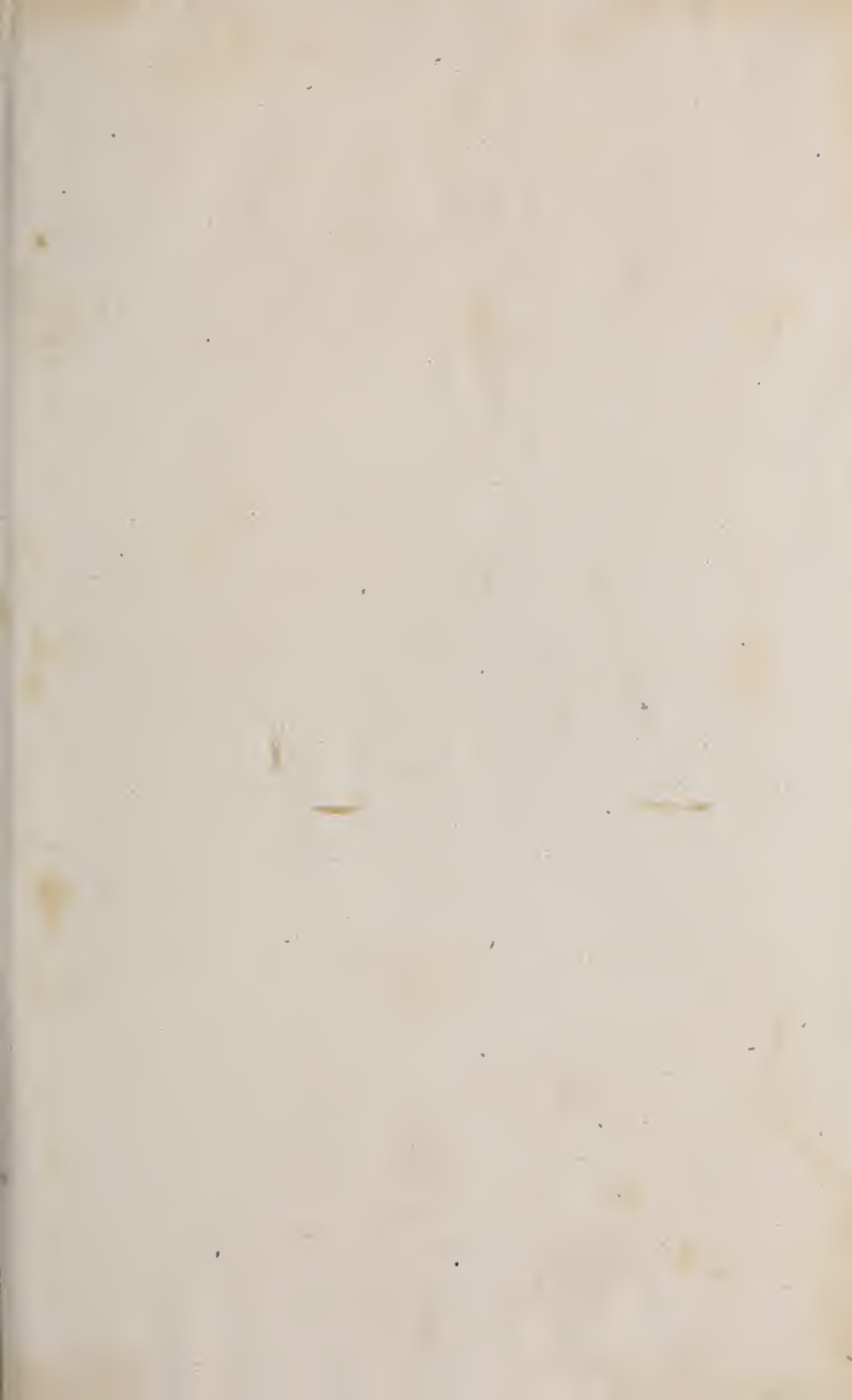


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Vol. xxxviii.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1862.

[No. 3.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,  
JANUARY, 1862.

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WASHINGTON CITY, *January 21, 1862.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, this day, at 12 o'clock, M., in the new building erected by the Society, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

The President of the Society, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, took the Chair, and the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., opened the Meeting with Prayer.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary, and on motion of the Hon. D. S. Gregory, WILLIAM COPPINGER, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., of Pennsylvania, Hon. James W. Beekman, of New York, and Hon. G. W. Warren, of Massachusetts, a Committee on Credentials, who reported the following named gentlemen as Delegates and Life Directors :

*Delegates.*

*Maine.*—Rev. Franklin Butler.

*Massachusetts.*—Wm. Ropes, Esq.,\* Hon. R. C. Winthrop,\* Hon. Emory Washburn,\* Hon. Ed. Dickinson,\* Hon. Osmyn Baker, James C. Dunn, Esq., Wm. G. Means, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. M. G. Pratt.

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\* Absent.



*Vermont.*—Lewis H. Delano, Esq.

*Connecticut.*—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Eben'r Flower,\* Hon. T. W. Williams\*, Rev. J. M. Widley\*, Hezekiah Huntington, Esq.

*New York.*—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. Cyrus Mason.

*Pennsylvania.*—Wm. V. Pettit, Esq., Wm. Coppinger, Esq.

*Life Directors present.*

Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. W. McLain, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., J. P. Crozer, Esq., Dr. James Hall,

And Dr. H. Lindsay, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Samson, Hon. Peter Parker, and Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, members of the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the reading of the minutes of the last Meeting of the Board be dispensed with.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society presented and read the Annual Report; when, on motion of William V. Pettit, Esq., it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees, in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary of the Society presented and read the annual statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

*Resolved*, That the Statement of the Executive Committee be referred to the Standing Committees, according to the topics contained in it respectively.

The following named gentlemen were appointed, by the President, on the Standing Committees of the Board.

<i>Foreign Relations</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. Cyrus Mason.
<i>Finance</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., James C. Dunn, Esq., William G. Means, Esq.
<i>Auxiliary Societies</i> , - - - - -	{ John P. Crozer, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John Orcutt.
<i>Agencies</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. M. G. Pratt, Hon. S. H. Huntington.

\*Absent.

<i>Accounts,</i> - - - - -	{ Hon. D. S. Gregory, Hon. Lewis H. Delano, Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D.,
<i>Emigration,</i> - - - - -	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Coppinger, Esq.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society read communications from Hon. Edward Everett, Boston, December 13, 1861, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Baltimore, January 5, 1862, and Hon. Judge Black, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and the Rev. Dr. Cummins, expressing regret at their inability to accept invitations to address the public meeting this evening, and their unfeigned best wishes for the success of the Society.

The President read a letter addressed to him by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Boston, January 19, 1862, regretting his inability to attend the present session of the Board as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

The Rev. Franklin Butler stated, that Hon. William Nash, of Vermont, life director, was unavoidably and to his regret, prevented from attending this Meeting.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

*Resolved,* That the Board do now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

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WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1862.*

The Board met at 10 o'clock. The President of the Society took the Chair, and the meeting was opened with Prayer by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved,* That the address delivered last evening before the Society, by its President, the Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, be promptly issued in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation.

The Travelling Secretary of the Society presented and read his annual report; when, on motion, it was

*Resolved,* That the report be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report is as follows :

HARTFORD, CONN., January 1, 1862

*To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.*

GENTLEMEN: While passing events in our country's history, during the past year, have given increased prominence and force to the idea of African Colonization, they have served to paralyze, in some measure, the operations of our Society. It has been much more difficult to collect funds and procure emigrants than it has to secure audiences, and impress upon the public mind the great importance of the cause.

The attention of the community has been called to the subject by the resistless Voice of Providence. In no former year of my twelve years of service, have I had access to so many people by public address as during the last. In the New England States and in New Jersey, I have presented the cause to eighty-five different Congregations on the Sabbath, and on several Sabbath evenings my audience numbered over a thousand people. On other days, I have witnessed a growing disposition to attend a Colonization Meeting, and to hear on the subject.

In New Jersey, I visited Burlington, Mt. Holly, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark, and Paterson, and some other smaller towns, in each of which I was received with cordial greetings, and a hearty co-operation. Pastors welcomed me to their Pulpits, and expressed a warm interest in the cause. In no other State have I found the feeling in favor of Colonization so general and so strong as in New Jersey. As at the beginning, so is she still, a leading spirit in the enterprise. No doubt she will continue to be its true friend and supporter.

In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, I spent nine Sabbaths—occupying, in the time, fifteen Pulpits, and performing other service in behalf of the cause. My labors the remaining part of the year have been confined, for the most part, to Connecticut and Rhode Island. The entire amount of receipts from these States, is about \$3,500. This sum is less than usual, owing, in part, to the decease, during the year, of quite a number of our largest contributors, but more to causes which have produced a like result throughout the country.

The late Chief Justice Williams, of Hartford, has left the Society \$1,000, which will be paid in due time.

It will be recollected that the Board, at our last meeting, recommended that one suitable Agent be appointed for the West; and that the Travelling Secretary nominate such person to the Executive Committee, and also persons to fill agencies in other parts of the country, if, in his opinion, they would be useful. In accordance with this action of the Board, I made diligent search for a man for the Western field, and at length succeeded in finding one in whom I had confidence, who was disposed to look at the proposition with favor; but the increasing conflict and financial troubles of the country, caused us to doubt the expediency of establishing the proposed agency under existing circumstances. I corresponded with wise counsellors at the West on the subject, one of whom responded, under date of July 12, "My opinion is, that an agent in the field, at this time, could not effect much in raising funds. I should have very little hope of success here, at present." The matter therefore now stands where it did a year ago. Whenever it shall be judged best to appoint an agent for that field, or to serve the Society elsewhere, I trust the individual referred to will be available.

The Rev. Mr. Butler has prosecuted his work in Northern New England with zeal and fidelity, which commend him to the respect and confidence of the people.

Rev. Mr. Crummell, since his arrival in this country from Liberia, has rendered the cause a valuable service. By invitation he has addressed the annual meetings of four of the State Colonization Societies, and has visited many of the cities and larger towns in New England, where his labors were abundant and effective for good. He proposed to spend a month or so at the West, and started on such Mission; but on reaching Rochester he decided, after some stay there, to return. He is still in this country, actively engaged for the cause



of Liberia, and will doubtless continue his efforts until he returns to his adopted home as a Professor in the Liberian College. His interesting letter to Dr. Dunbar, on "the relations and duties of free colored men in America to Africa," which he sent me from Africa, in manuscript form, of which mention was made at our last meeting, has since been printed and widely distributed. It made a pamphlet of over fifty pages, nearly three thousand copies of which have been sent by express and through the Post Office to colored persons in the Northern States. The expense thus incurred, for the printing and distribution, amounts to some \$160, to meet which no call has been made on the Treasury of the Society.

Through the influence of this document, and the personal influence of its author, a spirit of emigration has been excited among the colored people which promises well for the future. Divers causes have operated to reduce the number of expected emigrants to Liberia the last year. In consequence of the failure of our usual Spring expedition, some were induced to go to Hayti, others to become waiters in the army, which has detained several families which otherwise would probably have gone in autumn. A dozen or more of the applicants, in New Jersey, were prevented by sickness. Not a few have been led to look for a speedy millennium for the race in this country, and are waiting to realize their confident expectations.

Fifty-four in all have embarked, as follows: One from Boston, by the *Justice Story*, August 10; four from New York, by the *Grey Hound*, December 28; seven by the bark *Edward*, which left New York on the 24th of April, and forty-two on board the *John H. Jones*, which sailed from the port of New York the 7th of November. The twelve first-mentioned embarked under the immediate supervision, and by pecuniary aid received from the New York Society. These fifty-four emigrants were gathered from eight different States, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Illinois, and they promise to be a valuable acquisition to the Republic.

From present indications we may reasonably expect a large increase of applicants during the coming year. It was recently stated by an intelligent colored Clergyman, who had just attended two Conventions of his ministerial brethren in the different States, that the growing sentiment of the colored people is, that there is no place for them in this country, either North or South, and that they are looking at African Colonization as a fact. This accords with what Mr. Crummell has repeatedly said, in his letters to me on the subject. In his last letter of the 7th instant, from New York, he says, "We organized an emigrating club last evening in this city with six members. We are to have a great meeting of colored citizens next week in one of the largest Churches—prejudice is vanishing." No doubt he speaks the truth. It must be so. "Africa and the American negro" presents to the mind of the Christian Philanthropist a subject of vast importance. Ex-President Day, of Yale College, remarked thirty years ago, "The Colony of Liberia was planted in great wisdom and forecast." The remark has lost none of its force.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN ORCUTT.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER, Agent of the Society for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, presented and read his report, when, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the report be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report is as follows:

WINDSOR, VT., Jan. 1, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: At the commencement of the year just closed the prospect of an increase of funds from Northern New England, was highly encouraging. Obstacles were passing away; the public interest was quickened, and

donations were beginning to come from hands that had withheld. In several places visited soon after our last anniversary the contributions were more than doubled.

But hope then prevailed that the dark cloud which was arising upon our country might pass over our heads without pouring upon the land its dreadful contents. Vain hope! Three months, and the tempest was beating upon us!

At the first shock my energies were paralyzed, and I felt like hiding myself "until these calamities be overpast." Yet our noble friends of the clergy and laity of the town and the country said "go on;" and I went on, pursuing the method of the previous year, visiting as many places as I could, preaching on the Sabbath and soliciting in the week, making such use of pen and speech as promised good to our cause. Cordiality and a commendable degree of liberality have for the most part marked the reception of appeals. The pulpits are few to which access for Liberia is refused, and the people are not numerous who sharply oppose her. Indifference has been the greatest obstacle in her path.

Rev. John Orcutt, our efficient Travelling Secretary, has visited such places in my field as his numerous duties would permit, with great benefit to our cause.

Rev. John K. Converse, the experienced Secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society, has also done good service at Burlington and in several towns of that vicinity.

Our friends in Maine have suffered greatly from the condition of the country. The "abundance of the sea" has not enriched them, as it has done in years past. War has seized their commerce, and called them and their sons to arms; yet they have resolutely put forth their hand for Liberia with a liberality that falls little short of that which has characterized them in better days.

It was our good fortune to have the aid of Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professor elect of Liberia College, at the annual meeting of the Maine Colonization Society at Bath, in July. He made an instructive and forcible address, and in connection with the very able report of the Rev. John O. Fiske, Corresponding Secretary, he helped to make the anniversary truly memorable.

Mr. Crummell also addressed large and most respectable audiences at Brunswick and Portland, and awakened an interest which we cannot doubt will result in much good.

The colored man referred to in my last report as having been duped by an impostor that persuaded him to collect money with him in the eastern part of the State for going to Liberia "on their own responsibility," and who finally went to Hayti, has returned cured of his delusion, and content to await a better chance for improving his condition.

The spirit evinced at the anniversary of the New Hampshire Colonization Society at Concord in June, is as promising for the future as it was cheering in that dark month. The address of Mr. Crummell, combined with the fitting words of the President, Rev. Dr. Barroughs—of the Delegate to the Parent Society, J. B. Walker, Esq., and of the Hon. N. G. Upham, and Mr. Orcutt, to render the occasion highly interesting and profitable.

The young man alluded to last year as at school with reference to going to Liberia, embarked in the John H. Jones in November for Monrovia—the first emigrant from the Granite State, in whom we shall be greatly disappointed if he does not prove worthy of the place he occupies in the series of New Hampshire emigrants to the new Republic. It is hoped that he may complete his studies at the college of Liberia. For his passage, &c., several churches of the vicinity of his late residence (Greenfield) have liberally contributed, and others we doubt not will do likewise. Unfortunately for our receipts the time of solicitation in this State was chiefly that of the darkest months of this dark year; and if New Hampshire fails of appearance at the meeting of the Parent Society the default must not be charged either to the want of energy or liberality in some of the best friends of which any good cause can glory.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society at Montpelier in October, though saddened by the absence and illness of the President, Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., who has for many years brought distinguished ability to the deliberations of the Society, was made interesting by the report of the Secretary, and an eloquent address from Rev. Dr. Pioney, of New York.

Two of our early and most liberal friends in Vermont have deceased in the past year, Hon. E. A. Higley, of Castleton, and Hon. Samuel Clark, of West Brattleboro', the latter of whom has left us a legacy of one thousand dollars, crowning the liberality of his life with a noble act that survives his death.

A colored impostor, under the cloak of zeal for inducing his brethren to go to Liberia, and with a long array of names of good men in Maine and New Hampshire for his commendation, made his appearance in Vermont last March, and induced some clergymen to afford him facilities for lecturing, &c. At the last we heard of him he was in rapid flight, with a *sister*, to parts unknown.

Amid the fires of patriotism and the noise of marshalling forces among the Green Mountains, the voice of Liberia has not been disregarded. The ordinary receipts are little less than those of previous years, and our belief is, that whatever may be the future for our country, our friends in Vermont will neither be weary nor faint in well doing for Africa.

It is an encouraging fact that each of the State Societies in my field is a *living* organization, managed by men of thorough sympathy with our cause, of high repute and influence, and of known energy and ability.

The rule adopted by the Directors at their last annual meeting concerning the African Repository meets with universal approbation. It prevents all misunderstandings in regard to accounts, and secures an increase of paying subscribers in an acceptable form.

The feeling of the masses of the colored people in these States appears to be that of preference to wait for the "golden time" here so long promised by some of their professed friends. Many, however, of the most intelligent and enterprising are convinced that nationality and the highest good for themselves and their children can be found only upon the continent of the tropics, and they are beginning to seek information concerning Liberia, and to consider the question of emigration.

The Providence of God is holding up the great enterprise of this Society before the people of this country with eminent distinctness and force; and whatever of trial may yet await us, of this we may be confident—"our ends cannot fail us."

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN BUTLER.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

Mr. Crozer, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read an account current of moneys received and disbursed for the support of Recaptured Africans.

Rev. Dr. Pinney, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was accepted, and is as follows:

The Committee report that this Society has had in its employment, the past year, but two Agents. The Rev. B. O. Plimpton, in the regions near Lake Erie, and Rev. F. Butler, in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Their reports from time to time show a commendable diligence with as much success in making collections as could be expected; the latter greatly restricted, however, by the troubled state of the country, and the limited claims for funds incident to a diminished number of emigrants.

The question as to the policy of employing Agents, and their proper compensation, has been fully considered in former years, and notwithstanding weighty objections, this Society has never felt that it could wisely dispense, with them.

Under the possibilities of the results which may grow out of our great struggle in setting in motion an emigration on a scale which will overtax the powers of this Society, the Committee recommend no changes at the present time, hoping that before another anniversary, the path of duty will be more clearly manifested.

J. B. PINNEY,  
M. G. PRATT,  
S. H. HUNTINGTON.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a report; pending the consideration of which, it was on motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney,

*Resolved*, That the Board adjourn, to meet again this evening at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned.

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WEDNESDAY, *January 22*, 1862.

The Board met this evening at 7 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment: the President in the Chair.

The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations was resumed, and after discussion the Report of the Committee was accepted, and the resolutions attached unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have attended to the duty assigned to them, and they beg leave to submit to the Board, for their consideration, the following report:

The Committee have carefully considered the report of Dr. James Hall, the Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, to carry to the Government of Liberia the resolutions adopted by the Board, October 25, 1860, in reference to recaptured Africans, and they recommend that the Board approve the "articles of agreement" entered into on the 21st day of December, 1860, by the parties above named.

The Committee deem it their duty to suggest the expediency of ascertaining, if it can be done without undue expense, whether there be any territory, south of Liberia, which it may be desirable to acquire in the further prosecution of the aims and views of the American Colonization Society.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this Board approve of the articles of agreement entered into on the 21st of December, 1860, by Dr. James Hall, the Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, with the Government of Liberia, and hereby ratify the same.

2. *Resolved*, That this Board tender to Dr. James Hall their thanks, for the very satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duties as Commissioner to make an arrangement with the government of Liberia, in reference to recaptured Africans.

The Report of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies was taken up, and on motion referred back to the Committee for amendment. Mr.



Crozer then presented the same Report, as amended, which was read, and on motion accepted and adopted.

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report : That in looking into the subject they can do but little more than reiterate the recommendation made by a similar committee at our last anniversary.

These organizations, whether as State societies or as of a character more local, have been of much benefit for a long series of years, not only in obtaining donations to the Parent treasury, which we regret have not been to a large amount, but in diffusing far and wide a knowledge of the aims, designs, and practical workings of the Colonization enterprise ; and the fruits of their efforts are now being realized in bequests and devises, which from time to time flow into your treasury.

Though a number of Auxiliary Societies seem now to be in a measure inoperative your committee are not aware of any of them having formally ceased to exist, and the Colonization Society should, in our opinion, encourage their continuance. They are organizations suited for action under contingencies which may arise demanding strenuous and combined efforts.

Your committee would also recommend the formation of district societies in large towns or localities favorable to creating renewed interest in the good cause.

In conclusion, your committee ventures to express the hope that in the wide field of usefulness looming up in the distance before the American Colonization Society, this great national enterprise will, by the co-operation of State and District Auxiliary Associations, formed in every part of the country, be consummated in due time by the removal from our borders of a willing people to the Republic of Liberia and the homes of their ancestors.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. CROZER,  
G. WASHINGTON WARREN,  
JOHN ORCUTT.

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the Report of the Committee, which on motion was accepted and adopted, and is as follows :

The Committee on Emigration to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report relating to the emigration to Africa, respectfully report that, in examining the subject submitted for their consideration, they have to regret the small number of emigrants sent to Liberia during the last year, amounting altogether to only fifty-four, as exhibited in the following tabular statement, viz :

NAME OF VESSEL.	PORT OF DEPARTURE.	TIME.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.
Barque Edward.....	New York.....	April 24.....	7
Brig Teresa Bandall.....	Baltimore.....	July 27.....	1
Barque Justice Story.....	Boston.....	August 10.....	1
Brig John H. Jones.....	New York.....	November 7.....	42
Barque Gray Hound.....	.....do.....	December 28.....	4
Total.....			55

The deplorable strife now existing in our land has so absorbed public attention as to render every other worldly subject of subordinate and minor importance, and has perhaps, especially affected whatever relates to the colored race who are now among us. While, however, it has thus paralyzed ordinary operations, it is not improbable that it will give increased importance to the grand purpose of this Society in providing for the Colonization of the free



people of color from the United States, with their own consent, to the land whence their fathers came, and may fairly challenge increased admiration for the benevolence and forecast of the Philanthropists and Statesmen who, forty-five years ago, brought this Society into being, and laid the foundation of the independent and enlightened organization now known as the Government of Liberia.

In this view it becomes the serious duty of the Society to consider how they can most effectively forward the work of emigration and best promote the welfare and prosperity of those who emigrate. And for this purpose, after careful consideration, the Committee see nothing better to recommend than that we shall faithfully pursue the path we have hitherto trod. They would recommend that the Agents, Organs, and Friends of the Society should continue to present to the free people of color the advantages of emigration to the land where alone they are really free from caste and prejudicial legislation, and perfectly equal in the eye of the law, and that every facility shall be extended for their comfortable conveyance to the land of their destination, and the Committee would recommend that increased importance be given to this branch of our labors.

This object, the Committee believe, would be much aided by the recognition by the government of the United States of the Government of Liberia. Such recognition, they believe, would increase the commercial intercourse between the respective countries, draw increased attention to Liberia and the African continent, and at the same time provide cheap means for intercommunication between us, while it would also have the important effect of increasing the respect with which it would be regarded by the colored people.

To this end also the Committee believe that the true policy of the Society is to cultivate the most frank and friendly relations with the people of Liberia, and especially with its constituted authorities. They are persuaded that our best efforts should be made to send an increased number of industrious, and, as far as possible, intelligent emigrants there, and in every way to strengthen and consolidate the power of that Republic, promote its material welfare, and assist in elevating its population in intelligence and virtue. As regards the question of an increase of territory, the Committee would recommend that no action should be taken without consultation with, and the co-operation of, the Government of Liberia, believing that the good sense and judgment of that Government, and their superior knowledge of the subject, should, at least for the present, be our guide in relation to it.

In regard to the idea of establishing any other colony or settlement, the Committee consider that it would be highly inexpedient at the present time, being so well satisfied with the progress of that already established that they do not flatter themselves with the hope that it will be improved upon. If in the course of events it should be found that the tide of emigration shall swell to such a magnitude as to demand a new field, it will be time, in their opinion, to seek for an extended area or a new location. Believing, however, that such will not be the case within the year on which we have now entered, they advise that nothing of the kind should be attempted, unless, indeed, upon the express authority of this Board.

Respectfully submitted,  
WM. V. PETTIT,  
G. WASHINGTON WARREN,  
WM. COPPINGER.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved.* That the attention of the Executive Committee and the Officers of the Society be called to the views and recommendations of this Report, and they be requested to give them effect as far as may be possible.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved.* That this Board acknowledge with great pleasure their indebtedness to the President of the United States, for the friendly feeling manifested by him towards the great objects of the American

Colonization Society, and more especially for his recommendation to Congress respecting the recognition of the Independence of Liberia.

*Resolved, further,* That if it suit the convenience of the President, that this Board will pay their respects to him to-morrow, at such hour as he may designate.

On motion of Mr. Means, it was

*Resolved,* That the Financial Secretary be directed to pay the Liberian drafts for Recaptured Africans in the same currency that he receives from the United States Government.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved,* That this Board adjourn, to meet again at 9½ o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Adjourned.

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THURSDAY, *January 23,* 1862.

The Board met this morning pursuant to adjournment. The President, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, in the Chair, and the Divine Blessing was invoked by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society,

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Communications were read from Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Washington City, Jan. 23, stating that the President of the United States would see the Board at 12 o'clock to-day: Hon. W. M. Merrick, January 22, resigning his place as a member of the Executive Committee, and from Hon. E. Dickinson, Amherst, Mass., January 20, excusing his non-attendance at the meeting of the Board as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved,* That the resignation of Hon. Wm. M. Merrick be accepted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. John B. Pinney, and Hon. James W. Beekman, a Committee to nominate Officers of the Board for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

*Resolved,* That the course of Dr. James Hall, in charge of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, during the past year, as detailed in his report, just read, be approved by the Board, and that he be requested to consult with the President of the Society in regard to the return of the ship to the United States.

Dr. Hall's Report is as follows :

*To the President and Directors of the A. C. S.*

GENTLEMEN :

I beg leave to lay before you, in a tabular form, a brief abstract of the expenses and earnings of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* for the past year ; the various items of the same having been transmitted in accounts current with the ship to the Financial Secretary of the Society, under dates of Dec. 19, 1860, and Dec. 20, 1861, with the vouchers therefor, to which I beg to refer you.

It will be seen by inspection of the printed table herewith enclosed, that both the earnings and expenses of the last regular voyage of the ship, *J*, exceed those of any preceding—more nearly approximated by those of *H*. The increase in the earnings were caused mainly by the excess of home freight and passage money over other voyages, which augured well for the future. The increase in the expenses for this and the past voyage was caused by the very thorough repairs found necessary. A well built and well managed ship generally runs at little expense for repairs the first three years, at the end of which period a thorough overhauling is absolutely necessary. The standing rigging generally requires refitting, an entire gang of running rigging, and a new suit of sails must be furnished, more or less new spars are to be supplied, and that heavy expense of re-coppering and recaulking must be incurred. The ship may then be considered as fitted for another three years' service. To all these repairs our ship has been subjected the past year, and the charges therefor mainly embraced in voyages *H* and *J*.

The portage bill of voyage *J* stands much in advance of that of any preceding voyage, from the fact of the high rate of wages at the time of shipping the crew, and because the voyage was a long one, extending over five months, for the procurement of home freight.

The ship arrived in Baltimore from her last voyage to Liberia on the 5th of April, 1861. It was soon ascertained that few emigrants and but little freight could be secured for another voyage commencing at the usual time, and little prospect of any before the autumn. I proposed effecting a charter of the ship for the six months to come, rather than have her lie idle at the wharf, incurring at least one fourth per cent. expense of active service. The Executive Committee approved of the measure, and a very advantageous charter was, soon after the discharge of the vessel, effected for Londonderry, Ireland. The entire berths for emigrants were removed from between decks, the ballast discharged from the hold, and other requisite arrangements made for receiving a cargo of grain, incurring thereby, as will be seen on reference to the accounts of the voyage, very considerable expense. The ship commenced loading on the 18th, but was soon prohibited from receiving more grain by the acting authorities of the city. After a day's delay loading was again permitted, and again suspended per order. Then a written permission was obtained by the charterer, allowing the ship to load with grain and depart from port. Under this permit about one-third of her cargo was taken on board, when the loading was again prohibited, and the advance in the price of grain caused the shippers to desist from further efforts. It was then in our power to allow the ship to lie at the wharf and claim damages for the non-fulfilment of the terms of the charter-party, being secured by the cargo on board. And this course would most probably have been pursued had there not been reason to apprehend a seizure and possible destruction of the ship by irresponsible parties in temporary authority, assumed or otherwise. Under all the circumstances of the case, it was thought best to procure speedily what other freight we could, even at a low figure, and dispatch her for Londonderry, which was done on the 29th April.

She arrived at her port of destination May 23, and discharged her cargo, her freight bills amounting to little over \$5,000, instead of \$10,000, as promised by her charter-party. The question of prosecuting for damages has been considered, but by advice of counsel abandoned. On arrival at Londonderry the question at once arose as to the disposition of the ship after discharging. To return direct to the United States, as was intended, either with such freight as could be procured or in ballast, was by all considered extremely hazardous ;



the probability then being that the ocean would soon swarm with privateers and pirates; and this not without good reason, as previous to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, many vessels even of large size, both sailers and steamers, were being fitted out in Liverpool for that business. After abandoning all ideas of this and of sale, which I entertained previous to the Queen's proclamation, the only alternative left was either to lay the ship up under the care of a keeper, or effect a charter to some port where there would be little likelihood of capture. In the former course considerable expense would of necessity be incurred. Two months' advance wages to officers and crew, or the equivalent one month's wages and passage home could be claimed. The expense of dock and harbor dues per month, the wages and board of ship-keeper, the insurance must continue, loss of interest on capital, and depreciation in value by time, the same as if in actual service. After giving the matter full consideration I decided upon effecting a charter, although freights were at a low ebb. Aided by the best advices I was able to obtain, I chartered the ship for a voyage from Newport, Mon., to Kertch, in the Black Sea, on account of the Russian government, and by another charter thence to another port in the Black Sea for loading, and back to the United Kingdom, or port on the Continent, both charters paying, as near as I could estimate, some £2,500, or from 10 to \$12,000, depending upon the ship's as yet untried capacity for carrying grain. These charter-parties I enclose herewith.

It was not until I had closed the business of the ship at Londonderry that I became fully sensible of the enormous port charges, petty exactions, and gross frauds to which an American vessel is subjected in English ports. In endeavored, as far as possible, to lessen all expenses, and staid on board the ship superintending her loading in Newport till she left the docks on the evening of July 17. By last advices from the master, under date of October 22, 1861, she was then at Kertch discharging.

On my return home I increased her insurance during her present voyage \$10,000, making \$30,000 in all, her full value at this time.

It will be seen by reference to the account that in accordance with the charter-party a part of the consideration of the charter out was advanced on clearing from Newport; and that this, together with the surplus proceeds of the voyage to Londonderry, were expended in fitting out the ship for the round voyage. In case no unfortunate impediment has prevented her prompt discharge and departure from Kertch, most likely she is now on her way to her port in Great Britain or on the Continent; her port of discharge being at the option of the charterers; but no doubt one in Ireland will be her destination, where I hope to hear of her arrival shortly. I would advise that on discharge she be ordered to return either on freight or on ballast direct to the port of Baltimore, in case she can arrive here in time for the 1st of May expedition; otherwise perhaps she might be permitted to take a paying freight to the West Indies or South America, not, however, so as to prevent her being home early in October, to be ready for our November expedition. On this point I would like instructions from the Board.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my regret that so great a responsibility was thrown upon me, and also that I pursued the course I did, as things have turned out this side the Atlantic; but I did what I deemed for the best, under all the circumstances of the case, aided by the counsel of one of the best houses in Liverpool, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., and at no little personal inconvenience and sacrifice, and I only ask for that kind and lenient consideration I have ever experienced at the hands of the Executive and Directors of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL, *Agent.*

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1862.

*A general summary of the expenses and earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, for Voyage J.*

Expenses.

Portage Bill, covering Wages of Master, Officers, and Crew, the entire voyage	\$2,445 44
Bills of Provisions laid in here for Emigrants, Cabin, and all hands	1,913 55
General Disbursement Bills in port, including Port and Custom house, and Port Charges, Towing and Pilotage in and out, Stevedores' Wages, Fuel, Water, Medicine, watching, and Wharfage, &c.	1,388 23
Disbursements in Liberia, Port and Custom house charges, Light dues, Kroonman's wages, fresh Provisions, Vegetables, &c., &c.	1,045 46
Repairs of Hull, Rigging, Spars, Boats, oars, &c.	2,221 52
Bill of Ship Chaudery, including Cordage, Boatswain's and Galleys fixings, &c. &c.	963 12
One half years insurance on the Ship	775 50
Half years salary of Agent, paid in freight, at \$1.50 per bbl. furnished the Ship	750 00
Balance of earnings over expenses	1,230 76
	\$12,733 58

Earnings.

1860 and 1861.	\$5,770 1 9
Freight out by sundry parties	805 75
Do. do. by G. W. S. Hall & Co.	350 00
Do. do. by a steerage emigrant	35 00
Do. do. James Hall, out and home	350 00
Do. do. G. W. S. Hall & Co., for Jones	100 00
Freight out by the Am. Col. Society for emigrants and sundry parties	2,002 91
Passage of Doctor Falbeck	100 00
Passage of 59 adult Emigrants, at \$35	2,065 00
Do. of 24 children, at \$17 50	420 00
Sundry freight out, collected in Liberia	1,659 33
Do. do. earned and paid on the coast	121 25
Passage money do. do.	207 00
Sundry stores and Boat sold in Liberia	287 48
Passage money home	1,332 50
Freight home, by sundry parties	176 17
Freight home by G. W. S. Hall & Co.	2,741 00
	\$42,743 58

JAMES HALL, Agent.

January 1, 1862.



*A General Summary of expenses paid for the voyage of the Ship  
M. C. Stevens, to the Black Sea.*

<i>Expenses paid in Newport, Mon.</i>		
Portage Bill, advance to officers and crew, and to Master for expenses in the Dardenelles, . . . . .	£ s. d. 151 6 8	
Repairs, making new rudder, sails, &c., . . . . .	161 19 10	
Provisions for the voyage, and chandlery, . . . . .	159 2 3	
Port charges, Pilotage, and towing in and out, Light and dock dues, stevedores, Consul's charges, &c., . . . . .	129 3 2	
<i>Incidentals</i> —Brokerage on Charter, . . . . .	82 15 6	
Insurance on advances, . . . . .	19 14 8	
Personal expenses, after leaving the Ship, home, . . . . .	37 0 0	
Notary's fees, coaling, chronometer, stamps, &c. &c., . . . . .	10 3 7	
	751 2 8	\$3,343 02
Charges paid since sailing, in Baltimore:—Half pay due bills for Master and officers, . . . . .		335 00
Premium on additional insurance of 10,000 at 7½ per cent., . . . . .		751 00
Properly chargeable to this voyage one half of salary paid by freight in voyage J, . . . . .		750 00
		\$5,179 02
Received on Charter to the Black Sea in Newport, cash of charterers, . . . . .		\$2,266 02
The balance in sus-pense.		

January 1, 1862.

JAMES HALL, Agent.

*A Summary of the Earnings and Expenses of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, in Voyage to Londonderry.*

Earnings.

Expenses.

April, 1861.	May, 1861.		
Bills paid in Baltimore—			
Provisions for the voyage out, Officers and crew,		\$363 36	
Portage Bill, advance to master, . . . Officers and crew,		538 32	
Expenses peculiar to the voyage, as discharging		507 33	
ballast, removing berths, fitting up bins for			
grain, broker's com., &c. . . Port and Custom-		1,104 89	
house charges, Towing, Pilotage, Stevedores,		947 98	
and Chandlery . . . . .			
Repairs, a new mast, boats, &c. . . . .		\$3,461 78	
<i>Expenses in Londonderry.</i>		£ s. d.	
Officers and Crew . . . . .		31 0 6	
Fresh Provisions and Vegetables used in port . . . . .		12 13 7	
Contingent and incidental, Attorney, notary, &c. . . . .		11 12 0	
Port Charges, Towing, and Pilotage in and out,		149 12 8	
Light duty, dock dues, watchman, &c., &c. . . . .		910 61	
Balance of Earnings over Expenses . . . . .		4,372 39	
		995 33	
		\$5,367 72	

JAMES HALL, Agent.

January 1, 1862.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported (Messrs. Gregory and Delano concurring) that they had examined the statement of bonds, stocks, and other securities, and found them correct, and also the entries and vouchers for cash receipts and payments, and find them correct and authenticated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee as required by the Board.

The Committee have also examined the report and accounts of Dr. James Hall, agent of the ship M. C. Stevens, and recommend that they take their usual course before the Executive Committee, and be published in the minutes with the Annual Report.

The Report was, on motion, accepted and adopted.

Hon. Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the nomination of Officers of the Board for the ensuing year, reported the following :

*Corresponding Secretary,*

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

*Financial Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rev. WM. McLAIN, D. D.

*Travelling Secretary,*

Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

*Executive Committee,*

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, ESQ.,

WM. GUNTON, ESQ.,

Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,

Hon. PETER PARKER,

Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

On motion, it was

*Resolved,* That the Report of the Committee be accepted and approved, and the Officers named elected.

On motion, the Board, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., took a recess to call upon the President of the United States.

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12½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board having returned from their visit to the President of the United States, resumed their session.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report, which was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report of the Society and the Minutes of the Board, be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Gregory,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretary, for the admirable manner in which he has discharged his duties at the present session.

On putting this motion, the President took occasion to express his own sense of the value of the Secretary's services, not only upon this occasion, but whenever it was in his power, here or elsewhere, to promote the interests of the cause of Colonization: which remarks the Board requested should be placed upon the minutes.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gurley, it was

*Resolved*, That the cordial thanks of the Board be presented to the President of the Society for the very able and impartial manner in which he has presided during the present session.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The Board united in Prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, and, on motion, adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. B. LATROBE,

*President American Colonization Society.*

WM. COPPINGER,

*Secretary of the Board of Directors.*

*Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,*  
From January 1, to December 31, 1861.

		DR.	CR.
1 Balances, . . . . .		\$52,269 34	\$40,835 66
47 Legacies, . . . . .	\$16,799 36	.	552 11
50 Emigrants, . . . . .	5,247 28	.	5,016 00
53 Office expenses, . . . . .	91 00	.	6,300 96
55 Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, . . . . .	13,818 47	.	5,282 39
59 Colony of Liberia, . . . . .	1,640 00	.	4,731 50
75 Transportation of "Key West Africans," . . . . .	16,634 93	.	750 19
77 Support of 3 "Kiddy Africans," . . . . .	8 00	.	.
77 Do. Key West Africans, . . . . .	33,992 83	.	.
77 Do. Congo Africans, . . . . .	2,736 40	.	.
79 Colonization Building, . . . . .	567 65	.	8,023 42
81 African Repository, . . . . .	275 75	.	1,764 68
91 Profit and loss, . . . . .	12,585 73	.	50 06
96 Donations, . . . . .	6,415 07	.	559 66
103 Rent account, . . . . .	1,387 50	112,199 97	761 55
49 Expense account, . . . . .		.	3,906 47
58 Contingent expenses, . . . . .		.	5 50
100 New Jersey settlement, . . . . .		.	2,305 89
		164,469 31	90,851 04
Balances due by the Society, . . . . .		15,623 65	
Balances due to the Society, . . . . .	\$78,174 50		
89 Cash on hand, . . . . .	11,067 42		89,241 92
		\$180,092 96	180,092 96



## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BENSON, OF LIBERIA.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives :*

The revolution of another year has brought us to the period, when it becomes my duty to inform you of the state of the country, and to recommend for your adoption, measures for its welfare. Though the year has been one of a very eventful character to us in the general, as a nation, and in many instances, in particular, as individuals, yet we have abundant cause to recognize with grateful hearts, the innumerable evidences of Divine favor that has been attendant upon us, by and through which we have been thus far safely led through great and many national difficulties and dangers, and are enabled to meet on this occasion under circumstances so encouragingly favorable.

Within a fortnight after the close of your last session, the military force authorized to be employed for the adjustment of misunderstanding between the Poes and Padaes, and for the punishment of the former, in case of persistent obstinacy, was put on foot, consisting of between three and four hundred men, who succeeded in fully accomplishing, within five weeks from the enlistment, to disbandment, all that was reasonably desired. The injured tribe received redress, and was reinstated upon its domain. The aggressive tribes were punished. A good understanding was had between the hostile tribes. Inter-course opened in every direction, and the civilized portion of the inhabitants of Maryland County would have since felt more security for their lives and property, and the greater degrees of assurance—by proper management—of future peace and prosperity, than at any previous period, were it not for some untoward occurrences which took place this year, tending greatly to revive the tribal feuds that had been so happily allayed throughout the republic by this government, which I shall make known to you more fully before closing this document, and which cause alone prevents our interchange of congratulations this day on the country being in a state of perfect tranquility.

The arrangement entered into by this government with the American Colonization Society, which went practically into effect the first day of this year, by which the supervision, control, support, &c., &c., of recaptured Africans that had been, during the previous year, and those that should be sent to and landed in Liberia by direction of the United States government, devolved upon this government, as also the law growing out of that arrangement, passed at the last legislative session, have operated as well as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances.

There will be such amendments and additions recommended to be made to the act during this session, as experience may have suggested during the year.

I exceedingly regret, that the unavoidable delay in timely placing this government in possession of the necessary means to enable me to have the receptacles for recaptured Africans erected and completed in the several counties, and to meet other expenses connected with them, has prevented me as yet from inaugurating and prosecuting the system of training for them originally contemplated, and for which provision, by law, was made at the last legislative session.

It was not until the 22d of June, that notice was received by this Government from the Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society of an amount being in hand for which we could draw. And that amount, together with the consignments of merchandise received in December and March, were barely sufficient to pay to our citizens the amount due to them for two quarters board and clothing of the captives, to say nothing of the many other expenses incurred on their account which had to be met. However, with what means could be spared from the Public Treasury, efforts were made and are still in progress for the consummation of that cherished object, as speedily as circumstances will allow.

A contract has been entered into to erect one of the receptacles on the road leading from Whiteplains to Careysburg, about equidistant from each place, and on an area equalling two square miles, selected by Mr. Superintendent Paxton

and Dr. Laing, the cost of which is to be five thousand dollars; and I have no doubt, from the very reliable and enterprising character of the contractor, that if not retarded for want of means he will soon prosecute it to completion.

The one commenced before the transfer, by the American Colonization Society's Agent, about six miles up the St. John's River, Grand Bassa County, has been retarded by the same cause. It has been raised, however, and is now being shut in. It also has a fine location, and an extensive area of land in connection therewith.

Though similar directions were given to the Superintendent of Sinoe County to prosecute the work on the one designed for that county, yet he has found it impracticable to make equal progress, owing in part to deficiency of mechanics in that county. So soon as government shall have sufficient means at command to justify it, mechanics will be employed and sent down for that purpose. The foregoing circumstances, which were no doubt unavoidable in the United States as well as in Liberia, necessitated me to direct the recaptives to be judiciously apprenticed out at the June term of the Probate Court—government continuing to tender the full amount appropriated, and other provisions made for them by law, up to the expiration of the year from the date of landing.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to say that I have been, and am, from personal observation as well as from the Commissioners' report, highly pleased with the humane feeling and great interest manifested generally by our citizens in behalf of the recaptured Africans, in which, should there be no abatement, and I do not believe there will be, we shall most gratifyingly realize in due time our most cherished desire, the complete civilization and Christianizing of those people, who are and must continue to be incorporated with us in the body politic. And here it affords me a great pleasure, to be able to bear testimony to the courtesy and business like demeanor of the United States' Agent for Liberated Africans in all his official intercourse during the year with this government. While he has unswervingly guarded the interests of his government in the prosecution of the duties of his office, and his integrity has been the admiration of all capable of appreciating merit, he has striven in every justifiable manner to render his official intercourse agreeable. A complete report, statistical and otherwise, on the Recaptured Africans for the year, will be presented you by the State Department in a day or two, which I indulge the hope, when published, will prove satisfactory to the country and to all others concerned.

#### EDUCATION.

The deficiency in the revenue during the year compelled me to restrict the increase of Public Schools to a few that were established for the special benefit of the recaptives.

#### COLLEGE.

The causes which for the last two or three years have led to a delay in the erection of the College buildings, have been removed the latter part of last year. That building has since, under the indefatigable supervision of its able President, been progressing, and at this time is, I learn, approximating completion.

#### AGRICULTURE.

I am pleased to be able to say, that there has been a marked advance in our Agricultural interest during the year. From inquiries and investigations I have made, I am satisfied that the Sugar and Coffee crops of the year are a hundred per cent. advance on those of the preceding year.

There has been progress in the quality as well as quantity of those and other articles. Domestic provisions, than during the year, have never been more cheap and abundant in Liberia. The fact, that the great influx within a year of a recaptive African population equalling nearly one-third the number of our entire civilized citizens, has not raised the price of any article of

domestic bread-stuff; that those articles have been as abundant and cheap this year, even during the usually scarcest season of the year, as at any previous time in the history of Liberia, clearly demonstrate the progress of the country in that important branch of industry.

This feature of progress, demonstrative of the capacity of the country by the productive industry of its citizens to sustain so large a population suddenly thrown upon it, is particularly interesting at this juncture, when, from events that have been during the year and are now occurring in the United States, we may reasonably expect ere long an annual influx of a larger colored population from that country than at any previous time. A great and rapid emigration to this country, which is, in our opinion, clearly indicated to be their destined homes, and which events, beyond human control, now transpiring, and will, until the consummation of that object, continue to transpire in the western hemisphere, particularly in the United States, will in due time most assuredly bring to pass, either voluntarily or involuntarily on the part of all concerned dwelling there.

For the accommodation of our Farmers, and in order to give an increased stimulus to Agriculture, I have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to order from the United States a number of Sugar Mills and their fixtures, which I have no doubt will arrive out in February or March.

I have assumed the responsibility of making an expenditure from the Public Treasury for the purpose of collecting such articles for, and transporting to the International Exhibition to be held at London, 1862, as I hope will secure to Liberia a respectable representation on that grand occasion. The great excitement, growing out of the late attempt to revive the nefarious slave-trade within our jurisdiction, in which all the communities in Liberia have been kept for the last four months, has prevented the procuring of more than about one sixth of what would have been procured otherwise. I will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to you an estimate of the amount necessary for that purpose, of which I have to solicit your approval by making the necessary appropriation.

You will perceive by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which he will transmit in a day or two, that the revenue of the year has been considerable, scarcely more than half of that of the preceding year. This falling off resulted in some degree from the civil war waging in the United States, but mainly from the efforts so strenuously made this year to revive the slave-trade in Liberia. This fact prevents me as yet from recommending appropriations to be made for prosecuting public enterprises, some of which I regard to a very great extent as indispensable: such as fortifications and defenses, repairs and erections of public buildings, interior settlements, internal improvements, with special reference to the facilitation of transportation, and the best adapted measures for effectually civilizing and making reliably loyal, the hundreds of thousands of aborigines residing within the jurisdiction of this republic, &c., &c.

I shall communicate to you in a few days on this subject, and suggest a plan by which, if seconded by the wonted patriotism of our fellow-citizens, we may readily overcome the most formidable of those barriers, and be able to prosecute during next year the most of those very important enterprises, which to a great extent I regard necessary to our progressive national existence.

The question of our right of political jurisdiction over the Gallinas and some of the adjoining points, which was raised the latter part of last year by Her B. M. Government, and the circumstances which grew out of the same, were duly laid before the Legislature at their last session, so far as the matter had then progressed. Copies of such correspondence as has been subsequently had on that subject, I herewith present for your information, by which you will perceive that the question during the year had assumed a somewhat serious aspect.

I do not believe half a dozen persons could be found in Liberia, previous to the latter part of last year, who had the slightest impression that Her B. M. or any other foreign Government entertained the least doubt, that the Gallinas and the adjacent points, extending—with the exception of a small strip—to the Shebar, had been acquired under such *bona-fide* title as invested this govern-



ment with full sovereignty over them. The liberal donations made to this government, some ten or twelve years ago, by British and American Philanthropists, for the express purpose of extinguishing the native title to those old slave marts, especially Gallinas, and of investing this government by their acquisition with the necessary sovereignty to legalize its action in the suppression of the slave-trade; the proclamation and annual message of my predecessor nearly eleven years ago announcing the acquisition of that territory from the native chiefs by *bona-fide* title, and proclaiming the extension of Liberian sovereignty and law over the same there;—the visit of my predecessor to England, in 1852, mainly for the purpose of explaining and finally settling those and other territorial questions; the authoritative publication of the legislative enactment passed some eight or ten years ago, fixing the present boundaries of this republic, which enactment is to be found in the state pamphlet containing the fundamental, conventional, and statute law of this republic, together with other facts I forbear to mention, harmonized to remove every vestige of belief from the minds of the government and people of Liberia, that any foreign government entertained a doubt of our possessing, and consequently having a right to exercise sovereignty over that territory.

You will perceive by the documents just presented, that Commodore Edmonstone, the commodore and senior officer of Her B. M.'s ships and vessels stationed on the west coast of Africa station, has respectfully notified me by the mail, that Commander Douglas of Her B. M.'s ship "Espoir," has been directed to communicate with me, in a few days, for the purpose of examining our title deeds to the territory in question, which examination had been declined by Capt. Heneage of Her B. M.'s ship "Falcon," when he visited this port in July, and communicated with me on the same subject by direction of the Commodore. And as the Commodore has most courteously promised me the pleasure and honor of a visit early next year, I have no doubt that from the *bona-fide* titles to said territory in our possession, and the fact, of which he will be able fully to satisfy himself during his visit, that the calling in question of our right of jurisdiction over that territory has been within the last twelve months, productive of evils most blasting to the moral, civil, Religious, and industrial interests of this young but rising republic; that it has in one year undone what of good it has required ten years to effect, and that if persisted in, it will sap the very foundation of our national existence; he will be so impressed by these deplorable events, under which we are now individually and nationally suffering, as to be induced to make such just and magnanimous representation to Her B. M. Government, as will, without delay, cause this matter to be set perfectly at rest for the future, and thus allow us, in our national weakness, to resume our wonted progressive march, in faithful fulfilment of our great and responsible mission to this Savage country, which mission has been solemnly imposed on us by the Great and Just Arbitrator of nations.

I now proceed, as previously intimated, to state the causes of the almost unprecedented outbreak of predatory wars this year among the aboriginal tribes within the jurisdiction of this republic, especially in that part of this country extending from the east bank of the St. Paul's river, northward to, and beyond Gallinas.

The opinion expressed in my last annual message, that the vigilance of the British and American cruisers in suppressing the slave-trade on the south coast, would result in strenuous efforts to revive it at the old slave marts on the Liberian coast, has been fully verified, as will appear by the following detailed statement, and the documents herewith presented.

On the 12th of May, I received a communication from R. L. Stryker, Esq., Superintendent at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, transmitting a note from Prince Mannah, Chief of Gallinas, written for him by a British trader residing there, conveying the intelligence of a Spanish slaver being at Gallinas bar, and that he regarded it his duty to give notice thereof to Government according to promise. When those notes were received, the *Quail* was on a cruise as low down as Cape Palmas, and would not be due at this port, for eight or ten days. So soon as she arrived and could be got in readiness, she proceeded to Gallinas, where she arrived on the 27th of May. The Commander of the *Quail* having been satisfied by testimony obtained on shore, coriobo-

native of the information previously given this government by Prince Mannah, of the vessel being a slaver, and that she had distributed cash and goods for the purpose of accumulating a number of slaves within a given time, seized the vessel, which had entered the river, and whose name on the stern had been effaced with paint, as a prize, intending to bring her to this port for adjudication.

The bar and surf having meantime become unusually rough, and continued so for nearly a week, rendering communication with the shore extremely hazardous, so much so as to have resulted in the loss of Capt. Monger and a seaman, who were drowned in attempting to cross Gallinas bar, and all the *Quail's* boats having been so far wrecked and injured by landing or attempting to land, as to measurably unfit them for use, a prize-crew of thirteen men under an officer was left in charge of the prize, and the *Quail* proceeded down to this port for boats and facilities for getting the prize out of the bar; but wind and current being strongly adverse, she did not arrive here until the 10th of June (seven days.) On the 12th of June she was despatched with the necessary facilities, and arrived at Gallinas, via Robertsport, on the afternoon of the 13th.

H. B. M. S. *Torch*, Capt. Smith, Senior Officer of this division, having, as I learn, received intelligence of a slaver being there, had arrived on the morning of the 13th; and, as he asserts, not having seen the Liberian flag flying on board the prize, and not being cognizant of her being in possession of a Liberian prize-crew, the Captain had sent in boats in command of his Lieutenant before the *Quail* had reached port and anchored. The British lieutenant and crew, after boarding the prize, communicated with Capt. Smith of the *Torch*, who ordered her to be burned, and she was thus destroyed on the 14th of June, which gave rise to the correspondence between Captains Smith and Benedict, copies of which I herewith present, by which it will be seen that the commander of the *Torch* expressed his disapproval of the act of his lieutenant in taking possession of the prize after ascertaining that she was a prize to the Liberian government schooner *Quail*. Though the act was, as he stated, done without his knowledge and approval, yet it having been committed, he concluded to direct her to be destroyed, as aforesaid. The motive by which he was to an extent actuated in deciding upon the latter course he hoped the government of Liberia would appreciate, as it was intended thereby to relieve the government of Liberia from any unpleasant misunderstanding with the Spanish government, he in the name of his government assuming the responsibility in the matter.

The officers and crew of the slaver having been attacked by the African fever, disabling them to travel by land to Monrovia, and rendering it imprudent to risk their lives by embarkation, it was thought advisable by Lieutenant Carney, as most accordant with humanity, to allow them about a week previously, at their own urgent request, to go to Sierra Leone by inland water route, so as to secure medical attention, &c. &c., under the supervision of the Spanish consul at that place. On the return of the *Quail* from Gallinas and my receipt of Commander Benedict's report, I immediately transmitted to H. B. M. Government, through our Consul General at London, a dispatch, a copy of which I herewith present.

This bold attempt on the part of the Spaniards to revive the slave-trade at Gallinas in November, 1860, and May, 1861, and, as I will soon bring to your notice, the attack made on the *Quail* in this harbor on the 11th of September by a Spanish vessel-of-war, all of which spread with greatest rapidity among the aborigines within the entire jurisdiction of this Republic, revived the hope, almost amounting to a certainty, in the old slave-dealing chiefs who still survive, that the slave-trade would be forcibly revived by foreigners in our jurisdiction, and they were strengthened in their belief by misjudging the policy of H. B. M. Government, misconstruing the action of Capt. Smith of H. M. ship *Torch* in this harbor last December, and his subsequent action with the Liberian prize at Gallinas in June, as amounting in effect to H. M. Government positively denying the right and authority of this government to suppress the slave-trade at Gallinas and other points claimed as within the jurisdiction of Liberia; and



those old slave-dealers, who have been checked for years by this government from prosecuting the slave-trade, concluded that they could revive and prosecute it with impunity.

These untoward circumstances have led, during the year, to the revival of the old predatory wars among the tribes and clans, commencing from above Gallinas and extending down beyond the S. E. bank of the St. Paul's river, a distance of over a hundred miles, and extending a considerable distance interiorward. That extent of country has been in a state of war for the last four months, creating an almost incessant scene of excitement in all our settlements. Hundreds of aboriginal refugees in this county have within the last four months fled from their homes, abandoned plantations and other property, and sought in our settlements protection from captivity for the slave market. Our citizens residing in the rural districts of the St. Paul's and at Careysburg, and up the Mesurado river, have been taxed during the year with the shelter, support, and protection of hundreds of men, women and children, from the interior, who had thus to make their escape from the accursed slave-dealer. Chiefs and tribes who had been for many years previously loyal, among whom the missionaries of the Cross had commenced operating encouragingly—tribes which had to a great extent lost hope of seeing the slave-trade revived again, and were praiseworthy devoting themselves to legitimate avocations, have been thus tempted to resume, within the last four months, their old practice of man-stealing, spreading devastation among the weaker tribes almost in contiguity to our most interior settlements. Such have been a few of the results within the year, of the attempts to forcibly revive the slave-trade within the jurisdiction of this Republic; and they are facts so well known throughout this county in particular, and Liberia in general, as that I need not further describe them.

Immediately on Commander Benedict's return from Gallinas in June, and report of what had transpired, knowing well the effect it would have on the natives, I gave directions for suitable carriages to be made, and for every cannon at Fort Norris and within the corporation of Monrovia that could be used to advantage, to be mounted. This and other defensive preparations were vigorously prosecuted to temporary completion within two and a half months from the date of issuing the order. It is proper that I should here acknowledge the efficient services of Capt. Reid Cooper, who superintended the works, and of Henry Cooper, for the very satisfactory manner in which he performed the mechanical labor.

On the return of the *Quail* from Harper, Maryland county, in the month of August: with the mail, I received intelligence in the shape of rumor, that a Spanish steam vessel-of-war was fitting up at Fernando Po, to be sent up by the Spanish authorities of that place, for the purpose of sinking or capturing the *Quail*, and of demanding satisfaction of the Liberian authorities at Monrovia for capturing and confiscating the cargo of a Spanish store-ship that was bound to Fernando Po, and had from stress of weather put into the port of Monrovia.

On the evening of the 27th of August, three days after the former, I received intelligence kindly afforded unofficially by a United States naval vessel direct from Fernando Po, that the report was current there, that a Spanish war-steamer was taking in coal, and was to have left the day succeeding the departure of the American vessel from that port, under instructions from the Governor of Fernando Po to sink or capture the *Quail*. Though few, if any, men of intelligence in Liberia, could persuade themselves at the time, that such a highly disreputable and anti-civilized course would be adopted in this enlightened age, at least until the aggrieved had adopted the proper course for obtaining correct information respecting the supposed cause of grievance, and being fully satisfied of the existence of a just cause of complaint, had, in the proper manner, asked of this government the proper redress, which this government will always take the greatest pleasure in respectfully tendering to any government or people, whenever a clear case of aggression or wrong is made out against it; yet I thought it not amiss, upon the receipt of corroborative intelligence, to prosecute with increasing vigor the directions I had given, and the efforts that had actually commenced a couple of months previously, to place ourselves in a better condition, to protect and defend, to the utmost of our

ability, this city and harbor from aggression. And I am pleased to be able to say, that the citizens almost generally responded most cordially by voluntarily co-operating. And I am pleased to be able to further say, that our citizens residing in the several counties, upon hearing of the rumored threat, and knowing the effect that the bare threat would have upon such aborigines living in the respective counties as favored the revival of the slave-trade, turned out voluntarily in their respective townships, made carriages, mounted their unmounted guns, cleared off scores of acres of forest land contiguous to their respective townships, and made such other preparations—the best they could, mainly voluntarily, for the defense of their respective townships and counties as reflect great credit upon them.

Having been satisfied that circumstances justified it, and that our patriotic citizens who had voluntarily turned out so generally upon my requisition, and without any charge for compensation upon government, to stand guard and perform other duty, should be relieved, I placed a squad of men on actual service for that purpose, and stationed them at Fort Norris under the immediate command of Capt. J. W. Clark, and general supervision of Lieut. Col. Smith, about a week before the attack was made upon the *Quail* in this harbor, with the intention of continuing them in service so long as it should appear necessary: the propriety of which will somewhat appear, when I shall have informed you, that on the afternoon of the first of September, a steamer was espied by the officer in command of Fort Norris, coming up from the southward, and when abreast this Cape, she bore off somewhat to the westward, and in three or four hours she was out of sight, standing up to the northward and westward; kroomen from this place pulled off in canoes and attempted to board her, but were prevented. They reported that she wore an ensign resembling the Spanish flag.

Nothing more was seen or heard of this steamer, until on the morning of the 11th of September, when she made her appearance, bearing the Spanish flag, came in harbour, and anchored not very far from the *Quail*, whose boat immediately boarded her, and ascertained her to be, as was expected, a Spanish steam vessel of war, just from Sierra Leone. I present herewith the report of Commander Benedict of what transpired on that morning, as also the depositions of the captain and mate of the American barque *Edward*, then in harbor, corroborative of that report, by which you will be more accurately informed of the most shameful aggressive conduct of that Spanish steamer, whose Commander had professed only an hour previously to have come on a friendly visit, and had manifested every courtesy to Lieutenant Carney. The documents will also briefly acquaint you of the gallant defense made by Commander Benedict, he having in a very short time completely repulsed the aggressor, by inflicting such serious damages, as necessitated his speedy departure for Sierra Leone. For the very noble valor displayed on that occasion, Commander Benedict and the officers and crew of the *Quail* have merited the high praise and admiration of the Government and people of Liberia.

From the foregoing statements, you will perceive that a crisis has been forced upon us, as serious as any in the history of Liberia. The entire matter has narrowed down to a question of life or death with us, of national and individual existence or extinction. To fold up our arms, and pusillanimously permit the slave trade to be forced upon us, will result in our certain and irrecoverable ruin as a people. But by battling with it with a cool but firm determination, though under a full consciousness of our physical weakness, and the many other disadvantages under which we labor, yet, trusting in God, and regarding life itself but a small sacrifice, if necessary to sustain the great principle and blessing of human freedom, we may survive the shock, and yet succeed in our cherished purpose, even the perpetuity of this Government, and our highly prized institutions upon the firm and honorable basis of virtue.

I cannot, until I learn otherwise, officially, believe that H. C. M. Government of Spain authorized or will sanction the aggressive act committed in this harbor by the *Ceres*, as aforesaid; and this opinion, so far as I have been able to learn, generally obtains in Liberia. I have directed this unpleasant matter to be respectfully brought to the notice of H. C. M. Government with the least

possible delay. And I as firmly believe, as I strongly wish, that many months will not have elapsed, before I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the matter has had a fair, honorable and mutually satisfactory adjustment; especially as I was officially advised by the last mail, that H. B. M. Government had, in compliance with the request of this Government, kindly offered its mediation in the unpleasant affair, and had respectfully requested H. C. M. Government to consent to the proposition; which I have no doubt will be readily acceded to, in case that Government should recognize the existence of a complaint against this Government that cannot be peacefully adjusted by themselves; since justice is all that should be mutually desired by the parties concerned.

I have great satisfaction in informing you that H. B. M. S. *Torch*, Capt. Smith, arrived in this harbor on the 17th day of October, having been kindly despatched by His Excellency Governor Hill of Sierra Leone, to obtain correct information from, and to confer with me, respecting the Spanish aggressions that had been committed in this harbor, and the probability of their continuance, as was currently reported; she left for Sierra Leone on the following day. On the 14th of November, Her B. M. Ship *Falcon*, Capt. Heneage, arrived in this port under instructions from Her B. M. Government, on a similar mission, and to specially convey to this Government the sympathy and friendly feeling of Her M. Government. She remained in this port fifteen days, during which time her accomplished commander and officers, by their courteous intercourse, elicited the unfeigned respect and admiration of this community. These tokens of kindness and sympathy from Her B. M. Government, are but a continuation of the innumerable acts of magnanimity of which Liberia has been the beneficiary, dating from the first year of the founding of the colony of Liberia up to the present.

Before concluding this communication to you, it is proper that I should state, that there are other matters respecting our domestic affairs, such as the progress of the interior settlement, the bridges on the Careysburg road, &c, &c, which I will communicate to you in a special message. Suffice it to say for the present, that the interior settlement is gradually progressing, and the bridges, which have been retarded until late by the heavy rains, are likely to be completed, I am informed, before the close of your session.

It only remains now for me to reassure you of my purpose cordially to cooperate with you in the despatch of the very weighty and responsible duties of this session, which I doubt not, under Divine Guidance, will be discharged beneficially to the country, and creditably to yourselves.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, Dec. 7, 1861.

## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

*From the Home and Foreign Record.*

### RECAPTURED SLAVE CHILDREN AT SINO, LIBERIA.

The Rev. James M. Priest writes as follows from his station at Greenville, Sinou county, November 10, 1861:

I wrote you respecting the Arkoe and Congo boys. The mission boys I do not want to give up; but all the others except the girl I will be compelled to give up, unless I can get some help to feed and clothe them. I made this fact known to brother Mackey when he was on shore, while on his way to his station at Coris o. He begged that I would try to keep them for their sake. I have made a sacrifice, and in consequence of which have involved myself. Had that hundred dollars [of special funds transmitted through the Board for a year's support of recaptured Africans,] which was paid to the government, been paid to me, it would have helped me much; yet I think the Board was right in allowing this government the amount which was given, and the government highly appreciates the help rendered. This I know is the case. I would not



have the Board to understand me to make any demand on them for those Arkoes, which I was not authorized to receive under my care. I merely mention my necessity, which leads me to a course that might be questioned in the end. Our Board has done a great deal for Liberia, and for Africa—more than their share, in my opinion; and as a matter of conscience we cannot say aught in this particular. I am making some use of the classical books you sent. I have a class of six. You may send me the same amount of books at the same price I paid for the others.

As the meeting of our Presbytery is close at hand, and as the churches will send up their report, I will say but little about the church and school. The day-school is too large just now. This is the case owing to the Baptists having no day-schools.

The Sabbath-school is large, and made up with our children, Arkoes, Congoes, Poppaes, Oousee, &c. The natives will be improved.

#### SCHOLARS AT SETTRA KROO—PROGRESS SINCE 1843.

Mr. Washington McDonogh, after receiving his freedom from the late John McDonogh, of New Orleans, and a partial education through his liberality, went to Liberia as a teacher in 1842, and was stationed among the Kroo people. It was then hoped that Settra Kroo would become an important centre of missionary influence. Its name is connected with the names of some choice missionaries of the church, three of whom, the Rev. Messrs. Canfield, Atwood, and Sawyer, and rest there in the grave until the resurrection. Discouragement, caused by frequent bereavements, led to the reduction of the staff of laborers, and for many years only one teacher has occupied this post. His labors have been limited, and yet not in vain, as we may hope. The expense of keeping up the station is not large, and we may believe that the cause of Christ is thereby promoted. These remarks will introduce the following extract from a letter of Mr. McDonogh, dated at Settra Kroo, November 6, 1861:

My school has been going on, though in a feeble manner, owing to the want of regular supplies. You wished to know how many scholars I have in my family. Now I have three of my own children, three orphans, Liberians, four Congoes, and four Kroo boys—all to feed and clothe, besides my wife and myself; making in all sixteen souls.

If any one that knew these people in 1842 or '43, were to come among them now, he could easily perceive the change that has taken place. There is no poison-wood mixture given now compared with what there was in the period above mentioned. There has been none drunk on the beach, or given by the old head-men, from 1852 until October 25, 1861, at which time they gave the old king poison-wood; but after the wood affected him they would not kill him, but cured him by giving other things to kill the poison, and then compelled him to leave the place and country.

If you wish the station kept up, there will have to be a thorough repair. The present building will have to be taken down, and a new one built, out and out.

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#### OBITUARY.

##### DEATH OF MRS. H. E. LOOMIS, OF THE CORISCO MISSION.

ALONGO, CORISCO, September 14, 1861.

The angel of death has again visited our mission, and borne away a sister from our little company. Mrs. H. E. Loomis died on the 20th of August from protracted fever. Afflictive as the stroke is, obedience to a Father, who does not afflict willingly, forces us, with our gushing tears, to kiss the hand that has been laid so heavily upon us. Another mysterious link in the salvation of the Benga people has been suddenly severed. Why God cuts short useful lives which have been devoted to his cause, is known only to himself. We would not ask him a reason for any of his doings, "seeing he giveth not account of his matters to any." "What we know not now, we shall know hereafter."



Life too often weaves golden scenes of happiness out of the vanity of the mind. These gilded joys, as well as the more Christian enjoyments of home, and the society of an affectionate mother, yielded to the claims of the Saviour. She whose death is here noticed, freely made a sacrifice of all for a missionary life, to toil for the redemption of Africa. She decided for a home among the heathen, and to die for Christ, knowing that she "had in Heaven a better and enduring substance."

On the 21st of January, 1860, she arrived at Corisco, in company with her husband. On the 9th of May of the same year, after having passed their acclimation, they entered on their work permanently, by being appointed to the charge of the station at Evangasimba. Here she labored patiently among a strange people, who could not appreciate the sacrifices of the servant of Christ. Her feeble health was doubtless her greatest trial. \* \* \*

After a short sickness, not peculiar to the climate, she was prostrated with fever on the 27th of July, which lasted eighteen days. \* \* \* Her friends will be gratified to know that she was free from pain. She said she knew she had some fever, but no pain. On another occasion she remarked, "that she had felt all the bitterness of death, and yet it was not bitter."

On the 14th of August her fever abated, leaving her very feeble. Our hopes of her restoration to health revived, but only to be disappointed. On the 18th of August the fever returned. Her extreme weakness did not disturb her hope of Heaven. As the outer man perished the inner man was renewed day by day. Growing much weaker on the 19th, she was informed that this attack would probably prove fatal. On inquiring again whether she could still trust in Christ as her Saviour, she replied, "Yes, that she thought she would have died by the first attack, and she was prepared now." It becoming more evident that she could not live, she was asked if she had any word for friends in America. She answered, "that she had desired to see them, and especially her mother, once more, but it was immaterial now; they would all soon follow her." She never regretted coming to Africa.

Sinking gently from life, she passed along to Jordan almost imperceptibly. A short time before the spirit fled, she had a spasm, which deprived her of the power of speech. She so far revived as to communicate with her husband. By request he sung part of the hymn, "There is rest for the weary." Her soul could sing, though her lips could not. She united by humming the chorus, "There is rest for the weary, there is rest for you." In this peaceful state of mind she left us on the morning of the 20th of August at 4 o'clock, "to rest from her labors on the other side of Jordan," which she had almost reached while conversing with us. We bade her adieu, with the benediction of the Spirit, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

She now rests sweetly in the grave-yard at Evangasimba, beneath a tree whose branches overshadow similar forms who died in the same faith.

WM. CLEMENS.

The Foreign Missionary (Presbyterian) announces the death, on the 20th August, at Corisco, of Mrs. LOOMIS, wife of the Rev. Charles Loomis, M. D. She was an earnest and faithful laborer, and died in peace, sustained by a good hope in Christ. Mrs. OGDEN was expecting to return to this country at an early day. One of the Leaders of this Mission writes:

"Each month that I stay adds new interest to my work, and each month leaves me contented and happy in my African home. I love the people. I love my children. She has charge of the Girls' School at one of the Stations. I love to feel myself at home. What I need besides, a new love for my Saviour, more devotion for the cause in which he spent a life time, less thought for earthly things and more for heavenly. It is easy to write them; not so easy to feel it."

Under date of November 6, 1861, the Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN mentions the discovery of a plot among the natives to cut off the Colonists. The Colonists had been recalled from places where they had gone to trade or teach. Much

anxiety existed both among missionaries and native Christians. A new treaty was entered into with the chiefs, and the alarm appears to have subsided.

The venerable Bishop PAYNE writes, that at one Station where, for several years, we have had neither missionary nor teacher, he had baptized four persons, and adds : This makes eighteen adult baptisms about the Station in one of the most discouraging years of its history. In the same time, there have been nineteen confirmed, while there are several more candidates for confirmation. In St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, on Whit Sunday, there were eighteen confirmed also. Mr. Minor keeps the Station at Taboo in beautiful order. He also keeps and supports out of his salary, fifteen dollars per month, all we can allow him, five boys, four of whom have been baptized and confirmed. Wm. Sparrow teaches these children for his food and clothing as compensation. Our native church at this Station proposes to give what they can towards the support of their native minister for years. We try to impress our native converts that the lesson God means to teach them by the troubles in America, is to *exert themselves* for their own support and that of the Gospel in their midst, and they feel and acknowledge the obligation.

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## EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

*From the Friends' Review.*

"The great subject of emancipation in the United States is, at the present moment, more widely and seriously discussed throughout our land, from legislative halls to private hearth-stones, than at any former era in our history. At such a time, it is of the utmost importance to bring prominently into view, and keep before the public mind, the safety and the happy results of British emancipation in the West Indies. 'If it can be shown' says the London '*Nonconformist*,' 'that emancipation in the West Indies has not produced social and political calamity, but has proved to the advantage alike of master and slave, all idle fears as to the consequences of emancipation in America may be dismissed.'

"An interesting article on this subject may be found in our present number taken from the '*Nonconformist*.'"

### EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

"In 1833 the Act received the Royal assent, which decreed that slavery should terminate throughout the British Empire. That beneficent measure, however, did not extinguish the evil at once, but provided for its gradual cessation. From the first of August, 1834, there was to be an apprenticeship of six years for the prædial, and four years for the non-prædial slave, all under six years of age being declared entirely free on that day. The new law came into operation at the appointed time, and the change which transformed hundreds of thousands of slaves into apprenticed laborers was not only effected without bloodshed or disorder, but in all the colonies the behaviour of the people was most exemplary. Two years after there were such revelations of the violations of the new Act, and the cruelties practiced by the planters, that the British people demanded, with one voice, that the apprenticeship system should be done away with. Parliament passed a bill for remedying the defects of existing laws, and providing increased protection for the negroes ; but happily the legislatures of the several islands resolved on immediate emancipation ; and even Jamaica, which long held out, was obliged to follow the example of the other colonies. On the first of August, 1838, the negroes of the West Indies became a free people. The great change was effected without the slightest difficulty or disturbance. Even in Jamaica, where the slaves had been most cruelly treated, Sir Lionel Smith, the governor, refused to call out a single soldier or employ even a policeman. 'The influence of the religious teachers of the people, the moral restraints under which that people consequently exist, and the loyalty to the sovereign,' he records, sufficed to preserve perfect order in the midst of this

great social revolution, and 800,000 slaves became freemen without a single breach of the peace, or the slightest sign of disturbance.

“Has emancipation ruined or injured the West Indies? ‘It would be difficult to conceive,’ says the *London Review*, ‘a wider contrast between the condition of things as the planters imagined they would be—the idleness and debauchery, the ruin and desolation, they were *sure* would follow the emancipation of the slaves—and those features of rural industry and domestic comfort, improving agriculture, and growing opulence, awakening intelligence, and moral progress which are exhibited in the emancipated colonies. Slavery was the destroyer, emancipation is the restorer. The one tended invariably through its whole history to impoverish and ruin; the other has awakened industry and confidence, and laid broad and deep the foundations of lasting prosperity and wealth.’

“But it is alleged that the emancipated negroes are idle and unwilling to work. How, then, comes it that among the people who are labelled as ‘squatters’ on the land of others there are 60,000 families all housed in their own cottages; that they possess not less than 5,000 small sugar-mills for manufacturing their own produce; that the accumulated property of the negroes in Jamaica, since emancipation, amounts to 2,358,000*l.*; and three-fifths of all the cultivated land in that island is the *bona fide* property of the colored people—bought and paid for by their own industry? Is it a mark of indolence and improvidence that the negroes of Jamaica have nearly 50,000*l.* in the savings’ bank, and of their apathy that they support their own religious institutions at an expenditure of many thousand pounds, besides contributing to the aid of foreign missions?

“These cheering facts might be indefinitely quoted. There is abundant evidence that the West Indies are now more contented, peaceful, and prosperous than they ever were under the slavery *regime*, which nearly brought these fine colonies to ruin. Spite of absentee proprietors, mortgaged estates, and the want of capital, the West Indies are every year improving. Once more we quote the conclusive language of the *London Review*:

“The dread of insurrection and servile war, which day and night haunted the colonists whilst slavery existed, has given place to a sense of perfect security; so that, instead of a considerable military force, supported by formidable and expensive militia embodiment, to keep the slaves in awe, a few native police, appointed chiefly from among the peasantry themselves, are found sufficient for the maintenance of peace and good order. The progress of depopulation under slavery, which threatened to leave the islands without inhabitants, has been checked, and the native Creoles are rapidly increasing in number. An improved cultivation has been adopted, and machinery introduced to an extent never dreamed of under the old system, which, while it gives profit to the grower, enables him to supply the British public with sugar at about half the price it bore under slavery and protection. The practical atheism with which slavery overspread the colonies has given place to the benign and hallowing influences and institutions of religion. The Bible, to the slave a sealed book, is now open and free to the emancipated negro; the Sabbath, of which he was plundered, and which, throughout the slave islands, was desecrated as the market day, has been restored, and is now kept holy; while the divine institution of marriage, then disregarded and superseded by universal concubinage, is now generally honored. The revenues of all the islands have been nearly doubled; a more profitable market has been opened for the employment of British shipping and the consumption of British manufactures, while hordes of wretched, discontented slaves, robbed of all human rights, ground to the dust by oppression and cruelty, and rapidly wasting away, have been transformed into a satisfied, industrious, and improving peasantry, acquiring property for themselves, and grateful for the advantages which the philanthropy and the religion of the nation have conferred upon them.”

FIVE THOUSAND CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says:

A census of the contrabands at this point is now being taken, and it appears to indicate that there are about five thousand persons of color here who were



formerly held in bondage to labor. Over two-thirds of these are able-bodied men, and they are just being turned to some account by the Government, which employs them at every species of mechanical labor. The negroes are divided up into gangs of about fifty each, under the superintendence of a white overseer.

The aggregate pay of the contraband is ten dollars per month, two dollars of which is paid to him (when he attends to his work) in cash, in four weekly installments of a half dollar each. Eight dollars a month is reserved by the Government as a contingent fund for various purposes, one of which, being cardinal, we may mention—namely, keeping himself and family comfortable, clean, happy, well fed and well clothed.

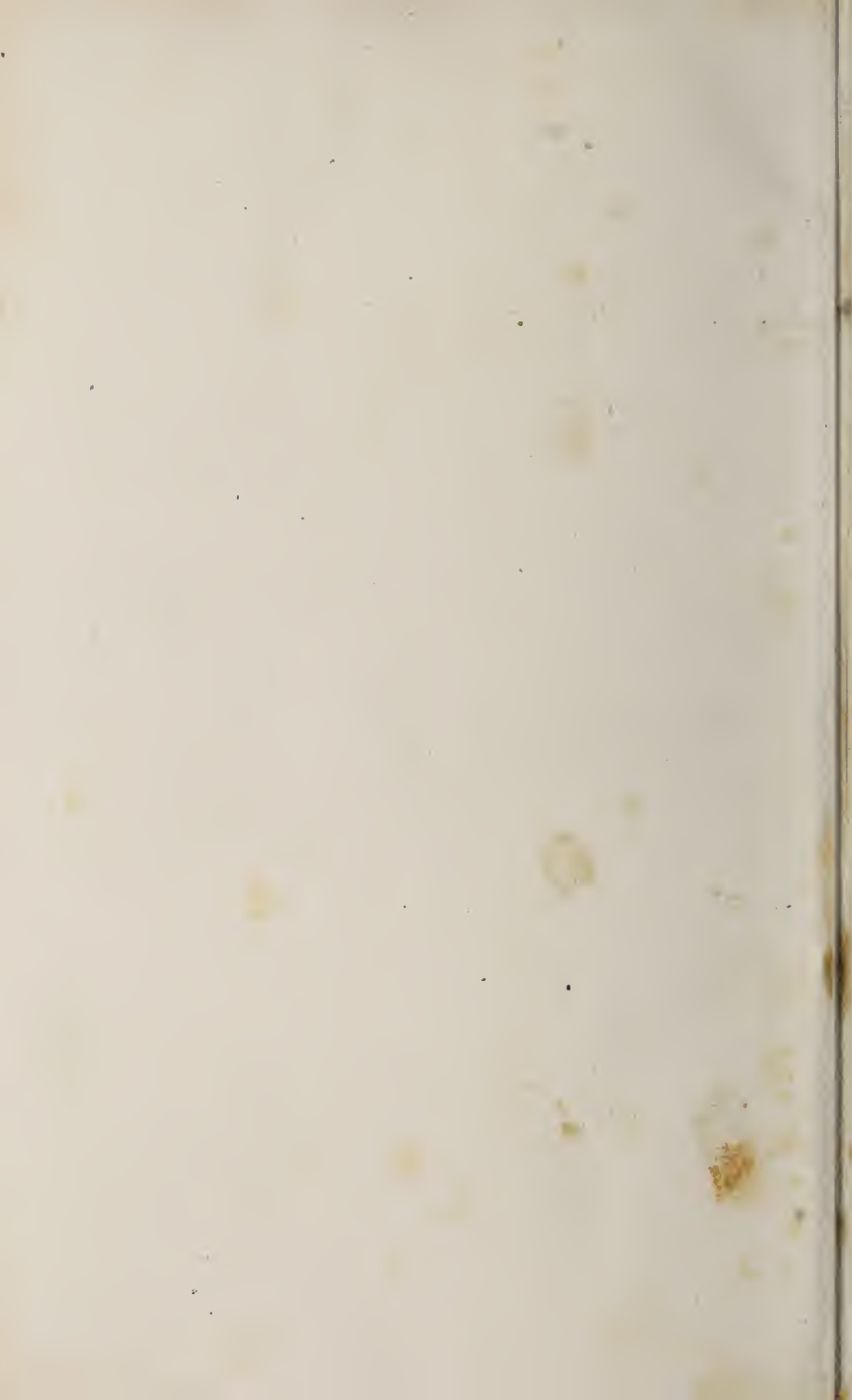
## RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

*From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1862.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Cornwell, \$3, Miss A. H. Doo-	
By Rev. F. Butler—		little, \$1 . . . . .	9 00
<i>Amherst</i> —Congregational Church and		<i>New Haven</i> —Ex-President Day . . . . .	10 00
Society, \$19, Doctor Matthias			
Spaulding, 93 years of age and a			
friend from the beginning, \$3 . . . . .	22 00		411 00
VERMONT.		NEW YORK.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$28.)		By Rev. O. B. Plimpton, (\$88 27.)	
<i>Chelsea</i> —Cong. Church and Society,		<i>Perrysburg</i> —A. E. Graves, \$5, Rus-	
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