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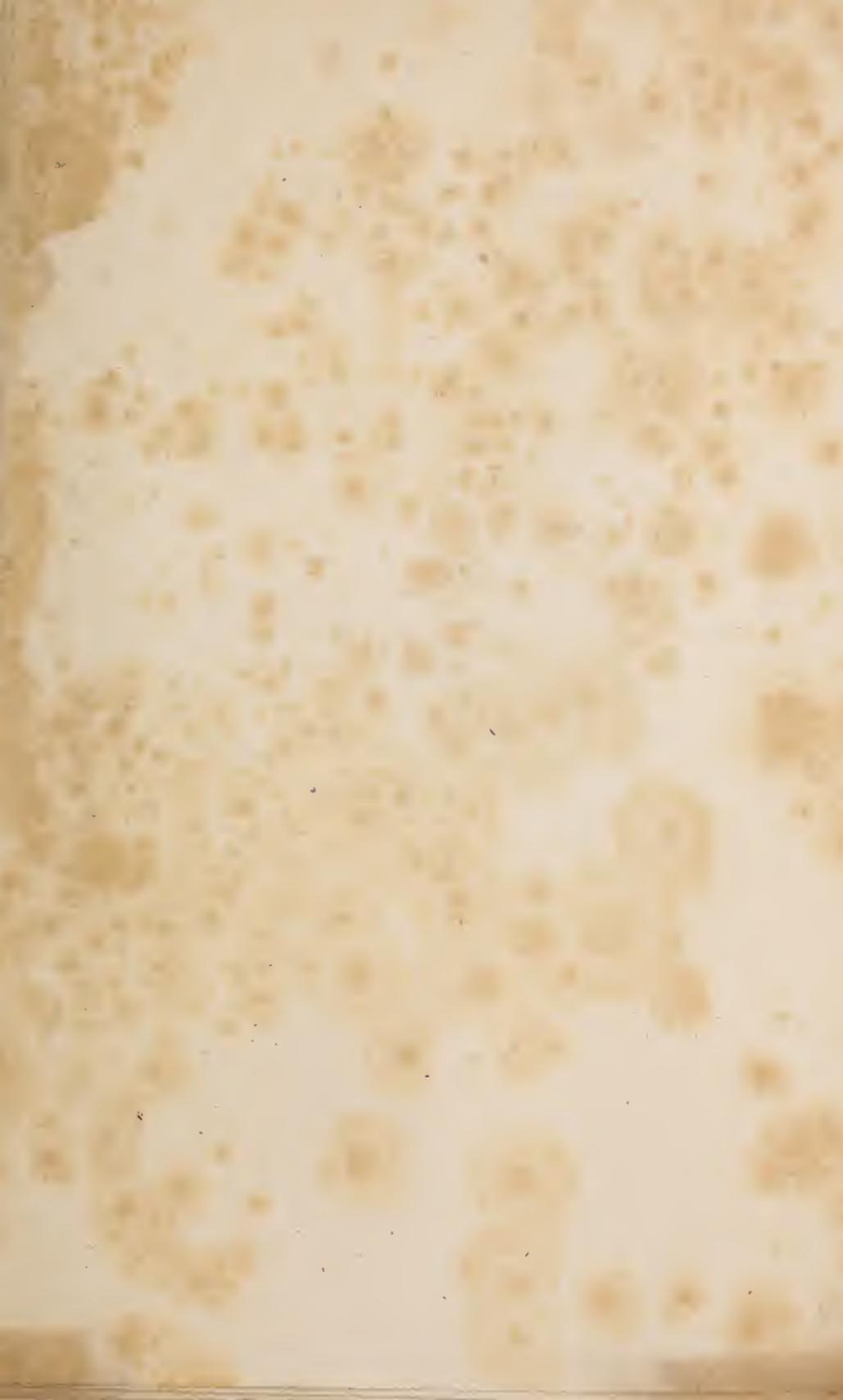
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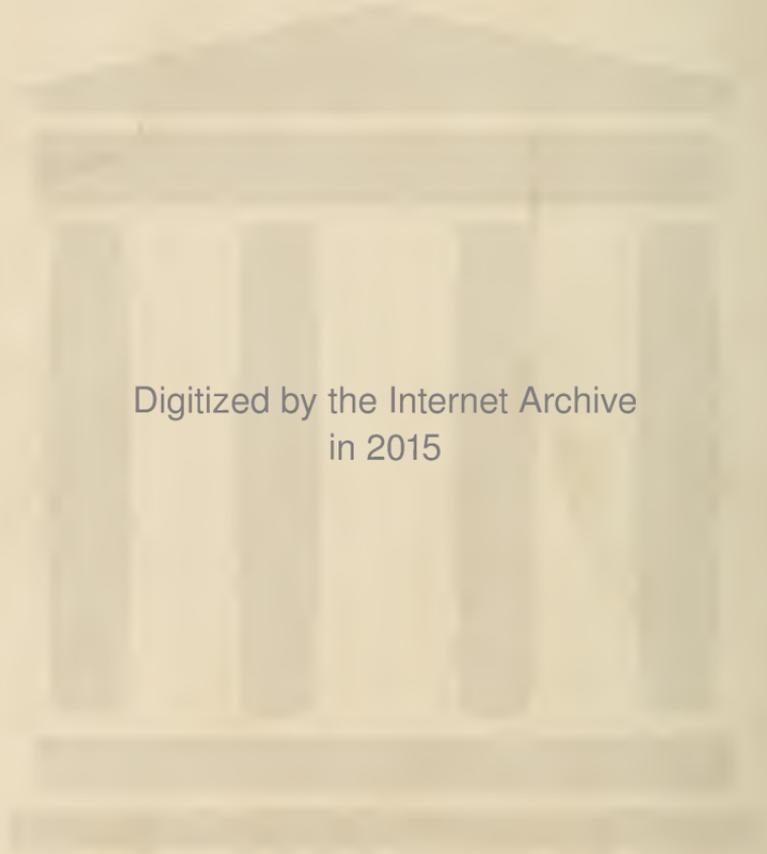
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXI.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1845.

[No. 8.

Our African Affairs.

British opposition—Seizure of the John Seys—Rights of Liberia—Opinion of the Press on the subject.

In our last number, we published a letter from Governor Roberts, and one from Mr. Benson, giving an account of the seizure by the British of the colonial schooner "John Seys." On the cover we also published a letter from Commandant Jones, of the British navy, exhibiting the ground which the British government have assumed with respect to the rights, privileges, and national existence of Liberia. This letter will be found in another column of our present number. We consider it of such importance as to demand a permanent place among the facts and principles admitted or disputed in the establishment and progress of Liberia. The light which this letter throws on the subsequent action of the British squadron on that coast must not be unobserved. The letter plainly denies to the commonwealth

of Liberia any authority whatever to exercise jurisdiction over the territory purchased by the American Colonization Society for the use and benefit of the said commonwealth. Since that doctrine was promulgated authoritatively, if we can credit *British traders*, Mr. Jones has instructed them not to regard the laws of Liberia, and has pledged the squadron under his command to protect them in resistance of the port regulations. Accordingly, a trader, going into Bassa Cove, and landing goods for trade, refused to pay the customary duties: the collector, in the proper discharge of his duty under the laws of Liberia, seized enough of his goods to pay the duties; after which the trader left to report the case to Commandant Jones, and to invoke his promised aid. Shortly after this a British cutter enters the harbor, and seizes a vessel, with a valuable cargo on board, belonging to a citizen of Liberia. Such is the plain history of the affair. But here the history,

as far as our information extends, comes to a pause. What they did with the *vessel*—what justification they will offer for such an unwarranted outrage on the property of a private citizen—it is impossible for us to say. We anxiously await further intelligence on the subject. We are disposed to put the most favorable construction possible on it. We *hope*, even against hope, that we shall never be called upon to record another instance of the kind. We are anxious to avoid trouble, and would fain see Liberia rising in prosperity and influence, with no strong power at hand to crush or wither her feeble energies. We would fain believe that the only ground for the seizure of this vessel was the one suggested by the *Journal of Commerce*—“as a means of recovering indemnity for the goods seized” by the collector; and that, “except in two or three small localities, where British subjects were in possession *prior* to the colonial occupation, we have no idea that the British government intend to interfere.”

This may be a correct estimate of the *intentions* of the British government. But there are some things apparent which we are at a loss how to explain in consistency with it. For example: in Lord Aberdeen's letter, dated January 31, 1844, to Mr. Everett, he says that “Her Majesty's naval commanders afford efficient protection to British trade against improper *assumption of power* on the part of the Liberian authorities.”

In what instance have the “Liberian authorities” “*assumed*” power improperly? They have never attempted to restrict British commerce except according to *laws* regularly enacted by the colonial council, sanctioned and approved by the American Colonization Society, and they have never attempted to extend these laws over any territory except that which they owned, and for which they could show a good and sufficient title. The evidence to prove that Liberia has a clear and valid title to the Bassa Cove Point, about which there has been some dispute, and to which Mr. Jones alludes, is sufficiently strong to convince any person not blinded by some adverse interest. On the contrary, there is no documentary evidence that Captain Dring, or Captain Spence before him, ever purchased the *territory* at that point. Governor Roberts has often demanded proof of their having made such purchase, and they have never been able to present it. The natives declare that they never sold their land to *any* British subject; and the most that Captain Spence *claimed*, was that he had purchased the right to establish a factory and trade at that point.

The evidences that the commonwealth of Liberia purchased the Bassa territory in 1836, *prior* even to *any* contract with Captain Spence, have been furnished to the British commanders on that coast, and by them undoubtedly laid before their government at home. Most of these evidences

ces were also laid before Mr. Fox while he was British minister in this city, together with full statements of the relations of the Society to Liberia, the history of colonization, and the extent of territory owned on the African coast. We are, therefore, at a loss to know how to account for Mr. Fox's most unjust charge that Liberia was "assuming, to all appearances quite unjustifiably, the right of monopolizing the trade with the native inhabitants along a considerable line of coast, where the trade had hitherto been free; and *thus injuriously interfering with the commerce*, interests, and pursuits of British subjects in that quarter." Had Mr. Fox given any attention to the facts in the case, he certainly would not have used such language as this. Governor Roberts says: "No people under the sun have suffered more from the improper interference of foreign traders than we have. They have defied the authorities of the colony—offered insult to our citizens, when found trading along the coast—destroyed their property—threatened their persons with violence if they attempted to trade at certain points along the coast, and those very men are loudest in their complaints against the 'Liberian settlers;' and I defy them to name a single instance in which this government has, in any way whatever, directly or indirectly, interfered with British commerce along the coast, except requiring the British (on

equal footing with traders of all other nations) to conform to the maritime regulations of ports within the *pur-chased* territory of the colony."

Mr. Upshur, then Secretary of State, in his reply to the letter of Mr. Fox, from which we have quoted above, gave a correct description of the condition of Liberia, and a very plain intimation of what the United States government were disposed to do with reference to it. He said: "It is due to Her Majesty's government that I should inform you that this government regards it [Liberia] as occupying a peculiar position, and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly considerations of all Christian powers; that this government will be at all times prepared to interpose its good offices to prevent any encroachment by the colony upon any *just right* of any nation, and *that it would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory rightfully acquired, or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights as an independent settlement.*"

If we are not entirely mistaken, the seizure of the "John Seys" is an instance of British aggression which demands the friendly interference of the United States government according to the pledge given in this language of Mr. Upshur.

The letter of Commandant Jones takes ground against the exercise of any powers, by Liberia, appertaining to a sovereign, independent settlement. He denies that Liberia has

any right to impose "custom duties," and argues as proof that no such authority could be conferred by any "association of private individuals." Commander Jones knew, undoubtedly—if he did not, his government at home, by whom we presume his dispatch was prepared, did—that the "Liberian settlers" never based their right to exercise political jurisdiction over their territory upon any authority vested in the American Colonization Society, or conferred upon them by it; but upon the fact that they had purchased from the original owners and governors of the soil both the fee simple in the land and the right of government over it, so that whatever rights of sovereignty formerly resided in the native kings and chiefs, and which were acknowledged and respected by the British government, now were wholly and rightfully invested in the commonwealth of Liberia. Knowing this, we see not how Mr. Jones could honestly indite the letter which he did, unless he was actuated by some other motive than merely to protect British subjects in the exercise of *free trade* at a point where they disputed the ownership with the Liberian authorities! Nor do we see how his government can approve of the statements in his letter, or of his subsequent conduct, if she "has no hostile designs against the integrity or government of Liberia." It strikes us, therefore, that the matters in controversy between the authorities of

Liberia and the British, relate not merely to questions of jurisdiction at one or two points along the coast. In this opinion we find ourselves sustained by the opinion of a very intelligent officer in our navy, formed after long association with the British officers on that coast, and with the authorities of Liberia. He says that this dispatch (alluding to the letter of Mr. Jones) "denies the right of the colonial government of Liberia to enact laws regulating the commerce within the territories purchased from the original possessors of the land. Thus these poor people, struggling against the greatest difficulties a commencing nation ever had to encounter, are not too insignificant for British bullying."

While, therefore, we are disposed to put the most favorable construction on the seizure of the "John Seys," and the causes which probably led to it, we are constrained to fear that there is more in it than many others might be disposed to admit.

It has been justly remarked, that "Liberia depends for its success, if not for its existence, upon the good opinion of the civilized world." It is, within itself, as helpless as an infant. It can legally claim the protection of no government under the sun, for it holds allegiance to none. But it can in justice claim from all other nations *to be let alone!* And the government of the United States "owes it" (in the language of the Journal of Commerce) "to the brave and adventurous men of color who

have planted both a republican government, and a pure Christianity on the African coast; to the Society that has aided them in their weakness and their conflicts; and to itself, which has already derived large benefits from the colony, in the security afforded by it to recaptured Africans, the objects of its philanthropy; and in the aid extended to our commerce and our naval squadron, *to urge the high claims of the colony to favor and consideration upon England and the other powers of Europe. And why should not the independence of Liberia be acknowledged? She has, unquestionably, by the law of nature and nations, all the attributes of a sovereign and independent State!*"

Whether any government will step forward and boldly acknowledge the independence of Liberia, is a question that we are at present, of course, unable to decide. But we are safe in saying that there never was a stronger claim for *justice* than that which Liberia has upon both England and America. There a few brave and noble men have planted themselves, under the hope of doing something for the elevation of their long oppressed and degraded race. They have met with great difficulties—have had to struggle against a thousand adverse influences—and yet they have been undismayed! They have arisen to somewhat of importance; have established all the forms of government; have done much for the welfare of themselves

and their children; and have aided in the suppression of the slave trade for several hundred miles along the coast, and in the establishment of Christian missions among the natives. They constitute the last hope of their race. If this experiment does not succeed, no human sagacity can devise any means for their moral and intellectual elevation.

Who, then, can be so cruel and treacherous as wantonly to interfere with their internal peace or external prosperity? So strong is the appeal which they make to the sympathy of the whole civilized world that we cannot but hope that a moment's reflection, on the part of any who have wronged them, will produce a change of conduct, and a happy recognition of their righteous cause!

Alluding to this subject, the Boston Traveller makes the following remarks:

"THE ENGLISH ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—For several years there have been occasional complaints against the English cruisers on the coast of Africa of interference with our trading vessels. But, from a recent article published in the Journal of Commerce, from a Monrovia newspaper of April 9th, it would seem that the colony of Liberia itself is likely to suffer from British views and measures.

"The situation of the Liberia colony is certainly somewhat anomalous and trying. It was neither founded by our government, nor have its inhabitants ever been recognized as amenable to our laws, nor entitled to any claim on the special protection of this government. The colony claims a sort of national independence, and exercises the rights of an independent State. And these claims have been tacitly admitted by our government, and generally by other governments. But, as these claims have been found to interfere with the claims and supposed rights of subjects of other governments, particularly* the English, there has been a growing disposition to dis-

regard them and call them in question. Whatever may be the result of this agitation on the interests of the colony, we cannot believe that the English government will allow its subjects greatly to trespass on the rights of this defenceless colony. Still, we have not sufficient confidence in the disinterested benevolence of that government, to expect that it will adopt any measures to benefit Liberia which will operate to the disadvantage of the English traders on the coast of Africa."

The following able views of this matter and its bearings we find in the *Christian Advocate and Journal of New York*, and we doubt not they are from the nervous pen of its respected senior editor. We commend them to the serious consideration of all who are interested in the fate of Liberia :

"It is among the most surprising and mortifying items of intelligence which have reached us from Liberia, that British officers and traders should show hostility toward the American colonies on the western coast of Africa. It is so directly in the very teeth of all the professions of benevolence to the colored race which England has made to the world for some years past, and of which we must admit she gave a practical demonstration in the purchase and liberation of the slaves in her colonies, that we cannot believe she will sanction the oppressions and vexations inflicted by her people on the helpless settlements of colored people in Liberia and Cape Palmas.

"The commonwealths on the western coast of Africa, settled by emigrants from the United States, are not colonies of the United States, and therefore cannot claim protection from our government; they have been established by benevolent associations, both incorporated by the State of Maryland, merely to facilitate their benevolent purposes by legalizing their transactions at home, but neither giving nor pretending to give any authority to their government abroad. Under such circumstances, Liberia and Cape Palmas, though possessing all the forms of civil government for domestic purposes, could only depend upon the comity and the philanthropy of the nations of the earth for the exercise of those municipal rights which are essential to their existence. Among these rights are the authority to levy impost duties on

foreign articles brought to the country to be disposed of in the way of trade, and to punish the infraction of the revenue as well as other laws of the anomalous governments they have established. The country they inhabit has been fairly bought of the natives, who held it by the universal acquiescence of the civilized powers who acknowledged the sovereignty of the native chieftains in all the intercourse maintained with them; and, with the soil, the natives transferred the right of sovereignty. The governments of Liberia and Cape Palmas entered, therefore, upon the exercise of those rights under the confident expectation that they would be acknowledged by all civilized nations, while they were exercised with strict impartiality toward all. And accordingly, no higher duties have been levied upon the products of one country than upon those of all the rest trading with the colonies; and, until within a year or two, the Liberia and Cape Palmas governments have been respected, and their laws have been enforced without opposition from the British or other traders. Indeed, it was to be expected that all who regarded the common obligations of humanity would extend to the immigrants every possible and necessary facility in carrying out a scheme so fraught with practical good to the colored race.

"But of late, the subjects, and even the officers of Great Britain, have made the extraordinary discovery that Liberia and Cape Palmas are not nations, nor the colonies of any nation; and therefore have no national rights at all. They contend, therefore, for the privilege of trading with the colonies without paying any duties, or obeying any regulations of trade or commerce adopted by these governments.

"Now, if these pretensions and high-handed oppressions are sanctioned by the British government, that government must withdraw all her claims to disinterestedness and humanity in respect to the measures she has taken to suppress the slave trade; for the colonies she proposes to destroy are the most efficient agencies in carrying out this purpose. We must, therefore, be compelled to believe that the desire to monopolize the trade of the world holds subordinate her benevolence to the colored race, since she does not hesitate to destroy her own auxiliaries in the work of mercy, if they happen not to be exclusively tributary to her commercial monopoly. The colonists in Liberia and Cape Palmas are as incurably republican in their notions of government as we Americans are. Great Britain may subdue and oppress them in their helplessness, but she can never reconcile them to her rule; and as all supply of im-

migrants from this country would be cut off by her conquest, the colonies would dwindle and die in her hands. No European or American nation may resist or remonstrate against this high-handed iniquity. Yet Great Britain would lose much by the pitiful meanness of the operation. Much of her influence depends upon moral power, especially that which she wields in relation to slavery and the slave trade, and in which she so much glories. Let it once be proven that she seeks only the extension of her commerce, or any other national advantage in her negotiation with the powers of the earth on this subject, and her influence is gone—and gone forever.

“But it cannot be that Great Britain will sanction such an outrage upon humanity. France, it is true, under the wily craftiness of the Jesuits, has forced—or is cruelly endeavoring to force—her protection upon Tahiti. But France long since renounced all pretensions to the character of a Christian nation. She has been Papist, then Infidel, and now again Papist—but Christian never, for many centuries past. Great Britain, on the contrary, has often reiterated her profession of being a Christian country, and so large a portion of her people demonstrate the justness of the claim by their ‘works of mercy and labors of love,’ that we will not believe the fate of Liberia and Cape Palmas, colonies originating in, and supported solely by benevolence, without the slightest admixture of selfishness, or hope of gain, is sealed over to hopelessness and bitter disappointment by the British government, until we see the sign manual of Victoria Regina to the instrument by which it is announced and declared.

“With these views, we are rejoiced to hear, indirectly, that Governor Roberts, of Liberia, contemplates a voyage to England, with a view to the adjustment of the difficulties to which we have alluded. We commend him to the attentions of all Christian people in Europe as not only an upright and capable governor and statesman, but as a sincere and pious Christian.”

As yet, Governor Roberts or the colonial council have made no definite arrangements for his going to England. No pains, however, have been spared to lay correct statements of the whole case before the British government, under the hope that they would be willing to pursue a policy

which should be not only *just* but also *generous*.

There is one question which it may not be impertinent to ask in this connection: admitting, what we by no means do admit, that a British trader and the commonwealth of Liberia have both an equal title to the Bassa Cove Point, to whom ought the preference to be given? Whose interests demand most the undisputed ownership of the Point? Whether it is more magnanimous in the British government to harrass and injure Liberia, for the sake of protecting a single subject in the exercise of a very questionable right, or in the Liberian government to endeavor, by all justifiable means, to enforce the observance of her laws by all civilized and Christian men, as a means of commanding the esteem and respect of the barbarians whose welfare she seeks?

How easy it would be for England, without compromising aught of her honor, to buy off Captain Dring from pressing his claim to *free trade* at the Point? How difficult it would be for Liberia to do without that Point—to have in her very heart, as it were, a spot not under her control? How easy it would be for England to say to her African traders, You have reaped a great harvest from that afflicted country—now give them a chance to do something for themselves—there are a few men on that western coast who are trying to do something for the good of their race—deal justly with them—respect

their laws—they are few and feeble as yet, but they are worthy of honor for the good they have already done. We hesitate not to say that Lord Aberdeen saw and felt the justice of a policy like this when he wrote his letter to Mr. Everett, of January 31, 1844—for, we find in it, he says, that “the instructions which have been given to Her Majesty’s naval commanders, for their guidance in their communications with the Liberian settlers, enjoin them to avoid involving themselves in contentions with the local authorities of the Liberian settlements upon points of *uncertain legality*.”

How can the seizure of the “John Seys” be explained in this light?

If such instructions have been given, and if obedience to them will certainly be enforced, there will, in

future, be little occasion for anxiety. The difficulties which have arisen touching the payment of duties, will soon be fairly adjusted; the title of Liberia will be fully acknowledged; and the British government will become a little more cautious how she gives full credence to the verbal statements of adventurous traders, when they conflict with the documentary evidence of a young settlement just struggling into existence. British officers will discover (“a consummation most devoutly to be wished!”) that there is somebody on the face of the earth besides themselves and their fellow subjects, whose rights are to be regarded; and the commonwealth of Liberia, externally *let alone*, will internally develop its resources, and nationally rise to dignity and usefulness.

Items of Intelligence.

COLONIZATION IN VERMONT.—We are receiving very encouraging accounts of the prospects of the cause in this State. Our agent, *Deacon Tracy*, is encouraged in his labors by what he considers “a *rising interest* in the subject.” The Secretary of the State Society, the Rev. J. K. Converse, has published, in the various papers, an address “To the pastors of the churches of the several denominations in Vermont,” urging the necessity of their taking up collections, about the 4th of July, in aid of the cause. He says: “The

approaching anniversary of our national independence reminds us that recently the germ of this great nation was a Christian colony, going out from oppression, establishing herself on a waste continent, planting around her the institutions of religion and learning, increasing in strength and numbers, till she takes her place among the chief nations, and bears her part in spreading the blessings of religion and liberty through the world. In this retrospect, we see what changes may be wrought by a Christian colony, throughout a hea-

then continent, in the space of one or two centuries. May we not ask you, brethren, to consider well the good that may be accomplished by rearing a colony of civilized and Christian men upon another continent of heathenism, which has stronger claims upon our benevolence than any other portion of the globe?"

He then traces briefly the origin, object, and achievements of colonization; and, in view of all the facts and statistics in the case, he arrives at this conclusion: "After making all deductions demanded by truth, we can say confidently that the colonies established on the coast of Africa are without a parallel in the history of the world, as it respects their cost, their successful establishment at the outset, their good order, their ability for self-government, and their kindly influence on the surrounding tribes.

"Africa is a part of the world, and must be converted. God is showing, by his providence, that it is his purpose to convert Africa by colored men. The Rev. Mr. Pinney, formerly governor of Liberia, has shown, from a careful examination of all the missions established on the northern and western coast of Africa, that the *average missionary life of white laborers is less than two years and a half*, while that of colored laborers, from this country even, is eight or ten times as great."

We hope that the clergy of Vermont duly considered and acted upon the facts and suggestions contained in this able address.

All moneys should be forwarded to Daniel Baldwin, Esq., Treasurer, &c., Montpelier.

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AFRICA'S LUMINARY.—By the last arrival from Liberia, we received a file of this paper for the last three months, and were much gratified to find that its publication had not been discontinued, as was contemplated at the beginning of the year. It is now edited by a colored man, the Rev. F. Burns, and, with all due courtesy and respect to the former editor, we must be permitted to express our opinion that the editorial department has never shown more ability than it does at present. Mr. Burns writes with vigor and ease. As a specimen of what he can do, we refer to an article in another column from his pen, on a subject of great importance and interest to the colony and all the friends of colonization at the present juncture.

The Luminary is now strictly a *Liberian paper*. It is entirely in the hands and under the control of colored men. This is what we are anxious to see with respect to all missionary and other operations in the commonwealth. We are glad to learn, also, that, at present, there is but one white person connected with the Methodist mission in Liberia, and she is a very excellent lady, who has felt it to be her duty to continue her labors there yet for a season. The very genius of colonization requires that all power and authority should be centered in the colored men. They must assume the re-

sponsibility. They must raise themselves. And we are glad to see the various missionary societies coming to the conclusion that it is unwise to send any other than colored missionaries to Africa.

We find the following remarks on this subject in the "Christian Advocate," from the pen of its very able editor, which we commend to the earnest attention of all the members of the various missionary boards and others who are seeking to do good in Africa:

"We have long since been brought to the conclusion that both the Colonies and the Missions, established by Americans on the western coast of Africa, were destined to deliver the world from a gross libel on the colored race—if it is not also a wicked imputation on the wisdom and goodness of the common Father of all the races of men who dwell on the face of the earth—namely, that the negro race is so inferior in intellectual endowment as to be incapable of self-government, and therefore destined either to endure the evils of savage life or to be slaves to the superior races of white and red men. Infidelity abounds in speculation, but truth seeks the demonstration of experiment; and the experiment which is to settle all questions on this subject has been in operation, for some years past, under the direction of 'The American' and 'The Maryland Colonization Societies.' So far, the results are such as the philanthropist and the Christian desired they should be. The colonies, under the direction of these societies severally, are governed, in all the departments of their governments, by colored men. Even the governors, both of Liberia and Cape Palmas, are colored men, and both, too, compare favorably with the governors of our own States. These governors are, however, appointed by the parent societies in this country, but all the other officers are chosen by the people, either directly by popular elections, or mediately through their representatives. It is, therefore, with no ordinary satisfaction that we record the fact, that the long-enslaved and degraded people, for whose benefit these colonies have been established by the benevolence of our citizens, are not only capable of enjoying the blessings of liberty and civili-

zation, but are capable of providing, securing, and perpetuating these blessings under a republican form of government—the colonies on the western coast of Africa, settled by emigrants from the United States, being now among the best ordered and happiest commonwealths in the world.

"To this result the Christian missions in these colonies have greatly contributed; while the colonies have opened the door for, and secured the safety of the missions. So far, then, the original purpose of the Colonization Society is shown to be practicable. It was never pretended that private associations, such as these benevolent societies are, could furnish the means of transporting all the free people of color in the United States, much less the whole colored population, to Africa. Nothing short of the financial resources of our General Government can effect such an object. But before any one could hope for government aid, it was necessary to convince the people of this country of the possibility of erecting, on a firm and durable basis, a negro commonwealth, enjoying all the political and social blessings of liberty regulated by law,—and this has been done, the interested doubts and difficulties suggested by cupidity and the speculations of infidelity to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Like the colonies, our missions have gradually come to be committed exclusively to the management of colored men, so that at present we have no white man in our Liberia mission; preachers, school teachers, editor, and printers, are all colored, except one female teacher, our good sister Wilkins, whose devotion and labor of love may God reward in Heaven, since earth can make no compensation for such sacrifices to benevolence."

We trust the day is not very far distant when we shall not have a single white man in Liberia. The only one there now, in the employment of the Society, is the colonial physician; and he is now educating young men, citizens of the commonwealth, for physicians, who, we trust, will be competent to fill his place when he returns to this country.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The Sabbath Schools of Edina and Bassa Cove have been reorganized, and new spirit and interest are manifested in

their exercises. In other places, increased attention is given to this interesting department of labor. Nothing is more important than that all the children of the colonists, and of the natives, should be brought under the influence of Sabbath School instruction. Many new schools are needed; but they *complain* of the want of competent and willing teachers. We have sometimes heard the same complaint made in this country, and in some very Christian communities.

A SNAKE.—The Rev. Mr. Roberts says that while they were taking down the Mission house at Edina, for the purpose of removing it to a more convenient place, a *snake*, about five feet in length, and two inches in diameter, of the Boa Constrictor kind, was found coiled up snugly between the ceiling and the floor above. From the appearance of his bed, he had for several months made his lodgment there. He was executed.

HORRIBLE.—The Reverend Elijah Johnson, writing from the missionary station at Garretson, says, that on entering a neighboring town, he saw an old woman sitting on the ground. She seemed at least an hundred years old. She asked him to give her something. A man had died in the town, and they had made a palaver on this poor old woman, and said that she had *made witch* for the dead man, and had killed him. The day after he left there, they pounded up

a quantity of *sassay wood*, put three or four quarts of water to it, then, making the old woman hold her mouth open, they poured it down her throat. They then put a rope around her neck, dragged her out of the town, made a fire around her, and burned her up.

A GOOD PIECE OF ADVICE.—We find published in "Africa's Luminary," a letter from a father to his son, who is at school, from which we extract the following very sensible remarks:

"I need not remind you of the vast field for usefulness that lays before you. The 20th of next month will be your eleventh year's residence in Liberia; and although a part of this residence was in the days of your childhood, yet you must have treasured up in your mind some useful observations which have kept pace, I trust, with your advance in age; and if so, you will have lost nothing by coming to your adopted country in your childhood. You will have grown up in the midst of her wants, which gives one a great advantage.

"Prepare yourself, then, to assist in her relief. This may be done in a thousand ways; but he who supplies his own intellect best, is, unquestionably, the most competent to administer to the wants of his country. You see that I use the word *country* very often. It is a most endearing term; I love to use it; and that father who has raised up his children, and has failed to inspire them with a supreme love of *country*, has raised them up in vain. But you are at an age now, not only to feel the force of this remark, but also to judge and choose for yourself. Shun, therefore, all associations, whether in feelings, persons, books, or anything else which does not inculcate this principle; remembering that a *Liberian ought, above all other men, to love his country best.*

"I need not enumerate the many reasons for this. One is sufficient. *He cannot be a citizen in any other country; and but in few can he command the respect that is due to a stranger.* This is an awful thought. But while it humbles us when we look abroad, it exalts us at home. The celebrated Blair says, we love our country for its religious liberty and laws; these three mighty pillars we have, upon which our

little growing commonwealth and its hopes are suspended. The first is the mighty, and I had like to have said that, like its Author, it is *Almighty*. We can no more prosper as a people, without a profound respect for religion, than we can build a city in the air. I hope we shall never lose sight of this fact."

Have the free colored people in our Northern States ever thought of these things? Have they any ideas corresponding to those expressed by this excellent father? It would seem to be a fact that they have not. For certainly he never could be persuaded to return to this country, and to spend his days in circumstances where he must be perpetually depressed; and we should think that, if they had a single spark of native fire within them, they could not long brook the disadvantages of their present condition. It is doubtless true, that they have less responsibility and fewer privations than they would have in Liberia. But can they be willing, for the sake of these paltry considerations, to forego the pleasure of being there, and the honor of contributing to elevate their kind. They ought to have a pride of race, if they are devoid of the benevolence which would lead them to pursue a different course. No feeling stirs in the human breast more delightfully than a consciousness that we are not living for ourselves, but for mankind and the world, and the glories of eternity. The good, among the citizens of Liberia, know this feeling. They shall have their reward. Would that those of their race in this country, who might make good citizens and Sunday School teachers, or good

instructors of the young, or good missionaries, would lay this subject to heart.

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SOMETHING NEW IN THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—Some time in March last, a deer was killed at Cape Palmas of a most uncommon color, and with singular marks. From the top of the fore shoulder, backward, it was perfectly white, including the fore and hind legs. The neck, the head, and the ears, were all perfectly black, in appearance like the richest black velvet. The horns were smooth and dangerously sharp, and the eye of the most piercing brilliancy. When started by the dogs, he betook himself immediately to the water, from which he could not be dislodged until he was killed.

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A LIBERIAN OPINION OF GOING TO JAMAICA.—The government of Jamaica is warmly discussing the question whether, in the present state of affairs, the recommendation of the merchants to import from the East Indies 5,000 Coolies for laborers ought to be adopted; and whether Jamaica, like Demarara, shall consent to borrow half a million of money for the purpose of their transportation.

The editor of *Africa's Luminary*, after stating the above fact, says: "There must be *gall* somewhere in the laborer's cup, or the colonial governments of those islands might obtain more help from the working classes there."

What ought we to do ?

WE copy the following very able and interesting article from *Africa's Luminary*, and commend it to the earnest attention of our readers. It clearly evinces that there are men who think for themselves in Liberia, who, at least, can *speculate* about taking care of themselves, and can understand their rights, and feel the wrongs done them by others :

The crisis—Colonization and its effects—Superiority of our condition in Liberia—Our preferences—Threatening aspects—English traders—Action of the British Government—Objects—Our admonition from the condition of English subjects—British Christians and British Government distinguished—Conclusion.

To us, as citizens of this Commonwealth, at this particular juncture, this is a thrilling question. No one, who properly estimates both our weaknesses and our enemies, but what will deeply sigh, again and again, as he casts about his mind for an answer to it. Nevertheless, it is to be answered ; inquirers will be satisfied, so far as *reply* is concerned, and that before long too, whether *we* are willing or able, in theory, to make the true reply now or not. *Events*, grave in their character, and extended and durable in their influence upon us, will fully satisfy every inquiry. A practical demonstration will be had, so luminous in its conclusions as to preclude all further anxiety on the subject. Are we asked, What will the conclusion be ? We answer, and our heart thrills with concern as we write it, we do not know.

Since before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the question of *slavery*, and its concomitant evils, both to the suffering race submitting to them, and the

whites themselves, has been a subject upon which American feelings have been extremely sensitive. Experience of this was had in the adoption of that Constitution. Not only has slavery been universally admitted to be an evil, and a great evil too, but the *colored race*, in their existence, intercourse, intermixture with the white citizens, and in their privations in America, is and has been regarded, for years, as a calamity very difficult of being remedied. The *free* people of color, particularly, have been felt to be an incumbrance. While benevolence and humanity have been constrained to admit and lament the fact—while they have known that the unfortunate race were in these circumstances only by the agency of the whites, and not by their own—the State legislatures, in their various policies and legislation, have endeavored to remove, or at least to mitigate, the evil. But perplexities have met them at every step. To distribute equally to all that justice which each, without the intervention of some personal forfeiture, had a right to claim, and, at the same time, to give general satisfaction to the citizens of the different States respectively, is a degree of ability in political measures and civil legislation to which no State in the Union has hitherto attained.

Benevolent men, long ago, saw these difficulties as clearly as they see them now, and commenced a system of measures, remedial in character, by which the difficulties that such a state of society would inevitably lead to might be prevented. On this subject, as upon all other subjects over which uncertainty hangs, and in reference to which experiments are to be made, good men differed in their opinions. As there were spacious

and inviting fields on both sides of this vital question, promising rich rewards, both in this world and the next, to the most successful occupant, as the reliever of his country's embarrassment; and, as the occupancy of either by the party so doing seemed *just* to all implicated in the final issue, good men took opposite directions. Their objects, however, were undoubtedly identical—the relief of their country and the benefits of the colored race. Hence colonization and abolitionism. Colonization adopted the plan of purchasing, on the western coast of Africa, a territory, to which to transport all such free people of color as gave their consent to come and inhabit it, with the explicit and constitutional understanding that the purchased territory, designed to be the free and happy home of those immigrating to it, was to be held in trust by the purchasing party as their *foster parent*, and, ultimately, when they were prepared for it—when they wished it—to be surrendered into their hands in *fee simple*, to be its sole and exclusive owners, and to conduct its government, without dependence upon, or responsibility to, any other governor or lord than the God of the Universe.

Without any particular advocacy of either the system or measures which the American Colonization Society has approved of, we assert, in the face of its friends and foes, that it has solved some important problems, the truth of which, but for this effort for our good, must have remained doubtful for centuries to come.

In the *first* place, it has demonstrated that the people of color immigrating to the American colony of Liberia, with the usual successes attendant upon industry, can be, not only *free*, in all the meaning which

that significant word embraces, but *happy* to the same extent of meaning. It has demonstrated that we only require pecuniary power to place our various interests upon the footing of which they are obviously capable, and we need envy no man or nation of men on earth. We do not envy them now.

In the *second* place, it has demonstrated, we think, with sufficient conclusiveness, that the colored race, in common with other races of the same Creator's forming hand, possesses the faculty of *self-government*.

Theory and speculation have contested this point with great diversity of object in view, and with various degrees of successful argumentation; but it has remained for the American Colonization Society, in the nineteenth century, to give to the nations of the earth a practical demonstration.

Third. It has demonstrated, in the great mortality of the whites, their admissions on this subject, and the success with which the labors of colored men have been attended—moral and intellectual qualifications being supposed—that the colored race is the proper medium through which to convert the swarming posterity of their ancestors.

Fourth. It has demonstrated, with the clearness of a sun-beam, that an American colony is a most effectual antidote against either domestic or foreign slavery, and all their accomplices within its jurisdiction. It crushes that brat of the pit—the traffic in human flesh and blood—under its triumphant feet.

This being so, what more natural than that we, as a people, should respect an institution which has been instrumental in developing to the view of mankind so many things highly creditable to our race, and in procuring for us here a home, and a *happy* home too, and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges belong-

ing to men. What more to be expected, as a matter of *course*, than that we should *love* that home, not so much, perhaps, on account of anything so very peculiar in itself, so far as the place is concerned, but it is a refuge from the most cowering distinctions—distinctions that must discourage the efforts, dwarf the intellect, and bleed the heart of every thoughtful man of color. They sit upon the most persevering, aspiring mind like an incubus, till, overcome by their overpowering weight, it gains a level but little in advance of former generations, and servilely submits to be oppressed. Besides, here is something in the circumstances affecting us here—our liberty, our political equalities, our social rights and privileges, every man being a man among his fellows, and, above all, our expectation, at some future day, of being a people, not by revolution or revolution, but by *natural growth*, a nation among other nations. There is something in all this that gives a *peculiar character* to our *hope* as colored men. But more than this: the human mind is confessedly a unit, but still divisible, in mental analysis, and for philosophical purposes among other divisions, into *classes of feelings*, for the full development of which, it is said, they must be so situated to outward circumstances as to receive from them the requisite promptings to effort. Hence the white citizen of America, for example, pursues his upward career in the road to political or civil distinction, or to any other eminence for which tact and literary qualifications are required, with *avidity* and the speed of a locomotive. Why? Because the road is *open* to him; and because it *is* open, honor and eminence being attainable by *him*—he “seeing them afar off,” it may be, “being persuaded of them, and embracing them”—they are, to all

intentions and purposes, the proper *excitants*; and they give exercise to feelings in his mind, to which others, before whom the road to eminence is not so clearly opened, or not opened at all, are entire *strangers*. They never had, and they never will have, some of the feelings that inspire his bosom, and prompt to a higher degree of intellectual improvement.

We make these remarks for the purpose of showing that, whatever else we might have possessed in the land that gave many of us birth, the way to many species of virtuous distinction not being open to us, we consequently did not have, and could not have, the delighting and improving promptings of many feelings which here we experience in common with the most free and happy of any nation. Not only then is our *hope* peculiar in its character, but we have *incitements* to at least mental and political activity which we never could have experienced to the same degree any where but in Liberia. Every thing considered, will any one *blame* us if we love our home? Will they ridicule that affection as either unnatural or inconsistent? While we say to all, without the least feeling of animosity, “enjoy your own opinion,” have we not a right to the same indulgence from those who think proper to differ from us? We think we have. Well, then, as nothing is more commonly to be met with than men and associations of men having their preferences, it will not, we presume, be deemed inconsistent with such common occurrences if we have ours. We say, then, we prefer, every thing taken into consideration, to continue our connection with the American Colonization Society, at least for the present; we entertain no wish to loose Liberia from her moorings as thus connected—to start a *pin* or break a *link* leading thereto—unless it should be

thought by those whose advice ought to be taken, and in whose integrity and opinions we have reason to repose confidence, that such severance of the connection between us and them is immediately and absolutely called for.

Before any steps are taken, leading to disconnection, we shall calculate well the course she is going to steer, and into whose hands she is going to drift.

But there are evils that threaten us now, which, considering either the source from whence they arise, the spirit with which they are prosecuted, or the objects to which they took, ought, and no doubt will, make the heart of every lover of his liberties and home feel most poignantly. Strange to say, these threatening calamities do not spring out of any want of suitableness or efficiency in colonization as a remedial system for the sufferings of the colored race, or out of any demonstrable misdemeanors of the colonists to any man or body of men, but out of the assumptions of British traders on the coast, and the action of the British government had upon their statements.

From the early settlement of these colonies, they have served the purpose, as it is easy to prove to all, in their factories within their territory, or elsewhere, by the permission of native chiefs, of *collectors* of the native produce to their settlements. This has been done without interference with the rights of any man, whose purchase and exportation of these collections the vessels of the different nations trading on this coast have shared, indiscriminately and without distinction, upon the same fair and equitable terms. That this trade with the colonists has been a source of advantage to the traders, the great increase in their number abundantly proves; or, if it had *not*, this is not material to the argument.

English vessels have had their share, and, in some instances, they have seemed to have the preference. While our intercourse with the vessels of other nations has been conducted with the most harmonious feelings, English traders, in a number of cases, have not scrupled, upon the most trivial incident, to occasion misunderstanding, and then point to their ships of war as a source of retribution. If their seamen have been necessitous, or their vessels wrecked, as has been the case time and again, they have received from the colonists and the colonial authorities the most prompt attention, and the most courteous assistance within their power. Notwithstanding this, there has been manifested, every now and then, a disposition to infringe, to oppress, and to tantalize.

In 1841, in the town of Edina, out of hearing of Governor Buchanan, because he could not be suffered to do as he pleased, one asserted that "The *English* flag would be flying over the colonies before long." Our Tariff Regulations, the authority for creating which has not been questioned by other nations, has been to them a source of constant anxiety and vexation. Our "territorial limits were more extensive than we could defend; therefore, the attempt to prohibit the vessels of other nations from carrying from them what, in our colonial trade with the natives, would be of great service to us, was an assumption." One has disputed about a few rods of land at Bassa Cove; another offers Cape Mount for sale. Thus things have gone on with increasing irritation on the part of the English, until recently, in a document from Commander Jones, the new and startling discovery is announced that the Colonization Society, being but a company of American citizens, and, as such, possessing no political rights, could confer

none upon us ; and that, consequently, we, possessing neither political existence nor rights received from them, have no right to make port regulations to which the vessels of other nations trading with us are under obligation to conform. Within the two weeks last past, an English captain informed our collector of customs that "Lord Aberdeen had said that their vessels must not pay duties within the colonies." This is a blow at the root. But what does this action of the English government mean? What does it contemplate as ulterior objects of accomplishment? Our *ruin*, evidently to us, the crocodile tears of sympathy in the English nation, in the oppressions of the colored race in America and elsewhere, notwithstanding. Well, as a helpless people, without any nation to interpose its power and save us from engulfment in the capacious maw of the British lion, its object may be very easily and very soon compassed. But we submit it to the world whether it will be an evidence of either its *magnanimity*, *philanthropy*, or *benevolence*.

As to our condition being bettered by becoming subjects of Great Britain, we consider it idle to reason; we have no confidence in the truth of statements that assert it. The political and moral condition of her free colored population in the West Indies—the measures so justly suspected of enslaving intentions, by which she proposes to supply her foreign colonies with laborers—her thousands of Irish subjects writhing and maddening under her oppressions—the drudging, starved, and meager hundreds of thousands in the very seat of English philanthropy and benevolence, in her commercial, mining, manufacturing, and agricultural districts—her dogmatical, domineering spirit, especially in her colonies un-

der her lieutenants—all—all assure us that any other impossibility is as reasonably to be expected as a bettering of our condition under her government. She may succeed in the destruction of these colonies, monopolizing to herself their entire trade—obliterate, on *this* coast, the last trace and hope of a republican government, which, no doubt, is her praiseworthy object, and which she regards as Satan regards holiness, with hatred and fear—she may blast the hope of benevolent American citizens, and effect a transfer of our American missions in and about the colonies into the hands of her own subjects; but, let her remember, a retribution awaits her. She is not, and never will be, the arbiter of nations. Her recompense, by a just God, will be given to her, whether we have friends or no friends, through some divinely ordained instrumentality.

For British Christians, no one excels us in the profoundest respect. Among her saintly living and dead, are names which will be recorded in letters of light, not only on the heart of the ignorant, the friendless, and the poor, but in a golden niche in the registry of glorified humanity, when time is no more. Many of her institutions, too, have wrought wonderfully in the rescue of myriads of our fallen race back to more than paradisaean happiness and perfection. They have accomplished mighty deeds and wreathed themselves with immortal honors of which angels might be envious. We admire, we love, we "earnestly covet" their spirit; it is an "excellent gift." O may their mantle fall on us!

In both her Christians and their institutions we have confidence—a *fellowship*. We bid them God speed. But these institutions are not the British government; their spirit is not her government, over-reach-

ing policy. We know the distinction, and we intend to make it. In the one, we sympathize, approach to, and emulate; the other, we fear, recede from, and detest. The restless ambition of the one to subjugate the world to itself, and the burning zeal of the other for its salvation, are as wide of each other as the antipodes of the earth.

In view of all, we should say to England, as long as we have power to say, depart from us, and let us alone. We have heard from credible authorities of thy tender mercies. They are cruel. You imported our fathers to the American colonies. You burdened those colonies with difficulties in their struggles with which you now curse them. You are not too good to burden us also.

Why should we expect to meet with more gracious treatment than the hard-laboring operatives of your own island? With what show of wisdom should we, mostly dissenters, and in the eye of your national establishment *schismatics*, with our attention fixed upon recent High Church movements in Great Britain, consent to become a member of a State whose most gracious sovereign is clearly committed to such an establishment, and sympathizes in all its measures? Your monarchy no more than your hierarchy is offensive to us. But, by becoming your subjects in such a system of far-reaching political and ecclesiastical management, small as we are, we should be in danger, and most oppressively too, of feeling the power of both. No, England, we dare not, cannot trust you.

Appeal of the New York State Colonization Society.

THE following powerful appeal appeared in most of the New York papers prior to the 4th of July. It however did not reach us in time for our last number. We insert it now for two reasons, viz: 1st, the facts and arguments contained in it are all well expressed and sustained, and are appropriate at all times; 2d, many of our clerical friends have not yet complied with our requests made in May and June relative to 4th of July efforts, and may therefore possibly need a word of exhortation to bring the subject again to their remembrance. Of all such we ask a careful perusal of the "Appeal," and also of the appropriate remarks by the editor of the New York Sun, which precede and follow it:

AN APPEAL FOR AFRICA.—We are happy to learn by the annexed circular that the New York State Colonization Society are about to prosecute their noble work with increased vigor. Recent events have called public attention to the colonization enterprise. We commenced a series of articles a few months ago, showing the position of the government and people of the United States on this question; most interesting intelligence from Africa, confirming the positions we had assumed, soon after arrived. The press in every part of the country disseminated the intelligence, and but one voice is heard throughout the country on this question. The sympathies of all are excited. One hundred and fifty millions of benighted Africans are to be redeemed. A great continent is to be civilized, and to the people of the United States, and the descendants of Africans among us, the race of Ham

look for the blessings of Christianity and civilization. America commended the good work, and triumphant success has attended our philanthropic efforts. The regeneration of Africa is no longer doubtful. Its entire practicability has been fully demonstrated, and the colonization enterprise now stands before the people as one that should commend their hearty co-operation.

Appeal of the New York Colonization Society, to the Ministers and Churches of all Denominations in the State.

“No enterprise of good can be successfully prosecuted without the favor and advocacy of the ministers of the gospel.” This is the maxim of colonization, acted upon from the commencement of the enterprise. And in these days, when a portion of those who *profess* to be the friends of humanity, to care for the colored race, and to be the champions of human rights, are denouncing the Christian ministry and the Christian Church, and becoming affiliated with the avowed and unblushing infidelity of the land, *we* feel more than ever disposed to ally ourselves in closer intimacy with the Christian ministry, and the Christian churches of our country, and to invoke their counsels, their prayers, their sympathies and cordial co-operation with us, in carrying out and consummating the philanthropic and benevolent designs of the great scheme of African colonization. Through a spirit of most liberal, but we think mistaken concession, to the prejudices of some, our cause for the last few years has, to a great extent, been excluded from the place which ministers and churches have given to other benevolent objects. We have submitted to this severe exclusion without a murmur, or a word of reproach uttered against the ministry or the church. We have regretted it—our cause has greatly

suffered from it; but we have bowed in submission; hoped in God, and prayerfully awaited the evolutions of His providence to bring about a more calm and peaceful period, when our exiled cause would be welcomed back again into the bosom of the church as one of the blessed charities of the age. We think that at present we see the dawn of this happy period. That spirit which so sternly and relentlessly demanded our enterprise to be excluded from the churches because its own agitations could not be introduced, has shown most clearly that it has never been in the least conciliated by *this costly peace-offering*, but has now boldly determined to drive the ploughshare of ruin, if it *can*, over the churches themselves, rather than fail of carrying its own counsels in its own way. And thus Providence has laid upon the churches a necessity to take conservative ground, in this position of affairs, and to do what they can for the temporal and eternal well-being of the colored race, through some organization which shall not bring into their own pale the elements of a radicalism utterly uprooting and schismatical in all its tendencies. Through what existing organization can they do this more certainly than through that of colonization?

And may we not ask, too, what plan yet devised for the benefit of the colored people, has been equally safe to the church, and productive of benign, practical results, to the African race, as this enterprise? On this point “we court investigation,” and challenge comparison.

In former years, and before colonization had been crowned with so ample success as lately—when there was less encouragement to give than at present—the churches very generally remembered this cause, by taking up contributions in aid of its funds, on or near the Fourth of July.

For the last few years these contributions, though more than ever NEEDED, have fallen off greatly in numbers and in amount; many churches making *no* collections at all, and others contributing less than one-fourth the sums they formerly gave. As the period of our great national celebration of independence is drawing nigh, the New York State Colonization Society would make a most respectful, earnest, urgent appeal to the ministers of the gospel and the Christian churches of all denominations in the State, to remember the cause of bleeding Africa, and to take up a collection in aid of our funds on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the FOURTH OF JULY proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The providence of God, in crowning the enterprise of colonization with so unparalleled and unlooked for success recently, has imposed on us the imperious duty of making this appeal to the ministry and the churches of this State to take a larger share in the blessed work which our colonies are effecting for the colored race in two hemispheres. We urge this appeal by the following considerations:

1. *The efficient and powerful influence of the colonies of Liberia in suppressing the slave trade is now practically tested, and has been signally displayed within the last year.*

Notwithstanding the presence of the armed squadrons of Great Britain and the United States on the coast of Africa, two slave factories have been maintained in the comparative vicinity of the colonies, the one at New Sesters, and the other near little Cape Mount. The latter has been completely broken up by our colony, within the last six months; Gov. Roberts in person rescuing four of the ill-fated victims, lads from twelve to fifteen years of age, and bringing them home with him, and placing

them in the families of Christian colonists, to be taught the arts of civilization and the truths of Christianity. The former, that at New Sesters, would have been destroyed before this time, had not the slave traders bribed the natives, to prevent them from selling their territory to the government of Liberia.

The minds of the civilized world are now strongly turned on the *civilization* and *Christianization* of *Africa herself*, as the *only effectual means* of annihilating the slave trade.

Now this is precisely the work which our colonies are actually and rapidly effecting in Africa.

2. *The providence of God has so ordered, that within the last year there has been a close and critical historic examination of Colonization and Missions on the Western Coast of Africa, by which it has been demonstrated that Roman Catholic missions for three centuries, and Protestant missions for one century past, disconnected with civilized colonies on that coast, have been an entire failure.*

This examination has also shown that colonization has had the most marked and marvellous influence in protecting and sustaining Christian missions, and that, "in the colonies of Cape Palmas, Liberia Proper, Sierra Leone, and on the Gambia, there are now more than one hundred missionaries and assistant missionaries, many of them of African descent, and some of them native Africans, engaged in successful labors for the regeneration of Africa. As the fruits of their labors, there are more than five thousand regular communicants in Christian churches, more than twelve thousand regular attendants on the preaching of the gospel, and many tens of thousands of natives perfectly accessible to missionary labors.

All this has been done since the settlement of Sierra Leone, 1787, and *nearly all since the settlement of Liberia in 1822.*" Thus the finger of God seems to be pointing to the existence of civilized colonies on the coast, as *the medium* through which Christian missionaries are to reach forth their redeeming influence on the hundred and fifty millions of benighted, bleeding Africa. Let pastors and churches seriously ponder this fact, and inquire whether it does not throw some light on *the method* by which they may begin in earnest to do something more efficient for the temporal and eternal well-being of the long neglected, Pagan millions of Africa.

3. *Within the last few months, the purchase of two considerable portions of territory by the Government of Liberia (the Bassa country, and that of Sinoe) has created a demand for more colonists to be sent out from this country, while the sums expended on the purchases have lessened the means of fitting out expeditions of emigrants to Liberia.*

It will strike any reflecting mind, how very important it is immediately to locate on these newly purchased portions of territory, so recently the theatres of slave-trading and savage life, a settlement of civilized, Christian colonists, who will pursue a legitimate trade and commerce there, and who will establish there the institutions of education and religion, to exert their benign influence on the contiguous native tribes of Africans. The large sums expended the last year for the purchase of territory, have limited the means of sending out emigrants from this country to a degree that is greatly perplexing, in the present juncture of affairs, to the American Colonization Society. In speaking of a contemplated expedition from Norfolk, Va., this summer, the Society remarks: "The *time* of

its departure is not yet fixed, but will be announced as soon as the necessary funds can be procured to meet the expenses. *The number of emigrants who will be sent out this time will depend on the amount of means which we can command.*" There are about *five hundred slaves* who have been offered their freedom, been trained and instructed with a view to fit them for worthy citizenship in Liberia, now ready to go, were the means at hand to send them. Will *these* be remembered when ministers and Christians thankfully celebrate the next anniversary of our national independence? In addition to these great objects of present and pressing necessity, the spirit of improvement, the thirst for knowledge, and the intellectual aspirations of the colonists already in Liberia, have rendered it *extremely desirable that we should assist them to establish, at Monrovia, a Female Academy, in which the higher branches of female education may be taught.*

In a recent letter Governor Roberts thus expresses himself on this subject: "Is it possible that nothing can be done to relieve us in this respect? Can no competent female teacher be induced to come to Liberia? If you can do anything for us in this way, you will confer a great blessing on the people of these colonies." We leave these facts to speak to the hearts of ministers and churches, as they exult in the rich blessings of civilization, liberty and Christianity, which they and their children enjoy in this favored land. And we would affectionately say to them, how can you better testify your gratitude to God for those inestimable blessings, of which the coming national anniversary so vividly reminds you, than by "sending portions to the poor," "breaking every yoke," remembering the down-trodden and oppressed, by giving liber-

ally, as God hath prospered you, the means of meliorating their condition for time, and of securing their best interests for eternity? If the Christian ministry and the Christian churches "shut up *their* bowels of mercy and kindness" from the colored race here and in Africa, *who* are to be the instruments of blessing that most forlorn portion of the human family, with all that can give a charm to the life that now is, or inspire hope for that which is to come? Who?—let the history of all that has ever been done effectively for man's mortal and immortal interests, answer. The ministry and the church of God *must* do it, if it ever be done by human instrumentality. To *them* we look, to *them* we now appeal, entreating them to "make up their lack of service" in this cause, and to cancel the neglect and large *arrears* of by-gone times, by contributing this year so liberally, as to bear some proportion to the intrinsic merits and real exigencies of our great enterprise.

All monies collected may be sent to Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D., Corresponding Secretary; or to Moses Allen, Esq., Treasurer, New York city.

In behalf of the Board of Managers:
D. L. CARROLL,
Cor. Secretary.

WITH ONE HEART LET US JOIN IN A COMMON PRAYER FOR AFRICA.—In celebrating the 4th of July our orators are much at a loss for new points of interest wherewith to gem their noble but well worn subject.—We will give them one. We have in our land—every where—throughout all our borders—an alien race with whom we cannot share the dearest and most intimate blessings of freedom. In the free States as in the slave-holding ones, the colored race does not mingle in marriage or participate in the higher social privi-

leges of the whites. Whether this is simply an unjust prejudice or a wise check on the deterioration of the favored caste, is not now the question. We only state the fact, and ask how shall we remedy this practical inequality, how elevate the abased, how "return the captive to the heritage of his fathers?" Colonization gives the answer in one word, and the only answer. On that day in which a whole nation, or rather a congregation of thirty nations, shall come together to return thanks to Heaven for the richest boon ever conferred on man, when they celebrate the courage and wisdom of the fathers who gave them such large wealth of civil, religious, and moral freedom, it will be right to show their gratitude by opening to the stranger, who was brought by force within their gates, a country in which he too can burn incense on altars really free.

Let every orator on the 4th of July say a word for the future republics of Africa. Let the whole nation speak on that day with one voice, and future nations will spring from it to call that union of effort blessed. It will give the impulse, and set in flow a tide of emigration which will not cease until Africa is redeemed. Here we have a homeless people—in Africa there is a splendid territory unpeopled. Here is work, home work, for the missionary, and a duty, a pressing duty, for the patriot. Let the coming anniversary of independence show that Christians and patriots are willing to give to it more than formal words, and it will mark a new era. Of the colored youth under fifteen, not one will consent to remain here under the degrading bondage of castes, when they become well informed of the high advantages which await them in Africa. As they become of age they will press in throngs to the land in which they can become men indeed.

Journal of an African Cruiser;

EDITED BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORN.

RARELY have we met with a book of travel, the perusal of which has interested us more than the one of which the above is the title. It is the production of an officer in our navy, who was on board one of our men-of-war during her cruise on the western coast of Africa. He visited all the places of interest among the Cape de Verds, Canary, Madeira and other islands, was frequently in the various ports and settlements of Liberia, saw whatever could be seen, and heard whatever could be heard, and has described the whole in the most graphic and enticing style. He met with sufficient incident to enliven the otherwise dull narration of facts. There is no dry detail, no long and labored essays on trifling topics. On the contrary, his statements of occurrences are short and natural; his remarks on men and things are candid; his conclusions are well drawn; his inferences show a well balanced mind; and the whole is pervaded with an air of modesty and unpretention, which in these times is truly refreshing and delightful.

The enterprising publishers, Wiley and Putnam, could not, we are sure, have selected any other work more adapted favorably to *lead off* in their "Library of American Books." If those which shall compose the remainder of the library are

all as readable, and at the same time *as well worthy of being read*, as the present one, we hesitate not to predict for them a wide and general circulation.

We hail the appearance of this book with pleasure, because it must be considered as bearing *impartial testimony* (whether favorable or the contrary,) to the present condition of LIBERIA. We have needed just such a book as it is. We have been anxious that some disinterested person with good sense and cool judgment, should visit Liberia, unconnected with the Society at home, uninfluenced by any party or personal considerations, and remain long enough on the coast and in the settlements to have his first impressions corrected or verified, and thoroughly to understand the whole machinery of colonization, and the actual present condition and reasonable prospects of the commonwealth of Liberia. In the present work and its author, we have this desideratum. The following remarks from the *preface*, show with what feelings and prepossessions he entered upon the work :

"If in any portion of the book, the author may hope to engage the attention of the public, it will probably be in those pages which treat of Liberia. The value of his evidence, as to the condition and prospects of that colony, must depend, not upon

any singular acuteness of observation or depth of reflection, but upon his freedom from partizan bias, and his consequent ability to perceive a certain degree of truth, and inclination to express it frankly. A northern man, but not unacquainted with the slave institutions of our own and other countries—neither an abolitionist nor a colonizationist—without prejudice, as without prepossession—he felt himself thus far qualified to examine the great enterprise which he beheld in progress. He enjoyed, moreover, the advantage of comparing Liberia, as he now saw it, with a personal observation of its condition three years before, and could therefore mark its onward or retreating footsteps, and the better judge what was permanent, and what merely temporary or accidental. With these qualifications, he may at least hope to have spoke so much of truth as entirely to gratify neither the friends nor enemies of this interesting colony.

“The west coast of Africa is a fresher field for the scribbling tourist than most other parts of the world. Few visit it unless driven by stern necessity; and still fewer are disposed to struggle against the enervating influence of the climate, and keep up even so much of intellectual activity as may suffice to fill a diurnal page of journal or commonplace book. In his descriptions of the settlements of the various nations of Europe along that coast, and of the native tribes, and their trade and intercourse with the whites, the writer indulges the idea that he may add a trifle to the general information of the public.”

We have space only for a few extracts from the work at the present time. We choose, therefore, to place in near relation to the preceding prefatory remarks, the conclu-

sion of what the author had to say of Liberia. His testimony is invaluable. We commend it to all who have any doubts that Liberia will succeed. We would that all the enemies of colonization would read this book. Not that they might not find some things in it which they might perhaps torture into arguments against the scheme. We have never pretended that Liberia was perfect. We know that it has its faults. We know that the citizens had to contend with many obstacles, and that there are yet many drawbacks to their advancement. But we contend that when all the circumstances are considered, there is nothing which should be ground of reasonable discouragement in regard to the ultimate success of the enterprise, and the immense good to the colored race and to Africa, which will accrue from it. But to the author's conclusion :

“It is now fourteen months since our ship first visited Monrovia. Within that period there has been a very perceptible improvement in its condition.

“The houses are in better repair; the gardens under superior cultivation. There is an abundant supply of cattle which have been purchased from the natives. More merchant vessels now make this their port, bringing goods hither, and creating a market for the commodities, live stock and vegetables of the colonists. An increased amount of money is in circulation; and the inhabitants find that they can dispose of the products of their industry for something better than the cloth and tobacco which they were formerly obliged to take in payment. The squadron of Uni-

ted States men-of-war, if it do no other good, will at least have an essential share in promoting the prosperity of Liberia. After having seen much, and reflected upon the subject even to weariness, I write down my opinion, that Liberia is firmly planted, and is destined to increase and prosper. That it will do, though all further support from the United States be discontinued. A large portion of the present population, it is true, are ignorant, and incompetent to place a just estimate on freedom, or even to comprehend what freedom really is. But they are generally improving in this respect; and there is already a sufficient intermixture of intelligent, enterprising and sagacious men, to give the proper tone to the colony, and insure its ultimate success. The great hope, however, is in the generation that will follow these original emigrants. Education is universally diffused among the children; and its advantages, now beginning to be very manifest, will, in a few years, place the destinies of this great enterprise in the hands of men born and bred in Africa. Then, and not till then, will the experiment of African colonization, and of the ability of the colonists for self-support and self-government, have been fairly tried. My belief is firm in a favorable result. Meantime, it would be wiser in the Colonization Society, and its more zealous members, to moderate their tone, and speak less strongly as to the advantages held out by Liberia. Unquestionably, it is a better country than America for the colored race. But they will find it very far from a paradise. Men who expect to become independent and respectable, can only achieve their object here on the same terms as every where else. They must cultivate their minds, be willing to exert themselves, and not look for

too easy or too rapid rise of fortune. One thing is certain. People of color have here their fair position in the comparative scale of mankind. The white man who visits Liberia, be he of what rank he may, and however imbued with the prejudice of home, associates with the colonist on terms of equality. This would be impossible (speaking not of individuals, but of the general intercourse between the two races,) in the United States. The colonist feels his advantage in this respect, and reckons it of greater weight in the balance than all the hardships to which he is obliged to submit, in an unwanted climate, and a strange country. He is reclaimed from ages of degradation and rises to the erect stature of humanity. On this soil, sun-parched though, he gives the laws; and the white men must obey them. In this point of view—as restoring to him his long-lost birth-right of equality, Liberia may indeed be called the black man's paradise. It is difficult to lay too great stress on the above considerations. When the white man sets his foot on the shore of Africa, he finds it necessary to throw off his former prejudices. For my own part, I have dined at the tables of many colored men in Liberia, have entertained them on shipboard, worshiped with them at church, walked, rode, and associated with them, as equal with equal, if not as friend with friend. Were I to meet those men in my own town, and among my own relations, I would treat them kindly and hospitably, as they have treated me. My position would give me confidence to do so. But in another city, where I might be known to few, should I follow the dictates of my head and heart, and there treat these colored men as brethren and equals, it would imply the exercise of greater moral courage than I have ever

been aware of possessing. This is sad ; but it shows forcibly what the colored race have to struggle against in America, and how vast an advantage is gained by removing to another soil."

In the sentiments of the preceding extracts, we most fully concur. We have generally been, and always mean to be, *moderate* in our remarks relating to the *immediate advantages* of a removal to Liberia. We have never held out to the colored people the idea that they were to become rich and happy and respectable by a mere *residence* in that commonwealth. By no means. But we confess we have been enthusiastic in praise of Liberia as a place where they could rise from under the depressing influences which rest upon them now in *this* country, and in contact with the white man—where they could place their children in a condition of superior advantage, and finally as a place where they could do much for their race, and for the world! And all that our author has said in his preface and in his conclusion and throughout the work, on the subject, has tended to invigorate our previous sentiments in connection with this aspect of colonization.

We cannot refrain from publishing the following passage relating to *Missions* and *MISSIONARIES* in *Liberia*. It so entirely corresponds with our own sentiments, and withal, so commends itself to the good sense and judgment of every person who thinks at all upon the subject, that we should like to throw it upon the

wings of the wind and send it all over the land. We owe the author an infinite debt of thanks for aiding us so powerfully in our efforts to persuade our missionary societies to send none but colored missionaries to Africa, and thus make full experiments of what the colored man can do when placed in circumstances of any thing like a fair trial.

It will be remembered that there have at times been some difficulties existing between the missionaries and the authorities of Liberia. We think that the statement below will show to every mind what was the real cause of those difficulties, and the only means of preventing their recurrence in future :

“ And here, without presuming to offer an opinion as respects their conduct at this particular juncture, I must be allowed to say, that the missionaries at Liberia have shown themselves systematically disposed to claim a position entirely independent of the colonies. They are supported by wealthy and powerful societies at home ; they have been accustomed to look upon their own race as superior to the colored people ; they are individually conscious, no doubt in many cases, of an intellectual standing above that of the persons prominent among the emigrants ; and they are not always careful to conceal their sense of such general or particular superiority. It is certain too, that the native Africans regard the whites with much greater respect than those of their own color. Hence it is almost impossible but that jealousy of missionary influence should exist in the minds of the colonial authorities. The latter perceive in the midst of

their commonwealth, an alien power, exercised by persons not entitled to citizenship, and to whom it was never intended to allow voice or action in public affairs. By such a state of things, the progress of Christianity and civilization must be rather retarded than advanced.

“There is reason, therefore, to doubt whether the labors of white missionaries in the territory over which the colonists exercise jurisdiction, is upon the whole beneficial. If removed beyond those limits and insulated among the natives, they may accomplish infinite good; but not while assuming an anomalous position of independence, and thwarting the great experiment which the friends of Liberia have in view. One grand object of these colonists, is to test the disputed and doubtful points, whether the colored race be capable of sustaining themselves without the aid or presence of the whites. In order to a fair trial of the question, it seems essential that none but colored missionaries should be sent hither. The difficulties between the government and the Methodist Episcopal mission confirm this view. At a former period that mission possessed power almost sufficient to subvert the colonial rule. Let it not be supposed that these remarks are offered in any spirit of hostility to missionaries. My intercourse with them in different parts of the world, has been of the most friendly nature. I owe much to their kindness, and can bear cheerful testimony to the laborious self-devoting spirit in which they do their duty. At Athens, I have seen them toiling unremittingly for years, to educate the ignorant and degraded descendants of the ancient Greeks, and was proud that my own country—in a hemisphere of which Plato never dreamed—should have sent back to Greece a holier wisdom than he diffused from thence.

“In the unhealthy Isle of Cyprus I have beheld them perishing without a murmur, and their places filled with new votaries, stepping over the graves of the departed, and not less ready to spend and be spent in the cause of their Divine Master. I have witnessed the flight of whole families from the mountains of Lebanon, where they had lingered until its cedars were prostrate beneath the storm of war, and only then came to shelter themselves under the flag of their country. Every where, the spirit of the American missionaries has been honorable to their native land; nor, whatever be their human imperfections, is it too much to term them holy in their lives, and often martyrs in their deaths. And none more so than the very men of whom I now speak, in these sickly regions of Africa, where I beheld them sinking more or less gradually, but with certainty, and destitute of almost every earthly comfort, into their graves. I criticise portions of their conduct, but reverence their purity of motive; and only regret that, while divesting themselves of so much that is worldly, they do not retain either more wisdom of this world, or less aptness to apply a disturbing influence to worldly affairs.”

We close our extracts at the present time, with the following interesting remarks relating to the manners and customs of the natives of the country:

“*August 1st.* Anchored at Cape Palmas. We were boarded by Kroomen in eight or ten canoes. While the thermometer stood at 75 or 80 degrees, these naked boatmen were shivering, and seemed absolutely to suffer with cold; and such is the effect of the climate upon our own physical systems, that we find woollen garments comfortable at the same temperature.

“Before returning on board, we called on King Freeman, who received us, seated on a chair which was placed in front of his house. His majesty’s royal robe was no other than an old uniform frock, which I had given him three years ago. We accepted the chairs which he offered us, and held a palaver, while some twenty of his subjects stood respectfully around. He remembered my former visit to the colony, and appeared very glad to see me again. His town was nearly deserted, the people having gone out to gather rice. About the royal residence and in the vicinity, I saw thirty or forty cattle, most of them young, and all of them remarkably small. It is said, and I believe it to be a fact, that cattle and even fowls, when brought from the interior, take the coast fever, and often perish with it. Certain it is, that they do not flourish.

“11th. King Freeman came on board, dressed in his uniform frock, with two epauletts, a red cap, and check trowsers. He received some powder and bread from the Commodore, and some trifles from the ward room.

“12th. Joe Davis brought his son on board to ‘learn sense.’ In pursuit of this laudible object, the young man is to make a cruise with us. The father particularly requested that his son might be flogged, saying: ‘Spose you lick him, you gib him sense!’ On such a system, a man-of-war is certainly no bad school of improvement.

“13th. A delightful day, clear sky and cool breeze. We sailed from Cape Palmas yesterday, cruising up the coast.

“I have been conversing with young Ben Johnson, one of our Kroomen, on the conjugal and other customs of his countrymen. These constitute quite a curious object of research. The Kroomen are indis-

pensable in carrying on the commerce and maritime business of the African coast. When a Kroo boat comes alongside, you may buy the canoe, hire the men at a moment’s warning, and retain them in your service for months. They spend no time or trouble in providing their equipment, since it consists merely of a straw hat and a piece of white or colored cotton, girded about their loins. In their canoes, they deposite these girdles in the crown of their hats; nor is it unusual, when a shower threatens them on shore, to see them place this sole garment in the same convenient receptacle, and then make for shelter. When rowing a boat or paddling a canoe, it is their custom to sing; and as the music goes on, they seem to become invigorated, applying their strength cheerfully, and with limbs as unwearied as their voices. One of their number leads in recitative, and the whole company responds in the chorus. The subject of the air is a recital of the exploits of the men, their employments, their intended movements, the news of the coast, and the character of their employers. It is usual in these extemporary strains from the Kroomen attached to a man-of-war, to taunt with good humored satire, their friends who are more laboriously employed in merchant vessels, and not so well fed and paid.

“Their object in leaving home, and entering into the service of navigators, is generally to obtain the means of purchasing wives, the number of whom constitutes a man’s importance. The sons of ‘gentlemen,’ (for there is such a distinction of rank among them,) never labor at home, but do not hesitate to go away for a year or two, and earn something to take to their families. On the return of these wanderers, not like the prodigal son, but bringing wealth to their kindred, great

rejoicings are instituted. A bullock is killed by the head of the family, guns are fired, and two or three days are spent in the performance of various plays and dances. The 'boy' gives all his earnings to his father and places himself again under the parental authority. The Krooman of mature age, on his return from an expedition of this kind, buys a wife, or perhaps more than one, and distributes the rest of his accumulated gains among his relatives; in a week he has nothing left but his wives and his house.

"Age is more respected by the Africans than by any other people. Even if the son be forty years old, he seldom seeks to emancipate himself from the parental government. If a young man falls in love, he, in the first place, consults his father. The latter makes proposition to the damsel's father, who, if his daughter agrees to the match, announces the terms of purchase. The price varies in different places, and is also influenced by other circumstances, such as the respectability and power of the family, and the beauty and behavior of the girl. The arrangements here described, are often made when the girl is only five or six years of age, in which case, she remains with her friends until womanhood, and then goes to the house of her bridegroom. Meantime, her family receives the stipulated price, and are responsible for her good behavior. Should she

prove faithless and run away, her purchase money must be refunded by her friends, who, in their turn, have a claim upon the family of him who seduces or harbors her. If prompt satisfaction be not made, (which, however, is generally the case,) there will be a long palaver, and a much heavier expense for damage and costs. If after the commencement of married life, the husband is displeased with his wife's conduct, he complains to her father, who either takes her back or repays the dower, or more frequently advises that she be flogged. In the latter alternative, she is tied, starved, and severely beaten,—a mode of conjugal discipline which generally produces the desired effect.

"Should the wife be suspected of infidelity, the husband may charge her with it, and demand that she should drink the poisonous decoction of sassy wood, which is used as a test of guilt or innocence, in all cases that are considered too uncertain for human judgment. If her stomach free itself from the fatal draught by vomiting, she is declared innocent, and is taken back by her family without paying the dower. On the other hand, if the poison begin to take effect, she is pronounced guilty; an emetic is administered in the shape of common soap; and her husband may, at his option, either send her home or cut off her nose and ears."

Commander Jones's Letter.

H. B. M. SHIP "PENELOPE,"

Off Gallinas, Sept. 9th, 1844.

SIR:—I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that I have received instructions to communicate to you, for your information, the views taken by the British government in relation to the settlement of "Liberia," under your administration.

The interest which is felt in Great Britain, in the success of every attempt for the civilization and welfare of Africa, has naturally excited attention to the

proceedings of a Society, whose professed principles and objects, and the respectable sources from which it emanated, afforded well grounded hopes that its benevolent purposes would finally be realized. Accordingly, the progress of amelioration, hitherto, has been remarked with sympathy and cordial satisfaction; and it is sincerely hoped that the prosperity of the infant settlement of "Liberia," may not be in any manner retarded. I am commanded to assure you, that the Liberian authorities may reckon upon

the good will and protection of Her Majesty's government, whenever they may be needed, in furtherance of these sentiments. But while the British government is thus amicably disposed towards the settlers of Liberia, it deems it expedient to explain with precision the views at which it has arrived, on a subject on which it is highly desirable that there should be no doubt or misunderstanding. The complaints of certain British subjects, who had, under agreement, and according to the custom on the coast, formed settlements and acquired property, have brought to the knowledge of the British government the unpleasant fact, that the "Liberian settlers" have asserted rights over the British subjects alluded to, which appear to be unjust as relating to the prior rights of others, and inadmissible on the grounds on which the Liberian settlers endeavor to found them.

For, the rights in question, those of imposing customs duties, and limiting the trade of foreigners by restrictions, are sovereign rights, which can only be lawfully exercised by sovereign and independent states, within their own recognized borders and dominions.

I need not remind your Excellency that this description does not yet apply to "Liberia," which is not recognized as a subsisting state, even by the government of the country from which its settlers have emigrated: still less is it necessary to remind you, that no association of private individuals, however respectable, in any country, can delegate an authority which they do not possess themselves, or depute their agents to exercise power affecting the rights of persons not their subjects, and established in prior possession of property to which they can have no claim. The rights of property on this coast, as they may appear to be acquired by purchase, will be fully recognized by us; but we cannot admit that property so acquired, can confer sovereign rights upon a private association, or justify the imposition of state duties, or the exclusion of British commerce from its

accustomed resorts. These observations have a particular reference to the disputes at Grand Bassa; and I need not go into detail on a subject which is fully known to you; but, I may be permitted to express my earnest hope, that your Excellency will exert your influence to give due effect to this exposition of the views and intentions of the British government, dictated as it is by the sincerest friendship and regard for your community; and only limited by the imperative necessity of asserting the just rights of British subjects.

You may rest assured that we shall never attempt to extend these beyond the limits prescribed by the consent of the civilized world. If your Society had been long established, great or powerful, the complaints of our fellow subjects would have been brought into earlier notice, but the reverse of the position has, in connection with the peculiarity of your claims upon British sympathy, in other respects, delayed the representation, which your Excellency will now be pleased to receive as well-considered and final.

I am commanded to send an officer with this representation to "Liberia," who may be fully competent to make any explanation which you may desire upon the subject. For this purpose I have selected Commander Buckle, of Her Majesty's sloop the "Growler," the senior officer of the Sierra Leone division of this station, to wait upon your Excellency. I beg leave to introduce Commander Buckle to you as an officer who possesses my entire confidence, and to whom you may freely communicate any representation which you may think fit to address to Her Majesty's government in reference to this communication.

I have the honor to be, with great
Respect and consideration, sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
W. JONES,

*Capt. and senior officer, comd'g the British squadron.
To HIS EXCELLENCY, the Gov. of "Liberia."*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 24th May, to the 22nd July, 1845.

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|---------------------------------|----|----|----------------------------------|------|
| MAINE. | | | J. W. Smith, each \$1, cash 55 | |
| Bangor—George W. Pickering.. | 8 | 50 | cts., L. Bacon, 50 cts., Dr. | |
| VERMONT. | | | Worcester, 75 cts..... | 4 60 |
| By Dea. Samuel Tracy: | | | West Bethel—Daniel Weston, 50 | |
| Chester—Dea. Heald..... | 75 | | cts., cash 12 cts..... | 62 |
| Ludlow—Otis Ross..... | 37 | | Waitsfield—Hon. J. Carpenter... | 1 00 |
| Woodstock—Hon. Charles Marsh, | | | Burlington—R. G. Cole, Dea. S. | |
| Hon. Jacob Collamer, each \$3, | | | Hickok, J. Wheeler, D. D., | |
| Hon. Daniel Pierce, E. Ladd, | | | cash, each \$5, Guy Catlin, | |
| N. Cushing, each \$1, Esq. | | | \$3 50, Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, | |
| Demmon, 25 cts..... | 9 | 25 | cash, W. H. Wilkins, each \$3, | |
| Sharon—C. Baster..... | 5 | 00 | Col. A. W. Hide, \$2 50, Prof. | |
| Royalton—Mrs. Francis, \$10, | | | F. N. Benedict, Prof. J. Tor- | |
| Daniel Rix, 2d, \$1, Dr. Rix, | | | ray, Dr. Spooner, Mrs. H. | |
| 25 cts..... | 11 | 25 | Wheeler, H. Larenworth, each | |
| Chelsea—J. Steel, A. O. Hunter, | | | \$2, Mrs. Paine, Prof. C. Pease, | |

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| Wm. Warner, each \$1, J. M. Buel, 50 cts..... | 48 50 |
| Vergennes—Cash..... | 25 |
| Royalton—Mrs. S. Washburn.... | 1 00 |
| Middlebury—Hon. P. Starr, \$5, C. Elmer, \$3, A. Wilcox, Hon. S. Swift, President Labaree, each \$2, Rev. S. Coe, Prof. A. Twining, C. Birge, H. Seymour, each \$1..... | 18 00 |
| Brideport—Cash..... | 50 |
| East Rutland—Wm. Page, \$5, R. Pierpoint, T. W. Hopkins, each \$1, H. T. White, 50 cts.... | 7 50 |
| West Rutland—Abner Mead,.... | 5 00 |
| Pittsford—A. Leach, \$3 50, Dr. R. Winslow, \$1..... | 4 50 |
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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| Cornish—J. Hall..... | 1 00 |
| Plainfield—Rev. Jacob Sealer, Capt. J. Wead, each \$1..... | 2 00 |
| Meriden—S. B. Duncan, \$2, C. S. Richards, A. Wood, each \$1 25, Mrs. Rowel, Mrs. Kimball, Dea. Morrill, each \$1.... | 7 50 |
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MASSACHUSETTS.

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| By Rev. Joseph Tracy: Charlestown Colonization Society, \$150, a female friend, for the purchase of territory, \$100. | 250 00 |
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RHODE ISLAND.

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| Newport—From two ladies, to constitute William Guild, Esq., a life member of the A. C. S.. | 30 00 |
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CONNECTICUT.

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| Brookfield—Daniel Tomlinson... | 5 00 |
| East Windsor—Dea. Augustus Thompson, jr., per Dr. Tenney, | 50 00 |
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NEW YORK.

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| Albany—Collection in 1st Presbyterian Church, \$30, Peter Boyd, Esq., \$10..... | 40 00 |
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VIRGINIA.

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| Halifax C. H.—James C. Bruce, Esq., per Rev. J. Grammer, \$50, contribution by the Roanoke Parish, per Rev. John T. Clark, rector, \$15..... | 65 00 |
| Albermarle Co.—Mrs. Ann J. Davis, Mrs. P. Minor, Mrs. P. Gilmer, each \$5, per Rev. R. K. Mead..... | 15 00 |
| Big Lick—Gen. Watts, his annual subscription..... | 10 00 |
| Thompson's Roads—Miss Kitty T. Minor, for purchase of territory..... | 10 00 |
| Woodstock—Fourth July collection in Rev. George G. Brooke's Church..... | 2 00 |

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| Milford Mills—Mrs. Orra Henderson, per Rev. Mr. Towles..... | 1 00 |
| Norfolk—By Edgar Janvier:—S. W. Paul, \$10, cash, \$5, cash, \$1, E. S. Pegram, \$5, Benj. Pollard, \$10, several persons together, \$5, Fourth July collection in M. E. Church, per Rev. Edward Wadsworth, pastor, \$21 47..... | 57 47 |
| Amelia Co.—Miss Martha Booker, per Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D.... | 10 00 |
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GEORGIA.

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| Augusta—Robert Campbell..... | 23 50 |
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TENNESSEE.

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| Nashville—James J. Murphrey, \$5 37½, Robert Germany, \$5, Christian Hoover, P. Moore, T. Clinton, each \$1, cash, 62½ cts. | 14 00 |
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KENTUCKY.

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| By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan: Franklin Co.—Thomas Page, \$10, George W. Lewis, \$5..... | 15 00 |
| Woodford Co.—D. C. Humphreys, Robert Adams, each \$20, Dr. Lewis, Henry B. Lewis, each \$5. | 50 00 |
| Scott Co.—Thomas Martin..... | 5 00 |
| Shelby Co.—Wilson Thomas.... | 5 00 |
| Fayette Co.—James S. Berryman, | 10 00 |
| Jessamine Co.—Otho Robards, \$10, Samuel E. Ryley, Samuel Halloway, each \$1..... | 12 00 |
| Mercer Co.—Samuel Daviess.... | 5 00 |
| Boyle Co.—Nathaniel Winn, to constitute himself a life-member. \$30, J. A. Jacobs, Mrs. S. W. Jacobs, Jesse Smith, John G. Talbott, J. C. McDowell, Charles Caldwell, J. S. Hopkins, E. B. Owsley, Dr. Wm. Craig, Thomas Barba, D. A. Russell, each \$20, A. G. Caldwell, Dr. Daniel Yieser, Col. Evans Rogers, Dr. P. B. Mason, C. H. Rochester, each \$10, Mrs. Lucinda Yieser, Mrs. Nancy J. Zedlock, Mrs. J. Foy, Miss Elizabeth Cowan, J. T. Boyle, each \$5, N. Shields, \$3 75, Mrs. Witherspoon, \$2, J. S. Taylor, \$1..... | 331 75 |
| Bath Co.—A friend, \$100, Rev. J. Gordon, \$5..... | 105 00 |
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OHIO.

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| By Rev. H. L. Hosmer: Lebanon—Perry Tuttle, \$1, Asberry Frazer, 25 cts..... | 1 25 |
| Worthington—Rev. John Donaldson, \$2, Peter Barker, \$1..... | 3 00 |
| Delaware—H. M. Johnson, Rev. W. L. Harris, each \$1, Rev. H. Vandeman, Sarah Vandeman, | |

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| J. Eaton, R. Faris, each 50 cts., Daniel Hubbard, T. F. Case, each 25 cts. | 4 50 |
| <i>Perrysburg</i> —J. M. Hall, C. W. Skinner, J. H. Little, G. Powers, E. D. Peck, each \$1, A. Bloomfield, 50 cts., John Fenton, 25 cts., Rev. J. T. Kellum, \$1, W. B. Reznor, \$2, S. C. Doan, B. F. Hollister, D. Ladd, each \$1 | 11 75 |
| <i>Tiffin</i> —L. A. Hall, H. Cronise, O. Cowdery, J. Stem, Rev. J. Campbell, R. G. Pennington, each \$1..... | 6 00 |
| <i>Ashland</i> —J. P. Resnor, \$2, F. Graham, Rev. J. Robinson, J. Wesson, W. C. Mason, each \$1. | 6 00 |
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INDIANA.

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| <i>N. Hanover</i> —Fourth July collection, per Rev. J. Finley Crowe, MISSOURI. | 10 00 |
| <i>St. Charles</i> —From the estate of the late Thomas Lindsay, by George C. Sibley, executor.... | 400 00 |
| Total Contributions..... | \$1,701 31 |

FOR REPOSITORY.

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| MAINE.— <i>Bangor</i> —George W. Pickering, to Jan., '45, \$1 50. | |
| <i>Minot</i> —James E. Washburn, to 1 Sept., '47, \$3..... | 4 50 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Mount Vernon</i> —J. A. Starrett, to Jan., '46, \$2. <i>Portsmouth</i> —Horatio Bridge, to Nov., '47, \$2. <i>Compton</i> —Miss H. Cook, to May, '47, \$5. <i>Menden</i> —C. S. Richards, A. Wood, jointly, \$1 50. | 10 50 |
| VERMONT.—By Samuel Tracy— <i>Chester</i> —Dr. P. Edson, \$1 50. <i>Ludlow</i> —Dea. F. White, \$1 50. <i>Windsor</i> —Hon. Coolidge, \$1 50. <i>Woodstock</i> —L. A. Marsh, Esq., for Benj. Swan, \$1 50. <i>Royalton</i> —Dr. J. A. Denison, \$3. <i>Randolph</i> —Wm. Nutting, D. Chase, each \$6. <i>Burlington</i> —Guy Catlin, to Jan., '46, \$11 50, H. Bradley, \$3 50, Herman Aller's estate, to Jan., '46, \$11 50, Hon. M. L. Bennet, \$5, on account, Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, \$11 50, to Jan., '46, Col. A. W. Hide, \$1 50, W. H. Wilkins, \$1 50. <i>Castleton</i> —Dr. J. Perkins, to Jan, '46, \$11 50, Hon. Z. Howe, \$1 50. <i>New Haven</i> —Rev. J. Meacham, to Jan., '46, 75 cts. <i>Brideport</i> —Rev. D. Lamb, Dea. Clays, \$1 50. <i>West Poultney</i> —Wm. Wheeler, \$1 50. <i>Pittsford</i> — | |

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| Andrew Leach, Asa Nourse, Dea. Tottingham, each \$1 50. <i>Brandon</i> —Rev. Wm. Shedd, \$1 50, more, \$3..... | 89 75 |
| MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Hatfield</i> —Levi Graves, Samuel Graves, each \$1 50. <i>Williamsburg</i> —Dr. Daniel Collins, Elisha Hubbard, Esq., Capt. Wm. A. Nash, each \$1 50. <i>Webster</i> —R. O. Storrs, Dr. John W. Tenney, James J. R. Robinson, each \$1 50. <i>West Newton</i> —Adolphus Smith, \$1 50. <i>Beverly</i> —Henry Larkon, \$1 50, Albert Thorndike, to April, '45, \$1 50, Dea. John Safford, to 1 July, '46, \$1 50, Edward Burley, \$1 50. <i>Rockport</i> —Dea. J. R. Gott, to July, '46, Dr. Benj. Haskee, to July, '46, each \$1 50. <i>Manchester</i> —Capt. Richard Traske, to July, '46, \$1 50. <i>South Hadley</i> —Dea. Moses Montague, to July, '46, \$1 50 | 25 50 |
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| CONNECTICUT.— <i>Brookfield</i> —D. Tomlinson, to Jan., '46..... | 5 00 |
| NEW YORK.— <i>Wampsville</i> —Ira Shepherd, in full, \$3 75. <i>New Rochelle</i> —Dr. Watson Smith, in full, \$3 | 6 75 |
| VIRGINIA.— <i>Hampstead</i> —Mrs. Lucy F. Hooe..... | 1 50 |
| NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Salem</i> —Rev. Benj. Richil, in full, to 1 July, '45..... | 9 00 |
| GEORGIA.— <i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, to 1 Jan., '46..... | 1 50 |
| EAST TENNESSEE.— <i>Tazewell</i> —Hugh Graham, to Dec., '45.... | 1 25 |
| KENTUCKY.— <i>Maysville</i> —Edward Cox..... | 5 00 |
| OHIO.— <i>Uniontown</i> —John Lyle, to May, '45, \$2. <i>Walnut Hills</i> —S. D. Kemper, to July, '46, \$2. <i>Ellsworth</i> —Lynds Lord, \$5. <i>Tiffin</i> —L. A. Hall, Esq., Abel Rawson, each \$1 50. <i>Millersburg</i> —Hoagland & Henry, \$1 50. <i>Dresden</i> —Charles R. Copland, D. Stilwell, each \$1 50. | 16 50 |
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