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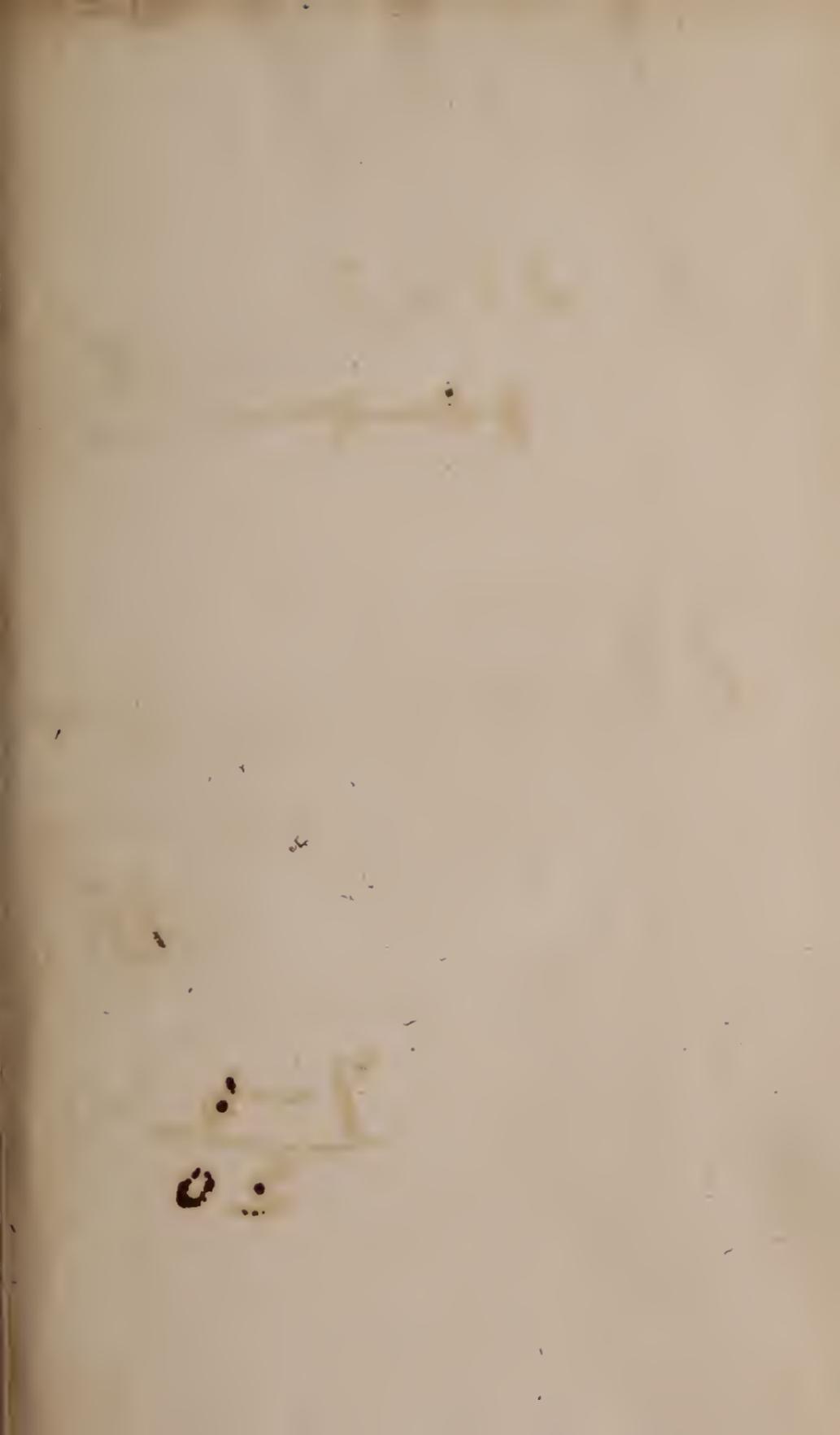
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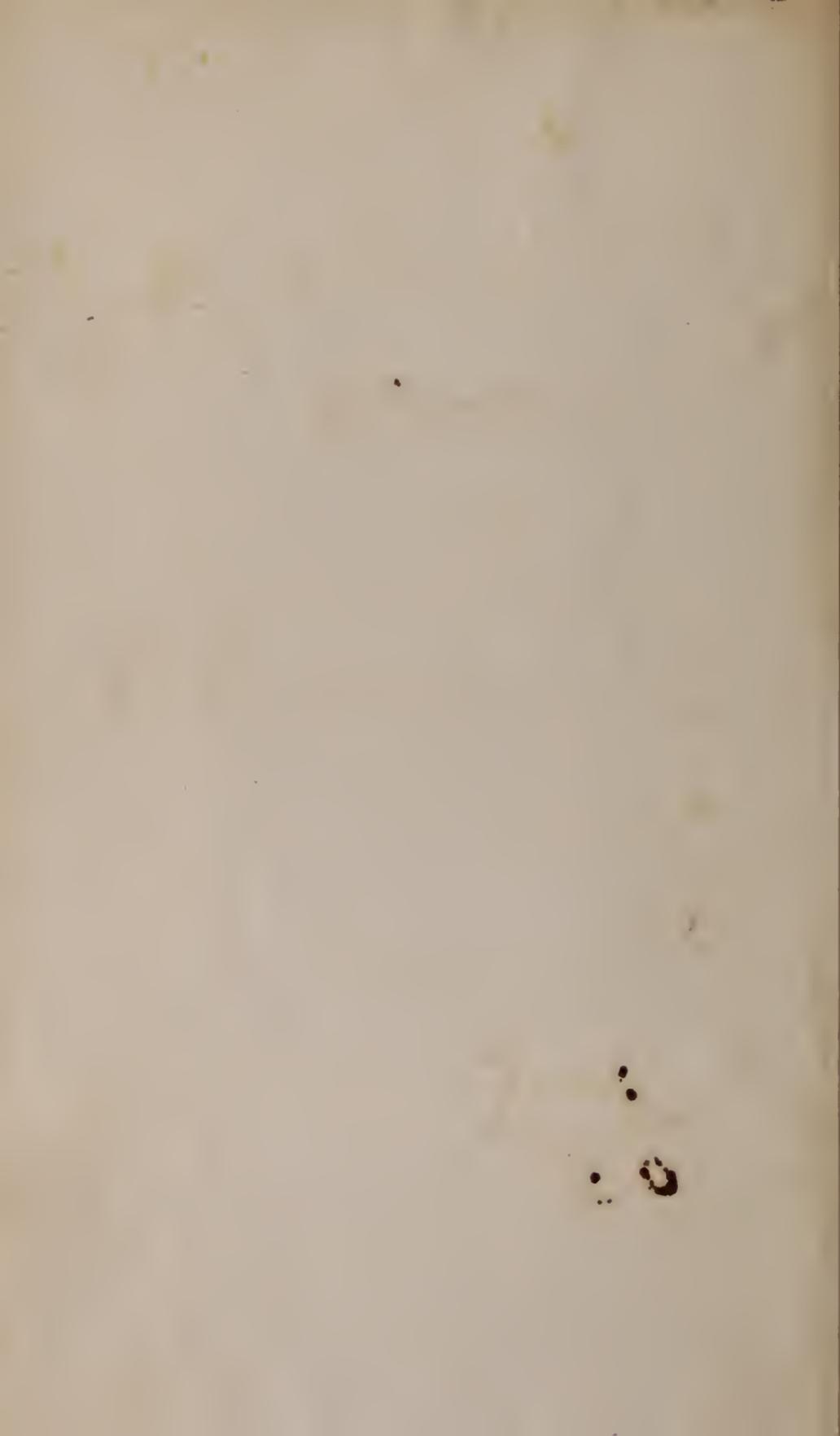
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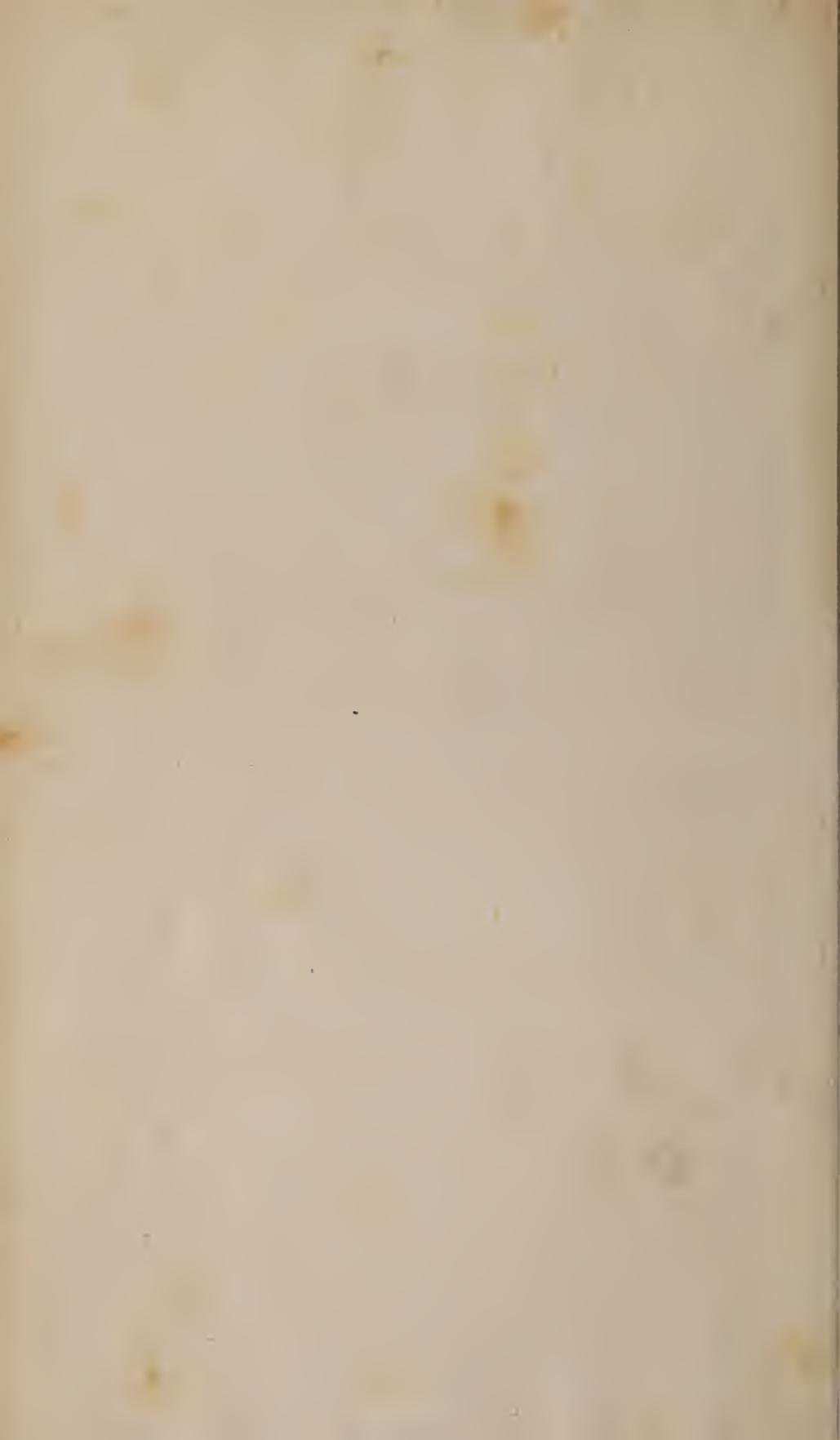
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THE

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AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON:

1839.

NOTICE.

To complete the volume to which this Index belongs, has been much desired, and has been in contemplation since the death of Mr. DUNN, the proprietor of the work at that time. But the unsettled state of the affairs of the deceased, and the slow process since in collecting the money due his estate, rendered it impossible to do so before this. It is hoped, however, that the volume being now complete, no further obstacles will be in the way of speedy collections, and that the orphan children of Mr. DUNN will thus be opportunely relieved.

To those persons especially who have been in the habit of preserving and having the Repository bound, for future reference, this title and index will be very acceptable, and of the greatest utility.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4, 1841.

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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.]

Washington, May, 1839.

[No. 9.

Published by James C. Dunn semi-monthly at \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$2
after six months.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

“A concise History of the commencement, progress and present condition of the American Colonies in Liberia, by Samuel Wilkeson.” A work under the above title, containing 88 octavo pages, has been prepared and recently published by Judge Wilkeson, General Agent of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Ashmun’s history of Liberia, the only single publication of this nature which had previously appeared, comes down only to the year 1822. The subsequent period is now, for the first time, made the subject of a continuous historical record. Judge Wilkeson’s pamphlet presents a condensed and concise account of the prominent events in the history of Liberia from the year 1815, when the first emigration of colored People from the United States to Africa took place, to the year 1838. It also exhibits views of the territory, soil, productions, settlements, trade and commerce of Liberia; and contains the amended Constitution and present organization of the American Colonization Society, with some illustrative observations; and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Liberia, adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, January 5, 1839.

Designing to make this interesting publication the subject of more particular remark hereafter, we shall at present content ourselves with inserting the Preface, which explains its objects and plan :

The subject of American Colonization in Africa has become one of interesting inquiry and discussion, but those who have not carefully watched its progress are placed in an unfavorable situation for forming correct opinions as to its merits. Exaggerated statements of zealous partizans can only mislead those who seek for facts, on which to make up their own judgments.

The official documents of the Colonization Societies, and the communications from colonists, and distinguished individuals who have visited the colonies, which have been published in the newspapers and periodicals, have either not been preserved, or are not accessible to the thousands who are calling loudly for information on the subject.

With the design of supplying, in some measure, this demand, the following pages have been prepared. Most of the facts have been derived from

published documents and communications, and are often given in the words of the writer. But it was thought unnecessary to name, in every instance, the original sources of information, in a work that professes to be little more than a compilation.

As it was the writer's design to give the work a pamphlet form, for distribution by mail, he has aimed to bring it into the smallest compass. This necessarily excluded many interesting facts, especially in relation to the recently established colonics, as well as all notice of the proceedings of the Colonization Societies in the United States, except as these were immediately connected with their operations in Liberia.

No statement in relation to the country, the health or condition of the colonists, has been admitted that was not considered by the writer as entitled to credit; and if important facts have been omitted, his apology for this as well as for imperfections of arrangement, is the very little time which his other engagements allowed him to devote to this.

Washington, April 15, 1839.

SAMUEL WILKESON.

DEATH OF DR. BLUMHARDT.

Dr. Theophilus Blumhardt, the learned and venerable founder of the Missionary Institution of Basle, in Switzerland, died in that city on the 19th of December, after a long and painful illness. "This loss," says the Paris Journal of Evangelical Missions, "is incalculable. No one in Europe was better acquainted than he with the work of missions, loved it more, or labored more for it. For nearly twenty-five years he was the soul of the Missionary Society at Basle."

The memory of this excellent man, endeared as it is to the friends of religion and philanthropy throughout the world, is peculiarly interesting to the advocates of African Colonization. About thirteen years ago, on reading a published appeal of Mr. Ashmun, he was so forcibly struck with the duty of making missionary efforts in Liberia, that he addressed a letter to the Managers of the American Colonization Society, inquiring into the practicability of establishing a mission in the vicinity, on the plan suggested by Mr. Ashmun, and under the auspices of the Evangelical Missionary Society at Basle.

"For a long time," said he, "already, I have, in common with many of the supporters of our Society in Switzerland and Germany, had the state of the negro tribes of Africa upon my heart; and it has been a subject of consideration with me, where a door might be open for our missionaries to enter in with the message of salvation to vast numbers of our fellow-mortals. Mr. Ashmun's appeal opens that prospect for which I have long been looking; and I believe the vast importance of the cause, which he urges on the attention of missionary societies, will be a sufficient excuse for my addressing you on the subject, with all that confidence and frankness which ought to subsist between fellow-laborers, in the promotion of the best interests of mankind. I enclose a letter to Mr. Ashmun, soliciting his advice on several points connected with the establishment, by our society, of a mission as proposed by him; which, if you will take the trouble to peruse, will inform you, somewhat more in detail, of the view I take of the enterprise now under consideration. A matter of the first moment, and that

which forms the chief object of my letter to you, gentlemen, is the intercourse which I think it requisite to secure between your Colony and the missionary settlement; and I cannot but consider it as the indispensable foundation of all the deliberations which our committee may engage in on the subject, that they should have reason to expect the approbation of the revered Directors of the American Colonization Society to their undertaking, and that protection to their future missionary settlement and laborers which the Colony of Liberia is in a condition to give. I venture, therefore, to solicit some communication of the view which you take of the possible event of our establishing a mission in the vicinity of, and in friendly intercourse with your Colony; and I assure you of the deep feeling of regard and affection which our committee entertain towards you, as the friends of a long neglected race of men, as well as of the sincere gratitude with which every assistance that you may be willing to lend to our operations, will be received by us."

This letter was enclosed in one to the Rev. Jeremiah Evarts, and by him forwarded to the Society. The Managers lost no time in transmitting to Mr. Ashmun Dr. Blumhardt's communication, which produced an answer so satisfactory, that the Basle Society despatched five missionaries to Liberia. Thus was established the first mission at Grand Bassa.

NEW PLAN FOR AIDING THE CAUSE.

A plan is now in operation for securing a regular income to the cause of Colonization, by obtaining 20,000 subscribers of \$10 each for ten years. The favor with which it has thus far been received, encourages us to expect much advantage from it. In one town only—that of Springfield, in Illinois—\$1,600 are stated to have been subscribed; and in other places in the West, it has met with animating success. The moderate sum paid in each year is calculated to render the scheme generally acceptable to the friends of Colonization; especially as it does not exclude the receipt of even smaller amounts.

MR. POMEROY'S LEGACY.

The late REV. JONATHAN L. POMEROY, of West Springfield, in Hampden County, Massachusetts, bequeathed to the American Colonization Society, as our readers will recollect, a legacy of one thousand dollars, and the same sum to each of three other benevolent institutions, viz. The American Bible Society, the American Education Society, and the American Home Missionary Society. After bequeathing several other legacies to individuals, he left the residue of his estate, real and personal, to his wife; but, in the event of her dying without having disposed of the same or any part thereof, he directed that such whole or part should be divided equally between those Societies. MRS. POMEROY died before her husband; the specific legacies were paid; but the heirs at law contested the residuary clause of the will. Its validity has been recently established by the Supreme Court

of Massachusetts; and each of the four Societies is thus entitled to about *five thousand six hundred dollars*. The American Colonization Society has already received on account of its residuary share one thousand dollars. The will is dated in 1832, and Mr. Pomeroy died in 1836.

L E G A C Y .

It is stated that GEORGE E. HARRISON, of Virginia, who recently died, bequeathed FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the Colonization Society. Mr. Harrison was a wealthy planter, and most estimable citizen. He was, we believe, the lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon, one of the Revolutionary worthies of the Old Dominion, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, whose daughter Mr. George E. Harrison had married, in noticing his death, relates the following affecting incidents :

On Sunday last, we saw the bed on which his remains were resting surrounded by his slaves—not the domestics of his house, who were all devoted to him, but by his field hands. They were dissolved in tears, and pouring forth their most piteous wailings. A very intelligent slave, in whose arms his master accidentally died, and who spoke of it with an intensity of feeling which would have done honor to any man, was addressing his brethren in the most plaintive terms—“ Well may you weep—you have reason to weep. You have lost not only your master, but your friend and father.” The interment scene of the next day baffles any description which we could give of it. The negroes of his own and his brother’s plantations, of both sexes and of all ages, flocked around the grave. Tears, groans, and all the manifestations of utmost distress, were poured forth over the closing grave of their master. They bade him “ good bye”—they called him their friend and their father.

Mr. H. has remembered them in the kindest terms in his will. It speaks of them by name—makes the most humane and liberal provisions for them especially, and enjoins his executor to treat them all with every kindness, and points out the manner in which it was to be done.

[From the New Orleans Observer.]

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, called by the President, Dr. S. Duncan, on the 13th April, 1839, the following resolutions were offered, and, on motion, unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this board have heard with deep sorrow and regret of the violent and untimely death of our late governor in the Colony of Mississippi in Africa, the Rev. J. F. C. Finley.

Resolved, That this Board entertain a high sense of the exalted benevolence to which alone can be ascribed the self-devotion of the late Governor Finley to the noble cause in which he met an early and violent death, and of his fidelity, zeal and integrity in the execution of the arduous duties devolved upon him by this Board.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be offered for publication in the papers of this city, and in the New Orleans Observer.

S. DUNCAN, President.

F. Beaumont, Sec’y pro tem.

COLONIZATION RESOLUTIONS

Passed by the Methodist Episcopal Baltimore Annual Conference.

1. *Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference in Conference assembled, That we cordially approve of the objects and aims of the American Colonization Society.*

2. *Resolved, That this Conference recommend to the members thereof, the taking up of collections on or about the 4th of July in behalf of this noble enterprise; those in the District of Columbia to be forwarded to the American Colonization Society, and those in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, to the Societies in those States:*

[From the *Hartford Congregationalist*.]

MR. EDITOR: For one, I am much gratified with the stand you take in favor of African Colonization. Uniting fully with you in your views upon this subject, I should like to make, through the medium of your paper, a suggestion, which may perhaps be of some service to the cause.

Why is it that the merits of the Colonization Society are so seldom presented to the consideration of our churches, together with the opportunity of contributing of their substance to aid in carrying forward its plans?—Other benevolent institutions have their merits presented at least annually to all the churches in the State, and receive regular supplies from them to aid in accomplishing their objects; and no small part of the resources of those institutions is made up of the collected contributions of small sums from our country churches. I have spent many years in a country parish in this State; and never knew of but one lecture delivered upon the subject of Colonization there, nor of a single contribution taken in behalf of the Society. Nor was this because of any peculiar opposition in that place; for although the most vigorous efforts had been made to vilify and injure the Society, in the estimation of the people, yet a majority of them were decidedly in favor of it, and very many would readily embrace an opportunity to aid it by liberal contributions. I know not precisely how far this may be true of other sections of our State, but from what I can learn I am inclined to believe that it is very generally the case. So far as I can ascertain, very little effort is made to raise funds for the Colonization enterprise, except in our cities and most prominent towns.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to inquire if it would not be wise for the leading men of the Society, to see that the cause be presented for the contributions of the people, at least annually in every parish in our State. However ready the people may be to assist when invited, it cannot reasonably be expected of the great body of them that they should come forward unasked with their contributions, especially when they are hearing so urgent and so oft repeated calls for assistance from other benevolent institutions. But if called upon, they would not, I am confident, be backward in responding to the call. Notwithstanding all that has been said against this Institution, it is yet manifest that the mass of the people are convinced that as a means of extending the blessings of civilization and christianity to benighted Africa, of affording an asylum to the oppressed African in our own country, and more especially of furnishing the most effectual check to the most abominable traffic that ever disgraced humanity, it is worthy of their firm support, and that as a benevolent institution, it stands among the first of the land. We have, moreover, the most gratifying evidence in all quarters, that the confidence of the people in this Society is rapidly on the increase. Very little effort would be necessary, to secure the expression of that confidence "in the most efficient form."

Permit me to inquire also, if the pastors of many of our churches have not, in this respect, a duty to perform, which they have long neglected? I

speak not of those who have no faith in the Colonization Society. Of those we can of course expect nothing; but such pastors in our State, I am certain, are "few and far between." I speak of those who, through mere apathy, have neglected the subject; and would ask them if the cause is not worthy of more efficient effort on their part?

Allow me, in conclusion, to suggest the propriety of a measure, on which I will not at present take time to enlarge, viz. the formation of minor auxiliaries in our County Towns.

F. C.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Among the indications of a reviving zeal in New England in behalf of African Colonization, we notice that a meeting was held, on the 23d April last, at Charlestown, Mass., to take into consideration the expediency of forming an auxiliary Colonization Society. Dr. A. R. Thompson presided at the meeting, and Mr. C. W. Moore acted as Secretary. Addresses were delivered by the President, the Rev. Dr. Walker, and Capt. Benjamin Whipple, of Charlestown; and by the Rev. Mr. Gannett, and Mr. B. B. Thatcher, of Boston. Capt. Whipple offered a series of resolutions, which, the hour being late, were laid on the table, to be taken up on Monday evening, the 29th April, to which time the meeting adjourned. The proceedings of the adjourned meeting have not yet reached us.

NEW YORK CITY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The meeting, 8th instant, at the Middle Dutch Church, was a splendid affair. That immense house was full, galleries and all, including a number in the aisles. Rev. Dr. Milnor took the Chair, and opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks. He then gave out a hymn, which appeared to have been composed for the occasion, and it was sung in the tune of Old Hundred—the powerful church organ aiding. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Van Pelt; after which, letters from two gentlemen, apologizing for non-attendance, were read—one of them from the Hon. Elijah Paine, of Vermont, who concluded by pledging a donation of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to Colonization purposes the ensuing year. It appears from the Treasurer's Report, read by Moses Allen, Esq., that the actual receipts of the Society during the year were about \$11,600 in cash, and \$2,000 in clothing; besides which, subscriptions, not yet collected, had been made to the amount of \$6,000; making a total of \$19,445 51. Extracts from the Report of the Board of Managers were next read, presenting a very cheering view of the state and prospects of the Colonization cause. Among other things, it was remarked that State Societies had been lately re-organized in New Hampshire, New Jersey and Ohio. The enterprise was represented to be rapidly gaining friends throughout the country.

Addresses, numerous passages of which were responded to by the audience with hearty applause, were made by Mr. Pinney, late Governor of the African Colonies; Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Mr. Reed, late Missionary to Bombay; and Rev. Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia. Col. Stone then made a few remarks; after which, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Prondfit, and the au-

dience retired, a little after 10 o'clock, greatly gratified with the meeting, which is said to have been the largest and best Colonization meeting ever held in this city.

The speeches were first rate. Mr. Pinney stated a number of interesting facts—said there were now nine American settlements along the African coast, in a distance of 250 miles, within which limits the slave-trade was nearly annihilated—that they contained 18 churches, more than 500 children at school, hundreds of natives, as well as colonists, at the Sabbath schools—and that, in short, they presented a living *example* of a negro community, free, prosperous and happy, performing all the functions of self-government. Mr. P. also gave some account of his agencies in behalf of Colonization within the past two years; said that, when he began, there was but one Colonization Society in Pennsylvania west of the Alleghanies, but that now there were 90, besides several county societies. In the Ohio Western reserve, he met with equal, and even greater, encouragement. Nothing, in short, seemed to be wanting to the full success of the noble undertaking, but perseverance and effort, particularly by sending out suitable agents.—*Journal of Commerce*.

A meeting of the friends of the Colonization cause of the village of Binghampton, Brown county, N. Y., and vicinity, was held, pursuant to a public call, at the Court House in said village, on the 18th of April, 1839, and organized by the appointment of Hon. Tracy Robinson, Chairman, and John R. Dickinson, Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burtis, and its objects and the progress of the Colonization cause briefly stated by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Burtis introduced the following resolutions, which were sustained by Rev. Messrs. Burtis and Andrews, and H. Collier and J. Boughton, Esqrs., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the meeting, the Colonization enterprise is the most feasible and efficient scheme for elevating the character, improving the condition, and gradually promoting the emancipation, of the African race, and for giving to the continent of Africa the blessings of civilization, liberty and Christianity; that it is one of the noblest institutions "ever devised by the wit, or sustained by the beneficence, of man," and well deserves the aid and support of every friend of his country and of the human race.

Resolved, That the importance of the Liberian Colonies to this nation in a commercial point of view, and their influence in suppressing the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, entitle them to the continued protection and patronage of the American Government.

Resolved, That we regard the present as a favorable juncture for the organization of a State Colonization Society; and that it is high time that the friends of the cause in the "Empire State" should combine and concentrate their efforts, and co-operate with the National and other State Societies in sustaining the infant colonies of Liberia, and thus aid in the establishment of a new Republic on the western coast of Africa.

Resolved, That the circulation of the African Repository, the Colonization Herald, or some other publication of the Society, in this region, would greatly subserve the interests of the Colonization cause.

Mr. Andrews moved the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Rev. Arthur Burtis be delegated to represent the friends of this cause in this region at the Convention to be held in the City of New York on the 8th day of May next, for the purpose of deliberating on the expediency of forming a State Colonization Society; and that the Chairman and Secretary be empowered to appoint additional delegates.

On motion, it was then

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be authorized to call a meeting of the friends of this cause, on the return of their delegates, to hear their report, and to take such measures thereupon, relative to the formation of a County Colonization Society, as may be deemed expedient.

T. ROBINSON, Chairman.

J. R. Dickinson, Secretary.

[From the Cincinnati Republican.]

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county, friendly to the colonization of free people of color, held at the chapel of the Cincinnati College, on Thursday evening, the 28th of February, the Hon. Jacob Burnet was called to the Chair, and William Greene was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the object of the American Colonization Society, as avowed in its Constitution, commends itself, as truly patriotic and benevolent, to the judgment of this meeting, and is entitled to the generous support of the American people.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard this Society as well adapted to unite the efforts of benevolent and Christian men from the South, the North, the East and the West, in an unexceptionable and practicable scheme of good to the colored race, that must confer large and lasting benefits upon the emigrants to Liberia, operate in favor of the cause of general liberty, aid in the suppression of the atrocious slave-trade, and throw open one quarter of the world, long covered with crime and barbarism, to civilization and Christianity.

3. *Resolved*, That we deem the cause of the Society worthy to be sustained, not by private contributions only, but by the combined powers of the State and Federal Governments.

4. *Resolved*, That, until the State and General Governments shall apply themselves to the execution of this scheme of African Colonization, every possible motive that can appeal to generous hearts should stimulate all patriotic and Christian men throughout the Union to give to it an earnest, liberal and persevering support.

5. *Resolved*, That this meeting has observed with pleasure the recent formation of the State Colonization Society at Columbus, and the evidences of a new and deep interest in the cause in other parts of this State.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to organize a Colonization Society in this city, auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to endeavor to raise for the cause, in this city, by donations, and by annual subscriptions of not less than five or ten dollars, for two years, per year, the sum of two thousand dollars; that a subscription be now opened for this purpose, and that the Board of Managers be requested to appoint committees in each ward, for the purpose of carrying the object of this resolution into full effect.

On motion,

Resolved, That, when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to Friday evening, the 8th of March, for the purpose of forming a Society, auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting of citizens friendly to the cause of Colonization re-assembled, at the chapel of the Cincinnati College, on Friday evening, the 8th of March, and proceeded to organize a Society, as proposed at the meeting of the 28th of February. Whereupon, the following was adopted as the Constitution of the Society, after free discussion and full deliberation:

CONSTITUTION.

1. This Society shall be called the Hamilton County Colonization Society, and shall be auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

2. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted shall be to aid in the Colonization, with their own consent, of the free people of color, and such as may be voluntarily liberated by their masters of the United States, in Africa, or elsewhere, and to increase, as far as practicable, the influence and resources of the American Colonization Society.

3. An annual subscription of any sum not less than one dollar, shall constitute an individual member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of not less than twenty dollars, a member for life.

4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, twenty Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Managers, to be elected annually by the Society.

5. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Board of Managers.

6. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

7. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the Parent Institution and other Societies.

8. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at such time, from year to year, as the Board of Managers shall appoint; and the Managers shall meet, whenever they may judge best, to transact the business of the Society.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate officers and managers for the ensuing year, viz.—Robert T. Lytle, Joseph Graham, Hezekiah Flint, and E. B. Reeder. This committee, after a short time, reported the following named gentlemen for the offices affixed to their names, respectively, viz.—

President—Jacob Burnet. *Vice Presidents*—Josiah Lawrence, Rev. J. T. Brooke, Rev. T. A. Mills, Rev. L. L. Hamline, Rev. M. M. Henkle, Rev. S. W. Lynd; Archibald Gordon, of Fulton; G. W. Holmes, of Columbia; Gen. Clayton Webb, of Anderson; Squire Schoonmaker, of Sycamore; Wm. Buckingham, of Symmes; Alexander Mayhew, of Springfield; Stewart McGill, of Colerian; Dr. Robbins, of Green; J. Scott Harrison, of Miami; Wm. S. Hatch, of Delhi; Wm. Oliver, of Storrs; General Charles Mills, of Whitewater; O. Looker, Sen., of Crosby. *Secretary*—Wm. Greene. *Treasurer*—Ephraim Robbins. *Managers*—Moses Brooks, Rev. Wm. H. McGuffey, P. S. Semmes, H. E. Spencer, Geo. W. Neff, N. C. Read, Geo. Graham, Jr., E. Woodruff, Rev. Mr. Johns, James Goodloe, Wm. Tift, Col. Samuel Devou.

Which report of the committee was, on motion, unanimously adopted by the Society.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Mills, the following resolutions were considered and unanimously adopted, viz.—

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting, under a solemn conviction of duty to their country, the colored population of these United States, and Africa, will give a firm, liberal and persevering support to the great benevolent enterprise of African Colonization.

2. *Resolved*, That the Managers of the Society now organized be requested forthwith to prepare and publish an address, in behalf of this Society, to their fellow citizens of this city and State, urging them, by those high and generous considerations which recommend its object to universal regard, to give to it the sustaining power of their opinions and donations.

3. *Resolved*, That the Managers of this Society be requested to co-operate, by all proper measures, with the Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society, in their efforts to secure the countenance and contributions of Christians of every denomination in the State, and of the citizens of Ohio generally, in aid of the cause of African Colonization.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of two from each ward in this city be appointed by the Chair, to obtain subscribers to this Society, and report to the Board of Managers.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz.—1st ward, William Disney, Jedediah Banks; 2d ward, Lewis Day, William Butler; 3d ward, Peyton S. Symmes, Allen Wilson; 4th ward, Wm. H. McCracken, George W. Bradbury; 5th ward, G. W. Rice, William McCammon; 6th ward, L. H. Shally, Joseph Bonsall; 7th ward, Osgood Fifield, Thatcher Lewis.

JACOB BURNET, Chairman.

William Greene, Secretary.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION CONVENTION.—Pursuant to previous notice, a convention of the friends of colonization was organized on the 8th inst. in the city of New York, a highly respectable number of delegates, from different parts of the state, being in attendance. It met on three successive days, and adopted a constitution for a State Colonization Society, the first article of which makes it “directly connected with the American Colonization Society, on the principles of its constitution.” The official notice of the proceedings, was received too late for insertion in this number.

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

[*Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurley, dated Louisville, April 26, 1839.*]

The citizens of Louisville are open, generous and high-minded. In their movement in aid of African Colonization, they have evinced a lofty spirit of patriotism and philanthropy. The President and Managers of the auxiliary Society here, and the clergy of every name, have thrown into this movement a fine, disinterested spirit of enthusiasm. There has been no coldness, distrust, or (as an old writer would say) no "reluctation." They have given liberally, and spoken eloquently in its behalf. The hearts of our Eastern friends would have throbbed with new and brighter expectation for the cause, could they have listened to the spirit with which it has here been advocated by the officers of the Society, and by the Rev. Messrs. Breckenridge, Jackson, Brush, Humphreys, Clark, Buck, and Maffit, and have observed how the glow of humanity lighted up the countenances of large audiences, under the power of their appeals.

The young men of Louisville have just organized themselves into an auxiliary Colonization Society, and pledged themselves to raise, of the proposed four thousand dollars, not less than six hundred dollars. This raises the amount already subscribed to about \$3,000. A few days more, and I trust the amount of \$4,000 will be completed. *The example* speaks to the nation.

[*From the Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser.*]

A meeting of the Colonization Society of Louisville was held, in the 1st Baptist Church, on the evening of the 9th April, at half past seven o'clock. The house was crowded. The President, Mr. Tannehill, took the chair, and, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Tydings, addressed the audience in a short, but lucid and impressive speech, upon the objects of the meeting. R. R. Gurley (Agent of the American Colonization Society) then rose, and proceeded to lay before the audience, in a most masterly and thrilling discourse, the rise, progress and prospects of the Society. Mr. Gurley seemed to throw all the benevolence of his soul into the subject; the audience caught the spirit of the speaker, and responded to his appeals with a magnanimity and cheerfulness highly creditable to our young city.

Immediately after Mr. Gurley took his seat, Rev. Mr. Jackson rose and offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, and passed unanimously by the meeting; and, in demonstration of the sincerity with which the vote was given, between 400 and 500 dollars were forthwith subscribed to the funds of the Society:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the American Colonization Society is based upon sound principles, humanity and benevolence, and that it ought to receive the countenance and support of every friend of man.

Resolved, That we will not only use our own influence to advance the cause of Colonization and promote its great objects, but we will contribute in aid of its funds.

Resolved, That it is expedient to endeavor to raise, in this city, a sum not less than \$4,000, in aid of the cause of African Colonization.

Meetings were subsequently held in the Brook street Methodist Church, in the 2d Presbyterian Church, and in the Methodist Church on Fourth street. The last was attended by an overwhelming audience, and was addressed with effect by Mr. Maffit, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Gurley. The interest manifested in this cause was never so great as now. We begin to hope that the great West is coming up in earnest to this work. But this city has not yet done its duty. We have promised the Society \$4,000, and have only given it \$2,000. Shall Louisville break her word? Shall it be said that we can *talk*, but will not *do*? There are hundreds in this city,

who have not yet given any thing, who can well afford their \$50, \$20, \$10, or \$5. We hope it is to be seen that this city can do *more* than it says.— We hope our merchants on Main street will be ready to subscribe, when called on—not grudgingly, but freely.

DR. SAVAGE'S JOURNAL.

In May, 1837, the Rev. Dr. SAVAGE, attached to the Protestant Episcopal Mission to Western Africa, pursued a journey in which he was then engaged, up to the river Deh-neh, about 40 miles from its mouth, and the same distance from Cape Palmas. This place was again visited by Dr. Savage and the Rev. L. B. Minor, another member of the Mission, early in 1838, and preparations were made for its subsequent occupation by the latter as a mission station. The following notes of the first journey to Deh-neh were furnished by Dr. Savage, on his recent visit to the United States, and have been published in the *Spirit of Missions* :

May 17, 1837.—Embarked this morning, at about half past ten o'clock, upon Sheppard's lake, for "Grahway Point," accompanied by Mr. T—— and the usual complement of "kroomen." Cool and pleasant—the thermometer standing at 78° Fah. in the shade; arrived at Grahway at half past 12, and found the inhabitants in great commotion, from the following cause. A thunder-storm had occurred two nights before, during which a house was burnt. Such an event, seen through the misty medium of superstition, could be the result of nothing short of witchcraft. Hence, according to their usual custom, a consultation was held with the "Devil," or "Greegree man," and an accusation brought against one of their number. The charge was that of "calling down lightning from heaven, and maliciously consuming, in the dead of night, the house of an unoffending citizen!" He confessed his guilt, and, in doing so, implicated two others as his abettors. The result was, as usual, the administration of the "red water." It is supposed to be very poisonous. It cannot be so, however; for the great quantity required to destroy life proves that it is but moderately deleterious.— The bulk of fluid itself would be sufficient, in many cases, to produce death. It is, however, the cause of death to thousands in this heathen land. Within the last month, not less than five were killed by it in the native town of Cape Palmas; and, what renders it still more agonizing to the Christian's heart, it is often done beneath his eye, without his having the ability of rescuing the wretched victims. "Lord, how long!—how long shall it be to the end of these wonders?"

The man who confessed had taken his portion before our arrival, and, having escaped its fatal effects, was now going at large through the town. I asked the principal actor in this scene if he really believed that man capable of doing what had been charged against him. His reply was, "S'pose him no do him, think him say 'Yes,' when he know it be sassy wood palaver?—Ugh! I no think so." They have another custom among them, which, I hope, proved the means of arresting all further proceedings in this diabolical affair. It is this. If a stranger of distinction arrive at the time, the criminal is entitled to an escape. Being viewed in this light by them, I have reason to believe that I was the means of saving one of the two implicated from a cruel death.

Our course hence to the Cavally river (which we designed to ascend) was the same as that described on a former occasion. After two hours and a

half travel through a region principally of rich bottom land, and passing five native towns, we arrived at Nallicott about 5 P. M. This town is situated immediately upon the Cavally river, about three miles above its mouth, and within the dominions of King Baphro. Here we were kindly received, and made our arrangements for the night, with the intention of embarking early next morning. We saw, in the vicinity, orchards of lofty plantains and bananas, with other fruit trees; fields of rice, corn and cassadas. Children of both sexes were promised for education on our return. But we have found that such promises too often prove but a frail tenure. They are made without any regard to the obligation imposed, or advantages involved; and I am sorry to say that, in all my intercourse with the native Africans, I have never yet found an adult in whose conduct there appeared the slightest influence of conscience. But again, what is a consoling fact under our discouragements, I have found their children teachable, and susceptible of a good moral influence—and here, under God, lies our hope of immediate usefulness.

18th. The sun arose clear, and, with the coolness of the morning, invited us to renew our journey at an early hour. No one, but he who has felt it, can realize the pleasurable sensations attendant, in health, upon a morning like the present in Africa. I arose free from symptoms of an intermittent, which had followed me through the day previous. As I looked forth upon inanimate nature, all things seemed clothed in the smiles of a gracious Providence. The noble Cavally, as I stood upon its banks, watching the arrangements for our departure, lay spread out before me, reflecting from its surface the lofty trees, clothed in rich and even verdant foliage.—Birds, whose brilliant plumage bespoke a tropical clime, hymned forth their praises to Him who spoke them into being; and all things, save fallen man, seemed to do him homage!

We left Nallicot in two canoes, our kroomen keeping time with their paddles to one of their rude, but not unpleasant, songs. We had not proceeded far, when the cry of “Sirrah neda tooyah!—Sirrah neda tooyah!” (Snake in the trec!—Snake in the tree!) was heard, and a serpent was discovered on a branch directly over our heads. Every arm was now exerted to the utmost, and our frail bark literally darted from beneath our dangerous foe.—The feeling excited by this occurrence had no sooner subsided, than another cry was heard, “Sirrah banah teah!” (a snake crosses the river!) and another was seen wending his way to the opposite side. These reptiles are objects of great dread to the Africans. Their bite is said to be fatal. Their habit is to ascend an overhanging tree, and suddenly dart into the passing canoe. When this happens, the natives invariably abandon it. Our headman, or steersman, informed us that, but a few days since, a woman, belonging to the town at Cape Palmas, died from their bite. This confirms the account I had seen before of this species of water-serpent in Africa.

A highly attractive object, to my New England eye, was maize, so frequently seen upon the banks of this river; and another, no less reviving my southern associations, was rice—both of which are produced here in perfection. The rice farms are very extensive, and, at one time, are seen, as we ascend the river, (through a small opening among the trees, made for a landing-place,) expanding far beyond, into fields of many acres; at another, the “bush” being cleared away to the very verge of the river, unfolds to the eye an immense expanse, waving in all the luxuriance of nature.

With such a view before him, one can hardly realize that he is ascending a river of heathen Africa. I found myself often carried back, in thought, to the verdant bank of my own Connecticut; But

"In vain with lavish kindness,
The gifts of God are strewn;
The heathen, in his blindness,
Bows down to wood and stone."

The scenery upon the river increases in beauty as we advance. Indeed, in some places higher up, it approaches to grandeur, and can hardly fail to inspire the admirer of nature with feelings of enthusiasm. We passed two or three small towns, situated immediately upon the banks of the river, and frequently met with canoes, laden with palm oil, rice, and cassadas, destined for market at Cape Palmas; but met with no incivility or opposition till we arrived at Pleh-oro. This town stands upon a high bluff. But a few houses are seen till we almost pass, when turning a point, a bay, or large expanse of water, suddenly opens, and the landing, with the principal part of the town, appears. This town is within the jurisdiction of King Tom, of Rabookah, the father of two of our scholars, and is one of the most important in his territory, having its own king, and the usual attendants of African royalty. It was our intention to stop here, but misunderstanding our interpreter, and supposing Pleh-oro to lie farther up, I gave the word to pass on. No sooner was our design perceived on shore, than began a great shouting and screaming. This unexpected salutation was answered in a corresponding manner by our boatmen, when commenced a general "palaver," or jawing, (to use the very appropriate expression of our head man,) which can be compared to nothing but the confusion of tongues among the builders of Babel. One must hear and see for himself, before he can form any adequate idea of this scene. The surrounding forests rang with the clamor; such frantic gestures, such unearthly yells, defy the powers of imagination even; and as to all knowledge of the cause, I found myself in perfect darkness. Nothing could be learned; all questions were vain. I was obliged to sit down with patience and calmly await the result, assured, like all things else, this also must have an end.

This it seems was Pleh-oro, and our offence consisted in attempting to pass without paying our respects to its king—i. e. stopping, receiving the dash of a goat, sheep, or bullock, and dashing back twice its value as the only satisfactory return. We were forbidden to proceed, while guns and spears were pointed at us, with threats of death if we made the attempt.

Under these circumstances, our only alternative was to land, and attempt an explanation, which I did—shook hands with the king and his head men, in token of reconciliation, and visited the former, on terms of perfect good will, at his own house. Here a copy of the deed shown me, at Rabookah was produced, which conveyed to the Maryland Colonization Society, through King Tom, of Rabookah, with the consent of his liege kings, the whole of the Bulyemah, or "Grand Devil Country." This name is given to the territory of King Tom, and is derived from the grand oracle which is within its limits. By this instrument I was reminded of one of the most interesting conditions upon which that conveyance was made, viz: that schools should be opened in their towns for the instruction of their children. This is a pledge most solemnly given, and is yet to be redeemed.

Having explained my object in coming to Africa, and, as I thought, convinced the king that our present design were purely for his good, we again embarked. When we were completely beyond their reach, our boatman began to inveigh with great vehemence against the Pleh-orians. "Bad people," said they, "love jaw too much; they curse plenty." Desiring to know the peculiarity of their profanity, I asked what they said. "They call us 'poor fellows,' and wish 'leopard eat us;'" they curse too much!" This seems to be about the extent of their profanity in words. They seem to

have no proper ideas of God. If they heard of him from casual intercourse with others, they do not assign to him his proper attributes. There are some few, however, who have served on board of ships, and in various European settlements. By such, an anglo-African dialect has been formed, and through this we sometimes hear the name of our God taken in vain. The idea to me is horrible, that the heathen, in their association with civilized man, should *sink* in the scale of moral being!

We arrived at He-diah at 12 o'clock, occupying about three hours (exclusive of stopping) in coming from Nallicott. This distance we suppose to be not less than fifteen, perhaps eighteen miles. He-diah is subject also to King Tom, of Rabookah, and is the last town in his dominions on the river. It is called "Grand Devil Town," from the fact that "Grand Devil Place" is within its limits, and that here resides the priest who performs the ceremonies attending all visits of inquiry. This town may be called the Delphi of Western Africa; the "Grand Devil Place," its oracle, standing in very much the same relation to the inhabitants as Delphi, in Ancient Greece, to that country. I have often made inquiries respecting the degree of influence which this imposture has upon the minds of the natives; and have discovered that among the older ones it is regarded with feelings of mystery and reverence; but its hold upon the younger is more feeble. It subserves the same purposes as the oracle of olden time—success or failure in matters of high moment are divined, and the accomplishment of a given desire, either of a public or private nature, secured.

Instances are known, where persons have come for hundreds of miles, in different directions for consultation; and certain European traders, who have permanent factories upon the coast, we are informed, have resorted to its impositions to facilitate the accomplishment of their purposes. I did not visit the "Place," but from Dr. Hall's description, it would not be very difficult for the imaginative mind to discover Parnassus, the Castalian fountain, and some other characteristics of the famous Grecian oracle. It is a spot well selected for the object in view, difficult of access, dark and gloomy—circumstances well calculated to inspire the superstitious mind with fear and reverence.

Arriving at the town, I found myself under an attack of the intermittent fever. I left home with some signs of its approach. Having inadvertently left behind my almost specific, ("Sulphate of Quinine,") I was obliged to abstain from every thing that might aggravate the attack, and therefore remained here a number of hours. We were kindly treated, and all seemed anxious to supply us with what the town afforded. Here was manifested the same tendency to superstition which we found exhibited in other towns. A copy of the deed granted by King Tom, of Rabookah, to the Maryland State Colonization Society, was also brought forward. It seemed to be preserved with as much care, and esteemed as great an object of curiosity, as any of the treaties between the United States of America and the European monarchs.

Leaving He-diah we were cheered by the fact that our next stopping place would be Deh-neh. Here for the first time I saw the African monkey. The natives set a high value upon this animal as an article of food: "monkey soup," is to them what turtle soup is to us. On their "bill of fare" and esteemed as delicacies, will be found many things, from which the civilized mind shrinks with disgust, such as reptiles, the different kinds of vermin, &c. The usual method of taking the monkey is as follows: When one or more is seen, they are immediately surrounded by the hunters. Springing from tree to tree they chatter, for a time, defiance to their pursuers. In an unwary moment, they congregate upon another more isolated, or lofty,

near the river bank. The natives now arrange themselves so as to prevent their escape. The tree is felled and the monkeys plunge into the water. The natives follow and being more expert at swimming, they soon disable their prey with clubs, and return in triumph to their homes. Passing along, we saw many places where trees, as we were told, had been cut down to a great extent for this purpose.

Within two or three miles of Deh-neh the scenery begins to change in its character. The banks of the river become more elevated till near the town they are strikingly so. It was now about six o'clock when we found ourselves drawing near, and seven before we arrived. The sun had set behind the highlands without a cloud intercepting its rays; a rich mellow light overspread the surface of nature, and softened down its wildness to an aspect of sweet serenity. Even the heathen felt its silent influence. The song of the boatman had ceased and hardly a sound was heard, save the rippling of the waters, as our frail bark moved gently onwards. The news of our coming had long preceded us, and watchmen were on the look out for our approach: soon the cry was heard, "Koope di!" "Koope di!" "White man comes!" "White man comes!"—a small bay opened and the landing place was discovered, crowded with natives to receive us. I was conducted, fatigued and unwell, to the house of the king, which was large and comfortable. Being a white man and a stranger, I was, as usual, an object of curiosity, and, consequently, annoyed by a crowd of visitors—I say annoyed, because I was under the mysterious influence of an intermittent. Such circumstances however can be made profitable, for they often try, to the utmost, one's patience. At my request that the king would disperse the people, the house was soon cleared, and I was left for the night to reflection and repose.

19th. Obtained but little rest through the night—quite ill this morning; as the day advanced my health improved. Had an interview with the king and found him very desirous that schools should be established for his people. He seems mild, pleasant, and hospitable, and appears to have the good of his people at heart. Having accomplished my object, as I thought, I designed to leave in the afternoon in time to reach one of King Tom's towns on the river, and there spend the night. But no sooner was this discovered by my host, than he came into the hut with his head man, and began, in a fervent and eloquent manner, to show me its impropriety. His argument was as follows—"You be new man; no live in my country long time; him no sabby you proper now," (i. e. not as yet congenial to your constitution,) "you come long way look me, make you sick—spose you go down river, be bad palaver—make you more sick—you die; then me no look you more—no!—you be sick plenty—you live here to-day, me do you good fash—no man look you—you get sleep, then you be well. My heart no speak all yet, plenty thing live there—that time you be better, then I bring my head men;—we speak all palaver about school. Then you sleep next day—plenty men carry you softly through the bush—plenty tree live there—no let the sun look you, and you go home fine." Such were the sentiments and feelings of this heathen man, as made known to me through an interpreter. I had no cause to doubt his sincerity.

MISSIONS.—The Baptist African churches in the island of Jamaica, have raised the necessary funds to support two missionaries in Western Africa. These churches have about 16,000 colored members.—*South. Relig. Herald.*

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Mr. and Mrs. Venable, of the mission to the Zulus, arrived at Boston in the *Levant*, captain Holmes, after a short and favorable passage from Cape Town, on the 2d of March. The unhappy state of the Zulu people, in consequence of the contests between them and the Dutch farmers, it will be remembered, induced the missionaries to leave their country more than a year since; and as the prospect for quietly prosecuting their labors any where in that quarter continued to be unfavorable, they thought it expedient to return to the United States. They will probably enter some other field of missionary labor.—*Missionary Herald*.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Free people of color, who wish to emigrate to Liberia, are informed that it is expected an expedition for that country will leave Louisville, Ky., about the last of June next. Information to this effect has been received from the general agent of the American Colonization Society. Such free people of color as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity will apply to Col. James Davidson, President of the State Society, Henry Wingate, Secretary, or E. H. Taylor, Treasurer, at Frankfort, to the Rev. Mr. Flagg, one of the agents of the State Society, or to the undersigned.

The colonies of Liberia are at present in a highly prosperous condition, and present strong inducements to the colored man of industry and enterprise, who desires to improve his fortune and elevate his character. The colonies are increasing in strength; the present population amounts to about five thousand, all of whom have emigrated from the United States, and are enjoying personal and political independence, under the sanction of wise and wholesome laws. The soil is fertile, and produces, in abundance, the most important articles of commerce; the climate is healthy, and peculiarly suited, by nature, to the constitution of the colored race. The advantages to the free man of color who emigrates to Liberia are no longer doubtful; experience has already shown, that with the energy and industry of which he is capable, he cannot fail to better his fortune, and improve his moral and social condition.

To carry the object of the American Colonization Society into effect, funds are necessary, and the Society relies upon the public liberality.—Those persons who are disposed to contribute their aid will forward their donations to either of the gentlemen above named, or to Samuel Cassedy, Treasurer of the Louisville Colonization Society. It may here be remarked that, notwithstanding the opposition of the Abolitionists and others inimical to the plan of Colonization, upwards of six thousand dollars have been recently contributed in the City of New York to advance the objects of the Society. It is confidently believed that the citizens of Kentucky will contribute in aid of those who may wish to emigrate from this State.

W. TANNERHILL, *President Louisville Col. Soc'y.*

Louisville, April 5, 1839.

BEQUEST.—The Rev. Dr. Proudfit, corresponding secretary and agent of the New York City Colonization Society, has received advices that the late Daniel S. Montgomery, of Danville, (Penn.) has willed to him (Dr. P.), in trust for the Colonization cause, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—*C. Ad.*

 The Author of "Our Duty to the Africans in our midst" will please send us his 3d No.





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