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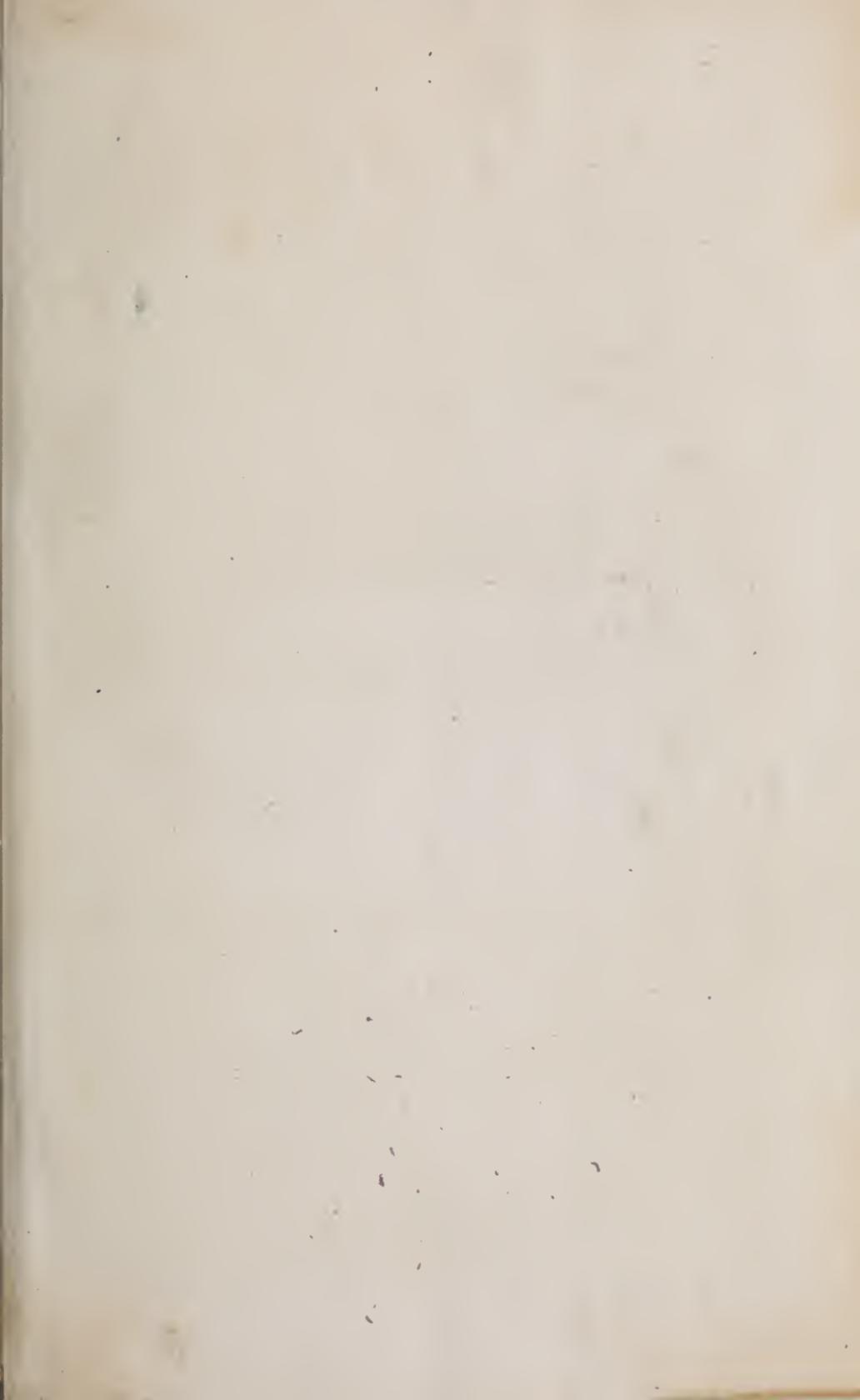
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# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1854.

[No. 8.

### Shall the African Squadron be withdrawn?

WE have been repeatedly asked, "are you in favor of the withdrawal of the African Squadron, as proposed by the confidential report of the committee on foreign affairs, of the Senate?" Within the last few days, several members of Congress have taken such particular trouble to make the inquiry, as to make it manifest that they were examining the subject carefully, and would be, to a reasonable extent, influenced by the opinion of the friends of colonization and Liberia. It seems proper therefore that we should express our opinion.

We answer the inquiry in the *negative*; *we are not in favor of the withdrawal of the African Squadron*, for the following reasons:

1. A wise regard to the interests of American Commerce demands the presence of some of our men-of-war on that Coast. The English understand this well. They know and act upon the fact, that the presence and supervision of their men-of-war have a powerful influence upon the safety and extension of their commerce. If our commerce is left uncared for and unprotected there, it must be in a measure driven from the coast.

2. Our squadron is a great benefit to Liberia. In our Annual Reports, and other public documents, we have not failed to render all honor to our country for the

good done by our squadron to Liberia. When difficulties have existed between the Liberia Government and the native tribes, the presence of our men-of-war has had a happy influence in allaying excitement, and quelling an insurrectionary spirit among the natives. They consider the Liberians as Americans, and to a certain extent under the protection of our "big guns." When the authorities of Liberia broke up the slave factories at New Cess and Cape Mount, the natives who had been engaged in it, much excited and highly indignant, determined to take vengeance on the Liberians, to whom essential aid was rendered by our men-of-war. Hereafter, similar emergencies may demand similar relief. The presence of our squadron on that coast will continue to exert, as it has heretofore done, a most salutary and helpful influence on the extension of christian missions, schools and all the means and benefits of civilization.

3. Our Government has thus far not acknowledged the Independence of the Republic of Liberia. The Liberians have felt this keenly: but they have regarded the continuance of our squadron on that coast, as an evidence that we had a regard for their welfare and would in every possible way advance their interests. The present withdrawal of our squadron would

be the termination of these kindly considerations, and would look as if we intended to abandon them entirely. They would have just cause to feel that we neither regarded *their* interests nor our own, so far as ours are connected with theirs! England has acknowledged the Independence of Liberia, has complimented her in various ways.—England wants to extend her commerce on that coast. She will take any opportunity of doing it. The withdrawal of our squadron will give her every possible advantage over us. And the Liberians would be unlike the rest of mankind if they were not influenced thereby.

4. The withdrawal of our squadron would be the signal for the revival of the slave trade with all its horrors. The experience of the last ten years has demonstrated that our squadron has had an essential agency in driving the slave trade from the coast. All who are familiar with the history of this vile traffic, know that it received a great check since the formation of the treaty. Prior to that time the English and American squadrons had cruised *separately*, and it was very easy for a *slaver* to run up a *flag* which would protect him. The effect of the two squadrons cruising together as provided for in the treaty, is this: the American cruiser boards any vessel under American colors; and the British cruiser boards every vessel under her own colors—or under the colors of any of the different nations with which she has treaties. The result of these proceedings was seen remarkably on the south coast. In the month of December, 1849, the British commander went to Porto Praya, and informed the American Commodore that a number of American slavers were on the south coast, and that there was no American men-of-war there to seize them, and that therefore the slave trade was carried on there with impunity, despite all the efforts of the British cruisers. They could

not touch these slavers. They were prohibited by their instructions, in these words, viz: “the commanding officers of Her Majesty’s vessels on the African station, will bear in mind that it is no part of their duty to capture, or visit, or in any way to interfere with vessels of the *United States*, whether these vessels shall have slaves on board or not.” The Brig “Perry” Commander Foote, was accordingly despatched to the south coast. An arrangement was made with the British commanding officer, to cruise in company with a British steamer for the suppression of the slave trade. This was continued for more than a year. Several French cruisers were also on that coast. The result of these proceedings was that the slave trade became almost extinct. We find an allusion to this in Com. Foote’s book, “Africa and the American Flag,” so pertinent and of such high authority that we are constrained to quote the paragraph. It occurs in a letter addressed to Com. Foote by Sir GEORGE JACKSON, the British Commissioner, in these words: “The actual loss which the traffic has sustained, and still more, the dread of those further losses which they anticipated on seeing the United States Squadron prepared to confront them at those very haunts, to which they had been accustomed to repair with impunity, struck terror into those miscreants on both sides of the Atlantic, and from the date of those very opportune captures, not a vessel illicitly assuming American colors, has been seen on the coast. We must not however allow ourselves to be deceived by our own too sanguine expectations, or the interested representations of others. The enemy is only defeated, not subdued: on the slightest relaxation on our part, he would rally, and the work would have to be commenced *de novo*. And in this view it is, that I cannot too forcibly insist on the necessity of

the continuation of our naval exertions, which, so far from being diminished, ought as far as possible, I conceive, to be still further increased, till this hideous hydra shall be finally and forever destroyed."

Here manifestly is the ground we take. In this light, nothing can be plainer than that the withdrawal of our squadron would be the signal for the revival of the slave trade. Let it once be known that the United States has no man-of-war on the coast, and slave vessels will be immediately fitted out under American colors and run between the southern coast and Brazil and Cuba. There are men in Baltimore, New York and other of our cities, ready to enter the traffic, and who only now dread being caught by an American man-of-war. Absolutely, American vessels, whatever may be their character and cargo, are in no sense amenable to *British* cruisers. The captain can show the register or sea letters, to the British cruiser, that is proof of his Americanism, he cannot be detained, he cannot be searched, he must pass on as a lawful trader, and yet he may have a thousand slaves stowed close under the British officers' feet.

The American flag has been terribly implicated in the defense of this horrible traffic. It will be so again, the moment our squadron is withdrawn from that coast; or the 8th article of the treaty with Great Britain is abrogated.

It is true the report of the Senate committee admits that it is no part of their intention to abate any of their endeavors to suppress the slave trade. This may be true, and yet by abrogating that article of the treaty and thus changing the plan of operations there laid down, which has proved so successful, they may render all their efforts powerless. The committee propose to send our vessels to cruise around Cuba and Porto Rico. Suppose

they do. What hinders it that the slaver shall understand the game, provide himself with several different flags, and a double set of papers: on the African coast he sails under the American flag and shows his American papers, and neither British nor French men-of-war can touch him: he comes near Cuba or Porto Rico, and then the American man-of-war comes alongside, he runs up some other flag, and shows some other papers, and goes on his way in safety. Why has our Home Squadron captured no slaver going to Cuba? Why has all the vigilance of British cruisers failed to interrupt the slavers bound to Cuba? What is then to make them more successful hereafter than they have been heretofore.

It is manifest from all experience and all the facts in the case, that the only means of suppressing the slave trade are found in the policy established by the treaty which it is now proposed to abrogate, viz: for the vessels of the respective squadrons to cruise in company for several years to come, near the slave stations, when all suspicious vessels, irrespective of their nationality, may be overhauled and thoroughly examined. But let the United States squadron be withdrawn, and United States vessels will rush into the trade, revive it in all its horrors and prosecute it successfully, in spite of all the efforts which can be made to suppress it. The only hope for the final suppression of the slave trade is in Colonization (of which we cannot here speak) and in the continuance of the English and American squadrons on the coast for a few years longer, with the increased facilities afforded by steam ships, until the natives who have hitherto lived by this traffic, shall have had time to find out that there is a better trade than the slave trade, in which they may engage; that the natural productions of their country possess superior advantages and are

vastly more valuable as articles of commerce. When they shall have found this out as the natives have in the neighborhood of Liberia, it will be impossible ever again to revive the slave trade. And then, but not till then, may our squadron be safely withdrawn.

5. The French squadron has not been withdrawn. The Senate committee in their report allude to the fact that France has reduced her squadron from 20 to 12 cruisers, as a reason for withdrawing ours. But if we mistake not they have entirely mistaken the feelings which actuated France in reducing her squadron. It was not because it was expensive. But the reason is found in the fact that her squadron, like our own, is limited to her own vessels and citizens; it therefore cannot accomplish the same amount of results that the English squadron can. France is not in treaty with other powers, as England is. She can only prevent her own flag from covering the slaver. This she has already done effectually. She has vindicated her flag—no slaver now dares to run it up! She may therefore safely withdraw a part of her squadron as she has done. More than this she has not done, and there is no evidence that she means to do more. She has no intention of withdrawing her whole squadron from that coast, and thus leaving her commerce entirely unprotected, and allowing her flag again to be used to shield the regular slaver!

May we not hope that our own flag will not be allowed ever again to be so degraded?

Finally, If what has been stated be true, it will manifestly be a great misfortune if the 8th article of the treaty is abrogated; for then the English and American men-of-war would not cruise together, which is the only way to stop the slave trade. No regulation or law about sea letters, or the sale and transfer of vessels, can repair the mischief that will follow the abrogation of the treaty!

The experience of the past twelve years has demonstrated that the coast of Africa is the proper place for a naval force to operate against the slave trade, and that the plan of operations as provided for by the treaty is the only one which will be effectual!

We would therefore most earnestly hope that matters may remain as they are! The squadron has protected our legal commerce, which is now extensive and becoming daily more so, on that coast: has been a great blessing to Liberia, has been ready to revenge outrages perpetrated by the natives on our traders and their property; has checked the slave trade; redeemed (to a partial extent at least) our flag from disgraceful uses; and has rendered essential aid in banishing the African slave trade from the world! A system which has worked so much good hitherto ought not hastily and unnecessarily to be abandoned.

### Melancholy death of Sion Harris.

The Liberia Herald of May 3, contains the following notice of the death of SION HARRIS; who, after a residence of upwards of twenty-four years in Liberia, during which time he was prominently identified with the progress of that Republic, especially with its agricultural interests, was

suddenly killed by lightning the night of the 25th April. Mr. Harris' courageous defense of the Methodist missionary station at Heddington, in 1841, has rendered his name familiar to most of our readers. This, with other important services voluntarily rendered, will place his name in a

prominent position in the history of Liberia; and succeeding generations will gratefully cherish the remembrance of his deeds of valor.

*Melancholy death.*—We are pained to have to record the death of the Hon. Sion Harris, a member of the House of Representatives. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock of the night of the 25th ultimo, while in bed, he was killed by a stroke of

lightning—his servant also was severely scorched; his two favorite hounds killed, and his house seriously injured. It was a fearful death, and long to be remembered. Mr. Harris was one of our most esteemed fellow citizens, and his death will prove a severe loss to the community. We hope in our next number to be able to give an obituary notice of this enterprising Liberian.

### Death of Chief Justice Benedict.

From a letter from the Rev. J. W. Horne, Principal of the Monrovia Seminary, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, we learn that the Hon. SAMUEL BENEDICT, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Liberia, died at Monrovia the 25th February last.

Judge Benedict emigrated from Savannah, Ga., in 1835. On the establishment of the Republic, in 1847, he was placed by President Roberts in the honorable and responsible position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; which he filled with credit

and ability to the time of his death. At the election in May, 1853, he was the regularly nominated anti-administration candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated by his more popular opponent, whose services a majority of the people were unwilling to dispense with.

His last illness was protracted and painful, but, as Mr. Horne writes, "he appeared submissive and patient, and fully aware of his approaching dissolution. He died in the faith and hope, I trust, of the gospel."

[From the National Intelligencer, July 10.]

### Regular Communication with Liberia.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, July 8, 1854.

A distinguished gentleman in Alabama has written me a letter highly approving of the endeavor to raise \$100,000 to establish regular communication by steam with Liberia, and he makes the following proposal:

"Now, cannot one thousand persons be found in the United States to give \$100 each, or five hundred persons to give \$200 each? I will be one on either condition—\$100 to be paid say 1st of August and the other \$100 six months thereafter. In the mean time I enclose \$100 now, and should the proposition be made and succeed the other hundred shall be forthcoming in due time."

Since the receipt of this proposition two members of our Executive Committee have agreed to be two of the one thousand, and to give \$100 each. Who will follow? The work is a great one. It is indispensable to the progress of colonization.

We hope our friends will please send in their names without delay.

W. McLAIN,

Sec'y of Am. Col. Society.

✂—Papers will please copy.

P. S.—Since the foregoing appeared in the Intelligencer, a friend in the cause in Alexandria, Va., one in Baltimore, and two in Gainesville, Ala., have responded to the proposition.

**African Colonization.**

Few enterprises of the present day are more important, as relates to the temporal and spiritual welfare of mankind, than the project of colonizing colored emigrants from this country on the shores of Africa. It holds out almost the only hope for dispelling the moral and spiritual darkness of a great continent. It contemplates an agency more potent than the ordinary missionary operations. It combines within itself the appliance of Foreign Missions, and the powerful influence of an enlightened Christian nation. Instead of sending here and there a missionary laborer, this enterprise transports to the midst of heathenism, ministers, churches, and Christians engaged in every walk of life, and in such numbers that they are at once a power which must be felt and respected. That the colony planted on the shores of Africa is to become a numerous and great nation, we have no doubt. In common with other colonial enterprises, it has been encompassed with formidable difficulties, but these are no greater than attended the settlers of our own country; and most of them have already been vanquished. Liberia is no longer a mere dependence of a society of philanthropists in America; much as it still needs their fostering aid, it now stands forth as an independent republic. France and England, two of the greatest of the world's powers, have recognized it as such. We trust the same fraternal hand will be soon stretched forth by our own Government. No more significant indications of the importance of Liberia could be given, than is afforded in the eagerness of the British government to form commercial relations with it. A line of steamers, just now established between England

and Liberia, argues that the British Lion has seen in the present and prospective commerce of those sable republicans, something worth taking trouble for, in order to entice it into his lair. Viewed in a mere commercial aspect, it is of the highest importance that the United States should not be behind Britain, in arrangements for securing the stores of wealth that sooner or later must find their way into the pockets of the merchants in either the one country or the other. Africa is a great treasure house, which has yet to be unlocked. The key seems, at present, to be in the hands of Liberia, and whoever forms the closest commercial bonds with her will reap the largest share of profits. Any one who credits the word of God, must believe that, ultimately, this dark continent is to emerge from the heavy clouds which have so long enveloped it. There is a glorious future in store even for Africa. Fleets of swift steamers shall plough the waters of the Niger, the Congo, and the Senegal; railroads shall thrust their long grasping arms through the Guineas, and even into the "Unknown Regions." The wheat, cotton, coffee, sugar, dye-woods, ivory, gold, and varied fruits, riches like to what the Queen of Sheba brought from her realms, as an offering to King Solomon, dark visaged Africa is yet to rise and bring, as her contribution to the commerce and wealth of the world. Her capacious bosom shall be opened by the plough-share, and made to yield sustenance to a countless population; her sunny skies duplicating the ordinary harvests of other realms, shall radiate prosperity over her boundless territory; the wild savage will be a civilized, Christianized man tending the products of his fields,

driving his busy trade, or, like his distant ancestry to his far north, cultivating the elegant arts, or pursuing recondite science. As sure as a prophecy speaks truth, when the Gospel shall have shed its meridian light across her broad territory, some such things as these shall be, cities, villages, farm-houses, wide acres covered with harvests, or with herds, and all the din and bustle of industry and busy commerce, shall spread over this great quarter of the globe. Christianity, and civilization, with all the interests which make up the aggregate of a people's true prosperity, go hand in hand, and Ethiopia is to stretch forth her hands unto God. Transformed from the grossest barbarism to civilization, from the lowest species of idolaters, to enlightened sonship in the household of God, she shall stand forth disenthralled and renovated, by the grace which is in Christ Jesus.

Amid the mighty wonders with which God is now shaking the nations and astonishing mankind, who can say that the long delayed hour for Africa's redemption may not be at hand? Within this present generation a Christian nation has burst from the bosom of the Pacific; within some five years or more a great State has leaped into the manhood of its being on our far western coast; at this present time, China, with its one-third of the world's family, is filling her rivers with her cast-off idols, imbibing the progressive ideas of the age, and acknowledging the divine claims of the religion of Christ; whilst the old world, from its centre to its circumference, is trembling beneath the footsteps of coming events, which are to change the whole aspect of its ancient empires. In the midst of these extraordinary phenomena, which are making the earth at this day as a

theatre of the most stupendous marvels, would it be any wonder, if poor, desolate, sorrowful, almost hopeless Africa, should at last awake to the consciousness that even for her there is the dawning of a better day. In ushering in such a morning after her long night, who knows but that the little embryo nation, as yet but clinging as a bit of fringe to her wide garment, shall be the foremost of God's chosen instruments. Judging simply *a priori*, such a result would seem extremely probable. America owes a great debt to Africa, and it would accord with what has been witnessed of God's methods of educing good out of evil, to enable America to pay that debt, and at the same time enjoy signal honor, in being made the instrument of compensating Africa for the temporal things she has reaped from the bone and sinew of her sons, by giving to her in return, civilization and a pure Christianity. The providences of God seem also to be declaring that the same race who were brought hence to be the bondmen of our soil, shall be the chosen vessels to carry liberty and religion back to their fatherland. Terrible diseases, with edges keen as the two-edged sword of the cherubim, have stood sentinels at the gates of entrance to a large portion of that continent, and have said in language too plain to be misunderstood, that death is the penalty which inevitably awaits the white man who shall enter there. God has as much as said to us in so many words, "To her own sons shall Africa owe her redemption."

Under these circumstances we cannot but regard with great interest whatever may tend to bring that continent and our own more closely together. Commerce, in these modern days, has become the

handmaid of religion. She builds railroads and steamships, and religion sends upon their swift wings the ministers and institutions of the gospel. Steam has become a great revolutionizer and moral agent, by bringing the ends of the earth into contiguity, so that on the principle that the weak must give place to the stronger, Paganism must go down when brought into contact with the superior power of Christianity, and thus, by gathering the world into one neighborhood, hastening the era when Satan's kingdom shall give place to that of God's dear Son.

We greatly desire, therefore, that whilst England is binding Liberia to herself by strong commercial bonds, our own Government, which more naturally should be the friend, ally and patron of this infant republic, should also take such steps as would enable us to avail ourselves of the opening that is afforded into that great continent. To all friends of missions, as well as to all lovers of their race, the efforts to develop a free christian nation on the shores of Africa, especially commend themselves.—*Presbyterian.*

[From the Christian Mirror, Portland Me.]

#### Colonization.

Too little is said, too little printed, and much too little is done, in our "Dirigo" State for this noble enterprise. Individuals have remembered it, and annual collections were formerly made in some towns to aid the Society in its momentous work. But we are not sure that any associated effort to supply funds has been made and continued to the present time, without intermitting a single year, in any place in Maine, except in the town and city of Bath. While others have been negligent or fitful, Bath has had constant friends, helpful friends to the cause of African Colonization.

During our early connection with this paper, and we suppose wholly in consequence of our connection with it, contributions to this cause were entrusted to our care to be remitted, from distant portions of the State; and this was easily done, with little trouble and no expense, so long as the U. S. Bank existed. It was only to step across the street, deposite the money, and take a draft from the Cashier of the Bank here, on the parent Bank at Washington. On year more than \$500,

as we remember, passed through our hands to the Society's treasury; and this we suppose to have been only a small part of what was given in the State.

But causes soon began to operate to weaken this interest in Colonization, and to withdraw contributions. It is needless to recapitulate them. The Society has encountered great hostility from extreme men at both North and South; for in this, as in many other cases, extremes have met. Still the good work has gone forward, and the results have been such as any humane and patriotic heart must rejoice in. A well-ordered Christian Republic has been founded in Africa; and still another State is in the process of formation; and before the present century shall have elapsed, those living may see the whole western coast flourishing under Christian governments; and holding a busy and remunerative commerce with all the civilized nations of the world; their youth training up for usefulness in the schools; and the church-bell summoning them to the house of God on the Sabbath.

We have occasion to know, that a revived interest is springing up, in behalf of Colonization, in different parts of the State. Individuals are strongly moved to do something to the purpose. They are desirous to see a general movement which shall effect something worthy of the ob-

ject. We hope their wisdom will devise some plan, which shall secure the approbation of the wise and good; that their zeal will soon bring it forward for general adoption; and that every friend of Africa and her children will hold himself ready to co-operate.

[From the Buffalo Christian Advocate.]

#### **African Colonization.**

THE American Nation owes an immense debt to Africa and her children—a debt incurred by centuries of wrong and cruelty, a moral and political debt, which oceans of tears and billions of treasures can never repay. For more than two centuries have we despoiled their villages to build up our own, robbed her of her children and forced them to provide bread for our own. We have turned the hand of every man against his brother, that our hand might be turned against every man. Their sweat and blood have enriched our soil, while their sighs and tears have formed an unceasing lamentation over their utter desolation. The degraded condition of Africa and the miserable condition of the African, appeal to us as freemen, as christians and as men, to do something to improve her condition and elevate her offspring. Never was there a time in our history, when the humanity of our nation was appealed to in such stirring tones, by the tears, and sighs, and lamentations of all Africa, as at the present. See those floods of tears coursing, like burning lava, down the sable cheeks of one hundred and fifty millions of beings. Behold their throbbing bosoms, like the tossings of the troubled ocean, when the storm spirit fages over it. Listen to their deep-drawn sighs, swelling like thunder in its loudest

mood, and learn that these are the voice of God, calling to us through them—pleading and beseeching us through them. God beseeching Americans to move in behalf of Africa! Shall we hear the voice and refuse to obey? God forbid! Every heart should respond to every appeal for Africa. And now that the door of Africa is open—now that her millions can be reached by her own children or their descendants, how mighty and manful should be the efforts of christians and philanthropists? The door of Africa—the most effectual door through which alone she can now be reached—Liberia; the means of reaching her—the only effectual means, the colonizing of the African from our own land. Other doors and means may ultimately be opened and employed, but Liberia is the only door, and colonization the only means apparent, through which Africa can be most effectually reached and benefitted. Already has the colonizing of a few thousand of Africans from this country, most of whom were slaves, liberated for the purpose, and the balance, chiefly from the lower classes of the free colored people, resulted in the formation of towns, cities, and an empire, whose citizens are civilized and christianized; and who while developing the wonderful fertility and resources of their country, are sur-

rounding themselves with schools, churches, and newspapers; securing to themselves pure and wholesome laws, and bringing under enlightened and christian influences, hundreds of thousands of the natives. And if the colonization of a few thousands of the depressed and degraded Africans from our midst, where they are esteemed "scarcely as good as a dead dog, for that is a nuisance which can easily be abated," have accomplished so much in thirty-two years, what would we have a right to expect in fifty or one hundred years, by a continued and increased emigration, and over how great a portion of benighted Africa would they exert their benign, elevating and christian influence? It is confidently asserted, that had the American Colonization Society sufficient funds to transmit them to Africa, at least 10,000 slaves would be liberated annually for that purpose by their masters, and hundreds, perhaps thousands of our free colored people would emigrate besides. The great want of the Society at the present time, is funds; and we believe that there is humanity, and christianity enough in the United States, to furnish all the means that is required to send to Africa all that will be offered or will go. And all that is necessary is that the subject should be placed fairly before the people. Millions of tracts on the subject should be circulated in every hamlet; every newspaper in the land should herald intelligence, wide as their circulation; and every pulpit in the nation should re-echo the voice of God as heard from Africa. Christians contribute liberally for Missions, and Tracts, and Bibles, because the pulpits are opened to these topics, and why should they not be opened to this "greatest

philanthropy of the age." As christians and men, the Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies have mighty claims upon our sympathies and liberality; but as Americans we owe a greater debt to Africa than to all the rest of the world besides; and hence, while we should be most liberal to the ordinary benevolent enterprises of the day, we should be almost prodigal in our responses to the claims of the American Colonization Society. This Society has accomplished more for humanity than any score of benevolent organizations, and it is destined to go on increasing in geometrical proportion until the unnumbered millions of benighted Africa shall have been brought under the elevating and purifying influences of civilization and christianity. And while the American Colonization Society is accomplishing so great a work in Africa, in reclaiming her thousands from barbarism, and introducing schools and churches, and civilization and christianity among the natives, it is accomplishing wonders in the suppression of the most damning of all trades—the traffic in human flesh. Already six hundred miles of coast, which was formerly the worst region of African barbarism and the slave trade, have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia, where not a slave pen can be found.

The Republic of Liberia is demonstrating the capability of the African for the highest intellectual and moral improvement, and for self-government; and her citizens are NOTED FOR THEIR TEMPERATE AND VIRTUOUS HABITS, far above any community in the United States; and hence in the world! Her lands are exceedingly fertile and her resources are immense; her climate

is delightful and healthy to the colored man, and her trade, now great, is steadily and rapidly increasing. Never were the auspices of a young nation so flattering as are those of Liberia at the present day. And we believe, that so sure as there is a God of nations, that Liberia is destined to increase and

prosper until her influence shall be felt throughout the entire continent of degraded, benighted Africa; and then, Africa, elevated and enlightened, shall be the largest, wealthiest and mightiest nation on the earth. May God, in his wise Providence, hasten that glorious period!

GEORGE G. LYON.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

**Bishop Scott on Liberia.**

AN *anonymous* correspondent of the Pennsylvania Freeman, under date, Wilmington, Delaware, January 16th, in a professed report of an address made by Bishop Scott before the Wilmington Colonization Society, manifests throughout, the deep prejudice against Colonization which so often disqualifies men from hearing and reporting truly. We found the whole report so tinctured with the spirit which can extort poison from the peach as to be unworthy of confidence.

There were *two points* so boldly declared and yet so entirely contrary to the information in our possession, that they were marked and forwarded to Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, for explanation. We give Dr. Lugenbeel's letter in reply, only remarking that, by his residence in Liberia, as physician, for five years, and by his present position in the Colonization Office at Washington, Dr. L. has ample means of possessing full information, and forming correct conclusions. It is manifest that the Freeman correspondent misrepresented Dr. Scott, as that able divine could never have affirmed so great an error to be true.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,  
Washington, May 20, 1854.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY:

"Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 17th inst., received this morning.

"The article which you inclosed, and which I herewith return, purporting to be a synopsis of 'a statement of facts' made by Bishop Scott at a meeting of the Delaware State Colonization Society, the 5th of January last, at Wilmington, was evidently written (with some ingenuity) by an opponent of colonization and Liberia who was more inclined to find fault than to elicit truth. Your own knowledge of social and domestic customs in Liberia will enable you to understand the manner in which 'the colonists treat the natives.'"

In reply to a question by one of the audience, whether the colonists did not treat the natives about as the whites of the south do the blacks, he said that *they did* to some extent.

"If Bishop Scott stated in reply to a question by one of the audience, that the colonists treat the natives about as the whites of the south do the blacks, *without qualification*, (which I very much doubt,) I should say this statement is not exactly true—certainly not true in the inference designed to be drawn from the report of Bishop Scott's statement, as given by the writer of the article alluded to. According to my observations, during my long residence in Liberia, I should say, that the relations between the citizens of Liberia, (immigrants from this coun-

try,) as a class, and the natives, are much more like those which exist between whites in easy circumstances—in your state of New York, if you please—and the “laboring class” (using the term in its popular acceptance) of white persons, than like those which exist between either masters and slaves, or white citizens and free persons of color, in the southern states. The native African is not, and cannot be, the slave of the Liberian citizen; nor can the latter use harsh or oppressive measures to compel him to work against his own free will. The system of apprenticeship prevails in Liberia, as in this country, but I believe in an equally mild and humane form. The ignorant and degraded aborigines of Africa, are certainly socially greatly inferior to the immigrants from this country; and it could not be expected that a platform of entire equality should be erected, and occupied by all grades of intellect and classes of society, simply because they may all be of the same color, or all classed among the colored race. The social, moral and intellectual elevation of the benighted children of Africa, is, to my mind, the most important object to be accomplished by the colonization enterprise. And I am greatly encouraged in my feeble labors in behalf of this enterprise, by the reflection, resulting from my own observations in Liberia, that much, very much, has already been accomplished through the example, influence, instructions and generally kind treatment of the citizens of Liberia, in promoting this important and desirable object.”

Another gentleman stated that he had seen a statement that of a company of two hundred and fifty emigrants, who went out in a single vessel, some time ago, all had died but fifty, and inquired if the state-

ment was true. Mr. Scott said it was, but attributed their death to their imprudence in eating fruit, &c.

“In reference to the other part of the article referred to, to which you call my attention—the assertion that Bishop Scott stated it was true, that out of a company of two hundred and fifty immigrants, who went out in a single vessel, some time ago, all had died but fifty, I have to say, positively, *this is not true*. I presume reference is made to the expedition by the Morgan Dix, which sailed from Baltimore the 1st of November, 1851, with one hundred and forty-nine emigrants; about whom Bishop Scott writes, in his letter to the Rev. J. M. Pease, of the 9th July, 1853, as follows: ‘As to immigrants from another clime, they must pass through a process of acclimation, which will in general be severe or otherwise, according to their own habits. If, like many of the immigrants by the Morgan Dix, they should be reckless, spurn all advice, and eat whatever comes to hand, and expose themselves unnecessarily to hot suns and night damps, they must expect, like them, to be severely handled.’ ‘But,’ he adds, ‘if they will take only the care which common sense would dictate, in a new climate, they may in general escape with only a slight indisposition, which may not even confine them to their beds.’ The mortality among the immigrants by the Morgan Dix was unusually large; but instead of four-fifths of the company, it was actually less than one-third, as we have been credibly informed by the agent of this society at Buchanan, Hon. S. A. Benson, and the attending physician, Dr. J. S. Smith. If four-fifths of all emigrants sent to Liberia, or even one-third, should die from the effects of the acclimating fever, or from any

other cause, within a year after their arrival, I should feel very little encouragement to labor for colonization. On the contrary, I know, that, with the exercise of only the care which common sense would dictate, the risk of death from the acclima-

ting process, in persons of tolerably good constitutions, is by no means great—probably not equal to three per cent.

“Yours truly,  
“J. W. LUGENBEEL.”

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

Letter from Mr. E. W. Blyden.

MONROVIA, Liberia,  
October 1st, 1853.

Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY:

*Dear Sir:*—I avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter by the barque “Banshee.” I do not know that I have anything new to communicate. May I make a few statements in regard to Liberia and colonization.

Liberia is here yet, endeavoring to maintain an honorable position among the nations of the earth.—We are still striving, on this distant shore, to uphold an infant Republic, and to impart such a character to its institutions as we hope will in future render it the glory of Africa, and the moral and political reclamer of the colored race. Some of the great nations of the earth have come forward and welcomed us among them; having given us the hand of friendship and encouragement, they are yet assisting us in our efforts to advance to independence. Others are still looking on, watching our progress, but take no active part in our behalf. We know not why. Perhaps they think it best to withhold their aid for a while longer, lest an abundance of help, prematurely given, spoil the child, and render it unmindful of self dependence, which is essential in order to success, or cause those faculties, the development of which is necessary to constitute the man, to be dormant and inactive.

I observe, with much pleasure, that several American papers take ground in favor of the recognition of Liberia by the United States government. They are right, for our claims on the patronage of that government are peculiar, and the people of Liberia are not willing to relinquish them. We are trying, however, to see how far we can advance on the road to national glory, how near we can approach on the rear of the United States in her onward and upward progress, before she think proper to turn and regard us. We are coming on.

I was exceedingly gratified at seeing in the May number of the “New York Colonization Journal,” that a Colonization Society had been lately organized in Georgia, yes, even in Georgia, where, with the exception of very few other states, the privileges of the colored man are most circumscribed.

This will, no doubt, be the means of doing much good for the cause in that part of the country. It will bring the condition of the colored population of that State before the minds of the citizens generally, under an aspect in which they have never before viewed it. Intelligence of Liberia will be more extensively circulated, and many free colored people living in comparative ease, and who have never heard of Liberia, or who, if they ever heard about it, have entertained vague notions with regard to it—looking upon it

as some country beyond the confines of earth—will be induced to come over in pursuit of freedom and true happiness.

Colonization is advancing with rapid strides over the United States; converting enemies into friends, bringing the neutral into strong advocates, producing a harmony of sentiment between Northern and Southern men in relation to the colored race, and causing them to stand together on the same platform, pleading in behalf of the same high and noble cause—the Colonization of Africa a means of her redemption. This is a work in which every section of the United States can engage—an enterprise in which all can unite.

And considering the benevolent character of this enterprise, it is passing strange that any styling themselves philanthropists can fail to lend it their countenance and assistance. Until colonization began its operations, this part of Africa was entirely neglected. Many had turned their backs upon this benighted land, and were closing their ears to the cry of "Come over and help us." They regarded the climate as to the last degree unhealthy, and as, therefore, presenting an insurmountable barrier to the civilization of that continent.

Colonization brings Africa before the minds of the people. Pointing to Liberia, it says, There is hope for Africa; refutes the idea of the extreme insalubrity of the climate, and demonstrates the practicability of colonizing, and through that means civilizing this long neglected and down-trodden land.

Colonization leads the people of the southern portions of the United States to look favorably upon the condition and capabilities of the African race. Pointing to Liberia, it

proves by undisputable evidence that Africans are men, susceptible of the same improvement, and capable of equal refinement with Europeans, and thus removes the opinion that a state of servitude is the only one for which they are adapted.

I have no means of learning much about abolition. I presume, however, that it continues about the same, and the condition of the colored people in the United States, so far as it operates upon it, not a great deal better than it was twenty years ago. I would gladly think well of abolitionists, and do think that some of them are true-hearted men; but it seems to me that they deal too much in resolutions, plans, &c. They resolve and resolve, but I can never be informed as to the carrying out of those resolutions.

Abolition does not appear to be a practical scheme, which it should be, in order to be successful in this age of action and effort. This, I think, is the secret of the success which has attended colonization.—It is practical, and therefore triumphant; it is practical, and therefore it conquers. "The true credentials," now-a-days, "are deeds"—deeds! deeds! The disposition seems to be to judge of a tree by the fruit it produces, and not by the appearance it presents.

Do not the intelligent portions of the colored people in the United States exhibit the most astonishing infatuation in their opposition to African colonization? I often wonder why it is that, with all the evidence which from time to time they receive of the progress of Liberia, they still continue to disregard her claims.

I was very agreeably surprised at noticing that Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe, at the close of her inimitable "Uncle Tom's Cabin," represents an intelli-

gent colored man in America, educated abroad, as expressing a desire for an "African nationality," and as intending to emigrate to Liberia; thus favoring the idea that that is the position which every intelligent colored man should take, and giving the world to understand that it is, in her opinion, the ground which every enlightened colored man ought to and will eventually occupy. Mrs. S. is no doubt conscientious; in fact, "she could'nt find any place else at which she could [conscientiously] come out."

Mrs. S. evidently believes that colored men should aspire to a separate nationality, in order to their permanent elevation and respectability. It seems to me that a want of expansion of soul and independency of spirit is what renders so

many of them contented and indifferent as sojourners in a land of strangers—nay, as menials in a land of oppressors.

There are two things, however, that lead me to think that this state of things will not and cannot long continue: 1st, Liberia is advancing in national importance; 2d, The condition of the colored people in the United States is growing more and more intolerable.

These are two considerations to which I would call the attention of every intelligent and reflecting colored man in that country, and after he has carefully and deliberately pondered them, I would leave him to act.

Yours respectfully,  
EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

### Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Col. Society.

SPRINGFIELD,

Jan. 12th, 1854.

PURSUANT to a call made by the board of managers, the Illinois State Colonization Society held its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, this evening, at 7 o'clock. In the absence of Gov. Matteson, the president, Hon. John Moore, vice president, took the chair.

Rev. Mr. Simm addressed the Throne of Grace.

The constitution of the Society was then read, after which, on motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Dresser, Magee and Dodge, was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Hon. O. H. Browning, of Adams, then addressed the assembly in an eloquent and elaborate speech, showing the responsibilities of the free states, in reference to the colonization cause.

The committee on nominations

then reported and their report was accepted and adopted, and the following named gentlemen unanimously selected as officers of this Society for the ensuing year.

*President.* His Excellency Joel A. Matterson.

*Vice Presidents.* Hon. J. Moore, of Sangamon; Hon. W. Brown, of Morgan; Hon. J. Gillespie, Madison; Hon. T. Drummund, Jo Daviess; Hon. O. Peters, Peoria; Hon. O. H. Browning, Adams; W. C. Hobbs, M. D., McLean, Recording Secretary; Rev. R. V. Dodge, Cor. Secretary; Rev. J. Mitchell, Treasurer; N. W. Matheny, Esq.

*Managers.* Rev. C. Dresser, Rev. J. Smith, D. D., S. W. Harkey, D. D., Rev. T. Magee, Rev. Mr. Simm, Hon. J. C. Conkling, Hon. S. W. Robbins, A. Campbell, Esq., Wm. Yates, Esq., Dr. C. B. Pelton, J. Williams, Esq., E. M. Henkle, Esq.

The thanks of the audience were then tendered to Mr. Browning, for his able and interesting speech, after which the exercises were concluded with prayer by Mr. Dodge, and on motion the Society adjourned.

R. V. DODGE, *Cor. Sec.*

Papers throughout the state are requested to insert the above minute.

### Iron Ore in Liberia.

THE rich ores described in the subjoined extract of a letter from a respectable settler in Liberia, will yet, we trust, prove a source of wealth under the enterprise of the manumitted slaves of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, part of whom have lately sailed in the General Pierce, and others are expecting to follow soon.

If capable of pride of race and country, one would think the glowing accounts from Liberia would arouse it into a flame in the breast of every free descendant of Africa now in the United States. Why do they not look at the rising Republic, and rush in crowds to her aggrandizement?

[From the Colonization Herald.]

FROM REV. AARON P. DAVIS.

BASSA COVE,

September 16, 1853.

I send by the "Shirley" a bag of coffee in its second hull, and in the same bag I send you a piece of African ore just as dug from its native bed, or broken from among rocks. I have seen and conversed with a number of natives who affirm that it is actually the pure ore, or just as taken from

its native bed. I obtained a piece through Hon. George L. Seymour, who had tried in vain to dissect it; and I being of that craft, he brought it to my shop for that purpose. When he brought it, it appeared like a craggy rock, of yellowish color on its surface, and, with a very small exception, it could not be separated but by heat and hard pounding with my largest sledge-hammer and a chisel prepared for the purpose. I also send you a teaspoon which I made of some of the ore, which in its crude state is superior to the iron brought here for sale by English merchant vessels. You may see at a glance, that if in its crude state so great a polish with a bad contrivance can be put on the metal, what it would be with a fair chance; though I did not make that spoon as neat as I could, as my leading design was to show the quality of the metal. I am told by the natives that it is plentiful, and about three days' walk from our present place of residence; it is gotten by digging and breaking rocks. It is also said to be in large lumps. In these parts, the natives buy no iron, but dig it out of the ground, or break the rocks and get it, as the case may be. Judge Benson and Mr. Seymour will send in different directions some of the same ore, but will not be able to send any of it worked. If you choose, you can have a higher polish put on the spoon I send, or have the metal tried there.

### Acts and Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Liberia,

AT ITS SESSION COMMENCING THE FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER, 1853.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act Regulating, Navigation, Commerce and Revenue.

Sec. 1st. *It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, that so much of the first section of the 1st Article of the above mentioned act as reads, "and all such vessels shall pay a tax of fifty cents a ton per annum," be so amended as to read, and all such vessels shall pay a tax of seventy-five cents a ton per annum.

Sec. 2d. *It is further enacted,* That so

much of the first section of the fourth article of the above named act as reads, "he shall pay annually, to expire on the 30th of September in each year, the sum of fifteen dollars," be and the same is hereby repealed. Nothing is to be construed however, to prevent licenses being obtained.

Sec. 3d. That so much of the fifth Article, section fourth of the above named act as reads: "There shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of six per centum on the articles next here-

inafter mentioned—that is, on flannel and woolen clothing, boots, shoes, hats, bonnets, silks, ribbands, silk umbrellas, gold and silver wares, and furniture,” be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4th. *It is further enacted*, That the third section of the ninth Article of the aforementioned act, be and the same is hereby repealed. And that the collector of each port or harbor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on board every foreign vessel coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, an inspector, whose duty it shall be to remain on board such vessel during her stay in that port or harbor, and that it shall be the duty of such inspector to superintend the landing of all goods, wares and merchandize: he shall note the marks, numbers, weights or measures as the case may be, the contents of all casks, bales, bundles, crates, and all kinds of packages, boxes, trunks, &c., except where there is freight, and the master or supercargo cannot give the contents: in that case the packages shall be noted and the contents made known to the collector or inspector by the consignee, and he shall deliver a correct account of all goods, wares and merchandize, &c. &c., landed under his supervision, to the collector immediately on his leaving such vessel or vessels. He shall not allow any goods, wares, merchandize, &c. &c., to be landed from any vessel or vessels in the port or harbor until the master or supercargo of such vessel shall have obtained a permit from the collector: And further, every inspector shall receive for his services fifty cents per diem, from the Government, and fifty cents additional per diem, and his board to be paid by the master or supercargo of said vessel; and that this amount per diem shall be paid by the master or supercargo to the collector before his clearance is obtained from the Custom House.

Approved, January 7th, 1854.

An act authorizing the opening of an Avenue in the interior of Clay Ashland, and providing for an interior Township.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled*,—That, from and after the passage of this act the President be, and he is hereby requested and authorized, to have laid out an Avenue, for a highway between the Township of Clay Ashland and the College reserve, to be styled Johnson's Avenue; said avenue to commence at the margin of the River St. Paul's, running back in the direction North

30° East (with the same as that of the street now between the Town of Clay Ashland and College reserve) to a line running in the rear of the Town and College grounds, and parallel with the River St. Paul's, sixty-six feet wide, and running to the extreme boundaries of Clay Ashland, on the other side of said avenue, Johnson's Avenue crossing said cross road, dropping out on either side, making the width of said avenue 100 feet, and running a direct course as before described, 15 miles.

2d. *And it is further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby requested and authorized to have laid out on either side of Johnson's Avenue, commencing at the cross road heretofore specified, lots of 10 acres, fronting on Johnson's Avenue, width of 20 rods, and running back a depth of 80 rods, and in blocks of 16 lots, fronting on each side of said avenue. Cross roads 60 feet wide crossing said avenue at right angles, running parallel with the cross road before named and to the same extreme boundaries at the extent of each block throughout the length of said avenue. And further, to have all back lands hereafter to be surveyed, within the boundaries of Clay Ashland, surveyed fronting on avenues of same width and running parallel with Johnson's Avenue, and surveys to be after the same manner as described for the surveys of lands fronting on Johnson's Avenue; and Johnson's Avenue to be the starting point for the surveys of all back lands and avenues not heretofore surveyed and described by deeds. Avenues running parallel with Johnson's Avenue, to be 160 rods distant from each other, and the rear boundaries of lots fronting on avenue coming next to Johnson's Avenue to join the rear boundaries of lots fronting on Johnson's avenue, forming blocks of 32 lots, including the block of 16 lots fronting on Johnson's Avenue, and all other surveys and cross roads to correspond with the surveys and cross roads on Johnson's Avenue.

3d. *And it is further enacted*, That the lands may be sold as well as drawn, on Johnson's Avenue, but in all cases to be drawn or sold in regular order excepting where swamps intervene, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

4th. *It is further enacted*, That when the said avenue shall have reached the distance of 15 miles, the President be and he is hereby authorized and requested to have laid out a square plot of 300 acres into a Township to be called Newport, in

honor of the heroine Matilda Newport, each lot in said Township to contain a half acre of land and no more, and laid out in blocks of two acres, Johnson's Avenue running through the centre of said Township and streets — feet wide crossing each other at right angles throughout said Township: and he is further requested and authorized to have a correct plot made of all lands already surveyed, and that may hereafter be surveyed and avenues laid out, within the boundaries of Clay Ashland, Johnson's Avenue and Township of Newport.

5th. That so much of the said avenue as may be necessary, and the lands on said avenue shall be surveyed, immediately after the passage of this act, and that the President be authorized and requested to have it attended to according to the provisions of existing laws for surveys, &c., and that the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to commence the opening of said avenue, and the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draw for the same; and should it be necessary to alter the direction of said avenue after clearing College reserve, that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to give instructions respecting the same.

Approved, January 12th, 1854.

An Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act establishing the Judiciary and fixing powers, common to the several Courts.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,*—1st. That in every case in which the defendant shall have been tried and convicted for petit larceny, he, she or they shall be fined in any sum not exceeding the cost of conviction, and make restitution four fold the value of the article stolen, and one half of said amount shall go to the Republic, and the other half to the person robbed. And if the person or persons so convicted be unable to pay the fine and make restitution as provided in this section, he, she or they may be adjudged by any two Magistrates (concurring) to be hired out by the Constable at the discretion of the Magistrates for a term sufficient to liquidate the whole amount of cost and restitution. Provided however, that in case the person or persons so adjudged cannot be disposed of on the terms mentioned above, that the said Justices shall have power to commit him or them to the common jail, there to be held to labor on public works, and such other work whether for private individuals

or not, as will pay the Government for the cost of his detention, provided such person or persons be confined for a term of no longer than three months, nor less than one month.

2d. In all cases of grand larceny, the court before which such defendant shall have been tried and convicted, shall have authority at their discretion to order the said person to give bond and approved surety within twenty-four hours for the faithful payment of any sum in which he, she or they shall have been fined, of not less than four fold the value of the article stolen, one half of said amount going to the Republic and the other half to the person robbed, and to be paid within twenty days after the judgment of the court shall have been rendered, and in case of failure to give bond in twenty-four hours, the defendant or defendants shall be immediately imprisoned by the sheriff or his deputy, and on the next Monday immediately ensuing, shall be hired out before the court-house door to the highest bidder for any term sufficient to liquidate the fine, with all costs and charges therewith connected. And in case the sheriff shall fail in his efforts to hire out such convicted person or persons, he shall forthwith commit him, her or them to jail to be held to labor on the public works under the supervision of the jailor, they may also be used to work for private individuals when there is no public work, they paying for the same.

3d. *And it is further enacted,* That the 7th section of the 5th Article, entitled an act establishing the Judiciary, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 9th, 1854.

An additional Act respecting Liberia College.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,*—Sec. 1st. That the number of Trustees of Liberia College shall never be less than nine, nor more than fifteen, including the President of said College, a majority of whom for the time being, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, four of said Trustees to be appointed, and any vacancy in the number of said four to be filled from time to time, by the President of this Republic; and whenever a vacancy shall occur among the other members of said Board of Trustees, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to fill the same with all reasonable and convenient despatch; all said Trustees shall hold their offices during

good behavior, subject however to be removed in the mode hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2d. The Trustees of donations for Education in Liberia, a corporation created by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, may appoint the officers of instruction and government in said College, until it shall be otherwise determined by the Trustees of Liberia College.

Sec. 3d. The President of this Republic, upon the address of a majority of the Trustees of said College and after due notice and opportunity given to the parties concerned, to be heard before him, shall have power to remove from office any officer of said College, whether Trustee, President, Professor, Tutor or other officer, if in his opinion the public good demand it, and whenever such removal shall have taken place, the person or body having competent authority for the purpose, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 4th. Such parts of the act incorporating said College, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 3d, 1854.

An Act establishing regulations for the performance of public works.

Whereas, it appears highly necessary that there shall be some specified regulations, clearly stating the manner in which public buildings and work shall be offered, performed and finally discharged on all occasions in the several counties of this Republic.

Therefore, it is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—That from and after the passage of this act, all public buildings and other public work which from time to time may be ordered to be done in any part of this Republic, shall by the Agent, Superintendent or other persons hereinafter provided, be distinctly named, described, measured, calculated, planned and summed by the square, and the amount of cost thereby ascertained according to the customary rule of charges, and he shall also give a description of the kind and quality of the lumber, of which said buildings are to be composed, or the kind and quality of any other material be it brick or stone, either of which are to be selected on all occasions of the most superior kind, the style and manner in which said work is to be executed, as well as the time within which it is to be finished, shall be clearly set forth in writing, and he shall on some public day immediately after the adjournment of the Quarterly or Month-

ly court, or by publication made by himself if necessary, in conspicuous places at or near the place at which said work is to be done, offer and give to the lowest bidder, agreeably to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, the said work.

Sec. 2d. Any person or persons who may so agree to perform any public work, which may be offered and sold as above stated, shall be required on the same day on which said bid was taken to enter into bond with good and approved security in double the amount for which said work may have been engaged, to ensure the good, faithful, timely and mechanical execution, as may be agreed upon by contract or description given by the officer having charge of the same. And in all cases, where contracts cannot be entered into for the prosecution of public work, the Agent, Superintendent, &c., as appointed, shall under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prosecute said work to the best advantage.

Sec. 3d. Resolved, that the President be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint one or more individuals in each county of this Republic whose duty it shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to offer and give to the lowest bidder on the terms, and according to the rules prescribed as above, any public work which may be authorized from time to time as aforesaid, and placed under his care or notice, and he, the agent, superintendent or other persons so appointed shall be required at the end of each quarter to transmit a report of his doings to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the progress, completion, or general state of such public work, as may have been given him in charge.

Sec. 4th. Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and it is hereby required of him that the report so forwarded to said Department by said agent, superintendent or other persons so appointed by the President, be by him presented with the Treasurer's accounts at the annual session of the Legislature.

Approved, January 28th, 1854.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act defining the right of suffrage.

Whereas, the act passed December A. D. 1852, entitled an act defining the right of suffrage, has failed to secure the object had in view by the Legislature; and whereas the said act has proved injurious, and a source of great evil.

Therefore, it is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of

*Liberia in Legislature assembled*,—That the act defining the right of suffrage, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, December 28th, 1853.

Resolutions recommending an amendment to the Constitution.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Legislature, Sinou ought to have an equal ratio of representation with Grand Bassa county, the number of inhabitants being equal or nearly so; and whereas, in the opinion of the Legislature, the counties should be as far as practicable represented equally.

*Therefore, it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled*,—And passed by the concurrence of two thirds of the members of each branch of the Legislature.

That the 2d section of the 2d article of the Constitution be so altered and amended as to read that the county of Sinou shall have three Representatives.

It is further Resolved, that the alteration and amendment be submitted to the people at the biennial election agreeably to the provisions of the 17th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, and the ballot shall be written "adoption, or no adoption."

Approved, January 9th, 1854.

Resolution acknowledging the Munificence of the French Government.

Whereas, gratitude dictates to this Government, that it should make some public acknowledgment of the philanthropy displayed by the French Government to this infant Republic in the donation of one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements.

And whereas, a national manifestation of the regard which the nation has at all times and on all occasions had to the rising prosperity of this Republic, giving in its aid, whenever occasion required it, and at all times expressed a kindly and friendly feeling to this Government as a rising Republic.

*Therefore, resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled*,—That the President be and he is hereby requested to tender the thanks of this Government to His Imperial Majesty Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, and through him to the French nation, for the spirit of philanthropy evinced in their national present to this Republic, of one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, and the President is farther requested to transmit a copy of

the same to the French Government as a tribute of our gratitude to that magnanimous nation.

Approved, January 12th, 1854.

Resolution authorizing the President to lay an interdict on Tassou, Little and Grand Bootaw and on the Cape Mount Territory.

Whereas, the inhabitants of Sinoe, have petitioned the Legislature to lay an interdiction on several native towns adjacent to that county, who are notoriously insubordinate to the laws of the Republic, and hostile to the good citizens of the county.

*Therefore, It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled*,—That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to lay an interdict on the Commerce and trade of Tassou, and Little and Grand Bootaw; And further, on all such portions of the Cape Mount Territory and its neighborhood as may be found necessary for the maintenance of subordination, and respect to the laws. And such interdicts may be raised at any time, when in the opinion of the President the inhabitants shall have returned to their duty and obedience to the Government.

Approved, December 31st, 1853.

Resolutions authorizing the President to have the Census taken.

*It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled*,—1st. That the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause as accurate a Census to be taken as the circumstances of the case will admit, of all the inhabitants of the Republic: of Liberia-Americo, and also the aboriginal inhabitants, as soon as possible.

SHOWING.

- 1st. The name of each head of a family, male and female.
- 2d. The ages and number in each family, so as to show—
- 3d. 4th. All males over 65 years of age and all females of the same age.
- 5th. 6th. All males over 50 and under 65, and all females of the same age.
- 7th. 8th. All males over 21, and under 50, and all females of the same age.
- 9th. 10th. All males between 16 and 21 and all females of the same age.
- 11th. 12th. All males under 16 and over 12, and all females of the same age.
- 13th. 14th. All males over 5 and under 12, and all females of the same age.

15th. 16th. All males over 1 and under 5, and all females of the same age.

17th. 18th. All males under 1, and all females of the same age.

19th. How many of all ages shall have been born in the Republic.

20th. All idiots, lunatics, blind and decrepit persons.

21st. The number of horses, jacks, mules, or working oxen, cows, hogs, stock of all kinds, spinning wheels, sugar mills, coffee cleaners, arrow-root grinders, all or any kind of produce they raise, or manufacture for market, and the number of acres of land cultivated by each and every family and citizen.

And that the pay allowed for taking the civilized inhabitants shall be according to the number returned, at the rate of one dollar for every hundred souls.

All laws and regulations conflicting with the above be and the same are hereby repealed.

2d. It is further resolved, that for taking the census of the aboriginal inhabitants, the censor shall be allowed one dollar per day and five cents per mile for each mile he may travel.

Approved, January 7th, 1854.

An Act creating Post Offices and Post Masters in each county of the Republic, viz:—At Monrovia, Buchanan, and Greenville.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be created a Postmaster General, whose duty it shall be to have the oversight of the provisions of this act, and that there shall be established connected with the custom houses, Post Office Departments, and that the collectors of the above named places be appointed postmasters.

Sec. 2d. There shall be provided for each Post Office Department, as may be required, mail bags, cases for assorting and arranging letters, boxes for receiving dropped letters, and conveniences for weighing letters; it shall be the duty of each postmaster to report to the Postmaster General of such bags, cases, boxes, &c., as may be required for the departments, and the Postmaster General shall be required to order what is necessary for each post office, and that he the Postmaster General be required to make quarterly returns.

Sec. 3d. It shall be the duty of the postmaster to receive all letters, papers, and packages, coming by mail or otherwise; to assort and arrange the same for

a convenient delivery when applied for, and all letters, &c, for other counties than the one where they are received, shall be assorted and put up under seal, and forwarded by the first safe and speedy opportunity offering. Letters for persons residing out of the Republic, to be forwarded in like manner free of postage. And it shall also be the duty of the postmaster to receive the postage on all letters, &c., delivered, letters to be forwarded out of the Republic excepted; and he shall make up a list of all letters, papers, &c, remaining in the office over three days, with the name of the persons to whom directed, and advertise the same by putting it up in such towns and villages to which the letters, papers, &c., may be addressed; he shall place in a public place at or near the office a sign, at least three feet long and six inches broad, marked in capitals 'Post Office.' When no opportunity offers for forwarding the mail to the different counties, and receiving mails for the same, the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby authorized, with the advice of the President, to make an express arrangement for the conveyance of the mails between the several counties each way at least once a month, no letters to be forwarded by express unless certified on the back thereof.

Sec. 4th. All vessels, either Liberian or foreign, arriving in port, it shall be the duty of each captain before entering his vessel at the custom house to deliver to the collector or his deputy, all letters, newspapers, and any other packages, that may legally be considered as coming under the post office regulations, letters to consignees excepted; letters to be forwarded out of the Republic excepted.

Sec. 5th. All letters of half ounce and under shall be styled a single letter, and shall pay a postage of three cents, letters over half ounce, or part of an ounce over one ounce, one cent additional postage to be added to the double postage. Newspapers and pamphlets, a quarter of a cent, all single letters by express shall pay a postage of twelve and a half cents; double letters twenty five cents, and one cent for every additional half ounce, or part over one ounce, and one cent to be added to the different postages for advertising letters. All letters left at the post office to be mailed to any port of Liberia, where there is no post office, or to be mailed out of the limits of the Republic, shall be mailed free of postage.

Sec. 6th. All letters, papers, &c., remaining in the different offices over thirty days, and the owner or owners cannot be

found, the postmaster shall cause a list of the names to whom the letters, &c., are addressed to be advertised at the post offices in the different counties, and the postmasters in the different counties, shall advertise the same in each town and village within the county, and all letters, papers, &c., thus advertised, shall pay a two fold postage if applied for; should such letters, papers, &c., so advertised, not be applied for in ninety days after advertisement, all such letters shall be considered dead letters, and shall be forwarded to the Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Monrovia, and all such letters, papers, packages, &c., shall be opened by him, and should the Postmaster General find in any letter or package any amount of money or other valuables, it shall be his duty to issue notice of the same in each county and township, setting forth the name of the writer and every particular, and to whom directed, and should a claimant establish his claim before any justice of the peace, then said letter or package and its contents shall be delivered over to the claimant, by paying ten per cent. on the value of the same, with the several postages accruing, and in case no claimant comes forward, then the letters or packages and contents shall be the property of the government.

Sec. 7th. The postmaster shall keep exact accounts of all letters, papers, packages, &c., coming under his notice, by recording the same in a book kept for that purpose, and of all letters mailed and distributed, and of all monies received for postage or otherwise according to this act, of all monies paid out, and shall pay over quarterly to the Postmaster General. The postmasters, except the Postmaster General, shall receive as compensation twenty five per cent. on all monies received. The Postmaster General shall keep an exact account of business coming under his notice, in a book kept for that purpose, and pay into the treasury quarterly all monies received by him under this act, and shall report quarterly to the secretary of the treasury, on the reports from the several departments, in reference to monies paid into the treasury; also on all monies paid in by himself, and make a general report annually to the Legislature.

Sec. 8th. It is further enacted, that it shall be unlawful for letters, papers, or packages, to be deposited to be forwarded to any ports excepting to go by inland routes, other than at the Post Office Department; any person or persons receiving or delivering letters, papers, or

packages, in violation of this act, and found guilty of the same before any justice of the peace of the Republic; for the first offence shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one dollar and a half, and for each and every other offence shall be fined the sum of not less than two nor more than six dollars.

Sec. 9th. Should any Postmaster be found guilty of betraying his trust by breaking the seal, or making way with any letter, paper or package addressed to another person, he shall be considered as guilty of felony, and shall be subject to the law as in such cases made and provided.

Sec. 10th. All letters from the following officers of the government, or public business, shall be forwarded free of postage: The President and Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Postmasters, Collectors of Customs, Superintendents, Registers, Brigade General, Brigade Major, Colonels of the Regiments, and, during the sessions of the Legislature, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 11th. It is further enacted, that the President be, and he is hereby requested and authorized to establish, forthwith, Post Offices, &c., as herein authorized; and he is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasury of this Republic for carrying out the same, any amount not exceeding five hundred dollars—all acts conflicting with this article be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12th. The pay of the Postmaster General shall be an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum.

Officers appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

#### *General Officers.*

JOHN N. LEWIS, Secretary of State.  
JOHN H. CHAYERS, Secretary of Treasury  
FRANCIS PAYNE, Attorney General.  
DAVID MOORE, Treasurer.

*For Montserrado County*—Chairman of the Monthly Court, John W. Roberts; Marshal, William Draper; High Sheriff, J. L. Benedict; Collector of Customs, Jas. C. Minor; Clerk of Courts, J. W. Hilton; Notary Public, H. J. Roberts; Land Commissioner, H. W. Erskine; Surveyor, John D. Moore; Register, J. L. Benedict; Coroner, A. B. Henderson; Clerk of Supreme Court, H. J. Roberts.

*Justices of the Peace.*—David Moore, H. B. Matthews, H. W. Dennis, George R.

Ellis, Daniel Smart, Pedro Smith, Wm. W. Stewart, Sion Harris, Isaac Lawrence, Joseph Harding, Peter Page, J. J. Powell, Ralph Moore, Alex. Smart, Nancy D. Russ, Cato Outland, H. W. Erskine, D. T. Harris, A. F. Russel, H. Lambert, David Carter, Wm. H. Davis, Joseph Olay, B. V. R. James.

*Constables*—Jacob Tolls, Daniel Thomas, John Smith, Samuel Severe, Cyrus Travis, Charles Carter; Willis Houston, Curry Duff, Jacob Harris, Solomon Moten, John Capehart, Josiah Newport, Harry Fisk, Autawey Diggs, Willy M. Kennedy, Samuel McElfield, Joseph Bush, Seamore Jackson, James Bullock, John Martin, Edward Williams.

*Grand Bassa County*.—For General Superintendent, S. A. Benson; Judge of Quarterly Court, John Day; Chairman of Monthly Court, J. H. Cheeseman; High Sheriff, Jacob W. Williams; Register, Charles Henry; Collector of Customs, Sandy S. Horace; Land Commissioner and Surveyor, James Moore; Marshal, Henry M. West; Notary Public, Jacob D. Preston; Clerk of the Courts, Wm. Cheeseman; Attorney, A. W. Gardner; Treasurer, Edward Lyles.

*Justices of the Peace*.—S. S. Herring, M. A. Rand, A. P. Davis, John Hanson, Andrew Toliver, H. B. Whitfield, James S. Smith, James Gilcrease, David H. Roach, Sam'l Sharpe, Josiah Prosser, Isaac Jackson, S. D. Harris, George L. Seymour, Jacob Vanbroom, John Parker, W. H. Foster.

*Constables*.—Moses Horace, Archelus Toliver, David Mason, Solomon Washington, Wm. H. Vick, Elijah Howard, John M. Page, Levi Jefferson, George Brooks, Charles Rix, William Jones, Edward Allen, James Brown, West Scott, Peter Herring.

*Sinou County*.—General Superintendent, R. E. Murray; Chairman of Monthly Court, Goldsmith Loyd; High Sheriff, J. J. Jeffs; Sub Treasurer, Archibald Young; Collector of Customs, Robert D. Watts; Coroner, Wm. Bonner; Attorney, Robt. S. Jones; Land Commissioner, A. J. Morrell; Clerk of Courts, Jas. N. Lewis; Notary Public & Register, D. C. McFarland; Surveyor, B. A. Payne.

*Justices of the Peace*.—John D. Holly, Jas. H. Ross, W. H. Munger, J. Neyle, S. Britton, Thos. McKenzie, John Simpson, Isaac Johnson, G. W. Tills, Russel Ross, Isaac Massen, Joseph H. Bacon, Seborne Evans, Milton Lee, Pascal Woodson.

*Constables*—Thos. Wilson, Lewis Low, Henry Jones, Jas. B. Priest, Thos. Builey, Russel Minus, Daniel Cooper, Jas. Spiller, John Brown, Ambrose Jones, Ephraim Murphry.

*Acts and Resolutions passed by the Legislature at its session, commencing the first Monday in December, 1853.*

1. An Act to amend an act, entitled an act regulating Navigation, Commerce and Revenue.

2. An Act divorcing John Watts and Sarah Jane Watts.

3. An Act authorizing the opening of an avenue in the interior of Clay Ashland.

4. An Act divorcing Marena Mills from William Mills.

5. An Act fixing the salary of the Vice President.

6. An Act to relieve Abraham Thomas.

7. An Act incorporating the city of Buchanan.

8. An Act granting a charter to the Liberia Enterprise Company.

9. An Act fixing the pay of Naval officers.

10. An Act incorporating the inhabitants of the town of Marshall.

11. An Act to amend an act establishing the Judiciary.

12. An Act creating a Postmaster General and Post offices, &c., in the several counties.

13. An Act restoring Ralph Williams, Isaac Duncans, and York Walker to citizenship.

14. An Act authorizing the erection of a Court House and Jail in Grand Bassa county.

15. An Act entitled an act stating the mode in which public work shall be contracted for.

16. An additional act respecting Liberia College.

17. An Act to repeal an act entitled an act defining the right of suffrage.

18. An Act entitled an act naming a settlement in the Gracco County, Grand Bassa—"Hartford."

19. An act of appropriation for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1854.

20. Resolutions referring to the correspondence between His Excellency, Governor Wright of Indiana, and the President of Liberia.

21. Resolutions, recommending an alteration in the constitution, so as to allow Sinou county three representatives.

22. A Resolution tendering thanks to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, and the French nation, for arms

and accoutrements presented to this government.

23. Resolutions authorizing the taking of the census

24. Resolutions authorizing the President to procure Military, Naval and Civil Buttons.

25. A Resolution authorizing the inter-

dition on commerce and trade at *Tassou*, Little and Grand Bootaw and Cape Mount.

26. A Resolution relieving A. W. Gardner, late store-keeper.

Published by authority.

JOHN N. LEWIS,  
*Secretary of State.*

### Extracts from the *Liberia Herald*.

#### THE "LIBERIA HERALD" AGAIN.

IN our last number, in August, 1853, we gave notice to our generous readers, that we were compelled to discontinue the publication of the *Liberia Herald* for want of paper. We received a few days ago by the "Linda Stewart" a fine lot, which will enable us to resume our responsibilities in the re-publication of the *Herald*. How far we may have heretofore performed our duty, we leave to our numerous readers to determine; but in whatever matter we may have been remiss, we trust for the future to execute the functions of our office with increased interest. For many years it was our pleasing duty to guard unvaryingly the interests of the people—from the ramparts of our tower of liberty, our voice was heard at all times; but in the order of things we had to cease our mission—live awhile obscure from the world; and in this, our recuscitation, we trust new beauties will be seen in us. Religious, scientific, political and miscellaneous subjects will find at all times a place in our columns, and we trust our numerous correspondents will send us their contributions.

Our paper being the only vehicle of intelligence in Liberia, its suspension was undoubtedly much felt; and we make no question that much valuable information in reference to matters on this part of the coast, has been lost to our friends abroad. But we shall endeavor so far as it can be done, to make up in future for lost time.—Our labors and responsibilities in connection with the *Herald*, though they may have that appearance to some, are not altogether trifling; but amidst our toils we are cheered by the thought that our efforts, feeble though they be, are the means of doing good to and for Liberia. In this fight "*Labor ipse voluptas*," labor itself is pleasure.

We regret that from circumstances beyond our control, we have not been able, for the last nine months, to give our readers a semi-monthly record of events in Liberia, as it had been our pleasure to do.—But we can confidently say, that though

this privilege was denied us, Liberia still retains her standing as a rapidly growing Republic. She has within her, all the requisites to enable her, with proper energies, and reasonable outlay of means, to raise her to a proud eminence. There has been no abatement in the march of improvement—either in agricultural or mercantile operations. Nothing has occurred to dishearten the fickle-minded citizen, but much to encourage and stimulate the energetic and enterprising. Every part of our Republic shows that the present age is one of progression. New sources to wealth have been entered upon, and agriculture, the main pillar, in our opinion, of every country, is prosecuted with a vigor hitherto unknown in Liberia. Indeed we can see no cause why the people of Liberia should not consider themselves the most favored of the world. It is true wealth does not abound in Liberia like it does in old settled countries, nor are the people here surrounded with all the luxuries which feast the appetites of the luxurious and effeminate, but they live in comparative peace and can enjoy a portion of the good things of this life. While all Europe is now in a fearful state of suspense as to the probable issue of the threatened war, which it is probable will leave beautiful cities in ruin, destroy commerce and entail on society a heavy curse, to say nothing of the vast destruction of life, and its concomitant miseries, the people of Liberia are measurably free from all disagreeable fears and are boldly marching forward, in raising their country to its proper position in the civilized world, and gaining for themselves a name which historians, at a future day, will hand down to generations yet unborn, as the founders of the first Republic on this vast continent. If, at times, the restlessness of some of the native chieftains within our borders makes it necessary for the government to use severe measures to allay the inclination they have for predatory wars, (though such measures would joyfully be dispensed with if circumstances did not imperatively demand

a recourse to such steps,) still, it must be remembered that such matters are purely domestic, and can by no parity of reasoning be placed in juxtaposition to the vast military preparations now going on in Europe. Nor do the people of Liberia ever find it necessary to resort to warlike measures to add a mile to their legally acquired territory. The natives by whom they are surrounded are always willing for a proper consideration to sell them any land that may be required. In a word, the people of Liberia, if they properly appreciate their position, are the most happy of any in the world. They have no fears, their country is at peace with the civilized world, their trade is courted by all nations, and increases at the ratio of a hundred per cent. per annum.—*May 3.*

#### GOLD MEDAL.

WE are requested to inform the Literati of Liberia that the gold medal proposed to be given for the encouragement of literature and science in Liberia, by Martin F. Tupper, Esq., a distinguished English poet, and friend of Liberia, is now ready to be awarded to the author of the best literary production, in verse or prose. It has been suggested that Mr. Tupper shall, himself, make the first award. Only two or three manuscripts as yet have been forwarded to Mr. Tupper. Another parcel, the last, will be sent by the mail of June next.

We hope that many competitors for the prize will enter the field, and that a large package of Liberian poetry, national lyrics Mr. Tupper prefers, will be made up, on the merits whereof Mr. Tupper will decide and communicate the result in due course.

We would suggest a few subjects in which we think genius would find great scope for producing something that would be a good sample of Liberian national literature, viz: songs expressive of joy in Liberia's freedom—of gratitude to God and man for this open door of hope and good to the children of Africa. The flag, motto and history of the Republic, with allusion to its founders and its martyrs, with local reference to any sites of interest, and also anticipations of the future of Liberia.

We some time since adverted to Mr. Tupper's kind and liberal proposition; and were present at a meeting of a literary association of this town, when the following letter was read, which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers even at this late date. It clearly manifests the deep interest Mr. Tupper feels in the liter-

ary advancement of the people of this Republic, and his desire to speed them on to literary fame by the spurs of honor and emulation.

In a letter to President Roberts of a subsequent date Mr. Tupper remarks, "I can imagine nothing better calculated than a wholesome competition in national literature, to elevate the people of Liberia, and to bind up in one patriotism the mixed multitude whereof they must consist."

ALBURY SURREY,  
*August 11th.*

MY DEAR SIR:—In the course of our pleasant talk yesterday, we agreed how good and wise it would be to encourage a national literature among the people of Liberia, and a good thought has just occurred to me in reference thereto, which I take leave thus simply to lay before you. If then it may please your Excellency, lend a willing ear to my proposal—I offer, on certain proper conditions, to give a gold medal for the encouragement of literature and science in Liberia. I mean a medal, one medal, appropriately inscribed, to go, year by year, from one to another, to the best poet or prose writer of his year in your Republic—to be worn upon all literary occasions, and to be held honorable.

The matters of detail are easy to be arranged, as that—

1st. The medal should only be conferred for some national literary effort; some work whether long or short, in verse or prose, written by a Liberian on any subject connected with the past, present or future of the colored race.

2d. That its honorable tenure should continue one year, inducing thereby a certain amount of literary competition of a strictly national character every year.

3d. That the same person may hold it year after year if he should be judged within the year to distance all other competitors.

4th. That the President appoint judges of merit, unless he himself happen to have been an author within the year, in which case the Vice President or some other officer could name them.

5th. If given in succession to proper persons, for proper works, it is manifest that this idea might be productive of very considerable advantage to your people. I would propose therefore that, if within the year, no such national poem or essay happened to appear, the medal be held in abeyance until gained by some deserving champion. Other details would follow.

Let this note be preliminary.

Very sincerely your, and your country's  
faithful servant,

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

His Excellency

President Roberts.

[May 3.

#### RISE IN PRICE OF AFRICAN PRODUCE.

From the late advices from England our merchants are advised of the continued advance in the price of camwood and palm-oil. We believe the prices for these articles are higher now than they ever were known to be, and it is probable that the price will continue to advance as long as the difficulties with Russia continue. It need not be supposed that our merchants and traders are unmindful of this favorable change in their favor, as the subject of an advance on the prices to these valuable products is under consideration, and it is thought that palm-oil will be advanced to forty-five cents per gallon, and camwood from \$75 to \$85 per ton of 2240 lbs.—  
May 3.

#### LOSSES OF LIBERIA.

MR. HERALD:—It is with emotions of grief that I attempt to write a few lines for your columns. My mind, for the last two or three days, has rested with peculiar solemnity upon the losses which Liberia has sustained within a year past. The Sovereign Ruler of nations has seen proper to afflict us in the removal, one after another, of some of our most distinguished friends and supporters, at home and abroad. The strokes, coming in immediate succession, have fallen heavily upon us; and it were well for the people of Liberia generally could they "bear the rod," and be profited by its solemn admonition.

On the 23d of May, 1853, Hon. HILARY TEAGE, whose name for several years has been intimately associated with the literary and political history of Liberia, and who had taken an active and eminently conspicuous part in promoting the interests and protecting the rights of his country, left the scenes of earth, a traveller to—

"That undiscovered bourn

Whence no traveller returns."

Scarcely had the shock occasioned by his decease passed away; when intelligence of the death of Dr. JAMES BROWN, of Sinoe County, reached us. Dr. B. had also for many years taken an active and prominent part in the political affairs of Liberia, and had been in other respects a highly useful and valuable citizen. Soon after his demise, Dr. W. W. DAVIS, mem-

ber elect of the House of Representatives for the County of Grand Bassa, departed this life. The Doctor had been, during a number of years, a successful and useful medical and legal practitioner in that county. His loss was severely felt.

A few months after (February 25, 1854) the people of Liberia were called to mourn the loss of Hon. Chief Justice BENEDICT—a name very generally known at home and abroad. The Judge was, undoubtedly, one of the most enterprising public spirited and useful citizens of the Republic—exceedingly benevolent, even perhaps to a failing.

He was highly respected by his fellow citizens as a jurist and politician. When the memorable convention of colonists met in the year 1847, for the purpose of drafting a Constitution for the new form of Government, Hon. Samuel Benedict, being considered the most suitable of their number, was chosen President—which place he filled with a dignity and wisdom not unbecoming his position. He was twice a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, but fortune did not favor his election:—notwithstanding, in his death Liberia has unquestionably sustained a very serious loss.

On the 26th ultimo, by a solemn dispensation of Providence, Hon. SION HARRIS, elected to the House of Representatives for this County during the last election campaign, died at his residence on the St. Paul's. Mr. Harris emigrated from Tennessee to this country in 1830, and is well known to the people of Liberia and to many abroad as one of the most industrious and energetic farmers in the Republic. He is also known as the distinguished *Liberian hunter*—and his name is honorably associated with the Gatomba war, in which he took a very active and effective part.

Thus within the last twelve months has Liberia lost five of her most valuable and useful citizens; and during the same space of time her loss of friends abroad has been equally serious. Among the most distinguished of these we may mention, Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, of Massachusetts, for five years Vice President of the American Colonization Society, and one of its most strenuous advocates. He died October 5th, 1853.—ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., for many years President of the New York State Colonization Society, who died Nov. 30th, 1853. Mr. Phelps was emphatically a friend of Liberia, and not only of Liberia, but of the colored race in general—in fact he was an extensive christian philanthrop-

ist, which his bequests, made to various benevolent institutions, will show. His loss will be very much felt by the people of Liberia.

ELLIOT CRESSON, Esq., of Philadelphia, "a veteran friend of Colonization," who departed this life on the 21st of February, 1854. Mr. Cresson is well known as an unwavering friend of our country; and it has been truly said that "few men have done more towards building up the Republic of Liberia to its present stature than he." But he is no more.

The loss of such men as we have enumerated cannot but be felt by the people of Liberia. They were firm and constant supporters of our infant Republic—but they are gone to the world of spirits, "and their works do follow them." In view of these heavy losses we can give vent to our feelings only in the language of the Prophet:

"O that my head were waters, and my eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the deceased of the friends of Liberia!" But He who has thus bereaved us is "too wise to err, and too good to be unkind;" and it is consoling to reflect that,

"Behind a frowning providence  
He hides a smiling face."

And it may be that,

"The clouds we so much dread  
Are big with mercy."

But these bereavements are not without instruction to the people of Liberia. The aged are warned of approaching dissolution, and are admonished to work earnestly and faithfully while they are permitted to work—to do all they can toward the establishment, perpetuity and success of the institutions of Liberia while time is allotted to them, ere the shades of darkness gather around them, when no man can work—ere death approach with his withering influences and paralyze their energies.

The young are also most loudly and solemnly called upon to consider the duties and responsibilities that must soon devolve upon them as citizens of this rising Republic. O that they would be admonished! How painful is the reflection that there are but comparatively few of the young of Liberia who seem to give the future of their country a moment's thought! They seem to live and act as though the present upholders of the Government were to live forever, notwithstanding the many solemn evidences they have to the contrary. O young men and young women of Liberia, arise from your lethargy, shake off your puerile notions and practices. It is high

time to bestir yourselves, to be men and women. Let the brave achievements and noble deeds of your fathers rouse you to effort. Let the future glory that awaits your country kindle within you an honorable ambition and urge you onward.

Independence, happiness and respectability lie before Liberia, and are obviously within her reach, but their attainment will depend upon your intelligence and exertions. What say you? Shall she attain to them?

Remember, all depends upon you—prepare yourselves, then, mentally and morally, for the arduous duties and solemn responsibilities connected with the glorious future.

Yours respectfully, E. W. B.  
MONROVIA, May 2, 1854.

[May 17

#### CAPE MOUNT.

It is, we presume, quite fresh in the recollection of our Liberian readers that Prince George Cain has not yet, according to his promise, explained to the government the reasons which influenced him to violate the many solemn obligations he is under to refrain from indulging in predatory wars. But a little more than a year has passed since Cain was a prisoner in the hands of legal authority. At his earnest solicitation to be permitted to return to Grand Cape Mount to arrange some very important matters, which he said required his personal attention, and which would eventuate in a final and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties which kept the country in a state of warfare; he was released under the distinct understanding that he would be in this city at a time he himself specified; and to facilitate his journey the Government sent a chartered vessel to Cape Mount, on board of which he was at liberty to take passage. The vessel remained at Cape Mount several days expecting that Cain and his suite would come on board; but having understood that Cain had no intention of coming down, the master of the vessel weighed anchor and came home. Cain, in a letter to the President, tried to excuse himself by tales which almost every body who have had anything to do with the Veys knew to be false. Very soon after the circumstances we have related, Cain was engaged with an interior chieftain in a destructive war—journeyings became unsafe—trade was interrupted, and every wind which blew from that direction bore the sad tale of towns sacked and destroyed, and hundreds of inoffensive men, women and children

cruelly butchered. Under these circumstances what course should be adopted? Several of the prominent headmen at and about Cape Mount are loud in their complaints against Cain. They are tired of wars, and are willing to make any concessions that would guarantee to the country peace and quietude. But it is not prudent for them to make pacific overtures, unless coincided in by Cain. If he does not, before long, restore peace to the country, no one need be surprised to hear that his followers have taken the law into their own hands and dealt with him as they did with his brother. Most certainly we should deprecate such an act; but what care these wild men of the forest how they act when the time comes.

The most honest and popular headmen in that country would be glad if our Government would plant a settlement there; and we hope the day is not far distant when the thing will be found practicable.—*May 17.*

By the Government Schooner "Lark" we are in receipt of late advices from our leeward counties, and we are gratified to record that quietness prevailed, and that the attention of the people was being given to their farms. The oil season had commenced, and the natives having completed their rice farms, are now hard at work in the manufacture of oil. It is supposed

that the present season will produce an abundance of oil. In the county of Montserrat, the natives have, within the past month, brought into this city more oil than they ever were known to bring in, in twice the time in any preceding year.—*May 17.*

THE emigrants landed at Sinou from the "General Pierce," and those landed here from the "Banshee," are getting on tolerably fair in their accimation. We know from actual observation, that many of those by the latter vessel, located on the banks of our noble St. Paul's, have and are making rapid improvements.—*May 17.*

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

The members elect of the corporation of Monrovia assembled on the 29th ultimo, and organized as follows: H. B. Matthews, Esq., was chosen President; Armsted Miller, Secretary; and G. R. Ellis, Treasurer. After which the council elected F. P. David, street commissioner; and J. L. Baxter, tax collector and superintendent of the market.

The present city fathers are all new hands. If they accomplish what they have promised, our city will be greatly improved during the current year. Go ahead, gentlemen, we wish you much success; let the people see what is what.—*May 17.*

#### Liberia.

WE yesterday published a gratifying statement of the progress and prosperous condition of the Liberian Republic. For many years the cause of Liberian Colonization excited very slight interest on the part of the American public, but during the past two or three years the interest has been revived, and the efforts of the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries promise to lead to important results in the future of Africa and of the African race. Already, Liberian Colonization has struck a more effective blow to the slave trade than any fleet of cruisers sent to the African Coast; and Liberia's achievements will be permanent because they are won by moral rather than physical force.

Out of this small beginning—this infant African Republic—a mighty power may arise. The colored race begin to feel a pride in it. It is the evidence of what they may become, by means of education and the teachings of Christianity. Emigration to Liberia is yearly growing in fa-

vor with the colored population of the United States. The more intelligent and enterprising begin to see that under Liberian institutions they have the opportunity to advance in wealth, and even to honorable station. They may become rulers among their brethren.

We do think our Government has not acted magnanimously towards Liberia—it has never officially recognized it as an independent Government, or aided it by encouraging its commerce and stimulating its industry. At a very small annual expense, the United States Government could sustain regular mail communications with Liberia, and with intermediate but important places in the West India Islands. A couple of staunch steamers, under control of the Navy Department, might not only keep up a most desirable line of mail communication, but serve to cheapen the expenses of emigration to Liberia, and clear the African coast of the visits of slavers.

In no other direction would such mail

and general service interfere so little with private commercial interests; while it would be laying the basis of a profitable commerce with the Liberian Republic, at a future day, when its population would be increased tens of thousands, and its products and its wants be greatly multiplied.—*Sun, Jan. 12.*

[From the National Intelligencer, July 10.]

**A dying Bequest carried out by the Heirs.**

WE are often called upon to record instances where Wills are set aside, the intentions of testators defeated, and funds designed for benevolent societies appropriated by distant heirs. Those having the management of the Colonization Society have become so accustomed to trials from this cause, that we dare say it is quite refreshing to them to meet with a case of an opposite character, like the one alluded to in the following extracts from a letter lately received at the office of the Colonization Society in this city, from a reliable gentleman, who speaks for himself and brothers. The case is one of so pleasant and promising a nature as to deserve special notice.— It is proper, however, to withhold for the present the name of the writer and the place of date of the letter. The facts communicated will speak for themselves, and we trust will excite others to do likewise. We doubt not that the sum of money to be received from this source is quite large, and the name proposed to be given to one of the contemplated ships, will be, in all respects, appropriate.

*Extract from the letter referred to.*

"I take the liberty to address you on a matter which I suppose comes up in your official station. I see in the last number of the Repository a proposition to raise \$100,000 independent of all other contributions to the American Colonization Society, for building either steam or sail vessels for the purpose of regularly sailing from the ports of the United States to Liberia, for

carrying emigrants and freight. I have no doubt this would facilitate emigration to Liberia.

"My father, ———, departed this life in August last, in his 84th year. He was a contributor to the Colonization Society. He left his servants to be sent to Liberia, and money to purchase the men's wives and children. We sent the men last Fall by the ship *Banshee* to prepare a home, and in two years one of them is to return for the women and children at our expense.

"My father in his will left certain legacies for us to carry out, and then said to us he wished that we would appropriate the balance of his estate to benevolent purposes, and not by division among ourselves, as he said we had a plenty.

"I see in the proposal that, for a donation of \$1,000, the donor is entitled to the privilege of appointing a life director, which we do not wish. We ask the privilege, if it meets the approval of the Board, when the vessel or vessels are built, that we should be allowed to give a name to her, or to one of them, if sailing vessels in place of a steamer.

"The money we donate to the building will be ready at any time it shall be wanted for construction. You will please answer this letter, and say what success is being given to the enterprise.

"The sum we donate we have not proposed in this letter."

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

*From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1854.*

**MAINE.**

By Rev. Dennis Powers :—  
*Portland*—Collection in Rev. Dr. Carruther's Society, \$16, W. W. Woodbury, \$5, Eliphalet Greely, \$30, to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Colonization Soc., H. J. Little, \$2..... 53 00  
 By Captain George Barker :—  
*Fryeburgh*—J. B. Bradley, M. D., Isaiah Warren, H. C. Burwell, each \$5; Miss Mary Hurd, \$1..... 16 00

*Norway*—Cash, 25 cents..... 25

69 25

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

By Rev. Dennis Powers :  
*Derry*—Collection in Rev. Mr. Parsons' Society, \$27; subscription in Rev. S. C. Bartlett's Society, viz : David Gillis, \$15, P. Adams, \$5, Martha C. Sawyer, W. C. Clark, each \$3; Charlotte Sawyer, H. D. Mowatt, Dea E. Dameison, David Brigham, W. A. Putney, each



Birdsey, N. Bearslev, H. W. Chatfield, each \$1; H. Nichols, a Friend, each 50 cents.....	164 00
<i>Stratford</i> —L. H. Russell, \$10, in part to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc. Mrs. J. R. Sands, W. Benjamin, each \$3; E. Wells, B. Wells, J. Taylor, each \$2; Rev. J. A. Paddock, T. Austin, Mrs. E. Mance, L. W. Burritt, each \$1; in part, to constitute the Rev. John A. Paddock, a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc. ....	26 00
<i>Simsbury</i> —R. Fuller, \$10, in part, to constitute himself a life member of Am. Col. Soc. W. Wilcox, A. R. Eno, each \$5; H. Belden, \$2, C. E. Eno, \$1, Collection in M. E. Church, \$4 18.....	27 18
<i>Guilford</i> —Collection in the 1st Congregational Church.....	23 00
<i>New Britain</i> —Oliver Stanley, \$10, in full to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc. Elnathan Peck, \$5, in addition to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	15 00
<i>Norwich</i> —Collection in the Huntington Street Baptist Church, \$12 50, by W. P. Benjamin, Esq.....	12 50
<i>Jewett City</i> —Rev. T. L. Shipman, \$25, in full to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	25 00
<i>Hartford</i> —Prof. A. Jackson, \$3, Prof. D. L. Stewart, \$1.....	4 00
<i>Lisbon</i> —Rev. Levi Nelson.....	3 00
	<hr/> 304 68

## NEW YORK.

<i>Sag Harbor</i> —Charles Thos. Der- ing.....	10 00
<i>Cazenovia</i> —Fourth of July collection in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John Hobbie,	32 80
	<hr/> 42 80

## NEW JERSEY.

<i>Ringoes</i> —Fourth of July collection in Ringoes, by J. Kirkpatrick and S. M. Osmond....	15 00
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## DELAWARE.

<i>Wilmington</i> —Fourth of July collection in the Hanover Street Pres. Church, Rev. A. D. Pollock, Pastor, by George Jones, Esq., Treasurer.....	67 00
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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington City</i> —Collection in First Presbyterian Church, after a sermon by the Rev. B. Sunderland, Pastor.....	38 49
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## VIRGINIA.

<i>Paw Paw</i> —Fenton M. Henderson,	4 00
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## SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Due West</i> —Rev. W. R. Hemp- hill.....	1 00
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## OHIO.

<i>Plymouth</i> —From the Plymouth Associate Reformed Church, by A. Ralston, Treas.....	9 00
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<i>Canton</i> —Stark County Coloniza- tion Society, by John Harris, Esq., President.....	6 00
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<i>Xenia</i> —Collection in the Reform- ed Pres. Church of Xenia, Rev. J. A. Crawford, Pastor, by J. C. McMillan, Treas. of Cong- regation.....	10 00
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<i>New Concord</i> —Collection in Plea- sant Hill Church, \$10; in Nor- wich Church, \$6, by Rev. S. Willson, Pastor.....	16 00
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<i>Portsmouth</i> —Rev. E. P. Pratt, D. N. Murray, each \$5, Jos. Riggs, Robert Bell, J. B. Robin- son, E. B. Green, each \$3, John Ratcliffe, \$2, P. U. Mur- ray, James McKean, S. Neg- let, James Salisbury, each \$1, by Rev. E. P. Pratt.....	23 00
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<i>Highland</i> —Collection 4th of July in Sugar Creek Church, by Rev. James Stafford.....	11 00
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<i>Atwater</i> —Congregational Church, \$16; by Rev. Wm. Runnels, \$16, Amelia Converse, by Rev. L. B. Castle, \$1.....	33 00
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<i>Hudson</i> —Mr. Chamberlain, \$1, by Rev. L. B. Castle.....	1 00
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 114 00

## MICHIGAN.

<i>Centreville</i> —Collection of the Re- formed Dutch Church of Cen- treville, by Rev. Jno. N. Schultz, Miss. Pastor.....	7 00
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 Total contributions.....\$1,037 22

## FOR REPOSITORY.

<b>MAINE.</b> —By Capt. Geo Barker:
<i>Fryeburgh</i> —John Evans, \$1, to Sept. '54, Albion Page, \$2, to Sept. '55, Ira Towle, \$1, to July, '55—\$4. <i>North Bridge- ton</i> —Stephen Beeman, \$2, to Sept. '56, Dea. Luke Brown,

\$2, to Sept. '55, S. C. Walker, \$1, to Sept. '54—\$5. <i>Harrison</i> —Charles Farley, \$1, to Sept. '54. <i>Waterford</i> —Rev. J. B. Douglass, \$1, to Sept. '55. <i>South Paris</i> —Abijah Hall, \$2, to Sept. '56, Alvah Hersey, \$1, to Sept. '54—\$3. ....	14 00	Spalding, \$1, to Aug. '54—\$6. <i>North Haverhill</i> —N. M. Swasey, \$1, to Oct. '54. <i>Tamworth</i> — Rev. J. H. Merrill, \$1, to July 1, '55. <i>Conway</i> —Z. Cutter, Esq., \$1, to July, '55. <i>Portsmouth</i> — Mrs. Harriet N. Curtis, \$1, to July, '54. ....	86 50
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Capt. G. Barker: <i>Keene</i> —John Elliot, \$3, to Aug. '56, Maria D. Elliot, \$2, to July, '54, Josiah Colony, \$1, to July, '54, George Tilden, \$1, to July, '54, Azel Wildier, 50 cents, to Jan. '54 —\$7.50. <i>Fitzwilliam</i> —J. S. Adams, \$1, to Oct. '54. <i>Rindge</i> —S. L. Wilder, J. B. Breed, each \$2, to June, '55—\$4. <i>New</i> <i>Ipswich</i> —Capt. E. Brown, \$2, to Oct. '54, Mary Ainsworth, \$2, to Jan. '55, Joseph Barrett, \$2, to Oct. '55, George Barrett, \$1, to Oct. '55—\$7. <i>Walpole</i> —Abel Bellows, \$2, to Dec. '55. <i>Charlestown</i> —Chas. H. West, \$1, to Nov. '54, Rev. J. Crosby, \$1, to Dec. '53, S. L. Wilder, \$3, to Dec. '55, George Alcutt, \$3, to July, '57—\$8. <i>Clare-</i> <i>mont</i> —June Pierce, R. W. Goddard, S. H. Bateman, G. S. Nott, Jonas Livingston, ea. \$1, to Nov. '54, Nancy Swan, 50 cts, to May, '54—\$5.50. <i>West Claremont</i> —Chester P. Smith, \$1, to June, '55. <i>New-</i> <i>port</i> —John Sweet, M. D., \$1, to June, '55. <i>Mriden</i> —S. D. Duncan, \$3, to Dec. '55, Dea. Daniel Morrell, Rev. C. Rich- ards, each \$3, to Dec. '54, Rev. E. I. Rowe, \$1, to June, '55 —\$10. <i>Cornish Flat</i> —Mrs. F. M. Ripley, \$1, to Dec. '56, Mrs. S. B. Kimball, \$2, to Dec. '56, Mrs. Eliza Barnard, \$5, to Dec. '58—\$8. <i>Lebanon</i> —Ira Gates, for 1852-'53-'54, \$3. <i>West Lebanon</i> —Dea. Saml. Wood, \$3, for 1852-'53-'54. <i>Hanover</i> —Prof. E. R. Peaslee, M. D., \$3, to December, '55. <i>Lyme</i> —Hon. D. C. Churchill, \$5, to 1859, D. C. Churchill, jr., \$3, to Aug. '55, Dr. Smal- ly, \$2.50, to June, '54, Thos. Lambert, Asa Thurston, each \$1, to June, '55—\$12 50. <i>Hav-</i> <i>erhill</i> —Hon. John Page, \$2, to Jan. '57, Dea. John V. Beane, \$3, to Jan. '58, Dr. Phineas		VERMONT.— <i>Waterbury</i> —Mrs. B. Carpenter, \$1, to 1 July, 1854, by Rev Wm. Mitchell. <i>New-</i> <i>bury</i> —David Johnson, \$2, to May, '56. ....	3 00
		NEW YORK.— <i>Deposit</i> —Rev. G. W. Leach, \$1, to July, '55, by Rev. J. Morris Pease. ....	1 00
		PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Philadelphia</i> — Stephen Colwell, John Elliott, Moses Johnson, each \$6, to Jan. '55, Elijah Brown, \$5, to Jan. '55, Isaac C. Jones, Chas. E. Lex, Dr. S. Moore, Geo. Mellor, Isaac Norris, Michael Reed, Mrs. Wm. Spohn, Dr. Geo. B. Wood, each \$4, to Jan. '55, Wm. Primrose, \$1, for 1851, Wm. Goodhart, \$1, for 1853; John B. Hepburn, <i>Port au Prince, Hayti</i> , \$3.50, to Jan. 1853; John Roset, \$2, Michael Baker, \$3—\$65.50. <i>Bethlehem</i> —Miss Mary Allen, \$1, for 1849. <i>Churchtown</i> — Miss Carmichael, \$3, to Jan., 1854. ....	69 50
		VIRGINIA.— <i>Wheeling</i> —Mrs. Marg- aret Nelson, \$5, to Jan. '54. <i>Paw Paw</i> —Fenton M. Hender- son, \$6, to Jan. '55. ....	11 00
		SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Due West</i> — Rev. W. R. Hemphill, \$4, to Jan. '55. ....	4 00
		GEORGIA.— <i>Savannah</i> —Saml. Bolds, \$1, to July, '55. ....	1 00
		OHIO.— <i>Canton</i> —John Harris, \$1, to May, '55, Hon. Geo. W. Belden, \$1, to July, '55,—\$2. <i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. Martha L. Grubb, \$5, to May, '57. ....	7 00
		INDIANA.— <i>Rockville</i> —Rev. W. Y. Allen, \$1, for 1855, by Hon. J. C. Allen. ....	1 00
		MISSOURI.— <i>Westport</i> —Jackson Johnson, for 1854. ....	1 00
		TEXAS.— <i>Brenham</i> —Mrs. Lucy T. Byars, \$1, to July, '54. ....	1 00
		Total Repository. ....	200 00
		Total Donations. ....	1,037 22
		Aggregate amount. ....	\$1,237 22





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