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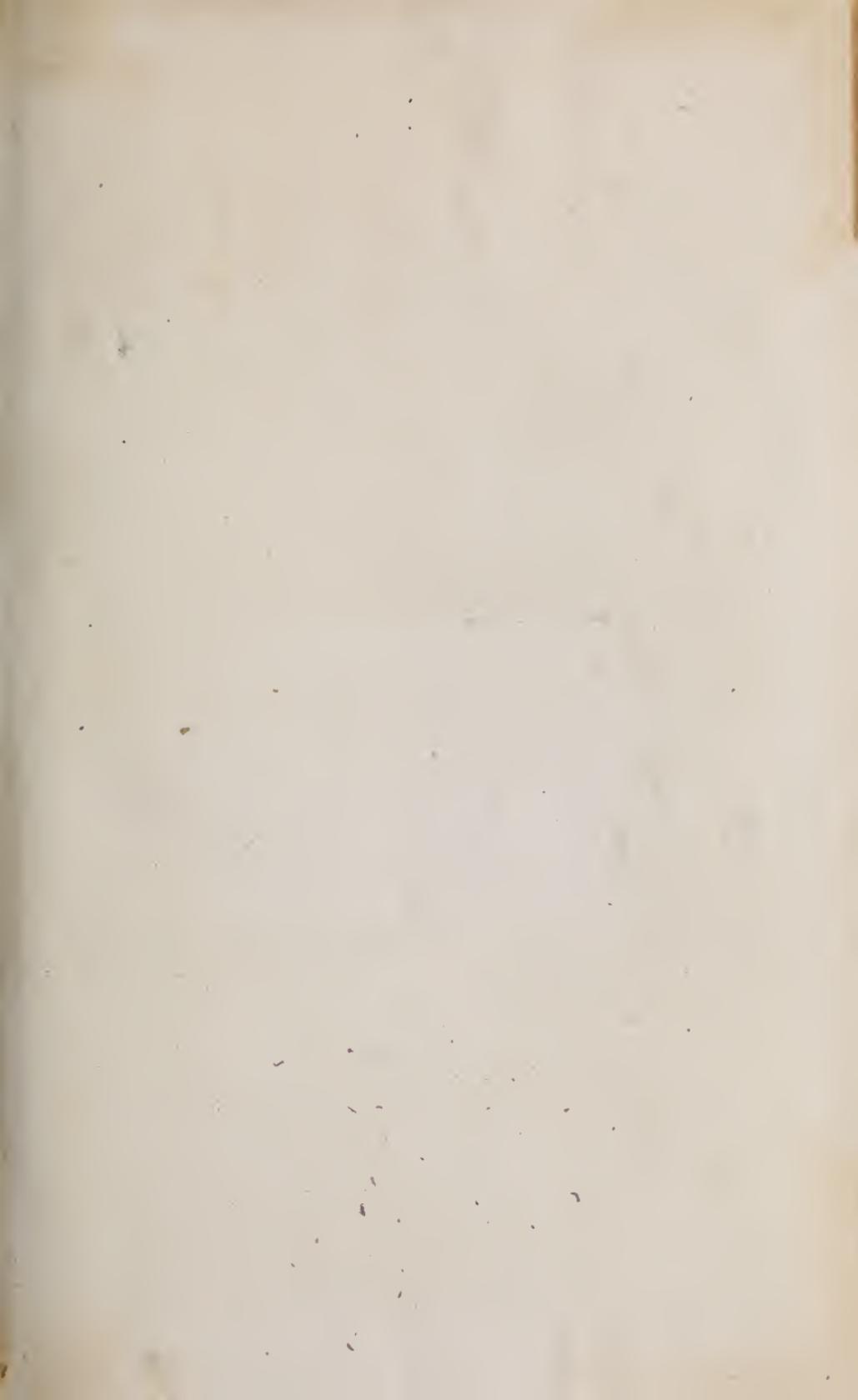
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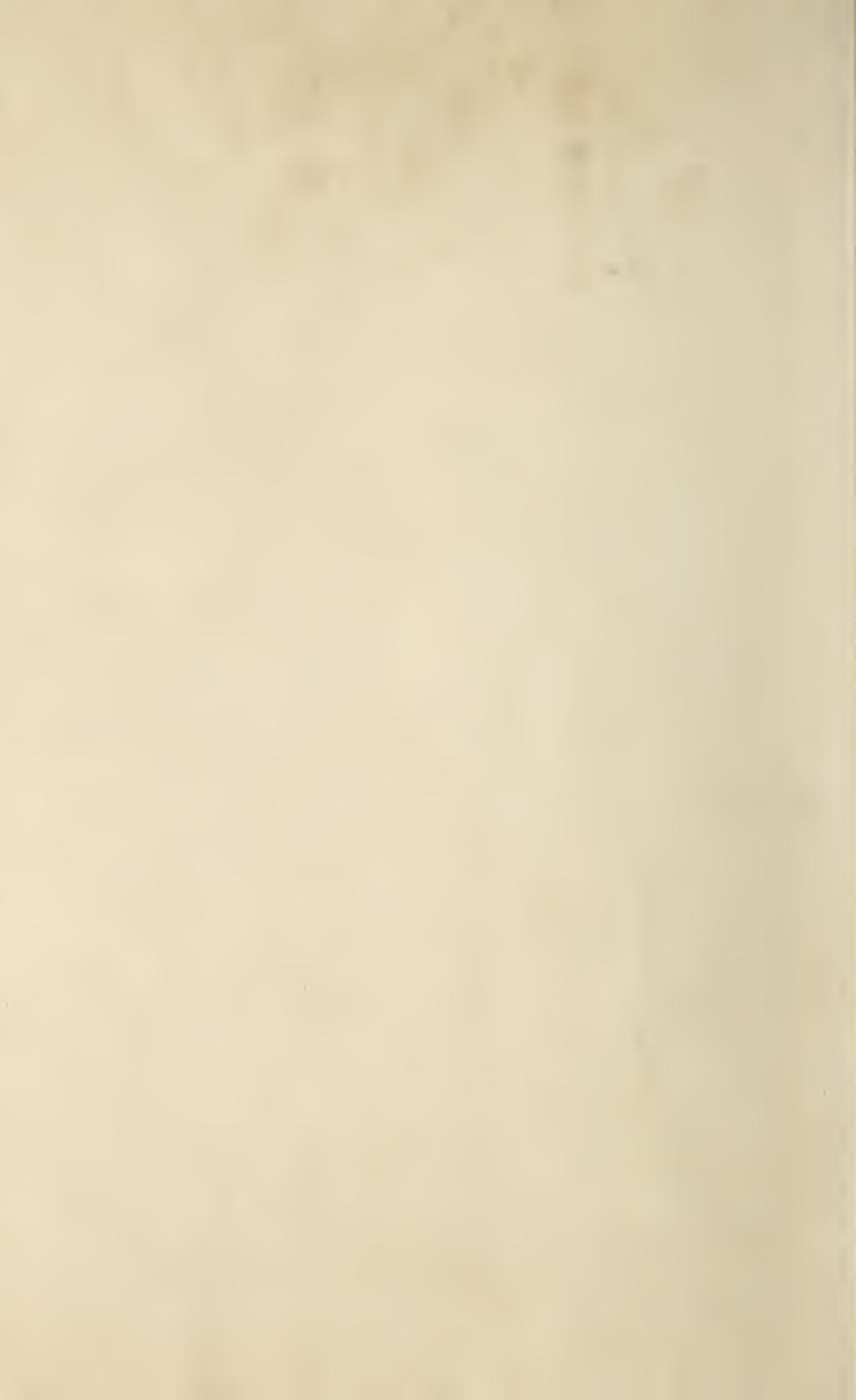
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THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1853.

[No. 8.

Further State Action—Appropriation by Connecticut.

By the following Report and Resolutions, which have been adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut—unanimously by the Senate, and by a respectable majority in the House of Representatives—it will be perceived that the sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated to aid this Society in paying the expenses of emigrants from that State to Liberia.

The contributions to this Society by the friends of the cause in Connecticut, as reported by our worthy and efficient agent, Rev. John Orcutt, have been very considerable—the amount collected during the year ending May 31, having been nearly \$7,000, including \$2,500 from legacies—and this appropriation by the Legislature affords additional evidence of the fact that the cause of Colonization is exciting increasing interest in that State.

Report of the Joint Select Committee on African Colonization.—The Joint Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to African

Colonization, would respectfully report—

That they cordially respond to the suggestions of his Excellency, both as it respects the importance of the subject and the means of its advancement.

African Colonization is the offspring of Christian philanthropy.—It is allied to no scheme of wealth or power. A moral necessity gave birth to the enterprise. The suffering and degraded condition of the colored people in the city of London, in 1787, moved the hearts of Wilberforce and others of kindred spirit, to devise means for their relief and improvement, and the colony of Sierra Leone was the result.

The same beneficent spirit seeking to meliorate the condition of the race in this country, but with a scope immeasurably broader, was led by the light of British example to the adoption of similar measures, and through the agency of the American Colonization Society, formed in 1816, Liberia, the germ of an empire, sprang into life.

The pioneers and founders of the enterprise, believing that the separation of the races is essential to the highest improvement of both, sought to secure a retreat where the African might enjoy every right and franchise of an American citizen,

and in the free exercise of every native endowment, stand erect in the conscious dignity of manhood. In the land of his ancestors, freed from his present social inferiority and political disfranchisement, every incentive to manly effort, every virtuous aspiration, every energy of his nature, would have free exercise.

It was also hoped that many slaveholders, regarding themselves in the allotments of Providence rather as guardians of the unfortunate and helpless than as owners of property, would avail themselves of this agency to give freedom to their bondmen, and thus contribute to the removal or mitigation of American slavery, an institution pernicious alike to the master and the slave, at once a stupendous wrong and a blighting curse.

As a sequence of the successful prosecution of this enterprise, it was expected that the slave trade, so long the opprobrium of the civilized world, would be held in check or suppressed. A wide and effectual door would also be opened for the introduction of Christian institutions into a dark and outraged continent, whose cry to the God of justice had been ascending for ages.

Such were the chief ends which the friends of the enterprise aimed to accomplish. Doubtless they foresaw as incidental to their success, and conducive to it, a legitimate commerce springing up between the two continents, richer, in time, than that of the Orient, affording facilities for emigration, and binding the races in perpetual amity.

But these sublime results they did not hope to realize by private beneficence only. They trusted, that having shown by a successful experiment the practicability of Af-

rican colonization, and tested the capacity of the race for self-government, the federal and state governments would, from motives of national policy, assume the work as the work of the nation.

Have the hopes of the founders been realized, and the wisdom of their counsels vindicated?

A retreat has been found near the equator, the native home of the race, comprising a territory of 20,000 square miles, admitting of indefinite extension into the interior as the exigencies of the people may require. From the humblest beginnings, formed of materials the most feeble and helpless, nursed by private charity, exposed to aggression from every ruthless marauder, and protected only by Almighty Love, Liberia has escaped the perils of her infancy. She has even the spirit to call herself a State, an independent Republic, and the proudest monarchies of Europe have enrolled her among the nations. Schools and churches adorn her towns and villages; the atrocities of the slave trade have ceased within her borders; thousands of the emancipated exult in the blessings of freedom, and astonished Africa beholds a new order of things inaugurated upon her shores.

Let the student of history find, if he can, in the records of the race a parallel, in all its issues, a higher proof of the guiding presence of Him who hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty.

Liberia invites the return of the exiled to the home of their ancestors, to share the blessings of her free institutions and ennobling destiny, to be rivaled only, we trust, by the empire of the west.

To a country so inviting, is it not a wise and humane policy to direct

the attention of the colored race in this state? It has been decided that here they can never rise to a social or political equality. Call this prejudice, or patriotism, or philosophy, the fact is certain. Recent efforts to break down this sentiment have resulted in their greater depression, and their political enfranchisement has been refused by a vote of about four to one,—with what justice or policy the committee will not affirm. What hope then remains that this unfortunate people can ever be Americanized and constitute an integral part of the state? The conviction that this is impossible, that they are to remain a degraded caste, has sunk into the depths of their hearts, quenching every noble aspiration, repressing every manly effort, and crushing their spirits to the earth. During the last decade, their number diminished more than five per cent. To pine away among us in neglect and hopeless inferiority, with increasing alienation of spirit, seems to be their destiny.

With these facts before them, the committee recommend an appropriation, believing that in the language of his Excellency, "The countenance and support of public bodies is what is wanted at this time, to give moral force and power to a project of vast importance to the civilized world."

All which, with the accompanying resolutions, is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Committee,
HAWLEY OLMSTEAD,
Chairman.

—
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
May Session, 1853.

Resolved by this Assembly, That one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the state, to aid in the removal of such colored persons, inhabitants of this state, of industrious habits and good moral character, as may choose to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa, under the superintendence and direction of the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That the Governor of this state, be, and he is hereby constituted and appointed commissioner to select from among the applicants for aid such as he may deem most deserving; and he is hereby authorized to pay to the order of the treasurer of the American Colonization Society, fifty dollars for each emigrant, upon due notice of his or her embarkation; and the comptroller of public accounts is also hereby authorized to draw an order on the treasurer of this state in favor of said commissioner, for a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for the use of said society.

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Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, Feb. 22d, 1853.

*My Dear Sir:*—I am indebted to you half a dozen letters for your several favors of April, May, October, and November last, most of which I found here on my return from Europe. I have read them all with great interest and satisfac-

tion, and I regret that, in consequence of the multiplied demands on my time, I shall not be able now to write you as fully as I could wish on the several subjects to which you ask my attention, as also in reference to other matters—important both to our foreign and domestic interests—which I designed, by this

opportunity, submitting to your consideration. I hope, however, to be able shortly to write to you again, when I shall have more time at command.

Your remarks in reference to the possibility of being able soon to inform us of the recognition of the independence of this Republic by the Government of the United States, are both gratifying and encouraging; still, sir, I confess—having been so often disappointed in my hopes in regard to this matter—I have now but little expectation of seeing our wishes, in this respect, realized in any very short period. You already know my feelings on this subject; and, for reasons I have again and again stated, how deeply I regret the indifference of your Government towards Liberia; I therefore need not trouble you here with further remarks in regard to it, except perhaps to say, that, while it is true Liberia, at present, holds no important position in the consideration of foreign nations, and that, as yet, her commerce is very limited, holding out but few inducements to merchants abroad; yet, sir, it is not less true that she is steadily growing into importance, and that her commerce is rapidly increasing, and which, I doubt not, in a few years will be worth looking after by more than one, or even two, of the great manufacturing and commercial nations of the day. Believe me, sir, with a continuance of the blessings of heaven, a hundred, nay, fifty years hence, Liberia will occupy a position, and claim a consideration, beyond what her most sanguine friends at present anticipate. Time, however, is the great demonstrator, and in regard to your conviction of a speedy recognition by the United States, we shall see, perhaps, what a year will bring forth.

I have but little doubt—indeed it appears to me a question settled—that the General Government, as also the State Governments, must and will, and that shortly too, in some way, come to the aid of the Society, either by a grant of money, in some shape or other, or by affording such facilities for the transportation of emigrants as will enable the Society to carry on its operations without serious embarrassment. But the claims of Liberia, I fear, will remain long unheeded. Still I shall continue to hope.

I thank you, sir, very sincerely, for the ten hogsheads of tobacco, you were good enough to order for us by the bark *Shirley*. They will relieve us much in our present embarrassments. The loss of the goods you kindly sent by the *Ralph Cross*, to aid the Government in the discharge of its liabilities, incurred on account of the expedition against Grando and Bowyer, and for the payment of territory, is seriously felt. I had hoped the insurance would have been recovered, and you enabled, by that means, to have re-placed them. This, however, you inform me, is doubtful, in consequence of the vessel "having reached Monrovia safely, the port to which the goods for the Republic were consigned, and then having gone to Bassa and Cape Palmas, and there wrecked," that "the vessel made her *voyage* in safety and ought to have landed her cargo!" This, my dear sir, appears to be sound reasoning. But, as I am assured, the captain of the *Ralph Cross*, on his arrival here, informed the consignees that his orders peremptorily required him to proceed to Bassa and Cape Palmas before landing any of the goods he had on board for this place. Now, if it be true that such were his instructions,

it is exceedingly unfortunate that the goods were not insured accordingly. However, you know best about this matter. But I am sorry to learn your funds are too limited just now to allow you to supply entirely this loss. I doubt not, however, you will do what you can to aid us in our difficulties—perhaps you will make an extra effort in our behalf. I assure you, sir, I regret very much this constant complaining of pecuniary embarrassment, as also the necessity of soliciting aid from the Society. But it is the result of circumstances beyond our control—against which we could not provide—and not the want of strict economy on the part of the Government in the disbursement of public monies.

The difficulties and expenses into which the Government has been drawn by its efforts to suppress the slave trade, and to punish cruel outrages committed on its citizens by certain native chiefs, could not be avoided. And besides this, it is little imagined the enormous expense the Government is constantly at in the employment of commissioners to settle disputes and terminate wars, continually arising between the surrounding native tribes, and the frequent necessity of military force to keep these in check, and afford protection to other tribes, and the persons and property of our citizens. Still I had hoped and fully expected, by the close of the present year, to be able to discharge every claim against the Government. But in this, I fear, I shall be disappointed by an unexpected outbreak among the Chiefs of Little Cape Mount, which forces upon the Government the necessity of sending a body of men there, with as little delay as possible, to prevent the further effusion of blood

—indeed, the desolation of the country.

For some time past, disputes and feuds of a most obstinate character have existed between certain Vey and Golah Chiefs, occupying portions of that territory; and, as you are probably aware, the Government has again and again exerted its influence to reconcile the parties and restore peace and harmony; and to effect an object so desirable, in February, 1851, at the instance of the Government, a council of the Chiefs was held at Little Cape Mount, which I attended; when and where they individually, and for their respective clans, pledged themselves to suspend hostilities *forever*, and that all existing causes of dispute should then and there be abandoned, and should others arise in future, they should be referred to the Government for settlement. Boombo, however, one of the Vey Chiefs, in a few months afterwards, became restless and renewed his depredations. The Government again interposed, and ordered an assemblage of the Chiefs, at Monrovia, where Boombo's conduct, and the matter in dispute, might be thoroughly investigated and adjusted.—Having spent some days in hearing their several complaints, the council terminated, as was supposed, satisfactory to all concerned, and the Government had good reasons to believe that the arrangement was effectual and lasting. Each party pledged himself by solemn compact, never again to disturb the peace of the country—they agreed never again to make war against each other, and to accept the mediation and arbitration of the Government for the termination of their mutual differences. It was also agreed that should either party violate his engagement the Government should

act offensively against the offending party till it was reduced to obedience. Until about the middle of last year, during my absence, strong hopes were entertained that the rancorous feelings which had so long subsisted between these chiefs were effectually removed; but Boombo, at the time referred to, threatened to revive the war. As soon as this intelligence reached the authorities, measures were again adopted by the Government, to avert, if possible, so sad a calamity. All the chiefs were promptly invited to repair to Mouravia, that the cause of those threats might be investigated. Dwur-loo-bah, the threatened chief, lost no time in obeying the call of the Government, and while here one of his towns was attacked, captured, sacked, and burned, and many of the inhabitants murdered. Still the Government, anxious to avoid the necessity of using military force, determined to make another conciliatory effort, and dispatched commissioners to Boombo to admonish him of the evil he was bringing upon himself and people, and, if possible, divert him from the course he was pursuing. But these friendly admonitions were received contemptuously; the commissioners insulted, and the authority of the Government rejected and defied. In this attitude Boombo has remained—making occasional attacks on Dwur-loo-bah and Tom Gum, till within a few days past, when—emboldened it may be by the forbearance of the Government to employ military force against him—he extended his depredations into the Dey Country, almost in sight of some of our settlements, burning towns and villages, and murdering scores of the inoffensive inhabitants, as well as robbing several factories established there, owned by merchants of this

place. Thus you see, sir, but one alternative appears to be left us—for this state of things must not longer exist; if so, the influence and authority of the Government is at an end, and the most disastrous results may be expected. Still it is our purpose to avoid, if possible, a conflict. I propose, in a few days, visiting Little Cape Mount—taking with me a sufficient number of men to enforce respect and obedience to the laws of the Government in case of need—and have requested all the chiefs in that country to meet me there to “talk the palaver,” and if, by any means, a peaceable adjustment can be had, and suitable reparation made with proper security, on the part of Boombo, to keep the peace, well—if not, the offending party must be expelled the country.

As far as we had been able to learn the causes of these recent outrages, they seem to be the result of a restless disposition to make war for the sake of plunder; and perhaps, as is strongly intimated by some of the country people, to obtain captives for a purpose—next of kin to the slave trade—which, if true, and I shall shortly be able to ascertain, I will timely communicate to you.

Capt. Lynch arrived here a couple or three weeks ago, and made a short excursion—some fifteen miles—with me up the St. Paul's river. He was greatly pleased with the appearance of the country, and, if possible, still more delighted at the flourishing condition of the settlement, extending for miles, on either side of the banks of that beautiful stream. I had not visited our inland settlement, for a year or two; therefore, after parting with Captain Lynch, who had to return to his ship the same evening, I extended my trip to Millsbury; and I assure you,

sir, I have never been more pleased, or felt greater satisfaction and encouragement, in regard to the future prosperity of Liberia, than during this visit. The improvements in the character, comfort and durability of the buildings, the increased size of the farms, and improvement in the mode of agriculture, the hum and bustle of a dozen brick yards, the thriftiness and general happy appearance of the people, were all pleasing and gratifying indications of permanent advancement.

Captain Lynch's present object, as you are aware, is only a preliminary investigation, with the view of obtaining correct information in regard to the greatest facilities and best routes for penetrating into the interior with the least hazard. He will of course visit all the rivers betwixt this place and Cape Palmas, to satisfy himself as to the facilities afforded by river courses, &c., &c. But we already know the rivers in Liberia are only navigable for a short distance—say twenty-five or thirty miles—therefore, I think, of necessity, his course must be by inland routes. And my impression is to take his departure from the head of tide water of the St. Paul's, will be his best course. In that direction the influence of the Government extends hundreds of miles, and through a country comparatively easy of access, and, as I am led to believe, affording ample means for conveyance and subsistence.

This measure of the United States Government is vastly important to the interests of Liberia, in whatever light considered; and to Africa, especially in respect to civilization and christianity, of the greatest importance. I assure you, sir, we are all deeply interested in the success of Captain Lynch, and every facility that can be afforded by the

Government and people here will be readily extended to him. I trust Congress will adopt the suggestions, fully contained in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to this exploration, and that President Pierce and his Cabinet will favor the enterprise. I am very anxious to know the feelings of the present administration—or that will be in a few days, in regard to Liberia—and what favor we may expect the ensuing four years. And haven't we good right to hope and expect as much from the United States as from any other Government?

I am pleased at the effort you propose to make in regard to the *Liberia Herald*. I am indeed ashamed of its present appearance, and shall feel greatly obliged if you will send us, by the earliest opportunity, a set of new type, some ink and paper—if so, I pledge myself to do all I can to make it more respectable in appearance, and of greater interest to its readers.

Mr. Dennis will doubtless write you fully in regard to the immigrants lately arrived. We are much pleased with the general appearance of the two companies for this county; they are mostly farmers and mechanics, and seem to understand what is necessary in a new country, and with but one or two exceptions, are delighted with their new homes. Mr. Dennis has managed to house them comfortably, and they are all I believe, doing remarkably well; most of them, perhaps all—except two very old men, two women, and three children—have passed successfully through the first attack of fever, and with reasonable care, have nothing now to fear. The fact is, sir, the terror of African fever seems almost to have passed away. To be sure some suffer yet very considerably, but the cases are

comparatively few, and in most of these, the cases may be traced rather to imprudence than the effects of climate. The local causes of disease are yearly being removed, and I look forward to the time, and that not very distant—if we can only procure the means of opening the country—when African fever will no longer be an obstacle in the way of emigration. Mr. Dennis has consulted with me about increasing the size of the receptacle, for emigrants, at the Virginia Settlement, by adding another story to the building. I think well of his suggestion, and have advised him to proceed with the work without delay. The additional expense will not be considered, as the roof of the old house requires to be newly shingled, and he has also a kiln of bricks on the spot—besides, the amount would be saved to the Society, in a few years, by lessening the expenses at present incurred for house-rent.—And another consideration of some importance is, to have the emigrants together while being acclimated, that the physician could have them more immediately under his control and attention. I hope my advice will meet your approbation.

I am happy to be able to inform you that our affairs generally are in as good condition and as prosperous as could reasonably be expected.—We have had no further difficulties with the Fishmen, or with Bowyer, nor do we anticipate any. The late chastisement with which they were visited has fully convinced them of

the power of the Government to maintain its authority, and I think we shall have no more trouble in that quarter. It has been thought advisable to continue Bowyer and the Tradetown territory under the law of the Government till now—the interdict, however, will be removed shortly.

All apprehensions with respect to fear for the safety of the settlement at the Cove, Buchanan, have subsided, and the settlers are busily employed in the erection of houses and planting farms. The chiefs of Grand Cape Mount are most anxious to have an American settlement formed there, and are exceeding importunate to have it effected immediately. They urge it as the only sure means of relieving the country from anarchy and confusion, and of affording protection to the inhabitants against the depredations of certain marauding chiefs who keep the country in constant alarm. These and other important considerations make it desirable that their wishes be met; we should therefore commence operations there as soon as possible, by sending up some forty or fifty men from this place.—Can you send us a good company of emigrants to locate there? What about the Ohio project for a settlement at Cape Mount? Now is the time for them to co-operate with us!

I have the honor to be, my dear sir, your ob't, humble serv't,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,  
Sec. and Treas. A. C. S.

Letter from S. B. Webster to Rev. J. Mitchell.

CAPE PALMAS, Feb. 5, 1853.

REV. MR. J. MITCHELL—*Dear Sir*: I have arrived safe on the shore of Africa, at last. I have had a tedious time of it, having to lay at

Baltimore nearly seven months. We set sail from the city of Baltimore on the 27th of last November; forty days from that we have in sight of Cape Mesurado. At two o'clock

we dropped anchor. I am much pleased with the country, and prospects are flattering. I took a trip up St. Paul river, some seventeen miles. I would say that a more beautiful country I never saw anywhere. I took breakfast with my friend, Mr. W. W. Findlay, justice of the peace of the county in which he lives. He and his family were all well. He is living in his own house, on his own land, and says he never was so happy in his life, as now. Instead of the death of some of his family, there is an increase of one, as fine a boy as I would wish to see. I also saw Mrs. Tompkins, of Madison, and her family. She says she would not come back for any consideration Mrs. Fry says she did not write that letter that was in circulation there. I saw several coffee and sugar farms up the river. Mr. Blacklidge has a sugar mill on his farm, and many others up that river are doing well. Some are doing nothing, their fields are growing up in weeds and bushes.— They like Africa because they can live without work. The Virginia settlement appears to be the worst off of any. There is Georgia, upper and lower, and Caldwell, are flourishing places. They are making brick, building brick houses, and are trying to do something for themselves. The barques Joseph Maxwell and Linda Stewart landed some 320 emigrants. They went up the St. Paul's river. The Shirley brought 34 from Baltimore and the State of Maryland. They all stop at Cape Palmas. I shall stay here during the time I am passing through the

acclimating process; as Dr. Hall and Mr. McLain neglected to report me for Monrovia, the agent would not allow me rations or medical attendance, and so I came where I could get it. The next place the vessel stopped was at Grand Bassa, but the bar was so bad and the landing so difficult that I did not go ashore. The Bishop went ashore twice. I believe he did not like the place as well as the other places.— The next place was Sinoe; that is a beautiful place, and the country around is fine. I visited the settlements of Louisiana, Georgia, and Lexington, all of which are flourishing places. They have a good saw-mill there, and are opening farms of good size. On the 25th we landed at Cape Palmas. As far as I have been in the country I like it very much indeed. I have made an arrangement to take a school as soon as I get through the fever, either here or at Millsburg, up the St. Paul's river. There came out with us the Rev. Bishop Scott, Rev. Mr. Horn, Rev. Mr. Scott, an Episcopal minister and lady, and Miss Freeman, all white teachers, except the Bishop, who will return with the vessel.

I called on the President, and found him much of a gentleman. I think the colony of Maryland will annex themselves to the republic before long; if so, the Indianians had better make a purchase up the Cavala river, a few miles, as it is much the healthiest place on the coast of Africa. A great many come here that have no fever at all.

I remain, yours, &c.,

S. B. WEBSTER.

#### **Favorable Action of Religious Bodies.**

THE subject of Colonization was presented to the consideration of some of the largest of these at their

meetings in May, and received a cordial endorsement.

The action of the O. S. Presby-

terian Assembly in Philadelphia, which body has often given the cause its hearty endorsement, consisted in passing a brief resolution, recommending the Society to the patronage and favor of its churches.

The resolution of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church was under almost the same circumstances, similar to that of the O. S. Presbyterian Assembly—as follows:

*Resolved*, That the cause of African Colonization be recommended to the practical sympathy of the congregations within our bounds.

The action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (N. S.) at Buffalo was more full, and especially gratifying in view of the unanimity of the vote in favor of the Committee's Report, and of the fullness of the Report and resolutions.

We give it in full, as found in one of our religious exchange papers:

The New-School Assembly referred the subject to a Select Committee, Rev. Dr. Thompson chairman, who, on a subsequent day, reported as follows:

The enterprise of Colonization has been before the American people for forty years, and has been thoroughly discussed. Whatever diversity of views may prevail as to its capacity or incapacity, its effect or lack of effect, upon the subject of a final abolition of slavery, your Committee believe that very little diversity exists as to the fact that a great practical blessing to Africa, and a real social and civil benefit to the emigrant colonists, have resulted from the establishment of the Republic of Liberia.

By it the colored man is removed

from those impediments which in this land hindered the full and immediate development of his capabilities for self-government; and has been enabled at once, on a theatre to which the eyes of a civilized world are turned, to demonstrate them beyond the power of disputation, and thus to exert a mighty moral influence for the benefit and elevation of his race. By it schools, churches, the Christian Sabbath, regulated government and freedom, have been set up upon the shores of a barbarous, despotic, superstitious continent, and send abroad their benign influences from year to year in an ever-increasing measure.

Thirty years after the organization of the first Colonization Society, the Colony of Liberia, yet feeble, was compelled to set forth its declaration of rights, and to assume the constitutional organization of an independent republic. This event, which marks an era in the history of Africa and her children, occurred in 1846; since which period, with a rapidity which has exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine minds, the new nation has been acquiring strength and respectability.

The nations of Europe answered the appeal of this rising State, and cordially encouraged it by liberal treaties and open recognition. We regret that our own Government has not hitherto afforded to it the same moral support. A strange anomaly is seen in the fact that the great Republic of the world, looked to for sympathy and support by all people struggling, fails to afford sympathy and acknowledgment to a sister Republic, whose origin, whose similarity of form, and whose successful attempt at self-govern-

ment, it should seem, would make the claim almost imperative.

In view of such facts and considerations, the Committee recommend the following resolutions to be adopted as the sense of this Assembly.

1. That the original project of Colonization, so far as it proposed to introduce civilization, free government, and Christianity, among the people of Africa, merits, as it has already received, the cordial approbation and friendly sympathy of the Presbyterian Church.

2. That, as Christians and Americans, we look with delight upon the success already achieved in the rescue of more than 500 miles of sea-coast from the manifold crimes and miseries which the slave-trade inflicted upon it, in the peaceful organization and administration of Republican Government by the emigrants to Liberia, thus triumphantly vindicating their capacity for the highest duties of society.

3. That in view of the origin of the people of Liberia, of the entire correspondence of their laws and constitution with our own, and of their rapidly growing commerce and greatness, their Republic has peculiar claims, both of justice and policy, for an open recognition by the American Government; and that we sincerely regret that the Empires of France and Brazil, and the Monarchies of England, Russia and Belgium, have been permitted to anticipate the action of our country.

4. That when colored emigrants, who are already free or offered liberty by their masters at the South, on condition of their emigrating, solicit aid to reach Liberia, we cordially recommend them to the sympathies and assistance of the churches under our care.

After some remarks from Dr. Cox, the Report was unanimously adopted.

[From the Indiana State Sentinel.]

**Letter from W. W. Findlay to Gov. Wright.**

UPPER CALDWELL, LIBERIA, }  
March 8, 1853. }

To His Excellency the Gov. Jos. A. Wright :

SIR: As I look upon you as being an old friend of mine, I take pleasure in addressing you a few lines to let you know something about how we are getting along in Liberia, believing you to be a true friend to Liberia, and to the colored race.

I am much pleased with this country, and I do believe that every colored man, that respects himself, as a man, would do well to come here, for truly I do think that it is a good country; but like all other new countries, a man has privations to undergo, and a reasonable man can-

not expect that he can get every thing here as handy as he can in old settled countries. But if he has money he need not lack for luxuries here, and some that he cannot get in America.

To be sure there is some sickness here, in going through the acclimating process, but when we come to look at the people that come here, we must expect it. Among them that come here, there are some that are very old, some young, some men of intemperate habits, with broken constitutions, some that begin to lament as soon as they get here, because they cannot get every thing that they could get in the United States, and some of them have never

been used to providing for themselves, so these things make it go hard with some. But in the last three or four expeditions that have come out, there has been but few deaths.

And there is another thing that makes it go hard with many of them; they will not take advice.— They will eat what they please, and run in the rain and sun, which they ought not to do for a while, until they get a little used to the climate.

We have had some wars with the natives since I have been here, down at Bassa. The President had to take two hundred men and go to Cape Mount, on the account of the native disturbance up there. They came home yesterday. They got the chief Boombo and about fifty of his men, and brought them down.— And he will have his trial as soon as they can get the rest of the chiefs together.

They want to have a settlement at that place as soon as possible, as the natives are all the time fighting and making slaves of each other.— We find that they cannot be kept down unless there is a settlement there, and the Legislature at its last session passed a bill to settle that place, and the President has been holding back waiting to see what Indiana and Ohio were going to do, in regard to selecting lands, as they have said that they wanted that place for a settlement. And the Government has about as many calls on her treasury as she is able to get along with, so I should be glad to hear from the Hoosier and Buck-eye States. And I should be very happy, and think it a great honor if I should be able to help lay the foundation of that new State, and for which I should look back to my old home with much veneration.

Now I shall say something about agriculture and the prospects. This country is, I suppose, as good a coffee and sugar country, as there is in any place in the world, at least it is pronounced so by those that pretend to judge of these things. We may plant coffee, and on the same land raise arrow-root, bird-pepper, or ginger at the same time, and by so doing keep the coffee clean, after it is planted—raise a crop of arrow-root, ginger, or bird-pepper, which I believe will pay all the other expenses, and will pay the interest until the coffee commences to bear, which will be about the third year.

And now in the States, there are several gentlemen that have offered to find men, some of their acquaintance in this country, to go into the coffee speculation, which they cannot help making money at, if the persons who undertake this business will do any thing; so I know there are men plenty in Indiana, that have money, and to spare, and I do think if they will go into partnership with me, I will be able to make money for them and myself. If there should be a friend of mine, or a friend to Liberia, who will go into that business, I should be happy in hearing from him. The pepper, ginger and such things as I should raise, I should expect those who went in with me to attend to it in America, to sell these things and send me in return such things as I should need to carry on business with. If there should be any that would be willing to risk money in that way, I should be glad to hear from them.

I have been appointed a Justice of the Peace in Caldwell county.

Nothing more, than I remain,

Your humble servant,

W. W. FINDLAY.

## Letter from James C. Minor to George Sample.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,  
July 6, 1853.

Rev. Sir:—Will you be kind enough to publish this letter in the Repository, and oblige,

Your humble servant,  
GEO. SAMPLE.

Rev. W. McLain.

—  
MONROVIA, LIBERIA,  
April 18, 1853.

Dear Sir: By the reception of this letter you may know that I am living, thank God, and hope that you are well. Should you ever take a notion to come to this Republic. I would advise you to bring with you the following named articles in as large quantity as you can conveniently do: pork, beef, flour, fish, assorted; mackerel, herrings, smoked and pickled; codfish, soap, tea,

coffee, butter, lard, dry goods, assorted; bleached and unbleached cottons, shirting cotton, domestic plaids, shoes, stockings, table knives and forks, bonnet ribbons, muslins of various patterns, for ladies wear; white muslins, spools of cotton, skeins do., pins, needles, tooth brushes, and in fine any and every thing that you can. And if you have not the means to purchase these articles, you can get some good friend to give you a credit of some four or five hundred dollars for a few months, and you can soon sell enough of them to pay for them. In your selections for ladies wear, do get some lady to assist you to make choices, for the ladies here are very flashy and wear no mean dresses.

Yours, &c.,  
JAMES C. MINOR.

Mr. George Sample.

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Address of Capt. Foote,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE COL. SOCIETY.

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is with no ordinary degree of embarrassment that I appear before you on this occasion, as it was not till a few hours since that I was apprised of the honor intended me. It seems that I am called upon now to fill up a gap left by the absence of a reverend Doctor of Divinity, far-famed for his eloquence, and I find myself in his place, before this large and intellectual audience. What apology can I offer for assenting at the request of friends to address you? It is this, and this only, that I have been to Liberia, and I can state facts, and facts are always the strongest arguments. It is unnecessary, before this intelligent audience, to

state or go into the history of colonization at the time when a small colony was planted at Cape Mesurado on the coast of Africa, under the superintendence of several governors, one of whom is present here this evening. It is also unnecessary to state that, after four or five administrations of that colony under white men sent from this country, General Joseph J. Roberts, a colored man, was appointed to command and administer affairs there for several years, until after the colony declared itself independent and established a Republic; that he was elected President of that Republic, and holds the office to this day. When in Washington last winter,

President Fillmore asked me how President Roberts appeared. I was about saying, as well as any President, but I thought that would be invidious, and replied, "As well as the Governors of our States generally."

Liberia has now an extent of about five hundred miles of sea-coast, a depth of near forty or fifty miles, and a population of one hundred and fifty thousand souls. The slave trade, formerly so rife there, now gives place to a legal commerce, in the amount of exports and imports respectively, of \$500,000 annually. The government of Liberia is modelled very much after that of the United States; but no white man there is eligible to any office under the government. Of the natural history of Liberia very little is known. President Roberts, however, informed me, when I was there, that iron ore was found in large masses twenty miles in the interior, and that it was malleable without the process of smelting. The soil is productive of all tropical fruits, and persons can live there with comparatively little effort.

The religious character of Liberia struck me most favorably, and another officer who had been there, while walking with me one Sunday in New-Haven, remarked, "This is the most moral place I have seen, except Monrovia, in Liberia." I was struck with the good habits and order of the people there, and, I must also say, in finding so much mind and character developed among that people. I had an opportunity not only of seeing and associating with the President of Liberia, the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, State officers, Senators and Representatives, but I went among the lowly—from the upper-ten down to

the very substratum of society—and I found, with scarcely an exception, that they were intelligent and happy. They said, "We now all feel free," and I was particularly struck with that one trait. We find that colored people in this country, no matter how favorable circumstances may be, feel under a certain sense of inferiority; but among this people I remarked that they felt a self-respect and independence which is not theirs in this country. We felt as if we were not holding intercourse with colored people, but people of our own color, and we found a degree of intelligence among them which surprised us all. If President Roberts were to visit this country, there is no gentleman I should welcome more heartily to my home and family.

In the report which has been read in your hearing, it is stated that five Governments have acknowledged the independence of Liberia; and yet our own Government, which planted that colony, has not yet acknowledged her independence, though it reflects greater credit and honor upon us to have established that colony than any thing we could have done. That colony has succeeded, when the colonists of Sierra Leone failed; for there they kept it under the jurisdiction and in the hands of white men, but here in Liberia we have thrown them upon their own resources, and they are now showing the people of the Old World the wonderful spectacle that they and the people of the United States are the only people capable of self-government. While in France and other governments of Europe they have tried the experiment of a Republic and failed, we see in Liberia the people carrying on the government seven years without the

aid of white people, establishing schools and progressing in all the improvements of civilization. Looking at the influence of Liberia upon the heathen, who can withhold his heart and prayers that God should prosper that people? And let us all use our power and influence to prevail upon our Government to acknowledge her independence. Let there be action among the people of this country, so that public opinion will reach Congress and the Government recognize her independence. If we investigate and agitate this subject, we will find that it is not only our duty but our interest to recognise Liberia. Great Britain was among the first to recognize her independence. She has a Consulate there—has invited President Roberts to visit England; and when there he was very well received, even among the aristocracy, a noble family having already taken his daughter to educate. Thus, while they are carrying out British philanthropy, they are also subserving the commercial interests of Great Britain; and it behooves us as commercial men, as patriots, and especially as Christians, that we should do all we can in influencing our Government to acknowledge their independence, and do all we can to nationalize the Parent Society, with its auxiliary societies, to whom Liberia owes its very existence.

There is one point to which I wish to allude in my remarks—the audience will bear witness that they are exceedingly extempore—and that is the influence of the establishment of the armed squadrons of Great Britain and the United States. It has long been the practice in our State Legislatures, and in the addresses of members of Congress, and in the

addresses of Colonization Societies themselves, to speak of armed squadrons as being worse than useless on the coast of Africa. President Roberts enjoined it upon me to use all my influence, not only to have the squadron retained upon the coast, but increased.

Let us look at it for a moment. Suppose the squadrons of the United States and Great Britain were withdrawn. Why, the slave-traders of Brazil, Spain, France, Portugal, Sardinia and other countries would, with their slaves, go even to Liberia itself, which is but an infant republic and incapable of resisting them; because they would instigate the natives to make war upon them.—It is important, in that point of view, that we should have a force on the coast of Africa. Sir George Jackson, the British Commissioner, who was in this country for some time, and has been in Sierra Leone and to the south coast of Africa as commissioner under the treaty with Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade—a member of the mixed commission—in a communication to me, speaks of the importance, not only of maintaining the present force, but of increasing it, until the slave trade shall be finally and forever destroyed, and also for the purpose of sustaining and encouraging Liberia. Our missionaries at Gaboon also speak of the importance of a large squadron upon that coast, as it regards the security and safety of the missions and the protection of Liberia itself—the suppression of the slave trade and the protection of her legal commerce. I hear it often said that the climate of Liberia is unhealthy, and, therefore, why send out officers and men there? If the interests of the country require an armed force there, or anywhere else,

it is an unmilitary objection to assign as a reason that the station is an unhealthy one. But just look at the condition of the colored man of this country. Suppose the wishes of philanthropists were carried out, and he were everything heart could wish—cultivated in intellect and refined in taste; yet while nominally free, he is still a bondman while connected in his social relations to the white man, as the Anglo-Saxon race never will and never ought to blend with the colored race. Colonization to Liberia holds out the only remedy, if we regard what is best adapted to the condition of the African. In this country, when he goes North the percentage of death increases; and while it is unhealthy for the white man in Africa, the climate is peculiarly adapted to the colored man, because statistics show that the percentage of death is greater in Baltimore than in Liberia, in New York greater still, and altogether greater in Canada, showing that Providence has designed this very thing as a safeguard to the colored man against the encroachments of the whites.—I feel myself on this occasion called upon to say a few words in reference to the slave trade. It has been extirpated along 500 miles of the coast, where it was so rife a few years ago. Colonization did this, and nothing but Colonization will give us security that it will be permanently suppressed. But while the slave trade is suppressed along 500 miles of the coast, as I stated before, there are still 1500 miles of coast that are under the hands of slave dealers, on which I have made three captures myself during the two years I was cruising upon that coast, in co-operation with the British squadron. Let me state a fact here which appears generally not to

be understood. It is often stated that our vessels capture few or no slave traders, and the English capture all; but it should be borne in mind that our Government has only five vessels on the station, and the English no less than twenty-five. I feel as if I had already trespassed upon the time of this audience too long, but I wish to make a remark or two in relation to the slave trade being considered piracy. Congress has declared it piracy, but it is piracy only in a municipal sense, and not by the laws of nations. An American vessel may pass an English cruiser full of slaves, for an English cruiser has no right to interfere with her, provided she is *bona fide* an American vessel, and therefore our slave vessels are amenable only to American cruisers.

We hear a great deal said about the flag being proof of nationality. The flag is *prima facie* evidence, but is not conclusive. Some little difficulty has occurred, growing out of the grave questions connected with the detention of traders. But I must say here that the English Government and English officers have always acted and are acting in good faith in their efforts to suppress the slave trade, and the squadron which they maintain on the coast of Africa is doing a great work in its suppression. President Roberts feels under great obligations to them; and I would here publicly say, that the English officers were ready at any time to assist our merchant vessels in distress; and were ready to subscribe to the doctrines set forth in our orders. In fact, I have read the orders established by the Court of Admiralty, and they declare positively to their cruisers that it is no part of their business to interfere with vessels that are really American, even if they have slaves on board.

I have thus, very imperfectly, I fear, described the prominent features of Liberia, the African squadron, and the African slave trade; and I have thus spoken with regard to the importance of a maintenance of a military force on the coast of Africa, in the hope that the remarks which I have presented, in so extempore and incoherent a manner,

may make an impression upon the public mind; and I am confident that, when this matter is fairly understood, the country will see that the squadron and Colonization must go together, must harmonize and co-operate with each other, in order to sustain Liberia and suppress the African slave trade.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Letters from Liberia.

A few days since Mr. John S. Walker, a worthy and intelligent colored citizen of Baltimore, handed us for perusal a number of private letters received by him from persons who had emigrated from this city to Liberia, and whose character for veracity and rectitude of conduct are well known to their acquaintances here. The writers all concur in speaking very favorably of their adopted country, and express themselves not only satisfied but delighted with the change they have made. They represent the climate as being peculiarly congenial, and the soil as exceedingly fertile, and state that the emigrants from the United States have been generally very successful in securing homes for themselves, and acquiring the means of comfortable livelihood. Some one or two instances are spoken of where emigrants have been unfortunate, but this is attributed to causes likely to be met with everywhere, and is not in the least calculated to diminish the force of the statement that the country affords greater facilities and opportunities for the advancement of the colored race than they can hope to enjoy in any other part of the world.

We give below extracts from letters written by Asbury F. Johns and Jacob M. Moore, now citizens of

Liberia, both of whom are well known in this city, and any statements of theirs we are assured are worthy of fullest confidence. Mr. Johns writes under date of March 16, 1853:

"Although I do not intend to persuade any man to immigrate here, yet I do say that I would not exchange my position here with that of any colored man in the United States. I love Africa, her children and her people, and though I claim kindred with all the children of Ham, dispersed wherever they may be throughout the length and breadth of the earth, yet particularly the people of Liberia are my people—their God is my God—the weal or woe of their country my interest. We are establishing here, through the Providence of God, and under, I believe, His especial omniscient care and protection, a home and an asylum for the oppressed sons and daughters of Ham, a sovereignty and a nationality, for we are a distinct and independent nation. * *

In relation to your coming here, I know you can make a good living and be serviceable to the country, and so can any one else who comes here with that determination; but, as I said before, I will solicit no one to come here."

Under date of March 14, 1853, Moore writes as follows:

"FRIEND WALKER: We are all in good health and prosperity. * * I have more than I can do daily, and that to my profit. My income here is nearly one hundred dollars per month. I attend to the immigrants at the Virginia reception house, for which I get forty-two dollars and fifty cents per month; but this does not interfere with my private business." He then alludes to his family and friends, all of whom are spoken of as being in good health and engaged in profitable business. "John Bowie is the only one of the expedition who is not doing well. He is working out by day's work for other people." [The expedition spoken of left here in the barque Liberia Packet in 1851, and

numbered upwards of sixty persons.] "Politics run high here now, as our Presidential election comes off next May. The nominees are: Samuel Benedict for President, and E. J. Roy for Vice President; and J. J. Roberts for President, S. A. Benson for Vice President. * * You know me well—come out here and you will never regret it, and come at once. Your six months' provisions will give you a sufficient start. I only brought sixteen dollars with me, and after eighteen months I am worth some hundreds, clear of all demands.

In relation to the condition of the immigrants, the other letters corroborate the statements of Messrs. Johns and Moore, and several of the writers are anxious to have their friends follow them.

General Baptist State Convention.

MACON, *April 25th, 1853.*

To the Editor of the Georgia Citizen:

Sir: I attended the General Baptist State Convention at Atlanta, which has just concluded its proceedings, and though not a member was especially gratified to observe the courtesy, good order and harmony which attended all the deliberations of this large and influential body of Christians. I saw nothing and heard nothing, during its session, unbecoming the ministers and disciples of Christ associated for the enforcement of his truth and the advancement of his kingdom. Impressive discourses were delivered in the various churches.

Strong resolutions were adopted against the retailing and use of ardent spirits, encouraging measures devised for the circulation of religious books, while the cause of African missions was sanctioned, as by one mind, and most liberally aid-

ed by the contributions of the Convention.

An adjournment was proposed and carried, in order to give opportunity for an address on the subject of African Colonization, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Washington city, whose statements, we learn, are confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the Rev. Eli Ball, and the Rev. T. J. Bowen, both of whom have recently visited Liberia. Mr. Bowen is truly a remarkable man.—A native of De Kalb county, in this State, and still a young man, and minister of the Baptist church, he, some three years ago, formed the bold and perilous design of planting Christianity in Central Africa. The Southern Baptist Board of Missions commissioned him to go forth and explore the country, and with a daring spirit, which nothing could deter, and an ability and knowledge of mankind, which difficulties and op-

position could hardly defeat, he has penetrated to regions and a people which no white man had ever before seen: a country high, salubrious, beautiful and fruitful; a people numerous, inhabiting many cities of from ten to fifty thousand souls, acquainted with agriculture and some of the more useful arts. A people courteous, hospitable, and honest, believing in one and only *one* God, anxious to be instructed, and ready to listen with deep interest to those who explain to them the object and precepts of the Gospel. Mr. Bowen

is soon to return to that country, (Yarriba) and in company with such other missionaries as may be ready to devote their lives to this newly discovered and most interesting people, to give his best energies to the work of their salvation. Should his life be preserved, we may look for great and beneficent results from this enterprize, and from his bold and zealous, and well-considered movements, rich commercial advantages may be secured to this country, as well as more imperishable blessings to Africa. AMICUS.

Letter from John Morris, to an Officer of the U. S. Navy.

FISHTOWN,
Grand Bassa Co., Liberia.
Feb. 9th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—According to your request, I beg leave to submit to your consideration my opinion of the new settlement, now known as Fishtown in Buchanan. I would remark, in the first place, that I have not visited many of the other places—but as far as I have visited I think most candidly, that Fishtown is the finest situation in Liberia—and from the time I have resided in this place, subject more or less to keeping watch in the *Barracks* every night, it is my humble opinion the most healthy place that I have yet visited. This place affords good water; as good as any that can be found along the coast.—When the settlement is formed, the spring or watering place will be in the centre of the town—a stream of pure water about one and a half miles in length. As regards the land, it is good, and we have a great deal cleared down, and planted in potatoes. On the South side of the settlement is a small

river, not very wide, but deep enough for small boats, and on the margin of the river an abundance of good timber for house building, &c.—There are several places on the river that will answer for mill seats. Persons wishing to come out to this country, possessing small capital, can live with ease, if they are industrious. This is no country for the lazy man. We want men of intelligence and money; and our country will be an honor to ourselves and others. We would be glad to see a great many more of the American traders on the coast, in opposition to the English traders, who are now monopolizing the trade.—The Americans can, if they will, do a great business on the Coast, as they have just such goods and provisions as are constantly needed by us, and also the natives. I would say much more, but supposing you to be in much haste, I will close, and on your return will write my views more lengthly.

Yours,

Respectfully,

JOHN MORRIS.

Letter from Gen. J. N. Lewis.

MONROVIA, March 12, 1853.

Rev. and Dear Sir :—I suppose you will receive from the authorities information respecting public affairs. So far as I can judge, the prospects of Liberia are certainly very encouraging. It can scarcely be believed how rapidly every branch of industry is prosecuted. Our farmers are giving earnest heed to the soil, and their farms are in a prosperous condition. A large quantity of sugar will be manufactured on the St. Paul's this season, and the attention paid to the growing of coffee is great.

Our trade increases wonderfully; indeed it outstrips all calculations that have been made; and if we can keep the natives from warring with each other, it will increase within the next five years more than 100 per cent. You have heard of the difficulties among the chieftains at Cape Mount. Every exertion has been used by the Government to settle them, and large amounts of money have been expended by us for the purpose; but all have effected nothing. Boombo, backed by George Cain—the former of Grand Cape Mount, and the latter of Little Cape Mount,—has done much to disturb the quietness of our

Republic. President Roberts left here on the 1st inst., for Little Cape Mount, with about 200 armed men, for the purpose of settling the difficulties. He returned in a week's time, bringing Boombo with him; *not a gun was fired—not a drop of blood was shed*. It is probable, that if another had gone in the President's place, there would have been fighting.

"Fish Town" in "Buchanan," is permanently settled, and the settlers there are finely clearing and building. All the Grand Bassa natives are on the best terms with our Government, and excepting the Trade Town country, with which our Government has interdicted intercourse, all the countries known as the Bassa country are in peace and amity with us.

You have heard of President Roberts' return from England, and of his success there.

The new British Consul arrived in the last steamer.

The late immigrants are getting on finely, and they are contented.

Very respectfully, your ob'tser'vt,
J. N. LEWIS.

REV. Wm. McLain,

*Secretary and Treas. Am. Col.
Soc. Washington city.*

Extract from a Letter from J. S. Wise & Co.

CONTAINING EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM LIBERIA.

CHURCHLAND, Norfolk Co., Va.

May 16, 1853.

Rev. W. McLain.

DEAR SIR:—We have received several letters from the emigrants, from which we beg leave to give a few extracts, which you may use as you think proper.

John Young, a man of great worth of character, and some means, writes under date of Monrovia, March 12,

1853: "I have purchased seventy acres of land on the St. Paul's river. I am much pleased thus far with my new home and country. I enjoy remarkably good health; and if it continues, I have no doubt of doing well."

Jerry Elliot, one of the most correct men we ever knew, writes thus, in a letter dated March 11, 1853: "I have never had the fever since

here I have been. In short, my health has been better than it has been for the last seven years. My wife and oldest son are now down with the fever. The balance of the children are tolerably well. As far as I have seen and learnt of Liberia, I am very well pleased with it. It seems that industry and economy are all that is wanting to make this a happy and flourishing country. And as for myself I intend to strive all I can; and with the blessing of God I will not suffer."

Isaac Young, a very respectable man, of good sound common sense, writes as follows: "We are all doing well in point of health. We find some things better than we expected and some things not so good;

although I would not, under any circumstances, return to the United States to remain. My family have been down with the fever, but they are all better; but as to myself I have not been sick a day since I arrived here."

Mike Ash, a worthy and industrious man, writes, "I have found the country very agreeable; and all that is wanting here is industry and economy. I had the fever about five days, my wife about four. Both of us are now well as ever."

Isaac Deans, a very shrewd business man, has purchased land, thinks he will do well, and seems to like the country very much.

Very respectfully,
J. S. WISE & Co.

Letter from Pres. Roberts, to Rev. J. Mitchell.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, *March 15th*, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 23d April last, by Mr. Webster, was handed to me only a few days ago. Having just returned from a visit to Little Cape Mount, I have now only a moment in which to write you a line in acknowledgment.

I had heard indirectly of the action taken by your Legislature, in regard to the purchase of territory within this Republic, for a settlement composed of persons of color from the State of Indiana. As yet I have received no communication from the State authorities on the subject. I am, therefore, ignorant of the details of the plan proposed;

I may venture to say, however, that the Government here will entertain any proposition the State of Indiana makes consistent with the interests of the Republic. Grand Cape Mount is perhaps the most desirable location, at present, in the Republic, for a new settlement, and if your State wishes to secure it, no time should be lost.

Mr. Findlay is here and well. Mr. Smith has not yet returned from the United States.

I am, dear sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS
Rev. J. Mitchell, Indianapolis, Ind.

[From the Liberia Herald, April 6th.]

Trial and Sentence of Boombo.

MONROVIA, *April 6th*, 1853.

WE have seldom witnessed the trial of a case producing so much interest as that of Boombo's. The readers of the "Herald," need not be told, that Boombo is a chieftain of Little Cape Mount, that he had voluntarily entered into an arrangement with the Government of Liberia, and subscribed to demean himself according to

the laws and constitution—also, that he and his people lived on lands purchased by the Government of Liberia from the native owners. Boombo, though bound by his solemn engagements to refrain from wars, and not to disturb the peace and quietness of the country, has repeatedly, since he placed himself under the laws of Liberia, broken his engagements

by carrying on predatory wars, destroying towns and murdering and carrying into captivity hundreds of inoffensive men, women, and children. To all the remonstrances of Government, Boombo gave no heed, and his bloody career did not end until he was brought to this City a prisoner. George Cain of Grand Cape Mount, is also amenable to the laws of Liberia; and it is now well ascertained that he was the principal actor in all the disturbances created in the Little Cape Mount country. Boombo, it appears, acted under his direction.

At the last Court of "Quarter Sessions," Boombo was indicted for "*High Misdemeanor*"—the indictment set forth a general allegation and three special counts. The first count charged the prisoner with violating his obligations and allegiance to the Government, and that he did procure and make war upon and against one Dwarloo Bey and certain other Goulah chiefs, occupying a portion of the territories of Grand and Little Cape Mount—that he murdered the inhabitants—carried into captivity large numbers of the defenceless; sacked, burned and pillaged towns and villages and laid waste the country. The second count charged, that Boombo violated, &c., &c., as before, that he did procure and make war upon and against one Weaver, a Dey chieftain—crossing the Little Cape Mount river, and entering the Dey country for that purpose; that he murdered inhabitants, carried others into captivity, and sacked, burned, and pillaged towns and villages and laid waste the country. The third count, charged that Boombo did violate, &c., &c., as before, and that he committed felony, by seizing and carrying off merchandize from factories belonging to citizens of Monrovia. The Attorney General, Wm.

Draper, Esq. was assisted in this case, by David A. Madison, Esq., of Buchanan, Grand Bassa. D. T. Harriss, and J. B. Phillips, Esqrs., appeared for the prisoner, and we are pleased to say that these gentlemen did all that honest and patriotic men could do for a man under such circumstances. They ably and eloquently defended the prisoner upon every point that formality and technicality would admit of, but as they could not argue the lock off the door; and as the evidence, especially that given by prisoner's witnesses, was point blank against Boombo, the verdict was *guilty of each count*.

The leading counsel for the prisoner, D. T. Harriss, Esq., ably entered into a constitutional argument in relation to the quantum of punishment that should be inflicted upon the prisoner, appealing impressively to the Jury and Court in behalf of the prisoner.

The sentence was—restitution, restoration, and reparation of goods stolen, people captured, and damages committed:—to pay a fine of \$500.00 and be imprisoned for two years. When the sentence was pronounced the convict shed tears, regarding the ingredient of imprisonment in his sentence, to be almost intolerable. It is hoped that this will prove a salutary example to all other chieftains under the jurisdiction of this Government, that they may henceforward, be convinced of the determination and power of the Government to administer justice in the premises. It is the belief of many, that Boombo's punishment as per sentence is too great, but we believe to the contrary. Until rigorous measures are used to deter Chieftains from carrying on their predatory wars, there cannot be any guarantee, but that some part of our coast will always be in a state of savage warfare.

The Civilization of Africa.

THERE is no greater problem of this age than the civilization of Africa. There is no more wonderful illustration of the ways of Divine Providence, and of the progress of the human race, through error, and folly, and sin, to certain and enduring good. The unbounded resources of Africa, which have slept undeveloped since the Creation, are about to yield to the touch of commerce and civilization. The tribes

whose native and inherited barbarism has been growing darker and apparently more hopeless through long ages of ignorance and brutality, are slowly preparing to take a place among the nations. The time is approaching, and is approaching more rapidly than such revolutions are generally made, when the commercial nations shall compete for the trade with Africa, and when the stimulus which this will give to its

production shall develop the resources of the country, and shall establish a regular industry along the coast and constantly pushing to the interior all the results of trade, commerce, and intelligent industry will gradually follow. This, and this alone, will be the means of putting an end to the slave trade. Armies cannot do it, fleets cannot do it. Treaties and compacts are in vain to enforce it. Commerce and civilization alone can fix the limits of this great reproach of the age. When the Eastern coast of Africa is in the hands of civilized christian govern-

ment, or within its control, the infamous traffic will be suppressed, but not before. No more worthy work can employ the attention of philanthropists than the colonization of Africa. We trust that it will receive every encouragement from our Government, and that on some plan, under the protection of the Government, regular steam communication may be established between this country and Liberia. We owe much to Africa, and it is in this way that we can best discharge the debt that has been accumulating for centuries.—*Providence Journal.*

Liberia Coffee.

By politeness of our respected neighbor, SOLOMON STURGES, Esq., who is one of the Directors of the American Colonization Society, we have been furnished with a sample of coffee from Liberia, accompanied with the subjoined note. We accept it gratefully, as a specimen of the products of a glorious young Republic, in the early success and rising prospects of which we greatly rejoice. May it ever continue a free and Christian nation, and may the sun of its prosperity never set.

N. B. We have tried the coffee, and our family concurs in the opinion that it is of superior quality.

—
PUTNAM, OHIO,
March 12, 1853.

BRO. BASSETT.—*My Dear Sir:*—

I send you a small sample of Liberia coffee. I wish I could send more.

You will I think find its flavor superior to any you have seen. In my judgment, it is superior to the Mocha. The time is not distant, I trust, when we shall derive our principal supply, of not only coffee, but also cotton, rice, sugar and other productions of the South, from Africa. Perhaps *gold* may yet be received from there, in greater abundance even than from California.

That commerce will be an important means of introducing the arts of civilization into Africa, I have but little doubt, and I believe the day of her redemption is at hand.

In haste, your friend,
SOLOMON STURGES.

Jim Dent.

THE annexed letter from Dr. Jas. Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, to Mrs. Col. Wever, of Weverton, Md., will advise the donors of the fund for the redemption of the slave James Dent, and his emigration to Liberia, that the

object has been accomplished. Jim is a fine old fellow, and the meeting between him and his family, who have gone to Liberia before him, will be one which benevolent men would love to look upon.—

BALTIMORE, *April 26th*, 1853.

MRS. WEVER.—My Dear Madam:—Previous to the receipt of yours of yesterday, I had intended, the first thing this morning, to say to you that your protege, James Dent, Esq., Cooper, &c., arrived safely in the cars; that he got well fitted out with such tools as he desired for the prosecution of his trade; that all his traps and himself were put on board the Banshee yesterday morning; that she was towed into the bay by steam; and that is the last I know of her or him.

It did me good to see this honest,

true old man go out from this land. How queer it seemed to me, while looking at him, that any one could buy so much for \$180. I would give all I am worth, for his honesty and purity of heart alone, unless his physiognomy deceived me much. Well, God's blessing go with him, and also rest on those who have afforded him the means of joining his children in a land where there is no grade of humanity between him and his Father, where he may be able at least to say, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

Very truly yours, JAMES HALL.

Rev. R. R. Gurley's Lectures at Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. R. GURLEY happened in Rochester at the time the *Colored Convention* was in session. We cut the following notices of his lectures from the Rochester papers:

From the Daily Advertiser.

Colonization—Mr. Gurley's Lecture.—The lecture of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, last evening, at the First Methodist Chapel, was replete with interest, and was listened to with marked attention by the large and respectable audience in attendance. The tone and spirit of his address were in strong contrast to the ranting and abusive language of the fanatical abolitionists, who, while claiming to be the especial friends of the colored race, are opposing and decrying the colonization movement, which is the only really useful and practicable scheme for ameliorating the condition of that degraded portion of humanity. Those who listened to the lecture of the colonization champion last evening, could not but concede to him honesty and sincerity of purpose, nor resist the conviction that the friends of colonization, and their noble

cause, have been grossly maligned—and must be satisfied that if the African races are elevated, it must be through the exertions of this truly patriotic and philanthropic institution.

From the Daily American.

Mr. GURLEY.—This gentleman, well known as the able and indefatigable Agent of the American Colonization Society, has been making a visit of several days to this city.—Prompted by a desire to know the views of the colored population Mr. G. took occasion to be present at the recent National Convention of colored people, and on Sunday last he preached twice—in the afternoon at the Third Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hall's,) and in the evening, at the First Methodist, (Rev. A. C. George's.)

We had the pleasure of hearing his latter discourse, and feel sure that it must have left upon the minds of the large audience, an impression of the most favorable character, both in respect to Mr. G. and the cause he advocates. He related in a very interesting manner, his own personal experience connected with the

Colonization movement in this country and in Africa. His first visit to Liberia was made in 1824, when the colony was new. On that occasion he read to the 250 black citizens of the infant republic, their form of Government, which was adopted by uplifted hands. In 1849 he went there again, finding an advance full of wonder and promise.

Mr. G. mentioned several names of eminent men, prominent in the Colonization effort in this country—such as Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Frelinghuysen, President Day, &c., and expressed his extreme regret at hearing the leading speakers in the recent Colored Convention consign them and all Colonizationists to “infernal fires.” These colored men, he considered as laboring under a fatal delusion. Emigration presents the only avenue for them to reach a position of national re-

spectability. If they possessed a tithe of the spirit which animated the founders of this Republic, they would seek a country where they and their posterity could look for independence, honor, and happiness.

We noticed among the crowd of deeply interested listeners to Mr. G's. remarks, many of our most thoughtful, intelligent, and influential citizens. The public mind evidently appreciates more than ever before, the fact that emancipation in this country brings, and can bring to the colored people very few of the legitimate fruits of freedom, while it is evident that if they possess qualities deserving of liberty they will be able to build up in Africa a government and nation of their own, as our oppressed forefathers did in America.

Missions of the M. E. Church in Liberia.

HAVING made some inquiry as to the condition of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, we have been obligingly furnished with the following reply. We doubt not that the result of Bishop Scott's late visit will be to give new interest and impetus to the work :

MISSION ROOMS METH. EPIS. CHURCH,
NEW YORK, May 7, 1853.

Rev. J. B. Pinney :

DEAR SIR.—There are in our missions in Liberia 1185 colonists, members of our churches ; 116 na-

tives do. do. ; 115 candidates or probationers ; 19 local preachers or licentiates ; 15 Sunday-schools ; 789 colonist children, pupils in do. ; 50 children of natives in do. ; 99 officers and teachers ; 20 week-day schools—513 scholars ; 7 schools among the natives—127 do. ; 15 Bible classes ; \$1,573 10 collected for missionary purposes ! We have 21 missionaries employed, all colored men, and expect to add at least 4 to the number the current year.

Respectfully,

DAVID TERRY.

The Physical Condition of Blacks North and South.

THE Richmond Examiner publishes an interesting statistical article, contrasting the physical condition of the free blacks of the North, and the slaves of the South. The Examiner says :—

In Maine there are 1355 free blacks, of whom 94 are insane—one to fourteen ! In Louisiana, there were 45 insane out of 193,194 slaves—one in every four thousand three hundred and ten. In Massa-

chusetts, the ratio of insanity among the free negroes was one to every 43. In Virginia, 1 to 1286. In Missouri, 1 to 979. In Illinois, 1 to 47. The census of 1850 showed that there was one blind person to every 2445 whites, 1 blind to every 2645 slaves, whilst among the free colored persons of the Paradise of the Abolitionists at the North, there is *one blind to every eight hundred and seventy*. There is one *idiot* to

every 1040 slaves, and one idiot to every 436 free blacks at the North! The total of afflicted, of blind, deaf, dumb, and idiotic, and insane among slaves at the South, is *one to every 1057*—while these horrid maladies are endured among the free blacks of the North, under the care of Gerrit Smith, Garrison, Aunt Harriet and Douglass, in the ratio of one to every *three hundred and eleven!*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

A New British Protectorate.

"A NEW BRITISH PROTECTORATE.—It is stated that the question of a British Protectorate over the Republic of Liberia, in Africa, has been mooted in political circles in Washington. The proposition to our government is, to consent that Liberia shall in future be 'protected' by England, and by this plan obviate the necessity for direct diplomatic relations between Liberia and the United States."

The above is one of the "paragraphs going the rounds of the press," whence emanating, or by what authority, we know not; but if we are to understand that the "being mooted in the political circles in Washington," means that any scheme of the kind is favored by our government, we know of no polite terms sufficiently expressive of our views and feelings in regard to a proposition so monstrous. Having for the past twenty years been familiar with every thing connected with, or affecting the interests of Liberia, we in common with all its friends, feel a deep regret, even indignation, that our government should so long have neglected to recognize that infant Republic—a Republic modelled after our own,

and founded by those who have gone out *from* us because here they could not become a part *of* us. But in the consummation of this event, so devoutly to be wished by every friend of Liberia and the sacred cause of liberty and the elevation of humanity throughout the world, we have patiently but anxiously waited, fully trusting that our government would, sooner or later, do this mere act of justice to its offspring—we have waited with a confidence that *Right would ultimately prevail*. But we cannot tolerate the miserable substitute of this "British Protectorate," and we marvel that the American press, ever so jealous of British aggression, claims, or protection of any kind, should give place to the above paragraph. It says, "the proposition to our government is," &c. Who proposes any thing of the kind to our government, and by what authority? "Obviate the necessity for direct diplomatic relations," &c. Is Brother Jonathan's hand so clean that he cannot extend even his little finger to this *natural* offspring, while he is clutching Cuba, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, and begging to be admitted to a paw-shake with far-off Japan?

But there is another party to this bargain of Protectorate; not in the "political circles of Washington." Liberia herself may and will have a word to say. *She wants no protection. She has never asked protection of Great Britain or of these United States*, and we trust in God she never will. "LET LIBERIA FOREVER BE FREE," said her renowned historian—and so let say all her friends. She asks of our government *recognition*, nothing more. If that is granted—well. She will yet do us honor. If not—let the political circles of Washington keep "hands off." She asks none of their mediation for Protectorates. She once rejected British protection when her very existence was at stake. In the darkest hour the Colony ever knew, when but a handful of colored men with their families were clustered on Cape Mesurado, surrounded by thousands of

armed savages, bent on their destruction, an English vessel of war anchored in the Roads, and on learning the peril of the Colony, the commander offered to land his marine forces and defend the Colony if he could be allowed to plant the British flag on the Cape. "No, sir," said old Elijah Johnson, then commander-in-chief, "we want no flag raised on this 'ere Cape that will cause us more trouble to haul down than it will to flog the natives." Men evincing such a spirit in times of peril, will hardly be thankful for the diplomatism and interference of the political circles in Washington. If the American government will not recognize Liberia as one of the nations of the earth, let not her politicians in Washington or elsewhere add insult to injury, by negotiating a master for her—or the American press circulate paragraphs like the above.

The Slave Law.

THE Alton Telegraph copies a statement which gives an instance of the practical enforcement of the Illinois Slave Law in Washington county. A colored man, after a confinement of six weeks in the county jail, was on the 20th, sold to Marcus G. Faulkner, of Grand

Point, for the sum of \$4 75 for one month. At the expiration of that time, unless he leaves the State, he is again to be arrested, and sold to the highest bidder, which may be for a month, a year, a dozen years, or for life.—*Springfield, (Ill.) Journal.*

[From the Virginia Colonizationist.]

To Agents and other Persons Concerned, in getting ready Emigrants to Liberia, in Virginia.

A strict attention to the following suggestions will save us much trouble. Such evidence as was deemed sufficient by the old board, will not be satisfactory to the present one. They have so declared by rejecting a paper because it omitted to state the county or corporation in which the emigrant resided.

Be particular in stating the sex, age, name and place of residence of each person. The appropriation by the Legislature for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia is not applicable to those who were not *free on the 6th of April, 1853*. And no colored person is free in Virginia who was not born of free par-

ents, or has been emancipated by will or deed of record. In every case, therefore, we must be furnished either with a copy of the register of freedom attested by the Clerk of the Court in which it is recorded, or with a copy of the will or deed, as the case may be, authenticated in like manner. Let it be remembered that those only who come within the above rule are entitled to aid from the State under the late law. The entire cost of all other emigrants must be borne by individuals or by the Colonization Society.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque *Adeline*, from Savannah, Georgia, June 11, 1853, for Sinou County, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Kingston, Tenn.</i>						
1	Harry Geren,	54	read & write.		slave,	{ Emancipated by will of Solomon Geren.
2	Hezekiah "	50	do.	Meth.,		
3	William "	30	read & write.			do.
4	John "	27	do.	do.		do.
5	James "	24	do.	do.		do.
6	Frank "	16	do.	do.		do.
7	Malinda "	36	do.	do.		do.
8	Louisa "	22	read.	do.		do.
9	Margaret "	19	do.	do.		do.
10	Minerva "	15	do.	do.		do.
11	Rachel "	13	do.	do.		do.
12	Mary "	27	do.	do.		do.
13	Lourinda "	15	do.	do.		do.
14	Sarah "	12	spell.			do.
15	Henrietta "	10	do.			do.
16	Dorthula "	9	do.			do.
17	Spencer "	6	do.			do.
18	William "	4				do.
19	Henry "	6 mos.				do.
20	J. Henry "	7 mos.				do.
21	Jesse Donaldson,	35				do.
22	Julia Ann "	38	read.	Meth.,		do.
23	Ann Eliza "	14	do.	do.		do.
24	Solomon G. "	10				do.
25	James P. "	8				do.
26	Thomas B. "	5				do.
27	Mary J. "	3				do.
28	Malinda "	3 mos.				do.
29	Louisa "	4 mos.				do.
<i>Monroe Co., Tenn.</i>						
30	Amy Stanfield,	23			free,	
31	Andrew "	4			do.	
32	Martha "	3			do.	
33	Emmet "	10 mos.			do.	
34	Nathaniel Agnew,	21			do.	
35	Eliza Burton,	45			slave,	Em. by heirs R. Burton.
36	Kissiah Grigsby,	40		Meth.,	do.	Em. by Samuel Grigsby.

LIST—Continued.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
37	Councilor Grigsby,	24			slave,	Em. by Samuel Grigsby.
38	William “	20			do.	do.
39	Mary Jane “	18			do.	do.
40	Caroline “	16			do.	do.
41	George “	12			do.	do.
42	Jeremiah “	7			do.	do.
43	Gipson “	5			do.	do.
44	Emily “	4			do.	do.
45	Marriot “	25			do.	do.
46	Marcellus “	10			do.	do.
47	Charles “	7			do.	do.
48	Calvin “	5			do.	do.
49	John “	3			do.	do.
50	Andrew J. “	2			do.	do.
	<i>Blount Co., Tenn.</i>					
51	Nancy Jones,	43			free,	
52	James “	11			do.	
53	Samuel “	7			do.	
54	Lee “	5			do.	
55	Arnold Johnson,	49			slave,	Em. by Joseph Johnson.
56	Jane “	41		Meth.,	free,	
57	Isabella “	20		do.	do.	
58	Nancy “	18		do.	do.	
59	Mary “	16		do.	do.	
60	James “	13			do.	
61	Lucinda “	10			do.	
62	Wyley “	8			do.	
63	Daniel “	6			do.	
64	Catharine “	6 mos.			do.	
65	Thomas Wilson,	44	read.		slave,	Purchased himself.
66	James M. J. Walker,	23	do.		do.	Em. by David Walker.
67	Thomas J. “	23	do.		do.	do.
68	Isabella “	24	do.		do.	do.
69	Melissa “	22	do.		do.	do.
70	James Pinkney,	66	do.	Meth.,	do.	Em. by W. McClung.
71	Jane “	50	do.	do.	do.	Em. by D. Walker.
72	Charlotte “	10	do.		do.	do.
73	Prince McClung,	58			do.	Em. by W. McClung.
74	F. A. Rawlings	25			free,	
75	J. D. “	6			do.	
76	Ann “	2			do.	
77	William Montgomery,	49			slave,	Em. by J. Montgomery.
78	Jane “	25			free,	
79	MacHenry “	12			do.	
80	James “	7			do.	
81	R. J. “	4			do.	
82	T. Priest “	3			do.	
83	David “	1			do.	
84	Picket Martin,	52			slave,	Purchased himself.
85	Irena “	58			free,	
86	Juda “	39		Meth.,	slave,	Em. by Jesse Martin.
87	W. C. “	13			free,	
88	Hannah Rawlings,	60		Pres.,	slave,	Em. by Daniel Rawlings.
89	Letha “	38	read.		do.	do.

LIST—Continued.

No	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Ch. member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
90	Robert Rawlings	20	spell.		slave,	Em. by Daniel Rawlings.
91	George " Roswell, Geo.	22			do.	
92	Charles Fashaw,	32	read.	Pres.,	slave,	Em. by Rev. N. A. Pratt.
93	Bella " "	32	do.	do.	do.	{ Em. by Mrs. E. B.
94	Lewis " "	9			do.	{ Bayard.
95	Joseph " Augusta, Geo.	3			do.	do. do.
96	Serena Walker,	38			do.	Emancipated.
97	George " "	9			do.	
98	Robert " Milledgeville, Geo.	6			do.	
99	Richard Ford,	35		Bapt.,	free,	
100	Betsy B. " "	35		do.	do.	
101	Virginia Bugg, Savannah, Geo.	16		do.	do.	
102	John Barlen,	62	read & write.	Cath.,	slave,	Purchased himself.
103	Elizabeth " wife,	50		Bapt.,	do.	Pur. by her husband.
104	Joseph " son,	21	do.		do.	Purchased by his father.
105	Rose Rice,	48		do.	do.	{ Emancipated by will of
106	Joseph " "	21		do.	do.	{ Thomas W. Rice.
107	William " "	19			do.	do.
108	Sarah Jane " "	11			do.	do.
109	Elizabeth " "	13			do.	do.
110	Celia Crawford,	27		Bapt.,	do.	do.
111	Rosa " "	7			do.	do.
112	Thomas " "	5			do.	do.
113	Mary E. " "	3			do.	do.
114	Isabella " "	5 mos.			do.	do.
115	Henry M. Clark,	56		Pres.,	do.	Purchased himself.
116	Margaret M. " "	30		do.	do.	Em. by Henry Weed.
117	Jinnie Cox,	70		Bapt.,	do.	Em. by Major A. Clark.
118	Lucy Keene,	40		do.	do.	Purchased herself.
119	George M. " "	7			free,	
120	Rachel Hoover,	59			slave,	Purchased herself.
121	Anthony Sherman,	42		Pres.,	do.	Pur. by friends in N. Y.
122	Nancy " "	33		Meth.,	free,	
123	Reginal " "	16			do.	
124	Jane " "	7			do.	
125	Robert " "	4			do.	
126	Lucretia " "	1			do.	
127	Habersham " "	6			do.	
128	Jane Taylor, Athens, Ala.	60			slave,	Pur. by A. Sherman.
129	Horace Holly, Knoxville, Tenn.	25	read & write.		do.	{ Emancipated by will of { Ruffin Coleman.
130	Milles Scott,				free,	
131	Elizabeth " "				do.	
132	Nancy " "				do.	

List—Continued.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	Chu'h.	Free or slave.	Remarks.
133	Elizabeth Scott,				free,	
134	Harriet Hill,				do.	

NOTE.—These 134, added to the number previously sent, make 7,593 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June to the 15th of July, 1853.

VERMONT.

By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:—

Poultney—For the Vermont Col. Society—J. E. Blakely, \$2; Mrs. C. Ross, \$1 20; J. F. Morse, W. L. Farnham, J. H. Morse, J. W. Smith, J. Copeland, J. Morse, each \$1; S. Thomas, P. Farnham, each 50 cts; Mrs. Whiting, T. C. Clark, each 25 cents; D. Goodrich 15 cts; others \$1.83. 12 68

West Poultney—M. Clark. 2 00

Benson—Dea. Noble. 50

Pawlet—Collection \$10 72; M. Edgerton \$1; J. Snell, A. S. Haughton, each 50 cents; S. Reed, 45 cents; S. Edgerton, Mrs. P. Spalding, each 25 cts. 13 67

Dorset—Collection \$9.25; S. Mason, 50 cents; H. Holley, Lyman Sykes, each 25 cts. 10 25

Bennington—From Mrs. Alice Harman, to constitute her son, George W. Harman, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by Rev. Wm. Mitchell. 30 00

69 10

MASSACHUSETTS.

Palmer—Balance of a legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by Dwight Foster, late of Palmer, Mass., by John Foster and Freeman S. Foster, through Rev. Joseph Tracy. 141 64

CONNECTICUT.

Stonington—From the Second Congregational Church, by Rev. W. Cift. 37 00

NEW YORK.

New York City—New York State Col. Soc. 720 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carlisle—From Mrs. Susan Thorn, \$30.24, to constitute her brother, Jas. Hamilton, Esq., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 30 24

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Col. Society. 900 00

930 24

MARYLAND.

Annapolis—Legacy left this Society by the late Miss Sarah Stewart, of Annapolis, by Dr. John Ridout and Charles R. Stewart, executors. 867 26

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Collections by Rev. J. N. Danforth, towards constituting Franklin Pierce, President U. S., a life director of the Am. Col. Society, viz: From Hon. Millard Fillmore \$100; Senator Wright \$100; Senator Douglass \$100; James Guthrie, Sec. Treasury, \$100; J. C. Dobbin, Secretary Navy, \$50; General R. Armstrong, \$50; W. W. Corcoran, \$30; E. Whittlesey, A. O. Dayton, P. G. Washington, H. J. Anderson, W. Gunton, Chubb Brothers, J. M. Brodhead, L. J. Waldo, S. R. Hobbie, J. W. Maury, each \$10; S. Pleasanton, R. M. Young, A. J. Stansbury, H. Mitchell, C. Dummer, J. Ingle, W. H. Coleman, W. A. Harris, J. Stevens, W. G. Ridgeley, Com. Smith, Com. Morris, G. Rodman, T. L. Smith, Taylor & Maury, ea. \$5—\$675.00; Fourth Presbyterian Church \$30, to constitute Rev. J. C. Smith a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Collection in Foundry Church, \$18 58; Second Presbyterian Church, \$41.25, of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. J. R. Eckard a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.—\$794.83; From a Friend, \$5; James Moore, annual donation, \$5; 804 83

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—
Alexandria—First Presbyterian Church, Hugh Smith, \$10; J. P. Smith, J. P. Smith, J. McKenzie, J. B. McNair, Wm. Gregory, R. Bell, each \$5; J. H. Davis, \$4; J. Stewart, \$2.50; T. Ashby, W. Morrill, each \$1; Miscellaneous collection, \$9.31; H. C. Smith, \$5—\$62.81; M. E. Church, \$28.77; *Alexandria* Boarding School, \$30; M. E. Church, J. Taliaferro, \$5; J. Summers, \$2; R. L. Brockett, \$5; cash, \$1; J. A., J. P. E., J. V. Z., T. W., each, \$1; W. D. M., \$2—\$140.00; cash, \$1..... 141 00
Richmond—Colonization Society of Virginia..... 700 00

841 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington—From members of the Presbyterian Church, to constitute their late Pastor, Rev. James O. Steadman, of Chester, Pa., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by G. W. Green..... 30 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Miss Eliz. Jones... 5 00

GEORGIA.

Augusta—Hon. Charles J. Jenkins..... 25 00
Savannah—Joseph J. Fay, Esq., \$25; balance of a legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Rev. Wm. McWhir, by H. Harden, Esq., executor, \$62.50 87 50

112 50

FLORIDA.

Woodstock Mills—Edward R. Alberti, Esq..... 100 00

OHIO.

Cedarville—Collection in Rev. H. McMillan's congregation, the 3d of July, by J. C. Nisbit, Tr. 13 50
Sidney—Gideon Wright, to constitute his son a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

43 50

INDIANA.

Princeton—Miss Mary Ann Eliza Woods, balance on life-membership, by Mrs. Jane Kell.. 10 00
Tippecanoe Co.—A. Foard, \$5; S. Mustard, D. Heald, L.

Bryant, Rev. A. A. Gee, Wm. McCray, J. Hammer, J. Williams, S. Virden, D. Virden, S. Virden, E. Kelley, W. T. Murdock, each \$1; A. B. Lucas, J. Anderson, J. Darling, Mr. Lucas, each 50 cents..... 19 00

29 00

ILLINOIS.

By Rev. James Mitchell :
Springfield—Third Presbyterian Church, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. R. V. Dodger, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 30 00

\$3,639 67

FOR REPOSITORY.

CONNECTICUT.—*Hartford*—A. D. Enson, to June, 1854..... 1 00
VIRGINIA.—*Alexandria*—Cash for the African Repository, for 1845-'46-'47-'48..... 6 00
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