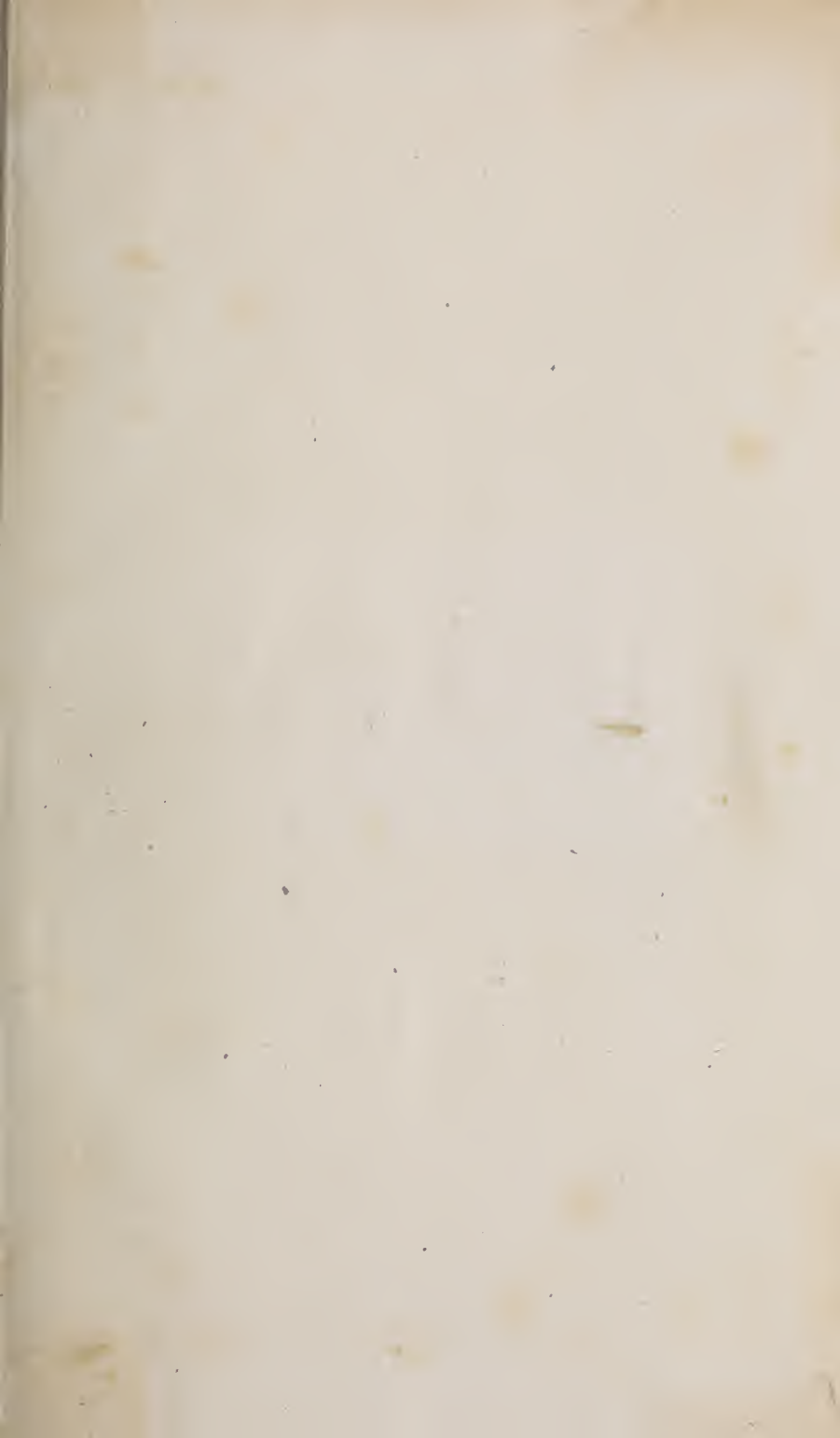


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THE  
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VOL. XXXV—1859.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXVI.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1860.

[No. 1.]

## Late from Liberia.

ALL recent communications from Liberia go to show a rapid progress in the commercial and agricultural interests of that republic as well as the growth of education, civilization, and Christianity in her communities. Her Institutions favor the healthy development of the human faculties, and promise rewards to industry, art, science, and invention. The men formed under the government of Liberia are its best recommendations. Those trained in her schools and elevated by her Christian civilization will soon cause themselves to be respected and honored throughout all western Africa; nor can the man of this age set bounds to their future influence and power. Nor by their number are we to estimate their strength, but by their piety, wisdom, and valor. They have already opened the way for a large number of emigrants, and offered to them and their children a wide and glo-

rious heritage. In this, our whole country is interested, and all the nations. To deliver Africa from Mahomedanism, barbarism—from idolatrous and cruel superstitions, and the dark and shameful degradation which has been hers for ages, is most worthy to attempt, and glorious to achieve. Should the people of the United States become the chosen instruments of so divine a work, new songs of gratitude may in all the future attend upon their progress, and a liberated continent celebrate their beneficence.

In the New York Journal of Commerce of November 30 we find extracts from letters of one of the most intelligent officers connected with the United States naval squadron on the coast of Africa. It is stated by the editor "That the two Cromwell steamers, the Mystic and Sumpter, purchased by the Navy Department, sailed from the Lower Bay, New York, on the 3d of Sep-

tember. Both vessels encountered heavy storms for two days, but arrived at the Cape de Verdes—the Mystic in eighteen days, and the Sumpter in somewhat less. Both vessels ran well, even in rough weather, but the Sumpter leaked badly when she made a harbor. Of the performance of the Mystic, the writer says:

“On Sunday a gale from south-east set in, and all day Monday until Tuesday 4 a. m. a fierce south and southwest storm raged; a heavy Gulf sea compelled us to keep the vessel up within two points of their lofty top; could not, therefore, keep canvass on her. I was surprised to see her behave so well; occasionally she would fall off into a sea and roll dreadfully, but never once struck heavily a head sea.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Capt. LeRoy has held regular evening service, just as the men assembled for their hammocks, down on lower deck; all are requested to join in prayer read by the captain. The influence is a happy one.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Wednesday, 28th Sept. Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent.—We found on our arrival Flag-officer Inman in the ‘Constellation,’ and the ‘Sumpter;’ the latter arrived two days before, having run on a great circle, actually sailing only 80 miles more than the true distance between the two points. We ran due east for eight days, giving the ‘Sumpter’ great advantage of us—at least 300 miles; the ‘Sumpter’ leaked badly, however, when she got in, having been strained in the blow that she experienced.

“MONROVIA, Oct. 11, 1859.

\* \* \* \* \*

“I have seen the President and Ex-President, and other prominent black men of this republic, and really think it is the place for any intelligent and enterprising negro. Last Sabbath I listened to two very interesting speakers in the Episcopal church. Our consular agent, Mr. Seys, who formerly was a Methodist missionary preacher, and now employed by our government in looking after the Echoites landed from the ‘Niagara,’ is the only white man in Monrovia. Yesterday a Rev. Mr. Stokes, blacker than any boy in our mess, visited the vessel and lunched with LeRoy, several of our wardroom members joining. He was full of interesting conversation, and I spent two hours with him on deck talking of the work now in progress here among the black race; they call the negro the ‘black man.’ There are three papers edited here; I send a specimen. We came from Porto Grande last Saturday, just a week out; five weeks yesterday since leaving New York; are over 4,000 miles separated from you all. In that short time how much seems to have passed. I ask myself ‘how is it at home,’ and *months* must go by ere I can have an answer wafted over the seas. We came here to take our kroomen on board, and fill up with water and wood—*i. e.*, take enough water to carry us to Prince’s Island, a little north of the line, where we go next. We have fourteen of the best kroomen to be found on the coast; John Toby, head krooman; then come ‘Tom Nimble;’ after that, ‘Jack Bestman,’ ‘Jack after supper,’ ‘Jack up side down,’ ‘Jim Crow,’ and others of similar character; but they work like good fellows in the surf, getting water off with our small boats; they have filled up in parts

of yesterday and to-day. Armstrong (with the *Sumpter*) is here, and leaves for Cape Palmas and Prince's Island; he carries a mail to Cape Palmas to meet the English steamer. Armstrong leaves in the afternoon of to-morrow, and we follow next day, going direct to Prince's Island—water, get fruit, and then up to Fernando Po to coal, where we hope to get our first letters, provided our friends wrote by the steamer leaving New York on the 9th or 10th September via England. Tell Captain Rowan I have been making a variety of changes in the fixing up of the 24-pounder as a pivot gun to make it work easily; the guns on other deck are poor things; but of them another time. I want to test their firing again first. These steamers no doubt will catch slavers; we intend trying! but they are miserable things to bear the name of cruisers."

The *Buffalo Courier* gives extracts from a private letter from an officer on board the United States steamer *Sumpter*, James T. Armstrong, commander. The sailing qualities of the vessel are commended. The writer speaks of a rumor that the ship *Rebecca*, which conveyed from New Orleans to Monrovia some of the slaves liberated by the will of the late John McDonogh, had subsequently gone down the coast and took there a cargo of slaves. It should be stated that these McDonogh people were sent out to Liberia not by the American Colonization Society, but by the agents of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, for the estate of Mr. McDonogh, and that, therefore, the Colonization Society has no respon-

sibility in regard to the ship *Rebecca*. If her character be as represented, we trust she will not escape capture by our squadron on that coast.

The *Sumpter* was to sail the evening of October 12 for Cape Palmas, to put a mail on board the English steamer to leave there for home on the 14th. The *Mystic* would follow the *Sumpter* the next day, and the two vessels would continue in company the rest of the month.

"U. S. STEAMER SUMPTER,  
"Monrovia, Lib., Oct. 12, 1859.

"We found here the Rev John Seys, who is United States agent for liberated Africans, as well as our commercial agent. He has long been identified with the Colonization Society, and is one of the most enthusiastic men I ever met.

The colonists are paying more attention to agriculture. The cultivation of the sugar-cane would in a few years make this a wealthy State. Up to 1856 they all, without a single exception, were engaged in a petty traffic with the natives for palm oil and camwood. This yielded a good profit to a few larger merchants, but did nothing for the masses. Now the inland settlements are thriving, and each year must add largely to the acres cultivated. I have met many whom I knew out here in 1856, but not a single white missionary. All of those whom I then met have returned for their health; and I am told it is so at Cape Palmas, where we propose to stop on our way south. Mr. Hoffman, Bishop Paine, and several others, went home recently. Mr. Rambo is now in charge of that mission. \* \* \* \*

We have now a respectable force

out here, and we ought, if properly backed by the courts at home, to suppress the African slave trade altogether. *These vessels*, I am convinced, will answer well for the purpose on which sent, though in the event of war I should prefer a different vessel. We can run 150 miles a day for twenty-five days with the coal we carry, and that gives us a fair chance to cruise some distance from our coal depots."

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

*Monrovia, Republic of Liberia,*  
October 14, 1859.

I sailed from New York on the 25th of June last in the Liberian brig E. N. Roye, and arrived at this port, Monrovia, on the 1st August; and as I promised to send you a line occasionally to post you up on African affairs, I embrace the present leisure half hour to say something to you relative to African progress. To say that the Liberian republic has proved a success is not sufficient. That term is entirely too weak in its meaning, when we wish to convey an accurate idea of the actual advance those who have settled there have made. I do not wish to be understood to say that all who have emigrated here have done well, for some of them would not have succeeded in any country or under the rule of any kind of government, because many were born in slavery, and remained in that state during many years without receiving any instruction in self-government, or acquiring the least knowledge of the forces of nature, or even of the laws of health. Some of that unhappy class sometimes suffer greatly, not, however, for the want of enough to eat and drink, but because they will not observe the necessary rules which all

who have prospered have strictly adhered to.

The government is firmly established on a republican basis, and good and wise laws are enacted and enforced with a degree of ability that some Americans would wonder at. Every department of the government is in the hands of men who seem to know what they are about. And the honors conferred on some of them do not seem to affect them half as much as I have seen white men affected in America by honors not less weighty being thrust upon them. The interest of the people in agricultural pursuits is far greater than is known to be the case in the United States. There are large sugar plantations, all of which yield their owners immense profits; as the cane is only planted once in eight years, the crops turn out better by 200 per cent. than they do in America, where, I believe, the cane is planted every year. Coffee is indigenous to this climate, and can be produced in great quantities. I would not exchange my present home and feelings for any position I could ever acquire in the land of the ever dissatisfied white man.

Mr. B. Castendeke, of Boston, starts from here on Saturday next, all alone, to cross the continent. He is a German gentleman, twenty-two years of age. He has relatives in Boston.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of English goods have been sold here since I arrived; \$35,000 worth of German goods; \$19,000 worth of American goods, and the market is not now half supplied.

We publish the following communications received by the Stevens. The writer of the *first* is the son of a venerable colored Presbyterian

minister, (who emigrated early to Liberia from Tennessee—a man of great uprightness, ability, and piety, and highly esteemed by Christians of every name in that State.) The son, the writer of this letter, is earnestly engaged in the service of Christ under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. A few Christian ministers with the enterprising spirit and practical good sense of Mr. Erskine, will make their influence beneficially felt among those who live under the authority or hold habitual intercourse with Liberia:

*From Rev. H. Erskine.*

“CLAY ASHLAND, Aug. 24, 1859.

“You had the kindness to send me the Annual Report of your board, accompanied with a bundle of newspapers, for which I am thankful. I am aware that you have a great amount of business to occupy your time, and yet I cannot resist the inclination to tax you with a few miscellaneous remarks from this far off land.

“I am thankful to Divine Providence that we as a church are progressing. It will be a matter of thankfulness to you, no doubt, to learn the success that has attended our weak efforts to establish a Presbyterian church in this settlement which numbers 56 members. We have also a day school taught by a young lady of our church, and three Sabbath schools; as a mission field there is great encouragement to labor perseveringly, trusting in a covenant God to water and cause the seed to grow and bring forth fruit.

“The government is moving on

harmoniously. With a large majority of our citizens President Benson is exceedingly popular, and deservedly so, I think. He is a gentleman of good attainments, a devout Christian, and an able statesman. In all the acts of his administration one can see that he is truly patriotic. I think I will be safe in saying that he has done more than any one man for the development of our agricultural resources. His mind is imbued with a sense of the great importance of a comprehensive system of national industry, and that to become a great nation we must depend upon our own exertions. He is therefore giving every countenance in his power to all industrious citizens to encourage them in the laudable enterprise of creating an export of their own, independent of the aborigines, while at the same time the former class of citizens are being encouraged to turn their entire attention to agriculture, such as the culture of the cotton and other products. I am quite sanguine that should no untoward event transpire to hinder us, in a few years we will export cargoes of cotton, sugar, syrup, and ginger. Your government, however, still holds off from us. We will not put our trust in the arm of flesh; we will still trust in a kind Providence, who has hitherto sustained and kept us from a host of foes; and our faith says that if we continue faithful and obedient we can do very well. Other nations will afford us markets for all and more than we can produce for years to come.

“Our hope of building up a nation of independent, industrious, civilized, and Christian people, is not predicated alone on emigrants, by any means, but we are looking to our untutored brethren of these

vast forests, debased though they be; not more so, however, than many of the serfs in Russia and many parts of Europe. To teach them Christianity and civilized arts is our aim; to bring in these hundred millions into the family of nations is our mission.

“Now, you anxiously inquire what are we doing to effect this mighty revolution in the minds, manners, and customs of this host of nations? I answer, the beginnings are small, but serve to show that the minds of the churches and the nation are looking in the right direction. We have but one missionary, as yet, supported entirely by the Liberian Christians; but all great events are preceded by feeble beginnings. It is not the gigantic proportions of its first inauguration, but the principles upon which it is based and adhered to. Our faith is in God as a covenant-keeping Jehovah. The next sign is, the government endeavors to disseminate among them the agricultural arts; showing them the superior advantages of a lawful commerce over that horrible system—the slave trade. The light of the gospel shining in their midst enables them to see that Christianity places them in superior conditions. This any of them will freely admit. Then there are hundreds who are slowly approaching the light; thousands seeking the protection of the government, and settling near our towns and villages. Then the eagerness with which they seek instruction, and imbibe civilized principles, are some among the evidences of their ability and aptitude. But I have no time now to enlarge.”

The following letter is from a sister of the writer of the preceding one—a person eminently devoted to every good work:

*From Mrs. Martha A. Ricks.*

“CLAY ASHLAND, Aug. 20, 1859.

“SIR: \* \* \* \* \*

I believe our little country is still going up—up; yes, up, and may she go up until she can walk, run, and fly. The farmers all seem to be going ahead in growing cane, making sugar, syrup, and many planting arrow-root. I think presently they will have sugar, syrup, arrow-root, ground nuts, coffee, and many other things to exchange for other products. Liberia will not always be down the hill. Arise! Liberia, arise! may the day break and the sun rise upon us.

“Spinning and weaving are still going on. Brother and family are well. He is still trying to go on in the strength of the Lord. There is great improvement in building churches. The Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Protestants—all have brick churches in the town of Clay Ashland. Receive my thanks for the books, paper, and seed. I received them safely; and the seed are up and growing finely. As usual, we are trying to march forward to the rest that remains for the people of God.”

*From Rev. Wm. C. Burke.*

“CLAY ASHLAND, Aug. 24, 1859.

“*My Dear Friend and Brother:*

\* \* \* \* \* I have now been living in Africa for almost six years, and am happy to be able to say that I have never, for one moment, regretted having come to Africa. We are certainly improving in our little town. We have quite a herd of fine cattle in our little town; some of them fine milch cows; besides a number of fine sheep. The

women have commenced spinning and weaving. Several looms are in operation, and during the last year some very excellent cotton cloth was manufactured by them.

\* \* \* \* \* In regard to agricultural operations, I am happy to be able to say that it seems to be improving daily. There are two steam sugar mills in operation, besides four others to go by hand or oxen.

I have not said anything on this subject before, because I am afraid always of having too much color in the brush. But for the last few years there seems to be such a spirit of farming manifested by nearly all of our citizens on the St. Paul's river, that I think I can safely conclude that in a few more years sugar and coffee will be raised in such quantities as will greatly increase the prosperity of our citizens. Besides these articles of exportation, there are others—such as ground nuts, ginger, arrow-root, &c., &c.—will also be raised as soon as a place is established where it can be bought and paid for in cash, and in quantities from one pound to one hundred pounds.

“You will, I have no doubt, be pleased to learn, by the united effort of my little church, and with the assistance of \$200 kindly given us by the Southern Baptist Board, and \$1.29 by our tried and indefatigable friend, Mr. Wm. Crane, of Baltimore, we have been able to erect a brick edifice 38 by 28, (walls 15 feet high,) with plank floor, and a full set of benches, and pulpit, and are now using it for worship. During the approaching dry season we want to plaster the walls and ceil the roof. We are now fixing up a small steeple to place a nice little bell just sent out a present from Mr. Wm. Crane, of Baltimore. I believe I wrote you in my other

letter of the death of Rev. John Day. Since then our esteemed friend, John H. Cheeseman, of Bassa, with several others, found a watery grave while crossing the river at Bassa. Mr. Cheeseman is truly a loss to both church and State. I received with pleasure the book you sent, and will read it with interest. You will please accept of my thanks for your kind expressions in regard to the matter I wrote to you about.” \* \* \* \*

From Mr. John Barlon.

“GREENVILLE, Aug. 12, 1859.

“Dear and respected Sir: I avail myself of the first opportunity which presents itself, per ship M. C. Stevens; your kind favor came safe to hand; I am happy to learn yourself and family are enjoying good health; in it you mention or refer to the settlement on the Blue Barre side; this we are willing to do if we were in the possession of people; but I would prefer a settlement at the Falls, as Mr. Seys wrote, which will open to us an easy way to the interior. I know our advantage for an interior settlement. Our lands are as good as any other county in Liberia; sixteen miles from this to the Falls, and about sixteen miles from thence to the interior. We can warrant as good land as in any county one and a half day's walk from Greenville; all we want are men and means. Men of information are wanted in this county, with means; this is the time for them to commence from what we have started. Those emigrants per Stevens, up to this time, are all well. I hope this will find you still in the enjoyment of good health. I am quite well.”

**Extracts from the Liberia Herald of September 21, 1859.**

LIBERIA.—In 1847 Liberia assumed a national existence. She was without resources, and worse than all there was no telling whether the nations of Christendom would recognize the assumption of sovereignty or take any notice whatever of the few weak settlements scattered on this coast. But there was no time for hesitation—overtures had to be made, and it was discussed that the sooner our position was officially made known at foreign courts the sooner would our apprehensions be relieved. There was something to be done to a certainty. If our application for recognition was unfavorably received, we had a fine country—a soil capable of yielding some of the richest productions; our trade was gradually increasing; our intercourse with foreigners was steadily on the advance; and although this intercourse would occasionally present matters for serious consideration, yet it was hoped that by a prudent policy ill-feelings and prejudices would subside when the true disposition and character of Liberia had been fully understood. British merchants had for a series of years been accustomed to trade with almost every point on the coast now known as the Republic of Liberia before the first germ of Americo-Liberians budded. It was reasonable to expect that these merchants would entertain hostile feelings to us when they were called upon to demean themselves with propriety and to conform to laws regulating commerce. Previous to the colonizing of Liberia they had no such restrictions to contend with, and they were not disposed to submit to any from an impotent colony. Their murmurings grew louder and louder, and eventually British officers interfered, and the colonial

government was politely, courteously, but in a manner which admitted of no argument, informed that only sovereign States would be allowed the right to tax British ships and merchandise. Our patrons in the United States were consulted, but they could afford no relief under the circumstances. Matters and things assumed a gloomy aspect. The aborigines knew that questions of importance had arisen between the colony and the English, and they had begun to assume hostile feelings, and they did not lack for prompters. The destruction of the slave trade along a portion of the coast had embittered them against the colony, and their mutterings of discontent and dissatisfaction were plainly known. The colony, though weak and few in numbers, had frequently been obliged to send armed expeditions among them for the suppression of the slave trade and to curb their turbulence. Trade was the chief support of the colony, and they often caused interruption to it. British merchants refused to pay duties, and they were sustained in their opposition by armed ships. Questions arose between the colony and the British officials, which could only be discussed and acted upon between sovereign States. The colony had no such rights. She was not in a position to be heard; she was the dependent of an unrecognized and irresponsible society. It was under these perplexing and mortifying circumstances that the leading men of the colony met together to consider, to reason, and to deliberate. If there were jarring elements among them, they were not permitted to rise to disturb that harmony and good feeling which were so necessary for the solution of the question—"What is to be done." After many months of



anxious solicitude a convention was called and the people unanimously inaugurated a new system. A constitution was adopted, and the Republic of Liberia came into existence. In 1848 overtures were made to some of the leading governments for recognition. England, the most noble and magnanimous of all nations, readily received our commissioner, and promised to give favorable consideration to the claims of the new republic. She faithfully redeemed her promise, and not only welcomed the infant State into the family of nations, and entered into liberal treaty stipulations with it, but she granted liberal material aid. France soon followed her powerful neighbor, and extended the welcome and friendly hand. Liberia was now fairly launched upon the sea of nationality; her flag was respected, and she had the right to levy duties and to perform all other acts in common with other nations. Every respect and consideration were extended to the Liberian Republic by those two powerful nations. Their ships-of-war were placed at the disposal of our government for the extirpation of the slave trade on our coast, and for the settlement and adjustment of any other difficulties. Well did these two magnanimous governments redeem their pledges of friendship; and the people of Liberia can never forget, and will ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

Recognition was soon followed by other powers, and treaties have been since entered into with France, Belgium, and the Hanseatic republics. England soon sent a representative to our government, and the commercial intercourse between the two countries was, happily, soon adjusted and satisfactorily understood. Brazil was for some time respectably represented near this

government in the person of a functionary of high rank. From his government assurances of high respect and consideration have been received. Belgium has just completed a treaty with Liberia, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians has conferred the honor on the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts to represent him at the seat of this government. The selection of this distinguished Liberian by His Majesty for this high trust evinces in His Majesty that he entertains the most generous sentiments towards the government and people of Liberia, and we feel sure that this government highly appreciates the motives and feelings which influenced His Majesty in the selection.

On the 15th instant His Excellency the President gave a public reception to Mr. Roberts as Belgian consul; and at the banquet, at the mansion, prepared for the occasion, His Excellency expressed his high sense of the honor conferred by His Belgian Majesty on the government and people of Liberia in selecting for his representative to this government the distinguished Liberian citizen; and he expressed his satisfaction at the pleasure it afforded him to receive him. Mr. Roberts replied in his most agreeable style, and to the satisfaction of all present. While we noticed with interest, and, indeed, with unbounded pleasure, the ceremony between the two most prominent personages; when we reflected that these two distinguished gentlemen were and had been for years the first men in the nation, and that they had been successively preferred by the people before all others to conduct the affairs of the country; knowing, too, that the best part of their manhood had been expended in the service of their common country

and also knowing that during their entire political life they had seen alike, acted, and worked together; knowing, too, quite well that they entertained brotherly feelings and love for each, we were for several reasons, not now prudent to mention, overcome with reflections of no ordinary nature.

IMPROVEMENT.—The government have contracted for the erection in this city of a two-storied stone building, in size 46 feet by 30 feet. Mr. Thomas Roe is the contractor, and he has fairly commenced with the work. The first floor of this building is intended for the hall of representatives, and the other portion of it will be laid off for offices.

THE HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE. This distinguished gentleman, who for many years was the president of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and who is now the president of the American Colonization Society, has on several occasions done good service to Liberia in defending and advocating her interests. He seems to be ever on the alert to refute and put down whatever of wrong the enemies of Liberia may bring against her; and his long acquaintance with matters and things in Liberia peculiarly fit him as a powerful and successful champion of a weak people. We have read with no little interest, and with much satisfaction, his able and eloquent defence of Liberia on the charge of complicity in the slave trade in the "Regina Cœli" affair, and his correspondence with Senator Hammond, of South Carolina. Without waiting for full and detailed information from Liberia, Mr. Latrobe takes up the French report, and from it deduces a course of reasoning which at once brought prominently before the American

public the falsity of the accusations which were so industriously heaped upon the government and people of Liberia by the enemies of our race. His defence of Liberia in this instance was masterly and successful; he left no point unnoticed, and the puny missiles of our assailants were blown away by his powerful and generous mind "like chaff before the wind." The people of Liberia will long remember this gentleman as one of their best friends, and on all proper occasions they will take the liberty of using his name as Liberia's able and generous vindicator.

We are also thankful to Mr. Latrobe for his noble refutation of the slander of Senator Hammond. It would not, perhaps, be proper for us to speak boldly our opinion of this dignified senator; but we may be permitted to remark, that while we must express our sense of the gentlemanly, courteous, and polite style in which Mr. Latrobe addressed Senator Hammond on the charge he publicly made against the Liberians of slave trading; we cannot withhold the expression of our surprise at the want of courtesy exhibited by Senator Hammond in his reply to Mr. Latrobe. We would suppose that a gentleman of Mr. Hammond's position as an American statesman would be happy to be corrected by his EQUAL in any matter in which he was not properly informed, and not in an undignified manner to shirk the question.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE LEEWARD.—We collate from notes in our possession the following information of the visit of President Benson to the Leeward counties.

The President left here in the "Quail" on the morning of the 14th July, and on the same day reached Grand Bassa. His stay was

necessarily short at this place, owing to the urgency of matters which demanded his attention in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas. He visited New Sess and Trade Town, and communicated with the chiefs of both places. They expressed great regard and attachment for his excellency, and assured him of their firm attachment to the government, and their willingness to demean themselves on every occasion as obedient and peaceable citizens. Boyer, the chief of Trade Town, after the death of Jim Flor, placed one of his family over the town of Flor, and he submitted the appointment to the President for his approval.

Sinou was the next place of visit. The natives were quiet, and there appeared not the least signs of insubordination among them. The intercourse between them and the Americo-Liberians was frequent and friendly, and would no doubt continue so.

Nanna-Kroo, Little and Grand Beriby, Grand Tabou, Half Cavally, Bassa, and the towns of the Cape Palmas tribes were respectively visited, and the President was much pleased at the friendly and loyal treatment he received from the several chieftains. They were loud in expressions of kind feelings for himself (personally) and for the government. At most of those places the President had to talk over and adjust numerous trivial misunderstandings and complaints against each other, by doing which peace was restored among them, and he left them on terms of friendship. It was with the liveliest sense of satisfaction that the President noticed in the natives at the foregoing places the deep and sincere attachment which they manifested for this government; their loyalty and respect for it could not be

doubted, while they with pride pronounced it their government, and their whole demeanor made the most favorable impression on the mind of his excellency.

The Middletown, Fishtown, Rocktown, Cape Palmas, Graway, and Half Cavally chiefs received his excellency under arms. They turned out their troops, respectively, fully armed and equipped, consisting of several hundred men, at each of the points visited. They met him and his suite as escorts to their respective towns amidst volleys of musketry and roaring of cannon by them. At each place they had sumptuous entertainments prepared, and nothing was spared that they thought would be regarded as a mark of respect and loyalty.

The President was highly pleased and gratified at the intelligence displayed by the natives in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas; he had, like many others, put them down as being ignorant, mischievous, and turbulent, and difficult to manage; but, on the contrary, he found them intelligent and reasonable. They were readily made to understand the relation they sustained to the republic; the duty they were under to see the laws respected, and that they as a part of the people of Liberia were as much bound to see that the laws were not violated as any others. They were told that this was our common country, and that all the people should work and act together for the general good, and for the building up of a fine and prosperous nation. They declared their perfect obedience to the laws and constitution of the republic, and that they would on all occasions show their love and respect for the government and all in authority. They spoke earnestly, and with a full understanding of their obligations.

The President was highly delighted with his visit to the Mission stations of the Protestant Episcopal church. He spoke gratifyingly of the good these missions were doing; much permanent good has already been accomplished, and the fruits are to be seen on every hand.

The time spent by his excellency at Rocktown Mission with Mr. Rambo and lady, at Half Cavally Mission with Messrs. Hubbard and Messenger and their ladies, will always be remembered by him with the most agreeable pleasure.

The President returned home with renewed confidence in the present prosperity of the country, and of our ultimate and successful triumph over opposition in the advancement of Liberia to true national wealth and independence. He found the people, Americo-Liberians and the aborigines, as a general thing, industrious and contented, and fully alive to the importance of agriculture, and of union and harmony for the good of the country. Our own people in the three counties were lavish in their kind reception of the President; they extended to him all those honors and courtesies which were eminently his due. The visit, upon the whole, was more generally satisfactory and pleasant than any previous one, and he has returned home more hopeful and encouraged than ever.

Books.—It has been made our duty to acknowledge the receipt of valuable collections of books sent out by friends in the United States for the benefit of the people of Liberia. This duty is a pleasant one, and we take much pleasure in expressing the high sense of gratitude of the President and people of Liberia for these liberal donations,

and to assure the benevolent donors that they have not contributed to the wants of an ungrateful people; but that their munificence is highly appreciated, and that the names of the magnanimous donors will be held in generous estimation by every Liberian. The time may come when the people of Liberia will be able to tender their acknowledgments for the many courtesies and liberal contributions extended to them in a more substantial manner; but until then we can only offer thanks, and give assurances that all such bounties are highly appreciated. Within the last two months the following donations of books have been received by the President:

Four cases of excellent new school books, 3,000 in number, sent out by that highly esteemed and generous friend of Liberia, H. M. Scheffelin, esq., of New York, for distribution among the schools. They were received by the barque "Mendi" in July.

A donation of books to the public library from the estate of the late Henry Ogden, esq., through Dr. J. B. Pinney, in the barque "Mendi."

A number of useful volumes from the Smithsonian Institution, by Prof. Baird, and forwarded through the kindness of Rev. R. R. Gurley, corresponding secretary American Colonization Society, through whom a number of volumes has also been received from the United States Patent Office, with request that copies of publications in Liberia be furnished them for preservation in their respective departments; which will be most cheerfully complied with.

We have also the pleasure of acknowledging the usual contribution of books to the public library by those ever generous and highly esteemed friends, Benjamin Coates

and William Coppinger, esqs., of Philadelphia.

The school books have already been distributed through the several counties, and, as such books were

greatly in demand, they will prove highly beneficial. The others have been carefully placed in the public library for the benefit of the public.

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### Still Later from Liberia.

The brig *Palmas* arrived in Baltimore on the 18th ultimo, having left the coast of Africa on the 28th of October. Letters and papers bearing dates to October 26 are received at this office. When the *Palmas* left the coast the United States steamer *San Jacinto* was at Monrovia; all on board in health. She was to sail in a few days. The United States steamer *Sumpter* left Monrovia on the 12th of October for the leeward. On the 13th the United States steamer *Mystic* left for the same destination. On the 26th the United States ship *Constitution* left for the leeward coast.

In coming upon our coast the *Palmas* encountered strong head winds, and was blown off for several days. We are pleased to offer to our readers the following brief but comprehensive letter from President BENSON:

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

“*Monrovia*, Oct. 20, 1859.

“I feel unwilling to allow the occasion of the *Palmas*' sailing for the United States to escape without sending you a line, though I have nothing of much importance to write of.

“With the exception of newspaper battling, which I regard as mere vapor, and which I hope will soon

cease, I believe that everything in Liberia is moving on unusually well and prosperously. This is now confessed by all sects and parties in Liberia without exception. I assure you, sir, that a great change has gone over Liberia for the better—a change that is rapidly leading them, generally, to independence and comfort; and Divine Providence seems to be continually opening to us, in our country especially, during the year, new valuable sources of wealth, and facilities for spreading civilization and Christianity; concerning which I hope to be able to write more definitely shortly.

“We were much pleased with the arrival, on the 8th instant, of the United States steamer “*Sumpter*” and “*Mystic*” as a part of the efficient marine corps recently designated for the suppression of the slave trade prosecuted under the American flag on the coast of Africa. From what I have seen of the accomplished commanders of those two vessels, I doubt not that they will diligently and honorably discharge the great commission of humanity with which they are intrusted. The flag-officer, Commodore Inman, is expected here daily.

“As you will be able to glean all the principal Liberian news from the papers, I need say no more at present; but subscribe myself, with much respect, &c., &c.”

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From the *Liberia Herald* of Sep-

tember 7th we copy the following articles :

PROSPECT OF THE EXISTENCE OF INDIGENOUS COAL IN LIBERIA.—*To the Editor of the Liberia Herald.*—Sir: In redemption of my promise, I now send you a few lines for insertion in the columns of your valuable paper, respecting the prospect of obtaining indigenous coal in Liberia. On the arrival of President Benson at Grand Bassa last month in the Liberia government schooner Quail, he was shown by Mr. Leonard Williams, residing at Lower Buchanan, formerly known as Fishtown, a vast and interesting number of mineral specimens he had been for some time collecting, among which was a specimen of excellent coal (about a gallon) which he said he had found at a depth of 10 or 12 feet below the surface during last dries, and that he had been informed by the natives that they could take him to a place about half a day's travel from the seaboard where, in the dry season, it could be found and procured abundantly. The President obtained a specimen of the coal in order to make inquiry of the natives at the different points at which he might touch on his visit to the leeward, as to whether they had any knowledge of the existence of such an article in or near their respective vicinities. A River Sess man named Bob, who has been residing as a laborer on the President's farm for nearly twelve years, told him, upon seeing the specimen, that the article was to be found abundantly up in the River Sess country, by ascending the river about half a day's travel until reaching the vicinity of the falls or rapids; that he and his countrymen had often found it by digging a few feet in the ground; that it could not be obtained easily

in the rainy season owing to the water rising too rapidly in the excavation, but that he would conduct any one sent by government to the place in the dry season; that though he had often seen and procured it he was not aware of its being of value.

Upon showing the specimen to the chief of Cavalla, in the county of Maryland, he told the President, in presence of a number of gentlemen, that it was to be found up the Cavalla river, and described the method of obtaining it in a manner corresponding with the statement made by the River Sess man, Bob. He said he had shown a piece thus found to an English trader some years ago, who pronounced it valuable, and promised to return and give him further information concerning it, but he never returned. These facts I learned from reliable gentlemen during my late visit to the leeward; and they have been fully confirmed by the President in an interview I have since had with him, and I was pleased to learn from him that he will adopt prompt measures early in the dries to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

Yours, C.

*Monrovia, Aug. 24, 1859.*

ROBERTSPORT.—A correspondent at Robertsport, under date of August 24, writes: "I have several times expected to have seen in your paper some news about our little settlement; but as it seems no one has ventured to communicate anything, I will do so, occasionally, if it meets your approbation. We are getting along here quite prosperously; building, planting, &c., are going on finely. Four years ago, if any one had predicted what we now see, he would have been called a visionary. Our aboriginal brethren have caught the flame, and not

feeling, from what they see in us, satisfied with the fashions of their forefathers, are assimilating to our ways. They are becoming tired of their mud and thatched houses, and some of them are building good and commodious frame houses. There are at this time three or four Americo-Liberian carpenters, and two sawyers working for them.

"Many of us are anxious for a settlement to be planted somewhere up the river. Superior farming land is to be found almost in every direction. The cultivation of the soil must prove the foundation of our country's prosperity and independence.

"We also have some "literati" among us; we have a lyceum, two day schools, besides some few who give private instruction; nor are we behind in matters of religion. There are three different sects of Christians—Methodists, Baptists, and Cumberland Presbyterians—all three co-operating together. In all desirable and laudable efforts we are trying to keep pace with other and older settlements.

"We have received, also, from the superintendent at this settlement official advices of very recent date, in which we are informed that there is every probability of the war among the Veys coming to an end. Mr. Williams communicated with all the principal chiefs of the country, through commissioners especially appointed for the purpose, and the result is a perfect willingness to restore peace to the country. So far as we can learn no objections were raised by any of the chiefs to a speedy and permanent arrangement for the restoration of peace. The government will not permit this satisfactory state of things to subside without reaping all the advantages which they present for the protection of life and property, and

for the amelioration of the condition of the weak and peaceable chiefs, who have for years been the prey of their powerful neighbors. We hope soon to hear that Mr. Williams has succeeded in finally arranging the differences among the belligerents, and that a permanent and mutual understanding has been concluded. This settlement is rapidly improving. The people are healthy and contented, and their farms are represented as being in flourishing condition."

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**GRAND BASSA.**—Our last advices from Buchanan convey the gratifying intelligence that statistics are being made up of the agricultural productions of the country during the year, preparatory to the meeting of the Bassa agricultural association, which is soon to take place. We learn that the meeting will be an interesting one, far exceeding in interest any that has hitherto been held. We hope to be furnished with a report for our columns.

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**FARM LANDS** on the St. Paul's are advancing in price. The mania for sugar estates is greatly on the increase; hence the rapid rise in the price for land suitable for cane. Indeed, there are no lands immediately on the river that can be procured unless at exorbitantly high rates.

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**SPLENDID CROPS.**—During the visit of the President to the leeward he received reports from the natives all along the coast that their rice crops were good; that they were better this season and more abundant than at any time within the last ten years. And it is pleasing to know that the natives enter quite freely into the spirit of cotton growing, and we hope (as we have said in another place) to be able to fur-

uish them with seed early in the ensuing year.

From the Liberia Herald of October 19 we copy the following :

**PROCLAMATION.**—By *Stephen Allen Benson, President of the Republic of Liberia* :

Whereas it is incumbent upon nations as well as upon individuals to acknowledge, with due reverence and gratitude, the multiplied blessings and mercies which the Divine Ruler graciously vouchsafes to his creatures; and whereas His sovereign care and goodness have been remarkably manifested in the affairs of our infant nation during the past year in the peace which has prevailed in our land, and in the abundance which has rewarded the husbandman, and all other classes of the people, and in other numerous instances in which His fatherly care and protection have been most singularly manifested—

Therefore, I, Stephen Allen Benson, President of the Republic of Liberia, do appoint Thursday, the 17th day of November proximo, a Day of Thanksgiving to the Most High, to be observed by the citizens of this republic, and by all others who may be residing in the same; and they are requested to suspend, on the day aforesaid, the duties of ordinary avocations, and assemble in their respective places of worship to render thanksgiving and praise unto the great Arbiter of events for past blessings, and to entreat for a continuance of His favor and protection for the future.

Done at Monrovia this the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the thirteenth year of the independence of the Republic.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

By the President.

J. N. LEWIS,  
*Secretary of State.*

**CAPE PALMAS NATIVES.**—THE DINNER.—In our issue of September 21 we gave a history of the President's visit to the leeward counties, and of his flattering reception by the natives, especially by those living in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas; we spoke of the dinner given by them to the President, and of his reception amidst repeated volleys of musketry, &c., &c.; but we did not name the articles of which the dinner was composed. In fact, our informant did not particularize. Under ordinary circumstances this omission would be unimportant and uninteresting, but in this case it is different. We wish it to be known abroad that the aborigines are fast adopting the habits of civilized life, and that they are not unmindful of the respect which is due to the Chief Magistrate of the country, and of the manner he should be received.

We find in the last issue of the "Liberia Christian Advocate" a journal of "A trip to the Leeward," from which we make the following extracts :

"On Saturday we had received an invitation from our old acquaintance King Yellow Will and his head men to dine with them to-day, (Monday,) and, having Rev. T. Fuller for a guide, we set off for the royal residence. The dinner had been given in honor of President Benson,



who was taking a trip along the coast with a view of seeing the different chiefs, talking over their misunderstandings, and correcting the abuses of some foreign traders then at Cape Palmas. We started a little early so as to be present at the 'war dance.' It is impossible to give a description of such a scene, and perhaps it is not necessary. Suffice to say that the natives, smeared over with soot and grease, their heads wildly dressed with feathers, sometimes with bands or headdresses of hideous appearance, and in full war habit, with cutlasses, spears, and knives, engage in a dance. There is very little system about it, but that which commends the most frightening contortions of countenance, the wildest feats and gestures, accompanied with threatening attitudes, and the rude sounds of native drums, horns, and other instruments of equal delicacy and refinement. Such was the scene before us for our entertainment.

"An hour or more devoted to this species of amusement, and we were conducted to the dinner table spread at another town a short distance off. His excellency took the head of the table. At his left hand sat King Will; on his right the Hon. J. T. Gibson, superintendent in government affairs at Cape Palmas. Captain R. Cooper, of the Quail, and his officers, with several clergymen and others, took seats towards the upper end of the table. Then followed native head men and principal characters in their tribe, to the number of thirty or forty.

"The table was set under a bower of palm leaves, and covered with an abundance of good things. There was roast pig, roast beef, boiled ham, boiled fowls, roast duck, wheaten bread, with the best cassava, rice, and potatoes, and that fine dish, 'palm butter,' with stews

and hashes. Then came on a second course of pies and poundcake. Everything was conducted in good order, and all were in fine spirits.

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"The landing of his excellency was soon announced by a deafening roar of musketry, which continued in a line of smoke and fire for nearly half a mile."

PREMIUMS.—We are authorized to give notice that the following premiums will be awarded to the successful competitors at the National Fair to be held in Buchanan, Grand Bassa, in March, 1860:

1st. The candelabras, from H.W. Schieffelin, esq., of New York, as a premium for some article of Liberia produce or manufacture, will be given, or its value, as the individual may prefer, to the producer of the greatest quantity of the best quality of sugar in this season.

2d. One of the ten dollar premiums from T. R. Marvin, esq., of Boston, through Rev. J. Orcutt, will be awarded to the producer of the greatest quantity of the best quality of coffee in Liberia in this season.

3d. The other ten dollar premium from T. R. Marvin, esq., will be awarded to the possessor of the best live farm fence, or hedge, in Liberia.

The above premiums will be awarded independently of the premiums offered by any existing law of Liberia.

The twenty-five pounds per annum appropriated by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association for five successive years, with appropriate medals, for the encouragement of the growth of cotton in Liberia, will be awarded as follows:

1st. To the producer of the greatest quantity of the best quality of ginned cotton in Liberia this season, the sum of £9.

2d. To the producer of the

greatest quantity of second quality ginned cotton, £7.

3d. To the producer of the greatest quantity of third quality ginned cotton, £5.

4th. To the producer of the greatest quantity of fourth quality ginned cotton, £3.

5th. To the producer of the greatest quantity of fifth quality ginned cotton, £1.

All the premiums herein proffered will be awarded at the National Fair, commencing with the ensuing fair to be holden next March at Buchanan, Grand Bassa county.

U. S. WAR STEAMERS.—On the 8th instant two American war steamers anchored in our port—the “Sumpter” and the “Mystic.” They are bound for the leeward, and they will, we hope, be successful in putting an end to the slave trade as now prosecuted under the American flag. We have had the pleasure of an introduction to Commanders Armstrong and LeRoy, and we feel quite sure, from their conversation, that they will exert themselves for the suppression of a traffic which is a disgrace to the civilized world. They seem indignant that the flag of their country should be used to cover so detestable a traffic. Two other steamers are to be added to the American squadron on this coast; one of them has already passed down.

CORN MEAL.—Messrs. Miller & Co., of this city, are supplying the inhabitants with good fresh corn meal and small hominy prepared at his store from corn purchased from our farmers. We learn that they can easily supply the city with the nutritious articles of food, and that they find no difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of corn to enable them to do it. We enjoyed at our break-

fast this morning cakes made of some of the meal, and O! how we did relish them; they were delicious. We recommend our readers to call at Messrs. Miller & Co. and procure a supply of their wholesome productions.

*List of Officers of the U. S. corvette Portsmouth.*

Commander, John Calhoun, esq.; Lieutenants, R. B. Riell, H. K. Stevens, Edward Barrett, H. N. Crabb; Purser, John A. Bates; Surgeon, Chas. D. Maxwell; Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Semple; Master, Robert F. Bradford; Lieutenant of Marines, J. L. Broome; Captain's Secretary, Edw. R. Winship; Purser's Clerk, J. F. Ferguson; Boat-swain, J. C. Walton; Gunner, W. H. Hamilton; Carpenter, W. D. Toy; Sailmaker, Samuel Tatem. All well.

*List of Officers attached to the U. S. steamer Sumpter.*

James F. Armstrong, commander; Wm. B. Fitzgerald, John B. Stewart, and James A. Green, lieutenants; J. H. Otis, passed assistant surgeon; G. H. Perkins, master; Thomas J. Jones, engineer; Edw. B. Latch, James H. Morrison, and John L. Plumbly, assistant engineers; Chas. F. Float, captain's clerk; D. D. Clark, purser's clerk; Chas. Ewing and Wm. M. Wheeler, master's mate.

*List of Officers of U. S. S. Mystic.*

Wm. E. LeRoy, lieutenant commanding; D. M'N. Fairfax, Milton Haxton, and H. M. Garland, lieutenants; Wm. D. Harrison, passed assistant surgeon; Nathaniel Green, master; C. H. Baker, 1st assistant engineer; James Plumket, Isaac S. Finney, and Horace M'Murtrie, 3d assistant engineers; Chas. J. Swett, captain's clerk; John W. Jones, purser's clerk; Martin M. Wandall and Oliver B. Warren, master's mate.

**The Ship Rebecca.**

It will be recollected that certain slaves, liberated by the will of the late John McDonogh, of New Orleans, were sent, about a year ago, by the agents of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, in the ship *Rebecca*, to Liberia. Those people were landed at Monrovia. In the selection of the *Rebecca* for the conveyance of these people to Africa the American Colonization Society had no agency or responsibility. Under date of Monrovia, August 28, Ex-President Roberts wrote:

"You will observe by my last letter something of the suspicions entertained here respecting the character of the ship '*Rebecca*;' whether well founded or not time will develop. It so happened that an English man-of-war came into Monrovia harbor the day of the arrival of the *Rebecca*, and the commander soon got wind of the suspicions hanging about her, and, though with his hands off, in respectful consideration to the disavowal of the United States respecting the right of search, he availed

himself of the right to give information to her Majesty's cruisers near the Congo, and in the Bights, of his suspicions, and so described her that she will be known and closely watched."

Under date of October 25, 1859, Ex-President Roberts says:

"Before this reaches you, you will have learned, possibly, that our suspicions respecting the ship *Rebecca* were too well founded. There seems to be no doubt that she has escaped with a full cargo of slaves; whether for Cuba or some southern part of the United States is not known here. The first notice in our papers of her departure with slaves represented that she was chartered out to the coast by the American Colonization Society. I immediately called Mr. Dennis's attention to the misstatement, and he was in time at the office to have it corrected in some of the numbers of the *Star*, as they had not struck off quite all for foreign distribution. At his instance the *Herald* and *Advocate* have correct statements as to the real charterers of the *Rebecca* to convey the McDonogh people to Liberia."

**The Island of Fernando Po.**

In the report of the expedition recently sent to the Spanish possessions on the coast of Africa, published by order of the Queen, a minute account is given of this remarkable and beautiful island, from which we have made out the following sketch. The author, Lieutenant Navarro, describes its natural beauties and its commercial and military capabilities in glowing

terms, and certainly with much reason, as it lies at the head of the Gulf of Guinea, only three degrees from the equator, and twenty miles from the continent, near the mouth of the Niger and many other considerable rivers, with bold shores, a good harbor, valleys of extreme fertility, watered by fine streams, and noble mountains ten thousand feet in elevation.

The Island of Fernando Po lies in the bay of Biafra, in north latitude  $3^{\circ}$  and east longitude  $15^{\circ}$ . The harbor in the bay of Santa Isabel offers a sight of the most impressive description to the visitor. Verdant hills, sloping to the water, are overlooked by the mountain of that name, 10,000 feet high. Right and left from the harbor the shores extend, covered with a coat of exuberant vegetation; northeast are the lofty heights of the Camarones, whose summits are clad in perpetual snows, while eastward are seen the Cordillera of Rumby and the low lands at the mouth of the river Bimbia. The panorama formed by these, remarks Navarro, "we often contemplated, absorbed for hours with admiration, while our hearts rose to the Creator, struck with a sense of the littleness of man in the presence of that sublime spectacle of nature."

There are two other bays—that of San Carlos on the northwest, much larger and better sheltered, and that of Conception on the east, which affords no protection to ships in the tornado months—that is, in April, May, October, and November, although there the first Spanish settlements were formed. The soil is of the richest kind, and the pasturage abundant, as might be expected in so warm a climate with frequent and copious rains. The most common trees are the cedar, ebony, mahogany, and palm. These are found in all parts; and the buildings are all constructed of native timber. Our writer assures us that cotton, indigo, and sugar cane might be cultivated with success.

Oranges are abundant, but inferior in flavor, while the lemons are very good; and guavas, mangos,

tamarinds, plantains of different sorts, and pines, are produced in great numbers, though not equal in quality to those of the West Indies. But the yams, which are the principal product of the island, and the chief food of the negroes, are pronounced the best in the world, and Navarro prefers them, as cooked by the natives, to any form in which he has seen potatoes. The palm, however, is the treasure of the negro in that island. From that tree he first extracts crude oil, which, when purified, is useful for many purposes. In the state in which it is sold in the town, in calabashes, it is used by the people both for food and for lights. Then they obtain wine from the same tree by drawing off the juice from its fruit, which is subjected to fermentation. It has the appearance of milk, and a sharp, acrid taste, not agreeable to strangers. In a few days it acquires considerable strength. The leaves of the palm furnish thatch for all the houses, being so laid as to exclude the heaviest rains. On some parts of the coast palm leaves are made into hats, umbrellas, &c., and the more delicate parts of the plant are converted into a kind of food resembling cauliflowers.

Strange as it appears, the interior of the island of Fernando Po is almost entirely unknown, being seldom visited by any of the inhabitants in any part. Although it is of so small extent, the roughness of the surface, the vast proportionate elevation of the mountains, and the thick bushes which cover the ground in most places, render travelling difficult, and the population is confined to the borders of the sea. Hence it was that the intelligent writer of the report was unable to obtain full accounts of the animals,

although he heard reports of the existence of a great variety. Birds of the fowl kind, he informs us, abound; but although he heard of plenty of deer, apes, parrots, and pheasants, he did not credit the reports, and he was surprised to find but few domestic animals—as swine, cattle, and sheep—in comparison with the extensive pastures. Poisonous snakes are too common, and white ants very troublesome, with some centipede and scorpions. Excellent fish and turtle are abundant on the coasts, of which the expedition obtained valuable supplies, and sperm whales frequently made their appearance in the neighborhood, as well as whalers in pursuit of them.

The writer recommends that Spanish agricultural colonies be planted in the island, by which many valuable crops might soon be raised, and large herds of cattle and sheep. Thus far, the few rich merchants, proprietors on the island, content themselves with raising yams enough to feed their negroes, who make for them the palm oil, which is now the great staple of trade, while they pay exorbitant prices for various articles, which would soon be raised in superabundance if the needed colonists were once settled there. With respect to health, while very contradictory opinions have been expressed by different writers, Navarro declares that the island is salubrious and nearly free from the worst diseases of the neighboring coasts, except fevers, which are the prevailing ones.

*The City of Isabel* stands on a square platform 100 feet above the level of the sea, open to the prevailing southwest winds. The houses are of wood, and chiefly of one story, and few of them are visible from the bay. The inhabit-

ants are chiefly negroes, who, except the Kroomen, have adopted European customs, and are very polite and civilized.

*History.*—The island of Fernando Po was discovered in 1471, by a Portuguese of that name, who at first called it *Ilha Formosa*, or *Beautiful Island*. Dr. Hensman, on account of its great beauty, called it the *Madeira* of the Gulf of Guinea. It was ceded to Spain, according to Mariana, in 1778; but in consequence of a rebellion which occurred the following year among the troops sent to occupy it, and the failure of two or three expeditions sent there, which suffered severely from the climate, the island remained unoccupied until 1827, when the English established there the colony of Clarence, and transferred to it, from Sierra Leone, the tribunal for the suppression of the slave trade. But in 1833 the British government acknowledged the claims of Spain, and resigned the island to her.

*Appearance of Fernando Po.*—Navarro speaks with admiration of the appearance of that remarkable island. "Its elevated coasts," he says, "present the majestic aspect of all the virgin forests of America. The richness of vegetation and abundant variety of trees exceed all possible description. The steamer *Vasco Nunez de Balboa* (in which he visited it) dropped her anchor in the bay of San Carlos, in the western part of the island, in the night, and the following morning set off to examine the coast to Santa Isabel, which we effected, passing along at the distance of pistol-shot, so bold is the shore and so free from rocks. We ceased not a moment to admire the magnificent spectacle presented to our view."

### Congregational Church in Liberia.

OUR readers may not be aware that there is at Greenville, in the colony of Liberia, a church of the Congregational order. It was organized mainly by emigrants from Georgia, some of whom had been under the teaching of Dr. Preston in the old Congregational church at Savannah. Mr. Henry B. Stewart, himself the son of a slave, though inheriting freedom from his mother, was chosen by the brethren of this church to minister to them in the Gospel, and has for some years acted as their pastor, while laboring like Paul with his own hands. Churches of other denominations in the colony would willingly have assisted in ordaining Mr. Stewart had there been any one in Liberia to represent the Congregational body. Failing of this, and wishing the *status* of a public recognition, he came to this country with a request from the church at Greenville that he might here be ordained to the work of the ministry. A council of churches in New York and Brooklyn was convened for this purpose, and Mr. Stewart's credentials being satisfactory, and his examination creditable, he was publicly ordained in the South Congregational church in Brooklyn, on Monday evening, November 14.

Rev. Charles B. Ray of the Bethesda church conducted the opening services. Dr. J. P. Thompson,

moderator of the council, preached the sermon upon Christ's mission to seek and save the lost. Dr. Budington offered the ordaining prayer; Dr. Storrs delivered a charge appropriate at once to the whole work of the ministry, and to Mr. Stewart in his particular field; and Rev. R. W. Clark gave the right hand of fellowship in an address full of fraternal feeling, and of the love and hope of Christians for Africa and her sons. The whole scene was beautiful and impressive.

Mr. Stewart will soon return to his field of labor, but he wishes to carry back with him the means of erecting a suitable house of worship. The church now meet in a building erected mainly by his own hands. About fifteen hundred dollars would build for them a suitable edifice.

Nearly one hundred dollars were contributed at the close of the ordination service. We are sure that Christians generally will be glad to aid in so good a cause.

Mr. Stewart will visit a few of the principal cities of New England. We commend him as a man of integrity and piety to the confidence and sympathy of the churches. Mr. A. S. Barnes, a well known publisher of this city, has kindly consented to act as treasurer of this fund, and remittances may be made directly to him at No. 52 John street.—*N. Y. Independent.*

### West Indies.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Orders have been issued from the Colonial Office to Mr. Austin, the agent in China for the colony, to proceed at once to collect the 2,200 Chinese laborers applied for by the planters.

The Duke of New Castle insists that two-thirds of the expense shall be paid by the applicants, while the latter have agreed to pay only twenty-five dollars, leaving the balance as a charge upon the public

exchequer. The planters have withdrawn their application, refusing to pay the fourteen dollars extra cost of passage for each laborer, and ask to have Coolies instead, on the payment of fifty dollars towards the expense of importing them. Governor Woodhouse peremptorily refuses to entertain their proposition, and concludes that there is no such want of labor as has been represented. The cost to the colony of the 5,400 Coolies applied for and expected in this colony the present year is \$125,000. Should the 2,200 Chinese ordered be obtained, the colony's share of expense, taking \$84 as two-thirds, will be \$92,400; making a total of \$217,400. This does not include cost of Portuguese emigration expenses, of agencies in the colony and at the ports of embarkation, the back passages becoming due this year, and sums payable in the shape of interest on immigration debts previously incurred. These items will equal another \$100,000; thus making the immigration expenses little less than one-fourth of the revenue of the colony, estimated for the present year at \$1,252,294.

A bill to provide for the better

management of estates' hospitals has been passed, which it is thought will secure to emigrants better medical treatment. There was a faint show of opposition; but the governor intimated that if it was not passed he should oppose any further immigration.

MAURITIUS.—Immigration to this island proceeds upon a scale which is beginning to excite uneasiness. The "Overland Commercial Gazette" of the 10th September sets down the total number of Coolies introduced to that date from the 1st of January in the present year at 31,178; namely, males, 21,993; females, 9,180; and requisitions for 23,885, who remain to be forwarded from India, were lying at the immigration office, besides 2,520 on government demand. The immigration for the current year, if all the immigrants come, will therefore amount to nearly 60,000. Only 3,771 had returned to India, and the net increase to the Indian population during the year had been 28,433. In the budget for the ensuing year government provides for the introduction of 10,000 Indians. The budget for the present year shows an excess of expenditure over that of the last of £51,955, more than this increase being represented by the immigration service; namely, £35,468 on the general account, and Indian agency £17,371; total, £52,839, or nearly £1,000 beyond the net increase in the expenditure.—*London paper.*

#### *Liberia and the Slave Trade.*

A writer in the New York Observer speaks of the article from the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., published in the "Southern Presby-

terian Review," on the African slave trade, as very able, and pronounced by the "North Carolina Presbyterian" worthy of careful perusal.

Mr. Wilson brings before us the wide spread ruin of African slave hunting expeditions, and also the horrors of the middle passage:

"Who," he observes, "that has attended to the history of Liberia for the last twenty years, and has seen her gradually lift her head above the waves of heathenism around her, until she has become a rock and a bulwark for the protection of the weak against the cruelties of savage chiefs and savage slave ships, but will thank God, and take courage, that a civilized nation is fast rising up on the shores of that dark land—dark only in its moral aspect, but in the words of Bishop Heber, 'Where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile.'

"The young Republic of Liberia has forever driven the slave trade from the confines of Sierra Leone, on the north, to the San Pedro river, 100 miles east of Cape Palmas, on the southeast, being over 600 miles of seacoast. Wherever she becomes known the natives hail her as their deliverer, as their protector,

as their instructor in civilization and religion, and she is destined to become a great nation. The protector of the weak, the light and life of civilization for Africa—not sustained by a distant European power, whose own power may in time be overthrown, like former Portuguese or Dutch garrisons along the coast, but sustained by her own inherent increasing growth and strength, like the onward progress of our own country from its infancy at Jamestown, Manhattan, and Plymouth, but in her infancy favored by the friendly aid of our own and of European governments.

"Already the prophetic effusion, 'To her the savage nations round shall bow their servile heads,' has passed into fulfilment, and become history. And already may be applied to her the words of one of our beautiful hymns:

'See barb'rous nations at thy gates attend,  
Walk in thy light, and in thy temples bend.'

"Liberia, we hail thee as the star  
of hope for thy race. S."

#### Early and Eminent Friends to African Colonization.

Those who remember the Rev. Dr. Finley, principal founder of the American Colonization Society, and Elias B. Caldwell, esq., the first secretary, cannot fail to read with interest the following brief account, copied from the "New York Observer," of the distinguished family of the Caldwells:

**THE LAST OF THE CALDWELLS.**—The notice of the death of Josiah F. Caldwell, esq., in the city of Washington, in the 86th year of his age, will arrest the attention of but few beyond his own family and social circle. He was a truly good

man, and lived to a good old age, and has left behind him a character without blemish. Beyond this, his departure will excite but little attention. And yet, if not his own, his family name is connected with one of the most thrilling events in the revolutionary history of the country.

He was the last child of the Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, whose wife was shot in Connecticut Farms by a British soldier, January 25, 1780, and who himself was shot at Elizabethtown Point, November 24, 1791. A few years since a monument was erected to these martyrs to liberty in the graveyard of the First Pres-



byterian church, of which he was for twenty years the pastor.

Mr. Caldwell left behind him nine orphan children, with scarcely any provision for their support, whose history affords a remarkable illustration of the care of God over the seed of the righteous.

Margaret, the oldest, became the wife of a Mr. Canfield, of Morristown; the maternal ancestor of most of those in that town bearing that name.

Hannah became the wife of James R. Smith, a distinguished merchant of New York, and subsequently the wife of Dr. Rodgers. She was the mother of the wife of M. St. Clair Clarke, of Washington, and of Mrs. Governor Duncan, of Illinois.

John E. was educated in France by the Marchioness Lafayette, and was subsequently the friend of the Masons and Romaines of New York, and one of its leading philanthropists. He was one of the founders of the American Bible Society.

James B. was for many years a judge of the courts of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

Esther became the wife of the Rev. Dr. Finley, distinguished as a minister, as the founder of the American Colonization Society, and who died president of Athens College, Georgia.

Elias B. was for many years clerk

of the Supreme Court of the United States; and because of his zealous efforts in the cause of colonization one of the towns of Liberia is called by his name—Caldwell.

Sarah became the wife of the Rev. John S. Vreedenburgh, for many years the beloved pastor of the Reformed Dutch church of Somerville, New Jersey.

Maria married Robert S. Robertson, a merchant of New York, who yet survives her. She was an infant lying on the breast of her mother at the time the mother was shot. These all passed away many years ago.

And now Josiah F., for years the only surviving one of the nine, has finally followed them to the house appointed for all the living.

Some of these were eminent for their piety and philanthropy; and all of them, we believe, died in the faith of the gospel. Several of the children of these children of Caldwell are now in the ministry, and but few of them have grown to maturity without becoming communicants of the church. And thus the blessings of God have descended upon the third and fourth generation of the pious and patriotic minister. His descendants are now very numerous in every part of the country, all of them highly respectable, and many of them filling posts of influence and usefulness in the State and in the church.

### Two Black Crows.

The following humorous article is from the Presbyterian Magazine of October, 1859:

CROWS sometimes fly in immense flocks. Like rumors and anecdotes, they love company, and generally congregate together. Crows sometimes fly single, all alone, poor solitary creatures, with croaking

voice and lazy wing. Who has not heard of *three* black crows? Our story is about *two*. Crows will remain black crows to the end of time, whether one, two, three, or one hundred and twenty-three.

Two anecdotes have been flying around in the papers, which look very much like black crows—not

very black, but still not white enough for truth.

The *New York Independent*, which is fond of sporting, lately went a-gunning, at Indianapolis, and succeeded in starting up a black crow. The following account lately appeared in the thrilling columns of that industrious journal:

"At a late meeting of the general assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis, the colored congregation desired the assembly, as did the other congregations in the city, to appoint a preacher for their pulpit on the Sabbath. Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was appointed to this service. The people of the congregation, no doubt surprised at the want of courtesy in appropriating to them a man who was so unacceptable on the slavery question, refused to allow the reverend gentleman to occupy the desk. Mr. Breckinridge, claiming his right to do so, it is said, was distinctly informed that no slaveholder, nor advocate of slavery, would be received there as a minister of Christ. The above facts are stated as reported by a member of the colored congregation."

To this the *Presbyter* gives this reply, which we know (say the editors of the *Banner*) to be correct:

"We happen to know that Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge was not only appointed to the above service, but actually performed it. A number of the members of the assembly were in attendance, and one of the editors of this paper occupied the pulpit with him. All felt that it was a pleasant and interesting occasion. And any one acquainted with Dr. Breckinridge need not be told that he was among the last men in that assembly who would 'claim a right' to preach where he was not wanted."

Our excellent and worthy brethren of "*The Banner*," in rehearsing the preceding anecdote and rebutting the crow, actually went a-crowding themselves on their neighbor's lot, according to their own confession, which followeth on this wise:

"This colored congregation at Indianapolis was much more courteous than one in Lexington, Ky., when the assembly met there. For it is reported that when the moderator of that assembly, Dr. Van Rensselaer, who had been appointed, upon invitation, as was supposed, to preach to that congregation, went to the church, he was informed by the colored preacher who ministered there, that he (Dr. Van Rensselaer) could not preach that day, as he had a particular subject on which he himself wished to discourse to the people at that time. Dr. Van Rensselaer expressed the greatest satisfaction with this arrangement, and sat as a respectful and devout listener to the end of the sermon delivered by his sable brother."

Now, we thank our brethren for paying such a compliment to the moderator of 1857. But alas! like many compliments, it takes the wing when closely looked at and speeds away. We cannot allow such an impeachment of *African courtesy* to go down into history. The black preacher has the crow's color, but there is really no other truth in the story.

The fact is, that the moderator declined to preach in one of the white churches, having received a polite intimation that some people wished to hear a certain popular and edifying preacher, who is one of his own most honored and beloved friends; and the moderator, conscious of his own inferior gifts, did not hesitate a moment to give place, as it became him to do. He

gladly accepted, and from preference, an invitation to preach to his beloved brethren of the African race, as one "bound with them." Having commenced his ministry among the slaves, he has been forward to continue it among them according to opportunity. When he went to the church, in Lexington, according to appointment, he was greeted by a very affable and polite gentlemen of African hue, who proved to be the minister. The moderator was accompanied into the pulpit by his sable brother, who assisted in the services. And he feels bound to say that that brother is among the last men who would have treated with discourtesy an officer of the general assembly, or the meanest servant of his Lord and Master. Everything on that day, and in that house of colored worshippers, was conducted with the utmost harmony and good feeling; and we shall never cease to bless God for the privilege of worshipping with that good man and his brethren. If we are ever permitted to go to Lexington again, we shall seek him out among the

first of the many agreeable acquaintances formed in that renowned and beautiful city. And we have no doubt that our African brother in the ministry would give us a cordial invitation to preach (which we should accept) whether or not "he had a particular subject on which he wished to discourse."

We ought to add that, after the services of the morning were over, there was a meeting of the congregation to receive new members. Our African brother took occasion, at the examinations, to expound various matters relating to Christian experience; and, although a blacksmith on six days of the week, he wielded with a strong arm the hammer of divine truth on the seventh day. He was a "workman that need not be ashamed."

In exposing these stories of two black crows, we exhort our readers to put little confidence in flying rumors of a corvine nature. We set up this article as a sort of scarecrow; although it is said that the knowing ones are not easily scared away from inviting seed.

#### Items of Intelligence.

AN AFRICAN KING CROWNED WITH A BLACK HAT.—The Rev. William Anderson sends to the "United Presbyterian Missionary Record" an interesting—though to English readers somewhat laughable—account of the election and coronation (with a new black hat) of a king for the town and district of Duketown, Old Calabar, Western Africa. "I think," he says, "I mentioned to you, some time ago, that John Archibong was chosen King by the inhabitants of Duketown, in the month of March. His elevation to the throne appears to be the result of a *bona fide* popular

election. No foreign influence whatever was used with the people in his favor. He does not hold his office by virtue of an appointment thereto by any foreign magistrate. The Archibong family are a royal family, inasmuch as the late king, Archibong I, was one of them, as well as because they are closely related to the family of the great Duke Ephraim. But in point of fact, royalty is quite a common thing in Old Calabar. There is hardly a free family in Duketown which is not, more or less, a royal family."

Then follows an account of the

coronation, which appears to have been celebrated with all due solemnity. Mr. Anderson delivered an address on the responsibilities of rulers, and then conducted devotional services both in Efik and English. "Whites and blacks then congratulated the new King; the official documents were read by the party who had prepared them, and were duly signed. The second man of the town, Antaro Young, esq., then came forward and removed the bonnet or cap which the King had hitherto kept on, and completed the coronation by placing on his Majesty's head a very substantial, decent looking, black hat, with gold lace band. One of the supercargoes then proposed 'Three cheers for King Archibong the Second!' which proposal was heartily responded to. Royal salutes were repeatedly fired from some of the shipping."

**SOUTHERN CUSTOMS.**—A southern Methodist editor says, in a letter from Columbia, South Carolina: "It was very like a conference time—pleasant day, happy looking people, and churches crowded below with whites and in the galleries with blacks. This is a marked feature of the Methodist congregation in South Carolina; they have no separate churches or services for the colored people. Another thing I noticed; many of the members and all of the ministers, whether they go into the pulpit or not, on entering the church kneel down and pray silently for a few moments. The hymns are lined—mostly for the benefit of the galleries, I presume—and the singing pays for the lining; there is a loud and joyful noise before the Lord. The preachers look very like preachers, most of them wearing white cravats, and those who cannot stand straight-breast coats keep to the straight-collared vests."—*Pres. Herald.*

**SLAVE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.**—It is said that about 480,000 of the slave population of the South belong to the Church—about one-seventh of the whole slave population.

#### ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER CAPTURED SLAVER.

The American barque *Emily*, alleged to be engaged in the slave trade, arrived at this port yesterday, having been captured on the coast of Africa by the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*. On reaching the city, Lieutenant Stevens, who brought home the prize, repaired at once to the office of the United States marshal, and laid the facts of the case before him, and subsequently reported the circumstances to the Secretary of the Navy, whose orders he awaits, relative to the final disposition of the vessel. The *Emily* has, for the present, been hauled into the stream off the Brooklyn yard, where she will remain until further orders.

The *Emily* cleared from New York, June 30, in command of Captain Lindsey, for Ambriz, west coast of Africa. She is 300 tons register, built in Philadelphia in 1848, and owned in New York.

This is the fourth slaver captured within a few months by the United States squadron on the coast of Africa. The other three were taken by the *Marion*, and brought home by Lieuts. Dalles, Weaver, and Campbell, of that ship. The *Portsmouth* has been but a short time in commission, having sailed from *Portsmouth*, New Hampshire, in June last. Lieut. Stevens reports the health of such vessels of the squadron as he had met before his departure to be good. The new commander-in-chief, in distributing the ships under his command, had carefully studied the favorite latitudes of slavers, and the *Portsmouth's* prize proves the accuracy of his judgment.

The *Portsmouth's* officers are—Commander, J. Calhoun; Lieutenants, Rielly, Stephens, (who brought home the *Emily*), Barrett, Crabb, and Abbott; Doctors, Maxwell and Temple; Purser, Bates; Lieutenant of Marines, J. L. Broome.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

**THE SYNOD OF WHEELING AND AFRICAN COLONIZATION.**—The following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the synod of Wheeling with entire unanimity, will show that the subject of African colonization is again to be brought before the general assembly. At the last meeting of that body resolutions, much briefer, but of like import, were laid on the table by a small majority, on the ground that the church, in her organized capacity, has nothing to do with any institutions beyond her pale; that her province is restricted to the preaching of the gospel, and plainly implied means of effecting it. And, as there is a difference of opinion in relation to

the principle thus briefly noticed, the subject is one which will probably elicit considerable discussion. The Synod of Wheeling has 79 members; of whom 51 are in Ohio, 19 in Pennsylvania, and only 9 in Virginia:

“Whereas the American Colonization Society has many times, and almost from the time of its origin, been earnestly recommended by general assemblies, synods, and presbyteries of our church, and, among others, by this synod; and whereas this synod believes the society to be eminently worthy of continued favor and support; therefore—

“Resolved, That this synod, regarding the American Colonization Society with deep and unabated interest, as providing a home for the free man of color; as tending to elevate his moral, social, civil, and religious character; as affording facilities of emancipation to many philanthropic and patriotic Christian men and women in the slaveholding States who desire to liberate their bond people; as doing more than all other instrumentalities to suppress the infamous African slave trade; as opening the way for the evangelizing and civilizing of Africa and the world, the synod would renewedly recommend the society to the favorable regard and active co-operation of all the churches under the care of the synod.

“Resolved, That this synod requests the general assembly to reiterate the approval of the society expressed by former assemblies, and the recommendation of it to the churches.

“Resolved, That the stated clerk of this synod be directed to forward an authentic copy of these resolutions to the next general assembly, and respectfully ask its early and favorable attention to the subject.”

**CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.**—The United States steamship Mohawk, Capt. Craven, has towed into Key West the slave brig *Cygnnet*, supposed to have been commanded by Captain Gunnison, an Englishman. She was taken by Captain Craven on the 18th of November, a few miles from Sagua. She had got rid of her slaves within a few hours of her seizure, as the fire, still burning in her galley, indicated a hasty and recent abandonment. She has been taken in charge by the authorities, and will be condemned and sold.

**SLAVES LIBERATED.**—By the will of the late Lewis Y. Christmas, of Warren

county, North Carolina, ten favorite slaves have been liberated, and a sum of \$10,000 left to be divided among them when they leave the State. The residue of the property, consisting of about 100 slaves and a very large quantity of land, is willed to W. D. Jones, esq., the proprietor of White Sulphur Springs, Warrer county.

**COLORED CONGREGATION IN MOBILE.**—There is a colored congregation in Mobile of the Methodist denomination that pay their pastor an annual salary of \$1,200, besides giving liberally to charitable purposes, as was shown by a collection taken recently for domestic missions, which amounted to \$120. There are several other churches of the same stamp, but this is rather the largest. It is called the “colored charge,” and is located on State street, Mobile.—*N. Y. Obs.*

**SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.**—The Portland Advertiser of the 16th says: Rev. George B. Clafin, a graduate of the Bangor Theological Seminary, Rev. J. H. Dodge, of Andover Seminary, and Mr. Richard Miles, of Ohio, with their wives, will sail to-day from Bangor direct for Sherbro Island, West Africa. The lumber and other materials for two houses for these missionaries (to be erected in Africa) have been prepared and put on board the vessel. A farewell missionary meeting was to be held last evening.—*N. Y. Obs.*

**DISCOVERY** in Africa is progressing rapidly, and few mysteries will remain unpenetrated. The mountains of the Moon, so long prominent on maps, in which the Nile was supposed to have its origin, have disappeared before the march of investigation, and four large lakes are found to occupy their place. With Barth from the north, Livingstone from the south, Burton and Speke from the east, the explorers will soon meet, and the interior of Africa will be better known than that of Asia.—*A. Presbyter.*

A book is about to be published giving a detailed account of the cruise of the yacht *Wanderer* when on her last slaving expedition. This book, says the *Charleston Mercury*, will make a sensation. It is brought out by a person who took part in her adventures, and will give a minute account thereof, and will make some developments involving the reputation of many public men of this country.

**THE Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions** have appointed Rev. T. J.

Bowen, formerly missionary to Central Africa, pioneer missionary to Brazil. They have also sent two colored brethren as missionaries to Liberia.

THE Journal of Commerce, of 14th December, mentions that it is just fifty years since the first shipment of coffee from Brazil was landed in New York.

This is the *first year* of a shipment of coffee and sugar from Liberia to New

York. We hope it may steadily increase, and that fifty years hence our import of these two articles from Liberia may be as large as they now are from Brazil.

Yates, Porterfield & Co., advertise a Liberian line from New York.

A friend observes, "The first line of ships between New York and Liverpool, in 1816, had only two small ships—the Pacific and some other ship."

### Death of Dr. George P. Todsén.

This gentleman died in Washington city on the 10th of November. He was a native of Denmark, where he received a thorough medical education, and became intimately acquainted with some of the ancient and several of the European languages. Soon after his arrival, in his youth, in the United States he was employed in medical service in the army, and subsequently spent several years on the coast of Africa as principal physician in Liberia. He knew and admired the first colonial agent of Liberia, the lamented

Ashmun, whose wisdom and courage can never be forgotten. His medical practice in those early and trying times was very successful. His talents were of a high order. He read much, particularly works on intellectual and moral philosophy, with the various recent systems, of which he was familiar. During several of his last years his thoughts were earnestly directed to the subject of religion, and his confidence in the Christian revelation became fully confirmed.

### Death of Professor Wm. W. Turner.

We are pained to learn, by a telegraphic despatch to the New York papers, the death of Professor Turner, librarian of the Patent Office, Washington, after a short illness. Professor Turner was formerly instructor in the Oriental languages in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and was highly esteemed wherever he was known, not only for his urbanity of manner, but for his extensive acquaintance with the literature and languages of the East.

Professor Turner was originally a journeyman printer, and having acquired a knowledge of Hebrew, was employed some fifteen years since by the late Dr. Nordheimer to print his Hebrew grammar. The doctor, though an accomplished scholar, knew little of the English; and so incorrect was the English portion of his grammar written, that Prof. Turner found it necessary to rewrite the whole. This brought him into close connection with Nordheimer, who quickly discovered a remarkable sagacity in his then young friend for the correct understanding and ready acquisition of foreign languages. The learned German, who was a thorough Hebraist, aided Mr. Turner in acquiring a more complete knowledge of the Hebrew and Chaldee languages, as well as the Arabic. This was the beginning of his

Oriental studies, which he pursued with great zeal while Dr. Nordheimer lived, and which he afterwards continued. With the ancient and modern Syriac he also made himself familiar; composed a grammar of the former, and gave instruction in it while connected with the Union Theological Seminary. The Persian and Ethiopic languages he also read; and by the aid of dictionaries, with considerable study, he was also able to read the Coptic, Samaritan, Turkish, and Sanscrit languages. Of less known languages he had also made studies, and at a meeting of the Oriental Society he presented an elaborate essay on Phœnician inscriptions.

But it was not only with the Oriental languages that Prof. Turner was familiar. He read French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Russian, and had a critical knowledge of the Latin and Greek. The large Latin Lexicon known as "Andrews," published by the Harpers, was translated from the German and prepared chiefly by him; and all the examples in the German edition of Freund verified, a labor upon which he was occupied for two or three years. The learned Lexicons of Professor Robinson also passed through his hands for final revision before they were issued from the press.

Some fifteen years since Prof. Turner became acquainted with the venerable Albert Gallatin, who, discovering the remarkable sagacity which his young friend had for philological studies, induced him to investigate the languages of the North American Indians. Prof. Turner took these up, and was, at the time of his death, more familiar with them than any person now living. These, with his ethnological studies, brought him in close contact with Mr. Gallatin, who entertained for him a strong affection. With other gentlemen of similar tastes he was in the habit of meeting every Sunday at the house of his venerable friend, when the evening was spent in discussions relative to ethnology; but chiefly in that branch

of it which related to the American Indians.

Professor Turner was highly esteemed by the literary and scientific men in Washington, where one of his last works was the preparation of a dictionary of one of the African languages, printed by the Smithsonian Institution. Late in October he came to New York chiefly to attend the meeting of the Oriental Society, where he remained until about a week before his death. His friends there observed a great change in him, but little dreamed that his end was so near. Of the precise nature of his decease, or of the closing days of his life, we are not familiar. He was only forty-five years of age at the time of his death.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

*From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1859.*

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$22.68,) viz:  
*Francetown*—Hon. Wm. Bixby, \$10, T. B. Bradford, \$4, Rev. Charles Cutler, \$3, Israel Batchelder, John West, Mr. Fuller, \$1 each, Joseph Kingsbury, George F. Petty, K. W. Emerson, Miss Abby Morse, 50 cents each, Miss Mary Twitchell, 43 cents, Mrs. Jos. Kingsbury, 25 cents, to constitute Rev. Charles Cutler a life member..... 22 63

**VERMONT.**  
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$49.04,) viz:  
*Brookfield*—Simon Cotton, \$2, David Bigelow, John Bigelow, J. S. Allen, Daniel Colt, Reuben Peck, ea. \$1, Luther Wheatley, 80 cents, L. S. Bates, A. W. Wild, C. A. Stratton, Jerah Edson, Wm. E. Chamberlin, J. B. Lyman, Wm. Wells, Abel Bigelow, G. Davenport, Dea. P. Kellogg, 50 cents each. Wm. S. Graves, Miss Arabella Colt, Geo. Wheatley, Wm. Wheatley, H. B. Howard, E. Haines, Spencer Graves, Lorenzo Pierce, Mrs. Rufus Adams, Harris Edson, George Edson, Salmon Edson, Miss Ellen Edson, Henry Dutton, 25 cents each, D. A. Loveland, Mrs. Sophia Lyman, 10 cents each; Collected by Luther Wheatley, Esq..... 17 00

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tute Rev. Horatio N. Burton, L. M..... 30 04  
*Windsor*—Hon. Allen Wardner, 2 00

**CONNECTICUT.** 49 04  
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$224.82,) viz:  
*Rocky Hill*—Hon. James T. Pratt, \$30, to constitute himself a life member. *Wethersfield*—R. A. Robbins, P. Southworth, Miss Webb, each \$3; Dr. E. F. Cooke, Mrs. E. B. Andrews, E. Johnson, S. M. Chester, each \$2; H. Savage, J. Loveland, W. Adams, D. Morris, Mrs. F. W. Griswold, S. Griswold, Miss Churchill, R. Wells, George Wells, Chas. Hanmer, John Hanmer, Joseph Wells, E. G. Robbins, Miss H. Wolcott, each \$1. *Norwalk*—A friend, \$10, Judge Butler, W. S. Lockwood, C. B. White, Mrs. J. B. Woodbury, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, each \$5; John North, A. E. Beard, A. E. Smith, each \$3; S. Curtis, E. C. Bissell, each \$2; Mrs. Thomas Robinson, \$1. *Southport*—Miss Julia Perry, \$3. *Winsted*—E. Beardsley, \$10, John Camp, L. Case, W. S. Gilbert, N. Adams, each \$5; George Dudley, \$3. S. B. Terry, J. T. Rockwell, W. H. Phelps, each \$2. *Litchfield*—Mrs. Beach, \$20, Miss Pierce, Wm. H. Thompson, each \$10; George Woodruff, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Marsh, each \$5; H. R. Coit, Miss Parmelee, each \$1.

<i>Meriden</i> —J. S. Brooks, \$5.	
<i>Enfield</i> —H. Alice Hamilton, \$3, Several others, \$7.82.....	224 82
<i>Durham</i> —Rev. David Smith, D. D., on his 92d birthday, as proof of his unfailing attachment to the Cause, paid by his son, Rev. E. G. Smith, in person, \$3.....	3 00
<i>Mystic Bridge</i> —M. L. Randall and son, \$5, Mrs. Mary E. Randall, \$2.....	7 00
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	234 82

## NEW YORK.

<i>New York Col. Society</i> —(per statement of Rev. Dr. J. B. Pinney,) collected and expended by him for passage of emigrants and expenses in Liberia.....	2,713 99
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:	
<i>Quincy</i> —John Smallwood, \$5, Bezaleel Gates, \$5, Chs. B. Brockway, \$10, Moses Tenant, \$1, E. Nason, P. A. Rice, Wm. Palmer, L. Delany, each 25 cents.....	22 00

## NEW JERSEY.

<i>New Jersey Col. Society</i> —For the benefit of the New Jersey Settlement.....	500 00
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$40) viz:	
<i>McKean</i> —Hester Allen, \$10, Elias Brecht, Miron Silverthorn, each \$5, Samuel Johnson, and Jos. Wilder, each \$2, Widow Barburg Russell, \$5. <i>Albion</i> —Jeremiah Wells, Rev. George Stuntz, \$5 each, E. Batchelder, \$1.....	40 00

## OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$60.25) viz:	
<i>Fairfield</i> —Joseph Saint, \$10. <i>Mayfield</i> —M. D. Akin, Mary A. Hawkins, Charles Sorter, Eli Gray, Samuel Whiting, A. P. Akins, Leonard Straight, Milo Rudd, John Nevil, William Nevil, Elizabeth Gray, Jane S. Gray, Mary L. Jones, each \$1, Harvey Sorter, Geo. Covert, Julius A. Cutler, O. S. Mapes, Mary A. Nevil, Anna Miner, each 50 cents, George Hill, 75 cents, M. A. Nevil, Betsey Straight, each 25 cents, Elijah Sorter, \$5. <i>East Cleveland</i> —Benjamin Crawford, \$2, James Phillips, \$3. <i>Euclid Creek</i> —B.	

Cullum, \$5, Mrs. Baldwin, \$5, J. B. Mowry, J. A. Mowry, Helen Parr, each \$1, Stacy A. Tyler, \$10.....	60 25
By J. C. Stockton, Esq., (\$35,) viz:	
<i>Millwood</i> , \$3; <i>New Concord</i> —R. Prouditt, \$2, David Prouditt, \$1.50, James Patterson, \$1, Sundry others, \$2.50. <i>Adamsville</i> —After lecture, \$5. <i>Amity</i> —Jacob Pealer, and Samuel Pealer, each 75 cents, E. W. Dowds, and Joshua Barnes, each 50 cents, Others, 50 cents.	
<i>Newark</i> —W. D. Morgan, Rev. Professor Duncan, J. E. Lewis and W. H. Winegardner, each \$1, Others, \$1. <i>Coshocton C.</i> —Timothy Emerson, \$5, Others in small sums, \$7.....	35 00
<i>Palmyra</i> —Stephen Edwards,....	10 00
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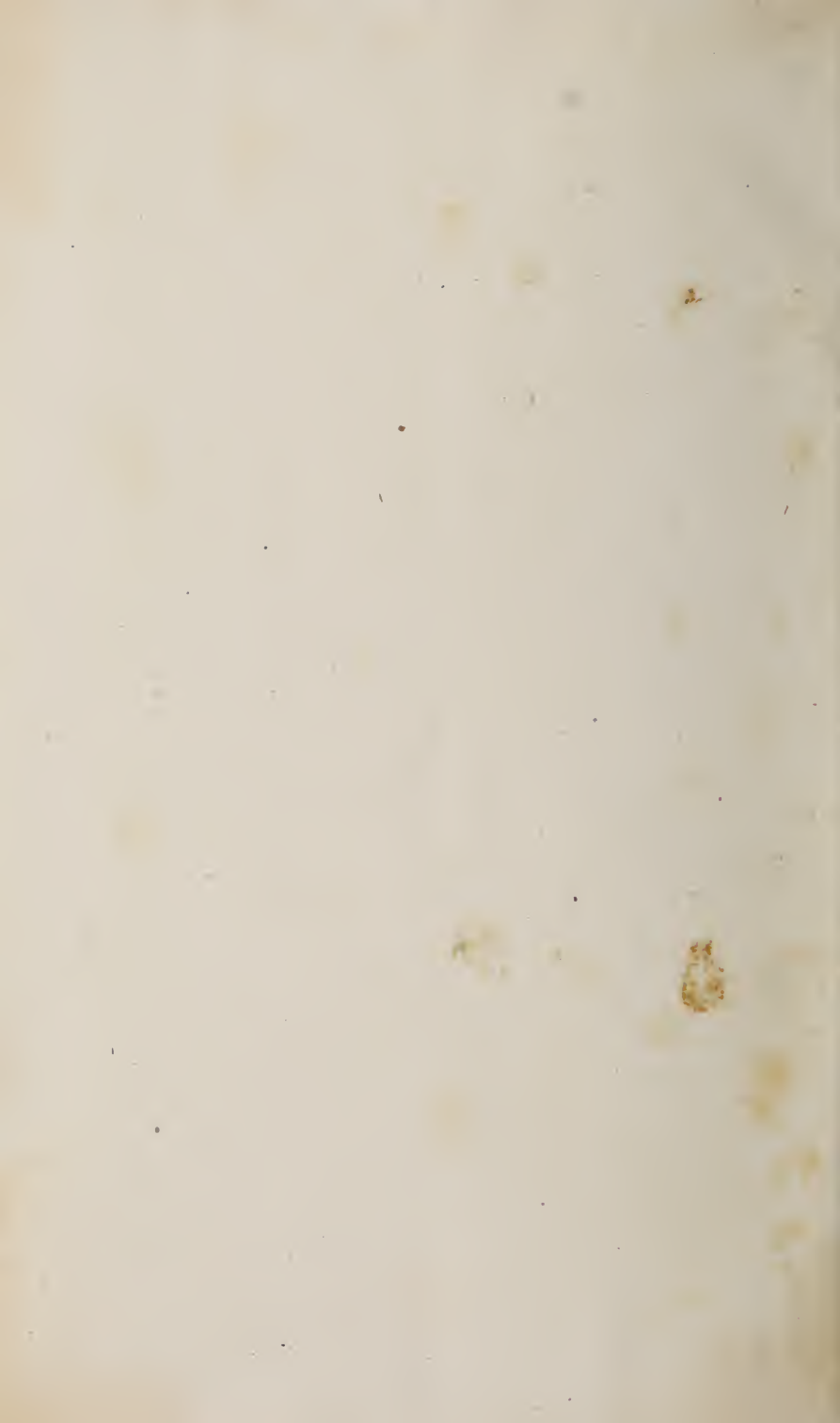
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