

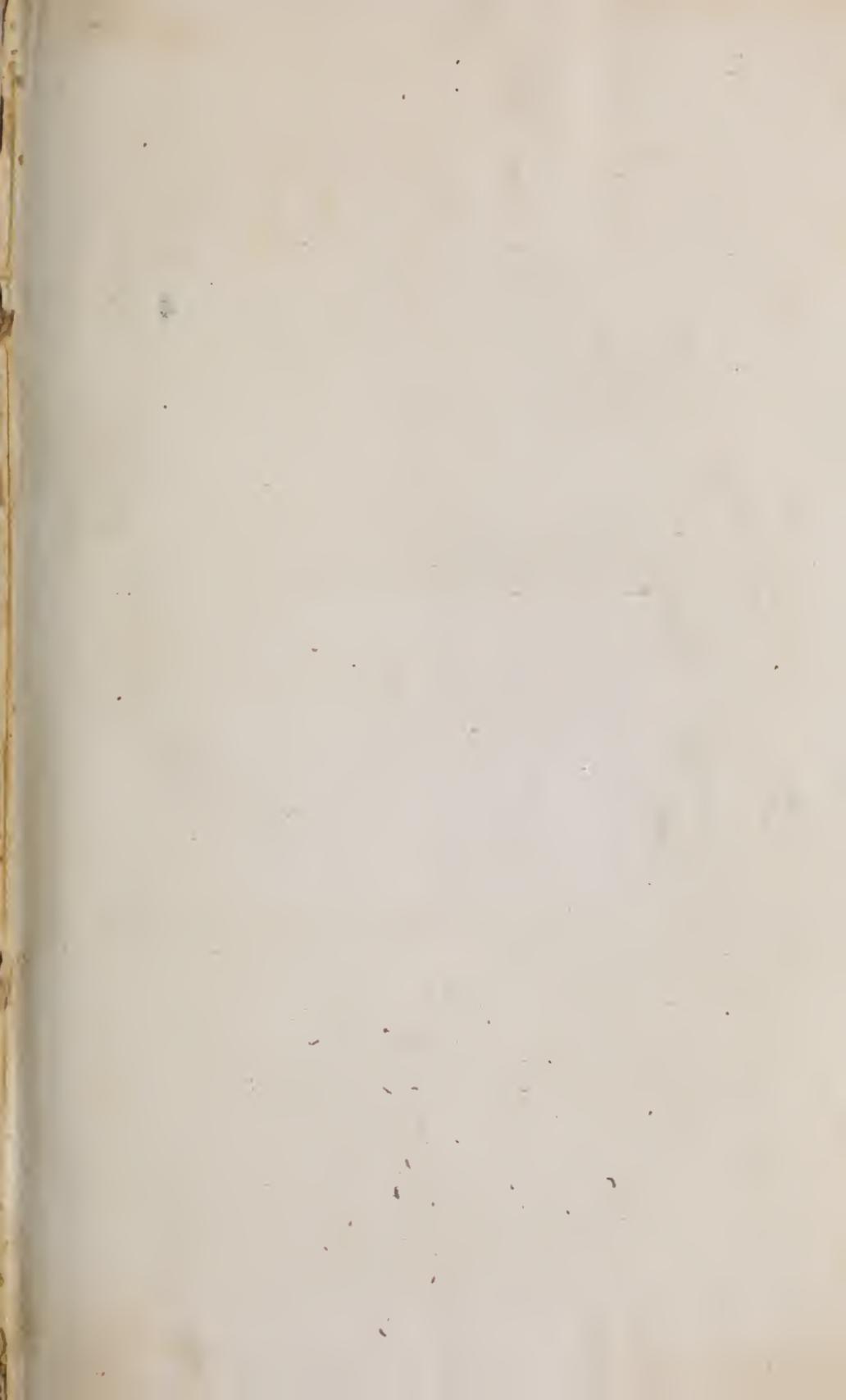


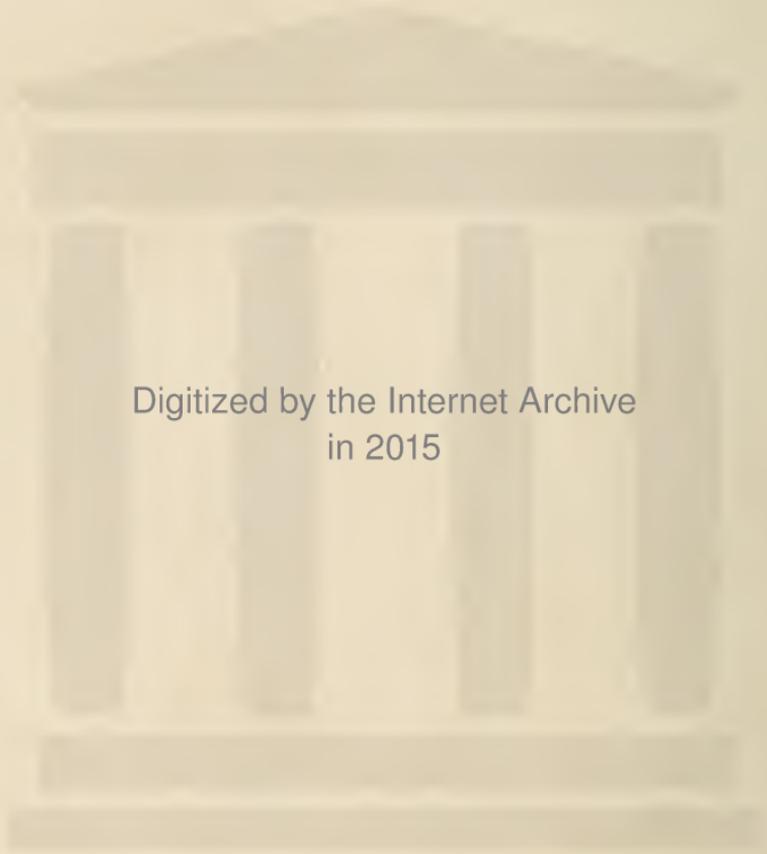
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Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1854.

[No. 2.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the American Colonization Society,
JANUARY 17TH, 1854.

This day we celebrate the Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. We render thanksgiving to our Father in Heaven for the abundant blessings received, and we supplicate a continuance of His gracious care. Pre-eminently His, and for the advancement of His kingdom on earth, is the cause in which we are engaged. Whatever of good it has already accomplished, is the result of His controlling Spirit; and all its capacity for enlarged achievement in coming time gives promise that His almighty arm will carry it forward through every obstacle, to a triumph more splendid than we should otherwise dare to anticipate.

Since the last annual meeting, several of our earliest and ablest friends and patrons have rested from their labors.

The Hon. Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati, Ohio, departed this life the 27th April last. He was elected a *vice president* of this Society in the year 1836. He was a liberal annual contributor to its funds, and left it a handsome legacy at his death.

The Hon. Simon Greenleaf of Cambridge Mass., who was elected a vice president in the year 1848, and was one of its ablest advocates, died beloved and greatly lamented, the 5th of October, 1853.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., for many years the President of the New York State Colonization Society, and a vice president of this Society since the year 1844, closed his earthly labors the 30th of November last. He was a large contributor to the funds of this Society; and as one of its Life Directors, was always present at its meetings.

He was eminently and emphatically the friend of the colored man, both in this country and in Africa. He left a legacy of \$5,000 to the New York State Colonization Society, to be paid in ten annual instalments of \$500 each; and a *conditional* bequest of \$50,000 towards founding a theological department of a college in Liberia, as appears in item seventeen of his will which reads as follows:

Seventeenth—It has been contemplated by the friends of African Colonization to erect and found a college in Liberia, Africa; and it is understood that some incipient steps have been taken for that purpose by its friends in Boston, Massachusetts. Now in case the enterprise, which I consider an important one, shall proceed, and \$100,000 shall be raised for that purpose in this country, then, and in such case, I give to my executors the sum of \$50,000, to be applied by them in such way as shall, in their judgment, best effect the object; and I wish my executors especially to have in view the establishment of a theological department in said college, to be under the

supervision of the Union Theological Seminary of the city of New York.

The Rev. James Laurie, D. D., of this city, died on the 18th April last. He was elected a Vice President of this Society in 1838. He was an intelligent and faithful friend from its origin, and for many years was one of the most punctual and earnest members of its Board of Managers. Incapable of fear, and constant in duty, he stood firm by the cause in its darkest and most trying times, and never doubted its final triumph.

In addition to these four vice presidents, we have also to mourn the loss of many of our liberal annual contributors, on whom we always relied for help to meet our current expenses, and carry forward our great enterprise. From some of them, who had the means, we have received handsome bequests. Some of them made bequests to the Society, which have not been, as yet, and we fear never will be, received. Legal difficulties have been thrown in the way of the execution of their wills. It is melancholy to reflect how many good intentions and liberal purposes are entirely frustrated by being transferred for execution from the heart and soul in which they originated, to the hands of executors and administrators, too often controlled by distant and unscrupulous heirs! If this Society could at once obtain possession of all the legacies to which it is justly entitled, but which are kept from it by legal quibbles and endless lawsuits, it would be able at once to make all the necessary improvements in Liberia, and build a first class steamer to run as a regular transport vessel!

The receipts of the Society for the past year, from all sources, were *eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.*

This general amount, however, includes

many items which contributed nothing to aid in carrying on the direct work of colonization during the year. For example, five thousand dollars of it were received from the legacy of the late Augustus Graham, of New York, and by his will we are required to invest the money in some safe and profitable manner, and devote the interest arising from it to the "support and establishment of Schools" in Liberia.

Three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents, had been received by the Massachusetts Colonization Society during the past three years, and expended by them in defraying the expenses of educating two colored young men in Boston, to prepare them for physicians in Liberia. This amount had never before been reported to us, and therefore it all appears in the accounts of the past year.

The New York State Colonization Society appropriated one thousand dollars to the government of Liberia, toward the expenses of the expedition against the native Chief Boombo; and they reported the amount to us, as a part of their contribution to the cause for the current year.

In several instances, bequests have been made to the Society for the special use and benefit of the slaves liberated by will, in such manner that we were obliged to pay them the money when they had embarked for Liberia, or to purchase with it such articles as were indispensable to their outfit; but we were not allowed to use any of it for the expenses of their passage to, and support six months in, Liberia. In other cases, moneys have been committed to our charge by the donors or executors to be forwarded to their friends, or persons to whom it belonged in Liberia. From these sources there came into our treasury the past year, three thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-six cents.

There have also been received into the treasury on account of subscriptions to the African Repository, fifteen hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighteen cents, which has been expended in defraying the expenses of its publication.

There have been received from the Indiana State Treasury *thirteen hundred and seventy dollars more* than we have expended in sending out emigrants from that State. It was anticipated that the whole amount would have been used. But two families who were preparing to emigrate last fall, failed to get ready in time. This amount therefore is held subject to the expenses of the next company from that State.

The several States rank in the following order as to the amount of funds received from all sources within their borders, including payments on account of the Repository, expenditures reported by State Auxiliary Societies on account of emigrants, &c. &c.

1. New York.....	\$10,735	43
2. Virginia.....	10,628	72
3. Mississippi.....	6,731	25
4. Connecticut.....	6,584	17
5. Massachusetts.....	6,269	30
6. Vermont.....	4,853	75
7. Maryland.....	4,588	40
8. Pennsylvania.....	4 082	12
9. Kentucky.....	3,957	25
10. Georgia.....	3,797	86
11. Ohio.....	3,200	33
12. Tennessee.....	2,966	16
13. North Carolina.....	2,394	18
14. Rhode Island.....	2,270	47
15. Indiana.....	1,733	00
16. Louisiana.....	1,458	23
17. District of Columbia.....	1,014	67
18. Maine.....	997	12
19. Alabama.....	828	50
20. Delaware.....	608	54
21. New Jersey.....	437	12
22. Illinois.....	297	99
23. Missouri.....	132	00
24. Florida.....	103	00
25. New Hampshire.....	84	30
26. California.....	30	00
27. South Carolina.....	12	00
28. Michigan.....	10	00
29. Texas.....	8	00
30. Wisconsin.....	6	00

In the general aggregate are also included the following amounts from foreign countries, viz :

Syria.....	\$25	00
Choctaw Nation.....	21	25
New Brunswick.....	11	06
Constantinople (Turkey).....	10	00
England.....	2	50

The following expeditions have been sent to Liberia since our last annual meeting.

The ship *Banshee* sailed from Norfolk the 30th of April, with *one hundred and sixty-one* emigrants. Fifty-seven of these were born free, sixteen purchased their freedom or were purchased by their friends. Ninety were emancipated, sixteen by will of Wm. Smart, of Gloucester county, Va; thirty-six by will of Miss Betsey Gordon of Orange county, Va.; eleven by Mrs. Anne S. Rice, of Prince Edward county, Va., and seventeen by will of Dr. William Andres, of Bladen county, N. C., and ten by different persons.

The second company sailed from Baltimore the 2nd of June, in the *Shirley*, consisting of *eleven persons*, of whom six from Portsmouth, Va., were born free, and five were emancipated by Mrs. Nancy Jennings, of Kemper county, Miss. These persons expected to have sailed in the *Banshee*, but failed to be ready in time.

The third company sailed from Savannah, Geo., the 11th of June, in the barque *Adeline*, composed of *one hundred and thirty-four persons*, of whom ninety-six were from Tennessee, and thirty-eight from Georgia. Forty-four of them were born free; ten were purchased by themselves and their friends; twenty-nine were emancipated by will of Solomon Green of Kingston, Tenn.—fifteen by Samuel Grigsby, of Monroe county, Tenn.—and ten by will of Thomas W. Rice, of Savannah, Geo.—and the others by several different persons. This company were all landed at Sinou, and located in that county, and

at our last advices were prospering remarkably well. Speaking of them, our agent under date of September 5th, says: "Most of them have had the fever. I treat them kindly, keep them in a good humor, and have succeeded in persuading some that the fever is the handmaid of health. It is pleasing to see how much work some of them have done. With a good, sound constitution, the African fever is not difficult of treatment. Old, partially cured diseases, brought from the United States, give the most trouble to physicians. Only two of the company have died."

It is worthy of remark that this company passed the season of their acclimation without the attendance of a regular physician. This resulted in consequence of the death of Dr. JAMES BROWN, about the middle of August, who had for several years attended all the emigrants located in that county. His loss is greatly felt. After his death, Mr. Murray was compelled to act both as physician and agent, and great credit is due him for the faithful manner in which he discharged his responsible duties, and for the gratifying success which crowned his labors. We hope to send a thoroughly educated physician to that county with our spring expedition.

The fourth company sailed from New York, the 10th November, in the barque *Isla de Cuba*, consisting of *fifty-three* emigrants, of whom thirty-two were from Pennsylvania—one from New Jersey—four from Connecticut, and sixteen from N. York.

The New York State Colonization Society fitted out this expedition, and paid the expenses of those from that state. The expenses of those from the other states were paid by the respective State Societies. The company from Pennsylvania took with them a steam saw-mill, which they intend to locate in Mesurado county. One of those from Connecticut was an ex-

cellent daguerreotypist, and we expect to hear from him in some interesting views of scenery in Liberia.

The fifth company sailed from Norfolk, the 11th November, in the ship *Banshee*, consisting of *two hundred and sixty-one* persons, sent by this Society, and *sixteen* by the Maryland Society. One hundred and fifty-four were from Virginia; four from North Carolina; twenty-four from Maryland; twenty-six from Indiana; and sixty-nine from Kentucky. Of those sent by this Society, eighty-eight were born free; ten purchased their freedom or were purchased by others, of whom, six were purchased with funds raised by Miss Elizabeth Wormley, of Newport, R. I., amounting to twenty-three hundred dollars.

We received from the treasury of the state of Indiana fifty dollars for each of the twenty-six from that state. Out of this amount however we had to pay three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy cents, to defray the expenses of their passage from Indiana to Baltimore. It costs us sixty dollars for each one from Baltimore to Liberia, and for six months support after their arrival. The amount received from the State Treasury, therefore, will not defray the expenses of their emigrants, by six hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy cents.

From the Virginia State Treasury we have received thirty-four hundred dollars, being fifty dollars each for sixty-eight of the one hundred and fifty-four emigrants sent from that state in this expedition.

We also received from the Virginia State Treasury *thirty-four hundred dollars*, for *sixty-eight* of the *eighty-seven* emigrants from that State sent in the April and June expeditions.

There were several others in these two companies who were free, and will be entitled to the benefit of the State appropri-

ation, if we can succeed in obtaining and laying before the Colonization Board of the State sufficient and satisfactory evidence of their freedom.

The sixth and last expedition sailed from Savannah, the 16th December, in the brig Gen. Pierce, composed of *one hundred and sixty three* emigrants from South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. Twenty-one of them were born free; sixteen were liberated by will, and one hundred and twenty-six by masters now living, viz: fifty by Richard Hoff, Esq., of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, who paid three thousand dollars for their passage and support six months in Liberia, and gave them about twenty-five hundred dollars at their embarkation; twenty-nine of them by the Hon. Will. E. Kennedy of Columbia, Tenn., who sent twenty-six in the expedition from New Orleans, in Dec. 1852; and thirty-eight by Montgomery Bell, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., who gave them a good outfit, paid all their expenses to the place of embarkation, and gave us two thousand dollars towards the expenses of their colonization. This was a most interesting and extraordinary company, consisting of a man and his wife and thirty-six children and grand children. Mr. Bell has a large number more, of whom he wants to send, in our next expedition, about eighty, and he is willing to give them a good outfit, pay their expenses to the place of sailing, and one-half the amount necessary to transport them to Liberia, and support them six months! These are the "Iron men" of Tennessee. Mr. Bell has long been known as one of the largest manufacturers of iron, and his slaves have been his only workmen. They thoroughly understand the business. Among them are miners, colliers, moulders, and men fully competent to build furnaces for making iron, and to carry on the business themselves. They are also

men of high moral character, which would render them an acquisition to any country. Thomas Scott, the patriarch of the family, who sailed in the Gen. Pierce, helped to make the cannon balls that were fired from behind the cotton bales at the battle of New Orleans; and is yet a man of great activity and energy of character.

If we are not entirely mistaken, in our calculations, this family of Mr. Bell's will be an element in Liberia's history and operations, of the most valuable character. We have been assured that iron ore is to be found there in great abundance, and of remarkable purity. The Hon. S. A. Benson, of Bassa county, in a letter dated the 10th Sept., and received since the Gen. Pierce sailed, says: "I send you (by the Shirley,) a small specimen of iron ore from the mountains (which lie about thirty miles from the coast.) Depend upon it, it is virgin ore—the blacksmith merely heated it to enable him to cut it. One of our blacksmiths, Rev. A. P. Davis, declares it not only malleable, but at least 20 per cent. better than the foreign trade iron brought to this coast. Mr. Davis has tried it, and in its virgin state, beaten it out and made good cutlery. The mountains of our interior are filled with it."

Such is the field open before these people, who without doubt will one day become the "iron men" of Liberia! We propose to send a vessel with emigrants from New Orleans, the 1st of April. We are anxious to send Mr. Bell's *eighty* at that time, as they are nearly ready to depart, and we are now looking out for some generous friend to give us the twenty-four hundred dollars to defray the one-half their expenses. This amount Mr. Bell proposes to give, together with the people! And we believe that some noble-hearted individual, on whom Heaven has bestowed the ability, will rejoice to stand beside him,

having burnt our houses and driven away our settlers. The present effort has, we are happy to say, been more successful. The natives have all been entirely inoffensive, and many of them very friendly. A number of the old inhabitants of the county, induced by its advantages for all commercial enterprises, have removed to and taken up their permanent residence in this place. Our agent, Mr. Benson, has exerted himself to the utmost, to provide comfortable accommodations for the newly arrived emigrants. The saw mill is doing a good business. Improvement is manifest all around. Bishop Payne of Cape Palmas, has lately visited Bassa county to make arrangements for a missionary station of the Episcopal Church. He expressed himself delighted with the general appearance of the settlements, and he has determined to make the new settlement the head-quarters of their operations, and has selected a lot in the village and made arrangements for erecting a suitable building upon it. This movement will be a great benefit to that county, and should and will be encouraged in every possible manner.

Liberia has now a civilized population of about *ten thousand*, and a native population of upwards of two hundred thousand. The field for missionary labor is extremely promising, and all well directed efforts will reap a bountiful harvest.

In Sinou county, increased attention has been given to the cultivation of the soil, and particularly to planting coffee trees. Many new and substantial buildings have been erected, and a general spirit of enterprise prevails.

In Mesurado county there has been much improvement. Many brick houses have been erected in the various settlements.

The entire history of Liberia for the past year has been such as should encour-

age us to push forward in the work of Colonization. Peace has prevailed between the Government and the native tribes. The churches have been well attended. The number of schools has been increased, and the means of doing good extended.

"The great law of progress," as Bishop Scott in his late report of his visit to Liberia says, "is not entirely dormant in Liberia. She is advancing in most, I think I may say, in all respects. Liberia as it is, is not exactly the same thing it was at any period you may select in its past history. Her course is onward. Even the 'Sketches of Liberia,' so truthful and reliable in its details, that every one, who wishes to know what Liberia is, ought to read it with careful attention, nevertheless needs an appendix to adjust it to the present state of the country. Their course is onward, and their future is becoming day by day more and more hopeful. Their triumph thus far over extraordinary difficulties insures the promise that the difficulties yet remaining will in time be overcome, and that Liberia will yet stand forth rich in all the elements of a great nation."

Commander Lynch, to whom allusion was made in our last Annual Report, visited Liberia and having spent some time on the Coast, returned to the United States, well pleased with what he saw, and has prepared a report for the Navy Department, which has been sent into Congress, and will shortly be published.

The commerce with Liberia is increasing. The fact has been clearly demonstrated that this Young Republic, weak and feeble though it now is, will hereafter direct and control to a vast extent the commerce of the Western Coast of Africa. The natural wealth and the commercial resources of that immense tract of country lying interior of Liberia will find their

way out through her ports. As the natives rise in the scale of being and appreciate the blessings, and feel the wants consequent upon civilization, they will through the *same* channel obtain the products of other countries, and the manufactured articles indispensable to their comfort. So that it is quite evident that whatever the foreign commerce of Western Africa may be, Liberia will control it. Her position on the Coast, and her relations with foreign nations, necessarily confer upon her this advantage. The independence of Liberia having been formally, honorably acknowledged by five of the leading Governments of the world, England, France, Prussia, Belgium and Brazil, she is fairly entitled and has the power to form treaties and establish international relations which shall regulate the trade between her vast interior and the markets of the world.

Already has this state of things, this field for commercial enterprise, attracted the attention of England. She has established a monthly line of steamers, which touch at Liberia. She has four Steamships on the line, the *Forerunner* of 400 tons, the *Faith*, of 900 tons, *Hope*, of 900 tons, and *Charity*, of 1,000 tons. These names are appropriate and significant! The following extracts from a letter just received from *Commander Rudd*, U. S. N., dated *Frigate Constitution*, August 20, 1853, off *Monrovia*, will show that these steamers are doing a heavy business: "I inclose you a paper giving the route of the English steamers on this Coast. They are doing a first rate business, running full of freight both ways, and of course cutting up our trade very much, and I believe in two years they will get all of it! Steam is the only thing on this Coast. Sail vessels are far behind the age."

Another line of British Steamers is about to be started, or has already been started

from *Liverpool*. The first vessel was to sail in October last. This new line is owned by private individuals, and is entirely independent of the Government.

The English Government, with a wise reference to the extension of her commerce on that Coast, admits camwood and *Palma oil* and its other great staple commodities, free of duty.—Consequently the English trader can always give a higher price for them than the American can! The Liberia merchant can order by the British steamers whatever goods he wants from *London* and *Liverpool*, and have them in his store in six or eight weeks after the order is issued;—while to obtain the like goods from any American port, requires about the same number of months!

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that *British* commerce is increasing on that coast with unexampled rapidity, and that *American* commerce has to struggle hard—even to maintain its present limited existence!

England may be bold, she may be grasping and vigilant in her efforts to spread her commerce abroad over the face of the whole earth! Who can blame her. Is it not well that she should extend civilized customs of trade and christian commerce along that coast once covered with nothing but the barbarous traffic in human blood? There is a tremendous moral power in commerce, which tends to lift up the fallen, to tame the savage, and civilize and humanize the barbarous. Liberia has on her hands, in this respect, a work so mighty as to demand from other nations all possible encouragement and assistance!

For many years she struggled for a mere existence, surrounded by savage enemies, without the power or means to regulate commerce—at length, but tremblingly, she became, and declared herself to be, an independent nation. England nobly came forward with the courtesies of recognition.

and welcomed her into the family of nations! France soon followed—then Prussia, Belgium, and Brazil! England and France have, from time to time, complimented her in the most marked and distinguished manner!

And yet the harbors and ports of Liberia for a distance of some seven hundred miles along the coast are open *alike* to British steamers, French merchantmen, and American traders. Her palm oil, her camwood, her coffee, and her spices, and all the rich productions of her sunny clime, she is ready to exchange for the products and manufactures of all other countries on *equal terms*. Thus far Liberia has shown no favoritism—has exercised no selfish partiality. Her treaties of commerce with England and France give them no advantage whatever over the United States of America! In all the commercial relations into which Liberia has entered thus far, she has kept the field wide open to all, giving peculiar advantages to none. This surely is all that the United States can ask, or that we had a right to expect. But suppose now that those nations which have acknowledged her independence, should endeavor to obtain for themselves the privilege of introducing their manufactured articles *free of duty*, and the exclusive right to trade in camwood and palm oil, who else could complain? If any other governments have neglected to improve the opportunities which the existence of Liberia has presented to them, is there not ground to apprehend that they may be ultimately deprived of advantages which they might otherwise have secured?

Liberia is in a certain sense the child of the United States. Its origin and history are unlike those of any other government on the face of the earth. Humanity and benevolence underlie it as a broad

and firm foundation. It was undertaken in christian charity, having in view the relief and elevation of a race who were outcasts from government and country.—By private contributions means were provided, in our own country, to take from among us those who had neither social nor political relations, transport them to the land of their fathers, plant and nurture them there, until they should develop nerve and skill enough to perform all the functions of self-government in a manner adequate to their necessities and creditable among the nations. This great work was accomplished in the most quiet and peaceful way. No man's rights were molested; no governmental prerogatives were interfered with, and no violence was done to the welfare of society. Private enterprise, supported by christian charity, began and completed the great endeavor! And there Liberia stands, and has stood for the last six years, a free and independent Republic—a bright gem set upon the dark ground of a vast continent—with some two hundred thousand citizens—exercising an undisputed dominion over some seven hundred miles of sea-coast, extending a considerable distance interior—under a republican form of government—with a written constitution similar in many respects to our own; the first and the only free government upon the continent of Africa.

Thus situated, she asks, with all dignity and respect, a recognition at the hands of the United States Government. She acknowledges with gratitude her obligations to the benevolent regards of our citizens, through whom she obtained a fair field for self-exertion, in which she might develop her own native powers. She is ready to extend to us all the advantages of trade which she can legally bestow. To secure these advantages, we must put ourselves

in a right position;—we must form commercial relations with her; we must protect our commerce on that coast, and find a market there for some of our staple productions and many of our manufactures. In order to achieve this important result, the first step is to acknowledge the nationality of Liberia and extend to her our official approbation.

It is not as a mere matter of form, for self-gratulation, or from a vain conceit, that Liberia desires thus to be recognized. The moral effect of such recognition would be of immense advantage to her. The public expression of our approbation of her endeavor to maintain a republican government in Africa, of our confidence in her strength and our faith in her ability to do it, would greatly benefit her in all her commercial and national relations. It would more than any thing else operate upon the free colored people in our country, and induce them to seek there a home and a nationality for themselves and their children. Let them know by this act of our government that the country, to which we desire them to emigrate, has an honorable name and an acknowledged place among the most favored nations, that the institutions of that country are respected by the great powers of the earth—that its welfare is desired—that its commerce is valuable and sought after—that its productions are rich and abundant—that money may be made there and fortunes accumulated—and social and public position be honorably obtained—then will they begin to appreciate their true interest; and so sure as the magnet turns to the pole, will they turn their faces to that land of promise! Then will brighter prospects and broader prosperity open before Liberia. Then will she gain new strength of head and heart, and of all the means and appliances of civilization and christianity, which will enable her

to strike forward in the career of splendid achievement to which she is consecrated!

We would therefore call upon all who love and long for the spread of civilization and the triumph of christianity—and who study the peace and seek the enlarged prosperity of our own beloved country, to open their eyes and behold the indications of Providence, and extend to this enterprise a helping hand, and all necessary practical co-operation!

The present resources of the Society are entirely inadequate to the work on hand. The time has now arrived, when extensive improvements must be made, for the more comfortable accommodation of our newly arrived emigrants in Liberia. Our present house-room for them for the six months of their acclimation is insufficient. When we sent but four or five hundred a year, it was adequate—but now when we are urged to send a thousand or twelve hundred, it is not.

To accommodate the increasing numbers who desire to emigrate, enlarged resources and increased facilities are demanded. The present high price of provisions, is a strong argument in favor of making quick voyages. But with the best of sailing vessels we cannot reasonably calculate upon landing our emigrants in Liberia in less than thirty-five days, as an average. Why then should not one vigorous effort be made to place at the control of the Society a first class *steamer*, built for the purpose, capable of carrying both freight and emigrants and of making four voyages a year? The establishment of such a line of communication with Liberia would mark an era in the history of colonization, and would cause such a tide of emigration, as would astonish the world. Can such a line be established? This is a grand and practical question. We believe that it can, and that the time will shortly come, if it is not already at hand, when it must

be. Our plan of operations is very simple, and we believe entirely legitimate. Let the United States Government give to this Society a *mail contract*, to carry the mail four times a year from the United States to Liberia and back again, on the same generous terms which are allowed for carrying it to other parts of the world! Then by one grand effort among the wealthy and devoted friends of colonization all over the country, we can raise the means to build and equip a steamship, suited in all and every respect for this peculiar service.

Apart from this, we can see but one other plan which is feasible. That is, for the Secretary of the Navy to be authorized to detail a Government Steamer for this service, and let her make four voyages a year, carrying the United States mail, and affording room for such emigrants as the Society may desire to send to Liberia; the Society to find them on the passage, so that the Government would incur no other expense than is necessary to keep the vessel afloat, in any other service!

If one of these plans were adopted, most of the State governments, which have not already done it, would soon make appropriations sufficient to defray the expenses of colonizing their own free colored population. Then would the work move onward in a manner somewhat correspondent with its magnitude!

But aside from these two schemes, we are unable to discover any means, at present, of establishing a regular steamship communication. Private enterprise was inadequate to establish the first line of British steamers to Africa, without some aid from government. The same difficulty was felt in opening all the lines of steamships which are now extending our commerce and spreading the glory of the country over every sea! The aid and encouragement of the government set them afloat.— If this same assistance is to be granted to

anybody to enable them to open steam communication with Africa, it seems but right and fair that it should be granted to *this Society*, in preference to any private individual or incorporated company.— This Society has labored long and faithfully to plant the foundations of government and sow the seeds of commerce on that coast. With what success she has labored let facts and a candid world decide. If by her efforts, in this direction she has brought honor and advantage to the nation; if she has opened new sources of wealth to our citizens, and new fields for the extension and increase of American commerce, then surely she is entitled to any collateral advantages which it may be in the power of our government to bestow, while prosecuting her own legitimate enterprises in that direction. If any advantage is to accrue to anybody for carrying the United States mails to Liberia, this Society is by all fair and honorable considerations entitled to it, to enable it to carry on the work of colonization with increased vigor.

Here then for the present we leave the subject. And here we are content to leave it. It is possible we are too sanguine in our hopes in respect to the aid and encouragement expected from our Government. It may be, that we shall still be called upon to labor and struggle on in the same quiet, unpretending way to which we have become so accustomed. In that case, we shall not despond, but the rather thank God, and take courage. Ethiopia shall yet be glorious in prosperity and her sons and her daughters happy and independent. On those fertile plains, along those gentle streams, and among those golden sands, the children of Africa shall yet stand up disenthralled and christianized, and sing their christian jubilee! Then shall it be seen that our labor has not been in vain—that our patience and perseverance have met their large reward.

Proceedings at the 37th Anniversary Meeting of the A. C. S.

The American Colonization Society met according to adjournment, Tuesday evening, the 17th January, 1854, at 7 o'clock, in Trinity Church, Washington City.

J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President, presided.

Rev. Dr. L. P. W. Balch, opened the meeting with prayer.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary.

Addresses were delivered by the President of the Society, and the Hon. James M. Wayne of the United States Supreme Court; after which, the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

January 18, 1854.

The Society met according to adjournment. The President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Annual Report was presented by the Secretary, and was referred to the Board of Directors.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Society.

Rev. Messrs. Maclean, Pinney, Finley, and Pease were appointed a Committee to nominate Vice Presidents. After consultation they reported the following gentlemen, who were duly elected, viz :

VICE PRESIDENTS.

(First elected in 1819.)

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1823.)

2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.
3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.

(First elected in 1830.)

4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.

(First elected in 1832.)

5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.

(First elected in 1833.)

6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col.
8. Joseph Gales, Esq., do

(First elected in 1834.)

9. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. of Va.

(First elected in 1835.)

10. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
11. William Maxwell, Esq. of Virginia.

(First elected in 1836.)

12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
14. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.

(First elected in 1838.)

15. Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia,
16. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.
17. James Boorman, Esq., of N. Y.
18. Henry A. Foster, Esq., of do.
19. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
20. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.
21. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1840.)

22. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
23. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tenn.
24. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
25. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.

(First elected in 1841.)

26. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D. of England.
27. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
28. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of R. I.
29. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.

(First elected in 1842.)

30. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

(First elected in 1843.)

31. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
32. James Raily, Esq., of Miss.
33. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D. of N. Y.

(First elected in 1844.)

34. Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Penn.
35. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. of Mass.
36. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Meth. Epis. Church.

(First elected in 1845.)

37. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.
38. Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Md.
39. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIvaine, D. D. of O.
40. Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.
41. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Ind.
42. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.

(First elected in 1847.)

43. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. Y.
44. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.
45. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.

(First elected in 1848.)

46. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of
the M. E. Church, South.
47. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
48. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
49. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.

(First elected in 1849.)

50. Rev. John Early, D. D. of Virginia.
51. Rev. Lovick Pierce D. D., of Ga.
52. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.

(First elected in 1850.)

53. Samuel Gurney, Esq., of England.
54. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
55. John Bell, M. D., of Penn.

(First elected in 1851.)

56. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of La.
57. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
58. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.

(First elected in 1852.)

59. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.
60. John Beveridge, Esq. do.
61. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
62. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.
63. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.

(First elected in 1853.)

64. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.
65. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.
66. Hon. Horatio S. Seymour, do
67. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.
68. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.
69. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.
70. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do
71. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
72. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. do.
73. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
74. Hon. Edward Coles, do.
75. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., do.
76. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., do.
77. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Miss.
78. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do
79. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.
80. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn.
81. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.

(First elected in 1854.)

82. Rev. O. C. Baker, of N. H., Bishop
of the M. E. Church.
83. Hon. William Appleton, of Mass.
84. Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of do.
85. Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., of N. Y.,
Bishop of the M. E. Church.

86. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of
Pa., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
87. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del.,
Bishop of the M. E. Church.
88. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Dist. of Col.
89. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
90. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
91. Rev. W. T. Hamilton, D. D., of do.
92. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of do.
93. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop of
the M. E. Church, South.
94. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
95. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D. of do
96. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
97. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of do.,
Bishop of the M. E. Church.
98. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of do.
99. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Ind.,
Bishop of the M. E. Church.
100. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Ill.
101. Rev. Jas. C. Finley, of do.
102. Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo.
103. Hon. J. B. Miller, of do.
104. Hon. W. F. Darby, of do.
105. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of do.
106. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Cal.
107. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of do.

The secretary read the following letter
from the Hon. William Appleton, viz :

Washington, January 18, 1854.

DEAR SIR :

In the anniversary report of the Society, it is stated that Mr. Bell of Nashville had sent thirty-eight of his servants to Liberia, that he has a large number, some of which he would like to send, (about eighty.) He proposes giving them an outfit, paying their expenses to the place of embarkation, and half the expenses to transport them to Africa. You say the Society is desirous of obtaining twenty-four hundred dollars to carry out his benevolent intentions. I shall have pleasure in furnishing the sum named, to effect the object.

Very sincerely yours,

WM APPLETON.

To the Sec'y of the Am. Col. Soc.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Hon. William Appleton for the timely aid which he has afforded to enable the Society to meet the obligation imposed upon them by the generous offer of Mr. Bell in regard to the servants referred to in Mr. Appleton's note.

Rev. Mr. Brooks offered the following

resolution, which was referred to the Board of Directors, viz :

Resolved, That it be suggested to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society to consider the propriety of taking such steps as may be deemed expedient to engage the co-operation of the

Governments and of the philanthropists of Christian Europe in the colonization and christianization of Africa, through the agency of Liberia.

Adjourned to meet the third Tuesday of January, 1855, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, Jan. 17, 1854.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met January 17th, 1854, at 12 M.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Peters of Mass., on motion, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., was appointed Chairman, and Dr. D. Meredith Reese of New York, Secretary to the Board.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Joseph Tracy, and Rev. J. M. Pease, were appointed a Committee on credentials.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society, read the minutes of the last meeting of the Board, which, after verbal amendment, were approved.

The Committee on credentials asked for instructions from the board as to the Graham legacy of \$5,000 paid into the Treasury from New York, for the purposes of education in Liberia. On motion, they were instructed to recognise this sum as an additional basis of representation for the New York State Colonization Society, over and above the sum reported by the Recording Secretary as such basis.

Messrs. Disosway and Davidson were appointed the Auditing committee.

The Secretary of the Society read letters from Hon. Millard Fillmore and A. G. Phelps, Esq. of New York, regretting their unavoidable absence from the meeting; also from Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio; and one from the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, the last named gentleman being unable to

meet the Board in consequence of sickness. Mr. Disosway apologized for the absence of James Boonman, Esq., delegate elect and Life Director from New York.

The letter of Mr. Sturges was ordered to be placed on the minutes.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

December 26, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—I had hoped to have been able to have attended the meeting of the Colonization Society, in Washington, in *January*, but leave home in a day or two for Illinois and Michigan, and shall not return in time to do so.

I am anxious that a settlement should be formed in Liberia, more in the "Interior" where the country becomes *high and rolling*, the streams *brisk* and the water *pure*. I have strong impressions, that if our emigrants could be transported to Liberia in well-ventilated steamships; landed before they become reduced by long voyage and sea sickness, and taken *at once* from the coast, on to the high, healthy lands of the *Interior*, they would mostly *escape* what you call the "Acclimating Fever" of the country.

I do not think we need, *at this time*, a *Line*, or more than *one* steamship, to convey our emigrants. If we ask Congress for that *only*, *now*, they will grant it. I propose that you get some friend in that body to offer a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy to designate such steamship from our navy as he shall deem best adapted for the purpose, and used in conveying colored emigrants from Norfolk in Virginia, to Liberia, *as long* as such vessel can be spared from the public service, and under such "general regulations," as the Secretary of the Navy *shall adopt*, to promote the object in view.

I am also strongly impressed with the opinion, that the *sooner* President Roberts acquires *more territory* in the *interior*, in a healthy region and *adjoining* our present territory, the *better*. I am sure the friends

of Africa will promptly furnish any reasonable sum that may be required for that object. I want money very much, just now, but I will spare a thousand dollars, at short notice, for that purpose, as I am anxious to see the Millennium dawning in Africa, and on its oldest sons and daughters in this country, before I die. I shall always be glad to hear from you.

With respect and esteem, yours, &c.
SOLOMON STURGES.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a minute for the records on the death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., late a Vice President, and Life Director of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Disosway and Rev. Dr. Wheeler were appointed said committee.

The Secretary of the Society read an abstract of the Annual Report, which was ordered to be read at the anniversary meeting of the Society to-night.

The Statement of the Executive Committee was read; when, on motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was referred to a committee of five, to consider and report thereon.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, Rev. Dr. Balch, and Messrs. Stoddard, Ward, and Foulke were appointed said committee.

The committee on credentials reported the following Delegates from State Societies.

Vermont Colonization Society.—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D.,* Rev. William Mitchell,* Gen. William Nash, Rev. F. B. Wheeler,* N. B. Haswell, Esq., Henry Stevens, Esq., Hon. James Meacham, Hon. S. Foote, Hon. Alva Sabin.*

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. William Appleton,* Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,* Hon. S. H. Walley,* Rev. Absalom Peters, D. D.* Rev. Charles Brooks,* Rev. Joseph Tracy.*

Connecticut Colonization Society.—Hon. Truman Smith,* Hon. O. S. Seymour,* James Brewster, Esq.,* H. H. Barbour,

Esq., W. S. Charnley, Esq., Frederick Crosswell, Esq., Augustus Meac, Esq.,* Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Rev. Thomas C. Clarke, D. D., Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., Rev. J. N. Murdock, Rev. John Orcutt,* Hon. John A. Rockwell.*

New York State Colonization Society.—

Hon. D. S. Gregory, A. G. Phelps, Esq., G. P. Disosway, Esq.,* D. M. Reese, M. D.,* Francis Hall, Esq., J. C. Devereux, Esq.,* Hon. L. B. Ward,* H. M. Schieffelin, Esq.,* James Boorman, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq.,* J. G. Goble, M. D.,* J. P. Jackson, Esq.,*

New Jersey Colonization Society.—John R. Davidson, Esq.,* L. A. Smith, M. D.*

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Rev.

J. M. Pease,* Rev. W. B. Stevens, D. D., Rev. A. B. Quay,* Rev. John Miller,* Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D.,* William P. Foulke, Esq.,* W. H. Allen, Esq.,* William Coppinger, Esq.*

Virginia Colonization Society.—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr,* Rev. Geo. W. Leyburn, Hon. J. S. Caskie, Hon. C. J. Faulkner, Hon. John Letcher, Edgar Snowden, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sparrow,* Rev. J. B. Jeter, Rev. J. H. Davis,* Rev. M. D. Hoge, Rev. George D. Cummins, S. S. Baxter, Esq.,* W. H. McFarland, Esq., Tazewell Taylor, Esq., Philip Williams, Esq., John Howard, Esq., Wyndham Robertson, Esq., D'Arcy Paul, Esq., R. B. Bolling, Esq.

Indiana Col. Soc.—Hon. J. A. Wright, Hon. J. G. Davis,* Hon. T. A. Hendricks,* Rev. James Mitchell,* Hon. Judge Elliott, Hon. Isaac Blackford.

Illinois Col. Soc.—Hon. S. A. Douglass.

Life Directors present.—Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn., Rev. J. B. Pinney, of N. Y., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., and Rev. R. S. Finley, of N. J., James

* Those marked thus (*) were present.

Hall, M. D. of Md., Rev. W. McLain, of D. C., Henry Stoddard, Esq. of Ohio.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Peters, the rule was suspended, and the present payments from New Jersey and Illinois were included as a basis of representation at the present meeting.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

Resolved, That the secretary furnish, as soon as practicable, to the Committee on the statement of the Executive Committee an exhibit of the gross receipts and expenditures of each agent of the Society.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock, a. m.

— January 18th.

The Board met according to adjournment. Rev. Dr. Maclean in the chair.

The minutes of the last session were read, corrected, and approved.

The Chairman suggested to the Board the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the Constitution provides that the President of the Society shall perform the duties appropriate to his office; and whereas, for special personal reasons the President has not heretofore usually presided at the meetings of the Board of Directors; and whereas, it is deemed expedient at this time to express the opinion of the Board upon this subject; therefore

Resolved, That this Board consider as comprised in the appropriate duties of the office of President, the presiding, when present, at the meeting, of the Board of Directors.

The foregoing preamble and resolution were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the President.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

Resolved, That to express our high regards for the President of the United States and the Cabinet, and to show how greatly we value their countenance of the operations and objects of the American Colonization Society, a committee of three be appointed to make the proper arrangements for an interview.

Messrs. Whittlesey, Latrobe, and Disosway were appointed said committee.

At 10 o'clock the Board took a recess, for the meeting of the Society.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors were called to order. President Latrobe in the chair.

Mr. Foulke presented a communication from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, respecting the naming of the town near Bassa Cove, in Grand Bassa County, Republic of Liberia, which was read; and on motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, was ordered to be placed in the archives of the Society, in conformity with the request contained therein.

The Secretary of the Society read the Report of Rev. J. Mitchell, General Agent for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, which is as follows:

To the Board of Directors

of the Am. Col. Society.

We would respectfully submit the following brief view of our doings in the North West, for the fraction of the year during which we have been acting under the commission of this Board.

At our last annual meeting, the work in the State of Indiana was planned, but not legally organized owing to the unpublished state of the law of organization—since then that law has gone into force, and in addition another has been enacted, providing for additional appropriations to the amount of (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars, and providing for the office of Secretary for the State Board of Colonization. For further particulars in regard to the work in Indiana we refer you to our first report, under the new organization, a copy of which we herewith submit.

The State of Illinois has received a portion of our attention and time, and we may venture to express the hope that our labor has not been in vain. We re-organized the old State Society at Springfield, in the month of———since which we have paid that State two other visits, making it a point to present our cause in the most influential centers, where we have been cordially received, and our call for material aid responded to.—The collections from that State amount to the sum of \$249.25.

The prospect for state aid is good, and

we have received pledges from several of the influential statesmen of Illinois that their State will in a short time take her place among the contributing States.

We have likewise visited the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and in each organized a State Society, the organization of the first named-being the most perfect and vigorous, it comprehends some of the ruling minds of Wisconsin. In regard to this organization, its Secretary, the Rev. C. Lord, of Madison, thus writes in a letter of November 23d, "I am confident that our Board will draw to it by degrees many of the real friends of the Slave, and it may yet appear that the very first thing done in Wisconsin, of real value to the poor black, was done through its agency."

We suppose he refers to our system of circularization in that State, and our memorial to the existing administration.

We made no collections in either of those States on those our first visits, considering it impolitic to attempt to reap a field where nothing has been planted.— However, we hope in future to be able to give a good financial account of those States.

It is our design to visit the State of Iowa as soon as possible, and effect if possible a State organization therein.

On the whole we have abundant reason to thank Providence for the success of our enterprise in that distant field; and the past emboldens us to look forward to the future with confidence, and a strong expectation of greater success.

Respectfully submitted,
J. MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON,
January 17th, 1854.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the Treasurer's account, and found the same correct. (See the exhibit, page 59.)

The Annual Report of the Society was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Orcutt, Williams, and Allen.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed by the President, of which the President shall be Chairman, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the government of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining from the Congress of the United States aid towards the establishment and maintenance of a mail line of steamers from the United States to Liberia.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a completion of an exploration by the government of the United States of the country lying east of Liberia in Africa.

Messrs. Schieffelin, Hall, and Williams were appointed the Committee on the second resolution; and Messrs. Foulke, Whittlesey and McLain were appointed the Committee on the third resolution.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to procure the publication for the Society of as many copies as they shall deem expedient of the report of Commander Lynch of his recent reconnaissance of Western Africa.

2. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee are instructed to continue to take such proper steps as may be practicable towards obtaining such an adjustment of the tariff of the United States as shall be most favorable to the commerce of the United States with Liberia.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to report to the next annual meeting of the Board a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be thereafter apportioned.

Messrs. Foulke, Pinney, Tracy, Pease, and Goble, were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, a Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the present year.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, Rev. Mr. Miller, and Dr. Hall were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to consider the expediency of providing a special agent for this Society to represent its interests in Europe.

Messrs. Miller, Williams, Maclean, Pinney, and Coppinger, were appointed said Committee.

Rev. Dr. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee on alterations in the constitution of the Society, appointed last year, presented a report, which report having been read, and it appearing to the Board that due publication had been made according to the 9th article of the constitution, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the 6th article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows :

Art. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons, all of whom shall be *ex officio* members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings, and to take part in the transactions of its business ; but they shall not vote, except as provided in article 7.

Rev. Mr. Pease offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the President to examine into the expediency of the appointment of a suitable person whose duty it shall be to supervise the location of emigrants in Liberia, and encourage their settlement more interior, examine the accounts, and see that the local agents in that country attend fully to their respective duties, and to develop the interests of colonization in Liberia, and also to give reliable information to this Society respecting the condition and progress of matters in the New Republic.

Rev. Messrs. Pease, Tracy, and Mitchell of Vt. were appointed said Committee.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider the practicability of appropriations of money, or encouraging voluntary contributions, directly to the Government of Liberia, for the purpose of promoting internal improvements in that country, particularly that of establishing a receptacle for newly arrived emigrants at some eligible point, and of opening roads from the principal sea-port towns back to the remote and more interior tribes.

Rev. Messrs. Pease, Finley, and McLain were appointed said Committee.

The report of the Committee on amending the Constitution was again taken up; and, after discussion, the Board adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

Evening Session, Jan. 18th.

The Board met according to adjournment.

Mr. Schieffelin offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, in view of promoting and cheapening emigration be referred to a Committee whose duty it shall be to report to the next meeting of the Board such information as they may be able to obtain upon the subject, or to report, if they see fit, at an earlier date, to the Executive Committee, which last is hereby authorized to lend such aid, on the part of the Society, to the furtherance of the plan, as they may be able to do without involving the Society in pecuniary responsibility.

Messrs. Schieffelin, Hall, and Williams were appointed said Committee.

The subject of the proposed amendments to the Constitution was again taken up; and, after discussion and mature consideration, the proposition to provide for Permanent Directors, and the payment of their expenses, was put to vote, and lost.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to report the number of Secretaryships which in their opinion it will be expedient to establish under the recent amendment of the Constitution; also to define the duties of each, and to suggest such compensation as they may think proper to affix to each; and that they report at the next annual meeting of this Board.

Messrs. Foulke, Pinney, Tracy, and Drs. Hall and Goble, were appointed said Committee.

Rev. Mr. Miller offered the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the clause in the third article of the Constitution, saying that, "any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a director for life," does not contemplate the instituting of Life Directorships by State Societies on the bases of

the miscellaneous contributions of the people.

On motion, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on adjustment of representation.

Rev. Mr. Orcutt, from the Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Society, reported as follows :

The Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Society, respectfully report, That they have carefully read the same, with much interest, and recommend that it be published as usual under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Goble called for information relative to the settlement in Liberia proposed by the New Jersey Colonization Society ; which subject was referred to a Committee of five, consisting of Dr. Goble, Rev. Dr. Maclean, Dr. Hall, Mr. Davidson, and Dr. Lugenbeel.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

January 19:h

The Board met agreeably to adjournment.

The minutes of the session yesterday were read, corrected, and approved.

Rev. Mr. McLain laid before the Board the following resolution, which had been referred by the Society to the consideration of the Board of Directors, viz :

Resolved, That it be suggested to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society to consider the propriety of taking such steps as may be deemed expedient, to engage the co-operation of the Governments and of the philanthropists of Christian Europe in the colonization and christianization of Africa, through the agency of Liberia.

On motion, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on the proposed mission to Europe.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, from the Committee on the Statement of the Executive Com-

mittee, made a report ; which, on motion, was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That each of the Agents of the Society be directed to report to the Board of Directors, at its annual meetings, a summary of his labors during the last preceding year, with a statement in detail of his receipts and expenditures.

Dr. Goble, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of a settlement in the interior of Liberia proposed by the New Jersey Colonization Society, made the following report, which was adopted, viz :

Report.—The Committee appointed to consider, and report upon the expediency of forming a settlement upon the lands purchased in Liberia by the New Jersey Colonization Society, respectfully submit to the Board the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the Board have learned with much pleasure that the lands in question are likely to prove of great value, and that the Executive Committee have already directed their attention to the subject of locating a large number of emigrants upon them, and also directed estimates to be made of the expense of clearing the lands, opening roads, &c., the Board feel confident that the Committee will continue to give the subject all proper attention.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the authorities of Liberia to give the name of "FINLEY" to the first settlement made upon the above mentioned lands :

J. G. GOBLE, *Chairman*.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, from the Committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, reported the names of the following gentlemen, all of whom were duly appointed, viz :

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. W. McLain.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

Executive Committee, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton, W. W. Seaton.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, the Executive Committee was instructed to re-appoint Rev. R. R. Gurley, as Travelling General Agent for the Society, and to continue the General Agency for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Vermont, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the agents employed by the American Colonization Society be paid a fair salary, with necessary travelling expenses, and that the same mode of compensation be recommended to Auxiliary Societies.

Rev. Mr. Miller, from the Committee on the proposed agency in Europe, presented the following report, which was adopted, viz :

The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of providing a special agency for this Society, to represent its interests in Europe, beg leave to report the following resolutions, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, in case a separate fund can be raised for the expenses of such a mission, to send a special agent to Europe for the purpose of diffusing information, and securing the good will of the people.

2. *Resolved*, That in this connection, the Executive Committee are hereby requested to invite the services of the Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D., of West Chester, Pa., on a special mission for this Society to Europe.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to raise, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the funds needed for the support of this agency.

Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. Williams, Rev. Dr. Maclean, and Rev. Messrs. Brooks, and Pinney, were appointed said Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the President of the American Colonization Society communicate to President Roberts the proceedings of this Society relative to the appointment of a special agent to Europe.

Rev. Dr. Balch expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him by the resolu-

tion of the board respecting the European mission, and stated that he would communicate his decision in relation thereto to the Executive Committee in due season.

At the suggestion of the President, a Committee of three was appointed to prepare by-laws for the government of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, said Committee to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

On motion, the President was constituted chairman of said Committee, and he added the names of Mr. Whittlesey and Rev. W. McLain.

(*Note*.—At half past 12 o'clock, the Board took a recess, to visit the President of the United States and the Cabinet, according to appointment.)

A Report was read from Rev. R. R. Gurley, which was ordered to be printed with the Annual Report, as follows :

WASHINGTON,
January 18th, 1851.

REV. WM. MCLAIN,
Secretary and Treasurer of the A. C. S.

DEAR SIR—For a brief report of my endeavors to advance the cause of the Society, during the early part of the year in the State of Georgia, I have the honor to refer the Board of Directors to my letter, addressed to yourself, and published in the African Repository for September. I have stated in that letter, that I had the pleasure of explaining the views and recommending the objects of the Society to friendly and intelligent audiences in Augusta, Greensborough, Hancock, Milledgeville, Macon, Columbus and Savannah, and by private intercourse with individuals and the distribution of the reports and other publications of the Society to diffuse correct information in regard to its history, operations and success. I enjoyed an opportunity of addressing the General Baptist State Convention, at Atlanta, a body of from two to three hundred ministers assembled from every part of that State, while I witnessed the deep impression made upon this convention by the Rev. T. J. Bowen, who after a residence of more than two years in the interior of Africa, had then but recently returned to report his discoveries and solicit the countenance and aid of his brethren in the establishment of a well organized and per-

manent mission in the kingdom of Yorri-ba. This truly apostolic man, accompanied by his wife, and two other missionaries with their wives, all from the State of Georgia, have since entered upon the chosen field of their labors in the interior of Africa.

During the summer, I visited some of the more populous towns and cities of Western New York, and made public addresses in Albany, Troy, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, and Auburn. Subsequently, I accepted an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the State Society of Vermont, in Montpelier, where much interest in the cause was expressed by a large congregation. In Burlington, Brandon, Rutland and Bennington, highly respectable congregations listened to statements on the subject; and from my own observations, as well as from the testimony of the officers of the Vermont Society, and of their able and efficient agent, the Rev. Wm. Mitchell, I cannot doubt that confidence in the cause of this institution and dispositions generously to sustain it are rapidly gaining strength among all classes of the population of this small but vigorous and heroic state.

In Hartford, Connecticut, I spent a Sabbath, and found a large congregation in the evening, disposed to listen to a discourse on the subject of African Colonization and Missions. Through the faithful and successful labors of the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, a very general and liberal interest has been excited in favor of the enterprize throughout that State.

By invitation of Dr. Goble and several distinguished friends of the Society, I recently visited New Jersey, and addressed congregations in Jersey City, Newark, Bloomfield and New Brunswick, while the last week I attended the annual meeting of the State Colonization Society at Trenton, over which the Governor presided, and which was honored by the presence of many of the members of the State Legislature. This State is proudly distinguished as the birthplace of the venerable founder of the Society, and of its first Secretary; as the home of its Historian, and of that gallant naval officer, who first obtained a foothold for liberty and unfurled her flag upon the African shore. Her citizens have shown an ardent attachment to the Society, and by the purchase of a fine tract of upland country have indicated their purpose to open all its great advantages to the colored population within their limits. It will occur to the honorable

Board of Directors, that owing to the occupation of the fields, which have been visited, by State Societies and local agents, the writer found but few opportunities for direct efforts to raise funds, yet the very absence from attempts to call forth contributions, may have left the minds of those addressed, more open to conviction and prepared the way for future and generous donations.

To unite the friends of the colored race in all the States of this Union, and our brethren throughout christendom, in earnest and judicious measures to establish and build up one or more free christian States of the descendants of Africa, on the principles embodied in the constitution of Liberia, as means and agencies for the deliverance and civilization of Africa is the great work of this Society. As this is a work of the highest beneficence, the voluntary principle should mark all its operations, which should be conducted with exact justice, and charity unfeigned. I respectfully suggest that in future efforts for the exploration of Africa, special application be made for aid to the Government of Liberia. The citizens of that Republic, accustomed to the climate and familiar with the dispositions and habits of the native tribes are well qualified to co-operate, if not to take the lead, in such an enterprize. The Society of New Jersey has recommended the establishment of a settlement on the elevated district of the interior purchased by contributions from that State, and that the principal town of this district should bear the great name of the venerated founder of this Society. Would it not be well to appropriate to this object, and to other improvements in Liberia a definite sum (say ten thousand dollars) on condition that the authorities of Liberia dedicate an equal amount to the same objects?

Having received, recently, several interesting and encouraging letters from Liberia, and having examined some others received at the office of the Society, it has occurred to me, that the publication in pamphlet form, of the most valuable of these letters, with others received by other individuals or Societies, for gratuitous distribution, would be of special advantage to the cause. To enlighten the minds of our free colored people in regard to Liberia is of high importance, since to such of them as may engage in our enterprize will belong, pre-eminently, the advantages and honors of African Colonization. I trust we shall never cease to invoke the aid of

the State Legislatures and of the national Government, and I beg leave to conclude this brief letter with the sentences with which on my return from Liberia, three years ago, I concluded my report to the Hon. Secretary of State.

"From the presence of our squadron on the African Coast, benefits doubtless accrue both to Liberia and to our own commerce; but I may be permitted in the conclusion of this report, to avow the opinion that a recognition by the Government of the United States of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars a year for ten years, to enable that Republic to carry out the principles of its constitution, for the happiness of those who from this country are seeking a home upon its soil; for the suppression of the slave trade; and the civilization of Africa, would be in harmony with the character and sentiments of this nation, and give stability, progress and triumph to liberty and christianity on the African shore."

I have the honor to be, my Dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
R. R. GURLEY.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Pinney the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee notify the members of the several committees appointed to report at the next annual meeting of their appointment, and furnish them with a copy of the resolutions and subjects committed to their charge.

Rev. Mr. Pease, from the Committee on the subject of an agent to Liberia, presented the following report which was adopted, viz :

Report of Committee of Agency for Liberia.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution to consider the expediency of the appointment of an Agent for Liberia, who shall have general supervision of our emigrants while they are depending on this Society for support and attendance, beg leave to submit the following brief report :

From the evident importance of the subject it is to be regretted that the press of business and limited time will not allow an extended report and full discussion of the merits of such agency at present. Several communications from Liberia, placed in the hands of the Committee, indicating the apparent necessity of such an agent, and expressly requesting his appointment, with a correspondence on the constitutionality and

practicability of such an agent, having passed between the Executive officer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and the President of the American Colonization Society, it appears to your Committee as entirely safe to commit the whole matter to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society. The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution, viz :

Resolved, That all the papers relating to this subject be referred to the Executive Committee, that this interesting subject may receive their early attention, and if they deem it expedient, that they have authority to appoint and specify the relation and work of such agent.

JOHN MORRIS PEASE,
Chairman.

Mr. Devereux offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That in view of the increasing attendance of members of this Board, and the enlargement of its business, it is expedient to procure a more capacious and better ventilated room for the meetings of the Board and of the Society, with suitable accommodations for Committees, and that the Executive Committee carry this resolution into effect, if practicable, before the next annual meeting of the Board.

Mr. Disosway, from the Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

Whereas, since the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his earthly labors Anson G. Phelps, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents and a Life Director of this Society—therefore,

Resolved, That this Board feel that they should be doing injustice to themselves not to express their sense of the great injury they have sustained by the loss of his wise and prudent counsels, of his earnest and efficient action, of his constant and unflinching pecuniary charity, and specially of his bright and cheering example, in all the relations of our common humanity.

Resolved, That while we deplore our own loss we cannot but sympathize with the numerous institutions of public and of private charity, which have been de-

prived of a most active and efficient support, and also with the immediate family and relatives of our respected friend.

Resolved, That the intentions, opinions, and concluding acts of our departed friend as expressed in his Will, is, for its uncommon compass of thought, its disinterested benevolence, its prudential regard to promoting the greatest good, worthy of high admiration and warm commendation.

Resolved, That the family of the late Mr. Phelps be requested to allow a copy of his portrait to be made and deposited in the rooms of this Society, and that — be a committee to carry out this request.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the above be sent by the Recording Secretary to the family of our late distinguished friend.

G. P. DISOSWAY,
J. WHEELER,
Committee.

Mr. Disosway and Rev. Dr. Maclean were appointed the Committee to carry out the object embraced in the fourth resolution.

The Secretary of the Society reported that the Liberia Herald has been suspended; and the following resolution was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to take such measures as they may deem proper to sustain the Liberia Herald.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board

be presented to the Hon. Justice Wayne of the U. S. Supreme Court for the address which he delivered at the late Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, and that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to transmit to him a copy this resolution, and to request of him a copy of his address for publication.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the President of the Society for the address delivered by him at the late Annual Meeting, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Rev. Mr. Pease offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the Board are ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the purposes of common school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to them for that purpose.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean.

J. H. B. LATROBE,
President A. C. S.

D. M. REESE,
Secretary.

List of Emigrants

By Brig Gen. Pierce, Capt. Goodmanson, from Savannah, Dec. 16, 1853, for Sinou, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Greenville, S. C.</i>				
1	Samuel Rains,	49	Slave,	Purchased himself.
2	Rebecca " wife	28	Free,	
3	Sarah P. " dtr.	7	do	
4	Etta Elizabeth " "	6	do	
5	Newton D. " son	4	do	
6	Sevier Creed " "	2	do	
7	Banner E. " "	1	do	
<i>Macon, Ga.</i>				
8	Robin Grant	45	do	Emancipated.
9	Larkin Gordon	66	Slave,	
10	Hannah " wife	53	do	
11	Ebenezer Reynolds	7	Free,	Purchased by her husband.
<i>Augusta, Ga.</i>				
12	Isaac Williams	25	do.	

EMIGRANTS BY THE BRIG GEN. PIERCE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	<i>Columbus, Ga.</i>			
13	Mathew Hill	24	Free,	
	<i>Oglethorpe Co., Ga.</i>			
14	Perry	67	Slave,	Emancipated by Richard Hoff.
15	Charles	60	do.	do.
16	Carter	46	do.	do.
17	Jeff	45	do.	do.
18	Thomas J.	36	do.	do.
19	Joe	42	do.	do.
20	Thomas	31	do.	do.
21	John	24	do.	do.
22	William	20	do.	do.
23	Jacob	19	do.	do.
24	George	24	do.	do.
25	Peter	16	do.	do.
26	Henry	40	do.	do.
27	Charles	12	do.	do.
28	Richard	16	do.	do.
29	Perry	9	do.	do.
30	James	7	do.	do.
31	Taylor	5	do.	do.
32	Elijah	5	do.	do.
33	Mathew	7	do.	do.
34	Doctor	8	do.	do.
35	Benjamin	15	do.	do.
36	Clark	10	do.	do.
37	Miles	8	do.	do.
38	Caroline	22	do.	do.
39	Rachael	42	do.	do.
40	Katy	18	do.	do.
41	Melinda	20	do.	do.
42	Mary	22	do.	do.
43	Critty	18	do.	do.
44	Nancy	20	do.	do.
45	Emily	19	do.	do.
46	Aley	22	do.	do.
47	Maria	25	do.	do.
48	Louisa	14	do.	do.
49	Flora	58	do.	do.
50	Keziah	13	do.	do.
51	Eliza	2	do.	do.
52	Ellen	11	do.	do.
53	Eveline	5	do.	do.
54	Jane	16	do.	do.
55	Ann	14	do.	do.
56	Martha	9	do.	do.
57	Mary	4	do.	do.
58	Anaka	6	do.	do.
59	Sarah	13	do.	do.
60	Adeline	12	do.	do.
61	Elizabeth	10	do.	do.
62	Martha	6	do.	do.
63	Abbey	10	do.	do.
	<i>Glennville, Ala.</i>			
64	Squire Grant,	35	Free,	
	<i>Gunter's Landing, Ala.</i>			
65	Precilla Jones,	45	Slave,	Emancipated.

EMIGRANTS BY THE BRIG GEN. PIERCE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
66	Maria Jones,	dtr.	26	Free,
67	Albert "	son	21	do.
68	Matha J. "	dtr.	1	do.
69	Calvin "	} Maria's Children.	6	do.
70	Mary "		4	do.
71	Harriet "		2	do.
	<i>Madison Co., Ala.</i>			
72	P. Henry,		S'ave,	Emancipated by John N. Mc- Connell and other heirs.
73	Polly "		do.	
74	Maria Ann "		do.	
75	Louisa "		do.	
76	Mary Ann "		do.	
77	Ann "		do.	
78	Phillis Johnson,		do.	
	<i>Williamson Co., Tenn.</i>			
79	Davy	54	do.	Em. by will of Rev. T. L. Douglass.]
80	Elvin	38	do.	
81	Manuel	34	do.	do.
82	Elijah	30	do.	do.
83	Lucinda	31	do.	do.
84	Mary	13	do.	do.
85	Dinah	9	do.	do.
86	Flem	7	do.	do.
87	King Manuel	3	do.	do.
88	Francis	2	do.	do.
89	Joseph	1	do.	do.
90	Lydia, (Elvin's wife.)	35	do.	Purchased by contributions made to her husband.
	<i>Maury Co., Tenn.</i>			
91	Richard Kennedy,	43	do.	Em. by Hon. W. E. Kenne- dy.
92	Matilda "	wife	32	
93	George "	son	18	do.
94	Ann Maria "	dtr.	16	do.
95	Richard "	son	14	do.
96	Nathaniel W. "	do	12	do.
97	Judy "	dtr.	11	do.
98	Thomas "	son	9	do.
99	Rachael "		36	do.
100	Emily "	dtr.	14	do.
101	George W. "	son	11	do.
102	Anthony "	"	10	do.
103	Dallas "	"	7	do.
104	Felix A. "	"	5	do.
105	Avy Ann "	dtr	3	do.
106	George R. "	son	1	do.
107	Joseph "		27	do.
108	Charity A. "		25	do.
109	Bradley M. "		21	do.
110	Margaretta "		10	do.
111	Felix "		37	do.
112	Harriet "	wife	31	do.
113	Martha E. "	dtr.	9	do.
114	Aaron B. "	son	8	do.
115	Duncan F. "	"	6	do.
116	Mary F. "	dtr.	4	do.
117	John L. "	son	2	do.
118	Wesley "		37	do.
119	Cyrus "		35	do.

EMIGRANTS BY THE BRIG GEN. PIERCE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Davidson County, Tenn.</i>				
120	Thomas Scott,	54	Slave,	Em. by Col. Montgomery Bell.
121	Louisa "	wife 50	do.	do.
122	Jacob Hinds,	40	do.	do.
123	Louisa "	wife 30	do.	do.
124	Asbury "	child 12	do.	do.
125	Robert "	" 10	do.	do.
126	Barbara A. "	" 8	do.	do.
127	Latitia "	" 4	do.	do.
128	Louisa "	" 2	do.	do.
129	Mary "	" 1	do.	do.
130	John Love,	28	do.	do.
131	Betsey "	wife 28	do.	do.
132	Betsey J. "	child 9	do.	do.
133	Emily "	" 6 mos.	do.	do.
134	Martha Scott,	24	do.	do.
135	Mary "	22	do.	do.
136	Martha A "	child 5	do.	do.
137	Thomas Scott,	28	do.	do.
138	James "	19	do.	do.
139	Samuel "	17	do.	do.
140	Wesley "	15	do.	do.
141	Patterson "	12	do.	do.
142	Docea "	4	do.	do.
143	Harriet A. "	21	do.	do.
144	Fanny "	child 6 mos.	do.	do.
145	Melissa Hinds,	34	do.	do.
146	Polly Ann "	child 13	do.	do.
147	Sarah Jane "	" 11	do.	do.
148	Charles "	" 9	do.	do.
149	James W. "	" 6	do.	do.
150	Melissa "	" 4	do.	do.
151	Delia "	" 2	do.	do.
152	Lucy Bell,	45	do.	do.
153	Lucy Brooks,	8	do.	do.
154	Robert "	10	do.	do.
155	Minerva Whittington,	22	do.	do.
156	Mary Ann Nicholson,	16	do.	do.
157	Benjamin Whittington,	30	do.	do.
<i>Knoxville, Tenn.</i>				
158	John Ford,	41	do.	Em. by will of Lora Ford.
159	Abram Corrick,	61	Free,	
160	Sylvia "	61	do.	
161	Bidley Webb,	61	do.	
<i>Monroe County, Tenn.</i>				
162	Abba McSpadden,	85	Slave,	Em. by Samuel McSpadden.
163	J. R. "	30	do.	do.

NOTE—These 163, added to the number previously sent, make 8,204 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

From 1st January, 1853, to 1st January, 1854.

To Balances due the Society per last report...	\$29,983 33	By Balances due by the Society per last report.	\$23,283 43
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
Contingent receipts.....	84 33	Liberia.—Donation to the Government,	
Profit and loss.....	1,872 75	salaries of Agents and Physicians, and	8,495 08
Legacies.....	16,099 15	for improvements.....	103 50
African Repository.....	1,527 18	Contingent expenses.....	985 95
Emigrants.....	30,004 00	Profit and loss.....	
Donations.....	32,570 84	Special Bequests, paid emigrants before	1,000 93
		they sailed, &c.....	
Total receipts including the above balances..	112,441 58	Expense of collecting subscriptions to the	142 33
Balances due by the Society.....	15,869 80	African Repository.....	55,665 13
		Outfit, transportation, and support of emi-	6,370 62
		grants.....	
		Compensation of Agents, and other expen-	4,961 50
		ses in collecting funds.....	
		Salaries of the Secretary, Recording Sec-	101,008 47
		retary and Clerk of the Am. Col. Soc.,	27,302 91
		office rent, fuel, stationery, &c.....	
		Total expenditures, including the above	
		balances.....	\$125,311 38
		Balances due the Society.....	
	\$128,311 38		

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1854.

NOAH FLETCHER, *Book-keeper.*

The Auditing Committee have examined the Treasurer's Account for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and they find the same correct.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, }
 JOHN R. DAVIDSON, } *Auditors.*

WASHINGTON, 18 January, 1854.

Latest from Liberia.

OUR dispatches from Liberia by the Barque Shirley, which sailed from Monrovia the 6th October last, did not reach us until the latter part of December, in consequence of the disaster which the Shirley met on the homeward passage, which rendered it necessary for her to put into the port of St. Thomas for repairs; she being in too disabled a condition to reach Baltimore.

The death of Dr. JAMES BROWN, which occurred in August last, was a great loss to Liberia. He emigrated from this city about twenty years ago; and during the whole of his life in Liberia, he was actively and usefully engaged in promoting the interests of his adopted country, and the operations of this Society. Though not a regular graduate in medicine, he had acquired such a knowledge of the healing art, as rendered him a very successful and extensively useful practitioner; in addition to which, he had, on many occasions, rendered very valuable services to the Liberian Government, as a member of the Legislature, and in various other capacities. He was a good statesman, a useful physician, and a sincere christian. For several years past he resided at Greenville; and at the time of his death, he had the medical charge of the immigrants who were landed at that port from the brig Zebra the 5th April last, and of those by the barque Adeline, who were landed the 1st August. His success in attending the companies by these two vessels, and of our agent, R. E. Murray, on whom devolved the medical charge, as well as the general superintendence, of the immigrants, on the death of Dr. Brown, will appear in the dispatches of Mr. Murray. Of the seventy-three landed at Greenville from the Zebra, six

had died during the first five months; and of the one hundred and thirty-four by the Adeline, two only, a woman and a child, had died during the first two and a half months.

The mortality among the twenty five immigrants by the Zebra, who were landed at Monrovia, was proportionably greater, eight having died, as follows: William H. Johnson, Henry Summer-ville, Edmund Gahart, Amanda Spotts, Henry Gatewood, Edward Gatewood, Matilda Smith, all from Kentucky, and Richard Jackson from New Orleans.

Of the immigrants by the Banshee, which reach Monrovia the 3d and Buchanan the 11th June last, five of the twenty three landed at Monrovia had died, viz: William Ferguson, and his little daughter Jane aged 11 years, from Lexington, Ky., Wyatt Copeland, and Maria Copeland, from Raleigh, N. C., and a little girl named Celia Ann Cooper, aged 3 years, from Portsmouth, Va. Of the rest of this company, one hundred and thirty-eight, who were landed at Buchanan, seventeen deaths are reported, ten of which occurred among the family of thirty-six who were liberated by will of the late Miss Gordon, of Orange County, Va. Of the other seven, four were infants, and three adults, viz: Edward Ragland from Louisa County, Va., Joseph Washington from Gloucester County, Va., who was in very feeble health before emigrating, and Lucinda Ash, from Jackson County, Ind. Respecting the mortality among the Taylor family, Dr. Smith writes as follows:—"There is one fact worthy of notice, that they commenced grieving for America as soon as they reached Monrovia. Four of the number were adults, one very aged woman, Mrs. Marquin, not less than 90 years old. The remaining six were children, who had the hooping cough on their arrival." The surviving immigrants by the Banshee were getting along very encouragingly. Under date of September 10, Mr. Benson writes as follows: "I am happy to say of the entire number of fine men sent us in the Banshee, we

have them all alive except one or two, (most of those who died having been advanced in years.) They are in good spirits, and highly pleased with their new home ; about twenty of them have not only cleared up and planted their own lots, but they may be seen daily going from one to two miles in the woods back of the new settlement, where with their own hands they have cleared up and planted acres of public land, and have enough bread-stuff growing to serve themselves and families when their rations cease. As a whole, they are the most contented, sober, and industrious set of people that ever immigrated here ; and strange as it may appear, it is a rare thing for any of those twenty men to be disabled by sickness from working some each day." In reference to the new settlement at the Cove, where the Banshee immigrants are located, Mr. Benson says : "The new settlement, Lower Buchanan, is truly a charming and healthy place, as candid visitors will soon begin to make known to you and the world. In several particulars, I do not think there is a place on the coast of Liberia to equal it."

None of the eleven emigrants by the Shirley had died. Dr. Roberts writes : "They have all been down with the fever, and are now doing well."

Since writing the foregoing, we have advices, via England, to the 13th December. Under that date, President Roberts writes : "Since my last, nothing has transpired to interrupt public harmony, either with respect to foreign traders along the coast, or the native tribes by whom we are surrounded. The new immigrants both at Grand Bassa and at Sinou are doing well. Mr. Benson speaks in the highest terms of the company that settled at Buchanan. They are enterprising and industrious, well pleased with the location, and many of them have already erected comfortable frame buildings."

The space occupied in the present number by the Annual Report, and the proceedings of the Society, and of the Board of Directors at the late annual meeting, compels us to defer the publication of several very interesting letters from Liberia ; which will appear in the March or April number.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 1st to the 29th of January, 1854.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
<i>Goffstown</i> —Rev. Isaac Willey, by Rev. Wm. Mitchell.....	1 00	
VERMONT.		
Collections made by the Rev. Wm. Mitchell, for the Vermont Colonization Society, for the month of December, 1853.		
<i>Cuttingsville</i> —Mrs. S. Robinson, \$1 ; A. B. Bullard, H. Holden, each 50 cents, Miss E. Moore, R. Burney, E. Fisher, D. H. Jones, A. P. Story, Mrs. E. Huntoon, Miss H. C. Thomas, Mrs. W. B. Brown, Mr. J. Dow, each 25 cents	4 25	
<i>Shrewsbury</i> —L. W. Guernsey, H. E. Gleason, each 25 cts.....	50	
<i>Danville</i> —S. B. Mattocks, Samuel Sias, each \$2 ; Bliss N. Davis, Charles C. Dana, each \$1 ; C. Davis, 50 cents.....	6 50	
<i>Peacham</i> —S. A. Chandler, \$5 ; E. C. Chamberlain, \$2 ; Miss A. Chamberlain, \$1.....	8 00	
<i>Newbury</i> —A. Dean, Jr., C. Atkinson, each \$1 ; F. Keys, \$5 ; A Friend, 50 cents, Collection 53 cents.....	8 03	
<i>Bradford</i> —G. W. Pritchard, \$5 ;		
George Pritchard, Edward Pritchard, J. A. Hardy, H. Strickland, Geo. P. Baldwin, R. McK. Ormsby, Adams Preston, Arad Stebbins, each \$1..	13 00	
<i>Thetford</i> —Mrs. Almeria Conant, Miss E. White, each \$2 ; H. Orcutt, E. C. Worcester, Rev. S. Morse, S. Short, A. Howard, Jr., Rev. T. F. Clary, Enoch Slade, B. Frost, Wm. H. Latham, John Kinsman, each \$1 ; H. C. Fitch, E. Cummings, J. Hosford, King Healdton, J. Emerson, each 50 cents, C. M. Emerson, A. Corliss, Ralph Hosford, A. B. Wilcox, G. E. Hood, each 25 cents...	17 75	
<i>Hartford</i> —Nathan Gillet, \$2 ; Mary Gillett, \$1.....	3 00	
<i>Windsor</i> —George B. Green, \$5 ; F. Butler, Allen Wardner, Shubail Wardner, N. Bishop, E. C. Tracy, J. W. Hubbard, O. Baker, P. C. Skinner, J. Steele, D. Green, J. P. Skinner, each \$1 ; E. Cleaveland, 50 cts. Cash 50 cents.....	17 00	
		78 03

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. Joseph Tracy :

Boston—Henry Newman, Esq., \$30 ; to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 30 00

Andover—Mrs. H. B. Punchard, \$30 ; to constitute herself a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 30 00

60 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—

Litchfield—A. Friend \$30 ; to constitute the Rev. Benj. L. Swan, of Litchfield, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Miss Ogden \$5..... 35 00

Guilford—Mrs. Sarah Griffin, \$30 ; to constitute Mrs. Mary Chittenden, of Guilford, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 30 00

Clinton—E. A. Elliott, \$10 ; in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 10 00

Berlin—Normon Porter, \$10 ; in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 10 00

Southington—F. D. Whittlesey, \$10 ; in addition to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Cash \$1..... 11 00

Willimantic—Collection in Rev. S. G. Willard's Parish, \$20 48 ; in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 20 48

Wallingford—Collection in Rev. E. R. Gilbert's Parish..... 22 00

Windsor Locks—Collection in Rev. S. H. Allen's Parish..... 13 09

Whitneyville—Collection in Rev. A. Putnam's Parish..... 9 00

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Enfield—Mrs. Lusk & Family, \$10 ; in part to constitute Mrs. Sarah Lusk, a life member of the American Colonization Society, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, \$5 ; in addition to constitute Miss Elizabeth Watson, of East Windsor, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. Collection in the Church, \$16 46..... 31 46

Suffield—Dr. Rising, \$5 ; Julius Fowler, A. Loomis, H. P. Kent, each \$3 ; N. Loomis, Samuel Austin, T. H. Spencer, Mrs. Geo. A. Loomis, each \$2 ; J. W. Loomis, Mrs. H. Spencer, Mrs. O. L. Sheldon, H. Sheldon, 2d., Misses Gay, W. H. Fuller, M. Lester, J. A. King, Mrs. Seth King, H. Kendall, C. Mather, H. A. Sykes, Mrs. Geo. Douglas, M. Hathaway, D. W. King, P. Loomis, T. R. Palmer, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. D. Hemenway, Rev. A. C. Washburn, Miss C. M. Hanchett, Miss B. Hanchett, Miss C. Williston, each \$1 ; Mrs. Loomis, W. Fuller, C. Pomeroy, S. B. Kendall, J. H. Haskins, each 50 cents, Mrs. B. M. Douglas, Mrs. A. Brewster, H. Gettler, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 25 cents, H. K. Granger, 35 cents, Mrs. O. S. Douglas, 12 cents, Miss A. King, 10 cts.. 49 82

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New Brunswick—Annual Contribution of Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D..... 100 09

1,255 92

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105 00

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<i>Roswell</i> —Prof. N. A. Pratt.....	5 00
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<i>Brimfield</i> —M. E. Church.....	11 00
<i>Talmadge</i> —M. E. Church, \$3; Cong. Church, \$13.....	16 00
<i>Streetsborough</i> —M. E. Church, \$5; Sophia Singleberry, \$16;	21 00
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