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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

## COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1846.

[No. 1.

*A Review of the Past, throws Light upon the Future.*

WITH the present number of our journal, we commence another year of toil for the advancement of the cause of African Colonization. Our feelings are most grateful, that, "by the good hand of our God upon us," so much has already been effected, and especially during the year which has just closed. We also sorrow greatly, however, that so much has been left undone and remains yet to be accomplished, before the grand end at which we aim shall have been attained. We desire, therefore, in the beginning of this year, to devote ourselves with fresh ardor to our great work of benevolence, whilst we would excite to untiring and increasing zeal, those of our friends who have been co-laborers with us, and call forth, if possible, the energies of others who may hitherto have lent us no aid.

Having these ends in view, we shall ask our readers to consider with us the present condition of the colored race;

the admirable adaptedness of the colonization scheme to meet that condition, remedy its evils, and largely bless the whole race, and, therefore, the peculiar claims upon us which it presents.

We shall not promise, in this article, any thing very new, or, indeed, very striking, to minds which are familiar with reflections upon the aims and operations of the Colonization Society, and upon the wants and woes of that portion of mankind whose benefit it seeks. Such is not our design, but merely to present a review of old truths which may tend "to stir (us all) up by putting (us) in remembrance."

Let us, then, turn our thoughts for a while to the condition of the colored race. It will be remembered, that the whole of this race is African in its origin, and is generally believed to have descended from Ham, one of the three sons of Noah, to whom every nation now peopling the earth

owes its descent. In the earlier ages of the world, the children of Ham claimed equality, if not superiority, to those of Shem and Japhet. Indeed learning and the arts were cradled in Egypt, in part of Ham's inheritance, and thence went abroad through the earth. And military glory shone brightly on Carthage, long the African rival of Rome. And, far better, Christianity's milder light, beaming on Africa's shores, blessed and exalted her inhabitants, and some of them are still renowned in history as fathers in the Christian church. Ethiopia once was a favored land. It has not always been a region of darkness; nor have her children always been the poor and oppressed. But, alas for her, ages since, her light was extinguished, and now her people sit in "the shadow of death," and her land is more afflicted than any other under heaven. For centuries her coasts have echoed with the clangor of chains and the wailings of the oppressed. The winds on every sea have borne the groans of her exiled sons; the ocean has tossed and engulfed them, or scattered them through distant lands to wear out their wretched lives in slavery.

And now, under this horrid process, where is the race, and what its condition? The largest portion, it is true, still remains at home, in Africa, but another has been driven and dispersed to the four winds of heaven. The Africans in their own land are estimated to number from 150 to 200

millions. And, from all accounts, they live in a state of wretchedness inconceivable to us. They are unenlightened, savage, heathens of the lowest grade. A minute description of their state shall not be attempted. Suffice it to say, that, to add the darkest feature to their misery, like the wild beasts of their own jungles, they make a prey of each other. They hold each other in the most cruel bondage and abject slavery. They, also, make merchandise of each other's flesh and blood; for gain, taking captives of their own race, and by a horrid traffic supplying other countries with slaves.

And now let us inquire in regard to those of African descent torn from their native land. They or their descendants are widely scattered, but exist chiefly in North and South America and the adjacent islands. The number of these is supposed to be about ten millions. The United States contain of this number about two millions in slavery, and about 800,000 in *nominal* freedom. Of these latter—both the slaves and the free—we desire more especially to speak. Of the first class it is enough to say to those who value freedom, as every American does, they are slaves. True, indeed, their bondage may be of the mildest kind. But is not bondage even a burden heavy to a human being? Whose heart does not fully respond to the words of our great revolutionary orator: "Give me *liberty*, or give me *death*." Enough, then, certainly, to say to

any American, a human being is a slave, to declare his lot most unenviable.

But, as to the thousands of free colored people in our land, what is their condition? Little better than slavery is their freedom. They dwell among a race, in the midst of whom they never have enjoyed, or can enjoy, liberty. Slaves under prejudice, they live beneath an incubus which heavily presses them to the earth; and, although there are many honorable exceptions, they mostly fill the very lowest stations in the community. They inhabit the meanest and most cheerless hovels in our cities, and in the country. They fill our jails and alms-houses; and whenever misery or vice preys upon human victims, there are they to be found as the sufferers. Such are the facts, not because they are inferior, but because they are amongst the whites, and are, therefore, doomed. And so has it ever been where the two races have inhabited the same country.

There is but one class more of the Africans which we shall mention: it is found in the slave marts, and on board the accursed slave ships. There are many, at this moment, on the shore awaiting a sale and exile into slavery; the ocean is groaning under the load of perhaps hundreds enduring all the torments of slave transportation. For still demons in human flesh (and scarcely will the mild genius of Christianity forbid us

to say: let such be accursed) carry on the slave trade; and annually drain Africa of thousands.

Such is a cursory view of the sad condition of the colored race; and taking it all in all, its misery can hardly be equaled by human wretchedness, at least, in this world. And yet some have supposed that this wretchedness admits of but little alleviation, and no remedy, because it results in a great measure from the inferiority of the colored race, rendering it incapable of much elevation, unfit to enjoy the privileges of freedom, and doomed to slavery with all its attendant evils. To this supposition we have two conclusive objections, one is derived from the history of the past, and the other from the revealed purposes of God regarding the future. The Africans inferior to other races, and not capable of exaltation, indeed, and yet the highest forms of civilization have existed in Africa; and that country has had much instrumentality in civilizing the world! "Ethiopia," says one, "looks out from the clouds of antiquity, beaming with the glories of civilization."

But even supposing the fact were otherwise, is it not enough that God has declared this land shall be enlightened, and its people shall be exalted. Africa and her sons were not excepted in that promise of redemption which declares "*all* the families of the earth shall be blessed." It is the Divine testimony—"Princes shall come out of Egypt; Ethiopia shall

soon stretch out her hands unto God.”

But having regarded the condition of the colored race, let us now inquire into the adaptedness of the colonization scheme to meet that condition, and bless the whole race. Let us look at it, first, as it appears in theory, and, next, in operation. The design of the whole scheme is simply and definitely set forth in the constitution of the Colonization Society, as follows: “The object to which the attention of the Society shall be exclusively directed is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act to effect the object in connection with the general government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.” Such is the object, so simple that a child may understand it, and so definite that an honest mind cannot mistake it. The direct aim is to give to the free colored man, who may desire it, an opportunity to colonize. That is, to offer him an escape from his present depressing circumstances, and to place him where nothing need prevent him from rising to the highest elevation of which his nature is capable; to carry him to Africa—the land of his race, where exists no people with a skin not colored like his own, the richest land on earth’s surface, and best adapted to his constitution. Of course, also, in per-

fecting the scheme, it is proposed not to leave him in the land to which he has been transported, without supplying him with the means of obtaining a support, and enjoying all the blessings of a good government, of education, and of the institutions of religion. Such is the scheme in theory. Now, let there be but an energy afforded to carry it out to its legitimate results, and then it will make a way through the mighty deep, and a path through the great waters, by which the free colored man may reach a refuge from all the moral slavery which he now endures, where he may dwell amongst his own people, and help to build up a nation with all the rights of freemen, and all the blessings of civilization and religion.

Suppose, then, that the whole scheme were accomplished, and that the Society, instead of just buckling on the harness, as at the present time, might boast itself as one laying it aside, exclaiming, “I have fought the good fight.” What is the consummation? All the thousands of the free Africans, together with multitudes having been emancipated, are removed to their own land. There, on Liberia’s coast, they and their descendants form a large, free, and Christian state. Immensely good result! But this is not all. While the process has been proceeding, the elevation of the race has been seen, and felt in this country. One after another of slave holders have embraced the opportunity to

part with their slaves, for colonization. Thus the condition of all those in slavery, with the full and glad consent of their masters, will have been greatly ameliorated.

Moreover, Africa herself has once more received her exiled children, bringing to her civilization and Christianity. They were torn from her Pagans, they return at least nominal Christians. Yes, the colonists must carry back the arts of civilized life, its customs, government, and most of all, its religion.

Here, then, is a light on Africa's shores which must spread over the land. Under its influence, heathenism must come to an end, the horrid slave trade must cease, cruelty and despotism cannot live, and the millions of Africa may be redeemed. No other than this can be the end and legitimate result of the colonization plan, if power to execute it can only be attained. These are the natural fruits of the tree when at perfection. And only when this result is gained, and these fruits are ripened, may the Society dismiss its officers, disband itself, and declare the warfare is accomplished. Most noble and grand scheme, at least in theory! but what does it prove itself in operation? To this let us look: In December of the year 1816, the Colonization Society was originated in the City of Washington. The first small band of emigrants was sent out in 1820: but no location was found for the colony until 1822. About 23 years since, a small

company commenced preparing a home for the colonists, in the midst of a dense forest, in a sickly climate, and surrounded and troubled by foes on every side. It was a small and feeble company, a spark on the dashing waters, yet it was not extinguished. Through toil, and labor, and war, the first difficulties were overcome, and a foothold gained. There have been, up to the present time, 4,891 emigrants landed. Of this number, of course, many have died, owing not merely to the unhealthiness of a new climate, but much more to the fact that the time of a generation has passed since most of them reached the shore. Some, also, have gone to the British colony at Sierra Leone, others to Cape Palmas, and others again have returned to this country. Yet, notwithstanding these drains, there are in the colony at the present time, about 2,831 immigrants and their descendants, who, together with natives admitted to citizenship, would swell the census to about 4,000. At the same time, from 10 to 15,000 natives, living on the land of the colony, are subject to its laws; and allied to its government are several tribes numbering according to their own estimate about 100,000 persons. From three hundred miles of the coast, once the very seat of the slave trade, the slaver has been driven, towns have been built, plantations have been cultivated, and churches and school-houses have been erected. Twenty-

three churches have been gathered in the colony, embracing 1,014 emigrants, 116 recaptured Africans, and 353 natives. About one-half of the adult colonists are church members, and about one-fourth of the whole are at school. A small Christian republic has, therefore, been established in Liberia, under whose protection the pagans repose, and in whose light they find salvation, and before which the slave trade is ceasing, and Africa begins to rejoice.

Such has been the colonization scheme when carried out into operation. And now we are prepared to consider the peculiar claims presented to us in this benevolent scheme. These shall be mentioned briefly.

First. It coincides exactly with the methods which Providence has hitherto employed to deliver the oppressed, and to spread the richest blessings from country to country. It will be remembered that Israel was colonized from Egypt to the promised land, and that Egypt sent out her colonies, laden with all her learning and arts, to Greece, and Greece again to Rome, and Rome to Britain, and Britain to America, and why not complete the circle by adding, America to Africa? In this channel of colonization the mercies of God have flowed until they have reached us, and are we not called upon to open it up that they may flow on to Africa? The agency of colonization has been successful during past ages in delivering the oppressed, and

in exalting and blessing nations; why, then, when its energies are beginning to be enlisted for Africans, may we not give it our hearty confidence, and our best co-operation?

Secondly. The African colonization scheme has had, and still enjoys, the cordial and active approbation of some of the wisest and best of men, and therefore presents all the claims which result from their commendation. It will be enough on this point, to remind you of the martyr-spirits who have sacrificed life on its behalf, of Mills, and Ashmun, and Buchanan, and others; and of the men of talents who have devoted their labors and eloquence to its support, and of the multitudes of the noble and the good who have given of their substance to sustain it, and are still giving. Yes, even amidst a trying storm of invective and abuse, this scheme has commanded the approbation and aid of men of the first rank of wisdom, intelligence and piety; and, now, "golden opinions" are beginning to be won for it in every direction. We need not fear, therefore, to commit ourselves fully in this cause: our labor shall not be lost.

Thirdly. This is the only scheme which even *promises* to meet the case of the African race, that is, to deliver the free in this country from their state of depression, to open a door by which the enslaved may go free, and to civilize and Christianize Africa. There is no other scheme which can compete with this on

these grounds. That, for instance, of Foreign Missions, in all its excellence, affects not at all the colored race in America, and can do but little in Africa. The climate in that country is a fatal barrier to its efficiency: for while it affords a refuge to the colored man, it is as an angel of death guarding against the intrusion of others. The white missionary can scarcely long toil and labor there. Hence out of 62 missionaries sent to Africa, 40 died during the first year after their arrival.

Besides this, the colony actually does the work of missions at less expense, more surely, and rapidly, than it could probably be accomplished in any other method. Compare what has been done through it with that which has been effected, for example, by the great Ceylon mission, which commenced four years before the existence of the colony, and has been considered as a model mission of Protestantism. It will be found, that mission does not number as many *native* converts as are registered in Liberia. And, now, as to the plans of abolitionism, they cannot bear comparison with those of colonization. These have regard only to the portion of the colored race in this country. It is proposed to keep them here, and forbid them either to enjoy the blessings of a removal themselves, or to carry forth any benefits to Africa. Admitting, then, all the boastful claims of abolitionism, still colonization is needed for the salvation of millions with

which the former will have nothing to do. We say nothing of the greater good which might be shown to be done by it, to the colored people, even in this country.

And, now, even supposing to be true, what many urge as an objection to the colonization scheme, that it is inadequate to effect all that is needed, or all that it undertakes, it commends itself as the only thing which even promises to meet the case. Nothing else stands beside it. Hence if it fail, except some yet unknown substitute be devised, the last bright star of hope for the African has gone down. Assuredly, also, whether fully adequate for every desirable purpose or not, there is much, very much more, which it alone can accomplish. Hence it has strong claims upon us, at least until all its possible work be effected.

And who knows how far its adequacy may extend? See what is already done through it. So far there has been a triumphant experiment. Transport yourself in imagination to Liberia. Behold the towns with their peaceful inhabitants; and the sun of Africa gilding the spires of Christian churches, and lighting up the school-houses, and haunts of business, and fertilizing the rich plantations. Look upon the vessels in the busy harbors. Every thing betokens the presence of a people thriving, prosperous and moral. Listen to the colonists declaring, as they have done in writing to their brethren in this country—"There can be

no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spread around it—the sound of Christian instruction, and the scenes of Christian worship, which are heard, and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—thousands of contented freemen united in founding a Christian empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others—every object—every individual is an argument in demonstration of the wisdom and goodness of the plan of colonization.”

All this has been done in less than a generation, and in defiance of the great difficulties of the first undertaking, and of inexperience, and, also, of the most industrious and virulent opposition. And, yet, colonization is but in its infancy; and who from the strength of infancy can compute the powers of manhood? Who can tell what, or whence, it may yet gather, power, by the blessing of God? Why may not states yet supplant individuals in the glorious work, and governments lend their strong aid? And then what hinders the full work from its accomplishment? Why, then, may we not indulge the pleasing expectation that Liberia is destined to be a grand republic, extending its benign influence into the very centre of the dark continent of Africa? Why may we not believe that it is the intention of a wise and benign Provi-

dence to make it the asylum of the whole, or at least of the far greatest part, of the African race now dispersed abroad? This is the hope which this scheme, and this only, holds out, and, therefore, large are the claims which it lays before us.

In conclusion the claims which it presents are great and peculiar because it is the *African* race which it seeks to benefit. To us as Americans scarcely can any other people make such just and strong appeals. Taking them as a whole, they are the neediest people, their wants are the greatest, most numerous, and most pressing. They are the most injured people, stricken by all, and their injuries unavenged. And especially, they have been much injured by our fathers, and those injuries are not yet repaired by their children. And, again, we are indebted to them; for as they have labored and toiled: they have cultivated our fields, built our cities and administered to our comfort, by the sweat of their brow. Moreover, they are at our very doors, seeking compassion. They appeal to us for help of every form, for relief from physical suffering, from mental darkness, and from moral evil. They ask to be cared for, both in body and soul, both for time and for eternity. They appeal to us, also, through a society which is wholly American, which originated and is altogether sustained in our own country.

But here we must pause, lest we weary out the patience of our rea-

ders. We hope what we have written may not fail to accomplish our design. The Society needs for the coming year renewed zeal on the part of those who have already patronized it, and the enlistment of other laborers in the cause. Hundreds of the nominally free colored people might be induced to go to Africa, and many slaves released from their chains, would find the land of freedom, were ability given to the Society to transport them. Multitudes also might be prevented from wearing the shackles, and enduring the life-long pains, now preparing for them, were the means of the Society increased. Let all, therefore, give to it in an enlarged measure, their confidence, their prayers, their

labors, and their money. Let us not rest satisfied until it can with truth be said of each of us, in regard to this good and holy cause, he hath done what he could. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

We shall only add the prayer, that, when years on earth have ended, our readers may share the privileges of the multitudes who shall be transported to heaven; and may we meet them there in that great and glorious colony gathered from all lands, and kindreds, and tribes, to constitute an everlasting kingdom of righteousness and peace. And there, too, may the blessings of many of Africa's sons, redeemed through our instrumentality, increase our glory and bliss forever and forever.

Despatches from Liberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, Oct. 2d, 1845.

SIR:—By the U. S. Ship Yorktown, which arrived here on the 20th ult., from Port Praya, I received your favor of June 6th.

Information reached us a few days ago that the schooner "John Seys" has been acquitted by the Vice Admiralty court at Sierra Leone, where she was entered for adjudication on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade; and, notwithstanding the charge could not be sustained by the least shadow of proof, the court in its tender mercies—though it does not acknowledge the nationality of the colonial flag, and the right of the colonist to traverse the ocean with no other protection—consents to dis-

charge the vessel, only on condition that the claimant pay the captors' costs, amounting to some ten or twelve hundred dollars. This Mr. Benson declines doing, and if justice cannot be obtained in any other way, will appeal to the sympathies of the British people. And as far as I have learned the particulars of the case, I approve his course. I have, however, advised him to petition, formally, the authorities at Sierra Leone, setting forth respectfully, but clearly and distinctly, the grounds of his complaints, demanding satisfaction and redress at their hands. This I shall back by an official communication to the Governor, remonstrating against the demand of the court, requiring claimants to pay costs.

This whole affair, from beginning to end, is perfectly outrageous, and if allowed to pass, by Great Britain, unnoticed and the wrong unredressed, will be a blot in her character that she will regret in ages to come, and will deeply shade that justice and magnanimity of which she so much boasts. Mr. Benson estimates his loss at from ten to twelve thousand dollars.

I rejoice to hear that you are likely to succeed in raising the amount required for the purchase of territory, and that we may expect several thousand dollars for that purpose in the fall vessel; nothing shall be wanting on my part to effect an object so desirable.

Captain Day, late of the English schooner \_\_\_\_\_, thirty-nine days from Liverpool, wrecked on the morning of the 13th ult., off Rock Cesters, arrived here with his crew, in the British brig Australia, on the 25th, in a distressed and destitute condition, having been robbed by the natives of every thing they had managed to save from the vessel. Three of the crew were thrown ashore here without a farthing. Captain Liddle, of the A., refusing to take them further, alleging the want of provisions. As the captain did not land, I dispatched one of the men to inform him I would furnish provisions, if he would consent to take them to Sierra Leone or to Cape Mount, as he was bound to the latter place direct, and in all probability would meet some British man-of-war there, that would receive them; he, however, made sail

immediately, and departed without returning any answer, leaving his distressed countrymen to the mercy of strangers. I provided for their board and lodging at the expense of the Society up to yesterday morning, when Captain Brown very kindly received them on board his vessel, and will take them to Sierra Leone.

This goes by the American schooner "Patuxent, N. T. Davis, master, captured five days ago off Cape Mount, by the U. S. Ship Yoiktown," Chas. H. Bell, commander. She had no slaves on board, but fitted in every respect with provisions, water casks, slave deck fitted and ready for laying, and would in all probability have received her slaves on board in a few days. She sailed from New York in June last, for this place, and the captain, who was mate with Captain Johnson in the "Atalanta," I am informed, refused to take packages for me, in consequence of my notice to you of the movements of that vessel, which was published in many of the American journals; it has also brought upon me the displeasure of Capt. Lawlin, who I am told is not sparing in heaping upon me all sorts of hard names.

Nothing of interest has occurred in the colony since my last. Our affairs move on in good order.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To Rev. Wm. McLain,  
Sec. Am. Col. Soc'y,  
Washington City, U. S. A.

Letter from Dr. Lugenbeel.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,  
October 4th, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 6th of June was received on the 20th ult., together with a package of newspapers and pamphlets; for

which, please accept my grateful acknowledgments. My last to you was forwarded by the barque "Roderic Dhu;" which vessel sailed from our port about the first of August.

Since I last wrote to you, nothing

in particular has occurred to disturb the quietude of the colony. The British have not taken any more of our vessels; and we are getting on pretty smoothly by sea, as well as by land. We have had a great deal of rain during the last six or seven months; but the clouds sometimes disperse, and the sun shines sweetly on the green hills and flowery dales of our ever verdant and beautiful country. Nor has the sun of prosperity forsaken us:—its cheering rays still illuminate the pathway of industry. And, although the British Lion may growl at us, and occasionally pounce upon our defenceless but enterprising maritime adventurers, and then shake his mane in glorious triumph; yet I hope, and believe, that the banner of freedom will forever wave over the spirits of the citizens of this little Republic; even though overcome by a superior physical force; for “liberty or death,” is the motto of all who have lived long enough in this country to take one deep inspiration of the air of freedom, in the home of liberty:—the only land in which the colored man can be really and truly free.

You will, no doubt, be surprised to hear the fate of Mr. Benson’s schooner. She was taken to Sierra Leone, as you are aware; at which place, the officer who captured her, and who had the charge of her, committed suicide, by cutting his throat, in consequence of chagrin, caused by the unenviable circumstances in which he had placed himself. After a delay of more than three months from the time of her arrival at Sierra Leone, she was tried in the Court of Admiralty, and discharged, with the provision that *Mr. Benson, the owner, is to pay the cost of adjudication*; which cost amounts to about one thousand dollars. One item in the long list of costs, is a charge of one dollar and fifty cents a day for

the hire of an anchor, for ninety-nine days; notwithstanding, when the schooner was taken, she had on board two good anchors, with chain cables. Such a decision was never before heard of.

Mr. Benson, with true-hearted nobleness and independence, spurns with contempt, the insolent proposal; and is determined not to submit to such overbearing injustice and insult. Of course, the vessel and cargo (if any of the latter is left) will be sold, to pay the charges; and to the unfortunate owner she will be totally lost.

I presume Mr. B. will give to the public a statement of particulars. And, as you are not personally acquainted with him, permit me to say, that you may rely on the truth of any statement he may make. I know him well; and firmly believe that he is a perfectly honest and upright man;—one who has too much purity of intention, and nobleness of soul, to descend to any thing which is not in accordance with the principles of honor, truth, and justice. He is one of the very best men in the colony; and is not surpassed by any other, in soundness of judgment, integrity of purpose, and unyielding enterprise of spirit. He came to Liberia when a small boy; and, although he is not much known in the United States; yet, he is, unquestionably, one of the most worthy citizens of this commonwealth. I wish we had a thousand such men in Liberia.

I can assure you that Mr. Benson never had the least intention to participate in the slave trade, in any way. He carried on a lawful and honest commerce; and I believe, that he has always been willing to afford any aid in his power in the suppression of the abominable traffic in human beings.

After having dispassionately weighed all the circumstances of this

unparalleled case; I am decidedly of the opinion, that the schooner was taken in consequence of the seizure of Davidson's goods, by the collector at Bassa, for the non-payment of harbor duties by that trader; and not in consequence of any suspicion of the vessel being engaged in the slave trade.

I think I before stated to you, that I was at Bassa at the time she was taken; and that I boarded the "Lily," with the view of giving the commander the necessary information, relative to the schooner, as the property of Mr. Benson. Notwithstanding I was received as a gentleman, (which was nothing more than I think I deserved, for I tried to act the part of a gentleman,) yet the commander did not seem at all disposed to say any thing about the schooner. He asked me why Mr. Benson did not come off to see about the schooner, if she was his property. I told him that I supposed he was afraid to do so; as the captors had peremptorily refused to suffer the captain to come on board, when she was taken; and had threatened to shoot him, if he persisted in coming. I told him that if he would send or go ashore to see Mr. B., he could no doubt be satisfied as to the character of the vessel. He did go ashore, but did not go near Mr. Benson; but proceeded up the St. John's river, as far as Bexley; with the intention, I presume, of examining the country; or of taking a pleasure trip up a Liberia river.

Now, sir, I am not in the habit of writing under feelings of excitement,

or even of writing as warmly as I have done in this letter; but I cannot silently behold such exhibitions of inhumanity, injustice and oppression.

Since I last wrote to you, my health has been tolerably good, and there has not been very much sickness in the colony. When I last heard from the immigrants with whom I went to Bexley, they were doing well. Judge Day has lately been very ill; but I understand that he is now better. I should exceedingly regret his death; for the influence and example of such men are highly beneficial in Liberia. He is modest and retiring in his manners; and I suppose you do not often hear of him. But, if you were acquainted with him, I have no doubt that you would think him worthy of the highest commendation, as a patriot, statesman, gentleman and Christian.

I have carefully studied the characters of the leading men in the colony, and I feel disposed to bestow praise on all to whom I think it is due. Although I think that the standard of moral excellence of the citizens of Liberia, as a people, has been too highly elevated by some of the super-sanguine friends of the colony in the United States; yet I think I may truly say, that Liberia can boast of a considerable number of men, superior, in every respect, to any colored men with whom I was acquainted in the United States.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

*Sec. Am. Col. Soc'y.*

*Letter from a Young Student of Medicine.*

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

October 3d, 1845.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Having enjoyed the patronage of the Ameri-

can Colonization Society for about eighteen months, in the prosecution of the study of medicine under the tuition of Doctor Lugenbeel, I have

thought that a short letter from myself may not be unacceptable to you. I feel grateful to the Society for the privilege I now enjoy; as I may thereby become qualified for greater usefulness in my adopted country, than I otherwise should have been—a country which I prefer to all others—for Liberia is the only land in which men of color can enjoy the sacred rights of freemen. I shall always feel a deep sense of gratitude to your philanthropic association, for devising and carrying into operation the scheme of colonizing free people of color, in this delightful land; a land in which they can breathe the vital air of liberty, and in which their mental faculties can be fully developed. We shall always gratefully cherish the remembrance of all who have given their aid and influence in carrying out the benevolent enterprise; especially those whose fervency prompted them to jeopardise their own lives for our sake; among whom many could be named, but especially an Ashmun, a Randall, a Buchanan, and a Johnson; to the last of whom, I am greatly indebted for his tuition at Factory Island. For his indefatigable efforts to improve the youths of the colony, and for the deep interest he always manifested in the welfare of Liberia,

he will always be affectionately remembered. And may I not add to these, the name of my worthy preceptor, Dr. Lugenbeel, for the same considerations. He was the first to undertake the task of preparing two young men among us, for the medical profession,—to take charge of the medical department of the colony; and I confidently hope that his efforts may be crowned with success.

I am glad to see that Mr. Locke has arrived in this country, to carry into operation the High School at Factory Island. I sincerely hope that his life may be spared, and that the most sanguine hopes of the benevolent association of ladies, under whose patronage he came to the colony, may be fully realized. Nothing is more pleasant to me, than to see the colony advance in knowledge; for knowledge is power, and if destitute of this, we can never prosper. The desire for intellectual improvement is evidently greater than it ever has been; and I am happy to say that the youth of the colony are endeavoring to appreciate their privileges and to improve their minds.

With esteem and gratitude,

I remain yours, &c.,

J. S. SMITH.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

*Sec. Am. Col. Society.*

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*The Liberia Herald.*

WE are glad to learn, and to be able to inform those of our readers who have taken an interest in the subject, that the *Liberia Herald* is not to be discontinued. It has been of much advantage to the colony, and ought by all means to be sustained. It has been edited with great ability. We have repeatedly published articles

from it, which would have done no discredit to any editor in this country.

It is now reorganized:—two other gentlemen of very respectable qualifications for the station are associated with its former editor, and the three seem determined to make their *semi-monthly* sheet both useful and entertaining.

We take from the September No. the following statement of their proposed arrangements :

The number of the *Liberia Herald* for July was announced as the last which would be published. Up to that period a mortifying indifference to the paper, whether it lived or died, had been manifested almost throughout the colony. When, however, it was announced that the paper was discontinued, many who had been before indifferent, became anxious that it should be sustained. The result of this awakened interest has been the transfer of a part of the paper to a company of gentlemen in this town. It is now proposed to conduct it on the joint interest of all the proprietors.

By announcing, with the commencement of a new series of the *LIBERIA HERALD*, the course intended to be pursued, it is felt that by no possibility can any one be prejudiced but those by whom the paper is conducted; nor can they, unless they fail to sustain the expectations their announcement excites, while at the same time it may attract towards us and towards our colony that attention which, leading to examination of our claims upon the sympathy of the world, cannot fail to extort a verdict in our favor.

However despicable and unworthy of attention our colony may appear in the eyes of those who, from prejudice or mental imbecility, are incapable of tracing events from the first small beginnings until, to the eye of a sagacious foresight, they stand forth in all their full proportions and full effects; and, however small and insignificant it may in itself really be, still it is certain, that as an enterprise altogether unique—as an experiment alone in its kind and in all the means employed to accomplish it, it is centering upon it the attention and concern of distant politicians. Nor has

it awakened the concern of the mere statesman and politician only, it has also struck a chord in the generous bosom of the philanthropist and the Christian. The proof the colony has already given of its ability to sustain a well ordered government—the extent to which it has suppressed the slave trade—the wide circle through which it has shot the kindling rays of civilization—the numerous instances in which it has imbued the “dark untutored mind” with the principles of a heaven born religion, have concurred to beget the opinion now rapidly gaining ground, that colonies—Christian colonies of colored men—not needy rapacious adventurers, but colonies of colored people rooted to the soil, are the most efficient agents for redeeming and regenerating Africa. As such the colony is contemplated with lively interest by nearly all classes of men.

It is therefore a matter of deep importance to us that the affairs of the colony should be made known. Its difficulties and impediments, its facilities and resources, its advancement in art and science, its success in agriculture, husbandry and commerce—its possession or want of the means of social happiness, political strength, and religious improvement, should be fully and frankly stated. It will be among the objects of the *Herald* to notice these subjects from time to time, that our friends may have, when we advance, matter for rejoicing, and when we falter, monition to aid us.

It is also proposed to throw an occasional glance beyond the limits of the colony, and observe on the fashions of our unreclaimed neighbors. Whatever is peculiar and interesting in the manners and customs of natives—whatever is important to be known in the geography and natural history of the country, so far as we can ascertain them, will be the subject of our notice.

In stating that we shall aim to give our paper a literary character, we wish it to be distinctly understood, now and evermore, that we use the word "literary" as it is applicable to Liberia. Our utmost vanity cannot inspire us to hope more than to keep on par with Liberia literature. Thus much, however, we hope to accomplish: and our hope is inspired by the known ability and industry of General J. N. Lewis and Rev. A. W. Anderson, our coadjutors in the editorial department; and to enable us to sustain all these hopes, and to accomplish all these intentions, we invoke the aid of our friends by their purse and their pen.

THE LIBERIA HERALD will be published in Monrovia, semi-monthly—on the first and third Friday of each month. LEVI D. JAMES, *Printer*. TERMS—*Two dollars* a year, payable in *advance*. If not paid within six months, *two dollars and fifty cents*—if at the end of the year, *three dollars*. Persons once subscribing will be considered subscribers, and the paper forwarded accordingly until they shall have given notice that they wish the paper no longer.—It will be at the option of the editors to discontinue the paper of any subscriber until all arrearages are paid. *Advertisements*, for the first insertion one *dollar* a square, for each succeeding insertion of the same matter, *fifty cents*.

*Agents for the Liberia Herald,*

*in Africa:*—Bassa Cove, Rev. A. P. Davis—Edina, Rev. James Moore—Sinoe, Mr. R. Murray—Cape Palmas, Dr. F. S. R. McGill—Sierra Leone, Jno. Thorpe, Esq.

*Agents for the United States:*—General Agent, Philadelphia, Rev. John B. Pinney—Richmond, Virginia, Rev. W. Mylne—Norfolk, Virginia, W. De Lacy, Esq.—Baltimore, Maryland, Wm. Crane, Esq.—Philadelphia, Rev. J. M. Allen—New York, Rev. S. H. Cone—Boston, Rev. J. Tracy—Philadelphia, Mr. Wm. W. Coppinger.

Persons in the United States wishing to subscribe can do so by leaving their address at any of the Colonization Offices with the amount of their subscription.

Agents of the American Colonization Society, and of state and auxiliary societies, are requested to act as agents for the Liberia Herald. Exchange papers are requested to be sent to the Colonization Office in either Philadelphia, New York or Baltimore, whence they will be forwarded to us.

We trust that many of the friends of Liberia will be disposed to subscribe for the *Herald* under this new arrangement. They will receive through it the latest intelligence from Liberia, sooner than they can get it in any other channel.

We shall be happy to receive and attend to their orders.

#### France and England combined to Suppress the Slave Trade.

WE have heretofore given our opinion in regard to the amount of good to be effected by men-of-war, under the present regulations and policy, in their endeavors to suppress the slave trade. We have also repeat-

edly said that the only effectual remedy for that most gigantic evil is found in the plans and operations of this Society, as shown in the planting of Liberia and its influence along the coast. We cannot think ourselves

mistaken in this view. If we had any doubts upon the subject, the following remarks in the *Liberia Herald* would go very far to remove them. The editors are on the spot. Some of them have been careful observers of all that has been done along the coast for the last twenty years. Their opinions are therefore entitled to have weight. They say—

From late papers we learn that the two great powers of Europe, France and England, are about to infest this coast with a gigantic naval force. The joint armament is to consist of forty sail, and over and above this England has engaged to keep an additional force sufficient to suppress the slave trade. It is certainly within the range of physical possibility to prevent by a naval force the exportation of slaves from Africa; but the present state of the market for human cattle in the Christian republics of the west will render it a most difficult experiment.

These movements of France and England are big with interest to us and to Africa generally. They are most likely the last link in a series of fruitless experiments, made only to fail, and to disappoint the projectors; and it is on this account we think they will be important to us.

We are not allowed to doubt that political motives prompt much that is done for Africa, and give strength and tone to the proclamings of philanthropy. In the good of Africa, nations find their own account. Her interminable forests, in which the woodman's axe has never rung, her soil of unequalled powers in producing valuable staples of commerce, and her unopened mines of metallic wealth, offer a tempting field for the operations of commerce, which the slave trade alone, by debasing the

people and diverting their attention from legitimate pursuits, prevents European capital from entering. In seeking to suppress the slave trade the powers of Europe are seeking an outlet for the production of their overstocked artisans, and employment for their immense commercial marine.

We feel assured that a guaranty of right to the exclusive trade of the coast could not be obtained by any one nation from the others, even on the condition that the favored nation should effectually suppress the slave trade. A spirit of captious jealousy is now on the alert, and manifests itself too clearly in the treaty between the high contracting powers. The stipulation that neither shall land and break up a slaving establishment without the consent or concurrence of the other, looks so much like a reserved check in the hands of each over the other's power to appropriate territory, that we can hardly regard it in any other light. This stipulation grows out of the opinion now pretty generally entertained, and before the term of this treaty shall have expired will have ripened into conviction, that colonies planted along the coast, will more speedily and effectually than any other means suppress the detestable traffic in slaves, and thus unlock the vast resources of the country. When this conviction shall have been formed and nations desirous to participate in the benefits of the African trade shall prepare to act upon it, the most anxious question which will then present itself will regard the materials with which to form these colonies. Tropical Africa seems to have declared eternal war with the constitution of the white man. If he live here at all it is by such nice circumspection, such systematic abstinence from all service involving fatigue and muscular exer-

tion, and such precise measure and kind of food and raiment, that, except in a few situations, such as those of a professional and official character, he can be but of little service to a colony. Nature seems to have decreed that none but the African constitution shall bear up under the pressure of the African climate, and so powerful is its influence upon foreign constitutions that even persons of African descent, born and raised in other climates, however long their residence here, rarely, if ever, become fully acclimated.

The material for these colonies must be procured from America or any other place where civilized and intelligent colored people are to be found. These will impart the lessons of order, industry and civilization to the nations immediately around them, and they in turn will instruct others

more remote, until the circle of civilization shall bound the whole of Africa.

We do not think it would be extravagant to affirm, that one-half of the amount which it has cost Britain, in the five years last past, to maintain the squadron stationed between Sierra Leone and New Cesters, judiciously expended in planting and maintaining colonies, would have effectually rooted out the nefarious traffic within those limits; whereas, after all that has been done, the trade has still a vigorous existence. Such indeed is our conviction of the efficiency of colonies to root out the slave trade, that we think this colony might engage—with safety engage, to suppress the trade in five years, from Gallinas on the north, to New Cesters on the south, with the direct assistance of only the amount of the frigate *Penelope*.

#### *The Mission at the Gaboon.*

PAINFUL intelligence has arrived in regard to the mission of the A. B. at the Gaboon river. In our last number we gave some account of the supposed breaking up of the Mission. But some of the members of that Board thought our statement (contained in a letter from Gov. Roberts) premature, and needing confirmation. There is now left no room for doubt. The conduct of the French, in the premises, is without any justification. They have certainly committed a most bare-faced outrage upon the nations of that region, for which they ought to be called to answer.

“Much interest,” says the *Liberia Herald*, “has been felt by our citizens

of late as to the circumstances under which the French have taken possession of the Gaboon river, and the territory on its banks, and many exaggerated and incorrect reports have been in circulation here. We have taken some pains therefore to inform ourselves upon this matter, and now lay before our readers some of the more important *facts* in the case. It is well known that the French about two years since obtained from the native chiefs an acknowledgment of their sovereignty over the whole territory within a few miles of the river's mouth, whether by fair means or foul we are not called upon to say. Some of the native tribes yielded, but others have continually protested against the legality of the treaty, and have uniformly declined obeying them. Among these were the natives of the “King Glass” territory, where are two

mission establishments of the American Board. This territory is within eight miles of the mouth of the river, and contains several native villages of considerable importance to traders, as depots for red wood, ivory, and other articles of African trade. It is, moreover, inhabited by a race of people more advanced in civilization, and more docile than any with which we are acquainted on that part of the coast. The French used every possible effort to induce these people to ratify the treaty made by their chiefs, to surrender their territory and acknowledge French sovereignty, but the King Glass people uniformly refused: arguments, entreaties and threats were equally unavailing. The natives declared that they never would surrender their country, and even imposed a penalty of death upon any one who should hoist the French flag there. Capt. Hardrouyre, of the French brig *Tactique*, lying in the river, gave them notice that he would fire upon and destroy their town and property in case of their continued refusal; which he actually proceeded to do on the 26th July. A party of men from the *Tactique* was landed, and with a few soldiers from the French fort, took possession of the town:—the natives fled in all directions. About a dozen shots were fired from the *Tactique*, which did little or no damage, the French captain evidently being anxious to do as little harm as possible. One ball struck the ground very near the chapel erected by the American missionary, the Rev. W. Wilson, but no injury was done it. The party which landed did some mischief by breaking down the doors of the house and destroying some furniture: the missionary

premises were not molested. Upon the whole, the amount of mischief done was slight. It was in the power of the French captain to have destroyed every house in twenty minutes if he had chosen: his object evidently was to *frighten* the poor natives into submission, and in this he succeeded. They acknowledged themselves to be French subjects and their territory French territory. France is now the undisputed sovereign of the whole river and its banks. The greater part of the natives, however, have retreated into the bush and declare they will not return, but will emigrate to some other part of the coast.

“As to the mission establishments, one of them has already been abandoned and the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell, have arrived at this place on their return to the United States: the other, which is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, will probably, we think, be abandoned also, as the French officers appear to regard them with great distrust. Moreover, their usefulness is apparently gone, inasmuch as the schools are broken up and the natives dispersed. This result we cannot contemplate without sorrow, as this mission was one of as fair promise as any on the coast. Some good had already been effected and much more was reasonably hoped for, and the missionaries were regarded by the natives with much affection as well as respect

“As to reports in circulation of the insults offered to the American flag, we were informed by one of the officers of the *Truxtun* that the French commander had expressly disavowed any such intention.”

Items from the Liberia Herald.

THE JOHN SEYS.—Our readers will not fail to notice the remarks made by Governor Roberts and

Dr. Lugenbeel in regard to the fate of this ill-fated vessel. There seems but one feeling in Liberia on

the subject. The *Liberia Herald* says:

We are told that the *John Seys* is cleared, and that her owner, Mr. Benson, has been tendered with a bill of some ten or twelve hundred dollars expenses! This is something new under the sun, and capital fun for lawyers and office holders. Take a man's vessel, keep her until she is rotten, and then tell him he can have her back by paying all the bills which may be made out against her. This reminds us of an anecdote of a certain *justice* in Virginia, who, whenever a colored man was carried before him, whom he could not by any torturing or twisting of evidence condemn, was accustomed to conclude—"well, I believe the nigger is innocent; constable! whip him and clear him."

A SUSPECTED SLAVER CAUGHT.—

Our friend Captain Bell has not been idle since he reached the coast of Africa. We find in the *Liberia Herald* an extract of a letter from him to Governor Roberts.

The famous *Patuxent* is at length in the toils. The suspicious circumstances which led to her seizure by the Yorktown, will be found in the following extract of a letter from Captain Bell to Governor Roberts. With us in Africa, there is no doubt as to the character of the vessel and her intended cargo. Whether the very strong and glaring circumstances will be sufficient in American courts to condemn her, we are not prepared to say; as the slave interest has a very strong party there. The case, however, will at least open the eyes of the friends of humanity to the defects, not to say the absurdity of some parts of the law which affords a loop-hole for every miscreant of common sense to escape:—

"You have no doubt heard, by this time, of our having captured the American schooner *Patuxent*, N. T. Davis, master. The number of water casks on board when I boarded her, led me to believe there was something wrong about her, and on a further examination at Cape Mount, I found she had African rice and water casks sufficient for a supply of 40 days for 300 slaves, besides enough of other provisions, (as well as water,) for a much increased crew. She also has in the hold, deck plank cut just to fit from one bulk-head to the other. With the assistance of her Kroomen alone, a slave deck could have been laid in less than four hours, without saw or axe. She has been in the slave dealers employ ever since her arrival on the coast \* \* \* When she sailed from New York, she brought out to Gallinas, Camillo, (who had charge of the *Atalanta*,) and two others, named Manuel and Miguel—also four Kroomen belonging to the *Atalanta's* crew. She afterwards carried *Cannot* from Cape Mount and Manuel from Gallinas to Sierra Leone, where, having made their purchases, she brought them, with their goods to Cape Mount."

OPINION OF THE LIBERIA HERALD ON THE JOURNAL OF AN AFRICAN CRUISER.—This little work is now before us. We have hastily scanned its pages, and think that it is, on the whole, as fair and candid a statement of things on the coast as we have lately seen. Of course we refer to that part of it which refers to places and things with which we are acquainted. The journalist appears to have been free from prejudice for or against the colony, and therefore has put down things as they are and not as fancy would have them. We are pleased with the visits of men of sense and observation; and we have nothing to fear from their testimony.

However the statements of truth may occasionally exhibit some of us in a rather ridiculous light, still, when all the circumstances of our case are considered, the laugh at our violations of the canon of American and European, social and professional etiquette, will not be very loud. There are, however, some inaccuracies which we know the author will allow us to correct.

In chapter fifth, the author says: "It being Sunday, we attended the Methodist Church, Mr. Teage, editor of the Liberia Herald, preached, \* \* \* \* on occasion of admitting three men and a woman to church-membership," &c. &c. The author is mistaken here, it was at the Baptist Church.

In chapter nineteenth, he says: "Mr. Teage, formerly editor of the Liberia Herald, and preacher in the Baptist Church, where his services were most emphatically gratuitous; for he not only ministers without a stipend, but supplied the place of worship—the sacred edifice being his own private property." Mr. Teage is still editor of the Liberia Herald—still in the measure of his ability—ministers in the Baptist Church, where his services are emphatically gratuitous, for he ministers without a stipend; but he does not supply a place of worship, nor is the sacred edifice his own private property.

Bating these minor inaccuracies, the statements, so far as Liberia is concerned, give a fair and correct account of matters and things with us.

AN HONEST MAN AND A JUST.—Ki-Bah, a Bassa chief residing on the Junk river just at the point where the camwood from the interior is embarked in canoes for the beach, lies dangerously ill. The traders to that region are one and all expressing their grief at his illness, and seem

moreover to think his death would be a great calamity. He is, in one sense, one of the few men whom the old cynic was seeking when carrying his lantern at noon-day. Ki-Bah deals largely with the Americans, and "is king of too much people." He is not only prompt and punctual in meeting his own engagements, but uses his authority to make his subjects the same. If a man will not pay, he assumes the debt, sells the delinquent, and, if necessary, his family also, for wood, and with the wood pays the debt. If this custom were universally adopted, blacks would not be the only slaves.

Ki-Bah, whose illness we heralded in our last number, has paid the debt of nature. As usual in such cases, the country is in an uproar. Some eight or ten persons in a neighboring village were shot dead, under suspicion of *witching* his majesty. At one time there was every appearance that the whole Bassa country would be in a general war; but afterward it was concluded in a palaver to stop the war and make a "*Devil palaver*." This will be an affair of years, and after all, perhaps, end in a scrimmage. The people of Little Bassa have agreed to hold no more *Devil palaver*. It would be well to remind them of this agreement, and so keep quietness in our own borders. The population of this country is about ten thousand, and the people having sold us the territory, and transferred the sovereignty to us, we are bound by every consideration of regard to their welfare and our interest, to subject them gradually to our laws so far as they are applicable to their condition, and in all questions involving war or peace, as well in those likely to lead to these issues, the voice of the colony should be the supreme arbiter.

STATE OF RELIGION IN MONROVIA.—The second quarterly meeting of the Baptist churches was held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, of this month in the Baptist Church in this place. We do not recollect for years past to have seen a time of such general awakening among professors of religion.

Spiritual drought and barrenness and langour had prevailed to an alarming extent. Supineness and lethargy appeared to have composed all to slumber. Few, very few were sufficiently awake to mourn over the inactivity of the church, and the energies of these few appeared to be almost wholly paralyzed. A few days previous to the commencement of the meeting there appeared a little awakening. There was a better attendance at church, more unction in prayer, more feeling in singing, and more impressiveness in the minis-

tration of the word. These indications of the spirit's presence continued to increase as the meeting advanced, and proved the prelude of a gracious and copious outpouring of divine influence which afterward revived and cherished the church. As usual upon a revival in the church and harmony and unity of effort of the members, a reformation among the hitherto impenitent and ungodly has followed. The word of God was effectual in awakening many who were "dead in trespasses and sins," and in begetting them again "to a lively hope:" "to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." Having found "Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write," they delayed not to "run the way of His commandments," but arose, and at once were buried with "Him by Baptism unto death." Eight were baptized on the 13th.

### African Slave Trade.

(Concluded.)

#### THE LATE SLAVE TRADE DISCLOSURES.

NO. V.

#### *The Carrying Trade.*

The documents before us quote, from a letter of Mr. Slacum to Mr. Upsher, of October 5, 1843, the following passage:

"To the inquiry, why American vessels are preferred and sought after by the slave dealers, and why they are willing to pay such high prices for them, it may be answered, that no other flag carries with it the same immunities. The flag of the powers, parties to the quintuple treaty, affords no protection against detention, search and capture. So with Brazil and Portugal. Hence the slave dealer looks to our commercial marine to enable him to

carry on the trade—I mean so far as regards the transportation hence to Africa of the necessary equipments, provisions, water and vessels. Having once got these indispensable adjuncts to the traffic to the coast, half the risk is over. He must then take his chance for the other half—that is, the return voyage—and in which he is very often successful."

The fact is, that "American vessels are preferred and sought after," not only "by the slave dealers," but by all who wish to send goods from Brazil to Africa; and for the reason assigned by Mr. Slacum. To understand this subject, we must look at some of the provisions of the famous "quintuple treaty."

According to the treaty, vessels belonging to either of the five pow-

ers are liable to be searched, detained, and sent in for condemnation, by the cruisers of either of those powers, commissioned for that purpose. Article IX provides that every vessel thus detained shall be deemed a slave, unless proof be given to the contrary, if she has on board, or has had on board during the voyage, hatches with open gratings; too many divisions, or bulk-heads; spare planks, fitted for being laid down as a slave deck; shackles, bolts, or handcuffs; water, water casks, mess tubs, cooking apparatus, provisions of several kinds, or matting, in larger quantities than is necessary for the use of the crew, unless the same shall be entered on the ship's manifest, as a part of the trading cargo; or, with respect to the water casks, unless security shall have been given, before the commencement of the voyage, that they shall be used only for palm oil, or other lawful purposes.

That many of these things might easily be on board of an innocent vessel, is perfectly obvious. The treaty, therefore, expressly allows the master and owners to *prove their innocence*. But article XI provides, that even if they do prove their innocence, "no compensation for losses, damages or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessels, shall in any case be granted."

Article XIII provides, that when it shall be proved that a vessel "was searched and detained illegally, or without sufficient cause of suspicion; or that the search and detention were attended with abuse or vexation," the tribunal before which the trial is had, shall award damage, to be paid by the government to which the cruiser belongs. But if the court shall be of opinion that the cruiser had "sufficient cause" to *suspect* the vessel of being engaged in the slave trade, and that there was no "abuse or vexation" in *addition* to the "search

and detention," it provides no remedy.

Article XIV provides, that when a cruiser shall search a vessel, and finding nothing against her, shall let her go, damages shall be paid for any "abuse or vexation" that shall have been committed; but for any loss, damage, or inconvenience, arising from the search itself, when attended with no unnecessary act of "abuse or vexation," provides no remedy.

It appears, then, that an innocent vessel, belonging to any of those five powers, is liable to be stopped on her voyage by a cruiser, and searched till all hope of her condemnation vanishes; and, provided it be done in a gentlemanly way, without "abuse or vexation," she has no remedy; and that many innocent vessels are liable, not only to be searched, but to be seized, carried into port, required to prove their innocence, and after having proved it, to be discharged without compensation for any "losses, damages or expenses, consequent upon the detention." "So with Brazil and Portugal," Mr. Slacum adds; and he might have added—so with Spain.

On the contrary, no cruiser can interfere in any way with an American vessel, engaged in lawful commerce, without subjecting his government to the payment of all damages consequent upon his interference. As Mr. Slacum says, "no other flag carries with it the same immunities." There is a very good reason, therefore, why American vessels should be "preferred and sought after," by all persons wishing to send goods from South America, or indeed, from any part of the world, to Africa.

Mr. Wise says:

"It is alleged, moreover, that the obvious effect, if not design, of the British efforts on the African coast is not so much to suppress the African slave trade, as to monopolize the

African commerce, and particularly to exclude the trade there of the United States."

Should the United States accede to the "quintuple treaty," or any treaty with similar provisions, it would be in the power of British cruisers to effect that object completely, and without danger to themselves. Nothing would be necessary, but to presume that every British vessel is engaged in lawful commerce, and to suspect and search every American vessel found in those seas. This might be done at the caprice of any British lieutenant, or at the instigation of any British trader, who wishes to embarrass his commercial rivals. Notwithstanding all the clamor that has been raised on the subject, our government is fully justified in refusing to enter into any such treaty.

Some may be surprised to learn, that the leading powers of Europe should have assented to the provisions of the "quintuple treaty." The explanation of the mystery is not difficult. Great Britain assents to it, because she is the gainer by it, as it places the commerce of that part of the world at the mercy of her cruisers. Russia, Prussia and Austria assent to it, because they have no trade in those seas, worth mentioning, to be injured by it. There are probably half a dozen ports in the United States, either of which has more commerce with Africa than all those powers put together. France, on thinking a second time, refused to ratify the treaty, and is now insisting that even the more limited right of search, provided for by former treaties, shall be given up. And even in Great Britain the opinion is fast gaining ground, that such treaties are useless, inexpedient, vexatious, and ought to be abandoned.

One more article will close this series.

THE LATE SLAVE TRADE DISCLOSURES.  
VI.

These disclosures, and the facts which we have placed in connexion with them, seem to authorize some important conclusions.

1. Great Britain is not so irreproachable in this matter, as she claims to be, and as it is fashionable to give her credit for being. That her government, and a large majority of her people, sincerely desire the abolition of the slave trade, there is no reason to doubt. She denies that Africans, taken by her cruisers on board of slave ships, are made "apprentices" in her West Indian and South American colonies. Still, it is certain that, instead of making them free in Africa, she virtually compels them to join the gangs on her sugar plantations in those colonies, under the name of free laborers, and under circumstances which excite suspicion that their freedom is little more than a name. Her "head money" system presents a strong temptation to her cruisers, to encourage the embarkation of slaves, in the hope of getting rich by their capture. Her manufacturers and merchants furnish the greater part of the goods with which the trade is carried on; her capitalists furnish the credit, by which business is facilitated; while her brokers and commission merchants manage those parts of the business which come within their line. And finally, her laws allow free commerce with slave traders, in almost every article which the latter need to purchase; so that the agent of a slave trader may buy back the equipments of his captured slave ship, and, unless there has been a change within three or four years, even the slave ship herself, when sold at auction under the authority of the British government.

2. The charges against the legislation and diplomacy of the United States, in relation to the slave trade,

are not sustained. There may have been a want of energy in executing our laws on the African coast, and on the line of the slave traders across the Atlantic; though this is rather suspected than proved. It may be, that through this want of energy, some American ship which has turned slaver, has escaped capture; though it is probable, from a consideration of all the evidence, that the transportation of slaves, or of slave-trading equipments, in vessels owned by Americans, has been a very rare occurrence. When they have aided that traffic, it has been by the conveyance of goods which are also used in lawful commerce. But when slaves are recaptured by our cruisers, they are made free in Africa. By our laws, our flag affords no protection to any vessel engaged in the slave trade. And by an explicit understanding with the British government, any vessel suspected of carrying false colors, may be visited to ascertain her nationality, on the very terms proposed by Great Britain herself; except that, when the suspected vessel proves to be an honest American trader, *we shall persist in calling the visit an unintentional wrong*, instead of admitting it to be the exercise of a *right*.

3. The slave trade is so mixed up and interwoven with the operations of honest commerce, that no possible legislation can effectually separate them. It is impossible to devise laws which shall forbid every thing from which the slave trade may derive facilities, and yet leave honest commerce as free as the good of the world requires it to be. There is, and from the nature of the case there must be, a large class of transactions, furnishing incidental aid to this traffic, which violate no human enactment, and which are morally criminal or innocent, according to

the secret intentions of those concerned in them.

4. The suppression of the slave trade, on the system hitherto pursued, is a hopeless undertaking. So long as slaves can be bought in Africa, and sold in any other part of the world at an enormous profit, the means of transporting them will be found.

The abolition of slavery in South America and the West Indies, would stop the slave trade across the Atlantic. Its abolition in the Turkish Empire, would stop the trade from the Barbary coast through the Mediterranean, and the greater part of that which passes through Egypt. Its abolition in Arabia, Persia and Central Asia would probably stop for the greater part of what passes through the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; though our information concerning the present state of the trade to regions still further east, is very imperfect. It is evident that the trade will not soon be brought to an end in this way. And if it were, the greatest slave trade in the world, the internal trade in Africa, would remain untouched.

The only effectual remedy available before the millenium, is to take possession of the coast, change all the slave marts into seats of civilization, and thus render the embarkation of slaves impossible. The great terror of the coast, the unhealthiness of the climate, may be overcome by settling the coast with civilized men of African descent. The expense would be a trifle, compared with what has already been expended on the present system. This remedy would not only effect its immediate object, the suppression of the foreign slave trade, but would gradually extend its influence into Africa, and would abolish slavery itself in the land of its origin.

The greatest obstacle to this reme-

dy is found in the fact, that several of the principal slave marts in Africa belong to Portugal; and Portugal will neither give them up nor change their character. But the ability of Portugal to refuse, and even to exist as a sovereign state, is derived from her alliance with Great Britain. Let Britain say, decidedly, that the thing must and shall be done, and Portugal dare not refuse. But if this should be insufficient; if Portugal would still persist, it would be no violation of any sound principle of international morality for the great powers of Christendom to pronounce Portugal a moral felon, an outlaw from the commonwealth of nations; to take possession of all her territories at home and abroad, and establish for them a government which would do its duty.

P. S.—One word more on “ap-

prenticeship.” A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from the United States brig Truxtun, March 28th, says of recaptured Africans:—“The English get about \$25 per head, and \$25 per ton prize money. They take their prizes to Sierra Leone, while their crews are turned adrift—the negroes are sent in transports to the West India colonies, hired to the planters for seven years, and then made soldiers of. This apprenticing the slaves pays the expenses and prize money of the African squadron, and peoples their plantations with blacks.”

Still, as Sir Robert Peel asserts, THE apprenticeship act has been repealed! This hiring out for seven years is another system, of later invention, and goes by another name in England.

[From the Herald of Religious Liberty.]

#### *Africa has Peculiar Claims upon Christians in this Land.*

To those who have read the above and who admit its truth we would say, there is a portion of the world to which we would earnestly draw your attention, viz: Africa. It is not the only dark place on the globe. No; but *it is very dark*, and long years of trafficking in blood have given a fearful, gloomy horror to that darkness; and, perhaps, as a nation, we have something particularly to answer for in regard to that darkness. We did not originate the slave trade. No! thank God!!! but are we altogether clear in this matter? Here we will say but little, that our readers may think the more; but *this*, perhaps, may be said, that *at this very hour*, in defiance of our own laws, American ingenuity and enterprize and capital are engaged in this “demonizing and demoraliz-

ing traffic,” and that to an extent, we believe, far greater than most persons would conceive to be possible.

In view, then, of all the wrongs of Africa, and particularly of the share in those wrongs which may, in the sight of Heaven, be chargeable against us as a people—peradventure if all the claims of all the world were presented before us, none would speak more “trumpet-tongued”—none commend themselves more powerfully to the Christian heart than those of Africa.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR AFRICA.—God has shut the door against the white missionary there!!! The past appears to have proved this. What, then, though it be certain death to the white, it is most invi-

ting to the colored man; and to this agency we must have recourse, if we would accomplish aught. We rejoice to know, that in the total absence of the white man, still the missionary cause is *now flourishing in Liberia*. Should not, then, our efforts be to lend every assistance to prepare and send forth colored missionaries; men to whom the climate will be congenial, towards whom the sympathies of the colonists and natives of Africa would naturally flow forth, and who would throw around them the healthful influences of education as well as religion.

—

THE PROBABLE PROFITS OF THE INVESTMENT.—“The children of this world are wise;” and why may not Christians learn from them?—they inquire into the probable profits, before they embark in any speculation—we may then ask, *what will be the probable gain* arising from an investment in this Christian enterprise? We believe it would not take much ingenuity to prove, that every dollar thus laid out, from the nature of the case, would result in pecuniary profit to our country and to individuals; but we dare not insult the Christian by presenting this

as a motive to action in the case; but, over and above the ordinary inducements, it would seem that there are many happy results to flow from well directed action in this case.

You aid in providing a home for the African, where he will be free from all that in this land tends to prevent him from rising in the scale of humanity. To the same extent you benefit your own land by the voluntary removal of those whose presence here is not desirable, for their own sakes or for ours.

You adopt the only apparent efficiency for Christianizing and, necessarily, civilizing the now benighted nations of Africa.

Imagination can scarcely picture what will soon become the *reality and the romance of history* in regard to Africa. If the Christian energy of the American churches be directed to the accomplishment of what is entirely practicable in this matter, the face of things will soon begin to change, and well governed nations, in the enjoyment of all the blessings of Christianity, and dispensing those blessings to those around them, will take the place of all that now pains the eye and saddens the heart of the Christian when he looks upon the map of Africa.

[From the Christian Mirror, Portland, Maine.]

### Conversion of Africa.

THE Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly a missionary to Africa, and for some time Governor of Liberia, spent the last Sabbath and the Monday following in this city. He preached in the three congregational churches on the Sabbath, and was listened to with fixed and delighted interest by large assemblies. It was our privilege to hear him afternoon and evening. His text in the afternoon was the

words: “Egypt shall send forth her princes; Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.” He considered it made certain by prophecy, and numerous promises of God, that the inhabitants of that dark land will one day become the willing subjects of Christ’s kingdom. His remarks assumed that this would be effected by means. He took notice of some of the obstacles which oppose the

success of missionary efforts. First and foremost he placed the slave trade, and showed clearly that, wherever this vile and infamous traffic was continued, next to nothing was to be hoped from any endeavors to propagate the gospel. The petty and barbarous wars which it excited and fostered, kept the nations in perpetual fear or frenzy; as not a town or village was not liable, any night, to be devastated by fire and sword and captivity.

Another serious obstacle was the climate. This is almost universally fatal to Europeans and Americans. Of 62 missionaries (if we rightly remember the number, who had gone from this country) 42 died in a few months after landing; and of the 20 survivors, 18 had returned to their own country with broken down constitutions. Numerous other difficulties lie in the way of this great work.

But there were encouragements also, such that no Christian should despair of the work being accomplished. Mr. P. had himself found in visiting various districts of Western Africa, a desire, and a demand for missionaries, so very urgent, that he could find locations for a very large number. And some of the chiefs would take no denial. With great ingenuity they would dispose of objection after objection, till he was left with no alternative but a plain refusal. In one case, when the head man was told, that there was no place near him where a white man could live, except a specified eminence, which was then occupied with a village comprising 2,000 inhabitants, he promptly replied: "If you will only say that you *will come*, before to-morrow's sun lightens the tops of the trees, that village shall all be removed!"

The Providence of God has done much in the way of preparation. In

Sierra Leone, for instance, the recaptured Africans there collected and under instruction, are from various and distant districts of that continent, speaking as many of the almost countless variety of dialects—being in this respect somewhat analogous to the multitude at Jerusalem who heard the apostles on the day of Pentecost. These would, in due time, disperse to their native homes, and carry with them a knowledge of the gospel. He spoke of visiting a school there, taught by a young African, who had been taken from a slave ship, and containing 200 pupils—about half its usual number. It was finely arranged and successfully taught. Their singing was incomparably sweet; and the theoretical skill of many of them great. They could not only read music, and sing by rule, but could write music—could compose tunes.

The evening discourse was founded on Isaiah lvi, 14. Thus saith the Lord, the labor of Egypt and the merchandise of Ethiopia, and of the Sabeans, men of stature, shall come over unto thee, and they shall be thine: they shall come after thee; in chains shall they come over, and they shall fall down unto thee, they shall make supplication unto thee, saying, surely God is in thee, and there is none else: there is no God. This language he showed to be truly descriptive of facts of a much more recent date than the age of Cyrus. No sooner had the pilgrim fathers come to this western continent for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and the establishment of the church of God, than Africans were wrested from their homes and brought to this country, in chains, i. e. as captives, or slaves; and though wickedness prompted the measure, and wicked men executed it, it would, he was confident, be overruled by God for great good to Afri-

ca. He made it apparent that there was an immense difference between the blacks here and in their native land, in regard to religious knowledge. The very return of the Sabbath here, once in seven days, and the sight of people going up to the house of God, though not instructed by direct efforts, would, of itself, give them some knowledge of religious things, enough to make their condition incomparably preferable to the native Africans in their native homes. He gave some facts to demonstrate the truth of this assertion; and many others to show that those who had gone back from this country, and who may hereafter go, are likely to be the fittest instruments for the conversion of Africans. It is a singular fact, that most of the efficient agents, as governors, preachers and teachers, have been taken from among the colonists. White men have lived only long enough to make a beginning, and give counsel for the prosecution of these benevolent enterprises; colored colonists have done the work, and to good purpose.

On Monday evening, Mr. Pinney gave a lecture on African colonization in the City Hall. We shall not attempt to state the points he made and demonstrated, as we ardently hope he will give many such lectures before he leaves the State. He cer-

tainly has some rare qualifications for his work—perfect knowledge of his subject, and more, than most men, of the continent of Africa and its inhabitants, climate and productions—a deeply humane feeling, the most just and impartial human sympathies, which ardently long for and strive to secure the enfranchisement and social elevation of the colored race—a keen sensibility to their wrongs, and a heart and tongue to defend their right to the common attributes of humanity, and their original equality with the rest of the human family. Mr. P. is no speculator. He deals in facts and established principles, and not in hypothesis. He draws no positive inference but from a solid basis. He leaves a delightful impression—breathing much of his own good temper and humane and Christian spirit into his auditors. The effect of his labors is, to bind man to his fellow men by ties of kindred sympathy, instead of introducing an element of repulsion, and setting one man and class of men at variance with another. He exemplifies the fraternal feeling, and wakens such a feeling towards colored men. He is earnest, and, as we doubt not, sincere. A man must be infected with the most incurable come-out-ism not to be pleased with him.

### Items of Intelligence.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We find the following notice of the Anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society, in the Vermont Chronicle. We learn from private letters that the meeting was the most interesting that they have ever held. We hope soon to be able to lay the Annual Report and a sketch of the addresses made on the occasion before our readers. It is very desirable that they should raise the \$1,000

necessary to entitle them to a delegation in the next Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, as that will be a very important meeting and will need all the talent and influence it can command from every section of the country.

The Vermont Colonization Society held its 26th anniversary on Thursday evening in the Brick Church; Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, President of the society, being in the chair. Rev. B. B. Newton read a Hymn and led the assembly in prayer. Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary of the so-

ciety, read the annual report. It gave a history of the society, its origin and progress, stated what had been done the past year, and referred to its future prospects and to that of the cause generally, which it presented as highly encouraging. The Treasurer was not present to give his report, but the Secretary stated that a little over \$600 had been raised the past year, chiefly through the agency of Dea. Samuel Tracy, agent of the society. The report was one of special interest to the friends of the society, and those who were present who do not rank themselves among its friends, must have felt that the Secretary exhibited an honest zeal in the cause, and ably presented its interests.

After the reading of the report, Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, made statements relating to the progress of the cause in Massachusetts; also in relation to the prospects of the Parent Society, both of which he represented as gaining renewed favor with the community. Rev. Mr. Peck, of the Methodist connexion, followed in an address of some length, at the close of which a resolution was adopted to raise \$1,000 in the state during the coming year, \$100 of which was pledged by the Secretary for himself and the friends of the cause in Burlington, and \$100 by Mr. J. P. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, in behalf of the friends of the cause in Caledonia county.

A contribution having been taken, the society adjourned, after having elected the usual officers. Hon. Samuel C. Crafts was chosen President, and Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary.

#### PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING IN INDIANA.

—It is now a long time since any systematic efforts have been made to raise funds for colonization, or to awaken any interest on the subject in the rising and prosperous state of Indiana. The consequence has been that very little has been done there, and many persons had come to the conclusion that the Society had ceased operations. Lately, however, we have secured the services of an active and energetic agent, who has just commenced operations, and from the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the leading gentlemen of Indianapolis, we are assured that something important may be expected from the revival of the cause in that state.

At a meeting of the Directors and officers of the Indiana Colonization Society, resident at Indianapolis, and several friends of

the African colonization enterprise, held at the office of Hon. Isaac Blackford in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, November 3, 1845, Hon. Isaac Blackford, President of the State Society, presiding, James M. Ray, Secretary.

Rev. B. P. Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presents his commission as an agent of the American Colonization Society, with instructions advising his acting in behalf of the Society in the state of Indiana, and Wisconsin Territory, in co-operation with the friends of the cause.

After a full conference with the agent the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the enterprise of African colonization has been, and is now, manifestly and unquestionably successful in its tendency to suppress the slave trade, to civilize and Christianize Africa, and to afford a home of independence and usefulness to the free colored population of this country, and to the enslaved who may be emancipated with a view to emigration.

*Resolved*, That the Rev. B. P. Kavanaugh is heartily welcome to this state, as agent of the American Colonization Society, duly and fully authorized and recommended, and he is hereby earnestly commended to the active co-operation of all persons friendly to the benevolent objects of the Society.

*Resolved*, That the pastors of all denominations of Christians in this state be, and they are hereby very respectfully requested to give the Rev. B. P. Kavanaugh an opportunity of submitting the claims of the colonization enterprise before the benevolent and Christian community of this state.

*Resolved*, That the editors of the newspapers of this state, of all political parties, be, and they are hereby very respectfully requested to call public attention to the claims of the African colonization enterprise, by original and selected articles on the subject.

*Resolved*, That the formation of county societies, and the re-organization of the state society, are desirable and advised.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed of the resident directors and officers of the state society and other friends of the cause at this place, for co-operation with the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh, until the re-organization of the state society; which committee shall consist of the Hon. Isaac Blackford, President, Isaac Coe, Treasurer, James M. Ray, Secretary, William Sheets, Samuel Merrill and James Blake, managers, with his Excellency, James Whitcomb, Hon. William W. Wick, John Cook and John Wilkins, Esqs.

*Resolved*, That the kind and hospitable attention of all friends of the African colonization enterprise in this state is special-

ly requested for the Rev. Mr Kavanaugh in his efforts ; and the proprietors of public conveyances are particularly invited to transport the agent in his tours through the state, in advancing his object, free of charge.

*Resolved*, That the members of Congress of this state, Senators and Representatives, be, and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent the Indiana Colonization Society and the friends of the cause in this state, at the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society at Washington City during the approaching winter, which meeting they are very respectfully invited to attend.

*Resolved*, That the editors of newspapers in this state be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to publish these proceedings. And the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC BLACKFORD,  
*President.*

JAMES M. RAY,  
*Secretary.*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE KENTUCKY SYNOD ON COLONIZATION.—Our Synod passed *unanimously* the following preamble and resolutions on the subject of Colonization :

“Whereas, the subject of the colonization of the free people of color, now in the United States, upon the coast of Africa, is an enterprize which, in our opinion, is fraught with incalculable good to the colored race, now on our continent, as well as on that of Africa; and therefore commends itself to the patronage of the philanthropic and good :

And whereas, in an experiment of more than 20 years, Liberia and its appendages, have demonstrated the practicability of the enterprize, as well as its immense importance in the light of a missionary scheme, to the benighted millions of Africa; and thence appeals strongly to the benevolence of the churches :

And whereas Liberia and the adjacent colonies, in their present well arranged and established political organizations, afford a strong inducement to our colored race to emigrate, as they promise them a secure asylum from those civil and social disabilities under which they labor here, and but for this scheme, *hopelessly*, so far as we can see : therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the enterprize of African Colonization demands the prayers and sympathies of all good men, and is hereby commended, as thus deserving, to the churches under our care.

2. That our people in general, and our ministers in particular, be recommended to use what influence they can command, in giving it favor with our colored population, by explaining its nature, diffusing information, and answering objections.

3. That our congregations be recommended to co-operate heartily with any accredited agent of the American Colonization Society, that may come among us.

4. That our ministers be recommended to preach on, or as near as may be, the 4th of July, annually, on the subject of Colonization and to raise collections in aid of its funds.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 22d November, to the 22d December, 1845.

MAINE.  
By Dea. Samuel Tracy :—  
South Berwick—John Frost, 50 cts., John Hubbard, \$1, Dea. J. Plummer, \$2, Dea. Norton, \$1. 4 50  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
By Capt. George Barker :—  
Peterborough—Rev. Abiel Abbot, balance of subscription to constitute him a life member of the A. C. S..... 20 00  
By Dea. Samuel Tracy :—  
East Hanover—Cash..... 25  
Lynne—Rev. E. Tenney..... 1 50  
Hampton—Mrs. Z. Shaw, \$1, cash, 13 cts., Josiah Lane, 25 cts..... 1 38  
Portsmouth—Ladies in North Ch. by Miss Mary C. Rogers, \$14, Daniel B. Rogers, annual subscription, \$10, Jacob Cutter,

Daniel Knight, each \$1, Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, \$5... 31 00  
Chester—Mrs. Persis Bell, balance to constitute her a life member of the A. C. S..... 10 00  
Cornish—Josiah Stone, 50 cts., Mrs. E. Stone, 12 cts., Mrs. F. Ripley, \$3, H. B. Wellman, 20 cts., Lucy Wellman, 10 cts., Miss Eliza Wellman, \$5..... 8 92  
Hanover—Mrs. Sarah Olcott, \$10, Prof. C. B. Haddock, \$2, Prof. A. Crosby, \$2..... 14 00  
87 05

VERMONT.

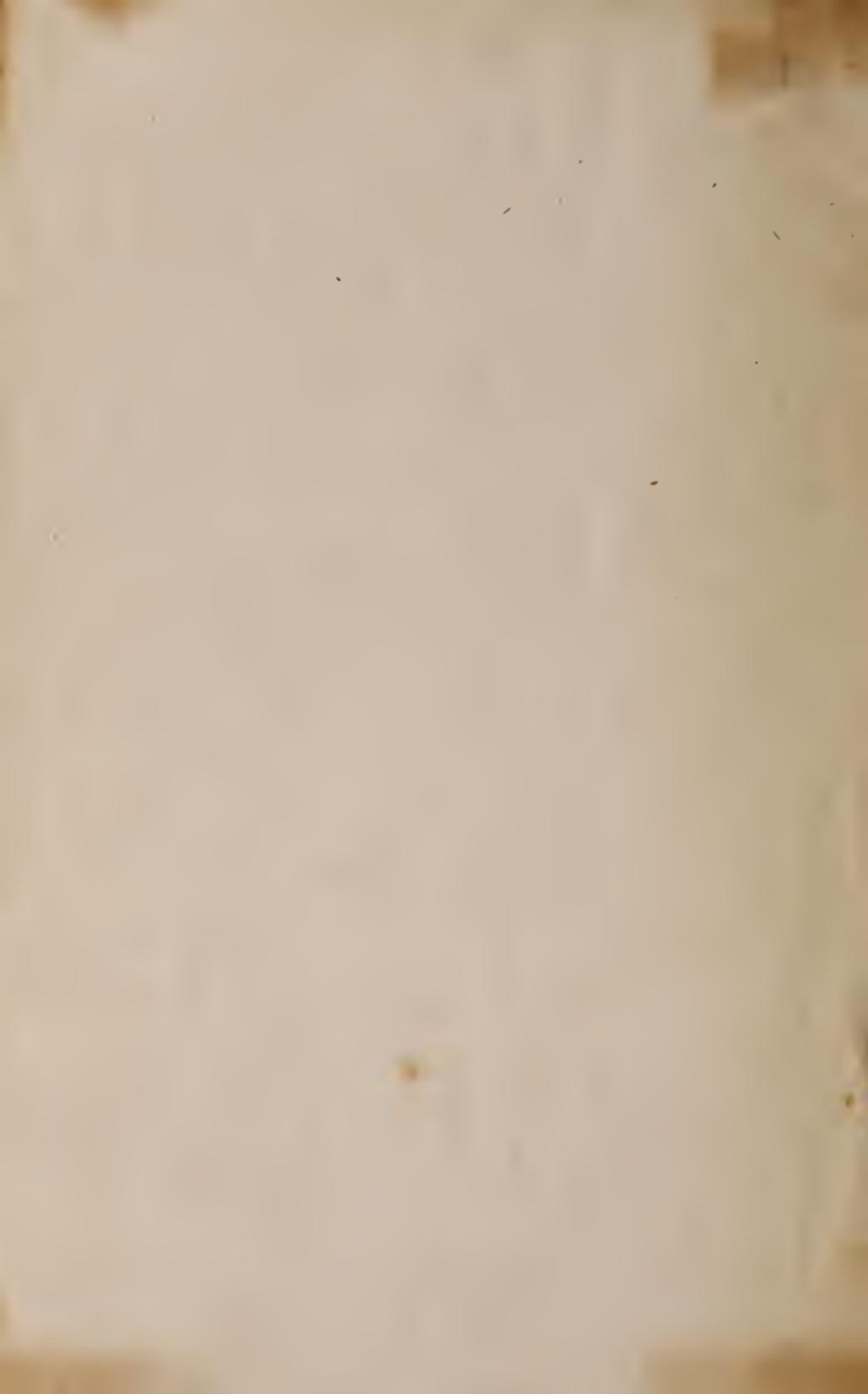
By Dea. Samuel Tracy :—  
Weathersfield—Hon. Wm. Jarvis, 10 00  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
By Rev. J. B. Pinney :—  
Newbury and Newburyport—Mrs.

Leverett, R. Robinson, Paul Simpson, John Porter, John Harrod, Josiah Little, each \$10, Micajah Lunt, Ewd. S. Rand, Robert Bailey, W. B. Banister, each \$5, Ebenezer Stone, Geo. Greenleaf, Joshua Hall, Belleville Friend, each \$2, Michael Titcomb, Ebenezer Hale, A. W. Miltimore, each 1, Mrs. C. W. Storey, Mrs. Moses Emery, Jacob Greenleaf, each \$2, Moses Atkinson, \$3, John N. Cushing, \$2.....	102 00
By Capt. George Barker:— Haverhill—Hon. James Duncan, 3d payment on life-membership, \$5, Miss Lydia White, 2d payment on life-membership, \$3, David Marsh, Esq., 3d payment on life-membership, \$5, Mrs. E. C. Ames, \$1, Mrs. B. Cailton, \$1, Mrs. Taggart, 50 cents, Mrs. Alfred Kittredge, \$3, Miss Sarah Noyes Kittredge, 50 cents.....	19 00
Bradford—Miss Mary Hasseltine, \$3, Miss A. Hasseltine, \$1 50, Samuel Lovejoy, 2d payment on life-membership, \$10.....	14 50
Newburyport—Captain Micajah Lunt.....	10 00
Northampton—From the estate of the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by Lewis Strong, administrator....	159 00
	<hr/>
	304 50
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
Newport—Christopher Fay, per Capt. Geo. Barker.....	2 00
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>	
By Rev J. B. Pinney:— Guilford—Frederick Griffin, \$10, R. Frisbie, Rev. E. E. Hall, J. Tuttle, Esq., each \$5, Henry Chittenden, S. Johnson, each \$2, Jasper Monroe, \$1, Dr. W. Talcott, \$3.....	33 00
Madison—Dr. B. Weld, \$5, cash \$5, Henry Scranton, Mrs. B. Church, each \$2, Thomas Scranton, J. L. Church, Mrs. Betsy Lee, H. Scranton, C. W. Hard, Wm. C. Bushnell, I. R. Freeman, Charles H. Minor, Joel L. Dewey, Thos. W. Dowd, W. L. Dowd, T. Meigs, I. T. Lee, I. R. Wilcox, A. C. Wilcox, D. R. Meigs, Col. J. Scranton, I. S. Wilcox, B. Hart, G. B. Dudley, Dea. Griswold, each \$1, Jos. Dowd, 50 cents.....	35 50
Norwalk—Collection in Congregational Church.....	31 00
	<hr/>
	99 50

<b>NEW YORK.</b>	
State Colonization Society, per Moses Allen, Treasurer.....	387 80
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	
Jersey City—John Savory & son.	30 02
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	
Philadelphia—State Col. Society, by Paul T. Jones, Esq., Tr....	250 00
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
Frederick Parish—Collection by the Rev. W. G. H. Jones, Rector..	57 00
Shepherdstown—Contribution of the Old School Pres. Church, by the Rev. Jos. M. Atkinson....	20 00
Big Lick—Rev. Urias Powers, an. subscription for 1845-46....	20 00
	<hr/>
	97 00
<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>	
Natchez—Stephen Duncan, Esq., toward the \$15,000 subscription for purchase of territory....	1,000 00
Lewisville—Mrs. D. G. Godden, balance of legacy.....	104 00
	<hr/>
	1,104 00
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>	
By Rev. A. M. Cowan:— Warren Co.—Jonathan Hobson, \$25, Thomas Rogers, Samuel Barclay, each \$10, J. D. Hines, \$7, Rev. J. M. Pendleton, Z. Smith, Mrs. V. M. Smith, Hon. H. Grider, Judge J. R. Underwood, J. H. Graham, J. K. McGoodwin, each \$5, W. Cook, \$2 50, G. M. Howadith, J. Burnam, each \$2.....	93 50
Logan Co.—H. Barclay, M. B. Morton, G. W. Norton, J. M. Wilson, Mrs. T. P. Bibb, each \$5, Major Atkinson, W. Ryan, Rev. S. Baker, B. C. Ritter, W. Owen, J. M. Bell, C. A. Wilson, each \$2, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Sevens, Mrs. Leach, W. Norton, E. R. Sumpster, R. Willis, Mrs. Benedict, R. Bowden, each \$1, Dr. Preston, Mr. Watts, Mr. Blair, Mr. Vick, Mr. Seveign, each 50 cts., collection, \$14 30.....	64 80
Todd Co.—F. M. Bristow, Esq..	5 00
Marion Co.—Rev. S. B. Robinson, \$5, L. B. Walker, J. McMurray, each \$2, J. Withrow, J. Young, A. B. McElroy, J. Jackson, each \$1, G. Phillips, 33 cts., S. Ray, 25 cents.....	13 63
Mercer Co.—Rev. Mr. Shannon, E. Hertheroon, B. Passmore, A. Robertson, J. Curry, W. McAfee, each \$5, H. H. White, \$3, W. Davies, Mrs. J. L. Moore, each \$2, J. Bryant, W. Daniel, T. H. Brown, S. Wal-	

ker, each \$1, H. Woods, cash, each 50 cents.....	42 00	John Burrill, for 1845, '46, \$3.	
<i>Boyle Co.</i> —Charles Henderson, Henry Goodloe, each \$20, Jno. Fry, C. Gore, Mrs. V. Shelby, Jessee Smith, each \$10, J. B. Graham, \$7, B. Crow, J. M. Nichols, S. W. Caldwell, J. P. Mitchell, Mrs. M. J. Cowan, each \$5, W. E. Crawford, P. C. Lattimore, J. L. Tucker, each \$1, J. Briscoe, 42 cts., Ladies' Society of Danville, by J. A. Jacobs, Esq., \$43 50.....	163 92	<i>Haverhill</i> —Hon. James Duncan, for 1846, \$1 50, Rev. A. T. Train, for 1846, \$2, Mrs. Alfred Kittredge, for 1846, \$1 50, Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, for '46, \$1 50.	
<i>Lincoln Co.</i> —Evan Shelby.....	5 00	<i>Bradford</i> —Miss Abigail Hassel- tine, for 1846, \$1 50.....	28 75
<i>Fayette Co.</i> —John Norton.....	5 00	<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b> —By Capt. Geo. Barker— <i>Providence</i> —Moses Brown, to March, '46, \$1 50, Hon. Thos. Burgess, to Sept., '46, \$1 50, Rev. Dr. Crocker, to Sept., '46, \$3, Charles Dyer, Esq., to Jan., '46, \$4 50, A. Duncan, Esq., to March, 1846, \$1 50, Hon. J. Fenner, to Sept., '46, \$1 50, Gen. A. C. Green, to Sept., '46, \$1 50, Resolved Waterman, to Jan., '47, \$1 50, Wm. Whitaker, to Jan., 1847, \$3, Shubael Hutchins, to Jan., '46, \$1 50. <i>Bristol</i> —Wm. B. Spooner, to July, '46, \$1 50, J. Wardwell, to Jan., '47, \$3 50.	
<i>Clark Co.</i> —S. F. Taylor, D. Spharr, A. Blackwell, each \$20.....	60 00	<i>Newport</i> —George Bowen, to Sept., '46, \$1 50, Hon. C. Col- lins, to Jan., '46, \$1 50, Ed. W. Lawton, to Sept., 1846, \$1 50, Harvey Sessions, to Sept., 1846, \$1 50, Robert Stevens, to Sept., '46, \$1 50.....	33 50
<i>Jefferson Co.</i> —Robert N. Miller, I. P. Miller, Mrs. M. Miller, each \$5.....	15 00	<b>CONNECTICUT.</b> —By Capt. Geo. Barker— <i>Farmington</i> —Mrs. P. Jones, to January, 1846, \$1 50. <i>Woodstock</i> —Capt. Wm. Lyon, to Jan., '46, \$2.....	3 50
	467 85	<b>NEW YORK.</b> —By Capt. George Barker— <i>River Head, (L. I.)</i> — Wm. Jagger, to Oct., '46, \$9 50. <i>Trumansburg</i> —Jas. Mc Lallen, \$3.....	12 50
<b>OHIO.</b>		<b>VIRGINIA.</b> — <i>Cedarville</i> —Rev. T. K. Catlett, \$3. <i>Stephensburg</i> — W. S. Jones, on account, \$2...	5 00
<i>Chillicothe</i> —Abner Wesson, Esq..	20 00	<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b> — <i>Fayetteville</i> — W. S. Andres, Esq., to May, 1847.....	2 00
<b>MISSOURI.</b>		<b>ILLINOIS.</b> — <i>Quincy</i> —Adw. John- son, to Jan., 1847.....	1 50
<i>Marshall</i> —Legacy left the Society by Dabney Finley, dec'd, by Asa Finley, administrator....	100 00		
Total Contributions....	2,964 22		
<b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>			
<b>MAINE.</b> —By Capt. Geo. Barker — <i>East Thomaston</i> —Mrs. Joshua Abby, to Jan., '46, \$1 50. — <i>Limington</i> —Rev. Franklin Yeaton, in full \$5.....	6 50		
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b> —By Dea. Sam'l Tracy— <i>Haverhill</i> —Hon. John Page, for '46, \$1 50. <i>Hampton Falls</i> —Rev. Z. Jones, for '46, \$1 50. <i>Portsmouth</i> —J. Morrison, to Jan., '46, \$3. <i>Dover</i> — Moses Paul, Esq., to Jan., '46, \$3. <i>Durham</i> —Rev. A. Tobey, on account, \$2, V. Smith, on account, \$1 50. <i>Cornish</i> <i>Flat</i> —J. B. Wellman, to June, '46, 75 cents. <i>Hanover</i> —Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Chamberlain, \$1 50.....	14 75		
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b> —By Capt. Geo. Barker— <i>Newburyport</i> —George Emery, for 1845, \$1 50, New- buryport Col. Society, \$2 75, James Caldwell, to Jan., '47, \$1 50, Capt. Thomas Buntin, for 1845-'46, \$3, Rev. D. Dana, D. D. for 1845-'46, \$3, Moody Pearson, for 1845, \$1 50, Robt. Robinson, for 1845, \$1 50, Wm. Gunnison, for 1845-'46, \$3,			
		Total Repository.....	108 00
		Received from the Rev. George Lane, Treasurer B. M. of the M. E. church, for passage and freight of six missionaries in the ship Roanoke.....	647 50
		Received from Coates & Austie, Philadelphia, for freight in the ship Roanoke.....	72 23
			719 73
		Total Contributions....	2,964 22
		Aggregate Amount....	\$3,791 95



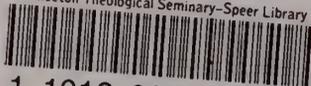


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