown in the cause of Sunday Schools and of Education generally, all Liberia would feel his influence, and this "Empire State" of the South might see reflected back upon her from distant Africa, some true if faint image of her civilization. She would see her own experience renewed on the shores of Africa, and earnest and industrious hands encouraged by her liberality busy in converting this—

"World of wonders, where creation seems

No more the work of nature, but her dreams," into the fruitful and happy home of free and christian men. The Rev. Dr. Talmadge, President of the Oglethorpe University, cherishes an unabated interest in the cause, and I was peculiarly gratified by repeated opportunities of meeting the Professors and students of this College, so beautiful for situation, and so wisely conducted, and full of promised blessings to the Church and State of Georgia. The great work of Christian missions is occupying the thoughts of many of the young gentlemen of this institution, and they are nobly intent upon engaging in any field of christian labor to which, in God's providence, they may be summoned. Two or three very respectable free colored men with some means are preparing to emigrate from Milledgeville to Liberia.

In the beautiful and wealthy town of Macon are found a number of warm and generous friends of the Society. At a public meeting which I addressed in the Presbyterian Church, the minister of that church, the Rev. Mr. Breck, submitted resolutions declaring the cause of the Society to deserve the approbation and support of the people of this nation, and that a committee should be appointed to solicit funds and to aid its object. These resolu-

tions were unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as a permanent committee for the advancement of the cause, viz: the Rev. R. L. BRECK, Rev. G. H. HANCOCK, N. C. MUNROE, R. A. SMITH, J. W. ELLIS, and S. C. PLANT, Esquires.

Appended to this report you will find a statement of the contributions paid over to me by this committee, as well as some others from other places in the State. Several free colored families intend to emigrate to Liberia from this place.

At the meeting of the General Baptist State Convention at Atlanta, the Baptist denomination, so powerful in Georgia, was well represented by ministers and laymen from every part of the State. I was gratified that I could be present at this convention, and the more so as I learned that the subject of African missions would receive the special consideration of this body. The Rev. Eli Ball, a missionary agent of the convention, had recently visited all the Baptist missions of Liberia, and the Rev. T. J. Bowen returned but a few months since, from a three years exploration of Central Africa, where it is his purpose to find his missionary home; and it was a great pleasure to have a personal interview with these gentlemen, as well as to hear the statements they were about to submit to the convention. Nor did I fail to improve the opportunity offered me of explaining to those constituting this convention the views of the American Colonization Society, and of making known how vast the work of duty, imposed by the Almighty in his Providence on southern christians, to the children of Africa, and to Africa herself. The statement of Mr. Bowen deeply impressed the convention. He is still a young man, a native of Jackson county, Georgia, and during the Texas revolution, as captain of a company of rangers, he was exposed to a thousand

dangers. But from the hour of his conversion to Christ his heart was inflamed with zeal to make known to the distant nations of Africa the gospel of peace. Under authority of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions he went forth to explore a remote and unknown country, with a courage not to be daunted, and a knowledge of mankind which could hardly fail of success. He penetrated to regions and a people which no white man had ever before seen—a high, beautiful, fruitful and healthy country—a people numerous, honest, hospitable, inhabiting large cities, acquainted with agriculture and the more useful arts of life. These people inhabit a country as large as Pennsylvania, are believers in but one God, have among them the Koran in Arabic, show great respect to women, have many proverbs adapted to improve the mind and elevate the character, have a regular and well administered government, and are disposed to receive instruction from their superiors in wisdom. Mr. Bowen, with his wife and two associates, and their wives, have already sailed for his chosen home in Africa. Should a kind Providence guard his life and give him favor among the people whom he has gone to bless, in a brief period hundreds of white and colored missionaries will follow in his steps, and liberty and christianity will spread like a morning without clouds over the mountains of Kong, the cities of Yarriba, the fertile streams that swell the Niger, and the powerful tribes and nations of Interior Africa. Georgia alone, kindled to enthusiasm by the example of one of her noblest sons, will qualify and send out and sustain an army of missionaries to bring all Central Africa into subjection to Christ, not by carnal weapons, but by the sword of the Spirit, the all-subduing words of divine love and compassion. Among the citizens

of Atlanta I found some earnest and active friends of the cause, while several free persons of color of good character are making preparations for a removal to Liberia.

One Sabbath, I remained in Columbus, and found several friends disposed to secure to me an opportunity of addressing the public. Having preached in one or two of the churches, I spoke on the subject of the Colonization Society and Liberia in the Baptist church, (the Rev. Mr. Dawson's,) and subsequently ascertained that the following gentlemen would act as a committee to give information, receive donations, and in other respects promote the cause and interests of the Society; GEO. HARGRAVES, Esq., Dr. T. STEWART, Rev. Mr. DAWSON, T. LOMAX, Esq., H. S. SMITH, Esq., Mr. H. HALL, Dr. POND, and Mr. F. WILCOX. Here are several very intelligent and respectable free colored families who will probably at no distant day emigrate to Liberia; and I was assured that ample funds would be contributed should they decide on emigration to defray their expenses.

I am greatly indebted to Judge WAYNE, the Rev. Dr. PRESTON, the Rev. Mr. TUSTIN, and the Rev. Mr. ROSS, for favorable opportunities to explain and recommend the cause of the Society to the intelligent people of Savannah. At the suggestion of Judge WAYNE, who very cheerfully devoted much thought and time to the subject, a successful movement was made to organize an auxiliary Colonization Society, which, enrolling on the list of its vice presidents eminent friends of the cause from various parts of the State, appointed its President and executive officers from among gentlemen distinguished for their character and talents for business in Savannah—thus seeking to unite extent of influence with the utmost simplicity and directness of action. Whether this organization will prove efficient, whether Savannah, which

has shown such extraordinary vigor and liberality in her large schemes of improvement and enterprize, will maintain her character in this cause of high benevolence to the African race, remains to be seen. You, my dear sir, who witnessed with me the formation of the society, and who are better acquainted perhaps than I am, with the extent of interest felt in that community in the object which it is intended to promote, have all the means which I possess of forming a correct judgment on the subject. Probably, as in most benevolent societies, its success or failure will depend upon the *will* of the executive officers. The public are already informed of the departure on the 11th of June, from Savannah, of the Barque Adeline with one hundred and thirty-four emigrants, ninety-six from Tennessee, thirty-seven from Georgia, and one from Alabama. You, sir, who directed all the concerns of this expedition, need no information in regard to the character of the emigrants; yet I feel assured that a volume revealing truly the lives of this humble company, would be full of interest, instruction and encouragement—would demonstrate that great virtues often grow in low places and that men sometimes become wise without the advantage of books or schools. But while the experience of several families which took passage in the Adeline would illustrate these remarks, I can now allude only to the large and interesting company from Tennessee, who owed so much to the attentions of their disinterested and faithful friends, the Rev. Messrs. DYKE and SMITH, ministers of the gospel, who did much to secure their freedom, came with them to the port of embarkation, shared with them the inconveniencies and discomforts of their encampment for ten days, and left them not until they saw them on board the ship. Mr. SMITH, (who has long been in the practice of the law in Tennes-

see,) being convinced that some thirty of these people were entitled to their liberty, defended their cause for some sixteen years in various courts of that State, and finally had the happiness to obtain a decree establishing their freedom. A statement from the Rev. Mr. DYKE, just received, and which I have his permission to use, will show the spirit and agency to which many others of these Tennessee emigrants were indebted for their liberty, a spirit pervading very extensively the minds of christians in the South, which if left to work its own way, undisturbed and unchecked by rash and unkind judgment and the unauthorized intervention of strangers, will accomplish the best practicable good for both the white and colored races in this country, while it imparts the renovating and life-giving power of law, liberty and christianity to a barbarous continent. The spirit of our holy religion is the only vital power of reformation in the world. Mr. DYKE says:

Mr. SAMUEL GRIGSBY, of Monroe County, E. Tennessee, gave to the American Colonization Society, fifteen servants to be taken to Liberia to be free men and free women for ever. And according to the request of Mr. Grigsby, they were taken to Savannah, Georgia, and there took ship for Liberia, June 10th, 1853. These servants were all he has except an old woman, whom he felt it was his duty to take care of in the decline of life. These servants were industrious, intelligent and stood very fair in the estimation of their neighbors. One was forty years of age, another twenty-five, and the rest under twenty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby were resolved that they would attend to the emancipation of their servants themselves and not leave it to be done by executors, or administrators, knowing there was great danger, and perhaps they would never see that blessed hour when they would be free men and women in the land of liberty.

They reported their servants to the agent some six or eight months before the time of starting to Liberia, and held them ready at any time, when called upon to go, as soon as there were a sufficient number of emigrants enrolled to justify the

Colonization Society to send them to Liberia.

The time for the ship to start to Liberia with emigrants was then agreed upon. The Secretary notified the agent of the time, and the agent went to apprise Mr. Grigsby.

It was then in the midst of crop time, the corn was planted, &c., and as farmers generally do in Tennessee, "going in a great rush," trying to raise a fine crop and prepare for the winter. But other arrangements were made; the servants were called home from the field of labor. The day for which they were anxiously looking had now arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby acted towards their servants something like kind and affectionate parents would towards a beloved child, when it was about to go into a far country to begin a new home: they gave them clothes, bedding, tools, money and provisions plenty to do for them to the ship. Perhaps no parents ever had much greater concern for their beloved children than these people had for their servants.

Two of the women left their husbands in bondage, owned by other men, and were anxious to take their children to the Republic of Liberia, where they could enjoy equal rights and privileges.

Mr. Grigsby offered three hundred dollars to a man who owned one of the men who was the husband of one of the women that he emancipated that he might go with her to Liberia. But the man utterly refused to let him go. Since that time that husband died and is gone to his long home.

David Walker, Esq., of Blount County, Tennessee, emancipated four servants to go to Liberia with the same company of emigrants, whom he had taught to read the Holy Scriptures, and trained to industry and respectability. Two of them were young men and two young women of fine appearance, who seemed to bid fair to be useful in the Republic of Liberia.

The heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, emancipated a servant, a man of fine appearance and most excellent traits of character, who also went with the same company of emigrants to Liberia.

Yours, truly,

JOHN DYKE.

UNITA, TEN., July 27th, 1853.

It may be worthy of remark that among colored persons in Georgia and the adjoining States the condition of freedom is usually some evidence of skillful industry,

or special merit, and many have by a great price obtained its privileges. Though this class in Georgia is not numerous, yet of it there are some leading mechanics, conducting in the large towns an extensive business, and rendering valuable service to the communities in which they reside. Several of this class have already emigrated to Liberia, and many more are making their preparations for removal. Their habits of labor in a southern climate peculiarly qualify them for active employments in Liberia; nor have their minds become so occupied with the evils of their state, as to be incapable of justly appreciating the good to which in Africa they are invited. Nor should the blessings enjoyed in this country by the people of color, both free and bond, be overlooked. Little more than a century has elapsed since civilization and religion obtained a foothold in Georgia; at a more recent period slavery was introduced; even now not a few native Africans, with faint recollections of their African homes and their rude mother tongue, are found on many of her plantations and in her chief cities, yet every where are found large congregations of these descendants of Africa, under the care and instruction of their own colored Pastors, worshipping reverently the Father of Spirits, offering christian prayer and praise to his Throne, laying their gifts thankfully upon his altar, and partaking of that Bread of God which came down from Heaven to give life unto the world. To crowded and well conducted congregations of these people I repeatedly preached in Augusta, Macon and Savannah, while the colored minister (in several cases a slave) gave out the hymn or invoked the Divine blessing on the service. I was present on one occasion at the examination of a young man as a candidate for baptism, in one of the Baptist churches of Savannah, and was struck

not only with the evident sincerity of the youth, but with the propriety and pertinency of the questions addressed to him, and the good order and decorum of all the proceedings. There is in these large Baptist churches of the colored people (some of them having more than fifteen hundred communicants) a spirit of earnest missionary zeal, and for missions in Africa, they have been for several years accustomed to make annually a liberal contribution. During the session of the Baptist convention at Atlanta, the church was appropriated in the afternoon almost exclusively to the colored members to whom the Rev. Mr. BOWEN preached, and it was delightful to notice with what care and kindness gentlemen of the church encouraged and directed colored persons (some of whom had come from a distance in the country) to take possession of all the vacant seats. The great assembly were given to understand that the church was exclusively for the blacks on this occasion. It has been shown from authentic documents that in the southern states, in 1847, there were 139,378 colored members of the Methodist church, that 100,000 were members of the Baptist church in 1847, of the Presbyterian church 7,000, of other denominations 16,000, and at this hour, it is probable that the number of colored members of christian churches in the southern states is not less than *three hundred thousand*. The great fund of humanity treasured up for the benefit of our colored population is in the hearts of the South. That Divine Law of love which worketh no ill to its neighbor, pervading the hearts of christian masters and christian slaves, will dispose both to seek each other's highest good, and to impart to all men a knowledge of its Author and the happiness of His kingdom.

Under the influence of this law masters and servants will unite to suppress all moral evils, and co-operate in all good works. Liberty (unnamed perhaps at first) will arise from a union of hearts. Justice and benevolence will dispose many wealthy and religious masters to bestow freedom on such slaves as by their intelligence, industry and fidelity, have proved themselves worthy of the gift and able to use it wisely for the good of their brethren; others servants will be encouraged to strenuous and noble efforts to redeem themselves from bondage, and they will more justly prize a blessing which it has cost years of extra labor to obtain, but in pursuit of which they have gained those active, sober and resolute habits, by which only, a life of freedom becomes a life of honor, comfort and success. And who can object to the contribution of funds (such as have been given so repeatedly and munificently in answer to appeals in the Journal of Commerce) for the redemption of slaves, where the appeal is made with knowledge of the proprietor, and for those who are not left without the clearest credentials of their worth? I trust that at no distant time, funds to a large amount will be dedicated to an object so unexceptionable and charitable, that they will be expended under the direction or with the full approbation of gentlemen at the South, and that hundreds, not to say thousands, of christian masters, will be ready to contribute something while others contribute much to open the doors of freedom to such faithful and pious slaves as shall aspire to wider usefulness and a more effective and worthy service as Christ's disciples.

In the benevolent spirit of our holy religion is a mighty moral power, and may we not see in this one of the many reasons why so many of the descendants

of Africa are brought into the relations they now sustain to us, and why Africa herself, their mother country, invites them to return, possess and enjoy their long-lost but rightful inheritance. If it be more blessed to give than to receive, our own liberty and independence should not more stir our hearts with gratitude than should the duty imposed on us by Providence, of aiding the children of Africa in our midst to rise from their depression and miseries and become partakers, in the ancient home of their race, of the choicest blessings of national existence. Favored we are beyond most, if not all, nations, by position, government, education and a continually enlarging prosperity, more, perhaps, still are we favored in this, in that some millions of the African race on our own territory make an appeal to our humanity, and religion, supply the motive and afford the opportunity of doing a work of unsurpassed beneficence. No other nation possesses the same means for this work; to no other is it so clearly assigned by Providence; and in its execution we must be rewarded not simply by the happiness which is ever attendant upon virtue, but by the mighty moral influence we must thereby acquire and exert among the nations. This moral influence will not fail to move the minds and hearts of our people of color; they will feel themselves summoned by the voice of religion as well as interest to go forth, not merely to found for themselves a christian commonwealth, but to become the pilgrim fathers of Africa, to be the guides of all who shall follow them; the deliverers and teachers of their unhappy African brethren, and emulating the example of those to whom for much of good they are indebted, strive to diffuse over a whole continent, hitherto shrouded in barbarism, the inestimable blessings in which as free and christian men, they are permitted to share.

It is to be regretted that many of our colored people at the north have not become animated with these just, christian, and philanthropic sentiments. From the recent convention at Rochester, we may know how unjust are their views of the American Colonization Society, how readily they imbibe the spirit and echo back the sentiments of the Boston abolitionists, but can conclude nothing confidently in regard to their final course. Not upon them depends in any considerable degree, the progress, triumph or defeat of the great enterprise of African Colonization. But why name defeat? It is a word obsolete in the history and in the dialect of the Republic of Liberia.

Most deeply is the uncharitableness of the members of this convention towards the friends of African Colonization to be regretted, because of its injury to themselves. But they are not the first of our race who have distrusted and opposed their friends, and we trust that no ingratitude and no bitterness of reproach will quench in the minds of those friends, the divine spirit of the apostle thus expressed, "And I will very gladly spend and be spent for you, though the more abundantly I love you the less I be loved."

I addressed a large public meeting in the Methodist church in Rochester and found among the leading clergymen and citizens faith in the importance and benevolence of the Society. But it is believed that tenfold more effort has been made in western New York to excite that abolition spirit which vehemently opposes the Colonization Society, than to recommend the cause of the Society to public favor. I am pleased to state that the New York Colonization Society is now represented by a number of agents in this field, and since no portion of the Union enjoys greater prosperity, to none may we reasonably look for more signal proofs

of liberality. In the beautiful and rapidly growing towns of Canandaigua, Geneva and Auburn, I spoke to public assemblies, and in all found distinguished individuals who see the wisdom and benevolence of the Society and stand prepared to add their contributions to its funds.

As agents of the New York Society are now engaged in making collections in this region I deemed it inexpedient, after consulting the best friends of the cause, either to ask or receive donations. In Albany, (where I had expected, through arrangements kindly made by the Rev. Mr. PINNEY, to address the New York Legislature, which by their sudden and unexpected adjournment I failed to do,) I learned that there is reason to expect some early action on the part of that body for the furtherance of the cause.

Since increased funds alone are wanting to give increased energy and success to all

the operations of the Society, is it not possible to induce the good citizens of a hundred or a thousand cities and towns in the Republic to call public meetings and raise each a specific sum for the cause? If such a movement be well commenced its results might prove of great value. Nor should the friends of the Society cease to seek the aid of the State and general governments, the latter of which in these days of pecuniary prosperity, could easily and most beneficially appropriate to Liberia the sum of \$50,000 a year for ten years.

This would be but for a prince to throw a few pennies to the poor—for the commander of a richly-freighted ship on a prosperous course to cast an oar or a rope to him who was struggling in the waves.

Very truly, my dear sir, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your friend and servant,

R. R. GURLEY.

The locating of Emigrants in Liberia.

Among the various difficulties attending the practical operations of this Society—that of locating emigrants in Liberia is not the least. Indeed, this has always been a source of much perplexity; and, notwithstanding all our efforts to act, in this respect, in the best possible way, for the welfare of all persons who are sent to Liberia under the auspices of the Society, and for the prosperity of the several settlements, and the judicious extension and multiplication of settlements in Liberia, considerable dissatisfaction has, at different times, been exhibited; and sometimes complaints have been made by newly-arrived emigrants, or by old settlers, against the course which we have adopted. In most instances, these complaints have arisen from the desire of emigrants destined for other settlements, to stop at Monrovia;

which desire, in many cases, has been caused by exaggerated representations, by some of the old settlers, of the great superiority and desirableness of Monrovia, to all other parts of Liberia, and erroneous statements calculated to prejudice the minds of new comers against the particular settlement or locality for which they embarked.

In several instances in which expeditions have started for Bassa or Sinou, with the full and definite understanding and entire agreement on the part of the emigrants, that they were to be landed at one of these ports, some of them, on arriving at Monrovia, (at which port, circumstances rendered it necessary for the vessels to stop first,) have been so captivated by the appearance of the little city, and the representations and statements of some of the

old citizens, that they immediately concluded to stop, if possible, and take up their residence among their injudicious or self-interested advisers. And when informed by the captain of the vessel that his orders were to land them at Bassa, or Sinou, and that all the provisions for their six months' support were so consigned, and could not be landed at Monrovia—which information they had fully received before embarking—some of them have exhibited dissatisfaction, which, in some cases, has resulted very unfavorably to their acclimation. In most cases, however, this dissatisfaction has entirely yielded to a decided preference for the place to which they were originally destined, immediately on their being landed, or very soon after. And, in some cases, persons who have obstinately determined to stop at Monrovia, contrary to all our arrangements, have had cause to regret their hasty and injudicious course.

It must be obvious to every person who has given any attention to the operations of this Society; that, in view of all the circumstances attending the locating of emigrants in Liberia, it is highly important that some system should be pursued, the leading features of which must be understood and determined on, previous to the sailing of every expedition. Those persons who do not expect any assistance from the Society, after their arrival in Liberia, can, of course, consult their own pleasure and convenience, with reference to their location; but those who expect to be supported six months, and to receive the attention of a physician employed by the Society, during their acclimation, must not expect to act altogether independently, on their arrival, in regard to the selection of the place at which they are to be landed, especially after having definitely understood, previous to their embarkation, that

they and their provisions, &c., were to be landed at a particular port.

We are led to the foregoing remarks, by two communications recently received from Monrovia, by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Society, and by him transmitted to the Executive Committee, for their consideration. One of these communications is dated June 8, the other June 10, 1853; the former is signed by Eli W. Stokes, J. S. Grigsby, F. P. David, and B. V. R. James—the latter, by G. W. Stokes and William Draper—all citizens of Monrovia. The object of these communications seems to be to get the President of the Society to exert his influence with the Executive Committee, so that emigrants, on arriving in Liberia, may be permitted to exercise their own pleasure in landing at any port in the Republic. They were written with special reference to the emigrants by the *Banshee*, which vessel stopped at Monrovia to land some merchandise, and a few emigrants *especially destined for that place*, for whom arrangements had been made accordingly. The principal part of the emigrants, however, were destined for Bassa, at which port it was definitely and fully determined by them they were to be landed, and for which port they embarked, after special instructions and cautions were given them respecting the probability of influences being brought to bear on them at Monrovia, to prejudice their minds against going to Bassa; knowing as we well did, that such had been the case with previous expeditions. On arriving at Monrovia—notwithstanding the cautions and instructions they had received, and the expression of their determination to go to Bassa, it appears that some of them yielded to influences brought to bear upon their minds, and expressed a desire to be landed at Monrovia; which the captain informed them was contrary to his in-

structions, and which, according to the extravagant language of the communications above referred to, produced great excitement among the people, and induced the writers of those two letters, to represent the course pursued by the Society, with reference to the landing of emigrants, as very oppressive.

We have always endeavored to consult the pleasure of emigrants, with reference to the port at which they desire to be landed, and as far as possible, to make our arrangements for their accommodation in this respect. Sometimes we have found it necessary to inform them that circumstances would prevent the vessel from stopping at more than one port in Liberia, and that if they were not willing to be landed there, they would have to wait for some other opportunity. This was the case with the last company, in the barque *Adeline*, which sailed direct for the port of Greenville, in Sinou county—the emigrants all fully understanding that the vessel would not touch

at any other port. We have never deceived emigrants with reference to the port at which they were to be landed; but on the contrary, have always endeavored to explain fully to them all about their landing, six months' support, &c. &c. We have always given them to understand that at the expiration of the time for which the Society agrees to support them in Liberia, or before, if they choose to support themselves, they are at perfect liberty to go where they please; but that if they wish to be supported by the Society, and to be attended by the Society's physician when sick, they must be willing to accommodate themselves to the convenience of those who have the superintendence and care of them during their acclimation, so far as circumstances may require. Our object always has been, to do that which we considered best for all concerned—for the welfare of the emigrants, the prosperity of the different settlements, and the general good of the several communities in Liberia.

Items from the Liberia Herald.

BOYER OF TRADE TOWN.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that Boyer of Trade Town, has at length evinced a disposition to acknowledge his wrongs, and to petition the Government to deal leniently with him. He says, that he was foolishly drawn into a hostile attitude towards Liberia, and that now, as he has had sufficient time for reflection, no one more seriously deplores his rebellion, than himself. Grando, he says, from long and earnest persuasion, together with other influences which he does not yet seem willing to disclose, so operated upon him, as to lead him to forget the allegiance he owed to the Government, and to place himself in a hostile attitude to it. This is about the pith of the confession made to President Roberts, by Boyer. Our readers must not suppose that Boyer placed himself in the power of the President. No promises or threats could influence Boyer to visit the President, who

was on board the "*Lark*"—he was more than anxious to see the President, but he was very cautious not to visit him, without first so arranging it, that there was no doubt but that he would be safe from arrest. The President was anxious to hear what Boyer had to say, in justification of his rebellion, and consented to meet him on board a foreign vessel, which was then in the roadstead of Trade Town. Boyer has promised to demean himself in future properly, and to obey the Laws of Liberia, and that in two months time, he will give such tokens of his good intentions as to induce the Government to look on him favorably.

We deeply regret, that the President's interview with Boyer was under circumstances which would not allow of his arrest—that he might be put on his trial for treason. His crimes are of the deepest cast, and no act of our Government would have a more beneficial effect upon all the Chiefs in the Bassa Country, than the

punishing of Boyer as he deserves. We hope, however, that justice will yet be meted out to him, and that in every case where restless chieftains forget their allegiance to the Government, and recklessly disturb the tranquility of the country, that steps will be taken to bring them to a strict accountability. We are opposed to war, but are desirous to see the laws respected, and the authority of the Government maintained at whatever cost. A chieftain without even an apparent cause, attacks another chieftain whose force is weaker than his own—other Chieftains soon find some reason to join in the contest. An end is put to commercial intercourse—travelling from one portion of the country to the other must be abandoned, and in places where peace and tranquility a few months previously predominated, the most horrid butcheries are perpetrated. It is the duty of the people of Liberia to do all in their power to disseminate among the aborigines the principles of civilization and christianity, and to do this, an end must be put to those predatory wars among the chiefs.

May 4th.

STEAMERS TO AND FROM ENGLAND.—Our communication to and from England is monthly—regularly the mail steamers make their appearance. Before the British mail steamers were talked of, the subject of a line of steamers from America to Liberia was mooted by the Americans, and discussed in Congress. Has the intended enterprise been abandoned?

Another British line of steamers is about to be started from Liverpool, and the first ship is expected here in October next. The mail steamers are not capable of taking all the freight offered them, and in consequence many persons are greatly injured in their mercantile arrangements. It is hoped that the Liverpool line, which will be independent of Government, will give general satisfaction.

May 4th.

GRANDO.—It is confidently asserted, and pretty generally believed that Grando the Fishman, will be delivered up to our Government for trial. Up to this time, he has managed to keep himself from being arrested, but it is said he has but few friends now, and that the few who remain with him are becoming greatly dissatisfied, and will no doubt give him up to justice in a short time.

May 4th.

SUGAR.—On the banks of the noble St. Paul's many of our enterprising agriculturists are busily engaged in grinding their cane. Messrs. Blackledge, Hooper and Draper, are the largest growers of cane, and therefore will have the most sugar, molasses and syrup to sell. We are told that Mr. McMurty also had a fine lot of cane growing, but we lament to have to say, that within two months of the time of cutting, it took fire and the whole lot was destroyed. We are not aware how the accident occurred.

May 4th.

DEATH OF THE EX-SECRETARY OF STATE. It is seldom that we are called upon to notice the death of a citizen who has attracted as much notice and distinguished himself so eminently as the gentleman whose death we are now called upon to record. The Hon. Hilary Teage, extensively known as one of the most intelligent of the citizens of our Republic, died on the evening of the 21st inst., after a few days illness. Mr. Teage as a statesman occupied a prominent position in the Republic; his well known talents and ability claimed for him the admiration of the people of Liberia—and in foreign lands, he was highly respected, and spoken of as being gifted with extraordinary powers of intellect. As a citizen of Liberia, his loss will be seriously felt, and in this connection, we call upon the young men of Liberia to strive to attain that high pre-eminence which the deceased obtained, by close attention to study, and the application of their minds to the wants of Liberia, and to the duties which they owe to their country and fellow citizens.

It is hoped that very shortly we will receive an obituary notice of this distinguished citizen of our Republic.

May 24th.

OUR TRADE.—Though the rainy season has fully set in, there is but little abatement in our trade. It was anticipated that in the present season, but a very limited quantity of palm oil would be obtained—the contrary we are most happy to say is the fact. Indeed from all parts of the Republic, the most encouraging reports of trade are received; and there is not much probability of any abatement in it, till the middle of the rainy season. The cry from every quarter is the want of goods, and the vessel which comes along first with a good assortment will be fortu-

nate. She will meet with ready sales and immediate payment.

May 24th.

THE Immigrants located on the banks of the beautiful St. Paul's are getting on well. It is said that with very few exceptions, nearly all of them have passed safely through their acclimation.

May 24th

THE CONSTITUTION.—The opinion is now being pretty generally entertained, that the Constitution of the Republic ought to be amended! Many persons hitherto have strongly opposed any alteration in that instrument, but now it is very obvious, and it will, we think, tend greatly to the future stability of the State, that some provision should be made to it in reference to electoral qualifications.

May 24th.

SINOU AND GRAND BASSA COUNTIES.—We have received late advices from the leeward counties, there was nothing to disturb the harmony and good will of the people. The surrounding natives are on the best terms with our people, and continue to cultivate their friendship. A spirit of industry is abroad in the land, and we hope sufficient inducements will be found to keep it constantly afloat. At one time every person who was so fortunate as to be the owner of a hundred dollars, embarked it in trafficking with the natives, and within six months' time, his all was gone. In this respect, things have changed decidedly for the better. The trading business now is mostly in the hands of men of experience, and most of the petty traders have turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

About the middle of this month the Administration party at Sinou had an extensive and very costly (we are told) demonstration in honor of the victory achieved in the re-election of President Roberts, and the election of Judge Benson to the Vice Presidency, it is said that the natives rejoiced at the result of the election with as much enthusiasm, as did our people. We know such was the case among the natives in this county.

We also learn that Grand Bassa, ever true to her allegiance, will, or has made suitable demonstrations in honor of the victory. It is hoped that our friends in the sister counties will furnish for our pa-

per their doings. It will be gratifying to the friends here.

May 24th.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.—According to the official returns of the votes polled throughout the State, (Sinou excepted, as no register of votes polled at the several towns and villages in that County have been received at the State Department—but public rumor says that J. M. Priest is elected Senator for that County, and S. V. Mitchel, Representative for the same,) the following named persons are elected.

Joseph J. Roberts, *President*; Stephen A. Penson, *Vice President*; A. F. Russell, *Senator for Montserrado County*; Charles Henry, *do. do. Grand Bassa County*; B. V. R. James, Sion Harris, Henry W. Dennis, H. W. Erskine, *Representatives for Montserrado County*; M. A. Rand, W. W. Davis, G. L. Seymore, *Representatives for Grand Bassa County*.

May 24th.

LAUNCH.—On the morning of the 2nd inst. we had the gratification of witnessing the launch of as fine a specimen of ship building we remember ever to have seen. It was from the wharf of Hon. D. B. Warner, and is of about ten tons burthen. Mr. Warner built her, and she is spoken of by a number of persons who have examined her, as a beautiful craft. Her name is "Try, Try, Again."

April 6th.

OUR rainy season has commenced in earnest. Within the last three weeks the rain has come down in torrents, and we fear there will be but little abatement of it, until about the middle of July. Our dry season was unusually warm, and the absence of rain was severely felt. The knowing ones, in consequence, predict that the rains will be heavy, and will probably hold on longer this year than is often the case. Farmers are not now materially disturbed by the wet weather, as most of their rice was planted early in the season, and the rain greatly aids its growth. The natives it is believed, are not as forward, though nothing like a scarcity of rice is to be apprehended the coming season: It is confidently reported, that throughout all our borders, the farming operations are on the most extensive scale, and it is well understood that the people, though having, comparatively speaking, nothing for exportation, are satisfied with the yearly receipts of their produce. We must not be understood as intending to mean that no

attention is being paid to articles for exportation, for it affords us much pleasure to say, that in a couple of years, it is probable that the exportation of coffee from Liberia will commence in earnest. Such is the general belief, and from what we have seen on the banks of the noble St. Paul's and know of in the county of Grand Bassa, such will be the case. The people in the county of Sinoe are equally attentive to agriculture, and are making rapid strides to compete with their farther advanced citizens in the upper counties. We hope the day is near at hand, when every man, whatever his position is, may find it to his benefit to have an interest in a sugar or coffee plantation. *June 1st.*

THE trade of this part of the coast is known to be more extensive than ever. It is astonishing how rapidly it unfolds itself. At places, where, three years ago, a puncheon of Palm oil could not be procured in a month's time, thousands of gallons can now be purchased without much delay. Within sight of our city the natives are constantly employed in making oil, and the quantity procured from them is pretty considerable. At the marts where our merchants have been accustomed to obtain their usual supply of oil, the trade is very lively, and from the im-

provements of the natives in the habits of civilization, it is expected that the trade in oil will annually increase a hundred per cent. Their wants are becoming more numerous—they seek for and readily purchase articles of merchandize, which hitherto were only desired by those reared in the midst of civilization. At the present rate of the improvement of the natives, it is impossible to speak with any certainty as to the probable increase there will be in our trade, in a few years. It will be very large. *June 1st.*

LIBERIA SUGAR AND SYRUP.—We have hitherto noticed that our farmers on the St. Paul's were laboriously engaged in manufacturing their sugar cane. We have now the pleasure of informing our readers, that they have finished grinding their cane, and will supply sugar and syrup at moderate prices. Persons wishing to examine these articles will call at the ware-houses of U. A. McGill & Bro: and John N. Lewis, who have lots on hand, and will be most happy to sell on fair conditions. *June 1st.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—John N. Lewis received from the President on the 14th ult., the appointment of Secretary of State. *June 1st.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 15th of July, to the 15th of August, 1853.

MAINE.

By Rev. D. Powers:—
Saco—Mr. Towle, \$5; Gen'l. A. H. Boyd, Daniel Cleaves, each \$3; T. Jordan, Jr., William Littlefield, Charles C. Sawyer, Esq., O. D. Boyd, Esq., E. R. Wiggin, Esq., Cash, each \$2; A lady, Phillip Eastman, Esq., R. M. Hobbs, Seth Scamman, a friend, Miss Sarah F. Bradbury, each \$1; a friend, 25 cts. 29 25

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

West Lebanon—Collection in Congregational Church, by Rev. Rufus Case. 20 30
New Alstead—Church collection, by Rev. Bezaleel Smith. 3 00
Keene—Azal Wilder. 2 00
 25 30

VERMONT.

West Halifax—Church collection, by Rev. Seth S. Arnold. 5 00

West Brattleboro'—Collection, by Hon. Samuel Clarke. 13 50
 18 50

MASSACHUSETTS.

Falmouth—Church collection, by Rev. H. B. Hooker. 15 00

CONNECTICUT.

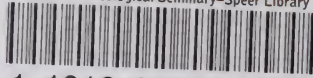
By Rev. John Orcutt:—
New Milford—Miss C. E. Boardman, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30; D. C. Sanford, Esq., Miss Sally Northorp, Eli Mygatt, each \$5; J. G. Noble, Col. Smith, each \$3; A Hine, Judge Boardman, each \$2; Miss L. Wells, \$1; others \$17. 73 00
Fairfield—James B. Thompson, \$10; Collection in Rev. Dr. Atwater's church, \$46 54. 56 54
Southport—M. Bulkley, J. Godfrey, each \$5; A. Bulkley, \$2; Mrs. Lot Bulkley. Miss Shef-

field, Charles Bulkley, each \$1; Collection in Rev. Mr. Merwin's church, \$117.72; of which \$60 by Frederick Marquand, to constitute Miss Ann Eliza Perry, of Southport, and Miss Maria A. Trask, of Brooklyn, N. Y., life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; and \$30 of which to constitute Rev. Samuel J. M. Merwin a life member of the American Colonization Society,	132 72	<i>Cincinnati</i> —Legacy of Hon. Jacob Burnett, by V. Worthington, Esq., Executor.....	1000 00
<i>Westport</i> —R. H. Winslow, \$50; of which \$30 to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society; Collection in Congregational Society, \$27.36....	77 36	<i>Newark</i> —Contribution from First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Wylie.....	21 00
<i>Westbrook</i> —Cash.....	1 00	<i>Jersey</i> —Contribution from the Presbyterian congregation, by Rev. Charles M. Putnam.....	11 00
<i>East Hartford</i> —Collection in Rev. Mr. Spring's Society.....	21 00	<i>Norwich</i> —Church collection, by Rev. S. Wilson.....	8 00
<i>Thompson</i> —Wm. H. Mason, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	30 00		1,086 36
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