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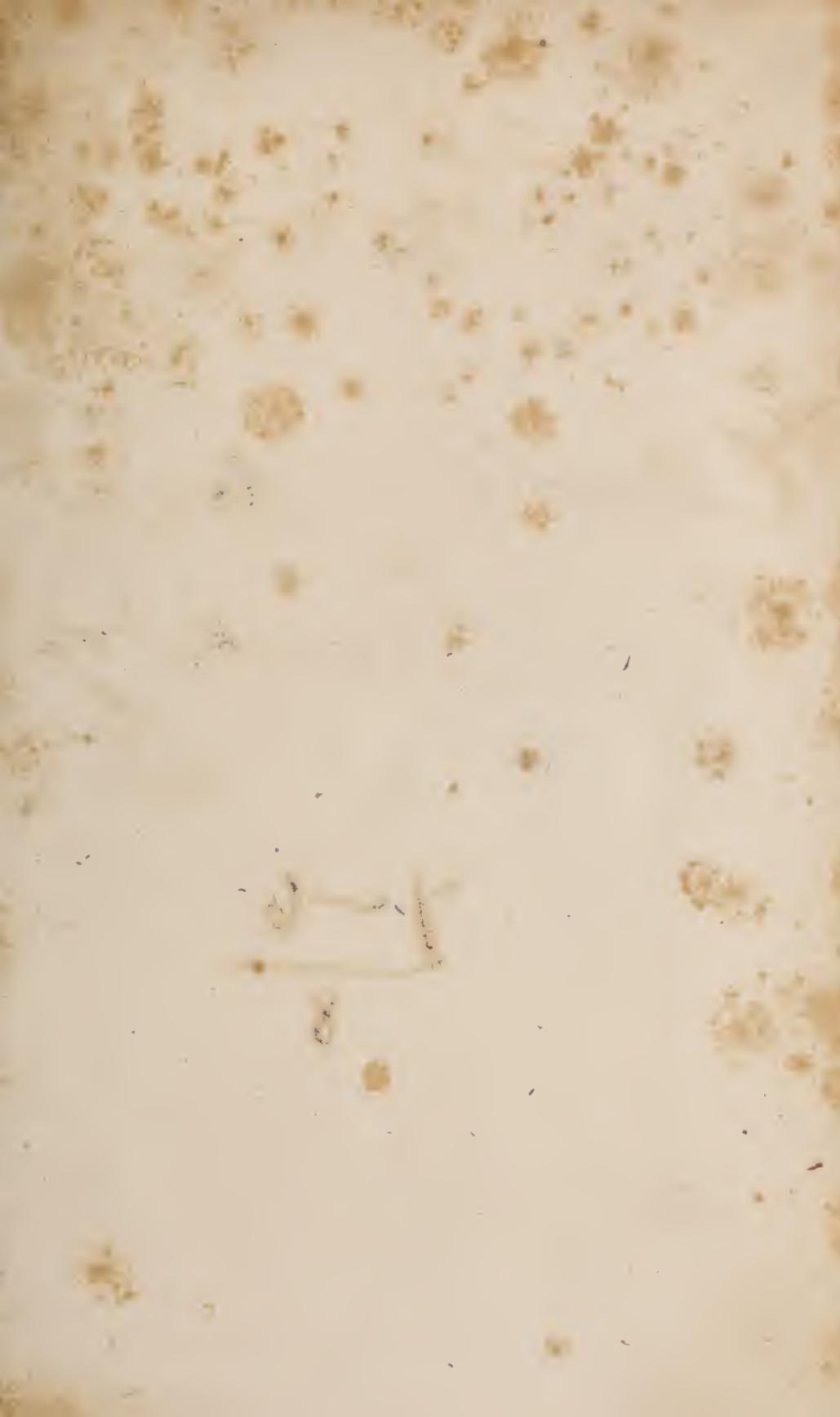
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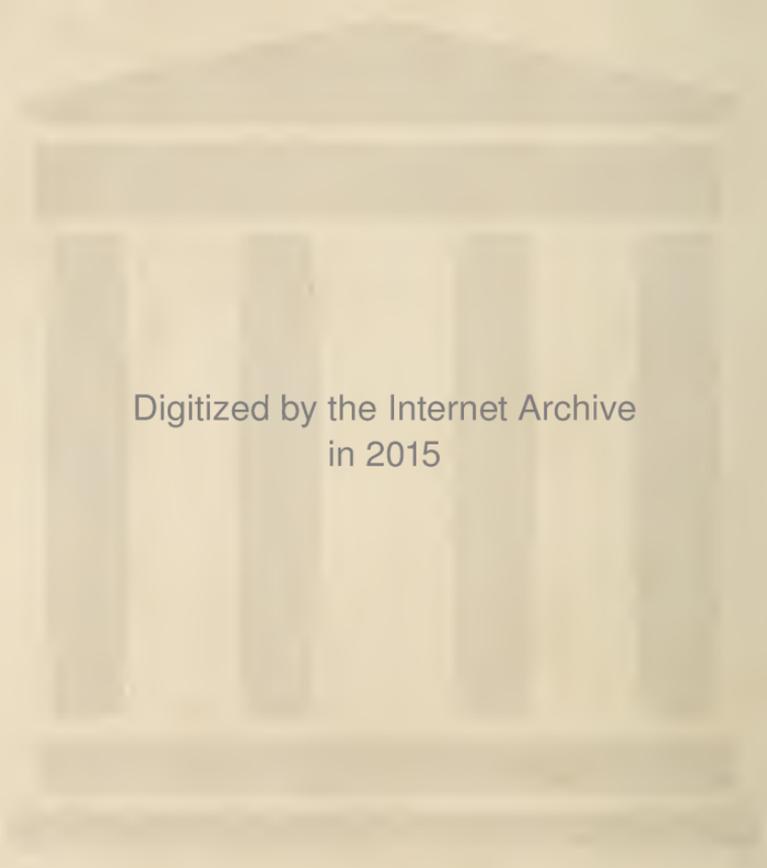
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VOL. III. DECEMBER, 1827. No. 10.

Letter from the Secretary of the Society,
To Joel Early, Esq. of Greensborough, Georgia.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
WASHINGTON, DEC. 3, 1827. }

DEAR SIR:

I acknowledge with gratitude, the receipt of your favour of the 6th of November; and in considering the various interesting inquiries which you are pleased to propose, it has been suggested that it might not be inexpedient to touch, in reply, on some other topics connected with the design of our Institution, and upon which, information has been requested by several distinguished individuals in your section of the country.

We congratulate ourselves, and our friends throughout the Union, upon the remarkable success which has attended the operations of this Society, whether we regard as evidences of this success, the condition and prospects of the African Colony, or the very extensive and increasing approbation and aid afforded to our cause by the American public. Eleven years have not yet elapsed since the origin of the Society. Unexceptionable as was its purpose, adapted to conciliate the citizens both of the

south and the north, it met, at its commencement, the views of neither. By the people of the south, it was too generally regarded as disguised in character and dangerous in tendency, seeking to effect a speedy and general emancipation; while those of the north had little confidence in its benevolence, and thought it designed rather to perpetuate than remove the system of slavery. Among both parties, there was as little faith in the practicableness of our plan as in its utility. But time and Providence have enabled us to do that which no mere arguments could have effected. The question, whether any thing could be done in this enterprise, was left to be discussed by the skeptical and the hostile, while the Society went forward to its execution.— We have been permitted to exhibit proof that the apprehensions of the south and the objections of the north were equally groundless, and that the scheme we propose is neither impracticable nor useless, but one which commends itself to every patriot and christian in the country. The prejudices against our plan are evidently losing their power, and giving place to a conviction, which must finally become universal, that it is better adapted than any other relating to our coloured population, to unite the humane and charitable efforts of every part of the Union.

The specific object, to which the operations and funds of the Society are devoted, I need hardly say, is to transfer, with their own consent, the free people of colour of the U. States to the coast of Africa, and assist them there in founding the institutions of a free, civilized, and christian people. By the execution of this scheme, we expect to relieve our country from a great evil; improve the condition of those whom we remove; and by introducing into Africa knowledge, industry, and religion, contribute to the suppression of the slave trade, and to the instruction and civilization of the African tribes. And if the Colony should exert a silent and persuasive influence to voluntary emancipation, and many a proprietor of slaves should become disposed to avail himself of the opportunity presented by it, of conferring freedom upon his slaves, under circumstances which might render it in no wise detrimental to the public welfare, and of inestimable value to them: this, without constituting an objection, must enhance the importance of the Society, and give new interest to the Colony of Liberia.

I trust you will consider the facts which make up the history of our African Colony, as well sustaining my assertion, that our plan has already been proved to be neither inexpedient nor impracticable. It need occasion no surprise, that a Society which was at its commencement so few in numbers and scanty in resources, especially considering the difficulties which were inevitable in the prosecution of its work, should be slow in its operation, and that several years should elapse before the actual establishment of a colony on the African coast. The territory of Liberia was purchased in December 1821, and the first settlement made upon Cape Montserado in Jan. 1822. In less than six years, this Colony, although exposed for a considerable portion of the period to severe sufferings and a perilous conflict with the combined forces of the natives, has become a flourishing community of one thousand persons; moral, and even religious in its character; well arranged and regular in the affairs of its government; enjoying to a very considerable degree, the means of education and christian instructions; at peace with the natives, and acquiring over them an extensive and most salutary influence;—a community enriching itself by a prosperous trade, as shown in the fact that many individuals have, in the course of five years, acquired each a property of from four to ten thousand dollars;—a community, in fine, which has brought under its partial jurisdiction an extent of 150 miles of coast, and excluded, at least for the present, from this whole line, the slave trade.

This success has rendered many once indifferent, interested in our cause, and excited in our behalf a spirit of zeal and liberality, from which we may expect the most important results.—Eight Auxiliary State Societies, with numerous subordinate Associations, have been established for the support of our Institution; the Legislatures of nine states have expressed it as their opinion, that our object is entitled to national patronage; and those of two, (Maryland and Virginia,) have aided it by pecuniary appropriations. The spirit of emigration among the free people of colour is rapidly increasing, so that our resources, though greatly augmented, are inadequate to the transportation of all who seek for a passage.

I now proceed to reply concisely to your several inquiries,

which may seem, perhaps, to have been partially answered in the course of the preceding remarks.

1st. *“Is the expense of travelling to the place of embarkation, and the expense of the passage across the Atlantic, defrayed by the Society, for such free coloured persons as may desire to settle in the Colony?”*

In all cases of necessity, it is. Many individuals have, however, defrayed their own expenses to the place of embarkation; and in other instances, the sum requisite has been contributed by their friends. Where slaves have been emancipated, that they might be colonized, their removal to the port of embarkation has been at the expense of their former proprietor.

2d. *“On their arrival in the Colony, what provision is made for their settlement and subsistence—for what length of time, and through what means?”*

Emigrants, immediately on their arrival, are admitted into buildings erected for their temporary accommodation, and derive their support from the public stores, until able to maintain themselves. This term has varied in different cases, according to the various degrees of health, industry, and enterprise, from four to six and twelve months. Some who take with them a small property, may require no assistance. Indeed, such are, at present, the demand and price for labour, that, until emigration shall be much increased, no able-bodied and industrious person can need support from the Society, unless when debilitated by sickness. The price of labour in the Colony, has been \$2 a day, for mechanics, and from 75 cts. to \$1 25, for common labourers.

3d. *“Do the Colonists labour for the common benefit, for an indefinite time, or for a limited time, or not at all so, but each one for his exclusive benefit?” &c.*

The original rule established by the Society on this subject, was, that those who were deriving a subsistence from the public stores, should while thus supported, if in health, labour two days a week for the public benefit. This regulation, while the Colony was struggling for existence, and there seemed to be little distinction between public and private labour, was found to answer the purpose for which it was intended, but subsequently a new arrangement was judged indispensable, and the following is the present law of the Colony, on this subject.

1st. "All invalids not twelve months in the Colony, and such others as must otherwise suffer, to receive rations, if they have not resources of their own."

2d. "*Emigrants are not to be taxed with public labour in the consideration of any benefit or provision, to be derived from the Society, in the first six months of their residence; but at the end of this term, they are to pay for all they receive.*"

3d. "Provisions, stuffs, shoes, clothing, and tobacco, are to be held on sale; but only for the present consumption of the buyers: for which all sorts of labour will be taken, a preference to be given to such labourers and mechanics, as are less than 18 months in the Colony."

4th. "*Is there individual appropriation of lands?*"

To this I reply in the affirmative. Every adult emigrant receives on his arrival in the Colony, a building lot in one of the settlements, with five acres of plantation land, (if married) two for his wife, and one for each of his children; provided that no single family shall receive in all, more than ten acres. To secure a title in fee simple to this land, every occupant is obliged to build within two years a comfortable house, and clear, and put under cultivation two acres of his land. The mechanic is expected only to erect a substantial house on his town lot.—Considering the low price of land, every one may, by industry and economy, find the means of enlarging his plantation, if he desire it. Comfortable provision is also made, for minors and single women.

5th. "*Are the Schools free, or do the Colonists pay tuition money?*"

The Schools are free, that is, accessible to every child in the Colony. To the credit of the settlers, however, it should be stated, that these schools are in part supported, by the voluntary contributions of the Colonists, the deficiency being supplied by the Society. The teachers, at present, are all men of colour, and the system of education doubtless very limited; but a laudable spirit of improvement prevails in the Colony, which promises advantages of a more important character. Necessity, the mother of invention, is a teacher to which all are more or less subjected, and her instructions, though sometimes hard to learn, are not easily forgotten.

6th. "*What are the opportunities for religious instructions?*"

Few communities, probably, enjoy better. Two convenient and respectable Churches have been erected at Monrovia, by the liberality of the settlers, and the regular services of a pious ministry are enjoyed throughout the Colony. The preachers are, it is true, men of colour, and of course very imperfectly educated; and some have, perhaps, taken upon themselves the office of religious instructors, who might better have confined their efforts to private stations, yet several are sensible and judicious ministers, whose valuable instructions are enforced by the purity and exemplariness of their lives. Prudent, pious, and well-educated white missionaries, would doubtless render most important services to the Colony; and such are expected shortly to take up their residence within the settlements, or in their immediate vicinity. The beneficial effects of the means of religious improvement already enjoyed, are manifest in the correct morality of the settlers, and their regular attendance on the worship of God.

7th. "*What is the system of municipal law, to which the Colonists are subjected?*"

Without limiting myself altogether to this question, it may not, perhaps, be undesirable to state, that a Constitution, Form of Government, and Digest of the Laws of Liberia, were confirmed and established by the Board of Managers of the Society, May 23d, 1825, and two thousand copies published under their direction. The Constitution, which all emigrants are expected to take an oath to support, was prepared by the Managers previous to the departure of the first expedition, and the Form of Government was drawn up by the Agents, and went into full and successful operation in August 1824. While the Society, through its Colonial Agent, is regarded as possessing the right to exercise full powers of government, a very important influence in political affairs is allowed to the people, by their annual election of a Vice-Agent and two other officers, who with himself constitute the Council, which election is to be confirmed by the Society's Agent, unless special reasons forbid such an appointment. The Vice-Agent is admitted to the councils of the Colonial Agent, and in case of the absence or sickness of the latter, becomes the General Superintendent of pub-

lic affairs. It is likewise the duty of the Vice-Agent, to consult the other members of the Council, on the general interests of the Colony, and to make report to the Colonial Agent whenever he believes the common good to require it. The Judiciary consists of the Colonial Agent, and two justices of the peace created by his appointment. A Court of monthly sessions is held for the trial of all offences above the degree of petit larceny, and this court has appellate jurisdiction in all cases. There are several subordinate officers and committees, most of them elected by the people. The laws peculiar to the Colony are few and simple; the common law, and the usages of the courts of Great Britain and the United States, regulating all judicial proceedings. It should be observed, that all offices, that of the Colonial Agent excepted, devolve on the Colonists themselves, and that the whole system of Government, is well adapted to prepare them at an early period to fulfil the duties of self-government.

8th. "*Are those who have been liberated from the condition of slaves, obliged to be governed by a more vigilant and arbitrary system than others?*"

Such are subject to no special restrictions. Their number has, however, been few; though about sixty of this character, have recently sailed for Liberia (in the Doris).

9th. "*What are the principal employments of the Colonists, and is it at the option of the settlers to choose their employments?*"

Each one adopts the occupation, which he may judge best suited to advance his interests. Perfect liberty exists in this respect. Trade and agriculture are the principal objects of attention, and it is perhaps to be regretted, that thus far the former has proved the most profitable pursuit. To this, however, the Colony is much indebted for its prosperity; and from it, several individuals have been enabled to place themselves in circumstances of ease and independence.* Agriculture has not been altogether neglected, and I hope it will soon be regarded as the more important interest of the Colony. No country, it is believed, will more amply reward the labours of the husbandman.

* Ivory, camwood, hides, gold dust, constitute, at present, the principal articles of trade.

Rice is raised by the natives in great abundance, and requires but little labour for its cultivation. Coffee, cotton, and the sugar-cane, grow spontaneously; and with due attention, may, doubtless, be advantageously produced for exportation. Oranges, lemons, papaws, pineapples, plantains, bananas, and most other tropical fruits are excellent and abundant. Sweet potatoes, cassada, yams, and various other vegetables are found throughout the Colony.

I trust, Sir, that these statements will not prove wholly unsatisfactory, and that they may aid, in some measure, your generous efforts to advance the cause of our Institution. Public sentiment, and the condition of our Colony, invite us to make all possible exertions, and afford us confidence, that success will amply reward them. That the Society may accomplish a great good for our country and for Africa, without the aid of the States and the National Government, we believe; but of the patronage of both these, we by no means despair. Maryland and Virginia have, in this, nobly set the example: and, if we mistake not the current of opinion, that example will elsewhere shortly be imitated. And we hope that an appeal will not in vain be made to the highest legislature of the country; that a design so closely connected with our most valued political and moral interests, so worthy of a great and free people, so auspiciously commenced by private charity, yet to the magnitude of which, private charity is so utterly inadequate, will be completed by the counsels and resources of the nation.

Were the Society put in possession of a ship, of from two to three hundred tons burthen, to be constantly employed in conveying emigrants to Liberia, its operations would be more easily and successfully conducted, and advantages hitherto unknown would accrue to the Colony. To obtain and fit out such a vessel, would probably require a fund of ten thousand dollars.—Towards such a fund, the Society of Friends in North Carolina, have contributed \$250, and we venture to predict, that the whole amount will shortly be realized.

Sir,

With perfect respect,

Your friend and Servant,

R. R. GURLEY, *Sec.*

Latest from Liberia.

We have just received by the "Norfolk", despatches from Liberia, up to the 25th of September. At that time health and prosperity prevailed in the Colony.

CALDWELL, SEPT. 12, 1827.

Dr. Todsen, the gentleman appointed on the part of the U. States to conduct the Africans from Savannah to the Agency, has made himself very assiduous, and very useful in the Colony, since his arrival. He has so far succeeded in gaining the good opinion of the people, that they have *generally* united in giving him an invitation to return, and take up his residence amongst us, as colonial physician and surgeon. To show their sincerity, they have further entered into an obligation to pay towards his support, between four and five hundred dollars annually, which I think will be paid in case the Dr. returns.

The Colonists will address their brethren in America, in their individual, and, I believe, their united capacity, by the Norfolk.

Our annual election, which took place on the 30th Aug. and 1st Sept. has replaced most of the former civil officers in the stations held by them the past year.

Civil Officers for the year commencing Sept. 1, 1827, ending Sept. 1st, 1828.

Lot Carey, *Vice-Agent.*

S. E. Jones, } *Council.*
Allen Davis, }

F. S. Devany, *High Sheriff.*

A. D. Williams, *Treasurer.*

The Agent and Council have also reviewed the Commissions of the Peace this season, and republished them thus:

John H. Folks,	} <i>Justices.</i>
Joshua Stewart,	
John Lewis, 1st.	
C. M. Waring, for native Plaintiff,	
Jon'n. James,	
Jacob Cole,	

The Health Officers for both settlements, Agricultural Boards, and other subordinate appointments, have been made much to my satisfaction: and we commence the year with a better pros-

pect of harmony in the different operations of our little civil machine, than ever before. The principles of social order, and of a good, equable, and efficient government, are deeply and plentifully implanted in the minds of the *influential* part, if not of the majority of the colonists: and promise the certain arrival—I do not think it will be early, however—of that state of improvement when the Board can safely “withdraw their Agent, and leave the people to the government of themselves.”

The extraordinary expenses of the past year, I am happy to state, are now nearly paid off. We hope in a very few weeks to re-open the communication, *by water*, with the factories; which has been cut off since May last, in consequence of the rains and the injury of our schooner. The produce accumulated in that period at those establishments, when brought to the Cape, will at once relieve us of the embarrassments, and save us from incurring expenses, occasioned by the want of it.

A recent and daring robbery committed by the people of Little Bassa, (their King alleges they were strangers residing temporarily under his protection) has caused us some loss and trouble with that restless and suspicious tribe—and may require us to inflict exemplary punishment; which, if the offenders are not given up to justice, will fall on the nation at large. I have sent my *finale*, requiring the ringleader to be given up in irons, and restitution of the property carried away. The sufferers were people of Grand Bassa, under the protection of the Colony—and employed in carrying from the settlement merchandise, the property of colonists, of the value of 1000 bars—most of which the plunderers still retain. Had we a floating force, however small, to employ on occasions of this nature, we had never suffered this insult and injury:—for, as unskillful as the natives are in the use of fire-arms, we are not yet strong enough to make a hostile march of fifty miles through their pathless and woody country. One hundred of their elephant-shooters would pick us all off in detail, before we could accomplish half the route—and this they know as well as we. I desire it may, however, be understood, that we have, with this exception, the friendship of all the native tribes of the neighbourhood. More than 1000 men in arms, actually marched from Grand Bassa, on hearing of the robbery—and sent to ask me what they should do?

MONROVIA, SEPT. 25, 1827.

DEAR SIR: The completion of the new agency house in this town, in a very respectable and comfortable style, is an object I have long had in view: and hope that the expense, which is necessarily great, will not be an objection on the part of the Government—to whom an estimate has been submitted.

But the house must be finished—and probably will be nearly completed before Christmas. It has gone too far either to stop or to be finished on any plan less commodious, or less expensive than the one hitherto pursued.

Should the Government recoil, I trust the Society will assume the expense. Should both fail, I must do it myself—and expect a lien on the house itself for the money advanced.

When completed, it may be seen from the description sent hence in the *schedule*, to be one of the largest, most commodious, and respectable dwelling houses on the coast of Africa. It will be a credit to the Colony—and probably the means of saving the lives of many future Agents.

It is designed to finish all—but to found no new buildings the present season—with the exception of, perhaps, two or three, of small size and inconsiderable expense. One of these is already begun—and intended exclusively for a dispensary, for the preservation of medicines and hospital stores.

We have on hand, furnished by the U. States, *all the materials* necessary for the completion of the new agency house, except one gross of butt hinges and screws—each part of the hinge to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across, and of the largest size—for hanging heavy Venitian doors. Please let this article be forwarded by the very earliest opportunity.

It has long appeared to me that the visit of some gentleman of the Board of Managers to the Colony, is a desideratum of the very first importance, whether we consider the effects of such an event on the Colony here, or on the success of the measures pursuing by the Society at home. Nothing would, in an equal degree, confirm and realize to the settlers, the relation which they sustain to the Board at home—a matter of the very first consequence from the fact that the authority of all the law in force here flows in some degree from the *actual feeling* of that relationship. It would also give to the Board, whose authority di-

rects the operations of the Colony, an opportunity to pronounce on its actual condition and circumstances—to the refutation of slanders, and the shame of, perhaps, the most formidable class of opposers—our mercantile visiters—whose incompetency to form a just estimate of the state of the Colony, is as apparent to us while they are here, as their officiousness in pronouncing their opinions at home must be annoying to you.

A visit to the Colony will subject a gentleman to the single inconvenience of sleeping on board of the vessel: with this precaution, experience proves that he may remain at Montserado three months, spending the whole of every day on shore, without risk. A delicate constitution might by such a visit, escape the trial of an American winter—and, as many valetudinarians have already experienced, exchange itself for a healthy habit. The Board, consisting of several professional gentlemen, I presume cannot want valetudinarians. I have ordered a beautiful boat from the U. States, which will probably be here early in January—and wholly at his service; and there is not a man in the Colony, that would not, from the noblest of sentiments—enlightened gratitude to the best of his earthly benefactors—claim it as a privilege, to become his bargeman.

Respectfully your obt. Servt.

J. ASHMUN.

Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour in the U. S.

The following, will doubtless be perused with very deep and general interest, especially by those to whom it is addressed. The opinions of this class of persons are becoming very favourable to Colonization; the number already anxious to emigrate exceeds the means possessed by the Society for their removal; and statements like those now communicated by the Colonists themselves, cannot fail to increase this number tenfold.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Monrovia, held at the Court-House on the 27th day of August, 1827, for the purpose of considering the expediency of uniting in an address to the coloured people of the United States, JOHN H. FOLKS, Esquire, in the chair—It was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to frame a circular address to be published in the United States, for the better informa-

tion of the people of colour in that country respecting the state of this Colony, and the condition of the settlers—and

That Captains James C. Barbour and F. Devany, W. L. Weaver, Esq., and the Rev. C. M. Waring and George R. McGill, be the committee to prepare, and report the said address, on Tuesday the 4th day of September next.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1827.

The forenamed committee reported the following address, which was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the United States, and there published for the information of the coloured people of that country.

(CIRCULAR.)

As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the people of colour in the United States, respecting our situation and prospects in Africa; and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to *us*, and in their effects injurious to *them*; we feel it our duty by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavour to correct them.

The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word—not a licentious liberty—nor a liberty without government—or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws. But that liberty of speech, action, and conscience, which distinguishes the free enfranchised citizens of a free state. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country: and, from causes, which, as respects ourselves, we shall soon forget forever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first subject on which you will ask for information. And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes in this respect, have been realized. Our Constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, “all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the U. States”: and these rights and these privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on; and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrages, and, what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opin-

ions have their due weight in the government we live under.—Our laws are altogether our own: they grew out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by *liberty of conscience*. The time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed us in his word, and dictated by our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

Forming a community of our own, in the land of our forefathers; having the commerce and soil and resources of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very colour stamped us in America: there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters, that repays us, ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, and makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change which has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvement, either as regards our minds or our circumstances. We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burden is gone from our shoulders: we now breath and move freely—and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most, the empty name of liberty, which you endeavour to content yourselves with in a country that is not yours; or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us; which is the white man, who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you on terms of equality? Ask us, which is the white man who would decline such association with one of our number whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer:—There is no such white man.

We solicit none of you to emigrate to this country; for we

know not who among you prefers rational independence, and the honest respect of his fellow-men, to that mental sloth and careless poverty, which you already possess, and your children will inherit after you in America. But if your views and aspirations rise a degree higher—if your minds are not as servile as your present condition—we can decide the question at once; and with confidence say, that you will bless the day, and your children after you, when you determined to become citizens of Liberia.

But we do not hold this language on the blessing of liberty, for the purpose of consoling ourselves for the sacrifice of health, or the suffering of want, in consequence of our removal to Africa. We enjoy health after a few months' residence in the country, as uniformly, and in as perfect a degree, as we possessed that blessing in our native country. And a distressing scarcity of provisions or any of the comforts of life, has for the last two years been entirely unknown, even to the poorest persons in this community. On these points there are, and have been, much misconception, and some malicious misrepresentations in the United States.

We have nearly all suffered from sickness, and of the earliest emigrants, a large proportion fell in the arduous attempt to lay the foundation of the Colony. But are they the only persons whose lives have been lost in the cause of human liberty, or sacrificed to the welfare of their fellow men? Several out of every ship's company, have within the last four years been carried off by sickness, caused by the change of climate. And death occasionally takes a victim from our number, without any regard at all to the time of his residence in this country. But we never hoped by leaving America, to escape the common lot of mortals—the necessity of death, to which the just appointment of Heaven consigns us. But we do expect to live as long, and pass this life with as little sickness as yourselves.

The true character of the African climate is not well understood in other countries. Its inhabitants are as robust, as healthy, as long lived, to say the least, as those of any other country. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in this Colony; nor can we learn from the natives, that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited this part of the continent.

But the change from a temperate to a tropical country is a great one—too great not to affect the health more or less—and in the cases of old people and very young children, it often causes death. In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues, and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living, and the hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other causes of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent, and was attended with great mortality. But we look back to those times as to a season of trial long past, and nearly forgotten. Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable—and, for the last two or three years, not one person in forty from the middle and southern states, has died from the change of climate. The disastrous fate of the company of settlers who came out from Boston in the Brig *Vine* eighteen months ago, is an exception to the common lot of emigrants; and the causes of it ought to be explained.—Those people left a cold region in the coldest part of winter, and arrived here in the hottest season of our year. Many of them were too old to have survived long in any country. They most imprudently neglected the prescriptions of our very successful physician, the Rev. Lot Carey, who has great experience and great skill in the fevers of the country—and depended on medicines brought with them, which could not fail to prove injurious. And in consequence of all those unfortunate circumstances, their sufferings were severe; and many died. But we are not apprehensive that a similar calamity will befall any future emigrants, except under similar disadvantages.

People now arriving, have comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slight sickness that may await them; will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency, which alone, has carried off several in the first years of the Colony.

But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for, when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion neither—but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia.

Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country—they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth.—Its hills and its plains, are covered with a verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labour, make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying.—Cotton, coffee, indigo and the sugar-cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated, at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, indian corn, guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this, we have no dreary winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself—and constantly pouring her treasures all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say on this subject more, but we are afraid of exciting too highly the hopes of the imprudent. Such persons we think will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their twenty-five cents a day, at the wheel-barrow, in the commercial towns of America; and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence and plenty, and happiness in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain, in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States. And however short we come of this character ourselves, it is only a due acknowledgment of the bounty of Divine Providence, to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction.

Our trade and commerce is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory,

tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee; and it brings us in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. Seldom, indeed, is our harbour clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States.

Mechanics of nearly every trade are carrying on their various occupations—their wages are high, and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment.

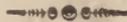
Not a child, or youth in the Colony, but is provided with an appropriate school. We have a numerous public Library and a Court-House, Meeting-Houses, School-Houses and fortifications sufficient, or nearly so, for the Colony in its present state.

Our houses are constructed of the same materials, and finished in the same style as in the towns of America. We have abundance of good building stone, shells for lime, and clay of an excellent quality for bricks. Timber is plentiful of various kinds, and fit for all the different purposes of building and fencing.

Truly we have a goodly heritage; and if there is any thing lacking in the character or condition of the people of this Colony, it never can be charged to the account of the country: it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement or slothfulness, or vices. But from these evils we confide in Him, to whom we are indebted for all our blessings, to preserve us. It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and in private, and he knows with what sincerity,—that we were ever conducted by his providence to this shore. Such great favours in so short a time, and mixed with so few trials, are to be ascribed to nothing but his special blessing. This we acknowledge. We only want the gratitude which such signal favours call for. Nor are we willing to close this paper without adding a heartfelt testimonial of the deep obligations we owe to our American patrons—and best earthly benefactors; whose wisdom pointed us to this home of our nation; and whose active and persevering benevolence enabled us to reach it. Judge, then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and the doings of the Colonization Society traduced—and that, too, by men too ignorant to know what that Society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to ac-

knowledge either. But, without pretending to any prophetic sagacity, we can certainly predict to that Society, the ultimate triumph of their hopes and labours; and disappointment and defeat to all who oppose them. Men may theorize, and speculate about their plans in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it—the sound of christian instruction, and scenes of christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian Empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others: every object, every individual, is an argument, is demonstration, of the wisdom and the goodness of the plan of Colonization.

Where is the argument that shall refute facts like these?—And where is the man hardy enough to deny them?



Extracts from Correspondence.

From the Secretary of the American Tract Society.

At a meeting of the Committee of the American Tract Society, Nov. 6, 1827, it was unanimously resolved, that the Corresponding Secretary address the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and inquire whether Tracts are needed at Liberia; and if any, what quantity.

A true copy from the minutes.

W. A. HALLOCK, *Secretary.*

From the Secretary of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have made a donation of Tracts and a copy of the Christian Advocate & Journal to the African Colony at Liberia. This therefore is to request information from you, sir, of the best method, by which they may be sent, so as to reach their destination. A benevolent gentleman in this city, has likewise authorized an

additional number of the *Christian Advocate & Journal*, which will be forwarded as you may direct.

(Signed)

J. BANGS.

From a Youth in Virginia.

At a meeting of the Juvenile Debating Society of —, it was *Resolved*, That the funds now in the treasury be appropriated to the American Colonization Society.

In conformity with said resolution, I herewith remit you the sum of \$2 62 cents; which you will be pleased to accept, as a donation given with the utmost cheerfulness, and a wish that it were as many thousands.

From a Gentleman in New Jersey.

Although I am not enabled to stand as an active promoter of the objects of your Society, it has my most ardent wishes and prayers for its success. I never think of this glorious enterprise, without some feelings of the enthusiasm which gave origin to the idea with the philanthropist Finley. It is a work which calls for the support of all that is generous, or patriotic, or christian, in the heart of every American citizen. It offers to our country an ultimate deliverance from its foulest reproach. It offers an asylum to the oppressed. It offers a safe and unexceptionable plan to those who would emancipate their slaves. It provides security from a calamity as sure as it will be terrible, unless prevented by the timely and efficient operation of your Society. It will shut out from Africa the slave pirates. Above all, it will pour the light of Revelation upon darkened Africa; and thus recompense her, in some degree, for the sufferings she has endured. An example, too, will be given to mankind, illustrative of the mighty energy of republican principles, set in motion and directed by the Gospel and spirit of Jesus Christ.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

We have succeeded in forming two Branch Societies. The people, heretofore, were much opposed to the scheme; but are now, in a measure, losing sight of former prejudices, and acknowledging the practicability and utility of the objects of the Society.

I assure you, my dear sir, that I feel a deep interest in this great cause, and so far as my best abilities will admit, will promote it with all good faith, nothing doubting but it will ultimately triumph over every obstacle which the folly or wickedness of man can devise against it. If it be the cause of God, it will finally rise and prosper, till its consummation shall be full and complete. After the many difficulties over which the great scheme has triumphed already, who can doubt of its Divine sanction? If God be for it, who can be against it?

These reflections are, indeed, cheering to the friends of humanity. They have faith in the measures employed to restore degraded and suffering Africans to their long lost home, where they will be raised to a state of independence, and live as free civilized men, dispensing in their turn, civilization and christianity to a continent of savage tribes, who have, for ages, groaned under the bondage of ignorance, superstition, and idolatry! and because it will most effectually stop a flood of human misery attendant on the most odious of all traffics, the slave trade—and will wipe off the blot which that trade in former days let fall upon the pages of our National History; the cause is good, and must be supported. Let every agent, and every friend to the Institution, enter into the cause heartily, and under the blessing of Heaven, wonders can be effected. The people at large, are yielding their prejudices, and I have little doubt, that thousands will soon join in with us for its promotion.

From a Gentleman in the State of New York.

I have hitherto done but little for the American Colonization Society—not having become much interested in its operations, until the last year or two. I look upon the plan of the Society, as decidedly the best which has been published, for ridding our country of its black population—and my preference for the plan is clearer, when I think of the great and glorious improvement which it contemplates, and is suited to effect in the moral condition of unhappy Africa. I have thought a great deal of contributing to the objects of the Society, by establishing a school near my residence, in which, to qualify coloured youths to become missionaries in Africa. I am recently getting off this scheme.

I begin to think now, that if I expend any thing in the educa-

tion of blacks, it better be in encouraging a school or schools in Liberia. The argument under the head of climate, would decidedly favour this course. Or perhaps those who are enlisted in the cause of Africans, would act more wisely, by confiding their funds to the Society. My heart is fully set on discharging the patriotic duty of contributing to relieve our country of its black population, and on the christian duty of uniting with others in raising Africa from death to life.

From a Gentleman in West Chester, Pa. Dec. 1827.

We have recently formed a Colonization Society in this county, auxiliary to the Parent Institution at Washington, at the instance of Mr. Henry, your agent, under the happiest auspices. Our officers are composed of influential men of the different religious and political sects, and seem all to be engaged in the subject. We commence with about fifty members, and have prepared an address to our fellow-citizens, to be published in the papers, and also in pamphlet form, with an appendix; and taken measures to have our constitution presented for signature to every man in the county. The county contains about 50,000 inhabitants, of which, perhaps one third are of the Society of Friends. There is a great deal of wealth and practical benevolence, therefore, amongst us. From our local situation, we experience the evil of a free coloured population, in its fullest extent. We have tried an Abolition Society, and given it up. All seem now disposed to join heart and hand with the Colonization scheme. We are principally influenced by two considerations, independent of the hope of more immediate local advantages:—First, that we shall aid in suppressing the slave trade, and introducing civilization into Africa. Second, that we open a door for gradual emancipation, and the eventual extirpation of slavery at home, without prejudice to the rest of the community.

From a Gentleman in Virginia, Dec. 5, 1827.

It is proper to apprise you that ——— ———, with his wife and three children, have gone to take passage in the Brig Nautilus.

I have shipped, per the Nautilus, two hogsheads prime tobacco, consigned to Mr. Ashmun, and desired him to account to

your Society for the *net profit* thereon, for the fund for purchasing a vessel, or otherwise for the general fund. I shall be disposed to extend this operation, if it prove successful.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

You see how our Society gains ground throughout the Union. It is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," that we should get clear of the free people of colour now, and as they are successively liberated, as well on their own account as ours; and I trust and hope, we shall both have the pleasure to see a moral certainty of the removal of all these poor people back to the same country from which their ancestors were taken. How much pleasure it must give the worthy and good, to think that they will carry back light, religion, and science, into the darkest spot of God's creation;—and that, ultimately, it may be counted a blessing in God's Providence, that they were taken away as barbarians, to be restored as civilized men. We have a petition from our county Society to lay before our next legislature, and hope it will be favourably and kindly received.

From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society have prepared a memorial to the state legislature, which is now in the hands of the printer. I was in hopes to have obtained a copy to send you herewith, but it is not ready. We are not sanguine of success with the assembly of Pennsylvania, but we have inserted in the memorial some strong facts, which may have a good effect.

We have had pleasing accounts from Chester County, where some of the most influential men are exerting themselves strenuously.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

I rejoice with you, that the Lord seems still to prosper our little Colony, and I trust that though now but as a grain of mustard seed, it will yet become a great tree, covering with its branches, if not the whole earth, at least, the whole continent in which it is planted.

Professor Silliman's Letter.

We hope Professor Silliman will excuse our disposition to secure the influence of the opinions expressed by him in the following extract from his very interesting letter. Sentiments so just, patriotic, and christian, proceeding from such a source, cannot be lost upon the American public.

“I am much gratified in observing the progress of the very interesting Colony on the coast of Africa, and cannot but hope that the time is near, when our National Legislature will espouse this truly national interest, and cherish it by national resources.

“In looking forward to the prospects of our great and glorious country, nothing fills me with such deep anxiety as our coloured population, already increased to an alarming amount, and increasing, year by year, in a ratio, which no reflecting man can contemplate, without dismay.

“Whatever may be the designs of Providence with respect to our slaves, there is no question in my mind, that the Colony at Monrovia and the dependant Colonies, are worthy of national patronage. To establish an asylum in his native land, where the African can be a man again—to place him under christian instructions, with a mild, equitable, and energetic government—to open to him agriculture, arts, and commerce—and to furnish an asylum for the free blacks that are willing to emigrate, and for such as may be emancipated by their proprietors:—these are in my view, objects of the greatest importance, and which should be fostered by the citizens of the non-slave-holding states without recrimination, and by the citizens of the slave states without jealousy of interference.”



Message of Governor Morrow.

We have perused with unmingled satisfaction the extract from the communication of the Governor of Ohio, to the Legislature of that State, in which he invites the most serious consideration of that body, to the objects of our Institution. He thus expresses his opinions:—

“Allow me, gentlemen, to invite your attention to another subject, believed to be of much importance to our country. The

Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States have demonstrated the practicability of their scheme, and succeeded in awakening the public mind to a just estimate of the objects they have in view.

“It would be difficult to determine whether the appeal which has been made by the Society to the nation, addresses itself more powerfully to the slave, or non-slave-holding States; to the benevolence, the interest, or the fears of the people. If the measure is (as we believe it to be) essentially national, then are *we* all interested, and should be deeply concerned for its success. There is nothing more evident, than the inability of the Society, aided only by private charity, to carry their whole scheme into effect. If the object shall ever be fully accomplished, it must be by the aid of the strong arm of the Government, which is now invoked in its behalf. I suggest to your wisdom whether the State should not extend a helping hand. The expression even of a favourable opinion, will not be without its effect.

“Should this Society not succeed in removing the free people of colour to the land of their Fathers, it will be a question of grave and solemn inquiry, how long Ohio will continue to tolerate the emigration to her territory, of this unfortunate and degraded race. Their rapid increase has already given serious alarm to many of our citizens, and it may even now be necessary for us (in self-defence,) to adopt some measures to counteract the policy of the slave States, which tends to throw from themselves upon us the whole mass of their free coloured population.”



Formation of Auxiliary Societies.

At a meeting held in Hagerstown on the 17th of October, 1827, a Society was organized Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, a Resolution and Constitution unanimously adopted, and the following persons appointed Officers for the ensuing year:—

William Price, *President.*
Joseph I. Merrick, *Secretary.*
Samuel Steele, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

Franklin Anderson,	Daniel Sprigg,
Joseph Martin,	John Hershey,
William D. Bell,	Maj. John Reynolds.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we will individually exert ourselves to obtain subscriptions and donations to the Society, among the Citizens of Washington county, who not being present, have not had an opportunity to subscribe.

A Society has also been formed in Buckingham county, Virginia; and another in Amherst county, of the same state. The list of Officers from Buckingham has not been received. Those in Amherst county, are the following:—

Rev. Charles H. Page, *President*.
 Wm. Duncan, *1st Vice-President*.
 Richard S. Ellis, *2d Vice-President*.
 Samuel R. Davies, *Treasurer*.
 Sam. M. Gueland, *Secretary*.

Managers.

Edward A. Cabell,	Dr. John P. Brown,
Hudson M. Gueland,	Wm. S. Crawford,
Wilkins Watson,	Edmond Winston.
Arthur B. Davies,	

A very promising Auxiliary Colonization Society has been recently established in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in consequence of an application from Rev. Robert Henry, an Agent of the Society; and an able address to the public, by its Board of Managers, has appeared in the *Village Record*. By a resolution of the Society, the Managers were instructed to appoint COMMITTEES in the several townships of the county, to solicit the co-operation of the citizens, in advancing the objects of the Society, by becoming members thereof, or otherwise. *Committees* were consequently appointed in more than thirty towns.—The following are the

Officers of the Chester County Auxiliary Colonization Society.

Dr. William Darlington, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Jesse Kersey,	Rev. Robert Graham.
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Managers.

William H. Dillingham,	Townsend Haines,
Thomas S. Bell,	Jonathan Jones,
Gen. John W. Cunningham,	Rev. William Hodgson.

Dr. Samuel M'Lean,
Rev. Ebenezer Dickey,
William Everhart,

George Hartman, Jr.
Rev. Simeon Siegfried,
Jonathan Gause.

Thomas Williamson, *Secretary*.

David Townsend, *Treasurer*.

An important Society was organized in April last at Chillicothe, Ohio, which has already, according to a rule prescribed in its Constitution, presented its first Annual Report. We publish the list of Officers.

The Hon. Edward Tiffin, *President*.

Mr. Anthony Walke, *1st Vice-President*.

John Bailhache, *2d Vice-President*.

Frederick Grimke, *3d Vice-President*.

John M'Coy, *Treasurer*.

Samuel Williams, *Corresponding Secretary*.

William Steele, *Recording Secretary*.

Managers.

The Rev. James Quinn,
" Joseph Claybaugh,
Messrs. William M'Farland,
Joseph Sill,
Nathaniel Sawyier,
James T. Worthington,

Rev. William Graham,
" John P. Bausman,
Messrs. William Creighton, Jr.
Robert Kercheval,
George R. Fitzgerald,
James B. Finley.

(*To be Continued.*)



Intelligence.

Colonization Cause.—The following proceedings of several Ecclesiastical bodies in Ohio, furnish the strongest evidence, that this great scheme of benevolence is already beginning to command a mighty moral influence, which must secure to the cause ultimate success.

Extract from the minutes of the Baptist General Convention of the State of Ohio, held May 28, 1827.

"The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the Rev. Moses M. Henkle, Agent of the American Colonization Society—Whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention highly approve of the objects of said Society, and that we recommend to our Ministers and brethren generally, to use their influence to advance its interests."

Extract from the minutes of the Ohio District Conference of the Methodist E. Church, held in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 18, 1827.

"At a special meeting of the Conference held for the purpose of taking into consideration the Colonization cause, there were present about

forty Ministers, and a large number of spectators: after an address on that subject, by the Rev. M. M. Henkle, Agent of the American Colonization Society, the following resolution was offered, and, after discussion, was adopted by a *unanimous* vote of the Conference, and approved unanimously by a vote of all the spectators present:

Resolved, That this Conference cordially approve the benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society, and that all the ministers within its jurisdiction be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to deliver public addresses, and to take up public collections on the **FOURTH DAY OF JULY**, annually, (or on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding that day), wherever it may be found practicable.

S. BOSTWICK, *Sec.*

The following is a copy of a communication made to the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society, by the Lutheran Synod of Ohio:

"Agreeably to the propositions made by a committee of the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society, to the Lutheran Synod of Ohio, convened at Columbus, June 10th, 1827, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. A. Henkle, James B. Manning, and C. Henkle, to report on the above subject. The committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Synod:

Resolved, That this Synod not only highly approve the objects of "the American Colonization Society for Colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, on the coast of Africa," but cordially recommend to all the members of this Synod, to patronize said Society, and to render all possible aid and support thereto.

Resolved, That the Synod return the most sincere thanks to the Board of Managers, for the "Exposition of the views of the Colonization Society," by them communicated to the Synod.

-*Resolved*, That Rev. C. Henkle be appointed to transmit a copy to the Board of Managers of the aforesaid Society."—[*Ohio Paper*.

Vermont Legislature.—MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1827.—On the petition of the Vermont Colonization Society, the committee reported a resolution instructing our Senators and Members in Congress to use their exertions in procuring the passage of a law in aid of the objects of the Society, which was read and adopted. The committee also reported a bill authorizing the Treasurer to pay the sum of \$, in aid of the Vermont Colonization Society, when Mr. Noble moved to fill the blank with 500.

Mr. Ransom opposed the motion on the ground that the Legislature had not the power or right to make such an appropriation of the people's money.

Mr. Upham, in a speech of considerable length, made an eloquent appeal to the House in behalf of the Society.

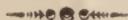
Mr. Noble supported Mr. Upham, and Messrs. Ransom, Sargeant, and Hazletine, opposed the motion, when the motion was put and lost, and the bill was rejected.—[*Vermont Chronicle*.

Vermont Colonization Society.—We have already given an account of the Annual Meeting of this Society. The Eighth Annual Report is now published, from which it appears that there was on the 1st of November, 1826, cash in the Treasury to the amount of \$761.36, and that the receipts since that time have amounted to \$840.41—of which about \$300 was obtained by collections taken upon or near the Fourth of July.—[*Ver. Chron.*



Sailing of the Randolph.

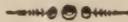
This Schooner took her departure from Georgetown, South Carolina, since the publication of our last number, with twenty-six slaves, manumitted by a single benevolent individual, (Mr. M'Dearmid,) near Cheraw, that they might share in the benefits of the African Colony. They are represented as sober, industrious, and several of them pious. Nine of them are natives of Africa, the remainder their descendants. The gentleman who has thus distinguished himself, by conferring freedom upon these Africans, has been long esteemed for his integrity and charity, and only adds, by this bright and memorable deed, the crown to a long life of virtuous actions.



Departure of the Nautilus.

By our last intelligence, the Nautilus was lying in Hampton Roads, waiting only for a fair wind to waft her on her voyage to Liberia. *One hundred and sixty-four persons* take passage in her for the African Colony, most of them from the counties of Wayne, N. Hampton, Pasquotank, and Perquimans, in North Carolina, who have enjoyed the special kindness and protection of the Society of Friends, and are now liberally assisted by them to remove to the land of their progenitors. These individuals have been induced to emigrate, in consequence of the intelligence received by them from their brethren, and the very flattering success which they are assured has attended their predecessors. They were accompanied to Norfolk, by two highly respected members of the Society of Friends, Nathan Menden-

hall and Phineas Albertson, who amply provided them with articles necessary for their health and comfort during the voyage. "I think," says a correspondent, "that no better cargo of emigrants has ever gone to Liberia. They are all remarkably well clothed, and our Friends have been uncommonly attentive in supplying all their wants. They have examined all their baggage, and supplied them with all necessary clothing, and defrayed all the expenses of their journey to this place. I do not know a discontented person among all who are about to embark." Twelve of these emigrants were from Baltimore, and of a very worthy character. Two others were from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and five from Richmond. They go out under circumstances the most favourable, and we humbly hope that over them will be spread the wings of Almighty protection.



Eminent Liberality.

Such an offer as that which we now record, comes with a cheering influence upon us, in the midst of our labours; nor can we doubt that many will be found to participate in the glorious spirit in which it originates, and which is so full of interest and promise to the African race. We can hardly think it possible, that the noble design proposed by our esteemed correspondent, should fail to be accomplished. The proposal must commend itself to all, and surely one hundred, and more than one hundred individuals will be found throughout the Union, able and willing to share in its execution.

PETERBORO, DEC. 26, 1827.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

Dear Sir: Above is my draft for \$100, which, I trust, you will be able to realise without much delay or trouble.

I am fully persuaded, that the only present channel for our labours in behalf of Africa, and her unhappy children, on our shores, is that which the American Colonization Society opens up to our patriotic and christian liberality.

Can there not be one hundred persons found, who will subscribe \$1000 each, to the funds of your Society? \$100 to be paid in hand, and the residue in 9 equal annual payments. If there can be, you are then at liberty to consider me as one of

the hundred persons, and the enclosed draft as the first payment of my \$1000.

Your Friend,

GERRIT SMITH.



Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 21st Nov. to 31st Dec. 1827.

Collections by Rev. R. Johnston, of Pittsburg, per W. Lowrie, Esq.	\$6	50
Do. in Fairville Congregation, Erie co. Pennsylvania, per M. B. Lowe, Esq. Treasurer Auxy. Society, Pittsburg,	6	
Do. by Rev. Joseph Patterson, per do.	13	50
Do. in Methodist Episcopal Church, Stafford county, Va. per Rev. Robt. Caddon,	6	75
Do. in Rev. A. M. Cowan's Presbyterian Society at Scanealdes, N. Y.	5	
Do. in Rev. David Higgins's Presby'n. Congregation, Bath, Steuben county, N. Y.	3	
J. M. Garnet, Esq. of Essex county, Va.	30	
Jos. Avery, Esq. Conway, Mass.	10	
Major Wm. H. Craven, Monroe co. Miss. per Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, Auxiliary Society, Fall creek, Highland county, Ohio,	20	
Do. Jackson county, Ga. per W. Pentecost, Esq. ...	15	
Do. Zanesville and Putnam, Ohio, a part of their yearly contribution,	20	
From Rev. Thos. Clinton as follows, viz:		
Sundries in Green county, Alabama,	\$3	
Wm. Jones, in do. do.	1	
Seabourn Mines, in Perry co. do.	3	
Matth. Gage, do. do.	1	
	—	8
Col. David Bullock, of Louisa co. Va. towards paying the expense of his 23 emancipated people to Norfolk, per B. Brand, Esq. ..	100	
By H. W. Ripley as follows, viz:		
Collections at Montgomery, N. Y. per Rev. J. P. Haven, \$5	53	
Do. 1st Cong'l. Church, Riga, N. Y. per E. Peck, 10		
Do. in Rev. Dr. Porter's Church, Catskill, N. Y. per N. Elliot,	16	06
Contributed by a few individuals in Canaan, N. Y.	4	
Avails of a Jersey city note,	25	
A friend,	11	
	—	36
		\$289 75

Amount brought forward, \$289 75

Collections by Rev. Robt. Kerny in Pennsylvania,	40
Member of the bar at Clarksburg, Va.	5
Collection in Church of Rev. T. Baird, Lebanon, near Pittsburg,	7
Col. Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg, Va.	15
Collection in Presbyterian Ch. High Bridge, Va. per M. Houston,	8 57
Do. by a Society in Talmadge, O. per Hon. Mr. Whittlesey,	11
Donation from N. Hampshire Aux'y. Society, per Hon. Sam. Bell,	127
Do. from Gerrit Smith, Esq. Peterborough, New York,	100
Repository,	77
Right Rev. John Croes,	3
Monies received by Frs. T. Seawell, Treasurer of the Georgetown (D. C.) Auxiliary Colonization Society, from the following per- sons, viz:	

H. A. Skinner,	\$1
C. C. Lee,	1
Miss Searle,	1
Frs T Seawell,	1
Danl. Kurtz,	1
D. English,	1
D. English, Jr.	2
J. I. Stull,	1
James Thomas,	1
John S. Haw,	2
O. M. Linthicum, ...	1
Wm. G. Ridgely, ...	1
N. N. Gray,	1
Brook Mackall,	1
J. Cruttenden,	1
Hy. Addison,	1
Saml. McKenney, ...	1
J. D. King,	2
Wm. Jewell,	2

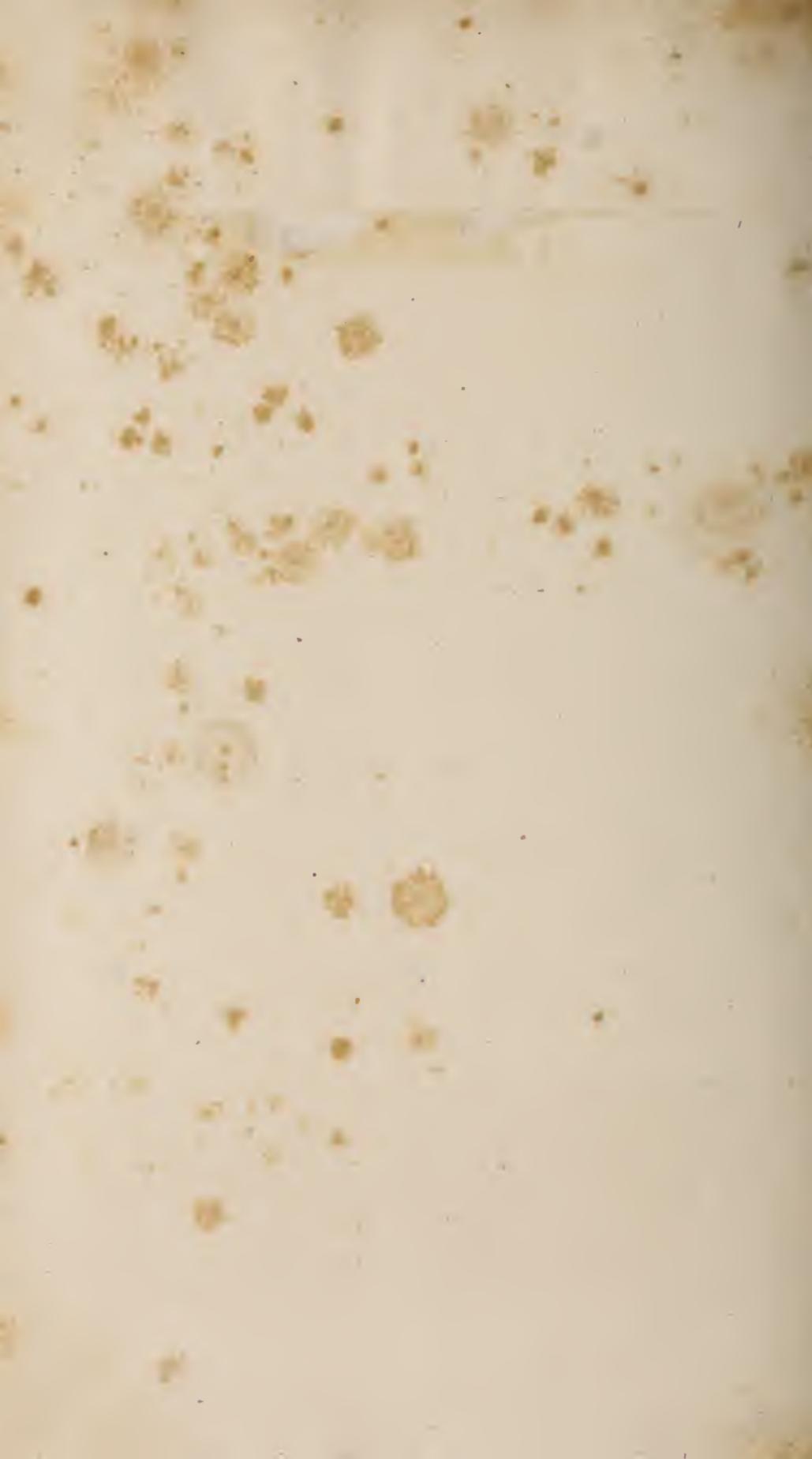
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In our October number, \$20 were acknowledged as received from D. Lindsay. It should have read thus: "Collection by Rev. W. D. Paisley, at Greensboro, N. C. per David Lindsay, \$20."



 Some delay has been occasioned in the publication of this No. by the severe indisposition of the Editor.



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