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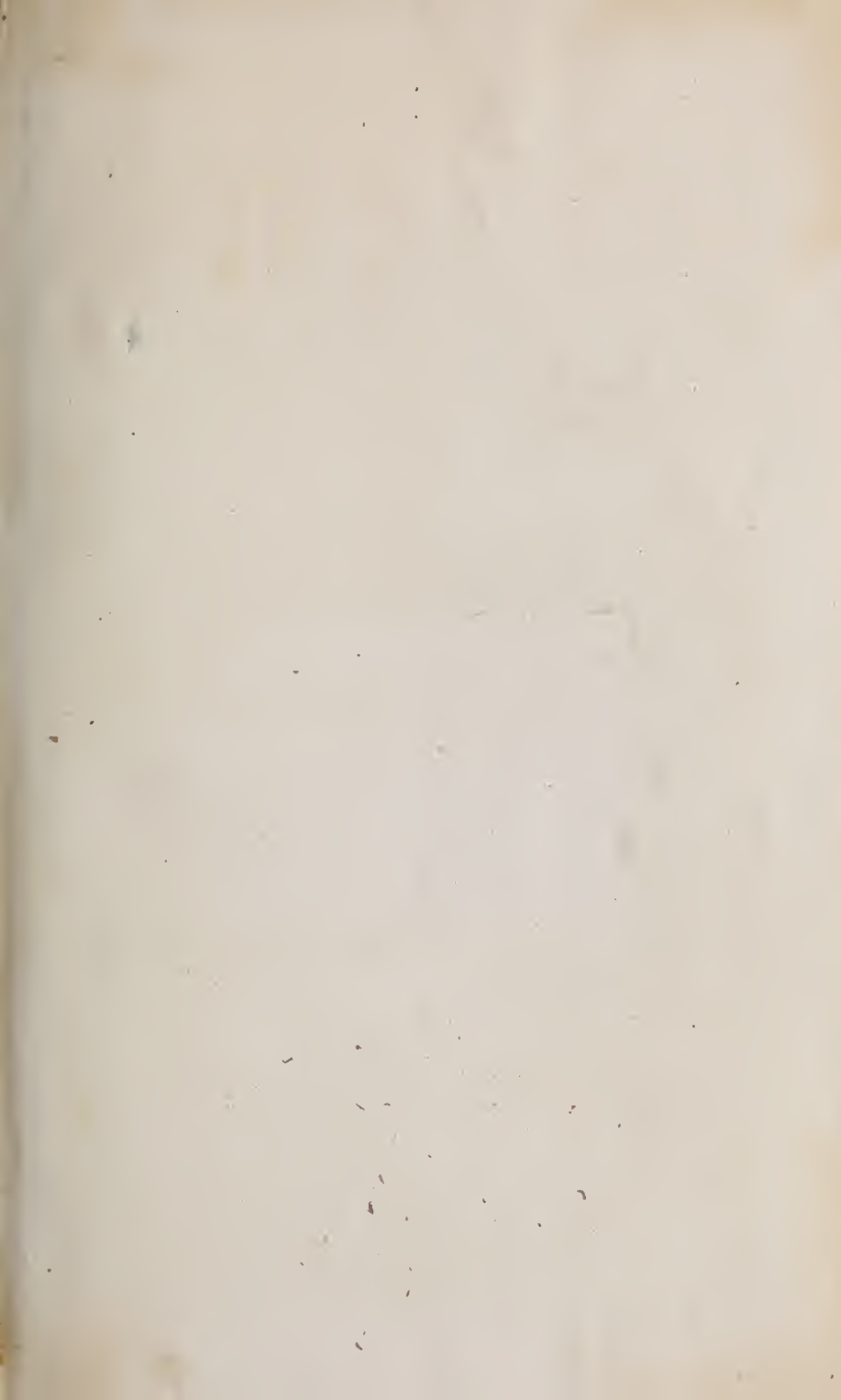
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1853.

[No. 10.

From Liberia.

IN the last number of the Repository, we published intelligence from Liberia to the 11th June, received by way of England. Through the facilities afforded by the steamers which ply regularly between England and the Western Coast of Africa, we hope to be able to keep our readers regularly informed respecting the state of affairs in the Republic of Liberia. Early in September, we received letters to the 6th July; from which we learn that the emigrants by the Banshee, who were landed at Buchanan, were getting along very well,—only one of the company (an infant) having died during the first month's residence, notwithstanding, as Mr. Benson writes, "over a hundred of them have been down with fever;" most of whom were "up again" at the date of his letter, July 5th. It will be noticed that Mr. Benson says, "They admire the country, especially the new settlement." And he attributed "their well-doing in

the fever, in a great measure, to the general satisfaction among them." This is particularly gratifying to us, especially as some of these emigrants were apparently much dissatisfied at not being permitted to land at Monrovia, when the Banshee stopped at that port; to which reference was made in our article on "the locating of emigrants," published in the last number of the Repository.

In a letter of a previous date, (June 17th,) received since the foregoing was written, Mr. Benson says, "There were three men among the emigrants by the Banshee who said they were enrolled for Monrovia, and while at that place were anxious to remain there; and in fact I received letters from Monrovia expressing a wish that I would allow them to return; but since their arrival here they are perfectly satisfied, and are glad they did not remain."

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, July 6, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have had the honor of your favors of the 7th April, via England, and the 22d April per ship Banshee, which arrived here on the 3d ultimo. I thank you very much for the six hogsheads of tobacco you were good enough to send by the Banshee for the use of the Government. The amount, though small, I assure you, sir, will assist us much in our present financial difficulties. For the last few years, it appears, just as we have nearly recovered from the pecuniary embarrassment occasioned by one military expedition, another forces itself upon us. It is gratifying, however, to know that, in every case, these expeditions have had a salutary effect. I have good reason to hope, indeed at present there appears to be but little doubt, that the late expedition to Little Cape Mount—though, fortunately, attended with no fighting or bloodshed—has resulted in establishing permanently the authority of the Government over the chiefs in that district; and that we shall have no future occasion to employ military force, either there or elsewhere, in maintaining the majesty of the laws. Still, the employment of commissioners in various parts of the country, to adjust and settle disputes, constantly arising between native chiefs and tribes, and also a strong police force at several points, to prevent a revival of the slave trade, will, for some time yet, be a source of considerable expense to the Government. To give you some idea of the necessity of these measures, I enclose copies of two notes received only day before yesterday. I may state here that the "Lark,"

and a cutter employed and armed for the occasion, were dispatched immediately to Tradetown, where we hope they will arrive in time to prevent the shipment, and seize the vessel. Bover is a very crafty fellow, and is entitled to no credit for the information he has given, though fortunate for the intended victims. Boyer says—and doubtless he means it—"I don't want to give him any" slaves. But the fellow, I understand, has received a number of doubloons, and a lot of merchandize, which of course he expects to pocket. He also knew the Government would punish him, if the transaction came to its knowledge, and which could not be concealed. He also hoped, doubtless, to obtain the favor of the Government, which he had forfeited; and that its ban upon him would be removed. Well, whatever may be our opinion of him, or the motives by which he was actuated, we must do something to reward him, and encourage like information from others.

We have made no purchases of Territory since I last wrote you, except two valuable tracts in the interior of Little and Grand Bassa. The prospect, however, is now good that we shall be able, during the ensuing dry season, to extinguish the native title to the two or three unpurchased tracts lying between the extreme points of our jurisdiction.

Your emigrants by the Banshee—excepting some ten or fifteen who remained here—have been safely landed at the Cove, (Buchanan;) and, as far as I know, are pretty comfortably situated; and I really hope will do well.

I am very anxious to know what are the feelings of President Pierce

and his Cabinet with respect to Colonization and Liberia. Please enlighten me, if you can, when you next write.

I have nothing particularly interesting to communicate respecting the progress of public affairs. Every thing is going on quietly and encouragingly. Since my return from England, we have had no difficulty with foreign traders on our coast;—they conform to our commercial regulations; and the best feeling seems to exist. I hope it will continue.

This goes by mail steamer, via England. If not tiring you too much, I should be happy to hear from you as early as convenient, by the same route.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLain,

Sec. and Tr. Am. Col. Soc.

The following are the notes referred to in President Roberts' letter:

GRAND CARRO.

June 18, 1853.

Mr. Stephen A. Benson:—Dear Sir:—I write this to inform you that I am greatly imposed on by Prince Boyer. He has caught twenty-three of my people;—three of them run away and came back;—twenty are now in sticks, and are sold to that Spanish Captain that was at Bassa when the G. R. McGill was. He is now out at sea off Tradetown, waiting for a chance to ship his

slaves from Prince. My great reason for writing this to you is that President Roberts and you told us not to interfere with Prince unless hearing from you first. So you will have to ask the President to send a man-of-war right straight down before he takes his slaves off, or my poor boy will be carried off. If you all let Prince do as he is doing now we can't stand it.

Yours, &c.,

JIM FLAW,

JACK WEST.

Mr. Benson:—I hear for the fact that Prince have 200 slaves now ready. I know that he has some.

J. HARRIS.

TRADE TOWN,

June 30, 1853.

Mr. Benson:—Dear Sir: I am now writing according to promise between you and me, to inform you there is a vessel now here landing goods for slaves, and I have promised they will be ready for shipping off in seven days. But I don't want to give him any. So that, seven days hence, if you will keep a look out, you will be able to capture him. She is a small schooner, pollucca rigged, fitted out from Teneriffe. Please to forward this information to President Roberts with all speed. I would direct this to the Cape, but the Fishmen will not take it. The schooner is dividing her cargo between this and the point.

With great respect,

I remain yours,

KING BOYER.

Proposed Alterations in the Constitution of the Am. Col. Soc.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, holden the 10th September, 1853, the following pre-

ambles and resolution were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the African Repository for publication:—

Whereas, at the last annual meet-

ing of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, a Committee was appointed "to report on alterations in the Constitution" of said Society; and

Whereas, by the ninth article of said Constitution, notice of intention to propose amendments must be given three months before the annual meeting; and

Whereas, the Chairman of the said Committee, not being able to procure a meeting of the State Society of which he is a member, in season to give such notice, has requested the Massachusetts Colonization Society to give it; therefore

Resolved: That this Society proposes that the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be amended as may be found advisable, at the next annual meeting; and particularly, that it be amended to the following effect, viz:

1. That the Fifth Article be amended by inserting, after the words "Directors for life," the words "of the Permanent Directors."

2. That a new article be inserted, to be numbered "Article 6," in substance as follows: "The Permanent Directors shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, at the annual meeting of the Society, on the nomination of one by each regularly organized State or Territorial Society, or Society of the District of Columbia, and shall hold their offices permanently, and their personal and traveling expenses for attendance at each annual meeting, not exceeding fifty dollars each, shall be paid by the Parent Society."

3. That Article 6 in the present Constitution be numbered "Article 7," and be amended by striking out the words "a Secretary," and inserting the words "one or more Secretaries."

4. That the Articles now numbered 7, 8, and 9, be numbered 8, 9, and 10; and that their phraseology be altered in conformity with the proposed amendments.

Attest:

JOSEPH TRACY,
Secretary.

Letters from J. S. Smith, M. D.

BUCHANAN,
June 25, 1853.

DEAR DOCTOR: I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of April 24th by the Banshee on the 11th instant.

The emigrants by the Banshee appear highly pleased with the new settlement at the Cove. I am pleased to learn that there are some good mechanics—brickmakers, bricklayers, carpenters, and blacksmiths—among the company. They are greatly needed. There is a spirit of improvement in this community. If this spirit continues, with moderate acquisition of emigrants from the

United States, I think this county will soon be on a footing with the other counties, with a fair prospect of gaining the pre-eminence. The fact is, if the Cove be settled, so that the superior commerce of this county can be carried on without obstruction, this county, possessing, as it does, double commercial advantages to any other county, in being the heart of the camwood and palm oil trade on this part of the coast, cannot and will not be behind.

In fact the main drawback to the prosperity of the county has been the facility with which persons could procure the necessaries of life; which

you know is a great damper to all enterprise. There must be a strife for bread to develop the resources of any country. There must be competition to develop dormant energies in man. There must be necessity to create invention.

I glory in every improvement made elsewhere in Liberia, the land of my pride. I glory in the advance of light and civilization in all quarters of the globe; but my sympathies are more enlisted for the weak, than the strong. My attachment and solicitude for *my country*, and especially the portion I am pleased to call *my home*, must be greater than for any other.

Yours, very truly,

J. S. SMITH.

J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

BUCHANAN,

June 27, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have had the pleasure of receiving your favors of April 7th and 24th. The letter by the beautiful clipper *Banshee*, came to hand on the 11th instant; the other, by way of England, was received yesterday.

They were both replete with interesting information to me, as few things can excite in me more gratification than to be assured that "Fishtown," Buchanan, will be set-

led with a real good company of emigrants, comprising carpenters, blacksmiths, brick-makers, bricklayers, &c.; just the class of men we want. We hope Heaven will smile propitiously upon them. I feel that heavy responsibilities rest upon me, as an instrument in conducting my charge, from time to time, through the ordeals of acclimation; and that much depends upon individuals in following the dictates of reason and wisdom.

I am gratified to learn that the Society has determined to adopt the hospital system upon a liberal scale. Consequently, the inducements to emigrate hither, will be increased. We shall then be always prepared to receive emigrants. And I should think that the friends of colonization would if, solicited, make special contributions for that purpose.

Fate has decreed that the colored people of the United States shall leave it; and let them go where they may—to Canada or the West Indies—they are destined for Africa: *Liberia is their home*; and hither they must come. No where else under the blue vault of Heaven, can they find a home.

Yours, truly,

J. S. SMITH.

Rev. W. McLain.

Letter from Hon. S. A. Benson.

BUCHANAN,

July 5, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: A few days after the arrival of the *Banshee*, I forwarded a letter to Monrovia, to your address, to go via England, which will perhaps reach you before this. I have only to add now that I have succeeded in locating nearly all the emigrants at Buchanan, (Cove

proper) in the long house, or receptacle, and in a few other houses engaged down there.

Your letter of the 7th April, authorizing the erection of a receptacle, did not reach me until the 26th of June, a fortnight after the *Banshee* arrived. However, by virtue of a letter of the 29th January, received from you by the *Cortez*, in March,

as also a letter I received from Rev. J. B. Pinney, via England, under date of April 5th, and received by me in May, I commenced the erection of a receptacle at Fishtown, which I have completed as well as I could under the circumstances, considering the shortness of the notice. Before I commenced it, I consulted with Dr. Smith as to location, size, materials, and every particular; and I have acted in perfect consonance with his suggestions. It is one hundred feet long and twenty-five wide, with a passage running through the centre lengthwise, and two passages crosswise, dividing the length into three equal parts. The house is framed and weather-boarded, lower floor laid with boards, over which thick bamboo matting is spread, windows and doors, plenty to keep it well ventilated. The rooms are partitioned off, various sizes, and each has one or more windows. I confess it is not as substantially and tastefully built as I could desire; but we have done the very best we could, and Dr. Smith is perfectly satisfied with it. It had better be thoroughly and substantially finished at the beginning of the dries; when I hope you will have a brick one put up also.

The emigrants have been here

about a month. Over a hundred of them have been down with fever; but I am happy to say, that, excepting one infant whose life was impaired of before reaching here, they are all alive. The most that were sick are up again. In fact I never saw a more contented company of people in my life. They admire the country, especially the new settlement. The almost unparalleled growth of potatoes, cassada, indian corn, and vegetables of almost every description, that they witnessed at the new settlement on their landing, produced a wonderful good effect. They were all satisfied that they could easily make a living; and in fact many of them went right to work, and have some fine patches planted. I attribute their well-doing in the fever in a great measure to the general satisfaction among them.

The Baushee sailed on the 18th June. We finished landing every thing at the Cove in six days, and could have done so in three days but for lack of boats. We lost nothing.

Our affairs in Liberia are getting on more than ever prosperously.

Respectfully,

Your obedt. servt.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. W. McLain.

[From the Liberia Herald, May 4.]

Letter from Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.

WE are gratified in being permitted to publish the following interesting letter, from an old and tried friend of Liberia, addressed to President Roberts, on the eve of his departure from England.

The writer, as is well known to many of our fellow citizens, was among the first of English philanthropists who sympathized with the early advocates in the United States

of African colonization; and perhaps no one, even in America, has watched the progress of Liberia, with greater solicitude. It is known to us that during the troubles, the Colonial authorities had with certain British merchants in regard to the exercise of political jurisdiction, Dr Hodgkin never failed in his good offices to maintain the interest of the Colony in England; and we

have good reasons to believe that he was the first abroad to recommend the only course—independence—open to the people here, to relieve themselves from their perplexing political embarrassments. And that he still feels a lively interest in the prosperity of Liberia, and in her progress in the right way, his letter clearly demonstrates.

BEDFORD SQUARE,
29th, 10th Mo. 1852.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—As thou hast already left London, on thy return to Liberia, I am solicitous to follow thee with a letter, that thou mayest on thy arrival, convey to my Liberian friends my warm desire of their prosperity, and also some observations which these feelings have suggested.

As one of the oldest friends of Liberia, who has toiled, and spent, and suffered in her cause, I have watched with deep interest her progress from the commencement, her various difficulties and trials and also her triumphs. I do not mean by triumphs, her victories over her uncivilized neighbours. I attach a totally different meaning to the word, and refer on the contrary to her peacefully overcoming those obstacles which other States have contended against by the force of arms.

In striving to advocate the cause of suffering humanity, in those cases in which the feeble races are the victims of the avarice, contempt, injustice and cruelty of the self-called civilized nations, who pride themselves on extended empire and military prowess, and who bestow their highest honors and richest rewards on their generals, I have often had to point to Liberia as affording an almost solitary example of the brighter success of her opposite and

peaceful course; and I have quoted from her constitution the expression of that principle, and the model of those rights which civilized nations in their colonization enterprizes, should recognize and adopt in relation to the uncivilized aborigines of those countries, in which their settlements are made. May thou and thy fellow citizens forgive me, if in my jealousy that Liberia should lose no portion of the credit which is her due, I seem needlessly to doubt either your peaceful principles, or your firmness in maintaining them.

I confess that I am jealous, lest the difficulties which may increase and accumulate with the growth of the Republic, in extent, and importance, the pernicious example of older states, and the frailty of human nature may betray the citizens of Liberia into warlike operations, for which they may not want both plausible pretext and cogent reasons, to which the support and countenance of other civilized nations may give additional strength. Now I do most earnestly desire that Liberia may not be led into this snare, so as to injure her fair name, and, politically speaking, damage herself, retard her prosperity, lose sight of her truest interest, and fall short of doing that good to Africa which she seems to have been designed to effect.

The past has shown that the natives of Western Africa have not been deficient either in the disposition or in the courage, to resist the settlement of civilized powers; and many bloody conflicts have taken place, in which sometimes one party, sometimes the other, has gained the victory, whilst the advance of arts, commerce, and christianity has been alike obstructed by both results. Liberia in her early days felt

the mischievous consequences of the hostile spirit, which England and other civilized powers had stirred up. You have had, by setting a different example, to counteract the baneful influence which had been created, and the late Governor Buchanan, and thysself also, have largely contributed to do so. Nevertheless, it is evident that by the violation of treaties, and by aggressions on the Republic or its allies, the neighbouring natives may not merely cause much trouble, but even give, what the world may regard, just cause for military coercion. Cicero, a pagan philosopher, and the Consul of war-like Rome, declared that the most unjust peace was better than the justest war. The Christian politician should carry the peace principle quite as far, and the state which should follow his dictates, would surpass others in prosperity, not less than in virtue. War ruins the finances of the strongest and richest governments. How then can Liberia, young, and comparatively weak, and of straightened resources, meet the charges of war? She would rather, in losing her good reputation, acquire a debt and discredit. The aid of France and England in the shape of military stores and the like, may lead into expenses and losses connected with the employment of them, which these nations will not refund.

If your neighbours do not reasonably comply with your remonstrances, renew and vary them till they do so; and if your arguments do

not convince them, your example will, when they see the prosperity which attends your peaceful industry, and how far this is shared by those tribes which keep their treaties and follow your examples. Moreover the tribes hostile to you, would be under a ban, and they would lose not only your favor, but that of the other civilized nations at peace with you. Thou sayest that you must sustain the friendly tribes which do observe the treaties which you have made. I feel the force of this remark, and respect the desire to help the weak, but I also know that you may act on this impulse less expensively, and more righteously and successfully, than by going to war. With the determination to do this, the way will be apparent, when the occasion requires it.

In conclusion, may the citizens of Liberia increasingly demonstrate, that example is better than precept, and whilst giving to their heathen neighbors, the blessings of the Bible, the schoolmaster and the missionary, may they teach them by their own hands to turn the forest into farms and the desert into fruitful gardens, cultivated by industrious men, who have no fear of either being sold as slaves, or of being enlisted as soldiers, but who enjoy and rejoice in their productive labor.

With best wishes for your voyage,

I am thy sincere friend,

THOMAS HODGKIN.

To J. J. Roberts,

President of Liberia, &c.

[From the Messenger and Recorder.]

Good News from afar.

LONG REACH,
Tyler County, Va.

DEAR BRO. SIEGFRIED:—It is truly "more blessed to give than to

receive." I here enclose to you two letters which I have received from my colored people in Liberia, that I wish you to publish, if you

please, in your valuable paper, the Messenger and Recorder; as I have many friends who have been often enquiring after my blacks, that I think will be glad to read a letter written by their own hands in the land of their fathers; and especially those friends who "know what it is to have their sins forgiven." You will please return the letters by mail, after they are published, and oblige your friend and brother in Christ.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

EDINA, LIBERIA,
March 1st, 1853.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Long Reach, Tyler County, Va.

VERY RESPECTED SIR:—Your favor, under date of October 24th, 1852, came safely to hand, and was received with no little degree of pleasure. I was however, much astonished to learn that none of my communications, for the last two or three years, had reached you. Be assured, Sir, that I have never failed to reply to every letter received; and indeed have written by every packet from this place. The letters I sent have been by some means intercepted. I should regard myself an ungrateful person, were I to forget the many favors you conferred on me. While I bless God for the privileges I now enjoy in my father's land, I cannot forget you were made instrumental in sending me here.

I feel that I have great reason to bless and praise the Lord for his goodness, during the few years that I have been blessed to enjoy the assurance of having my sins forgiven, I have enjoyed more real happiness than in all my life before. Now I feel that I have a Father, who will support and sustain me while travelling through the wilderness of the world; and will, when

toils and labors are over, bring me to the haven of eternal bliss, where christian brethren, though far from each other now, will embrace each other in the arms of love.—

"This glorious hope revives
Our courage by the way,
While each in expectation lives,
And longs to see the day."

I am happy to say that here we are favored with sanctuary privileges, and our children are daily taught in the schools. I have none of my own, but feel delighted at the prospects of the rising generation. Liberia is destined, under the blessing of God, to be a great nation. As a people we feel that we are under great obligations to God for his mercies toward us. May he still guide and direct our affairs!

I wrote you by Mr. J. Jackson, who left here last summer for America. I hope you will have seen him ere this reaches you. I am still striving at my farm, and feel somewhat encouraged, and could, I believe, succeed admirably well, if I could be assured that I could arrange to have my coffee, arrow-root, ginger, &c., &c., disposed of to advantage in the United States. I would undertake to enter into arrangements with some one, but as yet have not fallen upon any one but yourself, and I fear your age, &c. &c. will not warrant your entering into such an enterprize.

Your letter breathes a happy state of mind. How pleasant, when age creeps on, to be able to lean upon Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Should disease strike at the vitals, and death, ghastly death, appear in view, the christian feels that

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Yes! to the christin, Death has nothing to make him afraid.

I delight in hearing from you, and would be much better pleased to see you and your dear family; but this I can hardly expect in this world: but hope, by the grace of God, to meet you in heaven.—For this let us all strive.

My beloved Pastor, J. H. Cheeseman, and my family, unite in sending their love to you. Remember me to all friends, and believe me, dear Sir,

Yours, very affectionately,

MARK HYDER.

BUCHANAN, LIBERIA,

March 1st, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—I need write but little, as my brother Mark has written so much. I only wish to assure you that I feel grateful for your kind remembrance of us. I have

you often in my mind, and cannot feel otherwise than thankful to my heavenly Father for putting it into your mind to send us to these sunny shores, where Liberty, sweet Liberty, without alloy, can be enjoyed.

I am, as you are aware, married, and have one sweet babe. I am as comfortably situated as I could reasonably expect. Remember me to all friends. My husband unites with me in the tenderest regards for yourself and family.

I will write again, and will be more prolix than now.

Yours very truly,

PRISCILLA KING.

Our brother Aaron and sister Minna are all tolerably well. I hope they will write to you. P. K.

To Mr. Wilham Johnson.

Long Reach, Ohio river, &c.

Letter from B. V. R. James to Dr. Wm. Judkins.

MONROVIA,

January 15, 1853.

William Judkins, M. D. :

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your kindest letter, addressed to me, followed with a large box of most excellent school-books has been received, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge your kind favor, accompanied by your most generous and timely donation; and through you, dear sir, I take the greatest pleasure of rendering to the noble donors, in the behalf of my fellow-citizens our most grateful acknowledgments for this disinterested act of regard for the future welfare of the youth of our republic; for there is nothing the citizens of your good city could have done that would have tended more to promote the welfare of this community, than furnishing them with the means to increase

their intelligence, for upon its increase depends our future prosperity and success as an independent nation. It is a well known fact that a Republican Government can only succeed in the proportion as general intelligence is diffused among them; and it is well known to you, with many of your good citizens, that in the land from which most of us come, few, a very few, have had any opportunity of enjoying the privilege of early instruction; hence the great majority that make up this community can scarcely read or write. Now, as these people are called upon to discharge the active and responsible duties of life, as citizens of a free and independent Government, they feel, more or less, the necessity of making an effort to learn to read and write; and many of them, as opportunities offer, make

commendable efforts to do so, which makes a great demand for the very kind of books you have kindly furnished us with. All of our schools, as yet, are established and supported by foreign benevolence. The Government has made provision for common schools, so far as the enactment of laws are concerned; but her public treasury has never, as yet, been in a state to carry out the spirit of the law; and many of the schools that are furnished with teachers by foreign societies are crippled in their operations for the want of suitable elementary school-books, such as spelling, reading, writing, geographical, arithmetics, slates, &c. The books furnished by the good people in Cincinnati, Ohio, have been distributed as follows: To the Rev. John Day, Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Schools; Rev. H. W. Erskins, teacher of a large Presbyterian school on the St. Paul's river; B. V. R. James, teacher, in Monrovia, of the largest school in the Republic; Alexander High School, members of the Legislature, and various individuals who have made personal application for them-

selves and children. I have endeavored, to the best of my judgment, to make the most judicious distribution of the books intrusted to my care, which, I hope, will meet with the approbation of the noble donors.

The stereotype plates you wrote about, could not be profitably used here at present. However, we gratefully acknowledge the kind feelings of Mr. Smith.

With regard to the people you write about, that have been sent to this country by the *Friends*, I believe there are now a number living in the country that have been sent out by that most respectable body, but I have not now any particular facts at hand respecting them, with exception of the family of Lynches, whose children we have in our school—a boy and a girl, who are among our finest and smartest children. Their mother is a widow, and very poor, but a fine family. I must now close this hasty letter for the want of time. I hope, at some future day I shall be able to write you more fully. May the Lord bless and reward you abundantly for your goodness.

Your grateful friend,

B. V. R. JAMES.

[From the Genesee Evangelist (Rochester N. Y.) July 29.]

Colonization Society.

In pursuance of previous notice, a meeting was held in the Common Council room on Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a Colonization Society. A Society was formed accordingly; a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected:

President—Thomas H. Rochester.

Vice-Presidents—Jacob Gould, and S. Matthews.

Secretary and Treasurer—John B. Robertson.

Managers—A. Boody, C. Dewey, Thomas Kempshall, A. Mann, and F. Starr.

The following resolutions were offered, but after some remarks, and in consequence of the lateness of the hour, were laid over till the next meeting.

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this meeting the scheme of the American Colonization Society is one of profound interest to all the people of this country, and of com-

prehensive benevolence to the whole African race.

2. *Resolved*, That the law of christian love is not less binding upon colored men than upon the whites, and that it becomes men of all complexions and conditions to seek mutually each others good, and to interpret kindly and charitably each others professions and conduct.

3. *Resolved*, That intelligent christian men ought to interpret the providence of God according to his written word, and reverently admire those marvellous works by which He declared it to be his prerogative to bring good out of evil, and make even the trials, sufferings and wrongs of men, the means of their improvement, elevation, and most ennobling prosperity.

4. *Resolved*, That while we have

not a doubt that multitudes of our fellow-citizens, at the South, as well as at the North, feel a profound concern for the colored people of these United States, we also cherish the belief that He who "led Joseph like a flock," is opening before the descendants of Africa, a glorious inheritance of Freedom, usefulness, happiness and renown in the land of their ancestors through the Liberian Republic already planted there.

5. *Resolved*, That while our best wishes attend such of our colored population as prefer a residence in America to one in Africa, our highest hopes are with those who aspire to an independent nationality, to the widest fields of effort, and the most enduring usefulness in that land, which more than any other, needs, and will reward their exertions.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Letter from John D. Johnson.

MONROVIA, June, 1853.

I called at your office in June, 1852, and informed you of my intention to go to Liberia in October, which I am happy to let you know I have done; and I am sorry I did not come to the same conclusion at least five years ago. Myself and family left New-York October 4, 1852, for Africa. We arrived at Monrovia November 23, 1852. We had a long passage, but a very pleasant one. I should have written to you before, but I was so well pleased with the place on first sight I feared it would not hold out. But now I have lived here seven months, five of them were what is called the dry or hot months, the last two the wet. The first are not as hot or dry as you have it in the United States in July or August, and in the morning we have a fine breeze, called the

land breeze, which lasts till 11 or 12 o'clock; about noon we have another, the sea breeze. The wet months are like your April; and I am told by those who have lived here for the last twenty years, that in the six months' rains we have some of the finest weather, and the rain does not continue more than three or four days at a time. The health of the people is better here than in the States. Chills, fever and little headache are all they complain of. The African fever, which you hear of, is a great bugbear in itself. Myself and family have all had it; we are now out of danger, I may say well; and all of them who came out with me, 36 in all, have got well of the fever and gone to work farming on their plots, and are getting on well, at a place called New-York, a fine location, 18

miles from Monrovia, on the banks of the St. Paul's River. These people were sent out by the New-York Liberian Emigration Society.

The banks of the St. Paul's are covered with coffee trees and sugar cane. Mr. Allen Hooper, formerly of New-York, who has been living here three or four years, has 600 or 700 acres of good land; he has on it pine apple, plantain, bananas, sugar cane, and 70,000 or 80,000 coffee trees; 7,000 of these will bear next season for the first time. He bids fair to be a rich man in a short time. There are a great many coffee and sugar plantations being commenced now by men of little money, and in a few years we will grow enough to make large shipments.

A great drawback to farmers has been trouble with the natives; but the people of Liberia have been successful in civilizing them enough to make them keep quiet, and now the whole 600 miles of sea coast running some 70 miles back is quiet, and everything is going on well, but the political condition of the country: in that we have had a flare-up, the people are getting their eyes open, and I think if everything had been right, we would have had a change in the Administration, but Roberts is re-elected for the next two years. Benedict run well, and it is thought by many, ran better than Roberts. Some of the votes for President were not received, as returns by the Secretary of State, on account of some mistake on the part of the Judges, which has given great dissatisfaction, and as the Legislature are the Judges of all the returns, the friends of the new party are determined to contest it at their next term. The result of their investigation is expected to be in favor of President Roberts.

But on the whole, Liberia is going ahead fast. I have seen men within the last six weeks who have been trading on this coast from 5 to 25 years, who say Liberia has done more by way of improvement the two last years, for herself, than has been done in ten years before. Every thing looks well for the future. Brick houses are built, some of them as large as any private house in your city. Up the St. Paul's River, all of the new are of brick. The three last expeditions of emigrants from the United States to this place are doing well. They number 600 persons. Eleven of them died of fever. The most of them were free people of Virginia and have a little money. They add much to the country, and if the people of color of the Northern States who have little money were to abandon the prejudice they have to coming to Africa they would do a great good for themselves and this part of the world. They can live on half what they now live on and need not work more than half as hard. Men of money have over a hundred ways to make a fortune. We have a man from Ohio, Mr. E. J. Roye, who has made a large fortune in four years. He is a fine, intelligent man, and was the candidate for the Vice Presidency of this Republic against S. A. Benson at the last election. He commenced, I am told, with \$1,000. We have also a number of persons very intelligent who have lived here from childhood, and know but little of any other part of the world except by reading. Now I must say this speaks well, for in business matters they are better than I have ever seen before. D. B. Warner, one of these persons, has proved himself to be a good business man, also a me-

chanic of the first order. He has built a number of vessels. Two of them have been considered as good as any of the kind by Captains of other parts. The first, called the *Enterprise*, and the best sailing craft on the west coast, the last whose name is *Try, Try Again*. It is a fine little vessel of 10 or 15 tons only. This person had never seen a boat built. Col. B. P. Yates is another of these natural geniuses: in military skill, he ranks first in the Republic. At the late Fishtown war, where there were 5,000 natives to 1,700 Liberians, the brave Colonel, in every engagement, was successful. The natives, in one engagement, had him whipped, his men were falling on all sides, some of them jumped behind trees to save their lives, others fell on the ground, but the Colonel, in the midst of all this, with the men who stuck to him, did not know it, but kept on fighting until the natives thought they must be mistaken, and run to the bushes; the victory was his. His military ability gives decided satisfaction to that part of the country, and we have no more fighting there. There has been some fighting going on some time in the neighborhood of Grand Cape Mount, between the tribes of that part of the country, which kept out much of the trade from the interior. In order to establish the laws of our country and make peace among the natives, the President, soon after his return from England, with two or three hundred men, took a trip to the place where the Kings were to meet him, and settled the matter without much trouble: we have peace now in the whole Republic. Everything indicates improvement. We have here Mr. J. G. C. L. Newnham, of England, Her Majesty's Consul for Liberia in the place of

Mr. Hanson, removed. He is very accomplished, highly educated and much liked by the people. The Consul from France has not arrived. The Brazilian Consul has returned. We are to have a line of steamers from Liverpool making two within six months. We are daily looking for Rev. Alexander Crummel, Berry and Green, all of New York, who leave England on the 20th June per steamer. Mr. E. J. Roye and family will visit Europe and the United States; he leaves on the 10th June, per steamer *Faith*. The ship *Bar-shea* (or *Ban-hee*) has arrived with 200 emigrants from Baltimore, all well.

We have been called to mourn the loss of Rev. Hilary Teage, who was Secretary of State. He died May 27, 1853. Mr. Teage was born in Virginia, and with his parents emigrated to Sierra Leone in 1819, came to Liberia in 1825. Mr. T. was a man of great ability, and was the only one qualified to fill the seat he occupied. He translated all foreign letters. He has done much good for the Republic. His loss is seriously felt by the Church, the merchant, mechanic, farmer, and all the country. He was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a Master Mason, and was interred with all the solemnity of the Masonic Order.

I would like to say more of this country, as there have been so many bad reports of it, which I think help to keep men of ability and money from coming to it. But if they loved liberty, rank and position they could and would not stay where rights are kept from them; rights which God gave to all men. But we live in good cheer, for the love of liberty brought us here

Yours with respect,

J. D. J.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

President Roberts and the "Ladies' Literary Institute"

MR. EDITOR—You have already heralded the arrival of Her Majesty's steam vessel "Doo," Captain G. T. C. Smith, from England via Madeira and Sierra Leone, with President Roberts and family on board.

The President's arrival was not unexpected—for a fortnight or more, preparations were on foot for his reception,—and it is matter of regret to many of the citizens that the President's movements were so rapid as to deprive them of the pleasure of the public demonstration contemplated. As the steamer entered the roads, all were on tip-toe to learn whether the President was on board, and the first certain intelligence of his arrival was in a note from him to Vice President Williams, announcing his arrival, and that he would be on shore almost as soon as the note reached the Govt. House. The news flew through the city, and simultaneously the exclamation was heard in every direction—"the President's coming!"—the President's coming." Crowds were seen wending their way to the landing, and looking out for him with pleasing anxiety. The President landed, and was received as he stepped from the barge of Admiral Bruce, which had been placed at his disposal, by the officers of his cabinet and a large concourse of distinguished gentlemen of the city; and was escorted by them to the Govt. House, where also a large crowd had assembled to welcome him.

It is not my intention, Mr. Editor, to trespass on your columns further than to ask the insertion of the following in reference to the part taken by the Ladies' Literary Institute. The Ladies of the Institute had made suitable arrangements for the occasion, but the short notice placed it

beyond their power to carry them out as anticipated. However they assembled, or a large number of them, in front of the President's residence—lining each side of the entrance, two of their number bearing above a beautiful wrought wreath of flowers, and as he passed under it, all greeted him warmly. The Ladies returned to their hall, where it was agreed that the Institute would re-assemble at 8 o'clock and proceed in a body to the residence of the President, to pay their respects to him. The following is from the minutes of the Institute.

"December 19th—At the hour appointed the Ladies' Literary Institute met at the residence of their Secretary, and, preceded by their Directress, Miss Frances Cyrus, moved in procession to the President's dwelling; they were shown into the drawing-room, when two of their number were deputed to wait on the President to request that he would join them. The President shortly entered the room accompanied by the two ladies: when the Society rose to receive him, and the Directress, surrounded by a large crowd of spectators of both sexes, addressed him as follows:

President Roberts—Your return to the shores of our delightful country, once more we hail with unspeakable emotions of delight, and we feel assured, that not only we who now surround you with joy, but the hearts of hundreds to whom the news of your arrival has reached thro' in union with ours, with delightful emotions, and each, uniting with us in sentiment repeats the sound of *welcome! welcome!*

Look at the crowd which now surrounds you, composed of various classes of persons, and see in

their excited appearance, in the joyful expression of their countenances, see an evidence of their enraptured feelings, a proof of the cordial welcome, which every citizen extends to you—

"And permit your humble friend, as a representative of the Ladies' Literary Institute, to tender to your Excellency in the name of that Society, their most cordial welcome, a welcome told over and over, a heart-felt welcome to you, the man who *deserves* to be honored, and whom *we* delight to honor. We congratulate you on the favorable reception which you met while abroad, and on the success which has attended the whole of your voyage, feeling at the same time, grateful to a kind Providence, for thus preserving your life and health, and returning you to us in safety. And now our fervent prayer is, that the remainder of your days, wherever spent, whether in the engagements of public life, or in quiet retirement, may be crowned with peace and prosperity, and when your sun is about to decline, may it shed its parting ray on another orb, which shall rise in glorious effulgence, and whose career like yours, shall be one of light and blessedness to Liberia."

The President appeared much moved as the speaker proceeded, and at the conclusion of the address, he expressed to the ladies sincere thanks for the kind welcome they had extended to him. He remarked that during his absence, though he had been called to encounter many difficulties and had been greatly perplexed, still the interests of Liberia, civil, religious, and literary, were constantly the object of his solicitude, and notwithstanding the Government and people of Liberia had been misrepresented abroad, and their char-

acter shamefully traduced, he lost no opportunity to correct these false statements, and vindicated the character of his fellow citizens, and he felt that his efforts had been attended with success. At the conclusion of his remarks the Institute sung the following lines composed for the occasion.

We omit the first five stanzas for want of room.—Ed.

But we not unmindful be,
Of God who gives the victory,
Let us to Him our voices raise
In songs of gratitude and praise.

And let Liberia's sons rejoice,
And every daughter lend her voice,
To spread the cheering truth abroad,
Jehovah is our friend and God.

After the singing, the President again returned thanks to the Society, and expressed his entire gratification at the performances, remarking that such a compliment was beyond anything he had expected. He said he did not feel worthy of the honours which the ladies had so freely lavished upon him. He felt thankful to a kind Providence, which had so favorably ordered things during his absence.

He expressed his approbation of the sentiments expressed in the above stanzas "God is on Liberia's side, and if we put our trust in Him, we have nothing to fear, ultimately truth will prevail over falsehood."

The Institute then sung the "National Anthem"—and retired to the residence of the Secretary, where Mr. B. V. R. James requested that the Society be called to order, when he proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. Blyden be requested to prepare an account of the doings of the Society, this evening, to be published in the "Liberia Herald."

The resolution was seconded and unanimously adopted, after which the Institute adjourned.

M. E. MCGILL,
Secty. *L. L. Institute.*

Mr. Herald—Please give the above a space in your paper, and oblige, yours respectfully,

E. W. BLYDEN.
Monrovia, Dec. 11th, 1852.

[From the *Liberia Herald*, Jan. 19.]

Reflections on the New Year.

Another year has been fairly entered upon, and while the hearts of the people of Liberia should be filled with thanks and praise to the Great Donor of the Universe for the many favors he has bestowed upon them through the year just passed, in warding off dangers which the most unobservant could not refrain from contemplating with fearful apprehensions as to the final result of them, they should not forget, at the commencement of a new year to implore that His gracious protection may be still extended over them, and that He will continue his manifestations of kindness while they further continue to strive to make Liberia the centre of civilization and christianization to the thousand upon thousands of heathens with which our coast abounds. Upon the Government and people of Liberia a fearful responsibility rests. In the providence of God, Liberia was founded, and the people thereof have been peculiarly protected and guided by His almighty power for the furtherance of His own wise purposes. We are led to fall in with this opinion, if for no other reason than that, in every step which Liberia has taken to reach its present position, His guidance and protection have been so very remarkably manifest. What people on earth commenced their career under circumstances so peculiar as those of the people of Liberia. They left the land of their birth under the auspices of a Society whose resources were

derived from voluntary contributions, and upon which no assurance could be placed that such contributions would be constantly made. We say home and friends were forsaken, and Africa sought as an asylum, where liberty could be enjoyed, and where a home could be established for every portion of our race who might be disposed to avail themselves of it. We have no intention of following the pioneers to Africa, or of referring to the trials and dangers which assailed them on their arrival on its shores. It is sufficient for our present purpose that they succeeded in founding a State after surmounting difficulties which would appal the stoutest hearts, and but for the powerful interposition of the God of Heaven, our fathers would have been swept off by their savage foes. When the historian, some quarter of a century hence, shall write the history of Liberia and faithfully record every remarkable circumstance associated with the early settlement on this mount, the readers of the day will be inclined to treat it as a romance and be incredulous in believing it. The great dangers that for years stared the pioneers in the face, and their miraculous preservation in almost every instance, and the slow but steady growth of Liberia up to the present time, amidst many severe trials and difficulties, it assuming an independent position and recognized by some of the most powerful nations of the earth, when it is but scarcely

a quarter of a century ago, that the first pioneers placed their feet on these shores—we say in view of all these facts, the history of Liberia will be unique—it will be without a parallel. And to whose agency is to be attributed the success? Surely none will presume to give credit to it to poor feeble man—he may have been the instrument in the hands of God for the accomplishments of his own wise purposes, but all the honor is due to Him alone. Are the people of Liberia endeavoring to carry out what are evidently His designs? Have they properly considered the fearful obligations they are under for the spread of civilization and christianization among the aborigines of the country? The fiat has gone forth, and its fulfillment is certain, “that Ethiopias shall stretch forth her hands unto God,” and the people of Liberia, no doubt, are destined by Him who uttered the decree, to bear a prominent part in its accomplishment. Are we (the Liberians) fully aware of the duty assigned to us? Is it our daily thought to look about us, to discover if we are stretching forth our powers to raise the heathen upon a level with ourselves, to instil

into him the doctrines of the Cross? If we are not filled with this impression, depend upon it, the mission with which we are charged has not commenced. We know that many of both sexes, taken from the bonds of idolatry and superstition have been reared in our families, and that they have ceased to worship stocks and stones; but have we done as much as we could have done?

In making these remarks, our aim is to call the attention of our citizens to a subject which we consider of paramount importance, and it is for them to determine if they have attempted to perform their duty. If we fail to carry out the mission assigned to us, be assured that other means will be resorted to, for its accomplishment, and that we will then be under the displeasure of the Almighty, the very thought of such a displeasure should fill our hearts with sadness. We call upon the people of Liberia to use all their endeavors to civilize and christianize the heathen, and if they fail to do so, we recommend to them a strict and an impartial reading of the history of the disobedient Jews.

[From the Liberia Herald, May 24.]

Grand Demonstration—Roberts and Benson.

Mr. Herald:—You are aware that when the election returns from the leeward counties arrived here, and it was ascertained that J. J. Roberts, and S. A. Benson, had received a large majority of votes for President and vice President of the Republic—the political friends of those gentlemen in this county determined to celebrate their triumph in this city, by a public demonstration; and for several days extensive preparations were being made for the accommodation of a large num-

ber of persons expected from the interior settlements.

It occurred to me, Mr. Herald, that a statement of the proceedings of the day might be gratifying to some of your readers, who had not the satisfaction of witnessing them. If so, the following is at your service

At the dawn of day, on the morning of the 20th inst., a gun, and another, and another in quick succession from Central Hill aroused the yet slumbering members of the ad-

ministration party, and announced to them that the day on which they had fixed to congratulate the men of their choice, had arrived: and scarcely had old Sol peeped above the eastern horizon, when the roar of cannon—the martial tones of drum and fife—and the joyous faces, here and there seen, predicted a glorious day:—and so it turned out to be in every respect.

About 9 o'clock A. M. a fleet of boats and canoes—tastefully decorated with flags and pendants—was seen emerging from the Stockton creek into the broad Messurado, and the long and loud trumpet peal, from the headmost barge, brought an immense crowd to the landing. As the boats neared the wharf of General Lewis, where the Monrovia deputation had assembled to receive their guests, they formed in line, and their hearty and deafening cheers, from river and shore, rent the air—and the most extraordinary enthusiasm prevailed.

In a short time a procession was formed, the citizens of the several towns and villages arraying themselves under their respective banners, on which were inscribed the names of the candidates, and incidents connected with some of the more prominent events of their public life. Thus formed and headed by a band of music, the procession marched to the residence of President Roberts. I cannot, Mr. Herald, pretend to estimate the number of persons, including many ladies, present, but there were hundreds, I like to have said thousands, already assembled at the President's mansion, who seemed to be animated by one heart and spirit, rendering it a scene of warm greeting and unbounded enthusiasm. In the midst of tremendous cheering, the President and

Vice President elect were introduced to the immense concourse, by Messrs. Sion Harris and John Jamieson of Caldwell.

Mr. H. W. Erskine of Kentucky, member elect of the House of Representatives, advanced and addressed in turn the President and Vice President elect, in a strain of fervid eloquence, seldom, if ever equaled in Liberia. The speaker eulogised in appropriate language, the eminent talents, wisdom and patriotism of President Roberts—spoke of his public services in the Cabinet, and in the field, of his diplomacy at home, and abroad; and assured the President of the unqualified confidence of his fellow citizens in his integrity and ability, and of their approval of his hitherto official conduct in the management of their public affairs; and in the name of his fellow citizens, congratulated him on his reelection to the Presidency. (Vociferous cheering.)

President Roberts returned thanks. He said the sentiments just expressed, sank deep into his soul, and impressed him with feelings of profound gratitude, that the kind and flattering manner in which the speaker had been pleased to allude to him personally, and of his public life, and official conduct, awakened in him feelings which no language could express—this new expression of confidence of his fellow citizens, their spontaneous cheers and greetings, amply repaid him for every effort of his life to advance the interests of our beloved country. He alluded to some facts connected with the political campaign just passed in stirring language; he regretted the feelings that had been manifested on the part of a few of their political opponents: however he did not hold the mass of the anti-administration

party accountable for the conduct of individual members of that party; there were those among his personal friends who differed from him in political opinion, and he had no right to doubt but that they were actuated by noble and patriotic feelings, and now that the contest had terminated, he hoped that all rancorous feeling would subside. He again thanked his fellow citizens for the honor they had a fourth time conferred upon him, and assured them, that while entrusted with the management of their public affairs, he should study to deserve the confidence they had reposed in him. His remarks were received with demonstrations of delight.

Mr. Erskine, when the cheering had somewhat subsided, delivered a brief address to the Vice President elect. He assured him of the pleasure his fellow citizens felt in having elected him to the highest honor, but one, in the gift of the people, that he was emphatically a son of Liberia, reared in her midst, shared in her greatest difficulties and sufferings, bled in her defence, has always upheld her honor, and labored to advance her true interests.—“You, sir, your fellow citizens delight to honor; and in their names, I this day congratulate you.”

Judge Benson responded in his happiest style. He spoke of the days of his early life in Liberia, of his constant and untiring devotion and exertion to advance her interests, of the gratification he felt at meeting so many of his political friends, and of his sense of the honor they had conferred upon him. He assured his fellow citizens that their confidence in him should never be shaken, and henceforth every power of his mind should be brought into requisition to promote the interests

of his fellow citizens. (Great cheering.)

The President and Vice President elect, retired from the dense crowd, amidst cheers and huzzas, which seemed almost to shake the very earth beneath them. The sound of drum and fife heightened the excitement and added to the vivacity of the scene. These proceedings ended with the discharge of cannon from Central Hill, and the parade ground.

In the shade of the orange trees, opposite the residence of David Moore, Esq., was spread a table loaded with the good things of life, and at 1 o'clock, about three hundred gentlemen sat down to discuss, not politics, a luncheon served up in handsome style by the committee of arrangements. Mrs. Roberts entertained, perhaps, as many ladies at the President's dwelling.

After the refreshments, the President and Vice President elect were placed in a carriage, handsomely ornamented for the occasion, and drawn down Broad street to—— street, thence up Ashmun street to the President's mansion, followed by the largest political concourse ever assembled in Liberia.

The President elect, in a most patriotic speech, again addressed the crowd amidst vociferous cheers and rounds of applause. He thanked his fellow citizens for their kind appreciation of his services, as manifested in the present demonstration which could not be misunderstood, and which testified to him that they were satisfied, that during the six years of his administration, he had administered their affairs to the best of his ability; he had hoped when his present term of office should have expired he might withdraw from public life; but his fellow citizens de-

manded his service for another term, and he felt that he could not resist a wish so generally expressed, or disregard a demand so earnestly expressed. He loved Liberia, her interests were dear to him, and laid nearest his heart, and he could but sacrifice himself and his personal interests to her welfare. (Great applause.)

Something was said during your late canvass about endangering our republican institutions by the example of a re-election for a fourth term to the Presidency. Don't believe it fellow citizens, (no, no—cheers,) republican principles are too deeply rooted in the hearts of the people of Liberia, they understand them and will never give away their own liberties: the people of Liberia will ever retain the power of withdrawing authority as well as giving it; with respect to himself, his principles were too well known. He would lay down his life, if necessary, in defence of our free republican institutions. (Great cheering.) He thanked his fellow citizens for the readiness with which they had always supported him in the execution of the laws, and in the discharge of his official duties—that this support would be continued he entertained no doubts. Again thanking his fellow citizens for their expressions of confidence, he withdrew, while the air resounded with thundering cries of hurrahs. This, Mr. Herald, is but an imperfect outline of the President's speech, such was the excitement of the occasion as to render it impossible for even a perfect stenographer to render a complete sketch.

Thus ending the ceremony for the present, and with the exception of the martial music heard in every part of the city, all was quiet till about 7 o'clock, in the evening, when a large crowd again assembled at the Govt. House to witness a magnificent display of fire-works, which went off in grand style, during which patriotic pieces composed for the occasion, were sung with great enthusiasm.

I forgot to say that on one of the banners, prepared we believe, by some of the ladies, were inscribed the words, "*We are happy without a change.*"

It is worthy of remark, that among such a concourse of people, there was no disturbance of the public peace, nor was there a person seen under the influence of liquor.

Thus did the people honor the men of their choice. The day was remarkably propitious and eminently adapted to such a demonstration, the atmosphere being unusually clear, serene, and lovely.

We believe that a more happy selection for the office of Vice President could not have been made in Liberia. Mr. Benson's talents and experience in Government affairs, his extensive knowledge of Liberia, and his devoted attachment to her interests, qualifying him in a high degree for the office.

We respectfully tender our best wishes to the President and Vice President elect, praying that the Sovereign Ruler of nations may vouchsafe unto them "wisdom profitable to direct and administer the Government."

OBSERVER.

Monrovia, May 23d, 1853.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Our Country.

THE more the present condition and prospects of Liberia are considered, whether as regards the disseminating of christianity and the habits of civilization among the surrounding aborigines, or whether the advancement of our people in those principles which will certainly tend

to the elevation of their country in the estimation of the good and wise in other lands, or whether we regard the steady growth of its commerce, and the influence which it exerts on the native Africans on its borders; nothing can be more clear than that the people of Liberia have great cause to thank the great Donor of the universe for the many distinguished favors he has deigned to bestow on them. Throughout all our borders peace prevails, and though it becomes necessary, occasionally, to check the turbulence of a few restless chieftains, the great majority of them bow with reverence to the authority of our laws, and their treaty stipulations, and evince on every occasion, a disposition to court the favor of their civilized neighbors.

It will be remembered, that, but little more than a quarter of a century ago, and where the towns and villages in Liberia now stand, inhabited by a people reared amidst civilization and christianization, and where, at stated periods, they meet to worship the "God of their Fathers," were the habitations of a people devoted to superstitious idolatry, worshipping their "gree-grees," and paying adoration to the "Devil-bush." Barracoons for the purchase of human beings, adorned nearly every hamlet within the present jurisdiction of Liberia, and where this city now stands, that frightful of all curses, reared its bloody and murderous standard. It had numerous votaries. To load the slave ships, defenceless towns were destroyed, the inhabitants captured and carried off to fill the slave barracoons—and those too old and unable to labor, were cruelly butchered. Such a state of things has long ceased to exist. The slave trade has no longer a foot-hold on our land, and the

weak and oppressed, are protected by the mild influence of our laws.

We turn from the recollection of these bloody scenes of days that are past, and not again to disgrace our land; and with feelings filled with promise and big with hope, we joyfully enter upon the contemplation of things as they now exist in our land. Liberia now has a civilized population of about ten thousand. They are the inhabitants of three counties, viz: Montserrado, Bassa and Sinoe; their habits are entirely those of persons born in a civilized land. Their "numerous and well attended schools attest their efforts, and their desire for the improvement of their children; their churches for the worship of the great Creator, everywhere to be seen, bear testimony to their piety, and to their acknowledgment of His Providence. The native Africans bowing down with them before the living God, declare that from them, feeble as they are, the light of christianity has gone forth, while upon that curse of curses, the slave trade, a deadly blight has fallen, as far as their influence extends." It is under these impressions that we write, and in doing so, we are not unmindful that many will laugh to scorn, that a handful of people should ape at maintaining their position, while surrounded with nearly five hundred thousand natives, who might be willing to revive the slave trade and resort to their old habits. We have no fears; and if the influence of the Americo-Liberians has been such as to lessen the disposition of the natives to war and rapine up to this time, surely no one possessing an ordinary share of intelligence will doubt their ability in future to retain the ascendancy they have already acquired. Indeed, it is not doubted,

that the natives residing immediately in the neighborhood of our counties prefer the present condition of affairs to what it once was. They live in their villages free from fear of any marauding party molesting them, and they have no apprehension of being torn from their land and all they hold dear, to freight the slave ship. Any disputes of a serious nature occurring among them are transferred to our government for adjustment, and decision, in almost every case, is approved and acted upon.

Without in the least exaggerating, the natives are upon the whole gratified with their improved, and improving condition—their numerous wants are supplied, protection of their lives and property are secure, and they pride themselves, many of them do, on having abandoned their old customs, and adopted those of civilized men.

Previous to the abolition of the slave trade on our part of the coast, our trade in African produce was very limited to what it is now. The African has found out, that in prosecuting a legitimate trade his every want can be met, and the consequence is, that he is far more independent, and has no fears that he may be kidnapped and transported to other lands. If any one, in the

least interested in Liberia, will compare the commercial intercourse of foreigners with Liberia now, to what it was some eight years ago, they will perceive that the increase is upwards of two hundred per cent., and that within the last two years, the annual advance will nearly equal this. We have no interest in misleading those who are unacquainted with the position which Liberia holds to our African neighbors, nor are we careful that what we say should be received by those who have ever been sceptical of the success of Liberia in accomplishing what its friends prophesied it would. But our aim is to enlighten our own people, and to encourage our friends abroad to continue their efforts for the advancement of a people who are struggling to redeem their land from worse than Egyptian darkness, and to assist them in the dissemination of the pure doctrines of Christianity. The principles of civilization are extensively at work in the land, and if no untoward circumstances occur, which at present we have not the least intimation of, in a few years, the soul of the christian and philanthropist visiting our lands, will be rejoiced to witness what our feeble efforts have accomplished by their instrumentality.

A glance at "Topsey's" Home.

AMID the exciting scenes of the day, and the objects of attraction scattered around us, while the eye is turning with anxious gaze to Cuba, California, and thence to the "Old World," there is danger in overlooking a quiet little Republic, far over the waters, one whose independence we have not even acknowledged, but one, nevertheless, which is connected with our destiny, and soon

to wield an influence among the nations of which we have not dreamed "in our philosophy."

In a sunny clime, amid orange and palm groves, the "lone starred flag" of Liberia waves in the breeze. A free and independent people, having unloosed the chain that fettered them and cast forever from the brow the badge of shame and disgrace which we have placed thereon

enjoy the honors and privileges of the new republic, make their own laws, and enforce them, and stand up before the world to falsify forever the assertion, "they are neither capable of governing or supporting themselves."

If any one doubts the reality of this fact, let him enter the thriving town of Monrovia, walk through its wide, well-shaded streets, look at the school-houses, churches, court-house, and even pass into the "Government Buildings." Casting a glance upon the English consul on one hand, and the Brazilian "chargé d'affaires" on the other; let him listen to the inaugural address of the President, surrounded by his colored cabinet. Leaving the capital, let him go up the clear, beautiful river St. Paul's. At one village, strains of martial music fall upon the ear, and a gathered throng are seen in an orange grove. It is only an entertainment given by the "ladies" to the military. Pleasant residences are seen along the river, homes of independent scientific farmers, commodious brick dwellings, the lawns ornamented with flowers, sugar cane and coffee waving in the distance: Let our *doubting* traveller enter one of these homes, and sit down to the plentiful table loaded with luxuries, the product of this new country, and listen to the conversation of the sensible well informed men who have thus with their hand turned the wilderness into a fruitful field. Let

him walk over the grounds, hear how many pounds of sugar have been manufactured, how much coffee exported, see the yards filled with cattle, and the barns stored with rice. Returning to the well furnished parlor to recover from his fatigue, let him entertain himself with the *Liberia Herald*, read the notices of the commerce, the new "High School," the "Literary Institute," the "act to incorporate a college," the "recognition of the independence of the republic by the Prussian envoy," &c. &c.; then let him seriously and with consideration ask himself the question—are *these* the people who are so low in the scale of creation, many profess to believe they have no souls? Is *this* the way the problem is solved—"can they take care of themselves?" Let him still ponder, if his doubts are not removed.

Slowly and surely the work is going on. Not with uproar and fanaticism, but with judgment and moderation, have the Colonization Society pursued their course for many years, and are now seeing the fruit of their labors, a small gleaming it is true, but which promises a most plentiful harvest. More than 8,000 emigrants have been sent out from the land of their exile, and every packet to Liberia is now freighted with hundreds more. Who shall tell the influence they will exert when they reach the home of the freemen, and become officers, judges, and statesmen?—*Independent*.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Africo-American Correspondence.

WE tire of filling our little monthly sheet with "Letters from Liberia," "Latest from Africa," "How it strikes a New Settler," &c. &c. The fact is, there has been more written concerning Liberia than any

other spot on this earth of no greater importance. Information of every kind, concerning the character of the climate, the fertility of the soil, its natural productions, its animals, the form of government of the new

State, religion, schools, military, politics, and every thing appertaining to a people and a country, has been most diffusely spread throughout the length and breadth of this Union. The entire press, excepting a few ultra abolition papers, fail not to lay everything relative to this little interesting Republic before their millions of readers, and yet the mass of the colored people doubt and hesitate. It seems to be almost impossible to produce conviction upon their minds, that there is such a place as Liberia, and a government administered wholly by colored men. If they do believe thus much, they still maintain the conviction that those who emigrate are either enslaved, or if nominally free, would return to this country if they could. General 'Liberian Correspondence,' although published in political, commercial and religious papers of the highest repute, not only fails to remove this skepticism, but the private correspondence of friends who have emigrated is quite as ineffectual. Seldom a vessel sails to the Colony but a solemn compact is made between the emigrants and their friends left behind, that the former shall write and *tell them the whole truth*. Imposition and fraud are guarded against in various ways. The writer agrees to make certain cabalistic figures at either end of his epistle: the old mode of indenture is resorted to, notching the ends of a sheet and leaving the border to be applied to the letter received. Then again small pieces of the dress of the one left behind is taken by the emigrant to be transmitted in the letter. Still, notwithstanding all these precautions and the receipt of favorable intelligence as a general thing, doubt, stupefied heavy, fearful doubt, hangs over a majority of our colored people in regard to facts

which to all others are as clear as the noon-day sun. In addition to this, Liberians frequently visit their old homes in this country, from various motives, and return again; yet in most cases, although they uniformly affirm their entire satisfaction with Africa, they fail to induce their former friends to accompany them. Still worse in many cases, as in that of Thomas Fuller, where an agent has been selected by the colored people themselves, to visit Liberia, and make a report of the condition of affairs there, such Report, when made on their return, has been disregarded and disbelieved.

Such being the case, we say, we almost tire of publishing and republishing letters of this kind—we tire of piping when they not only refuse to dance, but like the deaf adder stop their ears to the music. 'Tis true, there is a uniformity in the letters, which seems almost to indicate that they were cut and dried ready to hand. We have often said we could write the letters for all the emigrants sent out, were we possessed of their true character and knew the length of time they had actually been in the Colony. We may say that almost without exception, all letters written before an attack of the fever, say within two weeks of their landing, would be filled with the most glowing accounts of the Republic, the country, and of their own special happy state. All written from the time of an attack of the fever to the end of the first year would be more or less cloudy—much dissatisfaction with all things in general and particular—some downright home-sickness, and full willingness to sell themselves, birthright and all, for one mess of pottage—and deep dying longing to return to the flesh-pots of Egypt. Just in

proportion to the intellect and energy of character of the new citizen of the Republic does he emerge from this state of despondency and despair, shake off the old man acquired through years of servitude in America, and walk forth a *new man of a new world*. Then ask him by word or letter what he thinks of Liberia, and he will unhesitatingly say, "No combination of circumstances short of absolute social and political equality with the white man would ever induce me again to live in America." We put this last sentence in quotation, for we have so

often heard the sentiment and almost the very words from Liberians, and in addition we will just state the fact, that we have never yet seen a colored man of any tolerable grade of respectability, who had lived two years in Africa, that would on any other conditions than the above, return to reside in this country.— This fact has ever, under all circumstances of doubt and discouragement, been to us a sheet anchor and pole star to keep us firm and steady in our course in devoting our feeble efforts in favor of the cause of African Colonization.

[From the Daily Lancaster Gazette.]

Ohio Conference on Colonization.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
September 9, 1853.

Mr. David Christy, Agent of the American Colonization Society, addressed the conference on his mission.

The following preamble and resolution was presented and passed by an unanimous vote, and the Secretary was instructed to prepare Mr. Christy a copy of the same.

Whereas, it is evident, from the Report of Bishop Scott, that the obstacles to missionary progress in Africa, existing in the ignorance, superstitions and customs of the natives, are disappearing more rapidly within the limits of Liberia, than where the native population live beyond the influences of a christian

civilization; and that the speed with which the Gospel may be expected to strike its roots into the social system of the Africans, must be in proportion to the ratio of increase of emigration from the United States to the Republic of Liberia:

And Whereas, from the statements of the Colonization Agent for Ohio, Mr. David Christy, it appears that the aid of the Churches is now essential to the success of Colonization in this State; therefore,

Resolved, that the Conference recommends that collections be taken by the ministers in their charges, at some time during the coming Conference year, in aid of the Colonization cause.

[From the Delaware Republican.]

Delaware State Colonization Society.

A meeting of this Society was held in Hanover Street Church on Tuesday evening. Hon. Willard Hall, President of the Society, in the chair. An election of officers took place, after which the Society was addressed by Rev. Joshua N. Danforth on behalf of the National Society, and of the cause in general,

setting forth its growing importance and necessities, and the loud call which comes up for aid in sending forth to Liberia the numerous applicants for a passage to that land of promise. After some remarks from Rev. A. D. Pollock, the subject of raising five hundred dollars and the mode of raising it, was re-

ferred to the Board of Directors, who are to meet promptly and devise the ways and means of raising the needed supplies in the present exigencies of the Society. We fervently hope all our citizens will

feel the importance and obligation of rendering material aid to this good and noble cause, which has so well earned the confidence of the American people.

[For the African Repository.]

Ho for Afric's bounteous clime!

BY R. E. H. LEVERING.

Respectfully dedicated to the Free Colored People in the United States, hoping and praying that they will consider themselves the "CHOSEN HOST" of God to civilize and evangelize Africa.

I.

Ho, for Afric's bounteous clime,
 Storied land of ancient time,
 Storied still for greater deed
 Than the ancient lore and meed;
 Canaan, o'er the ocean flood,
 Where the "chosen host" of God
 Find a rest from ev'ry foe,
 As the milk and honey flow—
 Freed in body, soul, and mind,
 At their holy altars bend,
 Praying, as they urge their way
 Farther to millennial day,
 As the radiance spreads around,
 Making Afric sacred ground!

II.

Ho, for Afric's storied land,
 As the heathen lift the hand,
 Soul, and heart, and voice, to God,
 For the truth by Christ bestow'd,
 As the Macedonian cry
 Thrills the earth and thrills the sky!
 Who will falt'ring recreants prove,
 Spurn the labor of such love?
 Linger 'mid another race
 With the *Cain-mark* of disgrace,
 Each a *triple* slave crush'd down,
 Chained to CUSTOM, LAW, and FROWN—
 Bondage growing day by day,
 Blotting FREEDOM's ev'ry ray!

III.

Ho, for Afric's glad'ning shore,
 Whence the grateful praises pour,
 Praise to God and praise to man
 For release from curse and ban,
 For the privilege to rise
 Equal to the equal skies!
 Where the colored race sustain
 In each triumph-wreath they gain,
*Soul is soul, 'though covered in
 By a different hue of skin:*
 Where the chainless spirit soars
 Through the intellectual spheres,
 In whose melody they chime
 Praise and verse to latest time!

IV.

Ho, for Afric's rising land,
 And its first immortal band,
 Pioneers for man and God
 In the way the martyrs trod:
 And the martyrs' fame is theirs,
 Bright'ning through the coming years,
 Afric's deeds and Afric's fame
 Wreathing 'round each deathless name—
 As from glad'ning sea to sea
 Rings their immortality,
 In the song that FREEDOM sings
 As she spreads her holy wings,
 Chanting to each list'ning shore:
 "AFRIC SOARS TO FALL NO MORE!"

LANCASTER, Ohio.

Expedition from Savannah, Georgia.

WE design sending an expedition to Liberia, to sail from Savannah, Georgia, the 1st December next. All persons who desire to emigrate at that time, will please give us *immediate* notice. It is important that we should know by the 1st November, how many certainly calculate on going, that we may make the

necessary arrangements for their comfortable accommodation. Persons wishing to send freight, must give us notice by the 1st November; otherwise, we may not be able to accommodate them. Freight taken at \$1 50 a barrel, or 30 cents a cubic foot.

The late Hilary Teage, of Liberia.

THE subject of this notice was too remarkable for his abilities, his acquisitions and his influence, during the entire progress, since its origin, of the settlement of Liberia, to be permitted to pass away without some record of his earnest philanthropic and distinguished life. With his father, the Rev. Colin Teage, the intimate friend of Lott Carey, and a faithful and eloquent preacher of the Baptist church, he was born in slavery, not far from Richmond, Virginia, but during his boyhood, as we have often heard him say, he felt stirring in his soul, earnest aspirations for liberty. Under the influence of the same sentiment, especially directed towards Africa, his father was enabled to redeem himself and his family, and to embark for Africa in the second vessel, which under direction of the American Colonization Society, left the United States with a few adventurous colored families, resolved to seek a home, and plant civilized and christian institutions in the savage wilds of Africa. Sad disasters had attended the first emigrants in the Sherbro County, and after the loss of many of their number, the survivors found a temporary home and protection under the British authorities in the vicinity of Sierra Leone. Here Mr. Teage remained for some time with his family,

and here special attention was given to the education of his son, whose habits of reading and study, early formed, accompanied him to the close of his life. But their attachment to the interests of the American Colonization Society was unabated, and when the settlement of Monrovia was established, both father and son resolved to become citizens of this humble community, with the principles and hopes of which they desired their fortunes and reputations to be identified. Hilary Teage engaged earnestly and extensively in commerce, and for several years with success; but private cares and enterprizes never made him unmindful of the public welfare; and much of his time and best thoughts were dedicated to the benefit of the people of color, and the improvement and growth of Liberia. He became a minister in the Baptist church, and was much distinguished for his abilities and eloquence in the pulpit. Amid trying reverses in his pecuniary affairs his vivacity and cheerfulness continued without abatement; and to any plans of usefulness to the church or state, he readily and uniformly gave his counsels and his aid. For several years he conducted the Liberia Herald, and his numerous papers, revealing information from the interior, exposing and denouncing the African slave trade,

defending African colonization, showing the resources of the country, the motives and means of lawful trade, the necessities and advantages of education, and agricultural improvements, were candid, judicious and instructive. He wrote and published more, and on a greater variety of subjects than any other citizen of Liberia, and was probably more familiar with all the details of its history, than any other individual. He was ardently attached to its soil and institutions, and probably no one contributed more than he to the framing and establishment of its present independent Republican Government. Though he visited the United States several times, he was ever delighted to return to his sunny and chosen home, and often have we listened to his warm and affectionate expressions of regard for Africa, which, in his view, was beyond all others, the land of freedom and happiness to the colored race. Yet he was never disposed to urge his opinions upon others, well knowing that the best and most thorough converts to the truth usually become such through the force of their own reflections and convictions.

The writer accompanied Mr. Teage on his return the last time (1849) from Balti-

more to Monrovia, and had the most favorable opportunity for observing his intellectual resources, his purposes and the general character of his mind. He was highly accomplished in his manners, very agreeable, various, and winning in his conversation; of a kind, obliging, and generous disposition, and earnestly intent upon building up the cause of civilization and christianity in Africa. He had for several years turned his thoughts to a History of Liberia, and I think he told me, had written a considerable portion of it, and as I was convinced none was so competent as he to complete this work, I suggested that he should proceed at once to carry it on to the conclusion. I can only trust that my counsels were not forgotten or disregarded.

His manuscripts should be carefully preserved, and if he has left his contemplated history incomplete, we may hope that some one of his worthy contemporaries will finish it.

The Pilgrim Fathers of Liberia are rapidly passing away, but surely their virtues and deeds will not be forgotten by their children; nor should they be denied a place in *imperishable history*.

R. R. G.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

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

MAINE.

Hallowell—John Merrick, \$10 ;
S. M. Gordon, 66 cts. 10 66

VERMONT.

Chester—Rev. J. De F. Richards
and Wife, by Rev. Wm.
Mitchell. 5 00

Cornwall—G. W. Noyes, Esq. 2 00

Middlebury—Part of Legacy left
the Am. Col. Soc., by the late
Ethan Andrus, deceased, of
Middlebury, Vt., by Peter
Starr, Exr. 72 00

79 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lowell—L. Keese, Esq. 8 00

Newburyport—Ladies Coloniza-
tion Society, by Mrs. Harriet
Sanborn. 42 00

50 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker :—
Little Compton—Collection in
Congregational Ch. \$42, 75,
of which \$30 is from Dea.
Isaac B. Richmond, to consti-
tute himself a life member of
the American Col. Society. . . . 42 75

<i>Newport</i> —Edw. King, \$5, G. H. Calvert, \$10; Mr. Derby, \$3, A Friend \$50, Mrs. Eliza Dewolf Thayer, \$16, Methodist Society, \$14 60, I. P. H. \$10; Miss King, Samuel Engs, Geo. Bowen, Benj. Finch, Mr. Wetmore, each \$5, Central Bapt. Ch. \$4, 42, Edw. W. Lawton, Mr. Clarke, each \$1, Rev. S. Addams, Collection \$6.....	146 02
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Dinnah Shannon, \$5.....	5 00
<i>Bristol</i> —Mr. Bailey, \$2, Rev. J. Bristed, J. D. Peck, Robert Rogers, Wm. Fales, each \$10; Moses P. Wood, \$3.....	45 00
<i>Warren</i> —R. B. Johnson, \$10; Henry N. Luther, \$3, G. M. Fessenden, \$1.....	14 00
<i>Woonsocket</i> —E. B. Newell, \$2, John Osborne, \$1.....	3 00
<i>Centreville</i> —Rev. Jonathan Brayton, \$5, Rev. Moses Fifield, \$3.....	8 00
<i>Chepacket</i> —Rev. O. F. Otis, \$1..	1 00
<i>Westerty</i> —Rowse Rabcock, \$5; collection in Cong. Ch., \$8...	13 00
<i>Providence</i> —Z. Allen, Calvin Dean, each \$10, H. P. Knight, Rev. Allen Brown, Prof. Dunn, Thos. L. Halsey, R. J. Arnold, each \$5, Mrs. Leavitt, J. R. Burroughs, each \$1, Mrs. Wilkinson, \$6, Rev. S. C. Brown, collection in Meth. Ch. \$5.....	58 00
<i>Fall River</i> —J. S. Cotton, \$2, Henry Fish, W. C. Durfee, each \$1, Jefferson Borden, \$5, Col. Richard Borden, \$10....	19 00
<i>Blackstone</i> —Estus Lamb, \$10, Mrs. Lucretia Farnum, \$5...	15 00
	369 77

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—

<i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard, \$100, R. Hubbard, Wm. P. Green, each \$30, Gen. Williams, John F. Slater, Wm. A. Buckingham, John Breed, by A. W. P., Dea. Joseph Otis, each \$10, Samuel C. Morgan, L. F. S. Foster, Esq., Dr. Chas. Osgood, J. N. Perkins, Esq., J. Huntington, Mrs. B. Lee, G. Greene, Geo. Perkins, Esq., C. Johnson, Mrs. F. Raymond, D. B. Tucker, E.	
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Learned, Jr. Esq., each \$5; J. M. Buckingham, Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, Mrs. Chas. L. Reynolds, Mrs. Henry Strong, L. W. Carroll, each \$3; J. Halsey, Esq., J. Dunham, H. B. Norton, L. Ballou, Mrs. J. L. Ripley, Mrs J. W. Huntington, each \$2; Miss Bliss, D. N. Bently, F. Johnson, J. Williams, Mrs. Hammar, J. P. Barstow, Mrs. Henry Thomas, Mrs. A. L. Harland, Mrs. Charles P. Huntington, C. Spaulding, Dea. Ch. Coit, Rev. Chas. E. Abbott, each \$1. The lads of Mr. Abbott's School, \$2 25...	311 25
<i>Plainville</i> —Adna Whiting, \$2; Jer. Neall, L. S. Gladding, Dea. Stanley, Dea. Wiard, C. Morse, W. Hart, G. B. Morse, each \$1; R. Barnes, Dr. Moody, J. S. Corban, R. C. Mix, each 50 cents.....	11 00
<i>West Hartford</i> —Collection in Rev. Mr. Morris's Society.....	21 00
<i>Mystic River</i> —Mrs. W. P. Randall, annual donation.....	10 00
	353 25

DELAWARE.

<i>Wilmington</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. D. Pollock, Pastor.....	70 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Washington City</i> —Collection in Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Hodges, \$10; Capt. Montgomery, U. S. Navy, \$5.....	15 00
VIRGINIA.	
<i>Wellsburgh</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Quillin.....	7 00

GEORGIA.

<i>Augusta</i> .—By Rev. R. R. Gurley :—Mr. Wilcox, A Friend, each \$5.....	10 00
<i>Milldrville</i> —Rev. Dr. Talmadge, \$5,75, Mrs. Talmadge, \$5,00.	10 75
<i>Marietta</i> —Posey Maddox.....	2 00
<i>Columbus</i> —Dr. G. S. Stuart....	25 00
<i>Macon</i> —Rev. Mr. Breck, \$10, N. C. Monroe, \$30, Edwin Graves, \$20, J. J. Greesham, \$10, Herman Mead, \$20, B. E. Stiles, E. Bond, each \$5, E. B. Weed, \$10.....	110 00
<i>Savannah</i> —Robert Hutchinson, Wm. B. Hodgson, each \$20..	40 00

Camden County—E. Atkinson, \$20..... 20 00
Athens—Albon Chase, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. Luther Clark, \$10, T. Bishop, \$5..... 45 00

262 75

OHIO.

Pleasant Hill—Collections in Pleasant Hill church, by Rev. S. Wilson..... 5 00

Adams' Mills—Matthew Scott, Mrs. Mary Smith, each \$10, J. Stillwell, \$5, James Robinson, \$2, Hamilton Scott, \$1,50, A. J. Reeder, A. M. Cooper, J. Cooper, John Guffee, A. Shaff, Chs. Marquand, John Vickees, Samuel Rice, each \$1..... 36 50

Dresden and vicinity—Mrs. M. G. Monroe, \$3, J. N. Ingalls, J. J. Ingalls, B. Adams, O. Dorsey, H. Copland, Cas. Dickinson, G. S. Cox, A. T. McMurphy, L. Adams, Wm. Johnson, E. C. Cox, Samuel Copland, cash, each \$1. J. Baker, A. Barron, P. Hirst, S. P. Hildreth, cash, each 50 cents, A. Friend, 25 cents, by J. Stillwell and Matthew Scott, Esqs. 18 75

60 25

ILLINOIS.

Jacksonville.—By Rev. James Mitchell:—Hon. Wm. Brown, \$30 to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. Rev. J. V. Dodge's congregation \$30, to constitute him a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. viz: H. Ousley, J. E. Ousley, E. Stephens, each \$5, R. Officer, T. Officer, each \$3, Wm. Con, \$1, Cash \$5, Hon. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilkins, D. A. Smith, each \$5, J. Cahine, \$2, P. Catlin, A. Airs, J. Caps, Wm. Hamilton, W. J. Adams, N. P. Airs, each \$1, cash 25 cents..... 83 25

Springfield—Wm. Yater, \$10, T. Campbell, J. T. Seyer, N. H. Ridgley. Mr. Vanburgan, Mr. Robins, Mrs. Dodge, each \$5, Messrs. Johnson, Pelton, Sles, Bradford, and Maya, each \$1,

\$45, contributed towards constituting Rev. J. Smith, D. D. a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. viz.: Hon. A. Lincoln, Messrs. Lewis, Wilhams, and Barrett, each \$5, H. Vanhoff, \$1,—\$21,00..... 66 00
Sugar Creek—Collection in Presbyterian church, by Rev. J. A. Ramsay..... 10 00

159 25

MICHIGAN.

Centreville—Collection in Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. John N. Shultz..... 5 00

CHOCTAW NATION.

Pine Ridge—Collection in Pine Ridge Church, \$13,75, female friend \$2,50. by Rev. C. Kingsbury..... 16 25

Total Contributions.....\$1,336 18

FOR REPOSITORY.

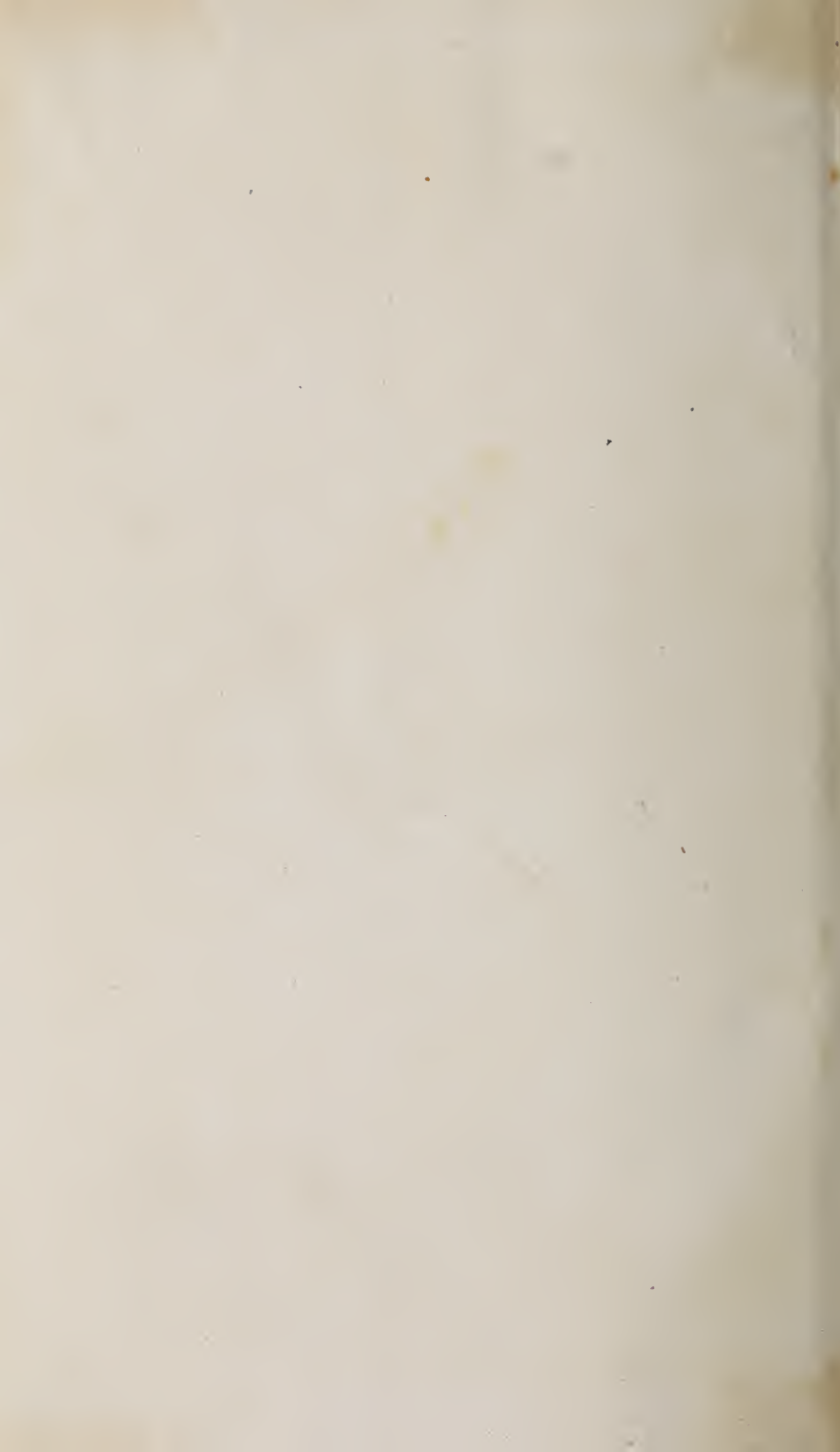
MAINE.—*Hallowell*—Samuel Gordon, to 1st September, 1853... 6 34

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Hollis*—Edward Emerson, to December, 1854..... 2 00

VERMONT.—*Springfield*—Daniel Davis, to August, 1853, \$1. *Hinesburgh*—D. Goodyear, to January, 1854, \$1. *Cornwall*—Jeremiah Bingham, to August, 1853, \$1; Hon. C. G. Tilden, Chesterfield Hooker, Mrs. Lucy Kitchell, each \$1, to August, 1854, \$4..... 6 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Dana*—N. L. Johnson, for 1853, \$1. *Newburyport*.—Mrs. Thomas Tracy, to July, 1854, \$1. *North Chester*—John J. Cook, F. B. C., for 1853, \$1. *Chester Village*—Forbes Kyle, Esq., to July, 1854, \$1. *Townend*—Polly Giles, to Nov., 1853, \$1. *Holden*—Thomas J. Davis, to January, 1853, \$3. *Medfield*—Johnson Mason, to July '54, \$1. *Fall River*—J. S. Cotton, Henry Fish, W. C. Durfee, each \$1. to June, 1854, \$3. *Blackstone*—Joseph Chace, Geo. A. Kimball, M. Farnum, 2d, each \$1, to June, 1854, Moses Farnum, \$2, to June, 1855. *Williamsburgh*—Salmon H. Clapp, Ex-

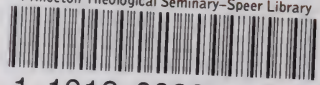
ecutor of E. Hubbard, deceased, for the African Repository, to July, 1853, \$6.	23 00		
RHODE ISLAND. —By Capt. George Barker:— <i>Little Compton</i> —John Sisson, to June, 1854, \$1. <i>Newport</i> —George Bowen, Edward W. Lawton, each \$1, to Sept., 1854; Dea Hammett, \$1, to August, 1854; D. C. Denham, \$1, to Jan., 1855, Wm. P. Sheffield, to January, 1854, \$1—\$5. <i>Bristol</i> —Wm. B. Spooner, to July, 1854, \$1; Benj. Wyatt, to January, 1856, \$1; Martin Bennett, to January, 1855, \$1—\$3. <i>Warren</i> —A. M. Gammell, S. P. Child, each \$2, to June, 1855, \$4. <i>Pawtucket</i> —Joseph Smith, to September, 1853, \$5. <i>Valley Falls</i> —J. H. Chace, Benj. Fessenden, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$2. <i>Cumberland</i> —George Cook, \$1, to June, 1854. <i>Manvill</i> —Capt. Danl. Hale, to June, 1855, \$2; Bradbury C. Hill, Thos. Kinney, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$4. <i>Woonsocket</i> —P. W. Lippet, to June, 1855, \$2; Hiram Allen, M. D., E. E. T. Read, Rev. John Boyden, J. M. Daniels, each \$1—\$6. <i>Westerly</i> —E. W. Babcock, \$2 on account; J. P. Noyes, to August, 1854, \$1—\$3. <i>East Greenwich</i> —Josiah Barker, \$1, to June, 1854; L. M. Wheeler, Ebenr. Slocum, E. Pollard, each \$1, to July, 1854, \$4.— <i>North Sitate</i> —Hon. Ira Cowee, to June, 1855, \$5; Warren S. Ballow, to June, 1855, \$2, Isaac Saunders, A. K. Brayton, C. H. Fisher, M. D., Wm. R. Colwell, A. B. Morse, Arnold Lapham, J. A. Harris, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$14. <i>Centreville</i> , Mrs. Susan Whitman, \$1 25, to 1st September, 1854; Wm. D. Davis, Geo. K. England, Mrs. Mary A. Greene, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$4 25. <i>Phenix</i> —S. H. Green, D. S. Harris, each \$5, to June, 1858; Wm. B. Spencer, to June, 1856, \$3; Thos. P. Lanphear, Dea. Robert Levalley, each \$2, to June, 1855, Horatio A. Stone, C. S. Harris, Wm. S. Harris, Elisha Lanphear, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$21. <i>Fiskeville</i> —			
Marcus Child, Henry W. Emmons, each \$1, to June, 1854, \$2. <i>Apponaug</i> —Alfred Read, to September, 1855, \$2 25. <i>Pascoag</i> —George W. Marsh, Esq., Augustus Hopkins, Esq., each \$5, to June, 1858; Layton Capwell, to September, 1854, \$1 25; J. K. True, to June, 1854, \$1—\$12 25. <i>Greenville</i> —Wm. Winson, \$1, to June, 1854; Wm. Pooke, to June, 1855, \$2—\$3. <i>Olneville</i> —L. A. Waite, to June, 1854, \$1. <i>Fall River</i> —J. S. Cotton, Henry Fish, C. W. Durfee, each \$1, to 1854, \$3. <i>Blackstone</i> —Joseph Chace, Geo. A. Kimball, M. Farnum, 2nd, each \$1, to June, 1854; Moses Farnum, \$2, to June, 1855, \$5.	105 75		
CONNECTICUT. — <i>Plainville</i> —Dea. John Wiard, Ransom Barns, each \$1, to September, 1854, \$2. <i>Portland</i> —E. Covell, to December, 1853, \$2.			4 00
SOUTH CAROLINA. — <i>Greenville</i> —R. B. Duncan, to June, 1854.			1 00
GEORGIA. — <i>Savannah</i> —G. Frasher, to July, 1854; Henry Carrier, to June, 1854, each \$1—\$2. <i>Eatonton</i> —George W. Stinson, to Jan., 1854, \$1. <i>Griffin</i> —Rev. J. B. Jackson, to 22 August, 1853, \$7. <i>Dalton</i> —A. E. Blunt, for 1853, \$1.			11 00
FLORIDA. — <i>Tallahassee</i> —Jas. Rowe, \$2, for 1853 and 1854.			2 00
TENNESSEE. — <i>Marysville</i> —Rev. Isaac Anderson, to Jan., 1853.			2 00
OHIO. — <i>Xenia</i> —Samuel Galloway, to July, 1853, \$2. <i>Hillsborough</i> —Samuel Linn, to May, 1854, \$1. <i>Ohio City</i> —Richard Lord, to January, 1855, \$3.			6 00
INDIANA. — <i>Auburn</i> —S. B. Ward, to July, 1854.			1 00
ILLINOIS. — <i>Lebanon</i> —Fielder Power, Esq., to June, 1854, \$3.— <i>Springfield</i> —J. Broadwell, to September, 1854, \$1.			4 00
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