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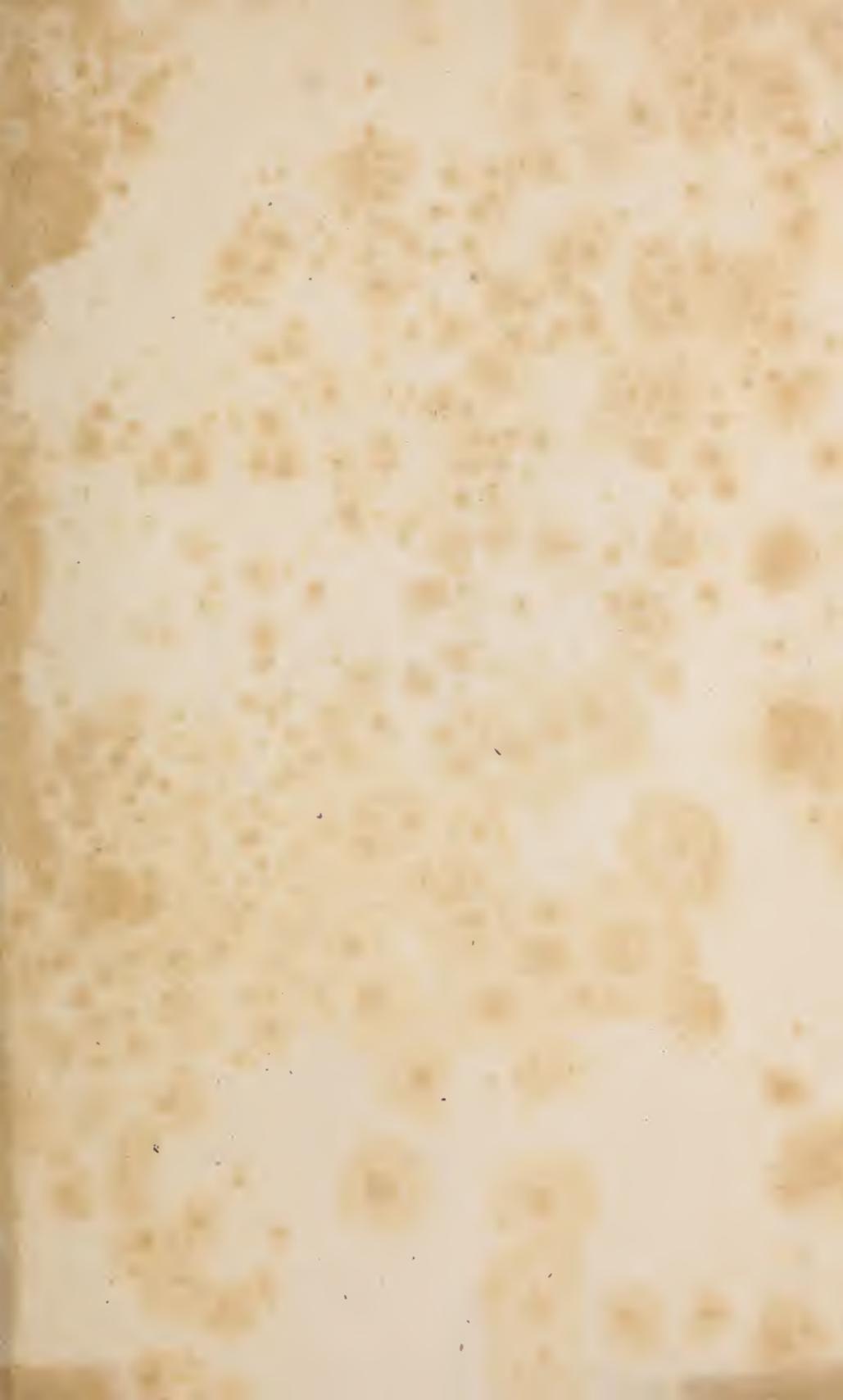
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXI.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1845.

[No. 10.

[For the African Repository.]

The Colored Population of Massachusetts.

The colored population of Massachusetts embrace not only the pure blacks of the African race, and their various mixtures with the whites, commonly called *mulattoes*, but also some mixtures of the whites, and others with some of the Indian tribes, particularly at Marshpee. The number of those who are the pure descendants of the African race, is believed to constitute but a very small part of the colored population in this Commonwealth, while most of them are a mixed breed of whites with Indians and negroes, and have been so, to a great degree, for the last fifty years or more.

In 1810, according to the United States census, Marshpee contained 9 white males and 6 white females; 146 colored males and 148 colored females; total, 15 whites and 294 colored persons. According to the

preceding censuses, the colored greatly preponderated over the white population in Marshpee. The colored persons are, at present, mostly mixtures of Indians and negroes in that place.

According to a Provincial census, finished in 1765, the colored population in the returns of 182 towns, was 4,978; to which if we add 147, the number according to the United States census for 16 towns in 1790, which were not returned in 1765, and 74 for their number in Newbury and Newburyport, whose returns in 1765 did not specify the color—this last number being in proportion to the number in those towns in 1790—the estimated number of the colored population in Massachusetts in 1765, would be 5,199; and accordingly, with the aid of the United States censuses, we construct tables I and II.

TABLE I.—Exhibiting the number of the colored population and their proportion to the whites, in Massachusetts, according to the censuses.

Census.	COLORED POPULATION.		Total.	PROPORTION TO THE WHITES.	
	Males.	Females.		Per cent.	Ratio.
In 1765	-	-	5,199	2.17	1 to 45.96
" 1790	-	-	5,463	1.46	1 to 68.33
" 1800	-	-	6,452	1.54	1 to 64.53
" 1810	-	-	6,737	1.44	1 to 69.06
" 1820	3,308	3,432	6,740	1.30	1 to 76.59
" 1830	3,360	3,685	7,045	1.16	1 to 85.64
" 1840	4,654	4,015	8,669	1.18	1 to 84.09

TABLE II—*Exhibiting the number of the whites, of the colored, and of the whole population, according to the censuses, together with their increase during six periods.*

Census.	NUMBER.			INCREASE DURING THE PERIODS.					
	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.	Whites.		Blacks.		Total.	
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
In 1765	238,950	5,199	244,149						
“ 1790	373,324	5,463	378,787	134,374	56.23	264	5.07	134,538	55.14
“ 1800	416,393	6,452	422,845	43,069	11.53	989	18.10	44,058	11.63
“ 1810	465,303	6,737	472,040	48,910	11.74	285	4.41	49,195	11.63
“ 1820	516,547	6,740	523,287	51,244	11.01	3	.04	51,247	10.85
“ 1830	603,363	7,045	610,408	86,816	16.80	305	4.52	87,121	16.64
“ 1840	729,031	8,669	737,700	125,668	20.58	1,624	23.05	127,292	20.85

It is apparent that the increase of the colored population during the several periods has been very unequal, and also that it has been much less than that of the whites, with two exceptions, namely, from 1790 to 1800, and from 1830 to 1840. These exceptions may have been, in part at least, owing to the immigration of blacks from other States.

The increase of the blacks during the 75 years from 1765 to 1840, was 3,470, or 66.74 *per cent.*; which is less than one-third of that (205.09 *per cent.*) of the whites. During the 25 years from 1765 to 1790, it was only 264, or 5.07 *per cent.*; which is not one-eleventh part of that (56.23 *per cent.*) of the whites. During the 50 years from 1790 to 1840, it was 3,206, or 58.66 *per cent.*; which is a little more than three-fifths of 95.28 *per cent.* that of the whites.

The small increase of the colored population from 1765 to 1790, being only 264, or 5.07 *per cent.*, while that of the whites was 56.23 *per cent.*, or over eleven times as great, we ascribe chiefly to the effects of the revolutionary war on that class, conjoined with their degraded condition among the whites. Before the war, most of them were substantially in the condition of slaves. Public senti-

ment, however, partly by the advance of a correct moral sentiment in the community, and partly by the increasing sentiment for freedom from British rule, which stimulated the colonists to gain their own freedom, had been, to a great degree, awakened to the right and propriety of the blacks enjoying their freedom; and, accordingly, in 1776, slavery was virtually abolished in Massachusetts by an act of the legislature, after having existed there about a century. During the revolutionary war many of the slaves were offered their freedom on condition of their enlisting in the army. Medical men, attached to the army, have expressed their full conviction that the mortality was much greater among the blacks than among the whites, in the army of the revolution. This is to be expected, from their degraded condition, among a population in which the whites so greatly predominated, in a time of war no less than in a time of peace.

The great increase of the whites during these 25 years, being nearly as great as that during any period of 30 years since, is to be referred to the settlement of the western part of the commonwealth, which, in 1765, was almost a wilderness.

During the 10 years from 1790 to 1800, the increase of the blacks was 989, or 18.10 *per cent.*; which is more than one and a half times that of the whites in Massachusetts, and yet this was only about half the average increase of the whole population of the United States. This increase of 18 *per cent.* of the blacks is undoubtedly less than their natural increase would be under the most favorable circumstances of society; but when we consider their condition—chiefly as servants, with some few in almost every town, and subjected to many disadvantages unfavorable to their physical comfort and enjoyment, to their moral improvement, and even to life—among the predominant class, the whites, even this increase of theirs was probably owing, in part at least, to emigration into Massachusetts, now made *free to them*, virtually by the legislature in 1776, and absolutely by the State Constitution in 1780. But, in 1790, the territory of Massachusetts was mostly divided into incorporated towns, and from that time we may consider the emigration of the *whites* out of the State as commencing, which has continued since, especially for about a quarter of a century. This accounts for the small increase of the whites from 1790 to 1800.

From 1800 to 1810, the increase of the blacks was only 285, or 4.41 *per cent.*; which is less than half that of the whites, who emigrated out of the State in large numbers, and with them probably a portion of the blacks.

From 1810 to 1820, the increase of the blacks was only 3, or 0.4 *per cent.*, which is less than one 222d part of that of the whites. This very small increase may be very much accounted for by the three following causes:

1. In 1813 and in 1817, important changes were made in the laws of New York, by which slavery was

substantially or prospectively abolished in that State, and the blacks were admitted to nearly equal privileges with the whites, which they have enjoyed ever since. The consequence was, that some blacks who had, before 1810, left New York, then a *slave* State, and settled in Massachusetts, a *free* State, were known during these 10 years to return to New York, their native State, after it became free, thus reducing the number of blacks in Massachusetts in 1820.

2. During the war of 1812 to 1815, some colored persons joined the army, and never returned; the mortality of the blacks in the army being presumed to have been much greater than that of the whites. At least one company of blacks was formed in Boston during the war of 1812, and placed under the command of Capt. Macintosh. Major ———, who was in the service during the whole of that war, thinks that the mortality of the blacks in the army was three times as great as that of the whites during that war.

3. The third cause was the emigration of the blacks out of the commonwealth. The American Colonization Society was formed at Washington in 1816. "In 1817, two agents were sent by the Society to examine the western coast of Africa, for a suitable spot for the colony.— They selected a position on the Sherbro, and in February, 1820, the first vessel was despatched, with 88 colonists." We are unable to say whether this expedition affected the number of the colored population in Massachusetts during this period. But it is stated in the third Annual Report of the Colonization Society, of the date of February 8, 1820, that "it is but a few years since Capt. Paul Cuffee (who was born in New Bedford, and who for many years sailed out of Westport in his own vessel on various voyages) carried thirty-eight

from *Boston* to *Sierra Leone*, chiefly at his own expense; and in a letter, written after his voyage, he declares that he could have obtained the consent of the greater part of the free people of color in that city and its vicinity to remove to *Africa*. And, let it not be forgotten that of those, whom he actually carried, there was not one disposed to return with him to *America*." During these 10 years, also, upon the invitation of the Emperor of *Hayti*, some colored persons left *Massachusetts*, as well as other parts of the *United States*, and removed to *St. Domingo*.

From 1820 to 1830, the increase of the blacks was 305, or 4.52 per cent., which is a little more than one-quarter of that of the whites; and this is probably full as great as their average decennial increase has been during the whole 75 years, considering their condition among the whites as the predominant class of the population. Some have doubted whether their natural increase in *Massachusetts* has equalled their mortality, and the number who have emigrated out of the State during the last 50 or 75 years; and some have even supposed that, without emigration, and without mixture with the whites, the whole race would, in a few years, be extinct in this commonwealth.

The increase of the blacks from 1830 to 1840, was 1,624, or 23.05 per cent., according to the censuses of these years, which is nearly 2½ (2.47) per cent. more than that of the whites, though this was 3.78 per cent. more than it had been in any 10 years since 1790. This increase of the blacks is more than half their whole increase during the 50 years from 1790 to 1840, and deserves explanation. Nearly four-fifths of this increase were males, and only about one-fifth females; that of the females being 330, or 8.95 per cent., and that of the males 1,294, or 38.51 per cent.

A great part of the whole increase of 23.05 per cent. is clearly to be traced to the effect of emigration from abroad.

We feel sure that the increase of the colored population, from natural causes, and exclusive of immigration, averaged not more than 5 per cent., during each 10 years from 1765 to 1840, and less than half of 1 per cent. per annum. It is also apparent that their increase, exclusive of immigration, during each 10 years from 1790 to 1840, cannot have averaged over 7 per cent., while that of the whole population has averaged over 14 per cent.; and, owing to the emigration of the whites out of the State, this last average has been less than half of that of the *United States*.

In 1820, the number of the colored females was 124 more, and in 1830, 325 more, than that of the males; but in 1840, the males were 639 more than the females; so that the proportion of the sexes was materially changed during these last 10 years. In other words, the proportion of the females to the males in 1820, was as 100 to 96.38; in 1830, as 100 to 91.18; and in 1840, as 100 to 115.91. This change in the proportion of the sexes, from 1830 to 1840, can hardly be ascribed to natural causes, and suggests the idea of emigration from other places as the cause. We should expect this as the cause, from the well known interest that has been felt very extensively over the whole country, respecting the condition of the colored population during these 10 years. We are confirmed in the correctness of this idea, when we examine more closely the ages and the residences of the males, especially, according to the censuses of 1830 and 1840, as exhibited in tables III and IV.; from which it appears that the increase of the colored persons under 10 years was, of females 91, and of males 114; or as 100 to 125.27; of 10 years and under 21 of females

92, and of males 230; or as 100 to 250; of 24 years and under 36, of females 52, and of males 719; or as 100 to 1382.69; of 36 years and under 55, of females 110, and of males 245, or as 100 to 222.72; of 55 years and under 100, there was an *increase* of 23 females, and a *decrease* of 10 males; and of 100 years and upwards, there was a *decrease* of both sexes. We leave out of the account the last two columns of ages, as unimportant in this comparison.

It is evident the preponderance of the increase of the males over that of the females, during the 10 years from 1830 to 1840, has been of those in *middle* and *active* life, especially of the age of 24 years and under 36 years—a result which is not surprising, when we consider the discussions which have taken place during this period in various parts of the country, respecting the municipal regulations of some of the States.—Those of the *male* sex, and in *active* and *middle* life, would be most likely, under the circumstances, to have emigrated from other States into Massachusetts.

Undoubtedly there is an error in the census of Erving's Grant in 1830, in Franklin county, and incorporated as a town in 1838. It is very singular that there should have been, in 1830, exactly 17 colored males and 17 colored females under 100 years, and also 34 colored females and no colored males, of 100 years and upwards, in Erving's Grant in 1830, and no colored person in that town in 1840. The census for Erving stood thus at the two dates—

Census of 1830.

White males	-	-	215
" females	-	-	295
Total whites	-	-	420
Colored males under 100 yrs	-	-	17
" females	-	-	17
Total colored	-	-	34

Colored males of 100 years and upwards	-	-	00
Colored females of 100 years and upwards	-	-	34
Total colored of all ages	-	-	68
Total population	-	-	488

Census of 1840.

White males	-	-	156
" females	-	-	153
Total whites	-	-	309
Colored males under 100 yrs	-	-	00
" females	-	-	00
Total colored	-	-	00
Colored males of 100 years and upwards	-	-	00
Colored females of 100 years and upwards	-	-	00
Total colored	-	-	00
Total population	-	-	309

The increase of the blacks from 1830 to 1840, was 1,624, or 23.05 *per cent.*, according to the census; if we correct the census by rejecting 68 put down as belonging to Erving's Grant, in 1830, the number in that year would be (7,045-68,) 6,977, and the increase in 10 years, 1,692, or 24.23 *per cent.*, which is 3.65 *per cent.* more than that of the whites during the same period. But Marshpee was wholly omitted in the census of 1830, and contained 294 colored persons in 1840, and is more than an offset to the presumed error for Erving in 1830. Adding 294, which may be supposed to have been the number of colored persons in Marshpee in 1830, to 6,977, and we have 7,271 as the estimated number of blacks in 1830, instead of 7,045; and consequently the increase from 1830 to 1840, will be (8,669-7,271=) 1,398, or 19.21 *per cent.*, which is

1.64 per cent. less than that of the whites. This increase should, perhaps, be reduced some 452 on account of over-numbering, particularly of sea-faring persons, in Ward 2 in the city of Boston. By deducting 452 from 1,398, we have 946, or 13.01 per cent., as the estimated increase of blacks in Massachusetts from 1830 to 1840, which is 7.57 per cent. less than that of the whites. We cannot depend upon those general censuses for minute details in small localities; they serve for general comparisons for large districts. We conclude that the increase of the blacks from 1830 to 1840 was considerably larger than their average during the preceding decennial periods; and yet, though aided by emigration from other States, was not more than two-thirds that of the whites.

According to the State census of May 1, 1840, the whole population of Boston, except "State paupers and convicts in the State prison," was 83,629; to which if the 348 State paupers were added, we have 83,977 as the population, May 1, 1840; but according to the United States census, June 1, 1840, one month later, it was 93,383, or 9,406 more. Ac-

cording to the United States census, the number in Ward 2, was 15,282, or 8,465 more than the number in the State census. 7,683 are put down in this Ward as "employed in the navigation of the ocean," which is undoubtedly too large a number.—From the loose manner in which the United States census was taken in this city—such as sailor boarding-houses containing over a thousand persons in a single family—this census represents the population of Boston to have been at least some 8,000 more than it actually was in 1840. A portion of this over-enumeration were undoubtedly colored persons in the United States census of 1840.

In the views which we propose to give in this article of the colored population in Massachusetts, we shall follow the numbers as they stand in the censuses, and the inferences which we draw respecting their condition and prospects, will require but little modification from the slight errors which may exist in the censuses themselves.

The two following tables exhibit the colored population of Boston, according to the United States censuses of 1830 and 1840:

Census of the colored population of Boston in 1830.

Wards.	MALES.						Total males.	FEMALES.						Total.	
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.		Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.		Total females.
1	9	5	29	14	3	—	60	10	9	15	10	3	—	47	107
2	16	6	62	18	2	—	104	19	19	30	17	4	—	89	193
3	2	5	10	4	1	—	22	2	2	12	3	1	—	20	42
4	—	9	3	6	1	—	19	3	11	8	5	—	—	27	46
5	12	17	18	22	1	—	70	21	31	37	22	4	—	115	185
6	65	55	55	77	17	—	269	69	83	80	77	27	—	336	605
7	49	49	48	45	15	—	206	47	65	58	52	22	—	244	450
8	2	5	7	5	—	—	19	1	6	7	5	—	—	19	38
9	—	2	1	—	1	—	4	2	2	1	1	1	—	7	11
10	3	2	5	5	5	—	26	2	13	11	4	2	—	38	64
11	3	1	4	—	—	—	8	2	7	8	3	—	—	20	28
12	17	11	8	11	11	—	58	10	10	11	11	5	1	48	106
Increase in 10 years -	178	173	250	207	57	—	865	194	258	278	210	69	1	1,010	1,875
	27	39	364	111	—8	1	534	17	—4	1	5	—	—1	18	552

Census of the colored population of Boston in 1840.

Wards.	MALES.							FEMALES.							
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
1	10	22	25	16	9	—	82	12	22	16	15	1	—	66	148
2	14	26	403	133	6	—	582	33	40	24	19	5	—	111	693
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	8	8
4	7	15	39	16	4	—	81	8	19	14	14	2	—	57	138
5	25	24	20	16	5	1	91	25	25	30	22	9	—	111	292
6	137	95	116	127	14	—	489	139	120	164	130	46	—	599	1,088
7	—	4	6	—	—	—	10	—	5	10	1	—	—	16	26
8	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	4	6
9	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	4	5	1	—	14	17
10	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
11	3	7	1	4	2	—	17	—	8	2	3	2	—	15	32
12	9	14	3	5	8	—	39	2	6	12	5	2	—	27	66
	205	212	614	318	49	1	1,399	211	254	279	215	69	—	1,028	2,427

By comparing the census of the colored population of Boston in 1830 with that in 1840, we see that their increase in Ward 2, in these years, was 500, of whom 478 were males and 22 females. We have no reason for supposing that there was any material increase in this ward during the time. The reason of the great increase, according to the census, was probably this: that those who were employed in taking the United States census of 1840, included all the colored persons who were reported to them as having been for several years previously residents in families, especially in sailor boarding-houses, instead of including those only who actually had their residence in that Ward, June 1, 1840, as appears to have been the case in taking the United States census of the population of that Ward generally.

From 1830 to 1840 the increase of the males in Ward 2, was 478, while that of the females was only 22, according to the United States census; of this increase of the males, 456 were of 24 and under 55 years of age, and amount to within 96 of 552, the increase in all the wards. In Ward 2 there were 502 colored

persons "employed in the navigation of the ocean." There was also a large increase in Ward 6, in which a large portion of the colored population had resided for many years. In explanation of the great increase in Ward 6, and the great decrease in Ward 7, during the 10 years, it may be remarked that by a new division of the wards of the city in 1838, a portion of Ward 7, the most densely populated with blacks of any, was annexed to Ward 6; and it will be perceived that the aggregate of the two Wards, 6 and 7, is nearly the same in the two censuses. Also, previous to 1838, Ward 12 constituted most of the present Wards 11 and 12. In the remaining 7 wards, the numbers of the colored people were nearly the same at both epochs. After making allowances for the probable over-numbering of the inhabitants in Ward 2, it is fair to suppose that the increase of the colored population of Boston was very small during these 10 years, and had they not been sustained by immigration, there would in all probability have been a decrease.

If we reduce the number of the colored population in the United States census of 1840, four or five

hundred, on account of over-numbering in Boston, the increase for the whole State will be only about two-thirds that of the whites; and thus reduced, it has been sustained very evidently by means of emigration from abroad; and without such emigration the increase would have been very small from 1830 to 1840. And we may presume, that without emigration from abroad, the colored population, by suffering occasional emigration out of the State, will at length decrease, and finally become extinct as a distinct race.

According to the United States census of 1840, the proportion of the blacks to the whites in Massachusetts was as 1 to 84.09. It may be interesting to see the proportion in the State of New York at the same time. In the northern district, the number of the colored males was 6,435, females 6,428—total colored, 12,863; and that of the whites, of both sexes, 1,670,205, or in the proportion of 1 colored person to 129.84 whites.

In the southern district, the number of colored males was 17,374, females 19,790—total free colored, 37,164; and that of the whites, of both sexes, 708,685, or in the proportion of 1 free colored to 19 whites.

Total free colored, 50,027; to which add 4 female slaves, and we have 50,031 for the whole number of colored persons, while the whites amounted to 2,378,890. The proportion of the colored to the whites in the State was as 1 to 47.55, or nearly twice as great as it was in Massachusetts at that date, and nearly 45.96, the proportion in Massachusetts 75 years before.

The number of colored males in New York was 23,809, and of females, including 4 slaves, was 26,222, showing an excess of females of 2,413. This gives the proportion of females to males of 100 to 90.80, a

result very different from what it was in Massachusetts, and indicating the absence of the kind of emigration to New York, which obviously took place in Massachusetts.

From the peculiarities of the blacks, and their position among the whites in Massachusetts—their color giving rise to prejudices against them, fixed and immoveable—their servile and degraded condition among the whites, their small numbers, their poverty and dependence, their want of sympathy not merely with the whites, but on account of their scattered position—there being 228 towns, out of 309, in 1840, containing some of them—their want of sympathy and of easy intercourse with each other, by which they are deprived of social enjoyments, and are far distant from the means of mental improvement, which give a zest and a value to life, and add years to its duration; from these circumstances we expect their localities to be more changeful, and their increase less regular from year to year than that of the predominant class. We find that in 8 counties, namely, *Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Dukes*, there was a decrease of the blacks of 294, or 12.10 per cent., from 1830 to 1840.—In *Franklin* and *Dukes* counties the number was diminished one-half. In the other 6 counties, namely, *Suffolk, Worcester, Berkshire, Bristol, Barnstable and Nantucket*, as will appear from tables V and VI, there was an increase of 1,918, or 41.54 per cent., a number sufficient not merely to off-set the decrease in the 8 counties, but to make the proportion of their increase in the State exceed that of the whites. Of these 1,918, 1,396 were males, and 522 were females or in the proportion of 100 females to 267.43 males. The large proportion of the increase of the males in these 6 counties, confirm us in the

opinion of their emigration from other States.

In the 8 counties in which there was a decrease of 294 persons, according to the censuses, it will be seen by Table VII that of this decrease 102 were males, and 192 were females.*

Thus the number of males in the S counties, exclusive of Erving,

would be 1,150, or 60 less than that of the females in 1830, and only 4 less in 1840. At each of the dates the sexes were very nearly equal.—The causes, apart from the peculiar immigration during these 10 years, which affect the increase or decrease of the colored population, seem to have been remarkably free to operate in these 8 counties. In the coun-

*If we omit the colored people for Erving, in Franklin county, in 1830, on account of probable error in the census, the number of males in these 8 counties, in 1830, would be 1,150, and their decrease in 10 years, 85; and that of the females 1,210, and of their decrease in the 10 years, 141; and the total decrease 226, instead of 294, as will appear from the following table:

	MALES.							FEMALES.							
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
Franklin county in 1830, according to census - -	99	14	14	20	8	—	85	96	22	9	13	2	34	106	191
Erving - -	7	—	3	6	1	—	17	7	6	2	2	—	34	51	68
Franklin county exclusive of Erving - -	22	11	11	11	7	—	68	19	16	7	11	2	—	55	123
Decrease in Franklin county in 10 years, exclusive of Erving - -	14	7	1	9	2	*1	16	15	3	1	4	*4	—	19	35
Franklin county in 1840, according to the census	8	21	12	5	5	1	52	4	13	6	7	6	—	36	88
8 counties in 1830, according to census - -	274	327	208	204	148	6	1,167	274	306	230	227	179	36	1,361	2,428
Erving - -	7	—	3	6	1	—	17	7	6	2	2	—	34	51	68
8 counties exclusive of Erving	267	327	205	198	147	6	1,150	267	300	227	225	179	2	1,210	2,360
Decrease in 8 counties exclusive of Erving	20	19	26	21	48	3	85	17	25	41	9	48	1	141	226
8 counties in 1840, according to the census	247	308	231	177	99	3	1,065	250	275	196	216	131	1	1,069	2,134

Showing an increase.

ty of Middlesex, there was an increase of 22 males, while the decrease of females was 46, as will appear from the following table, exhibiting the decrease in these 8 counties :

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Essex	9	6	15
Middlesex	*22	46	24
Hampshire	7	15	22
Hampden	22	13	35
Franklin, exclusive of Erving	16	19	35
Norfolk	6	3	9
Plymouth	33	25	58
Dukes	14	14	28
	85	141	226

It is obvious that natural causes of increase had not sustained the number of blacks in these counties, and that there was a decided tendency to a decrease of their number during these 10 years.

In two of the 6 counties in which there was an increase of the blacks, namely, in *Worcester* and *Barnstable*, the females preponderated over the males in 1830 and in 1840, but the increase of each sex was 237, and the whole increase 474, or 88.43 per cent., as appears from table VIII. In the 4 remaining counties, the whole increase of the blacks was 1,444, or 35.36 per cent., of whom 285 only were females, and 1,159 were males, or in the proportion of 100 to 406.66, which is over 4 males to 1 female, and differs very little from the proportion of increase in the whole State, where the females were 330 and the males 1,294, or as 100 to 392.12.

We perceive by inspecting table IX, that in two of these 4 counties, namely, in *Berkshire* and *Bristol*, the proportion of the sexes was not materially different at the two dates, and the increase of the males was 331, or 34.87 per cent., and that of the females 259, or 26.70 per cent.; that of the whole being 590, or 29.70 per cent. These numbers of increase give the proportion of 100 females to

127.79 males, which differs from the usual law of a near equality of the sexes from natural causes alone, and must arise from immigration. But when we examine the increase in *Suffolk* and *Nantucket* counties, the difference of increase in the proportion of the sexes becomes much more manifest, and indicates much more strongly the influence of foreign causes. Here we find the increase of the males 828, or 82.63 per cent., of females only 26, or 2.24 per cent.; and of both sexes 854, or 39.50 per cent. These numbers give the proportion of 100 females to 3,184.61 males.

Table X exhibits a comparative view of the increase of the colored population of *Suffolk* and *Nantucket* counties with the other 12 counties in 10 years, together with the numbers of both sexes in each division in 1830 and in 1840; from which it appears that the increase in these two counties was greater, especially of the males, than in any of the other counties during the last decennial period.

The proportions of the number of the free colored persons under the several ages, in the United States, was very nearly the same in 1830 and in 1840, and may be regarded as the standard proportions with which to compare those in any one of the States. They differ considerably

from those in Massachusetts at the two dates.

The change in the proportions of the colored population in Massachusetts was very perceptible; that of the males being 6 *per cent.* more, and that of the females 6 *per cent.* less, in 1840 than in 1830; and this is even less than what belonged to the males alone of 24 years and under 36. The proportion of the *increase* of the males was nearly 4 times that of the whites during these 10 years, or as 79.68 to 20.32 *per cent.*, showing the great disproportion in the increase of the sexes.

As we examine the *parts* of the commonwealth, we notice some changes in the proportions of the people of color from 1830 to 1840. In the 8 counties in which there was a *decrease* of the people of color, the proportions generally were not much altered during the period, that of the females being 1.85 *per cent.* more in 1830 than in 1840. But the proportion of the *decrease* of the females in these counties was over 30 *per cent.* more than that of the males.

The increase of the colored population in the 6 counties of *Suffolk*, *Worcester*, *Berkshire*, *Bristol*, *Barnstable*, and *Nantucket*, was 1.918, or 41.54 *per cent.*, during the 10 years. The proportion of the males in 1840, was 7.42 *per cent.* greater than in 1830. The proportion of the *increase* of the males was 72.78 *per cent.*, and that of the females only 27.22 *per cent.*

In the counties of *Worcester* and *Barnstable*, the increase of the males and of the females was equal, namely, 237, during this period; but the proportions were changed, both of

the sexes and of the ages. The proportions of the increase of the sexes differed from each other, and from the proportions of the census at each epoch.

In the 4 remaining counties of *Suffolk*, *Berkshire*, *Bristol*, and *Nantucket*, the whole increase was 1,444, and the proportions very much altered. The increase was, of males, 80.26 *per cent.*, and of females, 19.74 *per cent.*

In *Berkshire* and *Bristol*, the whole increase was 590, of which that of the males was 56.10, and that of the females 43.90 *per cent.*, of the whole. The increase was especially of the males of the age of 36 and under 55 years.

Finally, the most extraordinary change in the proportions was in *Suffolk* and *Nantucket*. The whole increase was 854, or 39.50 *per cent.*, of whom 828 were males, and 26 females, amounting to 96.96, and 3.04 *per cent.*, respectively, the former being nearly 32 times that of the latter.

In Boston, the increase in the 10 years of males was 534, and of females 18; and in Nantucket, of males 291, and of females only 8. In Boston the increase of the males was 29 times, and in Nantucket 36 times that of the females.

Thus, we find there was a *decrease* of the colored population of Massachusetts from 1830 to 1840, in 8 counties, and an increase in the 6 counties of *Suffolk*, *Worcester*, *Berkshire*, *Bristol*, *Barnstable*, and *Nantucket*. The increase of the males in these counties and in the State, greatly preponderated over that of the females. In *Worcester* and *Barnstable** the increase of the two sexes

*The great increase of the colored population of Barnstable county, in the 10 years, is owing to the *omission* of *Marshpee*, in the census of 1830, but in 1840 it contained 146 males and 148 females—total, 294. Omitting *Marshpee*, there was a *loss* of 25, or 14.88 *per cent.*, so that, really, there was an *increase* in only 5 counties, and a *decrease* in 9 counties. The increase of the colored population from 1830 to 1840, according to the censuses, was as follows:

was equal. In the 4 remaining counties, and especially in *Suffolk* and *Nantucket*, the increase of the males vastly preponderated over that of the females. The proportions of those under the several ages were also very much changed during these 10 years. These facts show clearly that other causes besides the natural increase, have had an effect in producing these changes. After making reasonable allowances for the presumed excess of numbers in the returns of Ward 2 in the city of Boston, we are confirmed by these results in the opinion, that immigration has been the principal cause in the increase of the people of color, and in the changes of the proportions during these 10 years. The increase has been mostly of *males from 24 to 55 years of age*, which embraces the period within which only even men would be likely to have emigrated from other States. Only a very small number of females would be expected to have emigrated at all.

The decrease of the blacks in the 8 counties, while the proportions by ages continued nearly the same, shows that the blacks are not likely to increase much in Massachusetts, situated as they are in the midst of, and dependent upon a predominant class of a different color, whose sympathies are vastly less fully in union with the colored than with the white race.

According to the census of 1830, the number of colored males in the

State was	-	-	-	-	3,360
Of females	-	-	-	-	3,685
<hr/>					
Of both sexes	-	-	-	-	7,045
To which add, from the census of 1840, under 10 years					
of age, of males	-	-	-	-	908
Of females	-	-	-	-	900
<hr/>					
Of both sexes	-	-	-	-	1,808
And we have of males	-	-	-	-	4,268
Of females	-	-	-	-	4,585
<hr/>					

Of both sexes - - - 8,843
as the whole number possible on the supposition that these *censuses were correct*, and that *no death* nor immigration of colored persons into the commonwealth occurred during these 10 years. But according to the census of 1840, there were 4,654 males, 4,015 females, and 8,669 of both sexes; that is, there were 386 *more* males, and 570 *less* of females; and 184 less of both sexes, than is possible by the first position. Now, it is to be presumed that during this period not less than 570 deaths of colored females occurred in these 10 years, which is only 57 per annum, or 1 to 65 persons out of 3,685. A proportional number of deaths among the 3,360 males would be 520, which being taken from 4,268, the highest number possible by the first position, we have 3,748, and the number of both sexes, 7,763, without immigration, instead of 8,669 in the census. Thus it is clear that at least 906 of the colored population in 1840 must

In the State containing	7,045	colored in 1830,	the increase was	1,621	or	23.05	per cent
" 8 counties	2,428	"	"	decrease	"	294	or 12.10
" 6 "	4,617	"	"	increase	"	1,918	or 41.32
" 4 "	4,081	"	"	"	"	1,141	or 35.38
Worcester & Barnstable	536	"	"	"	"	471	or 88.43
Berkshire and Bristol	1,919	"	"	"	"	590	or 30.74
Suffolk and Nantucket	2,162	"	"	"	"	851	or 39.49

The increase of Worcester county was 205 or 55.70 per cent., and that of Barnstable county 269, or 160.11 per cent., but, exclusive of Marshpee, there was a decrease in that county of 25, or 14.88 per cent. The increase of Worcester and Barnstable counties, exclusive of *Marshpee*, was 180, or 31.69 per cent.

have been immigrants into the State during the preceding 10 years; 906 deducted from 1,294, the increase of the males, give 388 as their increase, apart from immigration during the time, which is 58 only more than that of the females, giving the proportion of 100 females to 117.57 males.

The following will show the immigration of colored persons into Boston during the 10 years, according to the census:

The census of 1830 contained,	
Of males - - - -	865
Of females - - - -	1,010
	1,875
And of both sexes - - -	1,875
To which add, from census	
of 1840, males under 10	
years of age - - -	205
Of females - - - -	211
	416
Of both sexes - - - -	416
And we have of males - -	1,070
Of females - - - -	1,221
	2,291

Of both sexes - - - - 2,291 as the highest possible number in 1840, on the supposition there was no immigration or deaths during the 10 years. But according to the census of 1840, the number was, of males 1,399, of females 1,028, and of both sexes 2,427. The females in 1840 were actually less than their possible number was, by 193; which we may suppose to have been deaths in 10 years, averaging 19, or 1 in 52.33 *per annum*, on 1,010, and the proportional deaths among the males would be 165 in the 10 years, averaging 16½ *per annum*. These 165 taken from the highest possible number, 1,070, leave 885 as the highest number of males without immigration, being only 20 persons in 10 years; 885 added to 1,028, give 1,913 as the highest number of colored persons in Boston without immigration, which is 514 less than that of the census, and these 514 *must be*

males, and must be apportioned among the immigrants and those erroneously included in the census. We find that in Ward 2, in which we see no reason for supposing any material increase, there are 500 more in the census of 1840 than in that of 1830.

Table XI exhibits a summary of the censuses of the colored population from 1765 to 1840, by counties; together with the increase during each period, the number of each sex in the last three censuses, the increase from 1765 to 1840, and from 1790 to 1840, and the proportions of the colored to the white population in 1765, 1790, and 1840, the decrease being marked thus —. It appears that the proportion of the colored to the white population in Massachusetts has been *increased* in the counties of *Berkshire, Bristol* and *Nantucket*, during the 75 years from 1765 to 1840, in all the rest it has been *diminished*, and in the State it has been diminished nearly one-half.

From what has been said it is evident that, considering the degraded condition of the colored population in Massachusetts, *their increase, though aided by immigration, has been, during the whole period of 75 years, less than one-third that of the whites*, and we conclude that *without immigration this increase would have been very small*. This condition of theirs has arisen partly from the effects of slavery in this commonwealth for about a century previous to 1776, when it was virtually abolished by an act of the legislature. A prejudice has existed in the community, and still exists against them on account of their color, and on account of their being the descendants of slaves. They cannot obtain employment on equal terms with the whites, and wherever they go a sneer is passed upon them, as if this sportive inhumanity were an act of merit. They have been, and still are, mostly,

servants, or doomed to accept such menial employment as the whites decline. They have been, and are scattered over the commonwealth, one or more in over two-thirds of all the towns; they continue poor, with small means and opportunities for enjoying the social comforts and advantages which are so much at the command of the whites. Thus their condition is one of degradation and dependence, though their legal rights are the same as those of the whites, and renders existence less valuable, and impairs the duration of life itself.

2. We conclude, also, that *the increase of the colored population is not likely hereafter to keep pace with that of the whites in this commonwealth.* Past experience for 75 years indicates this. The proportion of the colored to the white population has been reduced during every period, and since 1765, in the State, from 2.17 to 1.18 *per cent.*, and in Boston, from 5.77 to 2.66 *per cent.*

The prejudices which are now felt in this commonwealth against the people of color, and the disadvantages under which they labor, unfavorable to their comfort, their increase, and their improvement, we can hardly expect will soon be removed.

They are excluded from the more honorable and profitable employments, and are likely to continue so. Owing to their color and the prejudice against them, they can hardly be said to receive that sympathy in sickness or in sorrow, *fresh from the heart* of the whites, which the whites would feel for each other, in this *free* State, nor even so cordial a sympathy as would be shown for them in a *slave* State, owing to their different position in society. This want of true sympathy, and this sense of degradation, must operate on their sensibility, and unfavorably affect their physical, moral, and social condition, and shorten to them the duration of life.

Most of the colored people in this commonwealth are a mixture of races, of Africans, Indians, and whites, in various degrees of purity, a circumstance regarded by physiologists as unfavorable to the increase of a healthy and hardy progeny, and predisposing them to an early maturity and an early decay of the physical and intellectual powers. It is said that a mulatto is seldom known to have survived 70 years in the West Indies, while pure blacks often live twice that age. It is remarked by those who have been conversant with the colored people who have been dependent on public charity for support, that a larger portion of the colored than of the whites are, even in early life, subjects of fatal disease, particularly of consumption.

The number of colored children born during the year next preceding May 1, 1844, in 288 towns, whose whole population was 593,876, and whose colored population was 5,710 in 1840, was, according to the returns of the town clerks, only 47, or 1 to 121.48 colored persons, while the number of white children was (14,757-47=) 14,710, or 1 to 39.98 white persons. After making due allowances for the imperfections of these returns, we are fully of the opinion that these returns strongly indicate the great inferiority of the proportion of the births of colored children to that of the whites.

We infer that there is to be expected but a small increase of the colored population in Massachusetts, from the large mortality among them, especially considering their degraded and dependent position among the predominant class of a different color. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, according to the bills of mortality, the deaths have been much more numerous among the free colored population than among the whites.

On the records of the superintendent of burials in Boston, 250 deaths are designated as of *colored* persons during the 4 years from 1841 to 1844, averaging $62\frac{1}{2}$ persons *per annum*. All the deaths of colored persons are not thus designated. These deaths give the proportion of 1 death to 38.84, or 2.57 *per cent.*, out of 2,427 colored persons. We believe, however, that their number could not have exceeded 1,975. This would give the proportion of 1 to 31.60, or 3.16 *per cent.* Of these 250, the males were 116, and the females 134, in 4 years, averaging 19 males and $33\frac{1}{2}$ females *per annum*, and giving the proportion of 100 females to 86.56 males. This proportion is very different from what we should expect from the great *pre-dominance* of the male sex, and may be accounted for by the supposition that some of the colored males are seafaring, and died abroad. Of these 250 deaths, 1 colored female died at the age of 101, and several colored persons at 80 and upwards. Some have concluded that the mortality of the colored people in Boston is as high as 1 to 15.

The whole number of deaths in Boston, in 1844, exclusive of 187 stillborn, was 2,054, according to the abstract of the bill of mortality, or 1 to 51.13, in a population estimated at 105,000, in 1844. Of these 2,054 deaths, 900 were of Catholics, mostly whites, in a population estimated at 24,000, or 1 in 26.67, and there will remain 1,154 deaths of the whites and blacks, in a population of 81,000, or 1 to 70.21. Of these 1,154 deaths, $62\frac{1}{2}$ are the reported average of the blacks for the 4 years, estimated at 2,427, giving a proportion of 1 to 38.84, or 2.57 *per cent.*; and there will remain 1,091 $\frac{1}{2}$ deaths of the Protestant whites, estimated at 79,087, giving the proportion of 1 to 71.99, or 1.38 *per cent.*, which is a little more than half the mortality of the blacks.

The small increase of the colored people in Massachusetts necessarily arises from their insulated and degraded position among the predominant class, the whites. Various circumstances connected with this position operate to the disadvantage of this class in all their relations in life. The effect is fully accounted for without supposing, as some may, that the condition of the colored population would be better in a state of slavery. Whatever might be their condition in a state of slavery, there does not seem to be any more right to reduce to slavery a body of human beings on account of their dark color, than on account of their white color. But at present, the current of public sentiment having its source in Revelation, and in the inspirations of the human mind, is now circulating throughout all the civilized nations of the earth, opposing and washing away the inhuman and barbarous relics of slavery among men, and is not likely to be spent till it has completed its work.

The increase of the people of color has very obviously been sustained in Massachusetts by emigrants from abroad; and without such aid it has been doubted whether there would have been any increase whatever. It is clear that their number can hardly be sustained by the natural increase of those now in the commonwealth alone, considering their insulated and degraded position among the whites. The mixed race of which they are now, and have been for 50 years mostly composed, are a feeble race; and a further mixture with the whites will, from time to time, cause a portion of them to be undistinguishable in the community from the whites themselves; so that the tendency seems to be ultimately to extinguish them as a distinct race, as has been the case with the more numerous, and, in many respects, more hardy tribes of Indians in this com-

monwealth, who have been displaced by the European emigrants. Many instances of similar displacement are to be found in history. The blacks, thus far, have been aided in retaining their numbers by means of emigration from abroad; while the Indians, now nearly extinct as a race, have received no accessions from that source since our first knowledge of them, though their blood, with scarcely distinguishable traces, still flows in the veins of some of our citizens.

TABLE III—Exhibiting the census of the free colored persons in Massachusetts, in 1830, by counties.

Counties.	MALES.							FEMALES.							
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 35.	35 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 35.	35 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
Suffolk	178	173	250	209	60	—	870	194	250	278	210	71	1	1,013	1,883
Essex	54	63	48	41	31	—	249	58	51	52	67	51	1	280	522
Middlesex	56	86	55	42	24	—	263	59	71	53	43	28	—	254	517
Worcester	37	52	31	19	25	—	164	47	67	35	33	22	—	204	368
Hampshire	32	37	13	13	15	3	113	27	34	23	15	10	1	110	223
Hampden	50	42	27	33	21	1	174	44	43	33	31	22	—	173	347
Franklin	29	14	14	20	8	—	85	26	22	9	13	2	34	106	191
Berkshire	156	118	82	86	42	—	484	112	136	105	73	50	1	507	991
Norfolk	13	17	11	13	15	—	69	15	22	20	21	22	—	100	169
Bristol	118	141	105	77	24	—	465	106	115	103	85	53	1	463	928
Plymouth	38	61	32	32	29	2	194	41	57	44	35	40	—	217	411
Barnstable	9	37	16	5	7	4	78	15	42	12	11	9	1	90	168
Dukes	2	2	8	10	5	—	27	4	6	5	2	4	—	21	48
Nantucket	22	41	33	26	10	—	132	31	40	44	22	10	—	147	279
Total in '30	794	889	725	626	316	10	3,360	809	965	816	661	534	40	3,685	7,045
Increase in 10 years	114	220	719	245	10	4	1,294	91	92	52	110	23	38	330	1,624
Total in '40	908	1,109	1,444	871	306	6	4,654	900	1,057	868	771	417	2	4,015	8,669

TABLE IV—Exhibiting the census of the free colored persons in Massachusetts, in 1840, by counties.

Counties.	MALES.							FEMALES.							
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 35.	35 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 35.	35 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
Suffolk	205	212	621	319	49	1	1,407	211	254	279	216	71	—	1,031	2,438
Essex	56	50	56	45	17	—	233	63	52	63	57	39	—	274	507
Middlesex	63	70	77	47	28	—	285	56	53	34	38	27	—	208	493
Worcester	68	71	46	47	29	—	261	77	80	72	54	29	—	312	573
Hampshire	30	39	10	17	9	1	106	24	32	10	23	6	—	95	201
Hampden	35	48	35	22	12	—	152	41	48	31	29	11	—	160	312
Franklin	8	21	12	5	5	1	52	4	13	6	7	6	—	35	88
Berkshire	178	199	108	102	65	2	654	168	170	112	101	72	1	624	1,278
Norfolk	11	19	12	10	11	—	63	17	33	12	21	13	—	97	160
Bristol	122	121	246	104	33	—	636	121	159	157	110	58	—	605	1,231
Plymouth	44	40	29	31	16	1	161	45	41	35	40	28	—	192	353
Barnstable	52	63	43	40	20	—	218	51	59	28	43	38	—	219	437
Dukes	—	12	—	—	1	—	13	—	3	2	1	1	—	7	20
Nantucket	36	145	149	82	11	—	423	22	60	24	31	18	—	155	578
Total in '40	908	1,109	1,444	871	306	6	4,654	900	1,057	868	771	417	2	4,015	8,669

TABLE V—Exhibiting the census of the free colored population of six counties, in 1830.

Counties.	MALES.						FEMALES.								
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
Suffolk	178	173	250	209	60	—	870	194	259	278	210	71	1	1,013	1,883
Worcester	37	52	31	19	25	—	154	47	67	35	33	22	—	204	368
Berkshire	156	118	82	86	42	—	484	142	136	105	73	50	1	507	991
Bristol	118	141	105	77	24	—	465	106	115	103	85	53	1	463	928
Barnstable	9	37	16	5	7	4	78	15	42	12	11	9	1	90	168
Nantucket	22	41	33	26	10	—	132	31	40	44	22	10	—	147	279
Total in '30	520	562	517	422	168	4	2,193	535	659	577	434	215	4	2,424	4,617
Increase in ten years	141	249	696	272	39	—1	1,396	115	123	95	121	71	—3	522	1,918
Total in '40	661	811	1,213	694	207	3	3,589	650	782	672	555	286	1	2,946	6,535

TABLE VI—Exhibiting the census of the free colored population of six counties, in 1840.

Counties.	MALES.						FEMALES.								
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
Suffolk	205	212	621	319	49	1	1,407	211	254	279	216	71	—	1,031	2,438
Worcester	68	71	46	47	29	—	261	77	80	72	54	29	—	312	573
Berkshire	178	199	108	102	65	—	654	168	170	119	111	72	1	624	1,278
Bristol	122	121	246	104	33	—	636	121	159	157	10	58	—	605	1,231
Barnstable	52	63	43	40	20	—	218	51	59	28	43	38	—	219	437
Nantucket	36	145	149	82	11	—	423	22	60	24	31	18	—	155	578
Total	661	811	1,213	694	207	3	3,589	650	782	672	555	286	1	2,946	6,535

TABLE VII—Exhibiting a comparative view of the colored population of the eight counties which decreased from 1830 to 1840.

	MALES.						FEMALES.								
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
14 counties in 1830	794	889	725	626	316	10	3,360	809	965	816	661	394	40	3,685	7,045
6 counties in 1830	520	562	517	422	168	4	2,193	535	659	577	434	215	4	2,424	4,617
8 counties in 1830	274	327	208	204	148	6	1,167	274	306	239	227	179	36	1,261	2,428

TABLE VII—Continued.

14 counties in 1840 -	908	1,119	1,444	871	306	6	4,654	900	1,057	868	771	417	2	4,015	8,669
6 counties in 1840 -	661	811	1,213	694	207	3	3,589	650	782	672	555	286	1	2,946	6,535
8 counties in 1840 -	247	308	231	177	99	3	1,065	250	275	196	216	131	1	1,069	2,134
Decrease of 8 counties in 10 years	27	19	*23	27	49	3	102	24	31	43	11	48	35	192	294

TABLE VIII—Exhibiting a comparative view of the colored population of the six counties which increased from 1830 to 1840.

	MALES.							FEMALES.							
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
Census of 6 counties in 1830 - -	520	562	517	422	168	4	2,193	535	659	577	434	215	4	2,424	4,617
Census of Worcester and Barnstable in 1830 - -	46	89	47	24	32	4	242	62	109	47	44	31	1	294	536
Census of 4 counties -	474	473	470	398	136	—	1,951	473	550	530	390	184	3	2,130	4,081
Increase of Worcester and Barnstable in 10 years - -	74	45	42	53	17	—4	237	66	30	53	53	36	—1	237	474
Census of Worcester and Barnstable in 1840 - -	120	134	89	87	49	—	479	128	139	100	97	67	—	531	1,010
Census of 6 counties in 1840 - -	661	811	1,213	694	207	3	3,589	650	782	672	555	286	1	2,946	6,535
Census of Worcester and Barnstable in 1840 - -	120	134	89	87	49	—	479	128	139	100	97	67	—	531	1,010
Census of 4 counties in 1840 - -	541	677	1,124	607	158	3	3,110	522	643	572	458	219	1	2,415	5,525
Census of 4 counties in 1830 - -	474	473	470	398	136	—	1,951	473	550	530	390	184	3	2,130	4,081
Increase of 4 counties in 10 years	67	204	654	209	22	3	1,159	49	93	42	68	35	—2	285	1,444

TABLE IX—Exhibiting a comparative view of the colored population of the four counties of Suffolk, Berkshire, Bristol, and Nantucket, from 1830 to 1840.*

	MALES.							FEMALES.							
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
Census of 4 counties in 1830 - -	474	473	470	398	136	—	1,951	473	550	530	390	184	3	2,130	4,081
Increase of 4 counties in 10 years - -	67	204	654	209	22	3	1,159	49	93	42	68	35	-2	285	1,444
Census of 4 counties in 1840 - -	511	677	1,124	607	158	3	3,110	522	643	572	458	219	1	2,415	5,525
Census of Berkshire and Bristol in 1830 -	274	259	187	163	66	—	949	248	251	208	158	103	2	970	1,919
Increase of Berkshire and Bristol in 10 years - -	26	61	167	43	32	2	331	41	78	61	53	27	-1	259	590
Census of Berkshire and Bristol in 1840 -	300	320	354	206	98	2	1,280	289	329	269	211	130	1	1,229	2,509
Census of Suffolk & Nantucket in 1830 -	200	214	283	235	70	—	1,002	225	299	322	232	81	1	1,160	2,162
Increase of Suffolk & Nantucket in 10 years - -	41	143	487	166	-10	1	828	8	15	-19	15	8	-1	26	854
Census of Suffolk & Nantucket in 1840 -	241	357	770	401	60	1	1,830	233	314	303	247	89	—	1,186	3,016

* EDITORIAL NOTE.—We trust no person will be deterred from a careful examination of this and the preceding and following tables. They are not mere dry calculation, but contain unanswerable argument. We have given up nearly the whole of the present number to this very able and interesting article, and we are sure that our readers will not fail to give it a careful perusal. It is not an article to be merely read; it ought to be studied; its various bearings duly considered, its moral lessons treasured up. It is replete with instruction. It bears upon its face the marks of a peculiar genius as its author. There is perhaps only one man in a generation who would or could prepare such an article. On this account, we have the pleasure of assuring our readers that they will find in its construction and mode of argument, something entirely original and unique!

We should like to know what the *intelligent* colored people of Massachusetts will say when they have read it. Will some one of them tell us what conclusions it forces upon them? What line of conduct it points out to them, as indispensable, to secure the welfare of themselves and their race?

TABLE X—Exhibiting a comparative view of the colored population of the counties of Suffolk and Nantucket, with those of the other twelve counties, from 1830 to 1840.

	MALES.							FEMALES.							
	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total males.	Under 10 years.	10 and under 24.	24 and under 36.	36 and under 55.	55 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Total females.	Total.
Increase of 14 counties in 10 years	114	230	719	245	—10	—4	1,294	91	92	52	110	23	—38	330	1,624
Increase of 12 counties	73	87	232	79	—	—5	466	83	77	71	85	15	—37	304	770
Increase of Suffolk & Nantucket	41	143	487	166	—10	1	628	8	15	—19	15	8	—1	26	854
Census of 14 counties in 1830 - -	794	889	725	626	316	10	3,360	809	965	816	661	394	40	3,685	7,045
Census of Suffolk & Nantucket in 1830 - -	200	214	283	235	70	—	1,002	225	299	322	232	81	1	1,160	2,162
Census of 12 counties in 1830 - -	594	675	442	391	246	10	2,358	584	666	494	429	313	39	2,525	4,883
Census of 14 counties in 1840 - -	908	1,119	1,444	871	306	6	4,654	900	1,057	868	771	417	2	4,015	8,669
Census of Suffolk & Nantucket in 1840 - -	241	357	770	401	60	1	1,830	233	314	303	247	89	—	1,186	3,016
Census of 12 counties in 1840 - -	667	762	674	470	246	5	2,824	667	743	565	524	328	2	2,829	5,653

TABLE XI.—Exhibiting a summary of the censuses of the colored population, from 1765 to 1840, by counties, together with the increase during each period; the number of each sex in the last three censuses, and the proportions of the colored to the white population, in 1765, 1790, and 1840, the decrease being marked thus —.

Counties.	Census, 1765.	Increase in 25 years.	Census, 1790.	Increase in 10 years.	Census, 1800.	Increase in 10 years.	Census, 1810.	Increase in 10 years.	Census, 1820, males.	Census, 1820, females.	Census, 1820, total.	Increase in 10 years.	Census, 1830, males.	Census, 1830, females.	Census, 1830, total.	Increase in 10 years.	Census, 1840, males.	Census, 1840, females.	Census, 1840, total.	Increase in 75 years, from 1765 to 1840.	Increase in 50 years, from 1790 to 1840.	Proportion of the colored to the white population in 1765.	Proportion of the colored to the white population in 1790.	Proportion of the colored to the white population in 1840.	
Suffolk	891	—104	787	407	1,194	990	1,484	242	774	952	1,726	137	870	1,013	1,883	555	1,407	1,021	2,428	1,547	1,547	1,651	16.93	22.87	38.29
Essex	1,051	—171	880	31	911	—51	860	—95	398	327	655	—133	242	240	522	—15	233	274	507	544	544	—373	40.41	64.81	186.35
Middlesex	910	—313	597	—127	470	96	374	41	913	902	415	102	263	254	517	21	285	208	493	417	417	104	37.39	70.58	215.24
Worcester	317	—92	409	81	490	—22	468	—11	237	220	457	—69	164	204	363	205	261	312	573	253	253	164	106.78	137.80	165.31
Hampshire	62	64	126	53	219	—14	265	11	104	112	216	7	113	110	233	—22	106	95	201	139	73	102.69	143.38	193.72	
Hampden	112	131	243	—28	215	88	363	3	166	140	306	41	174	173	347	—35	152	160	312	200	69	73.54	77.38	118.66	
Franklin	137	53	82	49	131	—33	98	37	77	58	135	56	85	106	191	—103	52	36	88	69	6	205.86	260.96	326.40	
Berkshire	137	186	323	83	494	159	653	209	427	435	862	129	484	507	991	237	651	624	1,278	1,141	935	81.52	92.53	31.66	
Norfolk	420	177	243	83	326	70	256	1	126	131	257	—88	69	100	169	—9	63	97	160	260	83	41.10	97.26	331.12	
Bristol	401	338	729	79	808	116	924	—136	378	420	798	130	465	463	928	303	626	605	1,231	830	502	52.11	42.49	47.87	
Plymouth	590	—61	529	—28	501	—81	420	—32	198	190	388	23	194	217	411	—58	161	192	353	237	—176	42.65	59.00	133.20	
Barnstable	233	—139	372	109	233	—27	236	—55	98	83	181	—13	78	90	168	269	218	437	204	204	65	52.11	45.65	73.48	
Dukes	46	—110	110	118	238	72	300	—53	50	47	97	—49	27	21	48	—98	13	7	20	—26	—	50.00	97.93	146.90	
Nantucket	—	110	110	118	238	72	300	—53	132	147	247	32	132	147	279	239	423	153	578	578	468	—	41.00	14.59	
	5,199	264	5,463	989	6,452	985	6,737	3	3,203	3,432	6,740	305	3,360	3,685	7,045	1,694	4,654	4,015	8,669	3,470	3,206	45.93	68.33	84.09	
Increase per cent.	—	5.07	—	18.10	—	4.41	—	.04	—	—	—	4.52	—	—	—	23.05	—	—	—	66.74	—	—	—	—	—

Report of Rev. J. B. Pinney's tour in New England.

WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT,
August 11th, 1845.

REV. WM. MCLAIN:—*Dear Sir*: Your letter from the Valley met me at Hanover and was cheering. A day or two since I received a copy of the African Repository, (August number,) and must most heartily thank you for the excellent articles with which it abounds. Indeed I think the July and August numbers among the very best ever issued. The good tidings from Mr. Waldo, of Massachusetts, came at a most opportune season, and I hope his example will be effective on many who have property to dispose of at their death.

My tour through New England was not as productive of immediate results as I anticipated; owing, first, to a want of suitable plan and previous notices, and still more to the fact that *the State Agents* were expected to call, and this was made an excuse for putting off collections.

I have, however, delivered many addresses to large audiences, and trust no little renewal of confidence will be the result. The following is a brief synopsis of my summer tour:

From Philadelphia to Guilford, employed two days, and I rested there one Sabbath, leaving my wife and Agnes. I then by public conveyance hastened to Boston to the Anniversary meeting. No arrangements had been made for any but the *one* meeting, and the whole week was thus used up in idleness, except my activity in Marlboro' Chapel in opposition to the infidel Abolitionism of that place.

On Saturday, I proceeded to Concord, New Hampshire, according to previous arrangements, where I preached on Sabbath, in the South Church, and lectured three times on colonization, assisting in the reorgani-

zation of the State Society. In Judge Upham, I found a warm and active friend of our cause, in whose family I was hospitably entertained nearly a week.

On Wednesday, he accompanied me to Manchester, and aided in making arrangements for a lecture there on my way Friday. In both of those places I received some little aid, and in Manchester was informed that a society should be formed. On Saturday I returned to Hartford, Connecticut, and improved the Sabbath in a sermon, in Dr. Hawe's church, which, on the subsequent Monday, was succeeded by a lecture on colonization. Brother Gallaudett and Mr. Hosmer, seemed to rejoice that so much had been yielded, as to secure an audience from Dr. H.'s congregation, with his consent.

My wife came on from Guilford, and met me there, and owing to her ill health and desire to secure the medical advice of an old friend, Dr. Pierson, of Windsor, I was detained from meeting my intended visits to N. London and Norwich, the preceding Sabbath. I am happy to say that the prescriptions then received have had a most beneficial effect, and a terrible erysipelas is almost cured.

The next Tuesday, June 17th, I met the General Association of Connecticut, and after two days' stay there, obtained an audience of *five minutes*. This was owing to the protracted debate on abolitionism, which occupied a whole day, and even this was objected to by a zealous young abolitionist by the name of Birney: a poor commentary, I thought, on their boasted love of freedom of speech.

The following week I met the General Association of Mass., and addressed them about ten minutes. In both of these cases I have no doubt good was done in a double way—1st,

by keeping colonization in its class among the objects of Christian benevolence—2d, diffusing some encouraging information among a large class of influential men.

Between these two meetings, I spent the Sabbath at N. London, and gave two or three lectures with apparent acceptance. Rev. Mr. Norton was there for the Evangelical society, and had the field before me. So I had the experience of the scriptural blessing—"it is more blessed to give than to receive!" From the Massachusetts General Assembly, I proceeded to spend the Sabbath at Lowell, where I obtained access to the pulpit of the three Orthodox Congregational churches, and lectured in the City Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. This was on the eve of July 4th, and raining at that; so that several causes operated to thin my audience.

On Monday I went to Andover; at 2 P. M. addressed the theological students, and 7 P. M. the citizens and others in the church. I was most cordially received by Dr. Woods, and the faculty generally, and especially by our long tried friend S. Fletcher, Esq., Treasurer of the Seminary, formerly of Concord, N. Hampshire.

Friday, the 4th July, I made an address in the Central church Boston, according to an arrangement previously made with Mr. Tracy. Saturday, I made out a series of appointments for the next week, and agreed with Dr. Woods to go as far east as Bangor. He undertaking to send appointments for a week in Maine.

The Sabbath was passed at Newburyport, and with access to nearly all the Congregational churches, and one of the Methodist. Monday afternoon I met the Ladies' Annual Meeting, and in the evening lectured to not a large audience in the City Hall.

Our friend, Wm. Caldwell, Esq.,

formerly of N. Orleans, undertook to raise \$200; and the ladies felt encouraged to undertake more than they accomplished last year. Tuesday evening I lectured in Exeter; Monday, in Portsmouth; Friday, in Dover; and on Saturday, proceeded to Portland, Maine, where I made successful arrangements for the Sabbath; preaching for Rev. Mr. Dwight, in the morning, and on African missions for Rev. Mr. Chickering and Condit, afternoon and evening. Monday evening I lectured in the Town Hall, and had the satisfaction of seeing considerable interest excited. By the Christian Mirror of that week, a copy of which I send with this, you will see the course of my argument.

Tuesday evening I went to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, and lectured to a large audience. President Woods, had, however, been so busily occupied that no farther arrangements were made for Bath, Augusta, and Bangor, as I had arranged to have provided. I therefore returned and spent the week and following Sabbath lecturing in Portland, and as a result, I sent you word that the ladies of Mr. Chickering's church had constituted him a life member of the American Col. Society. The next week, the ladies of brother Condit's church constituted him a life member. Besides this, through the active efforts of our decided friend, Mr. Eben Steel, more than a hundred and thirty dollars were secured, as you will perceive in my acknowledgment. (I neglected to say that at Andover, Mass., the Professors and a few citizens made up a sum of one hundred dollars for our cause.)

After leaving Portland, I rusticated a week on my way to commencement at Dartmouth College, Hanover, and breathed the pure air of Mount Washington. On my arrival at Hanover, the place seemed beset with excitements. Kendall's Brass Band from Boston—levees, tea-parties, Ole Bull,

and the menagerie, were too much for a poor colonization agent; nevertheless, by driving my old horse 77 miles one day, I arrived in season to get one lecture to a good audience on Tuesday evening, and had opportunity of conversation with many gentlemen from various portions of New England.

I sent an appointment for a lecture to Lebanon and Windsor, but owing to adverse causes, no provisions were made and no house lighted. On arriving at Windsor, I decided, as no other appointment was out until Sabbath at Keen, that I would stay a day and hold a meeting. The Court House contained a fine audience, and I doubt not some aid will reach you from there. Saturday I proceeded to Keen, and in brother Barstow's church, at 5½ P. M., Sabbath, lectured a large audience collected from all the congregations. Brother B., for many years our unwavering friend, will, I think, feel that the way is now opened for him to proceed with his annual collections.

Monday evening I lectured at Warwick, Mass.—Tuesday evening at Amherst—on Wednesday evening I proceeded to Northampton, but found no notice of a lecture. Thursday evening, lectured in Springfield, and had the gratification of hearing from one of our warmest friends, that we might depend on \$500 from him,

he hoped, before the close of 1846. The ladies are now busily at work preparing for a fair. You will perceive that though on a furlough, I have made the summer one of hard work. On one Sabbath in Lowell, I addressed *three* Sabbath schools, and preached *three* Sermons—the next Sabbath, in Newburyport, I addressed the Sabbath schools, and preached four times; and the next Sabbath, at Portland, I preached three times, and addressed one Sabbath school. A large portion of my time has been spent in addressing special audiences, not for money, but as a seed of truth and influence. Thus at the anniversary week in Boston, Concord, General Association of Connecticut and Massachusetts, Bowdoin College, Andover Theological Seminary, Dartmouth College, Amherst College, 4th July, Boston, &c., &c.

I allude to these facts to explain my comparatively small collections. Much, too, has been promised, which I have not received, and which, either directly or indirectly, will, I trust, reach you. I expect to spend a week here, and then ten days in Guilford, and be prepared by September 1st to start for the winter tour south. Let me hear from you at Guilford, and, until then, adieu.

Yours truly,
J. B. PINNEY.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Great Britain and Liberia.

WE have already expressed the opinion that Liberia is entitled by the law of nature and nations, to be regarded as a sovereign and independent political State; but not as yet has she been so acknowledged by any nation—not even by our own. A small community of enterprising free colored men from the United States have emigrated to Western

Africa, purchased an eligible and somewhat extended territory, organized themselves into a Republican government, and are earnestly engaged in improving their condition, by the various methods and employments of a civilized people. They are particularly intent upon making new acquisitions of territory, and upon increasing their commerce, and

enlarging the bounds of their political authority. They occupy a region of coast which has been the resort of merchants and traders of many nations, for long periods, and especially along which the English have, for an indefinite period, prosecuted, with various tribes, a commerce of very considerable value. Such being the case, it is not at all strange that occasional difficulties should arise between old English traders, claiming the rights of free traffic at certain points on the ground of ancient concessions from native African chiefs, and the Liberian government, claiming jurisdiction over districts embracing the same points. Whether the English Commander, Jones, in his letter to Governor Roberts, intended to object to the exaction of import duties from British vessels at these points *only*, (for he says, "these observations have a particular reference to the disputes at Grand Bassa,") or whether he intended to make the objection general, applying to all parts of the colony, is not quite clear to our minds. The latter, however, appears to have been the interpretation put upon his language by the Liberian government, and also by the writer of the very interesting letter which we subjoin. If this interpretation is correct—if British traders are henceforth to be sustained in refusing the payment of duties to the colony—we readily concede that it is a measure of great and unnecessary severity, however it may be justified by the law of nations. At the same time it is to be noted, that the colonial government is courteously invited to represent its character, views and wishes, to the government of Her Majesty; in other words, if we rightly understand the language, to enter upon negotiations for the adjustment of all existing difficulties between Her Majesty's subjects and the colony. It is hardly to be expected that the sovereignty and independence of

Liberia as a State, will be fully acknowledged by any nation, until its true character shall be *officially* made known to such nation, and this acknowledgement duly and properly sought. And whatever may be the just interpretation, or real object, of the letter of Commander Jones, it is perfectly clear that the remedy for the evils of the present controversies with British subjects is to be secured by the prosecution, on the part of the government of Liberia, of wise and vigorous measures to obtain from England and other countries a full recognition of all its rights as a free and independent State. Mr. Wheaton, in his work on the law of nations, says:

"This question (of National Independence) must be determined by the sovereign legislative or executive power of these other states, and not by any subordinate authority, or by the private judgment of these individual subjects. *Until the independence of the new State has been acknowledged, either by the Foreign State, where its sovereignty is drawn in question, or by the Government of the country of which it was before a Province, courts of justice and private individuals are bound to consider the ancient state of things as remaining unaltered.*"

It may be that the John Seys was seized in the way of reprisal for the taking of property or exacting of fines from British subjects refusing to pay port charges at Grand Bassa, on the grounds of a right of free trade to that point obtained before the establishment of the colony; or what is quite as probable (and which, we are told by one who was on the coast at the time, was the fact,) that she was captured by a subordinate British officer newly arrived on the coast, and of course with little experience of his duties, as a vessel suspected of being concerned in the slave trade. It may be that the seizure is to be

viewed as connected with the difficulties at Grand Bassa alone. But on this point we must be content to wait for further developments.

The claim of the Liberians to sovereign rights and authority, is not based mainly upon the purchase of territory by the Colonization Society, nor derived from that Society, but on this fact, that as a community living on their own soil, no other nation having the right or exercising the right of government over them, they *claim, from obvious necessity as well as propriety, and exercise the right of self-government.* They are a political body, well organized, with good laws, tribunals of justice, sanctioned and sanctified by the recognised and venerated worship and institutions of Christianity.

There is, then, an open and plain path for the government of Liberia, and for those who seek its permanency and prosperity. Let Liberia, by a solemn and formal act, announce her independence. Let the American Colonization Society respond unequivocally to such annunciation. Let the documents, duly certified of this proceeding, be presented to the British, as well as to other governments. Let our own Executive follow up the negotiations so well commenced, to obtain from Great Britain and other European powers, a just and friendly recognition of the rights, and interest in the advancement of the settlements of Liberia.

We are aware of difficulties in the way of any positive and decided action on this subject by our own Government, yet while the independence of Liberia is only tacitly and not formally recognised, the Government of this Union certainly owes it to itself, to the public sentiment of the country, to the daring and enterprising colored men who have gone forth from this country to build up a new Christian State in Africa, to our commercial interests, and to the cause of

general humanity, to interpose its good offices to secure respect for the rights and interests of the people of Liberia.

We annex the letter above alluded to, from an American gentleman on the coast of Africa. It is dated—

July 5, 1845.

On our arrival at Cape Mesurado, I was informed by the Governor of the capture of the colonial schooner "John Seys" by the boats of a British man-of-war; an account of which you will see in the papers I enclose.

During the administration of Governor Buchanan, the rights of this little community were always respected and acknowledged by the British officers on this station. Mr. Buchanan, besides being Governor, was also United States Agent for recaptured Africans. He was therefore an officer of our government. In official communications addressed to him by the Secretary of the Navy, as also on the floor of Congress, Liberia was called an United States *Agency*. This term was considered by the British government, and their officials, as equivalent to Colony.—They considered that Liberia was under the protection of our government, in a mode something similar to the British protection over the Ionian Isles; and that any interference on their part would be noticed by the United States. Hence the respect invariably shown Governor Buchanan, and the colony under his care. The flag was occasionally saluted by British ships of war anchoring at Monrovia, and letters were addressed to Mr. Buchanan by the British authorities at Sierra Leone as *Governor of Liberia*. On the late English charts, published by the authority of the admiralty, "Liberia" is placed in large capitals on its location. A number of small craft had been constructed by the enterprise of the co-

lonists for the purpose of trading along the coast. These vessels were often fallen in with by British cruisers, and their flag always respected. The stripes and *cross* were as well known along the whole coast from Goree to Cape Palmas, as the stripes and stars; and no attempt was ever made to interfere with their little trading voyages, *so long as it was supposed* that Liberia was a colony or agency of the United States.

In this happy delusion (for the poor emigrants) the British Government remained, until a petition was sent to Congress by the Colonization Society to obtain assistance in their benevolent course. This petition was reported against by a committee of the House of Representatives, in which it is plainly stated, that the Colony of Liberia is altogether a private enterprise; and that however the Government may sympathise with, yet it cannot constitutionally grant it any aid;—that in fact it is unconstitutional to plant colonies beyond the limits of our own territory at home.

Ever since it was observed that Liberia would sustain itself, the British Government has viewed it with a jealous eye. It was too near their own possessions on this coast, and its democratic institutions might and would infect (in time) their own people. So long as it was supposed to be protected by the strong arm of our government, no attempt was made to interfere with its rights and privileges; but the instant it is known that these poor people must look to God alone for support, an order is sent out by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs directing that no port charges, light duty, or tariff, shall be paid by British vessels in any part of the territory claimed by the Colonization Society. It is not to be respected, or treated with more consideration than any of the savage negro tribes along the coast. A Brit-

ish officer informs them that they are not an acknowledged nation, therefore have no right to navigate the ocean—not even along their own shores; and their flag cannot and will not be respected. A vessel belonging to one of the colonists has been seized in one of their own ports, and sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication, where she will, without doubt, be condemned, in order to carry out the *magnanimous* views of Lord Aberdeen.

Under these circumstances, what are these people to do? Emigrating from a country where their color is an insurmountable objection to their ever being placed on a level with their fellow beings—after enduring privations and hardships incident to a settlement in a wilderness in a bad climate, surrounded with savages—after having in a measure, overcome not only these difficulties, but one of far more importance, that of learning to provide for themselves against all the disadvantages of ignorance and want of education, *urged to this course by a most respectable part of our people*, to whom can they look for protection but to the United States!

Great Britain professes to be a humane and Christian nation. Have these people no claims upon the magnanimity of that government? They have destroyed the slave trade entirely from Half Cape Mount River to Grand Bassa—the vilest part of the coast for this traffic before their settlement. They have missionaries upwards of seventy miles in the interior, teaching the native children to read and write. Persons educated at this colony are scattered along the coast doing good, (I saw at the Gaboon, in the Gulf of Guinea, a young man *educated at Cape Palmas*, setting type and printing books, under the directions of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, in the Empongui language, the dialect of that country. They have constructed two light-houses,

one at Cape Mesurado and the other at Cape Palmas, for the benefit of vessels passing in the night, for which they can receive nothing—and they are endeavoring to show practically, what British philanthropists desire and believe, that the colored race can be exalted to an equality with the whites.

I strongly suspect that the little trading vessels belonging to the colony interfere with the British merchant; as they can afford to pay better prices for the palm oil, camwood and ivory of the natives. This is one reason why the British government has condescended to notice them. Great Britain certainly deserves credit for her consistency. The policy which governed her counsels two hundred years ago, is still the same. Magnanimity, justice, Christianity itself, are to be sacrificed for the benefit of English traders.

Great Britain has probably another object in view, viz: to prevent an outlet for our free colored population. No matter how degraded they may be, they must remain to scatter the seeds of discord in our southern States, and, if possible, weaken our Union.

Under these circumstances, is it not our duty as a nation to devise some mode to sustain this colony, *free from constitutional objections?*

On my arrival again on this station, I was gratified to see that the colony had considerably improved. Since my last voyage, they had constructed a fine building for a State House at Monrovia, and several substantial brick tenements are going up to supply the place of wooden ones. The people appear satisfied with their situation, and the climate is either improving, or their constitutions are less susceptible to its deleterious influences. They are respected not only by the tribes in their vicinity, but those situated many miles in the interior; with whom they keep up an intercourse through their missionaries; and if they are not molested by foreign powers, contemptible as they may appear to those who look upon them as the "servants of servants," they possess the germ of self-government and pure Christianity, which in time will become a "great tree," and spread its branches over a large portion of this benighted region.

I hope the serious attention of the Colonization Society may be called to this subject. Among its members are men of the first talent and respectability in the country; and I feel convinced, if proper exertions are made, this last hope of the colored race on the two continents may be saved.

Yours, &c.

Liberia and the British.

IN another column will be found some additional remarks from the Journal of Commerce touching this subject; and also a letter from an American gentleman on the coast of Africa, not in any way connected with Liberia, and therefore writing on his own responsibility to his friend in New York, but at the same time showing an intimate acquaintance with the operations of the British on that coast, and a just understanding of the character and rights of

Liberia. We would call the particular attention of our readers to his statements. It is difficult for us, with all the information we can gain on the subject, to ascertain precisely what the *British* want. They manifestly are not satisfied with the present position of affairs on the western coast of Africa. They are not satisfied with the present relations of Liberia to the American Colonization Society. They are not satisfied with the government

which it is exercising over the territory which it has purchased of the native tribes. All this is very manifest. The letter of Commander Jones abundantly proves it.—The conversation of Capt. Buckle with Gov. Roberts asserts the same thing. But farther than this, they do not condescend to inform us. What do they want? What alteration would they have in the constitution and government of Liberia? Do they imagine, that if the present relation of Liberia to the American Colonization Society is dissolved, that the colonists will give up their right to control their own territory? Do they imagine, that then, they can land their goods and pay no duties? We should think not. Surely they have not so read the colonists. Their laws and their jurisdiction are not for the benefit of the *Society*, but for *their own* benefit. And if the patronage of the Society is withdrawn, which now helps them to support their government, there will be a necessity for them to demand higher *duties*, in order to make up the deficiencies and enable them to defray all the expenses of their commonwealth. If the Society ceases to pay the salary of the Governor, &c., they must pay it, and their taxes and impost duties must be increased in order to meet the demand. Do the British know this? Do they imagine that the colony thrown upon its own resources would be unable to meet all the demands made upon it; that it would need aid from some other quarter—and are they anxious to have it so, that they may enjoy the pleasure of extending to it their own *magnificent charities*?

It is not for a moment to be thought that if the colony is made *independent* of the *Society*, it will check the feeling of interest now cherished for colonization in this country. It is well known, that from the first, it has been the settled policy of the Society, to place the colored man in circumstances the most conducive to the development of his natural faculties and the elevation of his character: to invest him with all the responsibilities and immunities of his government, and the maintenance

of the institutions of religion and education. The Society has retained the power of appointing the Governor, but the Lieutenant Governor has been elected by the citizens of the commonwealth, together with all the other officers. The Society has also retained a *veto* power over the acts of the Council, but for years it has not been exercised even in a single instance. They have enacted whatever laws they thought necessary to their welfare, and they have always been so wise and judicious as to meet the entire approval of the Society; their laws are their own—the offspring of their own judgment and discretion—their government is their own, and their rights and privileges ought to be their own, without molestation or interference from any external power or cause.

Now of what advantage can it be to the British to have this connection between the Society and Liberia dissolved? What possible objection can they have to its continuance? Does it infringe upon their rights? Does it prevent them from exerting all their power to suppress the slave trade? Does it interfere with the exercise of any of their benevolent designs to the colored race? Does it prevent the growth and retard the welfare of Liberia in such a manner as to be a grief to them? If not, what advantage do they expect to gain by having the Society and the Commonwealth of Liberia separated? What possible object then have they in waging a warfare against the present organization of the Liberian government? A friend of ours has suggested as a *possible* idea, that the British understand the bearing which Liberia has upon the trade of the western coast of Africa; that the present organization of its government and connection with the Society will cause the greater part of that trade to flow into the United States, and this it is which excites the British opposition! There may be some truth in this suggestion. But we do not assert it. Nor do we pretend to know what reasonable ground the British have for their injustice to Liberia.

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From the 18th August, to the 23d September, 1845.

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