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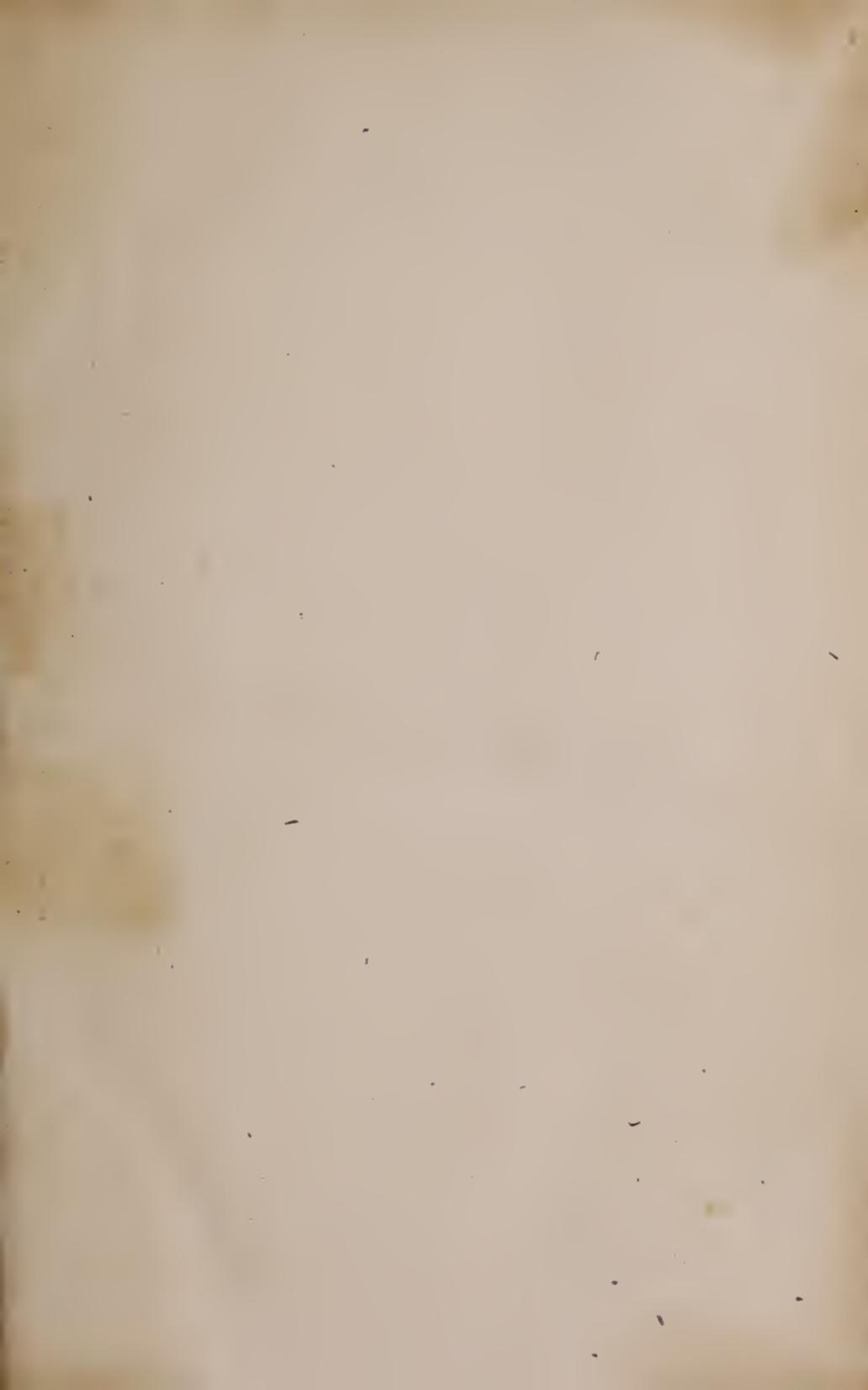
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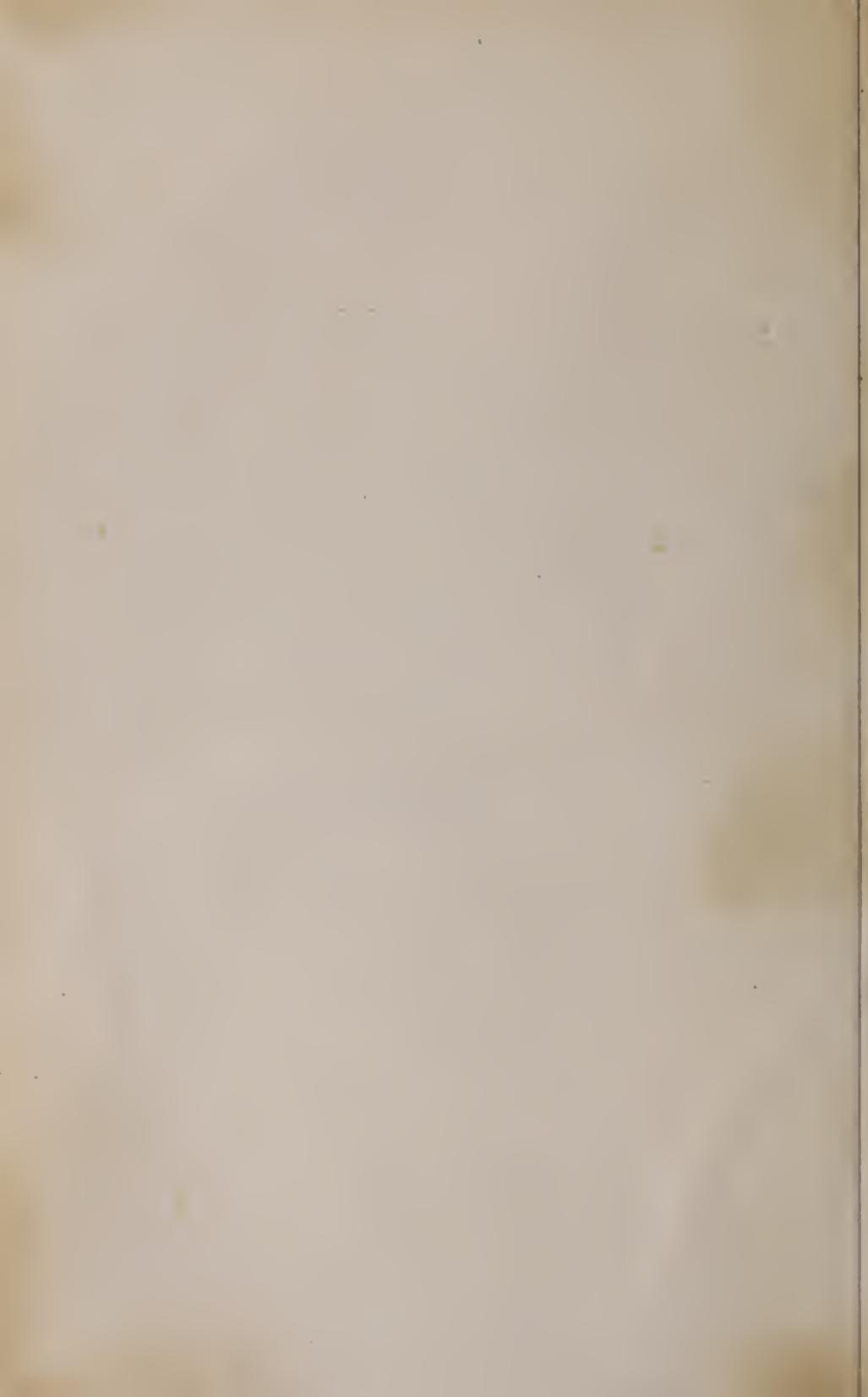
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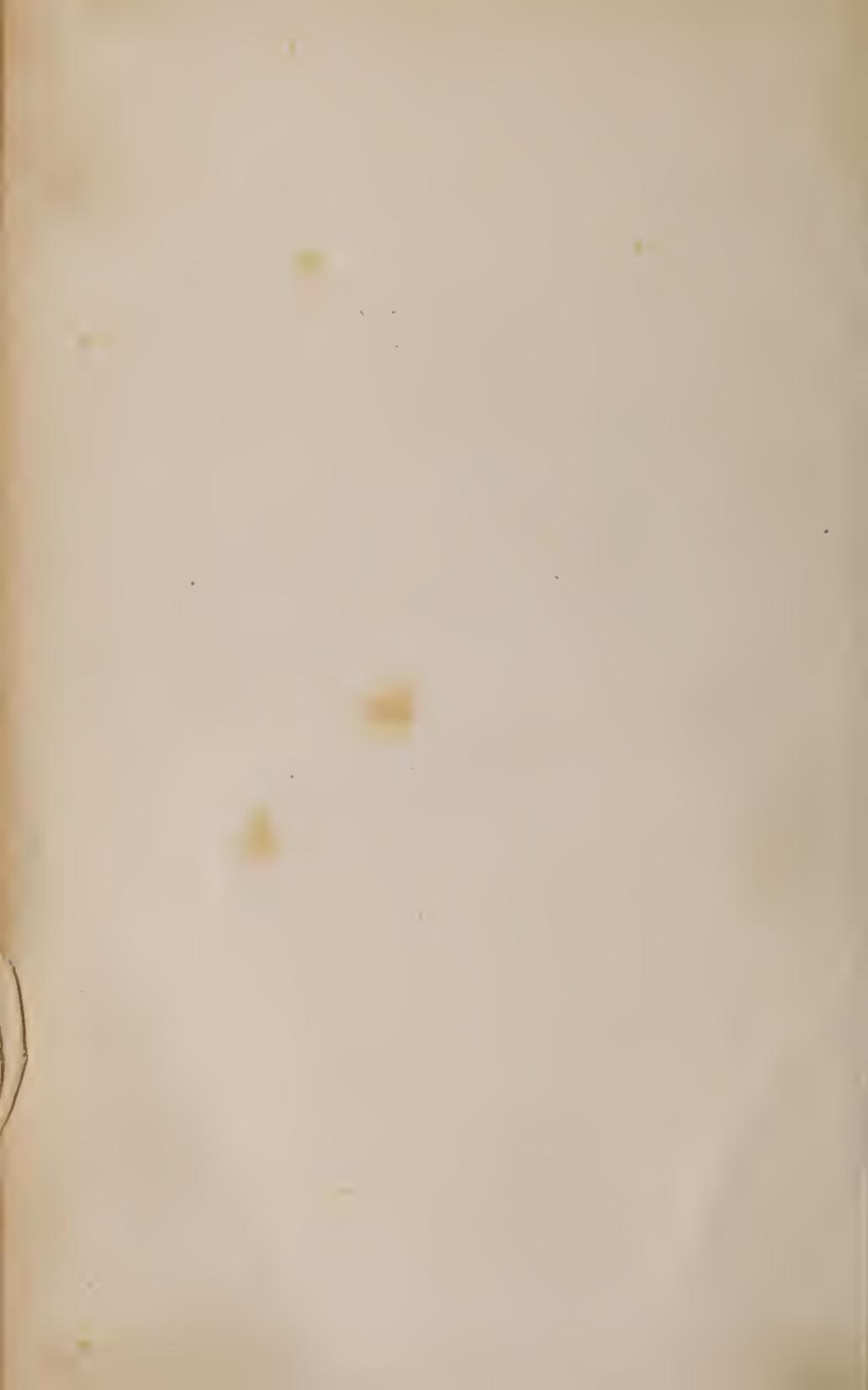
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THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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VOL. 24, 1848.

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1848.



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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

## COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1848.

[No. 12.]

### Funds wanted immediately.

THE peculiar condition in which we find ourselves now placed, induces us to make an earnest appeal to all our friends and to a benevolent public generally for assistance.

Our last annual report closed with the following paragraph:—" \$42,500 is the lowest possible estimate of the means indispensable to meet our present engagements. To prosecute vigorously and with advantage our operations during the year, upon which we now enter, and not incur a heavy debt, will therefore require at least \$50,000."

The first of the above estimates was based upon the fact that we were then \$9,500 in debt, and had engaged to send 310 emigrants to Liberia; the last, upon the probability that many others would want to go and ought to be sent.

Since that time we have actually sent 443 emigrants to Liberia, and have received application to send from Baltimore 95 more, and from New Orleans 472 more. If we had

the means to dispatch these 567 now waiting for a passage, it would make the number sent within the year 1,010.

It therefore appears, that the estimate which we made at the beginning of the year was *much too low*. Allowing \$50 to pay for the transportation and support six months in Liberia of each emigrant, it would require \$50,500 for this single item. The estimate of \$50,000 therefore does not cover simply the transportation and support of emigrants; leaving out of view entirely, the other expenses of the Society, in this country and in Liberia.

Let us now look a moment at our receipts thus far. Ten months of the year are now passed;\* the total amount of our receipts is \$30,601 98. This is much below the proper proportion of the estimated \$50,000.— Unless, therefore, our receipts are greatly increased during the remaining *two months*, we shall at the close of the year fall short of that estimate,

\* This article was written 1st November ultimo, and the estimates are to that date.

which itself falls immensely short of our real demands.

The *relative condition* of our treasury now, is *better* than it was at the *beginning* of the year. That is to say, we then estimated that \$42,500 would pay the liabilities of the Society at that time due, and the expenses of 310 emigrants. We have paid those debts, sent out 443 emigrants; and our liabilities are now \$9,542 32, which is only a fraction above what they were at the beginning of the year, while our receipts are \$11,898 02 below the estimated \$42,500.

This we think is sufficient to show that the affairs of the Society have, during the year thus far, been carried on with some energy and with *great economy*. Our friends who have contributed to our funds, may therefore feel assured that their gifts have not been wasted or squandered in vain experiments.

We now come to the burden of this appeal—

From various sources we had been assured that money would be raised sufficient to transport all the emigrants who should desire to go to Liberia. On this basis we encouraged the spirit of emigration, and requested all who were anxious on the subject to apply to us. The consequence is, that after having sent this year 443, there are now 567 waiting for a passage. We are under pledges to furnish them one. They are all anxious to be off, many of them *impatient*. They are needed in Liberia. They

ought not to be detained in this country.

*But we have not the means to send them.* Unless therefore our friends come immediately to our help, what can we do? The present debts of the Society must be met. Allow \$50 to pay the expenses of each of the 567 emigrants, and it makes \$28,350. Where shall this amount be obtained?

Of these persons, 151 are free; of whom 8 reside in Connecticut, 6 in New York, 1 in this City, 9 in Virginia, 18 in South Carolina, 27 in Indiana, 39 in Alabama, 33 in Tennessee, 2 in Ohio, and 9 in Illinois.

How easy it would be for a few individuals in each of those States to assume the responsibility of sending the emigrants from their own State!

The remaining 415 are slaves, the freedom of most of whom depends upon their emigration to Liberia!

Here is a field for the exercise of benevolence and philanthropy upon the largest scale!

Great and important as this work is, we cannot go forward in it without means. We therefore present this statement of the case to our friends and the public generally, praying them to come at once and in their greatest liberality, to our assistance.

Whatever funds are contributed, or can be raised, should be sent to us immediately, in order to secure the desired result.

We have sent the preceding, as a circular, to all parts of the country and most of the papers have inserted it.

Unless the funds come in immediately and more rapidly than ever they have done, we shall suffer serious embarrassment.

Latest intelligence from Liberia.

JUST as our last No. went to press we received advices from Liberia by the Col. Howard. Below will be found the principal items of interest.

LETTER FROM DR. LUGENBEEL.

GREENVILLE, LIBERIA,

July 18, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By the brig Col. Howard, which arrived at this place on the 12th instant, I received your favor of the 29th of April. Before the arrival of this, I presume you will have received my letter by the Liberia Packet—which vessel left this place for the United States, via Bassa and Monrovia, on the 20th ult.

The Col. Howard arrived at Monrovia on the 1st inst., having on board *ninety-eight* immigrants; fifteen of whom stopped at that place; so that on her arrival at this place, only eighty-three were on board. According to the arrangements of the captain of the brig, he expects to return to Monrovia to ballast his vessel; and I understand that ten of the people who came down with him will return in the brig to Monrovia.

Most of the immigrants were very much dissatisfied with this place, *before* they arrived here; but after their arrival, and after they had found that comfortable tenements had been provided for their accommodation, (contrary to what they expected when they left Monrovia,) most of them became apparently quite reconciled to this place; and some of them express themselves as being not only perfectly satisfied with their new place of residence, but much pleased with the

appearance of things in and about this little settlement. They are all ashore, as comfortably located as I ever knew any other company of immigrants to be, in any part of Liberia; and I hope that those who remain here may prove to be a valuable acquisition to the county of Sinou, and useful and happy citizens of this young Republic.

Since the date of my last letter to you, none of the immigrants by the Nehemiah Rich have died. Most of them have got pretty nearly through the acclimating process. Those of them who have pretty good constitutions have required very little medical attention, during the last two months. A few of them, whose systems had become considerably impaired, in one way or another, before they left the United States, are rather feeble; and I fear that I shall lose one or two more of the company—especially one of the men, who, as his relations inform me, had long been accustomed to the too free use of ardent spirits. And here I beg leave to say, that Africa is not the place for old toppers, whose systems have long been saturated with liquid fire. The best advice I can give to such persons is, to join the total abstinence society, and to “stick to the pledge,” until the effects of their former habits shall have become thoroughly eradicated, before they think about emigrating to a tropical climate, especially to this country.

A goodly number of the immigrants by the N. Rich will, I believe, prove to be valuable citizens of Liberia. They are hardy yeomen—the bone

and sinew of every country; and, though some of them had grown grey in slavery, before they embarked for this land of liberty; yet, if you could visit their plantations, and hear the chattering monkeys crying "Woodman, spare that tree," while the "tall sons of the forest" are rapidly falling in obedience to the heavy strokes of the axe, or see their little cleared fields of thriving vegetables; you would be satisfied that they are trying to make a comfortable living. A more industrious company of immigrants than most of these, I never saw in Liberia.

I think it is probable that a settlement will be formed on the Blue Barre side of the Sinou river, by some of the immigrants by the Col. Howard, in company, perhaps, with some of the former residents of the Sinou side. I believe that Mr. Murray will endeavor to carry out your wishes and instructions in every particular, so far as he possibly can. Of course I will render him all the aid in my power.

Our little African Republic will be largely represented, this year, in the United States by our citizens, a goodly number of whom have gone to visit the land of their nativity; and, I presume they will all not only speak well of the land of their adoption, and the home of their affections, but will give a practical illustration of the truth of their statements, by returning to this land of liberty and equality.

We are getting along tolerably comfortably in this part of the Republic. We eat our potatoes, cassadas, &c., with gladness and cheerfulness of heart; and when we cannot get a better condiment, with which to season our rice, we get some palm nuts, of which we make an excellent substitute for butter; and we thank the Lord that he has planted the beautiful and useful palm tree in the forests of Africa.

According to the report of Dr. Roberts to me, I perceive that he has been remarkably successful with his charge, in Montserrado county. I requested him to report to you, by the Packet; and I presume you will receive a letter from him, by this opportunity.

I have not heard directly from Bassa since the date of my last letter to you.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec. & Treas. Am. Col. Soc.

LETTER FROM GEN. LEWIS.

MONROVIA,

July 28, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I wrote you last by the Liberia Packet, informing you of the arrival of the Col. Howard with the immigrants from Savannah, and of her discharge for Sinou on the 3d inst. I regret however to say, that on the Sunday following she returned here, with her immigrants. The captain said he was unacquainted with the coast, and thought it his duty to return and procure a pilot. One was procured the same afternoon and the Col. Howard again put to sea.

As a part of the people speak favorably of the behavior of the captain, I would suggest the propriety of taking no notice of what is said about it.

On Saturday morning, 22d instant, the Col. Howard returned here from Sinou, bringing some 10 or 12 of the immigrants, who preferred residing in Monrovia—Mrs. McIntoshe's family and Mr. Mann's, and 3 or 4 others—the rest of the company are on shore at Greenville.

I send herewith an account of the purchase of territory—showing the cost, the amount paid, and the balance now due on the several purchases.

I have written out instructions for Messrs. James Brown and Murray at Sinou, to use their exertions to procure some definite understanding with the Blue Barre people; and I hope an opportunity will soon offer to send them. I shall try to procure a deed for the country, so as to prevent forever any disagreement. If I could find a vessel going in the neighborhood of Sinou, I would take passage down, for the purpose of arranging the Blue Barre affair, and to commence operations on that side. I understand that there is a good assortment of lumber at Sinou, sent out by you—with it, a house might soon be built.

As I wrote you at length by the Packet, there is nothing of importance for me to say now.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

Rev. Wm. McLain,  
Sec. & Tr. A. C. S.,  
Washington City, D. C., U. S. A.

LETTER FROM DR. ROBERTS.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

Monrovia, July 28, 1848.

RESPECTED SIR:—By the "Colonel Howard" I had the pleasure of hearing from you, of which I was much gratified. My little family is getting on finely: I shall certainly take all the care that my skill and ability will allow me of her.—I am much pleased to learn that she bore such a fine character in her native city. She has been attacked with the fever, but did not suffer very materially from it. All the company under my charge is well nigh Africanized.

Of the company in the "Colonel Howard" twenty-five are at Monrovia under my charge, some of whom came on shore when the "Howard" first arrived, the others went down in her to Sinou, and returned again. About ten of that number are now

down with the fever. I don't however apprehend much difficulty in the issue of their cases, as they are all quite comfortably situated.

The remainder are at Sinou with Dr. Lugenbeel, all of whom are likewise in comfortable situations, I am informed by letter and otherwise.

I should think it would be a great improvement to our inland settlements in the vicinity of Monrovia to have a company of enterprising people settled in Millsburgh on the St. Paul's river. It is rich soil, and only wants enterprise to make it one of the finest settlements we have. The banks are bold, and form a gradual ascent as you recede from the margin, intercepted, however, with a fine plain—a lovely site for a town—present a plain view, uninterrupted by hillocks, for about a mile. On this spot, or a part of it, stands the present town of Millsburgh, which needs very much an increase of population.

Mrs. Roberts sends her compliments to you, and is hopeful that you will be successful in getting more of the friends in her native city to come to this land of equality.

Yours very respectfully,

H. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. Mr. McLain.

LETTER FROM S. A. BENSON.

BASSA COVE,

Republic of Liberia,

July 24, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—As Gen. Lewis informs me that he looks for the Colonel Howard back there from Sinou in a few days, I thought I would send a few lines to you by her, notwithstanding I have so recently written to you by the Packet. But at that time I was pressed down with a multiplicity of concerns, and it being the session of my court I did not write as minutely as I would have otherwise. Since I last wrote, nothing very material has occurred relative to the

emigrants: we have lost about three since; but the whole loss up to this date is neither alarming nor unprecedented. I have known the loss of expeditions while passing through the acclimating process to double our loss in a just ratio, and that within the last three years. At the expiration of their six months, I will report faithfully the number—dead, and the number and domestic situation of those alive. Twelve men, (I may say families,) have cleared off their land, some of whom have enclosed, and planted—this is a fact, as strange as it may appear, owing to the short space of time since their arrival—but I directed their attention and encouraged them to this as soon as they received their baggage ashore. And I feel quite confident that in two months more at least ten or twelve more families will have cleared, enclosed and planted, as they are daily striking at it cheerfully: the major part express the greatest satisfaction at their condition and future prospects, which brighten more and more, as they express it, as they become acquainted with matters and things as they really are in Liberia.

If there is a likelihood of a continuation of emigrants to this county, which we flatter ourselves will be the case from what you have intimated—for we are the most needy in Liberia in this respect. I think it would be best to have a few native houses put up cheap and tight, anterior or about the time of arrival. They can be constructed cheap and to last two or three years, and eight or ten dollars would repair them at the expiration of that time. The amount it takes to hire houses for them would tribly defray the expense of building these houses. I recommend this because I know economy is your policy, (or that of the Society,) for there is still much,

much, to be accomplished for the colored race, in which I of course feel interested, and every dollar—nay, cent—that can be saved and turned to a good account, should be; and so far as my ability and influence go, they will be lent toward the accomplishment of the grand and laudible object of your Society, at least so long as I have any thing to do with your affairs.

I think Dr. Beneham will prove a desirable acquisition to this county. I think, so far as I am acquainted with him, he is of the right metal, possessing independency of mind and patriotic fortitude to brave all difficulties. He has lost none of his family, and the other emigrants who went up to Bexley with him are all doing well, as regards recovering from the fever. Dr. Beneham has bought an extensive piece of land, the strength of which he intends developing, so soon as his own strength will justify.

The Cove, or Fishtown, of which so much has been said about settling, and as being so fine a landing place at all seasons of the year, and possessing so many commercial and agricultural advantages, is not more than four miles distant from the farthest point of the present settlement of Bassa Cove, and in fact is incorporated in the same township. Our town and farm lots extend in that direction, and have already been planned off one-third the distance to it, and about four more emigrations, as large as the last, would cause the present settlement of Bassa Cove, by a prudent arrangement, to extend down to that desirable Cove. When I get time I will draw a rough view of the whole on paper, showing every essential particular, and send you. The inland of the Cove is super-excellent, principally covered with palms, the product of which forms so great an article of trade on this coast; and coffee,

which is found abundantly of indigeneous growth, and if the plan of that settlement be the same as that of the present, Bassa Cove, which was wisely planned by the lamented Governor Buchanan, (and of which I have no doubt, as they will eventually be one township,) that is to have the farms separated from the town lots, by a broad street about a mile from the sea shore, and running parallel therewith, the farmer possessing land in the rear of this Cove will have extraordinary advantages, better than which, no one should require or expect on earth. Its commercial advantages consist principally in the smoothness of the Cove, or bay, as a harbour, and landing place. It is also a place of pretty general resort for ships, (except American cruisers,) to get water and fuel. The French men-of-war regularly lay in there, within a few yards of the beach. The country inland is thickly inhabited by natives, who carry on considerable trade in palm oil, rice and stock,

and hence the difficulties we have so frequently had with both British and French traders, about establishing trading factories there. These foreign traders had rather abandon any point within the bounds of Liberia than this Cove, and they will never cease contending until the place is settled. I could say much more about this place, but I will for the present forbear. You will please try and avoid letting the coffee sent to you this time by the Packet injure the reputation of our coffee. It was hurriedly gotten out, but as I wrote you, I will see that the next is better prepared. In fact it rained so incessantly while the Packet was on the coast, as that it was almost impossible to do any thing to perfection. You may consider me a subscriber to the African Repository. Excuse this already too lengthy communication, and believe me, sir, to be, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN.

#### Republic of Liberia.\*

THE "Christian Examiner," for September, contains a long and interesting article on Colonization and Liberia. The Examiner is a Quarterly, published in Boston, Mass. and is supported by some of the best writers in the country. May its words in this article have their proper influence among its readers!

We insert below the introduction and such extracts as we have room

for, hoping to continue them in another number. We intended these for our last, but they were crowded out.

It is not our purpose to consider at any length the past action of the Colonization Society, or the motives with which it has been sustained. It has been and still is regarded, on the one hand, with jealousy and dislike, as "disguised Abolitionism," as undermining the existence of slavery

\* 1. *A History of Colonization on the Western Coast of Africa*, by A. ALEXANDER. Philadelphia: W. S. Martien. 1846. 8vo. pp. 603.

2. *Reports of the American Colonization Society, for the Years 1846, 1847, 1848*. Washington. 8vo. pp. 43, 43, 60.

3. *African Repository* (Washington, D. C.);—*Liberia Herald*,—and *Africa's Luminary*, (Monrovia, Liberia.)

at the South, as raising questions that ought to be kept lushed, and exciting hopes among the colored race that can never be realized; and, on the other hand, with even greater hostility, as a covert design to strengthen the bonds of slavery, as disguising the true issue, deferring indefinitely the hope of freedom, and both perpetuating and justifying the prejudice that exists towards that unhappy race. Rather than attempt a reply to what may be said on either hand, we shall confine ourselves as nearly as possible to the statement of a few leading facts, showing, so far as they can be accurately known, the condition and prospects of Liberia, and giving, if we can, a fair and honest answer to the most important inquiries suggested.

During the past year, two republics have been proclaimed before the world,—one in Europe, one in Africa. One, after a popular outbreak, which resulted in the overthrow of an ancient monarchy, found itself at the mercy of eleven men, irresponsible to any body and appointed by nobody, with the tremendous task before them of arranging the conflicting interests of a great and highly civilized nation; every social problem being forced at once upon their attention, and the terribly practical question being put, how out of such materials, without any apparent common points of religious or political faith, to construct a better and completer fabric than had existed before,—a question, after granting all honor to the heroism and humanity of the men who have sought to meet it, as perilous now as ever. The other, an obscure and feeble colony, planted first by the charity of a distant land, passed by a natural process of growth from its state of tutelage to an independent existence; every troublesome question being answered as it were beforehand,—faith and loyalty already existing,

through the Christian element inculcated from the first,—its institutions shaped and its fundamental principles accurately determined,—a community already not only self-supporting, but forming a refuge and fixed point in a vast continent of ignorance, barbarism, and slavery. Each is an experiment; and each is furnishing, before the world, the answer to a problem of equal interest for our century.

Liberia is a settlement on the West-African coast, consisting of about five thousand free blacks and liberated or recaptured slaves, together with nearly fifteen times this number of natives, who have voluntarily sought the shelter of its laws and the benefits of its schools and churches. Its territory lies about three hundred miles along the coast, between the fourth and seventh degrees of north latitude, and extends forty-five miles into the interior. Its climate and productions are similar to those of other tropical regions; its soil is exceedingly fertile, and its advantages for emigrants, on the score of health and comfort, are about the same, so far as we can judge, with those of the newly settled regions of our West and Southwest. It was declared an independent republic July 26, 1847, and has therefore just completed its first year of separate existence. Its constitution is similar in its general features to that of the United States; many parts of it being a careful transcript from that. All its citizens are of African descent; and its President, J. J. Roberts, was one of a respectable family of free blacks, who emigrated from Virginia in 1829. Two newspapers are published in Monrovia, one being a religious or missionary paper, and the editors of both being colored men. Being in some sense a missionary station, the religious element is very conspicuous in the character of the

republic, distinguishing it very widely from most commercial settlements. All the leading men are marked by an apparently sincere and earnest profession of religious principle; the Lord's day is rigidly observed; intemperance and immorality are said to be comparatively rare; and a public school system makes universal education one of the most prominent features of the young commonwealth.

Then follows a running history of colonization down to the declaration of the independence of Liberia in 1847; after which the author proceeds:—

This little settlement is an experiment, which, by its final success or failure, will probably do more than any other one thing to determine the future condition and prospects of that race in our country; because it is answering, apparently in the fairest and most unequivocal manner, the fundamental question,—the turning-point of the whole problem. The littleness of the colony (now an independent state) is no more a ground of cavil than the utter failure of the first few efforts to colonize America. In point of numbers, strength, health, costliness, and tranquility, it compares, on the whole, very favorably with the New England settlements, when a quarter of a century old. Its glaring inadequacy, just now, to meet the whole fact of slavery in America, counting its three millions,

or in Africa, counting its thirty millions, is no more reason against its fitness to do what it really undertakes, than the imperfect success of every colonial enterprise, even now, when matched against the gigantic mass of European pauperism. Its real merit is, that it opens a new field of hope and enterprise for the African race. And even admitting the most extravagant claim ever made for the colonization scheme, as the nucleus or programme of what may be hereafter a great national undertaking to remove every trace of slavery from our borders, it is not quite as fantastic as many persons have supposed. The cost of the Mexican war (taking the lowest estimate,—the last we have seen doubles it) would have been abundantly sufficient for transporting the whole colored population of this country, bond and free, (taking the highest estimate of numbers and cost,) to the African coast, and giving them a half-year's maintenance there. The whole outlay for colonization hitherto has been about equal to that of the war for two days,—not much more than that of the momentary relief we gave to the Irish during last year's famine. A great nation, if it chooses, can do great things.\*

A more serious question in many minds is that which contemplates hostilities with the African tribes.

As must have been already observed, these are in all probability for ever at an end. Annexation is very easy, extermination never thought

\* The entire cost of the colonization enterprise from the commencement may be rated at \$796,939 98. The lowest estimate of the expenses of the war (including incidentals) that we have seen is \$200,000,000; the highest, \$395,000,000. The total amount contributed in 1847 for the relief of the Irish, besides an equal or greater amount sent by the Irish in this country, (according to the incomplete estimate of the American Almanac,) was \$591,313 29. The expense incurred by each emigrant to Liberia "may be set down at \$50. This includes outfit, passage-money, and provisions on the voyage, a house to live in, provisions, medicine and medical attendance, and nursing when they are sick, for six months, and more or less aid in various other ways, in establishing them comfortably, and in a condition thenceforth to take care of themselves." See Report for 1848.

of. It has been asked,—“What do you say to the fact, that all the safety the colonists have they owe to standing armies and fortifications, and their missionary influence consists in shooting a native now and then?” Half this question has already answered itself,—the “fact” being shown to be no fact. The other half is answered by simply saying, that Liberia, as a nation, never claimed to be exempt from the usual contingencies of nations, or professed to do without an “armed police.”\* The experiment of non-resistance was tried once on that coast, and the present colonists do not choose the hazard of repeating it. The details of the fighting that (with a solitary exception) has accompanied the infancy of every settlement in a barbarous region must always be repulsive; and most nations prefer to cover this portion of their history with a decent drapery of obscure allusions, while most writers have the good taste to leave them in the background as much as possible. Our pious ancestors, like Homer, had no such scruple; and we well remember the shuddering and heathenish triumph with which we used to read, in the devout doggerels of the “Historical Collections,” of the burning of the Pequods, or the massacres in King Philip’s war. And though our own nerves might probably be too sensitive to let us engage willingly in actual fighting, even for self-defence, still, while we claim for ourselves the protection of any authority which rests ultimately on force, (whether latent or active,) we will not stultify ourselves by abusing those who stand ready, in case of need, to wield it. It may be an open question, whether our life, or the existence of a colony or

infant state, be worth defending; but that granted, all absolute objection is foreclosed on our part to the act of war. If the alternative be fairly put, the price must be fairly paid.

Omitting any further notice of these preliminary matters, we come directly to the main point,—the condition of the African race in this country, as likely to be affected by the colonization enterprise. Four considerations will at once suggest themselves, marking the outline of that great topic as a whole; and all should be kept in mind, when attending to any single question that may rise out of either one of them. These are, the awakened moral feeling of the civilized world on the subject of slavery, together with the singular attention everywhere bestowed on the condition of the colored race; the enormous increase and aggravated misery of the foreign slave-trade, under every effort made to suppress it,—unless within the last year or two, which are said on good authority to form an exception, and this in a great degree owing to the colonizing of the coast; the slow, yet steady, retreat of the slave population of this country towards the Southwest, almost marking the exact period at which the border States will become free, while it multiplies in the extreme South to a most startling extent; and the rapid accumulation, particularly in the Western States, of a colored population nominally free, but depressed often to an extreme degree of hardship, its disabilities rather increasing than diminished, till it threatens to become that greatest moral and social peril, a numerous degraded and alien caste, almost defenceless before the jealousy and easily roused hostility of the stronger race.

\* The message of President Roberts to the Liberian Congress strongly urges the necessity of a well organized and disciplined militia; and especially of an armed vessel strong enough to keep slavers off the coast.

We must presume that our readers have all the information needful to establish these positions. Still, it may not be amiss to state briefly the facts on which the last two assertions are made. By a comparison of statistics,\* it will appear that the slave population of the three north-eastern Slave States (including the District of Columbia) was diminished about thirty-six thousand, or at the rate of ten a day, between the years 1830 and 1840; while in the three south-western States it increased in the same period about three hundred and twenty thousand. The diminution is doubtless owing, in great part, to the internal slave-trade, and in part to escapes; but, in addition, a work of gradual voluntary emancipation, to an uncertain extent, and affected by various causes, is steadily going on. The frequent purchases for liberation in this region are a fact well known.

In reference to the other assertion, it would be interesting to trace the operation of general causes, which indicate that the free colored population of this country are a "wandering tribe," shifting their ground as steadily and constantly as a ship at sea that takes no account of the undertow,—veering vaguely towards the vague Southwest, until some permanent home shall be found for them on this or the other continent. A comparison of statistics, apparently made with care,† establishes the fact, that notwithstanding the constant accessions to the colored population of the northern Free States, by manumission or voluntary emigration, and notwithstanding the existence there of much active philanthropy in its behalf, it yet not much more than half keeps pace (in New England

only in the proportion of one-fourth) with the natural rate of its own increase without such aid. Climate, competition, and oppressive legislation (growing, on the whole, more severe instead of milder,—an extraordinary anomaly in the history of modern jurisprudence) are steadily driving it westward,—“ever drifting, drifting, drifting,” towards the vast and undefined Southwest. The ultimate result, setting aside the frightful issue of extermination, which some anticipate, seems likely to be, either an *ethanasy* of slavery, in the establishment of a free African commonwealth in a remote district of Mexico, said to be every way suited to that purpose, and already occupied by that race, or else the spontaneous adoption, by the free colored people, of some plan akin to this of colonization, by which they may be independently settled elsewhere. We disregard, as belonging in part to popular prejudice, the usual statements as to their character and condition, and also omit those considerations of morals and humanity, which always, to a greater or less degree, modify the operation of general laws, such as we have now presented it; our immediate object being only to obtain the broadest statement of fact that may indicate the practical bearing of the main question. We take the facts as we find them; being responsible, not for them, but for the use we make of them.

Let us see now how this question has been answered by the Africans for themselves. We shall accept no testimony on the subject, except as to necessary statistics, from any who may be supposed to have the prejudices of another race or class. This, we conceive, is the only legitimate

\* American Almanac for 1848, p. 214.

† African Repository for June, 1848.

and proper way to approach the topic we have in view.

From the Declaration of Independence of Liberia we cite the following passages. They contain what to all appearance is a perfectly fair and

authentic statement, not made in a patronizing tone by self-styled "friends of the blacks," but in a frank and manly tone, by the willing testimony of those whose personal experience it claims to be.\*

Rev. J. L. Wilson's opinions of Africa as a Missionary Field.

WE find the following condensation of Mr. Wilson's article in the Puritan. Some allowance is to be made as to what he says of the influence of the *white man*. We think there is not a doubt that a *colored man* of equal intelligence and virtue will have more influence with the natives on the western coast of Africa than any white man.

We would call particular attention to what he says touching the suppression of the *Slave Trade*, adding this single remark that to colonization are we indebted for this great good.

**FAVORABLE INDICATIONS FOR AFRICA.**—Rev. J. L. Wilson, a missionary of the American Board at Gaboon in West Africa, has an article in the Southern Presbyterian Review, in which he specifies some features of society in Africa which favor the introduction of the Gospel. We cannot give, in the small space of this article, even a condensed view of his statements, but will sketch some of his thoughts.

The social character of the natives is favorable. Not that they now are in the enjoyment of social and domestic peace—not that they have not by the agency of foreigners been excited to great cruelties. But they are in their natural dispositions mild;

their choice of pursuits is peaceable, and they are sociable in their natural intercourse. The African is ever ready to share with others his pleasures, and everything that he can call his own. This disposition, unfolding under the influence of the Gospel and the agency of the Holy Ghost, lends a powerful aid to the diffusion of the Gospel.

Another favorable circumstance is, the high estimation in which the white man is held. Everywhere among the natives is found the same intense desire to see the white man, and meet his wants, and the same readiness to acknowledge his superiority. This superiority in the hands of wicked men, has been turned to unhallowed purposes; but in the hands of a faithful missionary, it may be made an instrument of incalculable good. And the more so, since the tradition is universal in West Africa, that the white man owes all his advantages to the fact, that he has not departed from the religion which was given to the parents of the race.

In the next place, the pagan tribes here have no attachment to any well defined system of false religion. They have a vague belief in one supreme being, but allow him no actual participation in the government of the world. They have some notions of a future state; they believe in evil spirits, supposed to be the spirits of wicked men now dead, and capable

\* Report of American Colonization Society for 1848, p. 46.

of inflicting injuries upon the living. But all their religious notions are fragmentary and incoherent, and capable of opposing effectual resistance to the Gospel.

The present state of affairs in West Africa is specially favorable to the introduction of the Gospel. It is a mistake, to suppose that nothing effectual has been done in suppressing the slave trade. On the principal rivers, the slave trade has been entirely superseded by a lawful commerce. There are now not more than twelve or fifteen points along the Western coast where slaves are shipped, while thirty years ago there were double that number. A corresponding change is taking place in the views of the people.—Sentiments of self respect, the endearments of kindred ties, and feelings of patriotism, have sprung up in hearts once given up to the most ferocious passions.

There is now a general desire among the maritime tribes for Christian teachers. Fifteen or twenty years ago, the feeling was just the reverse. Now, the superstitious dread of reading and writing has disappeared, and every tribe on the coast would gladly welcome a Christian missionary. This results mainly from a view of the secular benefits which attend the Gospel, yet it opens a wide door of usefulness.

Decided success has attended missionary efforts here. Before 1833, no Protestant mission had been established between Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope. Since that period, no less than ten distinct missions have been established on the West Coast, and all are in a flourishing condition. Eight thousand children have been gathered into mission schools—more than six thousand persons have been hopefully converted from heathenism. There a wide and effectual door is open for Christianity on that continent.

And what if present opportunities be suffered to pass unimproved? Popery, Mohammedanism and intemperance, are ready to enter in, and do the work of destruction. Mohammedanism is already mistress of two-thirds of the continent, and is now spreading; and nothing but the Gospel can arrest its progress. Popery claims to rule the world, and Africa with the rest; but what success she will have there, remains to be seen. But the evils of intemperance are more to be dreaded. The natives, everywhere, have a craving for alcohol, without any apprehension of its injuries; while the gains of commerce will ensure a supply. Christianity alone can save these people from ruin by this cause.

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**THE SLAVE TRADE**—It is not to be inferred from what is said in the preceding article, that the nefarious trade has been abandoned. On the contrary, there is evidence of an increase, wherever the influence of colonization is not felt to check it. The present *aspect*, and *prospect*, are both disheartening. Many of our last English papers give frightful accounts of the vigor with which it is now prosecuted. Lord Howden, British Minister to Brazil, writes to his Government that, “according to the best estimation I have been able to make, above 60,000 Africans have been imported as slaves into Brazil during the year 1847.” And he further says, “never have the slave dealers so perfected all the appurtenances and appliances of their vile trade as at present; never have they so organized the whole range of shore signals, from St. Katharine’s to

Bahia, nor established such facilities for landing their cargoes as now, and I am afraid I may add, with fearful truth, that never was the toleration of this Government more open than at the present moment. It is a well known fact here, that a vessel belonging to this port, made *five voyages* to the coast during the last year, and landed in safety all her cargoes," amounting to between two and three thousand slaves! Of course his profits must have been enormous, even more than sufficient to throw into the shade all the danger of being overhauled by a man-of-war.

In 1845, there were 45 vessels left Rio for Africa, of which 14 were American. In 1846, there were 52 vessels in the trade, of which 15 were American.

The suffering and mortality of the poor victims of this traffic, surpass all description. They are frequently kept for months in the Barracoons, before they can get a chance to ship them, and then during the middle passage, the intensity of their misery is unexampled.

Having thus called attention to this subject, we subjoin three paragraphs, coming from three very different sources, and taking very different views of the same great subject. Whoever reads them attentively cannot we think fail to come to the same conclusion as does the writer of the last paragraph in the last sentence of the same.

We therefore ask them to act on the conviction and come strongly to

our assistance, that we may be enabled to prosecute the work of colonizing the coast with greater vigor than ever yet we have done.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—By the *Prince Regent*, arrived off Falmouth on the 7th, from Sierra Leone, we have advices from the slave-coast to the middle of July, and from the more remote stations to the latter end of June. The *Dolphin* has captured a slaver with 150 slaves on board, after a very hard chase of seven hours. Upwards of eighty shot from her long pivot-32-pounder were fired at the slaver, and about forty of the number, it is said, struck, committing fearful havoc with the vessel and horrible slaughter among her human cargo, affording another proof of the humanity (?) of our system for the suppression of this wicked trade. One shot is stated to have literally taken the heads off six slaves, and wounded double that number; in addition to which, in the hurry of shipment, no fewer than fifty poor enchained wretches were drowned in the surf. It is no uncommon thing to lose 150 lives in that manner where the surf is bad. The *Star* chased a slaver (a schooner) for twelve hours on the 21st of June, from Badagry to Palma, but the fleetness of the slaver saved her, and she got away—a very frequent occurrence. The *Britomart*, this month (June,) chased two full slaver schooners off Whydah, and, after a most spirited run, lost them both. A slave schooner, well rigged and handled, will elude the grasp of any sailing ship in chase of her, unless the latter get within range and knock the spars away; but what an awful sacrifice of life and limb, even in that case, may follow the striking her, as seen in the capture made by the *Dolphin* above mentioned. The captain of the vessel taken by the *Dolphin* has lately made several successful

runs; and the same man was taken in a slaver captured by the *Grappler* in December last. Such is only a trifling sample of the success (?) attending the efforts of the cruisers to put down the slave trade on this pestilential coast, and such the result of the risk of life of some of Britain's bravest defenders in the futile effort.

Further advices from the coast of Africa state, that Her Majesty's steamer *Grappler*, on her passage from Fernando Po to the south coast, captured, on the 14th of July, the brigantine *Sapphira*, fully equipped for the slave trade; and on the 15th, two hours after leaving the Congo, off Point Pedron, another beautiful vessel, the *Felicidade* (179 tons,) with 379 slaves on board, making her tenth prize in sixteen months, four of which were full vessels, having on board 2,046 negroes.—*English Paper.*

THE SLAVE TRADE AND ITS REMEDY.—The Journals of the Missionaries at Abbeokouta furnish many painful proofs of the sufferings entailed upon the interior of Africa by the foreign slave trade. The petty warfare which is carried on from time to time between the Chiefs, with all its attendant cruelties, may almost always be traced to that cause. In the early part of last year, the small but populous town of Abaka, containing about 6000 inhabitants, was, after a siege of five months, totally destroyed, and those of its inhabitants who survived were reduced to slavery. After relating this fact, the Rev. H. Townsend remarks, at the end of March, 1847:—

Another town is now swept off the face of the earth! A place once full of busy inhabitants is given up to solitude! And why? That civilized man may enjoy the luxuries or necessaries of life cheaper than otherwise; that a few merchants of Brazil

may more speedily fill their coffers with gold; and that the war Chief of this country and their rabble trains may gratify their love of display and applause. The whole of this country is filled with the sighs and tears of the helpless, and her land well moistened with the blood of the slain, and given over to confusion, to supply Brazil and Cuba with slaves. The country has for ages been left unknown, unvisited by civilized man, stigmatized as barbarous, deadly in its climate, and its inhabitants but one degree removed from the brute creation, because the slave trade has marked it for its own. It is the slave trade, mediately or immediately, that has shut up this country in its primitive darkness, having first sown the seed that should produce an abundant harvest of slaves. What has prevented Europeans from having free access to the countries around Sierra Leone but the slave trade? And what is it that now struggles with us to prevent our having free communication with the country but the slave trade? It is time that more effective means should be employed to quench this monster evil.

That Christianity is producing a happy effect in mitigating the evil is evident from the following incident, narrated by Mr. Townsend in a letter dated July 23, 1847:—

A Sierra Leone man, with his wife and two children, were captured by the Chief of Ijayè while peaceably passing through the town on their way to the interior. Sagbua promised that he would send to Ikûmi, the Chief of Ijayè, to remonstrate with him, but made this excuse for Ikûmi, "We did so in Abbeokouta before, but now we dare not. Ikûmi has not heard from White Men the words we have heard. Softly, softly," he added: "when he hears, he will forsake such practices too." The burden of his excuse is, therefore, that

he has not been taught better: go and teach him better, and he will forsake such evil practices. On speaking to Ogubonna on the same subject, he made, in substance, the same excuse. He said, "Ikûmi has not heard the Word of God as we have heard it." *Ch. Miss. Gleaner.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A correspondent of the "North American"—writing from on board the frigate United States, at Monrovia, on the 28th of March, says:

"The Colonization Society is a useful institution. It has rescued three hundred miles of African sea coast from the slave trade. It has done more to extirpate and destroy this inhuman traffic than all the combined naval efforts of England, France, and America. Ere long you will

find that England herself will abandon her present plan of suppressing the slave trade. She will adopt colonization, civilization, religion. These means, and these alone, will effect the object and regenerate Africa. "The health of the officers and men of the several ships of the squadron has been and continues to be moderately good. Our cruisers have been constantly and actively employed; and yet, notwithstanding the energy of the English and the watchfulness of the French, the *slave trade flourishes*, and wherever slaves are wanted there they will be carried, the supply will be equal to the demand. I regret to say that the humane coalition of the three great Powers to put down the slave trade has signally failed. To colonize and settle the coast is the only feasible and available plan."

### Ecclesiastical Action.

At the late meeting of the Synod of Virginia, (New School,) the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

#### AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*Resolved*, As the sense of this Synod, that in view of the great success which has crowned the plans and efforts of the American Colonization Society, we are called upon to renew the expression of our confidence in this scheme of benevolence towards the colored people of the land, and of our own gratitude to God for the blessings he has bestowed upon it.

*Resolved*, That we regard the recent establishment of a Republic in Liberia, founded on the principles of civil and religious liberty, and regulated by just and wholesome laws, as an event in the history of nations, worthy of special regard and of perpetual remembrance.

*Resolved*, That the religious aspects and interests of the Liberia Republic do strongly commend it to the favor and the prayers of all philanthropists and Christians in the land.

Therefore *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to our churches, to present annually a liberal offering to the treasury of the Colonization Society, for the benefit of the numerous applicants for a passage to Liberia, and for the encouragement of others who may desire to emigrate to that land of promise.

The Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, adopted the following:

#### COLONIZATION.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, has recently made a tour in Western New York, in behalf of the cause, and it is exceedingly gratifying to learn that in that region the noble

scheme is receiving the warm support of many who have hitherto been opposed to it. A great reaction is taking place, and good men are at last opening their eyes to the fact that the Colonization Society has in it the power of more practical philanthropy than any other institution yet devised for the good of the colored race. As an example of what Western New York now thinks of this cause, we copy the following resolutions adopted by the Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, September 18, 1848.

Whereas the Conference have listened with pleasure to the facts stated by the Rev. J. B. Pinney, agent of the Colonization Society, as to the instrumentality of the colonists in planting and extending churches in Africa. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Conference be and they hereby are presented to him for his very interesting address.

*Resolved*, That we have confidence in the beneficial influences of said colonies, and rejoice to see them founded and enlarged, as among the most permanent instruments for evangelizing Africa, and suppressing the slave trade.

*Resolved*, That while more than six hundred slaves are this year, as we have understood, seeking the aid of the Colonization Society to get to Liberia, we recommend to our people to contribute to its treasury in their behalf.

J. M. FULLER, Sec.

By the Presbytery of Nashville, Tennessee, at their last meeting :

1. *Resolved*, That the colonization of the free people of color now in this country, on the coast of Africa, is a subject which appeals strongly to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian, as highly beneficial to

our own country and to the colored race.

2. *Resolved*, That the subject be commended to our churches, and community generally, as one in every sense worthy of their patronage.

The Presbytery would further express their regret that this interesting and important subject has heretofore received so little attention in our State; and they are pleased to learn that it will soon be brought before the community, as they believe it is only necessary to make known its principles to secure for it general favor.

*Further Resolved*, That we cordially and affectionately recommend Rev. A. E. Thom, the Agent for the American Colonization Society, to the confidence and regard of our churches and of this whole community.

And that the above minute be published in the Record.

The Hanover Presbytery in Virginia, also adopted some very good resolutions on the subject, and earnestly commended our Agent, Rev. G. W. SEYBURN, to the churches under their care and the community generally. We regret that we have not these resolutions at command.

Several other Ecclesiastical bodies have also adopted resolutions on the subject at their late meetings. We have not heard of more than one case in which any efforts have been made to induce said bodies to adopt resolutions approving of colonization, and recommending collections to be made in the churches in which it was not done.

In that case we understand that the large body of ministers and laymen present were decidedly in favor

of colonization, but that one member said "he could not endorse the whole scheme, and all its doctrines and praises, and therefore he should prefer that the resolutions should not be adopted," and the others concurred.

In connection with this subject, we may remark that the Associate

Reformed Synod of the South, have commenced in earnest the work of missions in Liberia, and intend to educate their missionaries, young colored men, and send them out. If they persevere in this plan, they must certainly succeed.

Letter from North Carolina.

WE should be glad to see a flourishing Colonization Society in North Carolina. The *Rev. Henry Brown*, who is well known through the State, has lately been appointed an Agent for North Carolina, and is now about commencing operations. We trust he will meet with success. We commend him to our friends and the public generally in that State.

To the inquiry contained in the following letter, as to the *terms* upon which lands will be assigned to emigrants from Ohio, we can only reply that nothing very definite has been done on the subject, as yet. We presume the same principle would be adopted as has been in Liberia, viz: to give absolutely to each family a certain quantity of land, on condition of their improving it.

NEWBERN,  
October 27, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—On glancing over the *African Repository*, October number, I learn that "a benevolent gentleman of Cincinnati, Ohio, offers *two thousand dollars* for the purchase of a portion of the African coast outside of, and in proximity to, the present limits of Liberia."

It seems that the design of the

gentleman is to offer the territory to the acceptance of the colored people of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to establish a State, in connection, I presume, with the Republic of Liberia.

Ay, sir, a few more such noble-hearted gentlemen would render much aid to the poor colored people of these States, and great comfort to benighted Africa.

*Ohio in Africa*, say you—why the *spirit* of Africa is in Ohio. That's the way to tell it. I mean there is a quickening and an animating spirit burning in the bosoms of many of the sons of Africa who reside in the State of Ohio, persuading them to hasten to their fatherland. This is *now* as it should be, and as it ought to have been long ere this. May its extension be without let or hindrance—may its penetration be quick and purgent to every heart.

The other day I fell in conversation with a colored man of this place, upon the subject of the above mentioned proposition, who, forsooth, has some influence, and, by the by, seems to have the notion of emigrating to Liberia in his very bones—when he asked me, (very properly, too,) whether the territory in question would be made a *gratuitous* present to emigrants going thither? Can you let us know, sir?

The man above alluded to said—"it would give me unspeakable pleasure to have the honor of establishing

the first printing office in the State of Ohio, Africa." I think he is competent to the task, having worked some fifteen or twenty years at the business.

He inquires, "why is it that the old North State has no Colonization Society within her borders; it has been years," says he, "since an agent ever passed this way."

What a pleasing reflection it must be to both ladies and gentlemen whose humane and christian hearts first thought of planting a colony on the shores of Africa, and those too

who have so liberally contributed to colonial wants—when they look upon the great amount of human happiness which their charitableness and hospitality has bestowed upon this down-trodden and benighted race. With grateful hearts, methinks, this people will ever be thankful to you, their kind patrons and efficient benefactors. O yes, sirs, when you will be in eternity, myriads upon myriads or their race will rise up and call you blessed!

Yours, &c.,

A. H. D.

[From the Presbyterian Herald.]

### Colonization.

WE have just risen from a perusal of the October number of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, and feel constrained to say a word or two as to the feeling which we think it ought to produce in every mind as to the vast benefits of the whole plan of Colonization. We here see developed in various forms its general utility, as well as its more particular advantages to individuals. Without saying one word as to slavery, pro or con, we can just turn our eyes to a point where, by the general law of love, a nation of men have been gathered together from various sections of a large continent, where they had no reasonable hope of ever enjoying the full sweets and advantages of liberty, and placed on a spot where freedom in its highest sense has been planted, and under present auspices must grow and flourish interminably. This people have with them the highest security for the future, for they are more generally instructed and enlightened by the *word of God* than any other on the face of the globe—they have all the religion of our forefathers without a moiety of their proscriptive or

persecuting spirit; so that the religious advantages which they possess will be of a much more generally useful character, and being deprived of its stern and unyielding features will present to those coming within its influence a form so much more attractive that it will be able to carry out its original design with greater certainty and more lasting effect.

We of course do not mean to compare the present colonists of Liberia with the Pilgrim fathers, as to their intellectual powers or acquired knowledge, or ability to endow a Government of the same high character.

Whatever may have been their natural powers, they have been in many respects weakened by the circumstance under which they have been placed. But this does not prevent them from possessing all the requisites for carrying on a Christian Government, in all the simple beauty which such a Government ought to present; and we have no doubt that, left to themselves, this will be done.

Liberia at present has a Governor, State officers, and Legislature, with but two or three exceptions, not only professing Christians, but men upon

whom the religion of Jesus Christ has had all its desired effect, if we may judge of their own general conduct and of the highly moral and religious character of the people.

Captain Mercer, of our Navy, says in a letter to Mr. Cresson, of Philadelphia: "In no part of the world have I met with a more orderly, religious, sober and moral community, than is to be found at Monrovia. I believe every man and woman there of any respectability is a member of the church, and it is a pleasure to observe how very general the attendance upon divine worship is among these people." From all we are able to see, the whole colony is one great mission, for the purpose of teaching the Gospel to the benighted hordes of Africa; and this beautiful feature places the whole scheme on an elevation at once high and noble. What cannot it effect on her numerous tribes and with their dark heathenism? In other parts of the heathen world their first acquaintance with the people of Christian lands was such as to disgust, and deter from farther knowledge; the character of those who visited them at these times was of the worst kind, and their vices and their crimes put to the blush even the worst traits of their own lives. But not so in Liberia, and other places settled by means of the Colonization Society; as far as we have any accounts, the whole course of conduct of the colonists towards the natives has been such as to win their good feelings, and give them a most favorable impression as to the religion they profess. And our heart warms within us as we reflect of the powerful agency of this noble enterprise, in causing Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands to God.

Six kings of various tribes have lately come forward and ceded all their territory into the hands of the

colony, so that they might come under the jurisdiction and protection of their laws and customs.

Their repeated request is for missionaries, Sunday schools and other teachers, or in their own language, "God men and Book men;" and one has built at his own expense a large and comfortable church and school house, and is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the long looked for "Merica man."

But whilst this people stand thus high as to their religious and philanthropic character, they are far from being behindhand in their intellectual powers, as far as an ability for self-government is concerned. There are men among them who appear, from all that has been developed, abundantly able to carry it on with wisdom and efficiency.

Captain Mercer says on this subject: "Every thing was done (in the meeting of their Legislature) in the most decorous and orderly manner, each member seeming to understand the subject of discussion fully. It was," continued he, "indeed, to me, a novel and interesting sight, although a Southern man, to look upon these emancipated slaves legislating for themselves, and discussing freely, if not ably, the principles of human rights, on the very continent, and perhaps the very spot, where some of their ancestors were sold into slavery."

Governor Roberts has lately visited this country, and has now proceeded to Europe to have the Government of Liberia acknowledged by its powers. We have had accounts of his reaching England, where he was informed by the Government that he might visit France and other places on the continent, and that on his return to England every thing would be in readiness there to meet his views fully. He will no doubt be equally as successful with the other

Governments: Wherever he has gone he has won golden opinions as to his intelligence and dignity, as well as modesty; and great gratification has been uniformly expressed at the selection of such a person as a chief magistrate of so interesting a portion of the world. But we are trespassing; and will continue the subject at another opportunity. In the meantime we commend it heartily and sincerely to every Christian and philanthropic heart: for what can we offer our prayers, for what extend pecuniary aid, for what make use of the best powers of our minds, that will so amply repay every effort in its favor?

That vast continent, that appeared at one time but as a dark and useless barrier in the way of reaching more promising lands and nations, has, by the simply machinery of the Colonization Society, been made to present a radiant light, and can now be observed not only without pain but with a feeling of gratitude to God for his wisdom and mercy and goodness in recovering it from its pristine state of misery, to give a promise of becoming speedily a portion of his everlasting kingdom. May he hasten the day according to the good pleasure of his will.

#### *African Superstition.*

*Extract from the Journal of Rev. E. W. Hening.*

##### TABOO STATION.

ON Friday I returned to Cavalla, where I met Mrs. Hening; and early the following week, we were again settled at our station—all in excellent health and spirits, and prepared to resume with new vigor our interesting labors. The school, however, was still in a languishing state. The pledges which had been given under the apprehension of my removal from the station were disregarded after my return. I made every effort to enlarge the school, but without success. The natives were willing to send their children to Musu, that they might learn to speak English, (a necessary qualification for a trademan,) but upon the express condition that they should not be required to pursue the usual course of study in the school. "Book," said they, "be nothing; it bring us no money." This was not the only circumstance which tended to embarrass me in my labors. The general aspect of things was changed. Former impressions for good seemed to be in a great measure erased. There was evidently a more complete

abandonment to the superstitions of the country. The cause of this may be explained by the following letter, written by one of our pupils. The sickness referred to was the measles, which had caused several deaths:

##### TABOO RIVER STATION,

*March 26th, 1847.*

DEAR SIR,—I am very well. I hope you are well. I will tell you a strange thing about our country people. They were talking about how the sickness came upon them, and one of them said "we must go to a doctor." And they went as he told them to do. Now, when the doctor began to talk to them, he said unto them, "If you had not come unto me you should have died with the sickness." And the doctor said, because you try to hear the word of God, the devil brought this sickness upon you. So they denied God, and said, we can serve the devil all the days of our life.

I am yours, truly,  
FREDERICK GOODWIN.

The doctor mentioned in this letter, had been sent for from a great dis-

tance, and bore the reputation of great skill in his profession. Passing by the town, I paused to examine the greegree which he had erected at the gate. It was a bush stuck in the ground, from the branches of which dangled a number of dirty rags; and this was the charm, which was not only to secure the people from all sickness, but to ensure an abundant crop of rice at the approaching harvest! In looking upon the debasing superstitions of the African, one is often tempted to despise the degraded votary, when the only feelings should be that of the deepest commiseration. There are other forms of idolatry so much more noble in their character, (if I may hazard the expression,) that, although we cannot contemplate them with approbation, yet the mind recoils from them with no feelings of disgust or abhorrence. The Pagan who finds his deity in the bright orb of day, coming forth "as a bridegroom from his chamber"—another who, while gazing on a midnight firmament, questions the stars of his destiny, as they move on in their mystic and solemn marches—who are these, but lost wanderers, it is true—yet seeking and "feeling after" God through the noblest works of His hand? Nay, when Art itself has fashioned the divinity—when it breathes and stirs in sculptured marble, what is this but the mind linking its conceptions of this divinity with its loftiest sentiments—of the sublime and beautiful? But turn from these, erring and misguided though they be, to the benighted fetish worshipper of Africa! How utter is the prostration of soul and of intellect! Yet, oh! the riches of redeeming love! It is from these that the Lord is making up his jewels; and it is from these that there shall yet be gathered a mighty host to swell the shining ranks of the redeemed.

Musu's illness has already been referred to. He was severely attack-

ed by the prevalent disease, and his relatives insisted upon his removing from the Mission premises. But he well knew, that if he consented to this step, he should be subjected to constant annoyance from their superstitious observances, and that if he should die his burial would be attended with all their heathen rites. He was therefore decided in his refusal. "Let me alone," he said; "if it is God's will, I shall live, and if I die, there are people enough here to bury me." Being questioned after his recovery as to his feelings in prospect of death, he expressed his readiness to die had it been God's will, and his confident hope, that through the merits of his Redeemer, he should have "entered into rest." On a subsequent occasion, when he hesitated to claim the title of a "child of God," he was reminded of his former assurance. "Ah!" said he, "when I lay upon my bed sick, I had much prayer, and I think God sent His Spirit into my heart to comfort me."

*April 4th.*—Another death in town. The deceased was a brother of one of our Christian pupils, and the son of an old man who had been the most active in procuring the greegree mentioned above. On my return to Taboo, I found him suffering from a disease of the lungs, and to render his situation more comfortable, I caused him to be removed to the Mission premises. He was rapidly sinking to the grave, and I earnestly endeavored to lead him to prepare for the awful realities of a future state; but he remained insensible to every appeal. This morning I was called to see him. He told me that he was dying; and once more I endeavored to lead him to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." I asked him if I should pray with him. "What good will it do?" he replied. I told him that I did not expect to benefit his body,

but that I would beg God to save his soul. Alas! his hardened indifference left me little hope even of this. At his request he was carried to town, and died a few hours afterwards. In the afternoon I was present at the funeral ceremonies. The body, with no other covering than a strip of cloth across the loins, was laid out upon the floor of the hut, the head resting upon a block of wood. Around it squatted a crowd of women, the relatives of the deceased, tossing their arms, beating their breasts and howling in dismal chorus. The corpse, as is usual, was lavishly decorated with all the scraps of finery which could be collected for the occasion. The head was dyed scarlet, the upper part of the face painted yellow and the lower white; while the rest of the body was chequered off into a variety of fantastic figures, displaying all the colors of the rainbow. A small looking-glass was placed on the breast, another at the feet, a pipe in the mouth, and the arms and legs were adorned with a profusion of beads and brass rings. To complete the picture, one man stood at his head drawing out some screeching notes upon a broken accordeon, while another hoisted over him the dirty and tattered remains of an old umbrella.

No one I think could look upon a spectacle like this for the first time and not recoil from it with a shudder. That corpse with its rigid limbs, its sunken cheeks and glaring glassy eyes—how horribly does it contrast with the vain trappings in which it is decked? To the mind of an African, there is nothing so appalling as even the thought of death; and when the king of terrors enters his dwelling, he seeks to drive away the frightful phantom by arraying it in all the mockeries of life. The conduct of the aged father is worthy of notice. When I first entered the hut, I found

him apparently in deep distress, but on a sudden, the whole current of his feelings seemed changed. Enraged that his son had been killed by witchcraft, and unable to detect the murderer, he proceeded to vent his wrath upon the victim. He harshly upbraided him with his undutiful conduct, and bade him go to Gnisuah and find out the witch-man, that he might be punished by sassa-wood. The usual ceremonies were now performed. Some cloth, tobacco and pipes were deposited in the coffin, and the mouth of the corpse crammed with boiled rice and fowl. I asked an explanation of this strange and revolting custom. "The dead," said I, "are no longer capable of sensation or consciousness; why then do you act towards them as to the living?" "True," they replied, "the man's body is dead, but his spirit still lives in it, and knows all that we do." The truth is, that in all that relates to the nature of the human soul and its future destiny, the creed of the African abounds in contradictions and absurdities. It would be impossible to reduce its discordant elements into anything like the unity and consistency of a system. As an illustration, take the following example: The African believes that the spirit is something distinct from the body, possessing none of the properties of matter. Yet, he believes at the same time, that it is capable of being fed, clothed and warmed. Hence, when an individual dies, not only is food given to the corpse, but a quantity of cloth, rice, tobacco, crockeryware, cooking utensils, &c., is deposited near the grave; and in cold weather, a fire is kindled for the accommodation of the ghostly visitor. Individual or natural calamities are not unfrequently attributed to a neglect of the "Kwi," or spirits of the departed, who are supposed thus to revenge themselves.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

## Colonization in New England.

NEW ENGLAND,  
August 15, 1848.

IN my wanderings through this primitive portion of the United States, various objects of external observation, as well as subjects of thought, have of course presented themselves. The New England people may be considered as advocates of the law of progress in all lawful things. This is a natural result of their constitutional sagacity, of that habitual forecast which marks their character; that active skill, which turns to advantage every thing around them, which avails itself of every physical peculiarity of geographical surface for the production of wealth, and is equally astute in the application of moral means to moral ends. Thus progress is demanded in matters of education, as well as of trade and commerce; in the prosecution of a high order of intellectual as well as of agricultural acquisition.

The judgment of this people generally settles down on the best mode of doing things. Like other communities, they are liable to go wrong, but do at length right themselves.— Human rights have for some years been among them very much a subject of discussion. This doctrine must of course have high favor in the land of the Puritans, and whatever is even suspected to come in conflict with it must be regarded with jealousy. Now the abolitionists, especially those of the ultra type, who think they best understand the necessities and wrongs of the slave, and the way of his deliverance, have been pleased to maintain, often with a malignant pertinacity quite unaccountable, that the system of colonization is one of the most offensive obstacles to the progress of liberty and the emancipation of the slave.

This error has had considerable sway among the people. For a time it impaired confidence in the colonization scheme. Even the pulpits of Massachusetts were closed against it, and as they are the source of moral power here, the good cause was in unpleasant abeyance. But "truth crushed to earth will rise again." The New Englanders have been thinking over the subject; they have weighed arguments, considered objections, and have come to some important and permanent conclusions.

These are favorable to colonization, on the whole, as at present the most practicable scheme for the benefit of the colored people. Pulpits are open again, opponents have become advocates, advocates have become more zealous. A reaction gradual, strong, sure, has for some time been going on, the sound of opposition is dying away like a fainting echo; an impression is even made on that prejudice among the colored people, which Garrison and his coadjutors have been so instrumental in creating and strengthening, thus proving themselves the greatest enemies of the colored people.

What better indeed can be done for them than to show them consolidated into a republican form of government, with all the rights, powers, immunities and privileges connected therewith, prospering beyond the hopes of its friends, and to the utter surprise of its enemies, elevated to the dignity of members of a republic, in some respects the most extraordinary in history? If any thing on earth can abate and dispel the unhallored prejudice so prevalent in this country against the colored race, it is the influence that is going forth from that Americo-African republic, where the elements of a nascent empire are

in full operation, and the powers and capacities of the race have a full opportunity to develop themselves. Every visit, every conversation, every address of a citizen of Liberia in this country, unsettles some prejudice, obviates some objection, prepares some way for the future emigrant.

Is it not a law of human action to remove from a poorer to a better position, when it can be done? Is not this law peopling this continent? Is it not strong enough to burst the ties of home, friends, country, for the purpose of "seeking a better land?" The colored people themselves are pausing, doubting, inquiring; time and truth will bring them to a right conclusion. The redemption of the race is wrapped in the destiny of the future. The rest of the world will not advance and leave them behind. There are beginnings of great things in this nineteenth century.

It may not have occurred to some of your readers, that the American Colonization Society was formed and founded in the same year, 1816, in which the American Bible Society was formed, and by men of similar spirit.

HOPKINS, the prince of New England divines of the last generation, is said to have suggested the idea of the Colonization Society. Finley of New Jersey, a pattern of meekness, benevolence and sympathy, dwelt upon it with pleasure and anxiety, and sought to mould it into practical shape. Mills, the humble pioneer in various great and good things, actually moved in the matter—even unto the shores of Africa. The cause may in fact be said in a sense to be consecrated by the sacrifice of his life, as that consecration was repeated by the frequent offering up of valuable lives in its subsequent history.

Many have asked "to what pur-

pose is this waste?" But the purpose, the reason, the object, have become more and more manifest to the present hour. The existence of the REPUBLIC is a novelty, a strange circumstance, an insurmountable reality. The stories about the colonists being sold for slaves or dying like sheep are now duly exploded. The truth remains. The recent visit of three or four Liberians to this country—the modesty of their bearing, the apparent practical character of the men, their entire exemption from the spirit of proselytism, their unostentatious piety, the living testimony which they bear to the fact of the republic, their personal elevation as men, all are exerting a happy influence upon the public mind.

The views of some have been completely revolutionized. A hundred pulpits are now open in New England to the advocacy of this cause. The citizens of various sections of the country are more and more united in counsel and exertion for the prosecution of the cause, and the channel opened to that long desolated land will be filled with a stream of emigration, pure, healthy and continuous, diffusing a moral irrigation over it, while on its bosom will be borne the freight that is to enrich and bless the inhabitants thereof.

Those slave holders who sustain the society are in general emancipationists. Three hundred and fifty slaves were emancipated last year, and set up in the republic. That of itself is a great work. It will become greater. It will be a lasting blessing to the colored people of this land, who are willing to embrace it. The present generation may despise the promised land, but posterity will enter in, build the temple of liberty, offer the sacrifices of praise, and eat of the fat of the land.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

## The Book of the Chronicles of the Declaration of the Independence of Liberia.

BY H. J. R., MONROVIA.

Now Joseph, of the tribe of Roberts, being one of goodly stature, and moreover having an upright mind, and a pleasant speech, gained the hearts of his brethren.

And the dwellers in Liberia, chose him to be their head and chief ruler. And Joseph dwelt in the goodly land of Montsurado County, and his dwelling was in the sight of the Cape thereof, which our fathers bought of the savage and called it Monrovia.

Now in the year eighteen hundred forty-seven, during the magistracy of Joseph, a good spirit entered into the hearts of the sons of Liberia.

And unto them came visions and dreams, and the homes and future prospects of their children rose before them, and they saw in visions the ever green and dewy hills of Liberia, with the stately cocoanut and palm groves, the shadowing tamarind, orange, mangrove, and rose apple which hath no equal for gracefulness among all the trees that the Lord hath made; also the majestic trees of the mountains, the smiling valleys of rice and coffee, with pastures, and all the beauty of their coast.

And there appeared also in the vision, the fair daughters of their people, in all their original beauty and loveliness.

And the gurgling murmur of the silvery brooks and rivulets, with the sweet music of the forest songsters, fell on their ears like distant music, melodious and sweet.

And their kindred and the pioneers, who had been long ago gathered to their fathers, who had fought and toiled for their good. The immortal spirits of all their illustrious dead arose before them, and beckoned them to an important *convention*.

But their hearts were faint within

them, and long did they linger, and halt between two opinions, until a goodly spirit came upon them, and they spake with one voice, and said one to another, is not this the Lord's doings? and "hath he not blessed us on every side?"

Now will we proclaim a solemn *convention*. We will go up to the emporium even to Monrovia, and to the burying place of our fathers—and there will we convene, that their shadows may pass over and before us.

We will meet and hold a sacred conclave, and we will lay our hearts together, and stir up the mouldering embers of friendship, and devise a plan of government permanent and good for ourselves and children, even to succeeding generations of our children's children.

And the result thereof, will we publish unto all nations, and pray their assent in the name of *God* and *humanity*.

And even as they said so did they. And in obedience to a proclamation of their ruler even Joseph, the sons of Liberia were gathered at Monrovia, in the sixth month, even the month of June, and on the 27th day of the month.

The deputies from afar and the sojourners at home; even from the valley of Bassa came they,—and from the yet farther county of Sinoe.

And strangers of distant lands were there, even from across the great sea,—that far off land.

They came not like the queen of the east, with gold in abundance and precious stones, but with upright hearts well tutored,—loyalty to the land of the adopted home—durable friendship—all pearls of inestimable value.

And goodly hearts were found in the people of Monrovia, and they

opened the doors of their dwellings, and bade their brethren enter. And they spread their boards and ladened them with the good things of the land; for the Lord was with them.

They spread their couches also, and bid them sleep at eventide, while the angel of night guarded their leaden lids in sweet repose.

And the faces of their brethren did shine, and they said surely this thing is of the Lord.

Moreover, here is a wonder such as Solomon in all his wisdom conceived not of, when he said, "there is nothing new under the sun." Here on Afric's shores, the wilderness to to which our fathers came but as yesterday, in ignorance, penury and want,—we have builded us towns and villages, and now are about to form a Republic—Nay, nor was it thought of by the wise men of Europe and America.

And all the leaders of the people went up into the great hall, to commune together, and there spake several of their wise men, one *Samuel* whom they made chairman. *John* and *Hilary*, *Elijah*; now this *Elijah* was one of the pioneers and fought in the first battle of his country, therefore his brethren honored him much. There was also another *John* of *Monrovia* county, and *John* of *Bassa*, and *Anthony* and *Ephraim* and *Richard*. Now these were the representatives of the people, whom their brethren chose out from among them, to act under God in their behalf.

Now these wise men acted according to the wisdom given them of heaven, and a *constitution* was drawn up under solemn declarations which was submitted to the people for their adoption.

And all the people being pleased in the judgment and wisdom of their brethren the representatives, they did adopt the constitution which they drew up.

Now in the self same year, and on

the seventh month and on the twenty fourth day of the month was their labor finished.

Then did all the land rejoice, and there was a day appointed in which all the people should rejoice and make merry.

And on that day which was the twenty-fourth day of the eighth month, was the morn ushered in with the joyful sound of music sweet, and the booming of the great guns.

And all the multitude gathered themselves together, and the streets were crowded with martial pomp and youthful gayety. And there was a daughter of the land one *Susannah* who spake in the ears of all the people good words.

Then came the spirit upon *Joseph* their ruler, and he opened his mouth and spake to all the people wise and comfortable words. Then did their hearts rejoice, and lo the people wept in the sight of heaven.

Then did all the people go up together into the temple of the Lord. And there spake unto them *James* the son of *David*, and this was the same *David* who was beloved of his brethren, for he loved much, and was an honest man, but now he was gathered to his fathers, and *James* his son was set up to be a light in the land and an instructor to the young men.

And when even came on, the multitude came to the house of *Joseph* their ruler, and a goodly and spacious table was spread, and they did eat bread together, both men and women, with great singleness of heart, and they made merry, and were very glad.

Now the time of separation drew nigh, and they blessed and praised the Lord for that he had greatly blessed them in all their doings.

Saying have we not this day listened to the words of *Joseph* and *James* and *Susannah*, and have we not been delighted to honor *Joseph* whom our brethren have set over us to be ruler

over us? Whence came they forth? Not from the wealthy, nor the learned—for behold have they not labored among us with their own hands! And now seeing this is the order of our land, shall we not call on the son of the industrious and poor to become wise and learned.

Let us therefore increase for our young men instruction, and far off from them remove vanity and corruption. Seeing that one generation cometh on the stage and goeth quickly off to make place for another, but the good that *we* do shall remain.

And all the people made a vow, that day, each to support his fellow, praying in the sight of heaven, that the Republic might long continue declaring that “force or power is strengthened by union.”

Now all that the wise men did and all that the rulers spake unto the people, with the sayings of the witty, are they not all written and sent abroad to the world?

And every man departed to his own house and there was an end to the convention which declared Liberia a *republic*.

#### Independence of Liberia acknowledged by England and France.

It is with pleasure we announce the fact that *England* and *France* have both acknowledged the independence of the *Republic of Liberia*! A treaty of commerce has also been made between England and the Republic of Liberia. This treaty is considered a very liberal one, based on a perfect equality and reciprocity between the two nations. The French Government have given orders to the naval commander on the African coast, to put two or three ships of war at the disposal of President Roberts, to assist the Republic in breaking up the slave factory at New Cesters, and putting a stop to the trade along the line of their coast.

The *Republic of Liberia* is now a nation among nations. Two of the most influential and powerful nations on the globe have welcomed her to their side! Our own country will not be slow in doing the same thing.

The Rev. W. McLain, Secretary American Colonization Society, has been appointed by the Republic of Liberia minister extraordinary to the Government of the United States, and will doubtless not only be able to secure a recognition of Liberia by our own government, but also to negotiate a treaty of commerce which will be mutually advantageous to both countries.

#### The close of the Volume.

With the present number we present our readers a general *Index* of the volume, and we tender them our thanks for their continued patronage, and for the many kind words they

have spoken for us, and the many benevolent acts which they have shown us.

In reviewing the labors of the year which is now drawing near a close,

we observe many things calculated to cheer us in our work, and many, very many causes of thankfulness to the great Ruler among the nations. He has bestowed continued prosperity upon our infant Republic; he has increased the number of our friends and patrons; he has caused the wrath of *his* and *our* enemies to praise him; and by many undoubted tokens of his love, he has shown that this enterprise forms a very important part of his plans for the rescue and recovery of a ruined race!

The receipts of the Society, though not as large as have been our wants, compare advantageously with those of any former year. We have received very little from *legacies*; but from the voluntary free-will offerings of our friends, we have not received more in any of the many years last past.

Many of our agents have complained that money was scarce and hard to be obtained. They have been told that the low price of labor, and of produce, and the fear that no better times were coming, had created a pressure; and that the extraordinary political excitement through the country for the last few months, rendered it almost impossible to raise funds for colonization purposes.

But notwithstanding all these things, our treasury has been replenished with considerable regularity, and in a manner which greatly encourages us to enter upon enlarged operations for the future.

There is one *symptom* of the past year which we cannot forbear to

mention. The *abolition prints* have commenced anew their work of defamation and opposition. In no year have they been more bitter in their denunciations, more unmeasured in their invectives. Indeed they have trumped up most of their old charges against the Society, and having re-vamped them, have sent them, with whatever else they could gather, forth to the world, with as much energy and confidence as if they were uttering the most sterling truths!

We allude to this fact, not for the purpose of saying any thing in disparagement of them; but merely as a *fact* in the history of the past year. We regard it as a favorable omen!

All the world knows that we intend to have no controversy with them. We are peace men. We find in our appropriate work enough to occupy all our time, and command all our energies, and we have no ammunition to waste on any game.

In connection with the preceding *symptom*, there is another remark which we feel authorized in making, viz: that while the *prints* alluded to have been using all their power to drive the people *one way*, the people have actually gone exactly the contrary way. So that we need do nothing more than thus to *leave the argument* in their hands.

We have just received a very interesting letter from the venerable Dr. Woods, of *Andover, Mass.*, in which he alludes to this subject, and says—  
“The strange prejudice of the peo-

ple against Colonization is visibly subsiding." We have received like testimony from various parts of the country.

We cannot in conclusion forbear quoting another paragraph or two from the letter of Dr. Woods—"I felt, too, that we ought to do something here, and have been trying to raise enough in our little circle to emancipate *two* slaves, and hope to succeed. Advanced in life as I am, and yet favored by Divine Providence with perfect health at the age of 74, *I would readily engage* in larger efforts for this noble and very prosperous cause, were not my time specially devoted to Christ in another

way. In my view, all arguments are in favor of Colonization in our form, and none against it. And I trust the eyes of the community will be opened to see more and more clearly, that this is *the way* to do good to the colored people, both here and in Africa. Nothing is clearer to me than this, and I am happy to perceive that the right sentiment is gaining ground in this country.

I am a member of the African Institution in PARIS, which seems to have good intentions towards Africa. But I doubt whether they are likely to accomplish any thing of importance in comparison with our Society.

#### The present Month.

It is a very important month. It is the last month of 1848. It may in a great measure decide the history, condition and character of several hundred persons who want to go to Liberia. We are anxious to send a vessel from New Orleans on the first day of the coming year, with a large company of emigrants. But as yet we have not received sufficient assurances that the money will be ready.

The first article in the present number was written and circulated widely a month ago. We have received some liberal donations, and many of our friends have determined to make an effort. But the days roll by very rapidly, and the close of the year hastens. What is done must be done quickly to be of any avail.

Many of our friends have *intended* to contribute something during the year, who have not yet done it. We trust they will remember that it was never more needed than at present, and that unless they do it speedily they will be deprived of the pleasure.

Others would have given if they had been called upon by some agent. If they will have the goodness to send us the *bank notes* in a letter, it will answer every purpose. The mail, we find a very safe way of conveying money.

Shall the emigrants now wanting a passage to Liberia, be accommodated, or must we say to them *you cannot go!* We have been deceived. When we assured you that a passage should be granted you, we thought, and with reason, that our friends

would sustain us and furnish the means. But we have been deceived and have ourselves deceived you! How can we speak to them thus! We cannot, it must not be. And yet we must say in all fairness and candor, that unless funds come in more rapidly than they have done for some months past, we must thus turn away applicants for the boon of a passage to Liberia.

Surely none can consent to this. What then must be done? The money *must*, we had well nigh said,

*shall* be raised. A small donation made at once by every friend who intends to contribute at some time, would enable us to carry out our plans, and greatly encourage the colonists and strengthen their various settlements.

Let any person imagine the effect upon the society, upon the colored people, and upon the cause generally of a failure now to carry on the indispensable operations, and there cannot for a moment be any hesitation as to the path of duty.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;  
From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1848.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:

<i>New Castle</i> —J. Farley, \$2, Dea. Day, \$1, J. Hanley, \$2, Misses Coffin, \$1, Dr. Ford, \$1, Joseph Day, \$2, Miss Sherman, \$1, J. Glidden, \$2, Benjamin D. Metcalf, \$2, J. Cotter, Esq., \$1 50, Wm. Hitchcock & Co. \$2, J. G. Huston, \$1, Rufus Frye, 75 cents, Wm. Hovey, \$1, A friend, 50 cents, Misses Carrier, \$1..	21 75
<i>Thomaston</i> —Edw. Robinson, \$5, Mrs. J. Holmes, \$5, S. Singer, \$2, Cash 25 cents.....	12 25
<i>Cumden</i> —J. Jones, \$1, S. Adams, \$2, Cash 50 cents, Cash 25 cents, J. Thayer, \$1.....	4 75
<i>Portland</i> —From Ladies of the 3d Parish, to constitute the Rev. Dr. Dwight a life member of the Am. Col. Society, by Rev. C. Soule.....	30 00
<i>Searsport</i> —Capt. J. Merithew, by Capt. George Barker.....	10 50
	79 25

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker:

<i>Portsmouth</i> —Ladies of the North Parish, by Miss M. C. Rogers	26 00
<i>Meredith Bridge</i> —Collection in the Congregation Church and Society, by Benjamin T. Sanborn, Treasurer.....	4 00
	30 00

VERMONT.

*St. Johnsbury*—From the Vermont Col. Society, per J. P. Fairbank, Esq., contributed by the following persons, viz:—J. P. Fairbank, \$25, Horace Fairbank, \$5, Hiram Knapp, \$2, S. G. Brackett, \$2, James M. Warner, \$2, Thaddeus Fairbanks, \$25, William Sanborn, \$1, A. B. Hutchinson, \$1, Eph. Jewett, \$2, E. Fairbanks, \$10, Calvin Jewett, \$1.....

	76 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

*Worcester*—Legacy left the Am. Col. Society, by the late Hon. Jos. G. Kendall, of Worcester, Mass., per Jonas Henry Kendall, Esq., Ex'r.....

	1000 00
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*Newburyport*—From the Ladies' Col. Society, (\$60 of which is to constitute Mr. Z. P. Banister and Rev. John Edwards Emerson life members of the Am. Col. Society, by Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treasurer.....

	85 00
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1035 00

DELAWARE.

*Wilmington*—From a Wellwisher to Colonization.....

	1 00
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VIRGINIA.

*Roanoke Co.*—From Col. Elijah McClanahan, per Rev. Mr. Gil-

dersleeve, annual subscription for 1846-47.....	20 00	brook, to 1849, \$9. <i>Searsport</i>	
<i>Lynchburgh</i> —By Rev. G. W. Leyburn: Collection in 1st Presbyterian church, \$7, Other collections, \$11 87.....	18 87	—Capt. Isaac Carver, to Nov., 1849, \$1 50.....	10 50
<i>Botetourt Co.</i> —Collection in Buchanan.....	50 15	VERMONT.— <i>St. Johnsbury Center</i>	
<i>Lexington</i> —From Col. S. McD. Reid, balance of his annual subscription for 1847-48, \$20, Col. F. H. Smith, balance of his subscription of \$10 for 1848, \$5, Mrs. Forest, \$5, Other donations, \$9.....	39 00	—Charles Hosmer, to 16 Jan., 1848.....	2 00
<i>Rockbridge</i> —Colonization Society, payments of members in advance for 1849.....	6 00	MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Cambridge</i> —Charles Vaughan, Esq., to May, 1851..	5 00
<i>Albemarle Co.</i> —From Ladies of Bethel Congregation, through Rev. Wm. S. White.....	6 00	VIRGINIA.— <i>Lexington</i> —Prof. G. Dabney, for 1848, \$1 50. <i>Charlottesville</i> —Miss Terrills, for '48, \$1 50. <i>Natural Bridge</i> —Rev. S. D. Campbell, for '47 and '48, \$3.....	6 00
<i>Alexandria</i> —From Francis Miller, Esq.....	2 00	SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Fairview</i> ,—Rev. J. McKittrick, to 6 Nov., 1848.....	2 00
	142 02	GEORGIA.— <i>Naucooche</i> —Jn. Dickey, Esq., for '48 and '49, \$3. <i>Covington</i> —Rev. Thomas Turner, to May, 1850, \$3. John Cowan, jr., for '48 and '49, \$3.....	9 00
GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.—By Rev. A. E. Thom: <i>Nashville</i> —M. Martin, Esq., to Nov. 1848, \$5. <i>Knoxville</i> —Rev. R. B. McMullen, to January, 1849, \$3.....	8 00
<i>Covington</i> —From Rev. Thomas Turner.....	1 00	OHIO.— <i>Lebanon</i> —Joseph Hageman, to November, 1849, \$1 50. <i>Oregon</i> —Henry Steddom, to November, 1849, \$1 50.....	3 00
OHIO.		INDIANA.—By Rev. James Mitchell: <i>Madison</i> —Rev. Isaac Crawford, to Nov. 1849, 80 cts., Rev. Wm. Anderson, to Oct. 1849, 40 cts. <i>Paris</i> —Rev. A. Bussey, to Oct. 1849, 40 cts. <i>New Lebanon</i> —Rev. E. W. Burrass, to Oct. 1849, 40 cts. <i>Milan</i> —Rev. John W. Dole, to Oct. 1849, 40c.	2 40
<i>Putnam</i> —From the Colonization Society of Zanesville and Putnam, \$150, less \$3 82 premium on draft, by H. Safford, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.....	146 18	ALABAMA.—By Rev. A. E. Thom: <i>Huntsville</i> —Rev. Jos. H. Martin, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50, Rev. H. C. Lay, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50.....	3 00
<i>Columbus</i> —From the "Ladies Colonization Society," by J. N. Whiting, Esq.....	35 43	MICHIGAN.—By Rev. Owen J. Tennis: <i>Batavia</i> —E. Bogardus, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Cold Water</i> —E. G. Fuller, Esq., to Oct. 1849, \$1 50, Charles Dickinson, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Centreville</i> —Jeremiah Rudd, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50, John McKit, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Cassopolis</i> —Charles Jones, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Summerville</i> —Daniel Bates, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50, John Burny, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50. <i>Niles</i> —Franklin Brownell, to Oct. 1849, \$1 50.....	13 50
<i>Cincinnati</i> —From Hon. J. Burnet, to aid in sending emigrants to Liberia now waiting to go.....	500 00		
	681 61		
MICHIGAN.			
By Rev. Owen J. Tennis:			
<i>Marshall</i> —H. Noyes, Esq., Hon. H. W. Taylor, Hon. Isaac E. Cary, each 50 cents, Wm. H. Brown, Esq., J. C. Finck, Jno. Meachen, A. Clark, J. A. Van Horn, Z! G. Noyes, Esq., Wm. R. McCall, M. Soule, J. Cressey, each 25 cents.....	3 75		
<i>Battle Creek</i> —Addison Clark, 50 cents, Samuel McCambly, 69 cents.....	1 19		
<i>Cold Water</i> —Ira Brunson, C. P. Benton, Esq., each 50 cents...	1 00		
<i>Detroit</i> —From Julius Eldred, Esq.,	1 00		
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