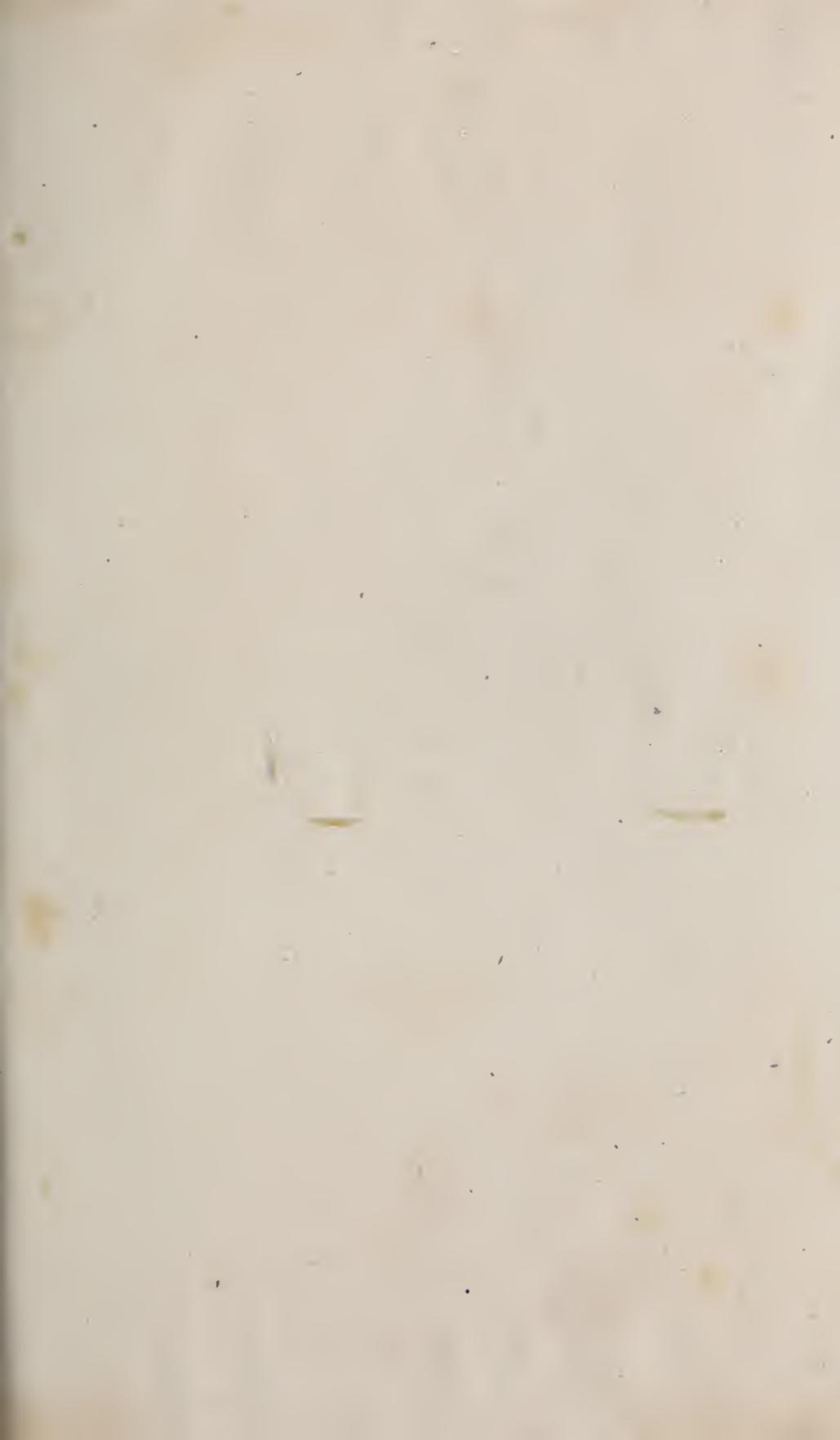


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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. xxxix.] WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1862. [No. 12.

THE HAND OF GOD WITH THE BLACK RACE,

BY REV. ALEXANDER J. MCGILL, DD.

SIXTH ARTICLE IN THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF 1862,

*From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review on African
Colonization.*

This Discourse of Dr. McGill, Professor in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, delivered before the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and published by their request, contains many valuable thoughts touching the Providence of God towards the African race and his Divine purpose in disposing of all races so as to bring them at last to a knowledge of Himself. As the foundation of his Discourse Dr. McGill has chosen the memorable words of Paul to the Athenians: "And hath made of our blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation"—Acts xxii, 26—considering it as declaring, 1st. The unity of the human race. 2d. The special Providence which governs the times and events of any people. 3d. The special Providence which fixes their place in the world. And 4th. The manifest aim alike of creation and providence in dealing with all races of men, to bring them to the knowledge of himself.

It is remarkable that the same year which saw the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, witnessed the introduction of a few slaves in Virginia. They came, Dr. McGill insists, to be schooled in our civilization, our language and our Religion, and their subsequent return with treasures of knowledge and piety to find the bounds of their habitation in their ancient Land of Promise.

"No one, it seems to me, who watches the negro, anywhere upon our temperate zone, in the dead of winter, can help a surmise, that the God of nature

has another destination in store for the development of his constitutional energies.

“But Africa needs him, still more than he needs Africa. She stretches forth her hands, not for the races that can but touch her shore, and could but subjugate her people; but for the return of her own children, to the latest generations. She says in her own peculiar sense, to the North give up, to the South keep not back, bring my sons from afar and my daughters from the ends of the earth. That poor mother of slaves came out of the original chaos, a solitary continent; which of all other divisions of the globe, is the least susceptible of benefit from strangers. If you look at her shape on the map of the world, you see it rounded and concentrated upon itself without peninsulas and inland seas, entering from the ocean, with the reach of commerce and its civilizing influence to her inmost recesses, showing that nothing can redeem and exalt her, but forces from within, the attainment of art and science, and religion, by her own returned and indigenous populations. She has but one mile of coast for every six hundred and twenty-three miles of surface; while Europe has one mile of coast for every hundred and fifty-six miles of surface—evincing that the advantage of Europe, in emerging from barbarism to the glory of Christian civilization, is four times as great, by the very lines of the earth, which become ‘the bounds of her habitation.’

“And it is not, surely, because the vast interior of Africa is a sterile waste, that her mighty contour fences off, in this way, the keels and canvas of the nations. Discoveries every year, by Livingston, Barth, Burton, Anderson, and other truthful adventurers, prove that her soil is rich beyond comparison, that her rivers are deep enough and long enough to bear the freight of empires on their bosom; and in short, that she needs only the elevation of man by the interaction of men, who can stand her suns and breath her vapors, to become the garden of this globe, and bless all the ends of the earth with her inexhaustible abundance.

“It is the land of promise at this moment of sublunary time. Discoveries have exhausted the new world. This hemisphere is booked within and without by an indefatigable topography, which henceforth may rest, till the planet itself is changed. But Africa now fixes on herself that curious and restless and excited gaze, which America has held, for three centuries and a half, and which has never failed in history to draw after it the tides of immigration, and the utmost energies of human enterprise. Shall the instincts of humanity be powerless, because it is an old world that is now thrown open to enlightened men? Shall the migratory impulse of manly souls be repressed, because a mother, instead of a daughter, pleads, and the plea reaches from ten thousand cemeteries of ancestral pride, for one race alone to return, and take the last El Dorado, which the measuring line of man’s adventure can reach upon the face of the earth?

“Let it not be said that he returns to a land of reprobation. There is no curse on Africa to preclude the utmost grandeur and felicity, in the future of her races. Egypt may have a doom still resting upon her, and Lybia, Numi-

dia, and Mauritania, all the northern shore, from the Nile to the Straits of Hercules; wherever the Gospel was spread, and then extinguished by man. But no curse ever yet resulted on that glowing tropical belt where we urge the black man to go with the light of Christian civilization. No history is there, to bode some vial of unexpiated wrath, which buried empires had been too frail to suffer and exhaust. All is fresh in the hope, which returns with these captives. The race now lifts up its head, for the time appointed when its turn shall come to wield the rod of empire.

“*Muse!* take the harp of prophecy: Behold!
The glories of a brighter age unfold:
Friends of the outcast! view the accomplished plan,
The Negro towering to the height of man.”

“Who knows, but that a mighty tropical Republic is just what this reeling planet needs to make it steady and peaceful; to fix the balance of power at the centre of the earth, and thence govern to the poles with a reign of order and righteousness.

“The experiment is made. Finley, Caldwell, and Key were true prophets. And so was their first agent, the sainted and heroic Mills, who just forty-four years ago this month, said, as he was embarking in this city on the ship *Electra*, ‘we go to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the coast of poor degraded Africa.’ The Republic of Liberia is at this moment the most promising and prosperous Government in the world. It has copied all that is wise and good in our institutions and history.

“Never did any colony make a beginning so hopeful and auspicious. It has had better health than either Plymouth or Jamestown had at the beginning; better agriculture than either Carolina or Louisiana had upon their virgin soils in the bush; better trade and commerce than either New York or Philadelphia had in the first forty years of mercantile adventure; better education than Massachusetts or Connecticut had in the first half century of their institutions; better Christianity in its freedom, simplicity, and power combined, than any people ever had in the cradle since the days of the Apostles; these are but some of the first things in the destiny of this young black Republic.

“Such are some of the attractions with which Colonization would persuade the free colored people to turn to the land of their fathers; and of their own choice, concur with the manifest determination of Heaven to fix there the bounds of their habitation.”

On the missionary aspects of African Colonization, Dr. McGill says eloquently:

“IV. And who that loves the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ will not acquiesce in all necessities, which go to spread ‘the glorious Gospel of the blessed God?’ This is the aim, this the consummation of all that special Providence, which brings good out of evil, in working for every ‘afflicted and poor people’ If in the times of ignorance, at which God winked, the

constant indication of unity in creating and a special Providence in ordering the destiny of every people, was enough to excite the benighted heathen to seek after God, when there was but a chance, 'if happily,' they might find him, how much more should such a demonstration now, of a common blood, and a special care of the Most High for such a trodden race as this, awake the world to seek after him, when there is a perfect certainty of finding him? Along with the Gospel, as it goes with redeeming light to Africa, will be the story of another exodus, a New Testament exodus, for the world to hear, and for the ransomed of that continent to teach their children and children's children, to all generations. How vast a theme of adoring gratitude, and love, and obligation, and instruction, too, did the deliverance of Israel from bondage in Egypt add to the precious light of revealed religion which they carried back to Palestine! The preface to the ten commandments, God's eternal law, was itself couched, at Horeb, in the fact of this their special deliverance. Migrations are the best of missions.

"Its missionary aspects alone are enough to enlist the ardor and liberality of every Christian man for this cause of Colonization in Africa. Its patriotism, its philanthropy, its worldly wisdom, its whole assemblage of merits and values, the rarest and best that ever combined in any society of man's organization, have been so palpable and imposing upon the minds of its friends, and the passions of its enemies, that its grandest claim of all, for which alone it should be cherished and promoted, if everything besides in its history had been foolishness, to this hour, has been strangely unappreciated. In its day of small things for the spread of his kingdom and the knowledge of himself, behold 'what God hath wrought!' Devil worship and brutal violence have already fled from six hundred miles of the benighted coast; and churches and schools, and a college now dot the whole conquest; and invite, with wonderful success, two hundred and fifty thousand heathen, under its jurisdiction, to accept the light and liberty of the Gospel. And far beyond the selvage of that evangelized and evangelizing shore, the preachers of Jesus Christ have penetrated the interior, and have already been hailed with welcome by the barbarous idolaters, who swarm upon its fertile hills and valleys.

"Let it be remembered that the majority of American Africans in Liberia are emancipated slaves from the Southern States."

IN THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY OF PRINCETON,

For October is an article on African Colonization.

The writer of this Review quotes from a letter of the Rev. John Newton, January 20, 1775, to a nobleman, some expressions indicating his belief that "the present unhappy disputes between Great Britain and America, with their consequences, whatever they may be, are a part of a series of events of which the extension and interests of the church of Christ were the principal final cause." The multiplication of Colonies and States on these shores, consequent

upon our independence, the unparalleled prosperity of our country, the growth of a missionary spirit and of means for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, the relations of the United States to Mexico, Central and South America, as also from our western shores to Asia, inspires the Reviewer with hope not only for the extension of the Protestant Faith in South America, but also for the great increase and diffusion of Christian light among those nations who may come in contact with one another on the Pacific coast.

“Who can tell how great will be the commerce of Oregon and California with China, Japan, and Siam fifty or a hundred years hence? That commerce will be a highway for the Christian religion. A great house may rise in San Francisco for publishing the Bible in Chinese, Japanese, and other languages of Asia; and near it may stand a mission-house, occupied by such men as the Lowries.

“But there is no part of the heathen world which has as strong claims upon America as Africa. There is none to which the providence of God points more distinctly, none in which the churches can be more easily brought to take an interest, or which promises more abundant or more speedy success. ‘In no other part of the heathen world is there evinced so much willingness to hear the Gospel as in Africa. Ethiopia is now stretching forth her hands unto God, whom, through the mists of superstition, she sees, as yet, afar off.’”—*Mrs. Scott.*

After alluding to some of the striking prophecies of the coming Divine favor toward Africa, the writer considers Liberia as the most remarkable feature in the relations of Africa to America, and, though dissenting from the idea urged by some of the friends of this Society, that the cause of African missions depends absolutely on the cause of colonization, maintains that the “colony of Liberia is the most important means of extending the blessings of science and religion into the adjacent dark places of the earth that are full of the habitations of cruelty;” while the reviewer holds “that there are other methods of carrying the Gospel to Africa as well as to other benighted lands besides the planting colonies, and cites the report of the Wesleyan Missionary for 1858; their mission schools in Senigambia containing 377 scholars, and their churches 399 communicants, he insists that “colonies of people of the same degree of intelligence, and to the same degree imbued with Christian principles, in any part of the heathen world must be no small advantage to the spread of the Gospel, and would be seized upon by missionary societies, as doors of God’s providence into which they were called to enter.” The writer adds:

“We may form a more correct idea of the importance of these colonies in

advancing the Christian religion, and in promoting civilization, by considering what would now have been the condition of North America if no colonies had ever been sent to this continent from Europe. Suppose all the Protestant churches of Europe to have engaged actively and liberally in sending teachers and missionaries, men of science, and men of God to instruct the natives and to bring them under the influence of the Gospel, yet would the condition of things here have been very different from, and very inferior to, the present condition, if no colonies had ever been planted here of civilized and Christian people. There is strong probability that the African colonies will effect on that continent fully as much as the colonies from Europe on this continent have effected here, and in much shorter time. The aborigines of America were not to any considerable extent civilized or incorporated into the colonies. But in Africa the case is different. Instead of supplanting the natives, or driving them back into the wilderness, the policy of Liberia has, heretofore at least, uniformly been to let them remain in the colonial territory, to cast over them the ægis of the colonial government, to instruct them in the arts and sciences, and in the manners and customs of civilized life; and above all, to give them a knowledge of that religion which is revealed in the Holy Scriptures. 'I do not doubt,' said the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge in 1831, 'that one of the surest, and certainly the most important, effects of the Colonization of Africa on the proposed plan, will be the conversion of its inhabitants to Christianity. * * * The Christian public cannot fail to perceive, in all these operations, the hand of that presiding Providence, which, having permitted the wretched African to be enslaved that he might be Christianized, now demands his restoration, that he may Christianize his brethren.'

"The colonists, as they increase in wealth, intelligence, and piety, may be expected to engage more extensively and more actively in direct missionary operations.

"A strong missionary spirit has been manifest among the colonists themselves. The most friendly and benevolent feeling has been shown towards the natives. Several new missionary stations have been formed under the most encouraging prospects. The greatest anxiety is shown by multitudes of the natives to have schools established among them, and churches built, and the ordinances of the Gospel administered. It may be said with great truth, that the fields are white, ready to the harvest. It would be impossible to find in any country freer access to wider fields of usefulness.

"In civilizing and Christianizing the natives, the African colonies have a great advantage over the colonies planted in America. The natives of Africa are of one blood and one color with the colonists, and will, necessarily, more or less, amalgamate with them. This was not the case in America. Amalgamation of the Indians with the Europeans in North America has been effected to a very limited extent, although encouraged by legislation and philosophy.—(See *Jefferson's Notes*.)

"The Government of Liberia has shown no disposition to remove the natives, or to require them to leave their lands when sold to the colony. 'We

are opposed,' said the *Liberia Herald*, in 1847, 'to the Africans being deprived of their lands, without a fair equivalent is paid to them for it; and in no instance, after purchasing their lands, have we ordered them to remove from them; on the contrary, they have invariably been urged to remain, and adopt civilized customs.' This is greatly to the credit of the colonists, and is in striking contrast with the treatment received by the Cherokees and other tribes of Indians from the first settlers and governments of some of our States.

"The colonies have been planted in Liberia under circumstances much more favorable than those under which colonies were first planted in North America. The very age is more favorable. Missions, science, and the arts, have all been greatly advanced since the settlement at Jamestown. The human race had not increased as much in knowledge in any two centuries previous, as it did from the times of John Smith and John Robinson to the times of Ashmun and Buchanan.

"The Liberians who migrated from America, particularly those who went in the early years of the colony, did not leave America full handed. A very large majority of them had nothing, but had to be supported by the societies that sent them out, until they could make something for themselves. Considering this condition of the colonists, it is greatly to their credit that there are now very few, if any, paupers in the colony; and that capital has so far been accumulated as to enable many of them to carry on agricultural operations quite handsomely and profitably."

Two facts of great importance are mentioned in the conclusion of this review. The establishment of the College of Liberia, and the recognition of the independence of the Government of Liberia by the United States.

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Since the idea of colonizing our free people of color is suspended for the present, if not finally, and the prospect in Hayti and other regions of the West Indies are so decidedly unpromising, the thoughts of all will be reasonably directed to Africa as the great inheritance of the African race. From that land they came, and to it they naturally return, not as their fathers came, unwilling captives, but cheerfully in freedom and with the treasures of civilization and our divine and holy Christianity, aided by our beneficence and our prayers to Him who is supreme in wisdom, goodness, and power, and who can rear out of the humblest materials and beginning a great nation. In this article from the *Mirror* is much deserving of consideration, though we are well assured that the President cherishes an ardent desire for the welfare of Liberia.

[From the *Christian Mirror*, Sept. 23.]

OUR FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.—NO. 3.

It has long been an interesting inquiry with philanthropists, what can be done with our free blacks? Statesmen, as well as philanthropists, are now

endeavoring to solve the most serious question, what shall be done with the emancipated slaves? The country has been intensely agitated for years with considerations based on the condition of its negro population. The most absorbing thought has been to get the slaves out of the house of bondage, presuming his salvation to be insured by a mere deliverance from slavery. These United States have been rocked by a conflict of opinions as to this race, till we are involved in civil war; and national ruin has appeared to be imminent. To-day the land is shaking from centre to circumference under the tread of armies and the roar of batteries, put in motion on the same issue. The present Administration was elevated to office in the expectation of solving the question, to the betterment of the condition of the colored race. It has acknowledged the independence of Liberia—a measure that looks towards the elevation of that people to the dignity of nationality. The present Administration, too, is the first which ever invited a delegation of colored men to a conference on their common welfare. We believe that President Lincoln is the first Executive who has admitted them to the White House. In these he has done well, and the friends of the colored race owe him a debt of gratitude for so much in the right direction.

The interview of the committee of colored men with President Lincoln, resulted in their rejection of the suggestions of the Executive. We think that committee acted prudently in not committing their brethren to the proposition, and in withholding their consent to the Colonization scheme. They acted manfully in preferring to remain free colored Americans to removing to Central America, there again to become hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The country recommended is said to be rich, and especially in coal mines. The latter consideration the President held up as a prominent one; he stated that they would find immediate employment in the mines. It is known that interested parties, having large coal mines in Central America, applied to Congress and the Cabinet, with all diligence, last winter to further the efforts of a certain "Chiriqui Company," in hope of thus hatching a golden egg. And although that Colonization scheme failed, we hear that General Pomeroy, of Kansas celebrity, is commissioned to find some place for a colored colony in Central America.

Is this, then, the culmination of all this stir in behalf of the colored race? Is this all the good to inure to the black man—"to change the place, but keep the pain!" Can American philanthropy rise no higher than a coal mine? Is the emancipated slave to be colonized on so dark a basis? And is his nationality to be founded on a coal basis? How many generations of coal diggers, under white masters, will be required to build up a nation of colored freemen? There is no other measure yet proposed to meet the present emergency—to consummate the great philanthropic movement for the elevation of the colored race? Is the coal mine then the ignoble end of so noble a desire to dignify and nationalize the negro? After toiling for generations under a tropical sun, is he to find no other recompense than to be earthed in Central America—to become a collier, instead of a cotton grower? If all our philanthropy is to have such an issue, to end thus, on the mere

assumption that the negro is only fit for *menial service*, NOT nationality, then it were well it had never been born.

We fear that our Federal Executive has not, in any other direction, fully considered the best permanent good of the colored race. We refer to the disposition made of the Africans taken by our Government vessels from slavers. Former Administrations, from Jefferson to Buchanan, have favored the return of slaves to their native lands, with the blessings of civilization. They have cheerfully accorded some measure of beneficence and humanity to them in a suitable provision for them through the American Colonization Society. This arrangement has been regarded not only as an act of simple justice, but as a necessity; that some responsible body should be held accountable for their proper treatment and education, till such time as they could be left to their own care. But the entire policy of the Federal Government has been changed. For the first time in our history it has been found too expensive to return the recaptured Africans to their own land. To civilize and Christianize them, that they may continue to defend their native continent from slavers, costs too much for modern philanthropy! Instead, therefore, of taking any trouble and incurring any expense, our Government has decided to dispose of these recaptured Africans in the cheapest possible way—that is, to *give* them away! The Danish Government has possessions in the West Indies, and wants laborers there. It has offered to take these recaptured Africans and transport them to their colonies for *nothing*, and the United States Government, with Secretary Seward, of philanthropic antecedents at its head, has decided thus to dispose of them. If the Danish Government intends to civilize and educate these captives, then the greater shame on us. If its only object is *gain*, and the poor slave is to be substituted in place of white labor, how much better will his condition be than that of a slave? It is a proper inquiry here, (if these national and international efforts to suppress the slave trade are grounded in any good wishes toward the colored men,) what right has our Government to place them beyond their control? What is the difference between a Government taking slaves from the ocean, and giving them into bondage to another Government, and an individual seizing them on the land and selling them into slavery to another person? The only difference, as respects the subjects of this transfer, is the diversity of treatment he may receive under a Danish, Spanish, or a Creole master. So far as the future of the black man is concerned, so far as concerns the future of Africa, it is all the same whether the race is to be exhausted in slavery in this latitude or in that, under American or under Danish masters.

That philanthropy which is satisfied with such a disposition of recaptured Africans, or of emancipated slaves, is not worth the name. Much less is a mere transfer of the colored man from one nation to another people, still to remain the victim of avarice and oppression, worth the time and trouble it costs. Any measures which fall short of elevating the race to the dignity of a nationality are fruitless and worthless. If we would secure an abiding improvement to the race—if we would not lose the expenditure already

made in his behalf—we must be content with nothing short of raising him to independence. For ourselves we can see no more promising place for him than on the continent of his forefathers, the home of the race. It is evident that while the negro remains among white men he will never attain a social equality. This fact is set forth by the President, we think, in his interview with the colored committee. We have increasing evidence that the prejudices are deepening, and the great abyss which divides the races is widening, day by day. It is useless to waste our breath in denouncing the injustice of this prejudice. It is equally vain for the black man to hope to outlive it: long before this intolerant prejudice is eradicated, the negro will have passed away victimized and absorbed by the Caucasian. This was the opinion of Prof. Blyden—a colored gentleman of intelligence, observation and learning. Shall we not then labor to give him a more enduring inheritance than that of the Coolie among Danes or a collier of the Chiriqui Company.

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LIBERIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO LETTERS AND THEOLOGY.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

BY REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL,

Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Liberia College.

LIBERIA'S OFFERING,

Being Addresses and Sermons,

BY EDWARD W. BLYDEN,

Professor of Languages in Liberia College,

These two volumes, published during the last summer in New York, are honorable indications of the talent and literary progress of Liberia. Messrs. Crummell and Blyden show what liberty and education will do for their race, and the future which these great elements are opening to Africa. We commend these volumes to the thoughtful consideration of all free men of color, and to all who would promote their welfare. Messrs. Crummell and Blyden have left the country to engage in the cause of education in the College; where, we trust, awaits them a long and brilliant career of usefulness and distinction. In the work before us they leave behind them thoughts which should sway the minds and touch the hearts of their brethren and inelude them to give themselves to the regeneration of the land of their ancestors. The duty of a rising Christian State to contribute to the well-being and civilization of the world by Mr. Crummell; and the discourse of Mr. Blyden, entitled "The call of Providence to the descendants of Africa in America," are productions of great merit, and well suited to convince our people of color of the reasonableness and beneficence of emigration to Liberia. We

invite special attention to the concluding passage of Mr. Blyden's discourse :

"Our prosperity depends as much upon the wholesome and elevating influence we exert upon the native population, as upon the progress we make in agriculture, commerce, and manufacture. Indeed the conviction prevails in Liberia among the thinking people that we can make no important progress in these things without the co-operation of the aborigines. We believe that no policy can be more suicidal in Liberia than that which would keep aloof from the natives around us. We believe that our life and strength will be to elevate and incorporate them among us as speedily as possible.

"And, then, the aborigines are not a race alien from the colonists. We are a part of them. When alien and hostile races have come together, as we have just seen, one has had to succumb to the other; but when different peoples of the same family have been brought together, there has invariably been a fusion, and the result has been an improved and powerful class. When three branches of the great Teutonic family met on the soil of England, they united. It is true that at first there was a distinction of caste among them in consequence of the superiority in every respect of the great Norman people; but, as the others came up to their level, the distinctions were quietly effaced, and Norman, Saxon, and Dane easily amalgamated. Thus, 'a people inferior to none existing in the world was formed by the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other and the aboriginal Britons.'*

"In America we see how readily persons from all parts of Europe assimilate; but what great difficulty the Negro, the Chinese, and the Indian experience. We find here representatives from all the nations of Europe easily blending with each other. But we find elements that will not assimilate. The Negro, the Indian, and the Chinese, who do not belong to the same family, repel each other, and are repelled by the Europeans. 'The antagonistic elements are in contact, but refuse to unite, and as yet no agent has been found sufficiently potent to reduce them to unity.'

"But the case with Americo-Liberians and the aborigine is quite different. We are all descendants of Africa. In Liberia there may be found persons of almost every tribe in West Africa, from Senegal to Congo. And not only do we and the natives belong to the same race, but we are also of the same family. The two peoples can no more be kept from assimilating and blending than water can be kept from mingling with its kindred elements. The policy of Liberia is to diffuse among them as rapidly as possible the principles of Christianity and civilization, to prepare them to take an active part in the duties of the nationality which we are endeavoring to erect. Whence, then, comes the slander which represents Liberians as 'maintaining a distance from the aborigines—a constant and uniform separation?'

"To take part in the noble work in which they are engaged on that coast, the Government and people of Liberia earnestly invite the descendants of

* Macaulay's History of England, vol. i, chap. 1.

Africa in this country.* In all our feebleness, we have already accomplished something; but very little in comparison of what has to be done. A beginning has been made, however—a great deal of preparatory work accomplished. And if the intelligent and enterprising colored people of this country would emigrate in large numbers, an important work would be done in a short time. And we know exactly the kind of work that would be done. We know that where now stand unbroken forests would spring up towns and villages, with their schools and churches—that the natives would be taught the arts of civilization—that their energies would be properly directed—that their prejudices would disappear—that there would be a rapid and important revulsion from the practices of heathenism, and a radical change in their social condition—that the glorious principles of a Christian civilization would diffuse themselves throughout those benighted communities. Oh! that our people would take this matter into serious consideration, and think of the great privilege of kindling in the depths of the moral and spiritual gloom of Africa a glorious light—of causing the wilderness and the solitary place to be glad—the desert to bloom and blossom as the rose—and the whole land to be converted into a garden of the Lord.

“Liberia, then, appeals to the colored men of this country for assistance in the noble work which she has begun. She appeals to those who believe that the descendants of Africa live in the serious neglect of their duty if they fail to help to raise the land of their forefathers from her degradation. She appeals to those who believe that a well-established African nationality is the most direct and efficient means of securing respectability and independence for the African race. She appeals to those who believe that a rich and fertile country, like Africa, which has lain so long under the cheerless gloom of ignorance, should not be left any longer without the influence of Christian civilization—to those who deem it a far more glorious work to save extensive tracts of country from barbarism and continued degradation than to amass for themselves the means of individual comfort and aggrandizement—to those who believe that there was a providence in the deportation of our forefathers from the land of their birth, and that that same Providence now points to a work in Africa to be done by us their descendants. Finally, Liberia appeals to all African patriots and Christians—to all lovers of order and refinement—to lovers of industry and enterprise—of peace, comfort—and happiness—to those who having felt the power of the Gospel in opening up to them life and immortality, are desirous that their benighted kindred should share in the same blessings. ‘Behold, the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee: go up and possess it, as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said unto thee; fear not; neither be discouraged.’”

*The Legislature of Liberia, at its last session, 1861–62, passed an act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to “itinerate among and lecture to the people of color in the United States of North America, to present to them the claims of Liberia, and its superior advantages as a desirable home for persons of African descent.” The President appointed for this work, Professors Crummell and Blyden and J. D. Johnson, Esq.

PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was held on Monday evening, October 13, 1862, at the Rooms of the Society, No. 609 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. An unusually large number of our prominent and influential citizens were present. The Rev. W. W. Spear, D. D., was called upon to preside, and Robert B. Davidson, esq., was chosen Secretary.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, and the transaction of other business, the annual statement of the Board of Managers for the year ending September 30, was submitted and approved. The following extracts will interest our readers:

“It is with feelings of no ordinary kind that the Managers present their statement for the last year—a year that has resounded with the stately march of great events. But while the land has been shaken with the tread of mighty armies, we have rejoiced to find that in war, as in peace, this Society alike demands our efforts and our prayers.”

FINANCES.

The receipts since October 1, 1861, including \$2,375, then on hand, were \$10,991 18; and the disbursements were \$4,570 69; leaving a cash balance at this date of \$6,420 49. Of the disbursements \$1,150 35 reached the treasury of the Parent Institution. As the great bulk of the funds remaining in our possession was received for certain named objects, it is hoped that an increasing activity will characterize all our friends, and that the coming twelvemonth will be “as the past, and much more abundant” for the general purposes of the Society.

EMIGRATION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

A goodly number of the colored residents of the State have expressed a desire to settle in Africa, but owing to various causes, but fourteen have actually taken passage for the new Republic. Of these one was from Lycoming county, five from Mifflin county, and eight from Philadelphia. Several are preparing to remove by the packet “Mary Caroline Stevens,” which is expected to sail from Baltimore about the first proximo. The earnest spirit which now characterizes many of these people, may be learned from the subjoined extract from a recent letter penned by one of the most worthy and best educated black men in Pennsylvania:

“I have determined to make Liberia my future home. For two or three years past, I have been fully resolved to leave this country, but have been waiting so as to be better prepared. But I have now resolved to wait no longer. I *must* go, poor and unprepared as I am. If Africa need the products of my brain, well. If not, she *shall* have the labor of my hands * * * I make these personal statements to you, sir, as the medium through which they may reach the Society, under the auspices of which I expect to place myself, and sail for Liberia in the May packet of 1863. Through the mercy of the All-Wise, though once I was blind to duty, to the best interests of myself and my race, yet

now I see; see, what it seems to me, nothing but stupidity, ignorance and wilful neglect could have prevented my seeing years ago. Thank the Lord, the scales have at last fallen from my eyes."

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

Two additions have been made to the Gallery of distinguished African Colonizationists, in original portraits of Thomas Sully, esq., and Hon. John H. B. Latrobe. They are both admirable likenesses, and give the peculiar expression of the originals with perfect fidelity. They were executed at our request by the eminent artist, Sully, and were generously presented by him.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

Advices of an encouraging character continue to proceed from the Liberian Republic. Prosperity attends all interests. Peace has prevailed. Agriculture is meeting with greatly increased attention. It is peculiarly gratifying to be assured that the beneficence and humanity extended to the four thousand five hundred native Africans taken by our Government cruisers from slavers, and landed in that thriving State between August 26, 1860, and May 8, 1861, a period of less than nine months, have been worthily bestowed, and that they are duly advancing in knowledge, virtue, and the more ennobling usages of Christian life. We trust that no change will be made in the disposition of recaptured Africans, but that the policy inaugurated by President Monroe will be faithfully adhered to—that of returning all such to their native continent.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

It is believed that the shipment of slaves from the western regions of Africa have been much reduced of late, owing mostly to the operation of the new treaty between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, which authorizes the detention and search of suspected craft, in certain localities, by the men of war of each nation. Before many mouths, we trust, the exigencies of affairs at home will allow our authorities to enlarge the squadron in that quarter, and substitute steamers for sailing vessels. It may not be too much to express the further hope that ere long the Government of Great Britain may unite with our own in another measure to put an end to this execrable traffic, and that is to demand that the only Government that now admits of its being carried on within its limits shall cease to encourage or allow it. Settlements of civilized colored men, scattered along the African seaboard, are the most effectual barriers in the prosecution of this high crime against humanity. Liberia has swept this terrible evil from nigh seven hundred miles of the coast—her own territory—and in this regard is worthy of the best wishes, active sympathy, and liberal support of Christendom.

EXPLORATION OF LIBERIA.

Considering the employment of our navy in the promotion of valuable public interests or enlarging the boundaries of science,

what more noble and important mission could be prosecuted by our Government than an exploration of the interior of western Africa, that large tract of country lying east of the Republic of Liberia. The preliminary investigations have been made.

The channels of commerce which might thus be opened would doubtless prove an ample compensation. England has thus long sought employment for her ships, work for her people, and a market for her manufactures. Her appropriation for the exploration of the Niger during the year 1861-62, was £7,000 or \$35,000. And her efforts have met and are meeting with marked success. Her importations from Western Africa for the first six months of the last and the present year, as officially published, are as follows, in American currency :

	1861.	1862.
From British possessions on West Coast of Africa.....	\$356,030	\$295,065
From other parts of the West Coast of Africa.....	2,093,610	3,242,265
Total.....	2,449,740	3,537,320

This return exhibits also a surprising growth of the products of this region of West Africa, and their absorption by that sagacious people. The trade is admitted to be very lucrative.

RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Since the Declaration of Independence by the Republic of Liberia, July 26, 1847, African Colonizationists generally have been desirous that it might be formally welcomed into the family of nations by the Government of the United States. Applications to this end have been made to every subsequent administration, and the labors of influential men sought in all parts of the land. During the past winter and spring this Board again memorialized Congress, and readily obtained the signature of several hundred of the prominent and honored citizens of Philadelphia to a petition invoking the prompt consummation of this measure. These were forwarded and presented by Representatives and Senators; and we have reason to say, produced a good effect.

A bill having this object in view was reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and passed in that body by a vote of thirty-two yeas to seven nays. It subsequently met with the approbation of the House of Representatives by a vote of eighty-six yeas to thirty-seven nays; and received the signature of the President, June 5, 1862. A diplomatic representative, Abraham Henson, esq., has proceeded to Monrovia, via England. The Government of the United States, therefore, ranks as the twelfth power of the world that has acknowledged Liberian independence, and joined in the elevation of the American colored race to the dignity of nationality. We also take pleasure in being able to state that a treaty, just and liberal in its nature, is now in course of negotiation between the two—mother and daughter—Republics.

THEIR PERMANENT HOME.

Never has the welfare of the colored population in our midst

attracted so universal and profound interest among all patriots, philanthropists, and Christians as at this day. It is conceded that here they cannot attain perfect social equality and the highest happiness, and that independence, culture, and position can be achieved only by removal. Whither, then, will they go? "To Africa. Emigration to any part of this continent, or its isles, can, at the most, be but a temporary expedient. The causes that impel their departure from the United States will produce the same results wherever the white man rules. The laws of climate, soil, races, and civilization do not essentially change. Colonization in Central America can only be a brief halt in the march to their ancestral land. To this issue the increasing attractions of Africa are evidently pointing. Civilization and religion are beautifying her with graces that cannot fail to enkindle desire in her dispersed children. Agriculture is adorning her hills and vallies. Education is moulding the rude natives into civilized people. Art is lending her charms to the region that has for centuries been a grief to humanity. Every year augments the attractiveness of Africa, and the time is rapidly approaching when her 'sons from far' and 'her daughters from the ends of the earth' will flock to her in admiration and joy."

The Society proceeded to an election, which resulted as follows, when an adjournment took place :

PRESIDENT—JOHN P. CROZER.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Gerard Ralston, Robert R. Reed, M. D., Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., George B. Wood, M. D., Stephen Colwell, Alonzo Potter, D. D., William Chester, D. D., Edward Coles, Howard Malcom, D. D., John Torrey, Hugh L. Hodge, M. D., William B. Stevens, D. D., Samuel H. Perkins, Joseph Harrison, William F. Packer, Alexander Brown. E. F. Rivinus, M. D., Archibald McIntire, W. L. Helfenstein, W. H. Allen, L. L. D., John Bell, M. D., John Cox, David Stewart, George Chambers, Daniel Houston, Charles M. Reed, John Marston, U. S. N., S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Thomas Sully, Eli K. Price.

RECORDING SECRETARY—ROBERT B. DAVIDSON.

TREASURER—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

MANAGERS.—L. P. Gebhard, M. D., W. Parker Foulke, John W. Claghorn, William V. Pettit, Thomas S. Malcom, Edward S. Morris, G. W. Fahnestock, Arthur M. Burton, Daniel L. Collier, Samuel E. Appleton, Edward D. Marchant, James Otterson.

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VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The forty-third Annual Meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society took place at Montpelier on Thursday evening, October 16th, in the Brick Church. Prayer was offered by Rev. L. H. Stone :

In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, was called to the Chair. The Hon. Lewis H. Delano, delegate to the Parent Society, at Washington, made an encouraging report of his attendance at the Annual Meeting, last January, in the new and commodious building of the Society.

George W. Scott, Esq., Treasurer, reported the receipts of the year ending October 16th, as amounting to \$2,091 96.

The Secretary, Rev. Jno. H. Converse, made a very able and interesting report, in which he forcibly illustrated the excellence of African Colonization, in distinction from all other schemes for the highest welfare of the colored man; as being more purely Christian and philanthropic and safe than any phase that has yet appeared, affirming with reference to the Chirique and Florida schemes, that "we have not a *strong* confidence in any place of Colonization by mere politicians or by chartered companies." "Central America is not the home of the colored man. The white man will soon be at his side, and the colored man will share the fate of the American Indian. Still we would not regard the Central American or the Haytian scheme as in any way antagonistic to our Society. If any of these schemes can give the colored man a home where he can rise and be truly free, we will bid them God speed. We will rejoice to see a successful experiment in Chirique, or Hayti, or Florida, still believing that Africa is the home for the African."

He then offered and advocated a resolution that "the providence of God indicates that Africa is to be enlightened and saved mainly by means of American influence."

Rev. F. Butler spoke of some interesting facts in Liberia, and the encouragements to labor for her.

Rev. W. H. Lord then addressed the audience with words that will not soon be forgotten, enforcing the truth, that Africa is the most possessed of all places on the earth for the highest elevation and happiness of the man of color, and that this Society as an instrument of good to that continent and its dispersed children is worthy of all sympathy and aid.

The meeting was well attended, and our friends separated in good courage for the labors of another year. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

HON. DANIEL BALDWIN, *President*.
 HON. SAMUEL KELLOG, } *Vice Presidents*.
 HON. EDWARD KIRKLAND, }
 HON. J. K. CONVERSE, *Secretary*.
 GEORGE W. SCOTT, esq., *Treasurer*.
 HON. JOSEPH HOWES, *Auditor*.

MANAGERS.—Henry Stevens, esq., Hon. Norman Williams, Freeman Keyes, esq., Rev. C. C. Parker, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, Hon. John G. Smith, Hon. Zimri Howe, Hon. William Nasle, Hon. L. H. Delano, Rev. W. H. Lord, Rev. F. W. Shelton, J. G. Stimson, esq.

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DR. LIVINGSTON ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

The wife of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, joined him at the Zambesi last spring, and died on the Shire on the 27th of April last, from the effects of the African fever. Her husband attended her night and day, and was with her when she died. "A grave was dug the next day," writes his brother, "under the large Baobab, mentioned

by the officers of Captain Owen's expedition, and about one hundred and fifty yards from Shupangu house, and there we buried her. It was a sad day for us all, and, of course, more particularly for the bereaved Doctor. He feels his loss most keenly. His faithful wife, the mother of his children, taken so soon after joining him once more."

Recently, before the Geographical Section of the British Association, the following letter from Dr. Livingston was read :

MY DEAR SIR RODERICK MURCHISON: With a sore heart I must tell you of the loss of my much-loved wife, whose form was laid in the grave yesterday morning. She died in Shupanga House, on the evening of the 27th, after about seven days' illness. I must confess that this heavy stroke quite takes the heart out of me. Everything else that has happened only made me more determined to overcome; but with this sad stroke I feel crushed and void of strength—only three short months of her society after four years' separation! I married her for love, and the longer I lived with her I loved her the more. A good wife, and a good, kind, brave-hearted mother was she, and deserved all the praises you bestowed on her at our parting dinner, for teaching her own, and the native children, too, at Kolobeng. I try to bow to the blow as from our Heavenly Father, who orders all things for us. Some may afford to be stoical; but I should not be natural if I did not shed many tears over one who so deserved them. I never contemplated exposing her in the lowlands. I proposed that the Nyassa steamer should sail out, and on reaching Kongone, cut wood and steam up the river.

This involved but a few days in the lowlands; but another plan was preferred. She—that is, the steamer—came in pieces in a brig. Gladly accepting the kind offer of Captain Wilson, of her Majesty's ship Gorgon, to help us up to the Murchison Cataracts, we found by a month's trial that the state in which the engines were precluded ascending the Shire with the pieces on board the Pioneer. We were forced to put her together at Shupanga, and we have been three months instead of three or four days down here. Had my plan been adhered to—but why express useless regrets? All had been done with the best intentions. But you must remember how I hastened the first party away from the delta, and, though I saved them, got abused for breaking the Sabbath. Then I prevented Bishop M'Kenzie's party landing at all till these same unhealthy months were past, and no one perished till the Bishop came down to the unhealthy lowlands and died. The Portuguese have taken advantage of the sanitary knowledge we have acquired, and send their troops to Tete at once; they lost but two of a detachment, while formerly, by keeping them at Quillimane and Senua, nearly all were cut off. I shall do my duty still, but it is with a darkened horizon I set about it. Mr. Rae put the hull of the new steamer together in about a fortnight after we brought up the keel. She looks beautiful and strong, and I have no doubt will answer all our expectations when we get her on the lake.

Ever affectionately yours,

DAVID LIVINGSTON.

SHUPANGO, R. ZIMBESI, *April 29, 1862.*

SAILING OF THE M. C. STEVENS.

The ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* sailed from Baltimore for Liberia, (Captain Focke) the 15th ult. She took out a number of cabin passengers, and forty-six emigrants, a list of whose names will be found below. They are all very respectable and intelligent free people from the free States, with one family from Maryland.

Among the cabin passengers were several Liberians returning, and also Rev. John Seys, United States agent for liberated Africans.

Cabin Passengers in *M. C. Stevens*, Nov. 15, 1862.

Rev. Jno. Seys, *United States Agent for Recaptured Africans*.

Edward S. Morris goes out on a visit to aid the agricultural and commercial interests of Liberia.

Miss Delia Hunt, *Episcopal Teacher*.

Rev. James K. Amos and wife, of the Presbyterian Mission.

Miss Clarkson.

Alexander Deaton, wife and two children.

Mrs. Rev. Alexander Crummell and two children.

List of Emigrants in the *Mary C. Stevens*, from Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1862.

No.	Names and from what State.	Age.	Where to Settle.	Remarks.
<i>New Jersey.—Elizabeth.</i>				
1	Joseph M. Wells.....	36	.....Finley.....	
2	Margaret J. Wells.....	29	.....do.....	
3	Sarah J. Wells.....	9	.....do.....	
4	Jessie M. Wells.....	1	.....do.....	
5	Abraham Murray.....	45	.....do.....	
6	Elizabeth Murray.....	40	.....do.....	
7	Alice Murray.....	22	.....do.....	
8	Gardner Murray.....	18	.....do.....	
9	Emma F. Murray.....	10	.....do.....	
10	Wilber Murray.....	8	.....do.....	
11	Augustus C. Murray.....	6	.....do.....	
12	Maria L. Murray.....	2	.....do.....	
13	Phebe A. Murray.....	1	.....do.....	
14	Phebe Ann Dubois.....	22	.....do.....	
15	Joseph M. Freeman, Newark.....	22	.....do.....	
<i>Connecticut.—Bridgeport.</i>				
16	Sarah Ann Hawley.....	40	.....do.....	
17	Phebe R. Hawley.....	13	.....do.....	
<i>Massachusetts.—New Bedford.</i>				
18	Sarah Ann Armstrong.....	32	.....do.....	
<i>Indiana.—Terre Haute.</i>				
19	J. H. Harris.....	34	.....do.....	
20	Isabella Harris.....	30	.....do.....	
<i>New York.</i>				
21	Paul Henry Paulus.....	27	.....do.....	
22	William Nicholson.....	24	.....do.....	
23	Robert Dargan Haragin.....	23	.....do.....	

No.	Names and from what State.	Age.	Where to settle.	Remarks.
24	William Acaldama Gilbert.....	30	.....do.....	
25	Nicholas Pegit.....	24	.... Monrovia....	
26	Theodore.....	4	.....do.....	
27	John Milton Heighton.....	21	.....do.....	
28	Alexander Deaton.....	40	..Cape Palmas..	
29	Matilda Deaton.....	40	.....do.....	
30	Harriet Deaton.....	7	.....do.....	
31	Alexander Deaton.....	1	.....do.....	
	<i>Pennsylvania — Philadelphia.</i>			
32	Elizabeth Clarkson... ..	26	.... Monrovia.	
33	Reese A. Crisfield.....	21	.....do.....	
34	Richard J. Turner.....	18	.....do.....	
35	Francis A. Gwinne.....	24	.....do.....	
36	Rachel Ann Gwinne	23	.....do.....	
	<i>Maryland — Annapolis.</i>			
37	Horace Bishop.....	36	.....do.....	
38	Nicholas Bishop.....	35	.....do.....	
39	William Bishop.....	13	.....do.....	
40	John Bishop	5	.....do.....	
41	Eliza Bishop	35	.....do.....	
42	Cornelius Bishop	11	.....do.....	
43	Antilla Bishop.....	8	.....do.....	
44	Horatio Bishop.....	6	.....do.....	
45	Georgie Bishop.....	5	.....do.....	
46	Monterey Johnson.....	16	.....do.....	
	<i>Kentucky.—Shelbyville.</i>			
47	Etna Logan	33	.....do.....	

NOTE.—Those added to the number previously sent, make 10,652 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, and with 1,000 sent by the Maryland Society to "Maryland," make a total of 11,652.

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AMERICAN MISSION AMONG THE COPTS.

The American missionaries among the Copts in Egypt are much encouraged, and their work begins to be crowned with a rich reward. About two hundred attend their school in Cairo and one hundred and fifty that of Alexandria. More than fifteen native agents are co-operating with them. The Government of the country gives its sanction and approbation of these missionaries. A free passage is given to these Protestant teachers along the whole line of railroad from Cairo to Suez. "This is an evidence," says the London News of the Churches, "how thoroughly the Viceroy meant what he said when lately in London he assured, in the most gracious manner, the deputations of the Evangelical Alliance, which then waited on him, that all the subjects and strangers in his land would enjoy unrestrained the precious blessings of freedom, of religious pro-

fession and freedom of conscience, and that he would vigorously support all well-directed efforts for the mental elevation of his people."

The labors of the missionaries are mainly directed to the Copts, who are yet a numerous remnant of the ancient Christian Church of Egypt.

"Last autumn one of the American missionaries visited the Copts living in Upper Egypt. His stock of some eight thousand New Testaments he took with him was all speedily bought up; and so eager were the people to obtain copies that he could have sold double the number. Everywhere he was received in the most friendly manner; and whenever he began to preach the Gospel large crowds gathered around him. Crowds of men even followed him from village to village, so anxious were they to hear once more the good news. But that which awakened the greatest thankfulness and hope was the circumstance that among his hearers were several priests, who showed the greatest eagerness to learn from him, that they might be able to teach their flocks the truths they themselves had thus been taught."

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The African Slave Trade from New York.

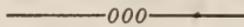
The change in New York city on the subject of the slave trade has been sudden and remarkable. The present Marshal, ROBERT MURRAY, has set his face against it, and brought confusion and shame and terror into the ranks of those engaged in it. One and another of their friends and leaders (says the *Herald*) were arrested:

"Then there came a thunder-clap. Albert E. Horn, the respectable, the opulent Mr. Horn was arrested in his own office for fitting out the steamer City of Norfolk, of the Savannah line, as a slaver. Appleton Oaksmith, too, was taken, and Machado, and Mary Jane Watson only escaped by flying, via Havana, to Cadiz, where she since died. Oaksmith gets out of a Boston jail by the help of friends, and turns up in Cuba. Machado gets off on bail, but is since rearrested as he was about taking himself and thirty odd trunks off to Habana, and now reposes safely in Fort Lafayette. Captain Gordon of the Erie is tried, convicted and hung. Horn had his trial, on Wednesday, was convicted, and in due course of justice will suffer the punishment of his dastardly crimes. Thus, in the short space of eighteen months, a brave, conscientious marshal, backed by an honest prosecuting attorney, and an upright judge, has broken up, root and branch, all illegal traffic, which commanded unbounded capital, and had so suborned our public officers that it laughed the cruisers of two nations to scorn."

The New York Examiner says:

"Slave trading from the city of New York is becoming too hot a business

for comfort or safety. Since the execution of Gordon, there have been several arrests, and at least one conviction for this crime. The latter is that of "Alber Horn, a Beaver street merchant, who was recently found guilty of complicity or agency in fitting out the steamer (*City of Norfolk*), with the intent to engage her in the slave traffic. The vessel went to St. Thomas, where she changed her captain, going from thence to Africa, and bringing back a cargo of negroes to Cuba, where she was abandoned, as is usual. The profit on a cargo of slaves is such, that if the venture succeeds, the loss of the ship is nothing. The penalty for Horn's offence is imprisonment from three to seven years, and a fine of from \$1,000 to \$3,000. Besides this case, is that of Captain Booth, of the *Buckeye*, who is now on trial, indicted for receiving and transporting 500 negroes from Africa. A third case is that of Joseph A. Santos, who was arrested some two years since, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, for fitting out the bark *Cora*, which was seized on the Coast of Africa, in the fall of 1860, with a full cargo of slaves. Santos has remained in this city until a few days since, when in the midst of his trial, he suddenly disappeared. His friends quietly paid up his bail, and it is not denied that it was supposed to be his only chance of escape. Every good man will rejoice at the wholesome severity which seems likely to wipe of the black stain of complicity with this hellish traffic from the fair front of our city. Nothing, in this age of light and civilization, can remove a man so far from sympathy as having any part, directly or indirectly, in the Heaven-defying wickedness of the slave trade."



FROM LIBERIA.

By the way of England we have dispatches from Liberia, bearing date to the 11th of October. We received good report of the emigrants by the *Justina* that sailed from Baltimore the 6th of June.

From the *Liberia Herald* of September 5, we make the following extracts from an article headed the news. We learn :

"Of all the adults in Liberia, there cannot be found out of every ten, three that cannot read; and out of every fifteen, five that cannot read and write to some extent. With the youth, the proportion is still greater. Out of every ten, you can find no two, of the smallest size, who cannot read and write.

"With what anxiety do they await the arrival of the regular mails. Let the mail boat be aday or two behind the time, and then there is a general talking, a wishing from every source for her arrival. And when the mails arrive there is a general rush for letters, for *papers*, for the 'news.' These being delivered, you may see parties going in different directions, each with one or more packages of papers. Then comes the reading. For a day and a half, and often longer, every body is reading. A few days after the arrival of the mail, and the 'general reading' is over, comes about the conversa-

tion, and this continues until the next mail. It has not only been so during the American war, but for all time.

“Our people are not the *wisest* in the world; neither are they the greatest fools. They are not the most learned, nor yet are they the greatest dunces. They can, and will, we trust, as generation after generation passes off, improve in science and literature, until they shall have gone as high as man is capable in this world of going’ ” * * *

The 'Third Anniversary of the Union Mechanics' Association was celebrated on the 25th of August :

“A masterly oration was delivered on the occasion of the annual celebration, in the Representative Hall, by Reginald A. Shearman, Esq. The subject, 'The different rights to which the mechanic is entitled,' was well handled and fully developed.

“The association at present numbers forty-one active and one honorary member. It recently purchased, at a cost of \$630, the old M. E. Mission house and lot, in this city, and is fitting it into a fine hall. Its present officers are :

“*President*—Hon. B. R. Wilson; *Vice-President*—H. Cooper; *Treasurer*—Thomas Roe; *Secretary*—J. H. Nimmo; *Trustees*—Hon. D. B. Warner, Jesse Sharp, J. W. Hilton, H. E. Fuller, G. Killian, Thomas Roe, R. A. Sherman; *Standing Committee*—J. W. Hilton, F. P. David, G. T. Gantt, C. Brown, T. G. Fuller.”

“*At Sea*.—Notwithstanding the coast-wise weather has been boisterous, our catalogue of disasters for the season is less than usual. The famous Grand Bassa bar—though bad enough, has been rather lighter this year—two men—one from the '*Ocean Eagle*,' and one from the Hamburg bark '*Mowe*,' have been drowned in it; there has been also, up to our last, a loss of several cargo boats with maza and produce, amounting to several hundred dollars.

“Mr. Marshall Allen, Bassa, has been much injured by the fall of a small boat's mast on his shoulder, while crossing the river from Edina.

“Within two weeks ending 20th inst., there has been losses on the St. Paul's river from the capsizing of canoes, to the amount of over \$300.00, including value of canoes, which in some cases have been entirely lost.

“We regret to say, that all these cases are clearly the result of heedless imprudence. Let our people but escape with their lives, and we *cannot* sympathize much with such recklessness.’ ”

“HON. JOHN B. JORDAN.—Just as we are going to press, we are again saddened by the intelligence of the death of the Honorable John B. Jordan, who departed this life on his farm, on the St. Paul's river, about one o'clock, P. M., of the 3rd inst., after an illness of six days. Mr. Jordan died of lung fever.”

“The regular annual loss of merchandise, produce and boats in the bar at Grand Bassa, in the rainy season, would purchase two of the latest patent

life-boats, which, if they could not do much—but *they could*—in the way of saving the cargoes, would save many of the boats and *valuable lives* that are thrown away. Government or some company of the people should look into this. It would even 'PAY' to keep a life-boat near this bar."

The Herald of the 26th comments with some sharpness upon the conduct of the Liberia bar. The next session of the Legislature is also stated to be a matter of conversation. The Editor says :

"None yet have started the idea expressed by a correspondent of ours some time ago, of 'calling meetings to instruct legislators, State grievances, &c., &c. Hints, however, toward some 'laws as *very necessary*' drop occasionally; and at once deciding the question as to the future suffrage rights of the recaptured Africans lately introduced among us in such numbers. Some think that a restriction ought to be placed on officers holding high positions in any one of the constitutional departments of the Government, *i. e.* they should not become competitors for other offices unless first resigning."

"The United States ship-of-war Saratoga, Captain Glandy, arrived on the 19th instant, seventeen days from Loando. On the 20th, the Saratoga saluted the Liberian flag on the occasion of the recognition of this Government by the United States. The salute was returned from the battery.

"The British mail steamer '*Cleopatra*,' which took the mails from Cape Palmas, 16th August, was wrecked off Sherbro on her way to Sierra Leon. Mr. Hanson, former British consul at this place, with twelve Kroomen, was lost in attempting to render assistance from Sherbro beach; there were also two lives lost from on board the steamer.

"The mails (Liberian) are reported to have been saved, but quite wet.—The Postmaster at Sierra Leone was endeavoring to get them in a condition (drying) to forward by the September steamer."

"OUR NATIONAL FAIR.—The National Fair will be opened in this city on the second Monday in December. We confidently look for evidences of energy and industry, more than proportionately beyond any past occasions.—Let our people bestir themselves to prove tangibly, as these Fairs afford opportunity, the progress they are making in developing our vast resources, mental, physical, natural. In our next will appear a list of some private awards to be offered."

"Abraham Hanson, Esq., has been received as United States Commercial Agent at this port. Mr. Hanson is from Wisconsin."

"H. B. M. S. S. '*Philomel*,' Capt. Wildman, visited this port on the 31st inst., and remained six days. President Warner entertained Capt. Wildman and officers with the United States Agent, at dinner on the 5th."

"ARRIVED.—Brig '*Somers*,' Canfield, forty-five days from Boston, with American dates to 9th August. News remain much the same as reported by English mail.

"T. E. Goodhue, supercargo, came out in the *Somers*. She brings a quantity of furniture for '*Liberia College*.'"

From the Herald of the 10th of October, we give the following editorial touching the recaptured Africans :

“RECAPTURED AFRICANS.—Numerous striking instances are daily presenting themselves to us, as positive proofs of the rapid advancement, in the arts of civilization the recaptured Africans, brought into the country a little less than two years ago, are making.

“ It is a truth, that coming from us, who, from our very position, have had more experience in the fact of testing the various capabilities of the different aboriginal tribes of Africa than any other people on earth, that the Congo (Congo proper) people, and such other tribes as come from the country adjacent to Congo, take the arts, habits and virtues of civilization, when brought in among us, by far quicker than any other of the tribes we have yet come in contact with. That there are many circumstances, such as the distance they are removed from their own country, the aversion of the tribes, contiguous to us to fraternize with there captives, that would make a strict comparison, not exactly equal, does not alter the truth—that the recaptured Congoes do advance more rapidly in acquiring the culture of our civilization than the tribes contiguous to us.

“ Mrs. D’Lyon has kindly permitted us to insert the following letter, sent her from Cape Palmas, by one of these captives who was apprenticed to her son, Dr. D’Lyon.

“ The writer of this, to us, interesting little letter, was landed from the STORM KING, in August, 1860 ; he is about *ten years old*. We give the letter, which is, as to hand-writing, fair and readable, *verbatim et literatim* :”

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1862.

“ MRS. D’LYON, DEAR MADAM :—Please tell me when is you coming home. I am going to school every day, and hope am learning very fast, and I hope I will learn how to write soon mam Mrs. Cassel is well an i am well too please go to the Congo Store and get me something out there such as a hat or some clorth. if you dont come down quick you must send it by some other vessels if you get anything for me please send it. Mrs. D’lyon is well. all docters congo people is well is Mrs. Roberts well is Anguelar there—please get me a pair of shoes out the Congo store if enny there to fit me.

Yours, JOHN DOWAGE D’LYON.

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Consul General of Liberia in the United States.

We notice with pleasure that the Rev. J. B. Pinney, L. L. D., Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, is recognized by our Government as Consul General of Liberia. Dr. Pinney was early a missionary to Africa of the Presbyterian Board of Missions (old school), was subsequently appointed Governor of Liberia when in its colonial state, and has since labored for the cause to which he early dedicated his life in this country. Dr. Pinney has visited Africa several times, is very familiar with Liberia and its native African population, and warmly devoted to the interests of the New Republic, which he is so able and anxious to promote.

DEATH OF GENERAL MITCHELL.

The people of color mourn the loss of a warm friend in the decease of this eminent Commander, in the service of the United States. He died of yellow fever, at Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 30th of October, at the age of fifty-two—one of the noblest victims of the war. He was distinguished for his exemplification of Christian principles, and took a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of his men. On arriving at his position in South Carolina, he early attended with his staff at the dedication of a Church, for the use of the people of color of that place. To the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, he wrote on the 13th of October, 1862 :

“ Yesterday, which was Sunday, a little church, built for the negroes, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. By invitation from Abraham, the black preacher, I was present and addressed his congregation. I have spoken to the elite of Boston, the solid, and the scientific, and the literary men of that learned city ; I have spoken to the fashionable crowds of New York in the Academy of Music ; I have spoken to the rich and proud citizens of New Orleans ; I have spoken to multitudes in almost every State in the Union, but I do not think I ever addressed any audience whose presence touched me more deeply than the sable multitude to whom I endeavored to utter words of encouragement and hope yesterday. And, my dear Governor, they are encouraged, and they do hope ; and I feel it is possible to convert the officers and soldiers from their unjust and ungenerous prejudices, and to make them the firm, fast sympathizing friends of those unfortunate blacks. Already, I find a very great change, and some of my thinking officers, who was most gloomy and most despondent when I first arrived, are now full of cheerful hope.”

General Mitchell was an ardent and successful student of Astronomical Science. He was, says the American Presbyterian, “ a splendid specimen of a Christian man. The higher he rose the more conspicuously his Christian character shone. He proved true piety to be the chief ornament of every honorable calling. The mountain tops of Tennessee were the mute witnesses of the endurance and vigor of that piety, amid the trials of a soldiers’ life. It bore him up in the dying hours when himself, his two sons, and other members of his staff were stricken down by yellow fever. Captain Strickland, who spent the last hours with him, testifies that he was most calm and resigned, but triumphant in the hope of redemption. When speech failed he pointed towards Heaven.” The exhibition of sorrow for the death of this great and good man are on every side.

THE GOSPEL IN ABYSSINIA.

The zealous missionary, Flad, has recently sent from Habesh an account of his labors and of their success which cannot fail to interest your readers. He represents the Abyssinian population as dead, morally and spiritually, having the form but denying the power of Christianity. Yet he has there found souls in which the word of the cross had taken root. He specially names two, Debeta Saneb, the royal chancellor, and his brother, Debeta Maskel. These two pious men hold two weekly prayer meetings (Bibelsunden) for the reading of the Bible, for the benefit of the soldiers in the castle, which are numerous attended. Eight of these have repented of their sinful life, and have begun to serve God. It is interesting to see how grown men sit down and patiently learn the alphabet, that they may be able to read in their Ambaric New Testament. Flad observing "This is not the work of man, but the grace of God, which has the power to turn the tearing wolves into tame lambs, and the slaves of sin and Satan into the free, regenerated children of God."

The mission of the Crishona brethren to the Jews in Abyssinia was directed by Flad, along with Mr. Bronkhorst, for a year. During the first half of the year their experience was depressing rather than encouraging. At length the Lord sent forth his light. Almost every day Flad's house in Djenda, where he lived, was filled with Jews. Men, youths, and women assembled there. The most interesting conversations were conducted between these Falaschas, as these Jews are called, and the missionary. The more sincere among them attained to the knowledge of the truth. Ten of them already declare before their brethren that Jesus of Nazareth was he of whom Isaiah^s spoke, (chap. liii.) Particularly four among them, of whom Beru is the chief, have made earnest endeavors in studying the gospel. Their spiritual guides breathe fire and flame against them and the missionary. They even united together in a solemn compact for the purpose of driving the missionary out of Abyssinia. But none of those who had attained to the knowledge of the truth have been moved. On the contrary, through this opposition, others were brought to the gospel. It may be, that through these converted Falaschas a reformation may be wrought in the corrupt church. This small company of believers stand in special need of our prayers. Everything is against the brethren. Even King Theodoras, who has hitherto been so friendly to the missionaries, was heard lately to say "Go into your own land, I have enough of teachers in Abyssinia." Shortly thereafter, however, they suppose through the intervention of the chief priest of the Abyssinian Church, he said, "Remain and teach, as heretofore, the Falaschas." The future will show how long he keeps his word.—*Lon. News of the Churches.*

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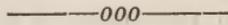
AN AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

Rev. Alexander Crummell is a native of the city of New York, and was educated in one of its colored public schools. He became the pastor of St. Philip's Colored Episcopal Church in New York City,

and as such visited England to obtain funds for the church. He was well received, and remitted home over \$2,000. While in England he was aided by some friends to go to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he remained three years, and was then sent by the London Missionary Board as missionary to Liberia about 1853. He was so much pleased with the country, its resources, and prospects, that he soon determined to make it his permanent home. He became a citizen of Liberia, and was connected with the Episcopal mission at Mount Vaughan, Cape Palmas.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Daniel Lindley, with his wife and six children, embarked at Boston, October 26th, in the bark Lizzie, Capt. Nickerson, for South Africa. The usual services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wood, of New York. Rev. C. H. Carpenter and wife—daughter of Marshall Rice, esq., of Newton—sailed also in the ship Gardiner Colby for Burmah. In the parting services, Rev. Dr. Warren, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Rev. O. S. Stearns, of Newton, Rev. A. Hovey, of the Newton Theological Institution, and the Rev. Dr. Ripley, of Newton, participated. The ship Whampoia sailed from Charlestown October 29th, and among the passengers were several missionaries sent out by the A. B. C. F. M. to the Mahratta mission in North Western India. The party consisted of Rev. Mr. Munger—who is returning to the station—and wife, Rev. H. W. Valentine and wife, Rev. H. J. Bruce and wife, and Miss Abbott, daughter of Rev. Mr. Abbott, now in the Mahratta mission.



The New Court for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The mixed court for the suppression of the slave trade was organized yesterday morning in the Grand Jury Room of the U. S. Court. Truman Smith, esq., appeared as Judge, and Cephas Brainard, esq., as Solicitor, on behalf of the United States; and Edward M. Archibald, esq., British Consul, as Judge, and William Dudley Ryder, esq., as Arbitrator, on behalf of the British Government. Mr. Ryder has had much experience in a similar position in the same species of court in Havana. Geo. P. Andrews, esq., Assistant U. S. District Attorney, has received the appointment of Registrar of the Court. This Court, established by treaty between the United States and Great Britain, has jurisdiction over all captures of slavers off the coast of Cuba. Every case must be decided within six months from the time that jurisdiction is acquired. Questions of damages arising from unjust detentions are to be settled by this Court without appeal. Condemned vessels are to be sold for the benefit of the two Governments jointly. Negroes taken from slavers are to receive from the court a certificate of emancipation, and then be delivered to the Government by whose cruisers the capture was made, to be set at liberty. The treaty also provides for the detailing of cruisers for the prevention of the slave traffic, and defines the lawful exercise of the right of search.—*Journal of Com. of 13th Nov.*

THE CONTRABANDS.—There are, (says the Rev. D. D. Nichols, Superintendent of these people at Camp Barker, in Washington,) in all probability, not far from 7,000 contrabands in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria at the present time; giving 6,000 to Washington and Georgetown. In reply to a statement, that 40,000 contrabands were deriving support from Government in and about Washington, it was stated, that of this company, only 675, of whom 120 are sick, are fed by Government, and that the clothing is all furnished by Northern benevolence, acting through the National Freedmen's Association, and the Colored Constitutional Relief Association. Mr. Nichols says, so it proves that the 40,000, all told, means 6,000; that the 6,000 who are fed and clothed, means that 675 are fed, but not clothed; that even these are not in most cases a burden to the Government. So that in the light of truth, this specious argument exists wholly in the fancy of designing politicians, who wish at the expense of truth to make a capital of the niger question.

The American Missionary Association and the American Tract Society, are making earnest efforts for the contrabands, the former having sent four teachers to Port Royal, and others in addition to a missionary who is to place the Holy Scriptures in the family of each freed man there. Others are to go to Fortress Monroe, and one has been already sent to Cairo, where are about 1,000 women and children. Their condition appeals strongly to the benevolent. Their men are working there on the fortifications. Mr. C. B. Wildy, Superintendent of these people at Fortress Monroe, represents that about a thousand are in tents at Hampton, and a still larger number at Norfolk. Their condition is represented as entitling them to our compassion. Medicines, clothing, or other supplies for these people may be sent to the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia.



From the Morning Advertiser, a London daily, June 30.

The English Press on President Benson.

The honor done the President of LIBERIA, at the banquet given in Willis's Rooms on Friday last—and at which the venerable Lord BROUGHAM, true for the prolonged period of sixty years to his early anti-slavery instincts, presided, was due alike to this distinguished man and the important colony he represents. President BENSON is a noble specimen of the colored race, distinguished by his intelligent aspect, his gentlemanly bearing, and his calm and staid manners, which insure for him the respect of all with whom he mingles, while every friend of universal humanity must take the greatest interest in the important community over which he presides. As was stated by Lord BROUGHAM, President BENSON is of pure African blood. He was born in America, which country he quitted in early life for Liberia. His character as a ruler deserves the highest praise, and has done much for the prosperity of the Liberian Republic, the independent nationality of which has been acknowledged by the United States.

SYMPATHY WITH PEOPLE OF COLOR.

The *Christian Mirror* justly denies the want of sympathy of the friends of Colonization and Liberia with our people of color. After stating that many encourage Irish emigration to the United States from regard to their true welfare, the writer adds:

"The Pilgrim forefathers fled from England to Holland, and from Holland to America. Did John Robinson and his brave compeers who counselled the embarkation at Delfthaven, approve and encourage the wrongs that pressed those valorous men to seek refuge in the wilderness, among savages and wild beasts? By no means.

"Let it not be said that the friends of Colonization approve or encourage in any manner the oppressive laws and customs that fall so heavily upon our people of color. They do *not* approve them. They have never encouraged them. More than forty years ago, it was said by one of the founders of the enterprise of African Colonization, in view of 'the increasing numbers and increasing wretchedness of the free people of color,' *We must plant a colony of free blacks on their own home-soil in Africa, where they can be true men, unoppressed by the prejudice and unrighteous legislation of the whites.*'

"For more than a generation the friends of that enterprise have steadily labored to establish that colony, in face of the most formidable obstacles that ever opposed a good work; laying upon its altar their warm sympathy and liberal gifts; bearing to it from this country some twelve thousand people of color, laden with the riches of civilization and religion.

"Under Providence, their success is most remarkable. A Christian Republic has come into being in Africa. A nationality for the black man has been achieved. An inviting home has been created for him, where the white man will not overshadow and dwarf his elevation and happiness."

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THE SETTLEMENT OF AFRICA.

The Cavalla Messenger for August gives currency to a report rife on the coast of Africa, that Gambia is to be exchanged by the English for Grand Bassam and the Gaboon, now in possession of the French. This would prove an admirable arrangement for the interests of the two governments, and for the welfare of the African people. It would give to England and to Liberia the control of Western, Central and Southern Africa, while it would confine France to the extensive regions bounded by Gambia and Algeria.

The Island of Lagos, though but five miles long and one and a half broad, has been erected into a colonial government by Great Britain. The land is level, and but slightly above the surface of the water. It is the natural outlet to the powerful native kingdom of Dahomy and Yoruba. Ninety miles interiorward, on the Ogun river, is the celebrated city of Abeokuta. A town is in course of being laid out, and a practical white engineer is engaged in planning and opening streets. A lot about fifty yards square sold for \$1500.

Mr. Robert Campbell, formerly of this city, has arrived and located his family at Lagos. In a recent letter from him he writes hopefully of his prospects. He states that he purposed starting a newspaper, as the cotton gin which he took with him from this country had not, owing to uncontrollable causes, been brought into use. Two steam-tugs afford the means, at small expense, for vessels which draw not more than ten feet of water to enter the bay.

Lagos promises to become an important point for trade, and it will doubtless prove a valuable agency, like the Republic of Liberia, in stimulating native industry, in promoting legitimate commerce, and in checking the slave trade. Christian settlements silently civilize and elevate the dark masses of heathenism. From these, and it is hoped similar beginnings, may yet arise a powerful empire.

President Benson—A Letter from Mr. Ralston.

“LONDON, October 25th, 1862.

“President Benson left Liverpool on the 24th inst. by the monthly mail steamer for Liberia, after an absence of seven months from home. On the previous evening he was present at a grand banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester, and made a speech. On the 22d he attended a great dinner given by all the foreign Consuls of Liverpool, where he also made an address. The fete of the Manchester Corporation was intended for the 15th, but was advanced two days for the accommodation of the President, who had to depart on the 14th. The President has gained golden opinions wherever he has been in Great Britain and the continent, and his visit will be of great benefit to his rising young country, in making it known and extending commercial relations between it and the countries of Europe.”

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JUST SENTIMENT.

A desire to promote the interests of virtue will be found to be not the measure of the honesty only of the literary man, but to include also of his understanding and fame. A full sense of the loveliness and fine excellence of virtue is indispensable in the character of those who lay claim to the highest human capacity. Virtue is the truth of moral relations. That which all agree to call by the name of virtue, is that which the consenting acknowledgment of all men in all ages has demonstrated to be most right, because most useful; and whatever devotion either our passions or our interests may seem to justify in our own right, he who mistakes devotion for rectitude will fairly be suspected of unsound faculties.

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Notice of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Co'lonization Society, will be held at the office of the Society, in this city, on the third Tuesday in January, (the 20th.) The Board of Directors adjourned to meet at the same place at 12 o'clock on that day.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1862.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		<i>Peacham</i> —Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd	\$ 10 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$17 :)		<i>Essex</i> —Dea. S. Douglass,	\$2.
<i>Charlestown</i> --Henry Hubbard	\$ 3 00	Philander Mars, S. G. But-	
Chas. H. West.....	4 00	ler, Rev. W. H. Kingsbury,	
<i>West Springfield</i> --D.N. Adams	2 00	\$1 each; 6 others, \$2 12..	7 12
<i>Cornish</i> —A Friend	1 00	<i>Brookfield</i> —Simon Cotton,	\$2.
<i>New Hampshire</i>	10 00	Luther Wheatly, \$1.....	3 00
		<i>Westford</i> —Rev. C. C. Torrey	1 00
	17 00	<i>Windsor</i> —Chs. H. Tarby.....	2 00
VERMONT.			
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$23 12 :)			23 12

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$112:)	
<i>Southport</i> —W. W. Wakeman,	
Frederick Marquand, each	
\$25. Z. B. Wakeman, \$15.	
Moses Bulkley, F. D. Perry,	
ea. \$5. Charles Bulkly, \$2	\$77 00
<i>Westport</i> —Mrs. M. Winslow..	25 00
<i>Stratford</i> —Wm. A. Booth....	10 00
	<hr/>
	112 00

NEW YORK.

<i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. S. Burch	5 00
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NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (164 50:)	
<i>Morristown</i> —(1st Pres. Ch.)	
David Olyphant, \$50. W.	
C. Baker, \$20. Theo. Little,	
\$10. Wm. C. Coskey,	
Jesse Smith, Silas Condit,	
Mrs. Dusenberry, each \$5.	
T. A. Hartwell, J. F. Voor-	
hees, ea. \$2. Geo. Gage, \$1	105 00
\$30 of which to constitute	
their Pastor, the Rev. Da-	
vid Irving, a life member.	
(2d Pres. Church) Mrs. M.	
J. Graves, \$20. Rev. Ar-	
thur Mitchell, Matth. Mitch-	
ell, Isaac R. Noyes, each \$5.	
Miss Eliza A. Burnett, C.	
H. Mulford, Mrs. Frances	
King, each \$2. Dr. Johnes,	
Horace Ayres, each \$1.....	43 00
of which \$30 to constitute	
their Pastor, the Rev. Ar-	
thur Mitchell, a life mem-	
ber.....	148 00
<i>Burlington</i> —Richard F. Mott,	
\$5. Dr J. W. Taylor, \$2 50,	
Miss E. G. Cole, \$2. Miss	
Hannah Cooper, and R.	
Jones, each \$1.....	11 50
<i>Princeton</i> —Professor Guyot..	5 00
	<hr/>
	164 50

Rogers, each \$1. Elisha	
Knapp, John Cunningham,	
Erastus Crocker, J. W.	
Crane, Martin E. Gray, L.	
D. Talbut, each \$5. Jere-	
miah Campbell, \$10. Elisha	
Wood, E. Harrington, Wm.	
Lyman, Eli Oals, Laura	
Bartram, C. Bartram, Mrs.	
Baldwin, Mrs. Stratton, J.	
Cooper, Andrew Couse,	
Wm. Griswold, A. H. Foot,	
Wm. Blair, E. French, B.	
Vronran, Wm. Gordon,	
Nelson Maulby, Miss M. E.	
Reily, W. C. Corlett, J. E.	
Bailey, Dan Parker, War-	
ren Ford, Samuel Brown,	
M. Richardson. T. Rich-	
ardson, Eliza Wood, Eliza	
Downing, J. R. Downing,	
Wm. Wood, C. Brown, D.	
Pinney, A. Shumaker,	
Charles Hopkins, Horace	
Simmons, H. S. Boswick,	
A Friend, Mr. Parmerly,	
each \$1. P. Lilly, 50 cts.,	
P. Rossman, \$2 50, Marcus	
Lewis and Wm. Stacy, \$2	
each. H. P. Norton, C. E.	
Curtis, John Wheeden, each	
\$1. John McKee, James	
Nickerson, S. L. Potter,	
Wm. Mc.Vain, John Kil-	
patrick, each \$5. J. N.	
Downs, A. G. King, each	
50 cts.....	118 00
<i>Canton</i> —John Harris.....	1 00
<i>Mansfield</i> —Solomon Sturges	100 00
<i>Walnut Hill</i> —Miss Maria	
Overaker.....	20 00
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	239 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

“ In addition to the above, the N. J. Col. Soc., (including special contributions for the object from the churches in Elizabeth,) appropriated \$277 35 for the outfit and transportation of the New Jersey emigrants to Baltimore.”

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Miscellaneous.....	186 40

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$118:)	
G. Ufford, A. G. Bennet, Elisha	
Bennet, Y. Gillet, and P.	

NEW HAMPSHIRE— <i>West</i>	
<i>Springfield</i> —Geo. Olcott, to	
July, 1862.....	3 00
CONNECTICUT— <i>Centre</i>	
<i>Brook</i> —Wm. Redfield, for	
1861 and 1862.....	2 00
OHIO— <i>Alliance</i> —S. G. Scott,	
for 1862.....	1 00
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Total Repository.....	6 00
Total Donations.....	560 62
Miscellaneous.....	186 40

Aggregate amount... \$753 04





For use in library only

I-7 v.37/38
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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