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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.

JULY, 1830.

No. 5.

Public Sentiment.

Mr. Bestor's Address, &c.

WE have seen, with special pleasure, an increasing spirit of zeal and activity in the cause of this Society, becoming manifest in the Western and South-Western States. In several of these States, motives of interest as well as of benevolence, urge to the promotion of the objects of the Society, and will doubtless secure for them general and liberal support. We have now before us, the Southern Advocate, published at Huntsville, Alabama, containing the proceedings of the La Grange Colonization Society, and the valuable Address delivered before it, by its President, the Rev. Daniel P. Bestor, on the 3d of May. The Editor of the Advocate observes:

“We have no intention of adding any remarks upon the usefulness of the institution, to explain which is the object of Mr. Bestor’s Address. As it is a subject of concern throughout the limits of the United States, and of peculiar interest to the people of the south, we may fairly presume that most men have bestowed some attention upon it. Those who have not, and also those who have, may here be instructed—may here have their own reflections improved. We will conclude this brief notice with an earnest request that our readers will occasionally turn their thoughts to the consideration of the objects of societies which *may* in future be of momentous consequence, and will perhaps one day exert a powerful influence upon the moral condition of our country.

The Address of Mr. Bestor is a concise and vigorous appeal in behalf of the cause of African Colonization. It cannot fail to be read with interest, and to awaken the public to a sense of the magnitude, practicableness and utility of the design which it was intended to advance. Some passages in this Address are truly eloquent.

“This Colony is gaining favour with the people and its patronage is increasing. The legislatures of more than half of the states have expressed their approbation of its operations, and several of them have recommended it to the patronage of the general government. Virginia and Maryland have given the society their pecuniary aid.

“Many slave-holders are in this house. I would direct their attention particularly to the last mentioned fact, showing that these two states do not consider the society, as carrying on any operations, detrimental to their interest.

“Great things are accomplished slowly. Liberia has advanced more rapidly than did our infant Colonies. Raleigh first attempted a settlement on our eastern border. His mind, though filled with poetic images, contained none so bright as the history of our country. Had the Genius of Nuse river informed him, that far towards its source, at a town bearing his name, would meet the Legislature of a Republic, dispersing protection and liberty over a territory nearly as ample as England, and that this would be but one of twenty-four confederated states, stretching from St. Croix river to cape Florida, and reaching far, far into the west; sublime in peace; terrible in war; and looking defiance on all that is beyond the Atlantic, he would have pronounced insipid all he had before conceived. It is to say then, what has been, may be again, when we say, that this colony may stretch from Sahara to Congo, may follow the course of the Niger, may borrow our institutions, and that our Republic may see, as in a mirror, her own image beyond the Atlantic.

“When we shall have left all earthly scenes, then the inhabitants of Liberia will trace the history of the American Colonization Society, down to their own greatness, as we trace the history of our own country from the settlers of Jamestown and the pilgrims of Plymouth, or as we follow the Tennessee from its cave in Virginia, strengthening as it moves, until deep, and clear, and strong, it passes before our own eyes, amidst the beauty and fertility of our own valley.”

The following extract is beautiful and impressive. Mr. Bestor speaks of the number of the Free People of Colour, and of their degraded condition, and of the entire practicableness of transporting yearly to Liberia, a number equal to the annual increase. This increase is probably from 5 to 7 thousand, and

the expense of their removal would be about \$100,000. He then mentions the rapid increase of the slave population and the alarming consequences to be expected from the unchecked progress of this class of our population. He then adds:

“If the Colonization Society had the means of transportation, it is probable that at no distant period it would have offers of a number of colonists from the free blacks, and from slave-holders, equal to half the increase of the coloured population among us. To carry this number to Africa would cost annually half a million of dollars. A sum less than one-fortieth of the revenue of these states; less than one-twentieth of the sinking fund, and only one-half of what is spent for the increase of the Navy. Were this sum spent in this cause it would not be felt by this nation, and would produce a good which could not be estimated. Other calculations could be made either larger or smaller. Any plan which carries away part of our coloured population, would give the increase of the whites a proportional advantage, and therefore would produce a permanent good, would decrease the probabilities of future collision, and would calm the apprehensions of all.

“But I will appeal to a better principle—your benevolence. Those coloured people for whom your society was formed, are declared to be free. Yet all those paths leading to the richer places of profit, are closed against them. They feel that it is as impossible to contend with the whites for distinction and respectability, as it is to contend with them for delicacy of skin and of features. The breath of opinion poisons all their efforts. What motive can prompt such to honourable actions? What inducement has the female to assume the dignity of her sex? Rigorous laws have been enacted in some states, to prevent their admission and in others to produce their expulsion. Behold what scenes are now passing in relation to coloured people north of the Ohio. These things induce us to say that they call more loudly for our sympathy, than their brethren in bondage. In Liberia their colour will no longer mark them as objects of contempt. They will meet all their fellow beings upon one arena. The pulpit, the bar, and the legislative hall will invite them to distinction and honour.—And Mr. President, were I occupying the place behind you, where I frequently stand, I could find an argument in relation to their moral and their final condition, which should influence every lover of our revealed religion.

“Of the whole continent of Africa, we know little more than its outline. On examining its coast we find a few spots of civilized life. Like the stars of night they cannot drive away the pervading darkness, they cannot enlighten the path of the traveller, into the interior amidst savage beasts and more dangerous men. The Colonization Society holds up the practicable and interesting prospects of spreading civilization over the fertile regions of this part of our globe. Who that knows the history of his own country

can regard it extravagant to believe that, her forests may be converted into fruitful fields, that her Senegal, her Gambia, and her Niger may be lined with a busy population, and adorned with whatever swims down our river or proudly stems its current.

“Christianity will beautify Africa, so far as civilization enlightens it.—All the pious and the holy, as they look towards the Pagan world with anxiety, or as they devise means to extend the Gospel to the heathen, may look towards our Society as one worthy of their benediction and aid. Mahometanism rules in the north of this country and traverses her Deserts. Pagans and cannibals worship in her forests and in her groves.—Abyssinia near her eastern shore, is dimly lighted by the sun of Righteousness. Christianity will spread with the influence of our Society; throwing down idols, stopping the blood of human victims, driving the slave ship from the coast, and erecting the temple of instruction and peace.

“The same Ocean that bore the slave to America, will bear his descendants to his native soil. The wind from this land of liberty will swell the sails. The spirit of Africa, who has sat, in solitary grandeur, amidst her own forests and deserts, will feel her own wounds heal, and her bosom swell with forgiveness towards the oppressors of her children;—will feel her heart glow with gratitude at the gift of that volume, which points to freedom beyond this stage of existence. She will feel a return of more than Egyptian greatness, or Carthaginian glory.

“Gentlemen: I am fully persuaded that you will not yield to prejudice, that you can oppose error, and that you are capable of forming opinions in accordance with the truths presented, and of acting accordingly.”

We have just received two numbers of the *Political Clarion*, a paper published in Connersville, Indiana, and we are glad to perceive that the Editor enters with glowing zeal and charity, into the cause of our Institution. In a very interesting notice of the *Liberia Herald*, he expresses his attachment to the enterprise of this Society, in language which does honour to his feelings, his talents, and his judgment. We give the following short quotation.

“It would be interesting to dwell minutely upon the brief, though eventful history of this young and flourishing Colony, which has sprung up as it were by enchantment in a distant and barbarous land. For if ever the guardian care of a kind and protecting Providence was manifested in the planting of a Colony—we have here an instance; though they had struggles, though some valuable lives have purchased what they now enjoy—yet their miraculous success, and early prosperity, is without a parallel in the annals of colonization. Let the germ from whence we ourselves sprung—the first and desperate attempts of our fathers to make a stand in the New World, be remembered. Colonies were planted and massacred by the savages. Colonies were planted and fell the victims of famine.

Colonies were planted, and perished in the depth of winter. Colonies were planted and swept away by the diseases of summer. Colonies were planted and never heard of more. But they persevered; and at length the scions of civilization found their congenial soil, and the "wilderness blossomed like the rose." They reared the temple of Liberty, and we will hope that its base is steadfast as earth's foundations—that its pinnacle is linked with eternity.

"We know of no cause, in which the lovers of mankind, the patriot, and the christian can embark, with surer and more brilliant prospects of success, than in the cause of the Colonization of the Free Blacks of our country, on the coast of Africa. The philanthropist and the christian may find in that section of Africa, in which this infant Colony is located—fifty millions of immortal beings as wild as the forests they inhabit—where the slave trade sweeps annually into captivity its unnumbered thousands—where all the horrors of savage warfare are perpetual. In this benighted land a beacon fire is now blazing, which must eventually dispel the gloom of paganism, and make her deserts glad with the sentiments of a better nature."

The Boston Courier in a brief notice of the Thirteenth Annual Report of our Society, expresses its belief that some other motive than "pure philanthropy must be brought into operation, before the people of this country can be brought to act unitedly in the work, and is decidedly of opinion that the magnitude of the work will forever set at defiance all partial attempts to effect the consummation desired." We agree with the Courier, that every motive which can be presented, should be urged upon the public to secure united and even national effort in this great cause. We do not believe, however, that all men always act from selfish motives. We would rejoice with the Courier, to show to leading individuals in the country and to the nation itself, that private and public interests are to be promoted by this scheme; but we would, at the same time, appeal to the moral sentiments of the American people with confidence. Has not the moral sense of the United States, of England, and of the Christian world been made alive to the enormities and cruelties of the slave trade; and does not the suppression of this traffic do honour to the principle of morality and duty in the mind of christendom? Does the Courier think that those who have done most for African Colonization have been governed principally by motives of interest? For our own part, we look to the principles of justice, of charity, of religion in the hearts of our countrymen as the

surest auxiliaries and firmest supports of the design of our Society. We think, however, that the subject mentioned in the following extract from the Courier has been too much neglected.

“We submit this remark in reference to the operations of the Colonization Society, because we apprehend that the importance of establishing a Colony of Coloured People on the Coast of Africa, *as an Auxiliary to our commerce*, might be dwelt upon and enforced with much more ability and with greater hopes of success than it has hitherto been. We are not, ourselves, prepared to urge this point, for we are not in possession of facts and documents to enable us to do more than others have done, even if we had the power to present them in a stronger light. We only wish to suggest for the consideration of those whose time, information and ability qualify them for the task, whether the commercial advantages to be derived from the Colony might not be considered as an equivalent, for any expenditure of money which might be required for the removal of such numbers of our black population as would sensibly diminish that population here and increase the number of Colonists to a degree that should afford a tolerable prospect of its strength and respectability.”

The RELIGIOUS HERALD of Richmond, Va. which at all times evinced a very deep and friendly interest in the affairs of our Society, under date of the 25th of June, contains a very sensible and judicious article, a part of which we are happy to transfer to our pages. We wish that its example may be imitated by all the Editors in the land. How easily might this nation be brought, universally, to look with favour upon the plans of the Colonization Society, and to give to them the most effectual aid, did the press bring their importance and benevolence, as it should do, clearly and repeatedly before the minds of the community! We call upon Editors then no longer to be silent on this subject, but to apply themselves to it as to a matter of far higher concern to our national character and national interest, than the thousand topics of party warfare which are constantly thrown out, alike detrimental to the moral welfare of the people and to our honour in the opinion of mankind. We here give a valuable extract from the article which we have just mentioned.

“Jealousies and fears have been entertained by many respectable individuals in the Southern States, in regard to the course and objects of the Colonization Society. It is a gratifying circumstance, that owing to the wise and prudent course pursued by the American Colonization Society;

these fears and prejudices are daily subsiding. The great object of the Society is, to remove the free coloured population of our country with their own consent, to Africa; and also such slaves as may be offered by their owners, for this purpose.

“That this object is a noble and philanthropic one, few acquainted with the condition of the slave-holding states will be disposed to deny. That the free coloured population, of our country is a great and constantly increasing evil must be as readily acknowledged. Averse to labour, with no incentives to industry or motives to self-respect, they maintain a precarious existence by petty thefts and plunder, themselves, or by inciting our domestics, not free, to rob their owners to supply their wants. In comparison with their number, they furnish a large proportion of our malefactors. Of this fact, our criminal records furnish abundant evidence. This class of our population it is the object of the Colonization Society to remove, and surely its accomplishment is highly desirable.

“No plan to attain to this object has yet been devised more simple and effectual than the remedy proposed by the American Colonization Society. It has a two-fold advantage: it not only lessens an evil in this country, but it confers a positive good on Africa. We hesitate not a moment in asserting, that no means could be devised by the wisdom of man, to spread the arts and civilization, and religion of the Christian world as speedily and completely, throughout Africa, as by a colony or colonists planted on its shores, presenting in striking colors to its barbarous inhabitants the advantages that flow from knowledge and well regulated communities.

“The benefits accruing to the Colonists by their removal are striking and impressive. Feeling themselves lords of their own soil, and freemen, they act with the dignity and self-respect of men who know and value their importance in the community. New faculties are developed, and new and higher objects of ambition are within their grasp. Their wishes are no longer bounded by the Colony, but their ardour induces them to explore the adjacent country. They have already extended their trading voyages some distance up their rivers; and the day is not far distant when by their means an intercourse will be opened with unknown and fertile regions in the interior.

“The discoveries in the interior of Africa have hitherto been retarded by the obstacle the unhealthiness of a tropical climate has hitherto presented to European adventurers. This obstacle will be obviated by the formation of the Society at Liberia. The youth of the Colony now rising into manhood will be inured to the climate, and the prospect of commercial advantages will be a sufficient spur to induce them to engage in journeys of discovery.

“The population of Africa has been greatly underrated. The recent discoveries of Denham, Clapperton, Laing and Lander, have disclosed to

geographers extensive countries, containing as dense a population as the best inhabited parts of Europe. Clapperton in his last journey to Saaccatoom from the sea coast, passed through a succession of towns, a few miles apart, three or four of which contained upwards of 50,000 inhabitants—and several of them over 20,000. That an intercourse may be advantageously opened with most of those nations, admits of no dispute, and thus a vast future field for the consumption of American products and manufactures be laid open.

“From these recent journeys little doubt remains on our minds that there is a connection between the river Niger and Lake Tchad in lat. 12, if the river does not indeed empty into the lake. From Lake Tchad the head waters of the Bahrel Abiad, the chief branch of the Nile, cannot be very distant, thus rendering the intercourse throughout the fertile regions in the interior comparatively easy, when once a stop is put to the trade in slaves, and the predatory incursions now made to obtain them.

“It may be safely asserted that no foreign settlement has flourished more or acquired greater stability, in the same space of time than the Colony of Liberia. It has far exceeded the anticipations of its most sanguine friends.”



New York State Col. Society.

We have just received the Report of the proceedings of this recently organized, but very active and promising Institution. We now publish the Resolutions adopted by this Society, and shall hereafter insert liberal extracts from the interesting and eloquent speeches by which they were sustained.

The New York State Colonization Society held its first Anniversary Meeting at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on Friday the 2d of April, 1830.

The President of the Society, Chief Justice Savage, being absent from the city, the chair was taken at 7 o'clock, P. M. by the Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, one of the Vice-Presidents.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 9th and 11th days of April, 1829, for the purpose of organizing the Society, were then read by the Secretary.

B. F. Butler, Esq. in behalf of the Board of Managers, stated, that instead of making a formal report, the Managers had requested him to communicate to the meeting a brief account of the proceedings of the Board during the last year. After stating those proceedings, Mr. B gave a succinct account of the operations of the parent Society, during the same period.

The following resolution, offered by John A. Dix, Esq. of Cooperstown, Otsego county, and seconded by Alonzo F. Paige, Esq. of Schenectady, was unanimously adopted :

“*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be requested to cause such information to be disseminated in relation to the plan of colonizing the free blacks of the United States in Africa, and to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to promote the formation of Auxiliary Societies in the different counties in this state.”

Mr. Smith offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Hammond, and unanimously adopted by the Society.

“Whereas the removal from the United States of our rapidly increasing free black population is, both politically and morally, a measure of the most urgent necessity: and whereas private benevolence, generously and successfully as it has entered upon this measure, is nevertheless not to be relied on for the full accomplishment of it :

Resolved, therefore, That the managers of this Auxiliary Society prepare a memorial to the Legislature of this state; and invite the immediate publication of it in all the newspapers printed in the state.

Resolved, That this memorial shall not be presented to the legislature, until its next session; to the end, that there may be opportunity for public opinion to pronounce on its merits; and that they, who shall legislate on it, may have the benefit of knowing the views and wishes of their constituents in relation to it.

Resolved, That the memorial shall pray the legislature to aid in the removal of that portion of our free black population desirous to remove to Africa, by enacting a law, which shall appropriate a sum of money towards it annually for ten years: and the memorial shall suggest to the members of the Legislature, as another safeguard against extending their munificence to this object beyond the approbation of their constituents, the propriety of having this sum exceed in no one year the amount of the contributions within that year of the citizens of this state to the same object.

“*Resolved*, That the managers call earnestly on the citizens of this state to petition the legislature, at an early period of its next session, in behalf of the objects of the above memorial.”

At a meeting of the Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, held on the sixth day of April, 1830, it was

“*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Managers and of the Society they represent, be presented to those Ministers who delivered discourses within this state, during the last year, in aid of African Colonization; and that a printed copy of the proceedings of the Society and this resolution, be transmitted to each of them.”

The amount of funds received by the Society, during the last year, was \$489.22; \$300 of which have been paid over to the parent Society.

Pennsylvania State Col. Society.

We have heretofore mentioned the generous and very efficient efforts recently made by the citizens of Philadelphia, in behalf of our Institution. The Report of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society, during the last year, has just reached us, and affords gratifying evidence of the zeal and energy with which the members of that association have prosecuted the great work in which they are engaged.

“On the 21st of October, 1829, a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, was held in the Hall of the Franklin Institute, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking measures in aid of the American Colonization Society.

“Mr. Key, as the Agent of the Society, addressed the meeting, and stated, that the American Colonization Society, in consequence of its great exertions for some years past, in maintaining the Colony established on the Coast of Africa, had become involved in pecuniary embarrassments, which prevented any further active operations, and rendered it impossible to send out any more emigrants to Africa for some time. This, it was feared, would have an injurious effect upon the Colony, both in depriving it of the usual annual additions, and in leading the Colonists to suppose that they were forgotten or neglected. A more direct inconvenience was, that the Society would be unable to provide for the transportation of a large number of slaves, whose liberty was promised on this condition. He said, that there were then more than six hundred slaves willing to go to Africa, and offered by their owners to the Society on condition of their being sent to the Colony. He then showed the effect of the operations of the Colonization Society in promoting the cause of Abolition, and that this was the only mode in which the friends of Abolition could hope for much success. It is well known that the laws of most, if not all the southern states, discourage the manumission of slaves, unless they are removed from the state, and that therefore those benevolent persons who may wish to liberate their slaves, cannot do so unless they also procure their removal. Besides this, the condition of a slave suddenly emancipated, and thrown upon his own resources, is very far from being improved; and, however laudable the feeling which leads to such emancipation, its policy and propriety are at least questionable. By providing a refuge for these unhappy beings, the Society removes a great obstacle to their manumission, and directly promotes the cause of Abolition. And, when it is considered, that the persons who thus offer to liberate their slaves, deprive themselves, by so doing, of a large portion of their property, they deserve every assistance in executing their benevolent intentions. That this is the cheapest and most direct

method of promoting Abolition, was evident, since the emancipation of thousands might be procured for the mere expense of transporting them to Africa; whereas, in the ordinary mode, it requires a large sum to liberate a single individual, whose liberty when attained, is, frequently, any thing but a blessing.

“Mr. Key concluded an eloquent address, by soliciting the aid of the citizens of Philadelphia for the African Colonization Society.”

Resolutions were then adopted, earnestly inviting the citizens of Philadelphia to contribute to secure funds to “be applied exclusively to the outfit and transportation of slaves who being willing to join the Colony, can be liberated only with a view to their emigration.”

A Committee was appointed by this meeting consisting of Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Robert Vaux, B. W. Richards, Thomas C. James, J. K. Mitchell, George W. Blight, James Bayard and Elliott Cresson, to adopt measures for raising funds to aid the object proposed in the preceding Resolutions. An impressive address was published by this Committee, and vigorous exertions made to secure contributions. The following extracts from the Report will show the results of these efforts.

“The Brig *Liberia*, a newly built vessel of this port, was engaged to go to Norfolk in Virginia, there to receive on board such liberated slaves as should be assembled by the parent Society, and sail thence on the 15th of January for the Coast of Africa.

“The terms agreed upon, were \$25 for each passenger over twelve years of age—\$12 50 for those between twelve and two, and nothing for infants under two. Within the time stipulated, the brig proceeded to Norfolk, and having received on board the emigrants, sailed for the Colony with fifty-eight passengers, of whom forty-nine were liberated slaves, for whose passage the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society paid the stipulated prices, on receiving from the Society at Washington, a list of their names and ages, together with the places from which they had come. These, it is hoped, have before this time, safely reached their adopted home on the Coast of Africa. Within a few days after the sailing of the *Liberia*, there arrived at Norfolk, after a toilsome journey of 600 miles over land on foot, a company of thirty enfranchised slaves, who had been liberated by a benevolent gentleman of Georgia, for the purpose of going to the Colony—and had been expected to go in the *Liberia*; but unfortunately were delayed till after the vessel had sailed—and they had been obliged to remain at Norfolk, waiting another opportunity.”

Subsequently the Brig *Montgomery* was chartered and proceeded to

Norfolk, "where she took on board seventy emigrants,* and sailed thence for Liberia on the 29th of April. The average price of each passenger in the Montgomery was \$26 95, which also included a freight of a considerable quantity of provisions, and other articles, sent out for the use of the colony.

Since the sailing of the Montgomery, the Liberia has returned, after a prosperous voyage of forty-two days out, having remained three weeks at Monrovia. The account given by Captain Sherman, in his letter to the President of the society which is annexed to this report, (see Appendix A. and B.) is highly interesting and gratifying to every friend of the colony. The testimony of Captain Sherman, who is a respectable and intelligent man, and had ample opportunity for observation, is calculated to confirm the hopes, and give new vigour to the efforts of those engaged in the cause of colonization. The managers take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to Captain Sherman for his kindness and attention to the emigrants, and the ability with which he conducted the expedition committed to his care.

The Report mentions as a truly auspicious event, the establishment of a newspaper, "the LIBERIA HERALD," in the Colony, and adds :

"The marine list contained in this number, besides the arrival of four foreign vessels at the 'port of Monrovia,' mentions the sailing of three Colonial schooners, on trading voyages along the Coast of Africa, and the second number, since received, announces the arrival and departure of seventeen vessels. One of the Colonists, who has resided seven years in Liberia, came out with Captain Sherman, and gives a most flattering account of the situation of the Colony. The object of his visit to this country, is to see his friends, and take with him, to Africa, his mother, and his other relatives, who reside in this city. He intends to return in a few weeks.

Annexed to this report, (Appendix C. and D †) are two letters from Captain Jno. B. Nicolson, of the U. S. Navy, which are valuable for the information they contain, and as giving the opinion of an unprejudiced observer, of the state of the Colony; and also an interesting exposition

* Of these, nearly two-thirds being healthy and industrious adults, (mostly farmers and mechanics,) will prove a valuable acquisition to the strength of the Colony: thirty individuals were manumitted by Col. Early of Georgia, six by Franklin Anderson, of Hagerstown, Md. six by Rev. Mr. Tilden, of Stephensburg, Va. and the remaining twenty-eight, by various benevolent persons near Lynchburgh, Va.

† Most of the Letters, &c. referred to in the above, have appeared in the Repository.

of the views and feelings of the Colonists themselves, contained in their circular addressed to the coloured people of this country. (See Appendix E.) Mr. Olay's address to the Colonization Society of Kentucky, also annexed, is an eloquent and impressive account of the origin, operations, and views, of the American Colonization Society.

"In concluding this report, the board cannot withhold from their fellow-citizens the expression of their grateful sense of the liberality with which they have seconded our humble exertions: the whole sum contributed,* amounting to \$3999 50

They have disbursed as follows:

Expedition of 58 passengers per Brig	
Liberia,	\$1327 22
----- 70 passengers and stores	
per Brig Montgomery,	1887 00
	3214 22
Leaving a balance of	\$785 28

"This sum they propose to appropriate towards fitting out another expedition, to sail early in the ensuing autumn, if borne out by that munificence for which our city has been so long distinguished: they would, therefore, particularly invite their attention to the generous offer of a gentleman who has already subscribed several hundred dollars, and who proposes to be 'one of twenty-five persons, who shall contribute \$100 each, to insure the fulfilment of this benevolent plan.'

"In addition to the sums collected in Philadelphia, we have received from the Chester County Colonization Society, the sum of \$113, contributed by the inhabitants of Chester county in aid of these expeditions, in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a meeting held in West Chester at the request of the Managers of this Society.

"Philadelphia has already contributed much to this great object, by sending two vessels with Colonists to Liberia, and it would be a source of noble satisfaction, if our city, by sending a third, should set an example for other parts of the Union to imitate. Were arrangements made for sending, annually at least, one vessel freighted with emigrants to the Coast of Africa, the Colony would soon be in a condition to render foreign support unnecessary, and a flourishing people would express their gratitude to those who had removed them from a state of degradation, to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty."

THOMAS C. JAMES, President.

JAS. BAYARD, Secretary pro. tem.

"* They have also to acknowledge the receipt of three kegs of medicine from Benjamin Johnson; fifteen pair of shoes from Robert Murphey; and several ploughs and harrows from Rush and Muhlenburgh."

Letter

From Capt. W. E. Sherman, Captain of the Brig Liberia, to Dr. Thomas C. James, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

[The author is an experienced, pious master of a ship, well known to many of the most respectable merchants in New York and Philadelphia.]

Philadelphia, June 4th, 1830.

Dear Sir—In relation to circumstances attending my late voyage, you are aware that the Brig Liberia, under my command, was engaged last December by your Society, to take as many emigrants to Africa, as could get ready to embark at Norfolk by the 10th of January following.

In pursuance of this object, I proceeded to that port with the brig, where I arrived the 1st of January, and took on board 58 persons, men, women and children. With this number I sailed from Norfolk on the 14th of January, and from Hampton Roads on the 16th, and proceeded to sea. The first ten days of our passage was unpleasant to the emigrants, in consequence of having much rain, and from sea-sickness. After which, the weather became pleasant, and they were healthy and cheerful the remainder of the passage.

Among the passengers was the Rev. George Erskine, a Presbyterian minister, with his wife, five children (the youngest about ten years old,) and his mother, who was born in Africa, about eighty years of age. All this family were born slaves, and their freedom was bought by Mr. Erskine, that of his mother excepted. Erskine himself is a very intelligent man; he preached for us every Sabbath during the passage, sermons that would have been listened to with pleasure by any Christian audience. In reply to my question respecting his views in emigrating, he said: "Captain Sherman, I am going to a new country to settle myself and family as agriculturalists; to a country where we shall at least be on a level with any of our fellow-citizens; where the complexion will be no barrier to our filling the most exalted station. I shall cultivate the land assigned me by the Colonization Society, and if it please God to spare my life, shall be always ready to do good as opportunity offers."

I had on board another interesting man by the name of Cook.

He was about seventy years of age, and had a very patriarchal appearance. His family amounted to thirty in number, who all evidenced the benefits resulting from the counsel, admonition and direction of a good old man, whom they loved and respected. They were Methodists from Lynchburg, Va.

In the character of the others there was nothing peculiar.— They all appeared to understand the purpose for which they were emigrating, and I have no doubt they will become useful members of society in the flourishing settlement where they are located. They were all submissive to the rules of the ship during the time they were with me. I believe there was but one man among them who was addicted to profane swearing, and he never transgressed in my hearing.

After a passage of forty-two days, I landed the emigrants at Liberia, all in good health and spirits. They were located at Caldwell, about seven miles from the sea, on the river St. Paul's. They frequently visited Monrovia while I was in that place, and expressed much satisfaction with their situation and prospects. On taking leave of me the day before I left Monrovia, Erskine said, (evidently with much sincerity,) "I can never be thankful enough to God for directing my views to this country."

For particulars respecting the state of the colony, I refer you to my letter to Edward Hallowell, Esquire, published in the United States Gazette of May 20th, and Poulson's Advertiser of the 21st.

No person possessing the feelings which in my opinion give a dignity to man, can view the interesting settlement of Monrovia, without rejoicing that a civilized and Christian community is established in benighted Africa, with prospects of dispensing blessings to millions of that degraded people. That you may meet with those aids from a generous public which your exertions so richly merit, in the furtherance of your laudable designs, is the sincere wish of your

Obedient servant,

WM. E. SHERMAN.

P. S. Permit me to suggest to you the propriety of preparing a bill of fare for future emigrants more consistent with their usual diet than our navy rations. Ship biscuit they cannot eat, espe-

cially the women and children, and salt beef they use little of, and are not fond of it. I would substitute corn-meal for biscuit five days in the week, and fish, say mackarel, for beef, three days in the week, molasses and vinegar one day more in the week than is given in the navy—potatoes plentifully, and whiskey not at all. This would not be more expensive, and would be more agreeable to them, and conducive to their health.

Do not forget chloride of lime, with directions how to use it: I experienced the good effects of it in purifying the ship's hold.

W. E. S.

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Report

Of the Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of the American Colonization Society in the Senate of Mass.

The following interesting Report and the annexed Resolutions were adopted by the Senate of Massachusetts at their last session. They were not acted on in the House of Representatives, but will doubtless hereafter be adopted.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the American Colonization Society, requesting the co-operation of the Legislature, ask leave to Report,

That the objects, for which that Association was established, are of vast importance to the country and to that unfortunate race, which has such powerful claims upon our humanity and justice. Actuated by the purest principles of religion, the most exalted patriotism, and an enlarged philanthropy, a successful attempt has, at last, been made, to meliorate the condition, of the degraded and long suffering African; and, in some degree, to atone for the great wrongs, which have been inflicted upon them even in this land of Liberty. Many powerful causes have combined to produce results, so cheering to these humbled objects of beneficence, and so honorable to the pious and illustrious citizens, who have volunteered to become their advocates and patrons. These are the immutable principles of justice, the resistless promptings of mercy, and the public weal.

In those States where slavery is tolerated, as well as in the others, where it has ceased to exist, the dangers and difficulties, emanating from the great and increasing numbers of free per-

sons of colour, had long been the subjects of deep individual solicitude and inquiry, and of numerous legislative enactments. Various means were adopted for obviating these accumulating evils, but without any perceptible benefit, and some more efficient and decisive measures, which should certainly diminish and ultimately remove them, became indispensable. Emigration appeared the most obvious and desirable, but an eligible location, the manner of obtaining it, and the expense of carrying into full effect such an extensive scheme, seemed to require, the application of the power and resources of the national government;—to that an appeal was unavailingly made, by the legislature of Virginia, and what the States and Nation had failed to perform, was zealously undertaken, by the American Colonization Society. The plan was deemed, by many, chimerical and impracticable; still it was commenced, and has been prosecuted, under the most favourable auspices.

A large tract of country was obtained, on the Western Coast of Africa, as a place of refuge, for such of the free persons of colour, as might be disposed, to avail of its advantages. Liberia soon became their promised land,—the Canaan of their hopes.

It is only twelve* years since that interesting Country was first occupied, and its population now exceeds twelve hundred. A constitution, a code of laws, schools, and religious institutions have been established,—civil and military officers appointed,—agriculture, the mechanic arts, external commerce, and interior trade, are successfully cultivated; and this infant nation, now gives glorious promise, of its future extent, prosperity, and advancement in political and moral grandeur.

Hitherto the resources of the Colonization Society and its numerous auxiliaries, with the cheering countenance, and partial aid, of the General Government, have been sufficient, to warrant the belief, that its most sanguine anticipations may be realized. The experiment has been triumphantly made, and it only requires the application of more ample means, to accomplish all, that was ever contemplated, by the most ardent and philanthropic.

It appears that the whole number of free coloured people, in the United States, at the last census, was 233,530, and that the

* Only eight years since the establishment was made at Monrovia.—[E.]

annual increase may be estimated, at about 6,000, which can be sent to Liberia, at an expense, of not more than twenty dollars per head. An annual appropriation, therefore, of 120,000 dollars, would be sufficient, to defray all the charges, of transporting a number, equal to the annual increase.

To accomplish this, has been considered of the first importance, and to this object, the whole energies of the Society have been hitherto directed, as it will render the proportion, between the free coloured and white population, comparatively smaller, at each duplication of the latter, and ultimately remove, many of the dangers, which now exist, and prevent those deleterious consequences, which are to be apprehended, from a rapid increase of numbers.

But why should we not endeavor to increase the fund to 240,000 dollars, which would insure the removal of the whole of this population in about twenty-eight years. Is it to be presumed, that such a fund, cannot be raised by private and public munificence, when the importance of the object is duly considered. It will not be merely the removal of a class of people from among us, which have an injurious influence upon the morals and peace of society, but enabling them to become a free, independent, civilized, and Christian nation, in the land of their forefathers. Elevated in character, and in the full enjoyment of the rights of man, they will not only assume a station in the great human family, which it is impossible for them to attain in this country; but their example and influence will gradually extend over those numerous tribes, which, through all time have remained in a state of barbarism and degradation, and cruelly subjected to slavery by surrounding and distant nations.

Our veneration for liberty, the dictates of humanity, patriotism, our duty as Christians, and the laws of eternal justice require, that a generous effort should be made to accomplish objects of such momentous import;—and believing that all constitutional means should be employed by the government of the United States for their complete attainment, the following resolutions are respectfully submitted. By order of the Committee,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

1. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of Massachusetts views with great interest the efforts made by the American Colonization Society, in establish-

ing an Asylum on the Coast of Africa for the free people of color of the United States; and that in the opinion of the Legislature it is a subject eminently deserving the attention and aid of Congress, so far as shall be consistent with the powers of Congress, the rights of the several states of the Union; and the rights of the individuals who are the objects of those efforts.

2. *Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested, in the name of the State of Massachusetts, to solicit the assistance of the General Government to aid the laudable designs of that Society, in such manner as Congress in its wisdom may deem expedient.

3. *Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.



Extracts from Correspondence.

From a Gentleman in Massachusetts, dated July 6.

Addresses were delivered in favour of your Society, and contributions taken up in seventeen places, by the members of the Andover Theological Seminary.

A far deeper interest is felt in the cause in this region, than ever before. We hope to have a State Society of the most vigorous character, within a few months. Massachusetts must not be the last of the 24 States. The Connecticut Report and Appendix have done great good. Would it not be well to publish, as far as possible, a distinct account of all monies contributed on the Fourth of July, or near to it, as it may supply some arguments for the next year?

From a young Gentleman (a member of the Bar) in Ohio.

After a serious and painful deliberation of many months, I determined, a few days since, to abandon the practice of my profession, and offer my services to the American Colonization Society, as a travelling Agent, for one year. It is my present purpose, if I should be successful in the cause, to devote my life to it in any way that may be deemed most expedient. It is the property of youth to be sanguine, and there is something in this noble cause which requires, and, when properly understood, begets enthusiasm. But I think I am warranted in saying, that

a few persons, thoroughly understanding the character, designs, and prospects of the colonization cause, may, by a well-directed and persevering zeal, effect wonders for it. There is certainly patriotism and Christian benevolence and moral and physical power enough in our country, if it can be arrayed in a solid phalanx, and brought to bear on the object, to effect all that its friends could desire.

From a Clergyman in Md. dated July 5.

It gives me pleasure to add sixty dollars to the funds of the good cause. Thirty dollars are from the Greencastle (Pa.) Auxiliary, and thirty from the Presbyterian congregation in this place. The actual sum given by the assembled congregation, was \$27 17; the other was afterwards added by myself. My people are small in number, and the contribution of yesterday, in addition to the two hundred dollar subscription of last year, convinces me that they are of a resolute mind on the colonization subject. This collection is wholly distinct from the amount we engaged to pay every year for ten years.

From a Gentleman in Delaware, dated June 14.

I feel an interest in this business, and will never rest until I see a State Society formed in Delaware, and an Auxiliary in every county.

From a Clergyman (one of the earliest and ablest friends of the Society,) in Connecticut, dated July 6.

The contributions in this State, on the last Sabbath, I am confident, will prove far more numerous, and far more considerable in amount, than they ever have been before. The reasons of this improvement are various: such as *First*, the gradual instruction and conviction of the public mind. A new, and especially a great idea, however simple, must have *time* to work its way into the understanding, and apply itself to the practice of any considerable community, however thinking and intelligent. *Secondly*, connected with the preceding, both as cause and effect, the increasing efforts of our State Society. The last Report has been more extensively and generally circulated than any other. The annual meeting was unusually well attend-

ed by members of the Legislature and others; and the friends of the cause, seeing their strength, have been moved to more decision. *Thirdly*, the discourse delivered by Mr. Gallaudet, before a great body of our Clergy assembled in the General Association three weeks ago. This brought the subject in just the right light, and at just the right time, before more than a hundred pastors of Churches; and many, who felt themselves unprepared to preach at this Anniversary of Independence, will look into the subject, and be prepared before the return of another.

I preached to my people last Sabbath on the subject, and took a collection of \$80. Mr. M. took a collection without preaching, \$35 68. Mr. B. began to prepare a sermon, but found, as he proceeded, that the subject was so much greater than he had apprehended, and had so many relations with which he had never acquainted himself, that he must relinquish the design till he should have more leisure: he took a contribution amounting to \$21 56. Dr. F. preached, and if he produced no effect on any body else, he at least produced a great effect on himself. He had no idea that the subject was so grand, till he undertook to handle it: there was, of course, no contribution. Mr. S. preached in both the Episcopal Churches, but took no contribution till last evening at the monthly concert, when \$51 was received.

From Right Rev. Bishop Meade, of Frederick co. Va.

I enclose you an order for three hundred and twenty odd dollars, collected almost entirely at my Chapel on the Fourth of July, which was yesterday, from the subscribers on Mr. Gerrit Smith's plan, and some other friends. One hundred dollars were from Mr. George Burwell, being his second payment. The remainder was from the members of the two associations in my parish, and from other friends, not regular subscribers. Collections were to be taken up yesterday in the Churches of Winchester. The day before, I attended a meeting of the Society, where, according to a previous appointment, an oration was delivered. It was highly creditable to the orator, and will be published.

Female African Society.

The following letter and Address from the Secretary of this Society, (a Lady, with whose distinguished talents and virtues the public are well acquainted) will prove, we trust, the means of exciting more deep and active interest in behalf of African Colonization among the benevolent females of our country, and lead them to unite their efforts in a cause which appeals so strongly to all the sympathies and charities of their nature.

HARTFORD, JULY 7th, 1830.

I hasten to give you a brief statement of our "Hartford Female African Society," which held on Monday, July 5th, its first anniversary meeting.— Beside the transaction of necessary business, extracts were read from the "African Repository" for June, calculated to impart information or awaken sympathy, and none excited deeper attention than the interesting statement of Mr. Devany, the High Sheriff of Liberia. It was voted that the avails of this year's subscription of the Society should be devoted to the payment of the passage of liberated females to the Colony in Africa. As the business of the Treasurer and Collectors is not perfectly completed, I cannot at this time mention the amount of our annual contribution, but having seen a wish expressed in the "Repository" that the names of the officers of Institutions connected with the "American Colonization Society," should be sent, I add a list of ours.—

Mrs. Grew, *President.*

Mrs. Burgess, *Vice-President.*

Mrs. Morton, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. Sigourney, *Secretary.*

Managers.

Miss Louisa Chester,

Miss Emily Rockwell,

Mary Hurlburt,

Sophia Root,

Sarah Terry,

Ann Terry.

One of the most interesting circumstances connected with this meeting, was the presence of an Auxiliary Society of Sabbath School Scholars from the African Church in this City. It is regularly organized, and the members engage to pay, one cent on the first Sunday in every month, to aid the Colony of Liberia. With the amount of their first yearly subscription, they presented the following

REPORT.

"The Charitable Society in the African Sunday School at Hartford, Auxiliary to the Hart. Ladies African Society," beg leave to report, that the blessing of God has attended their first attempts to do good to Africans, in contributing for Liberia. While we have heard of this Colony

and of the Asylum which it furnishes for Africans who are destitute of a home, our hearts have been moved willingly to pay our mites towards its support:—and although our Heavenly Father has given us but little money, we rejoice to give our mites, as well as our prayers for Africa, in company with the wise and the good.—Herewith we enclose to the ‘Ladies Society’ the amount of our contributions for the past year.”

List of Officers.

Ursula Kelly, *President.*

Milla Stockton, *Vice-President.*

Elizabeth Wallace, *Secretary.*

Betsy Mars, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

Elizabeth Carter,

Rhoda Freeman,

Betsy Mars,

Nancy Swan.

The young woman who holds the offices of Treasurer, and third Manager in this Society, is to go on to Liberia, the approaching Autumn, at the same time with three young men from the African School in this City, two of whom will officiate as Missionaries, and one as a Teacher. Betsy Mars, will I think, be a valuable inhabitant and assistant in the New Colony, being a capable and intelligent woman, and having been for some time engaged in the instruction of children of her own colour.

I cannot express to you how much I am delighted with the indications of heightened sympathy for Africa which are visible here, at the “frigid north.” May the Almighty, by whom every just and holy desire is prompted, increase our benevolence, and sustain the South in her majestic efforts, till Africa, so long the land of weeping and despair, shall become “the habitation of righteousness, and a praise in the whole earth.”

I have been requested to send for your Repository, a short “Address,” read to the Ladies at their meeting, which perhaps you will think rather desultory, and less adapted to your meridian than ours. I fear that I have wearied you, and intruded upon important duties, by the length of this letter. The truth is, that I wish to say much more, and scarcely know how to cease now, so deeply are the sorrows and hopes of Africa, “set as a seal upon my heart.”

Address to the “Hartford Female African Society.”

Assembled on this the First Anniversary of our Institution, many cheering views of the object which we have adopted, are presented to our contemplation. The advances made by the American Colonization Society in public esteem and confidence, the increasing number of liberated Africans, and the unexampled prosperity of the Colony established on their native shores, are bright traces in the history of benevolence. Almost precluded, by the hitherto limited nature of our efforts, from congratu-

lating ourselves as co-workers in these majestic designs, still we cannot but consider them as peculiarly adapted to awaken the sympathies of our sex. Leaving the broader illustrations of this magnificent charity, and those motives of political justice and wisdom, which have been so fully urged by the ablest pens, we would simply state a few of the claims which seem to press upon us, as females, and as Christians.

Since the domestic sphere is our allotted province, it is natural that we should be deeply susceptible to whatever disturbs its tranquillity, or destroys its honour. Has any form of evil been tolerated among mankind, which so effectually invaded its bounds, sundered its ties, wrecked its cherished joys, and obliterated its dearest hopes, as the Slave Trade?—Parents flying from their desolated abodes, children torn from arms unable to protect them, villages devoted to the flames, peaceful tribes suddenly involved in strife and bloodshed, furnish combinations of misery, which, in this country of freedom and happiness, it is difficult to bring home to our hearts. “Who,” says the philanthropic Clarkson, “who is that wretched woman, whom we discover under yonder lofty tree, wringing her hands, as if in the agonies of despair? Three days has she been there to look and to watch. This is the fourth morning, and no tidings of her children yet. Beneath those spreading boughs they were accustomed to play. But alas! the savage man-stealer interrupted their innocent mirth, and has taken them for ever from her sight.”

But who can adequately describe the horrors of the slave-ship? The suffering of confinement, impure atmosphere, hunger and cruelty, the yearning of the tender heart after its native land and parted friends, the madness of despair preying on prouder spirits, the frequent corpse plunged beneath the dull unaccusing wave, attest how bitter is the tyranny which man may exercise over his fellow-man. Yet to these victims, home, kindred, and “palm-tree shade,” are so dear, that even the slave-dealers, who are wont to excuse a part of their brutality, by the false plea that Africans are deficient both in sensibility and understanding, take their departure, when their cargo is completed, under covert of the night, in order to avoid the bursts of agony, which the sight of the receding shores calls forth from those hopeless bosoms.

Slavery, thus fearful in its commencement, retains many of its revolting features, after it becomes an established system. The effects of ignorance, a studied seclusion from all that can waken intellect, or inspire hope, produce an incapacity of correctly discharging toward their offspring, either the duties of physical care, moral example, or religious education, thus depriving the maternal heart of its dearest privilege and highest solace. Yet we would not be understood to say, that the intercourse between master and slave is always chargeable with inhumanity. On the contrary, there are many cases in our own country, where forbearance interposes its mitigating offices, where attention to comfort, willingness to

impart instruction, and to soften adversity, create an interchange of generous and grateful sentiment, and lay the foundation of warm and lasting attachment. Honourable instances might be adduced of disinterested benevolence on the part of the owners of slaves, and of their sacrificing property to a large amount, in their enfranchisement and restoration to the land of their ancestors. Still there are evils enough connected with slavery in its milder forms, to authorize us in deprecating its influence, and in making every effort which our station will permit to open the "prison-house, and let the oppressed go free." "If we do not, (writes an excellent man, who long laboured for the abolition of the slave-trade in England,) if we do not, how inconsistent is our conduct! We come into the temple of God, and pray to him that he will have mercy upon us. But how shall he have mercy upon us, who have had no mercy upon others. Again, we pray to him, that he will deliver us from evil. But how shall he deliver us from evil, who see daily the rights of the injured African invaded, and miseries heaping upon his head."

There is yet another point of view in which this subject presses upon our attention. Wherever moral or intellectual degradation exists, it seems to be the fate of our sex to sink the deepest in wretchedness, and lowest in the scale of community. Physical force and energy of character give to Man, even in a savage state, a prominence when any exigence arises which demands the use of those qualities. But Woman, without principles of virtue, is prone to be distinguished either by infirmity or sin; and Man, divested of religious restraint, loses for her that respect and regard which are necessary to render her lot tolerable. The privileges which, as equals and companions, are accorded to our sex, we owe to the religion of Christ. It has bowed the mountains, and raised the vallies from the dust. Africa yet remains the victim of an absurd and degrading superstition. Where the dread of slavery has not penetrated, the worship of idol gods holds the soul in bondage. We would desire to shed upon our African sisters, that holy light which cheers the journey of life and the slumber of the grave. We would lead them to his throne, who hath "made of one blood all who dwell upon the face of the whole earth." As a spot whence the knowledge of salvation may be disseminated over benighted Africa, we turn toward the Colony of Liberia, with the most animated hope. Of its preservation in danger, its rapid increase, its accumulating resources, you have already heard through so many channels, that it is unnecessary here to absorb your time in their recapitulation. While we look with gratitude to him who has established this "city of refuge," to which the oppressed may fly,—while we joyfully anticipate the blessings, both temporal and spiritual, which may in future emanate from it,—we still feel that Africa, by her present wretchedness, both at home and abroad, pleads with an irresistible voice to female sympathy. Therefore do the daughters, the sisters, and the wives of this protected and happy community unite in the

charity which this day impels to new efforts, while the mother teaches the little being whom she lulls upon her bosom, to breathe, ere he sinks in his cradle-slumbers, a prayer for long-benighted, much-enduring Africa.

Shall we conclude these few remarks by borrowing the words of an eloquent statesman? "When we shall, as soon we must, be translated from this into another form of existence, is the hope presumptuous, that we shall then behold the common Father of whites and blacks, the great ruler of the universe, cast his all-seeing eye upon civilized and regenerated Africa,—its cultivated fields,—its far-famed Niger, and other great rivers lined with flourishing villages,—its coast studded with numerous cities, and adorned with towering temples dedicated to the pure religion of his redeeming Son,—and that from this glorious spectacle he will deign to look with approbation upon us, the humble instruments who have contributed to produce it?"

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, *Secretary.*

Hartford, July 5th, 1830.



Intelligence.

LADIES COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.—We are happy to say that this Society has nobly resolved to subscribe on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, and that the efforts which it has already made, and the well-known zeal and energy of its members, give assurance that their pledge will be promptly fulfilled. Georgetown, and we may add Alexandria also, have entered with an active and generous spirit into the truly philanthropic work of our Society.

FOURTH OF JULY COLLECTIONS.—These appear to have been much more general than in any former year, although information in regard to them, has as yet, been received from a comparatively small number. We hope that such Congregations as may have omitted to make contributions on the Fourth, will *recollect* that *it is not too late* to take part in this charity. We mentioned in our last, that several Ecclesiastical Bodies, as well as State Societies, had earnestly recommended to the Churches the claims of our Society. We now publish Resolutions adopted by the General Association of Massachusetts, the General Conference of Maine, and the Maryland Annual Conference of the Associated Methodist Churches.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The interests of the Colonization Society were introduced by the Rev Mr. Hawley, and supported by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt. Whereupon *Resolved*, That this Association, feeling a deep interest in the objects of the Colonization Society, recommend that ministers address their congregations on the subject, and solicit a collection in favour of the Society, on or near the 4th of July; and that this resolution be published in the religious papers. Also *Resolved*, That

the Secretary of this Association hold a correspondence with the General Agent of the American Colonization Society, and report at the next meeting.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MAINE.—Dr. Gillet introduced the following resolution—*Resolved*, by this Conference, that warmly approving the great objects of the American Colonization Society, and rejoicing in its progress and success, they would earnestly recommend it to the prayers and patronage of the Congregational churches in this State, and invite the clergy in connection with them, especially to remember it on the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. Contributions in aid of this cause are peculiarly appropriate to that day, which reminds us that we are freemen; and our obligations of gratitude to Almighty God, with a deep sense of our great guilt as a nation, in having inflicted innumerable wrongs upon Africa, loudly call upon us as men, as patriots, and as Christians, to unfeigned repentance before God, and to unremitted efforts by a calm, prudent, and conciliatory course of measures, to redress these wrongs to the full extent of our power. This resolution being seconded by Rev. B. Tappan, was adopted.

MARYLAND CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED METHODIST CHURCHES.—Whereas the objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society are such as merit the approbation of Christians of all denominations throughout the United States, therefore

Resolved, 1. That the members of this Conference do highly approve of the Institution, and will use their best endeavours to promote its interests.

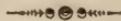
2. That the Ministers of every circuit and station, within the bounds of this Conference, take up a collection on or about the Fourth of July next, to aid the funds of said Society; which collections, when made, shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society, residing in Washington.

The American Board of Foreign Missions of the Baptist Church in the United States, have engaged the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner, late of the Theological Institution at Hamilton, N. Y. for the Missionary station in Liberia, and this Gentleman with his wife and a young Lady, who goes out as an assistant in their pious work, are expected to sail in the next vessel for the Colony.

A writer in the Delaware Journal remarks upon the late anniversary meeting of the Wilmington Colonization Society in the following terms:

Colonization Society.—The Spirit and animation of the Meeting of this Society on Monday evening last, must be followed, one would think, with the happiest effects on all who attended. What could be more delightful than to see the different Christian sects—while differing on other subjects, all uniting to promote this great cause.

The Address of Mr. KENNADY, must be acknowledged by all to have been candid, forcible and eloquent, and well calculated in every respect to remove the prejudices which exist against the plans of this Society. The Remarks also of ELLIOT CRESSON, one of the Society of Friends, who was formerly suspicious and afraid of this Society, but whose fears have been changed to confidence, and his suspicions to admiration: and who is now one of the most liberal, active and devoted friends of the Institution, were heard with uncommon pleasure, and we hope will lead others of the Society to which he belongs to come out more openly as the advocates of this benevolent scheme and the Patrons of an enterprise which promises more to Africans and to Africa than any yet attempted.



Tribute of Respect.

The following Resolutions should have appeared in the Repository of May.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, May 24th, 1830, the following Resolutions were on motion by Dr. Henderson, seconded by Dr. Laurie, unanimously adopted:

The Board of Managers having this day heard of the death of William H. Fitzhugh, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Colonization Society, unanimously adopt the following Resolutions.

That in common with society at large, with his friends, and with his bereaved Relatives, the Board of Managers express the deepest sorrow for the death of William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. of Virginia.

That this Board consider the death of Mr. Fitzhugh as a bereavement whereby the country has lost a statesman, society an accomplished gentleman, and philanthropy a bright and able advocate.

That the Board view the death of Mr. Fitzhugh as a great loss to the American Colonization Society, in the cause of which he has displayed pre-eminent zeal, talent and efficiency.

That the members of this Board will wear crape on the left arm, for one month, as a testimony of their grief at this event—and that a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Widow and Sister of the deceased—and to the Auxiliary Society of Alexandria, of which Mr. Fitzhugh was a valuable member.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society have resolved to despatch a vessel, to convey one hundred or more emigrants from Norfolk to Liberia, on the 1st of October. It is highly important that applications for a passage in this expedition, should be duly made to the Secretary of the Society in this city. Applications for a passage may also be made to J. H. Latrobe, Esq. Baltimore; John M'Phail, Esq. Norfolk; B. Brand, Esq. Richmond; R. H. Toler, Esq. Lynchburg; or to the Secretaries of any of the State or other Auxiliary Societies.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 28th June, to 16th July, 1830.

Collection by Rev. John Steele, of Xenia, O. in his cong'n.	\$5
Coll'n. in 2nd Pres. Ch. Washington, per Mr. G. Gilliss,	6 34
Collections by Rev. William Williamson, of Middleburg, Va. as follows, viz:—	
from Salem,	\$2 90
Middleburg,	6 46
Aldie,	5 29
his own donation, 35	15
Collection by the Rev. D. Denney, in his Church, at Chambersburg, Pa. ...	\$15
by Rev. Mr. Hemphill, Methodist Ch. 5	20
in Foundry Church, Washington, per Rev. Mr. Rozzell,	29 66
in 4th Presbyterian Church, Washington, per J. Gideon, Jr.	10
in St. John's Church, Washington, per Rev. Mr. Hawley,	22 70
in 1st Presbyterian Church, Washington, by Rev. Mr. Post, per Mr. Kennedy,	24 25
in Rev. Dr. Balch's Church, Presby'n. George Town, from J S. Nevius,	29 62
by Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, pastor of Lutheran Ch. Fredericktown, Md. per C. Mantz,	17
in Episcopal Church, Fredericksburg, Va. per Rev. Edward C. M'Guire, ...	30
in St. James' Ch. Warrenton, Rev. G. Lemmon,	16
in Methodist Church at the Navy Yard, Washington, by Rev. Mr. Smith,	8
in Pres. Con. Hagerstown, Rev. Mr. Fullerton,	30
in M. E. Church, Fred'n. per Rev. G. Koontz,	6 50
in 1st Pres'n. Church in the Borough of Easton, Pa. 4th July, by Rev J. Gray,	27 81
in Trinity Ch. (Episcopal) same town, by Rev John A. Hicks, ...	13 80
Trinity Church, Washington, Rev. Mr Johns, per J. Haskell, Jr. Treas.	21 68
by Rev. John S. Stow, in Trinity Church, & St. Paul's Chap. N. Haven, per H. Croswell,	31
Rev. Geo. Jenkins, in his Ch. Milton, Pa.	15
in United 1st. Pres. Ch. Armwell, N. J. per J. Kirkpatrick, of Ringoes, N. Jersey,	11
in Ch. of Rev. H. R. Wilson, Shippensburg, Pa.	10
in parish of Rev. M. T. C. Wing, Boardman, O.	5
Pres. Ch. Pittsgrove, N. J. Rev. G. W. Janvier,	16
by Rev. D. D. Field, Stockbridge, Mass. ...	25
Meth. Cong. Easton, Md. per Rev. G. Cookman,	10
by Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, in Presbyterian congregation, Chillicothe, Ohio,	8
St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y.	74 38
Methodist Church, do.	10

Carried forward,

\$48 74

		Brought forward,	\$548 74
Collection	Pres. Ch. Harmony, N. J. Rev. J. Vanderveer,		4 75
	by Rev. R. S. Crampton, Willimantic, Conn.		13
	by Rev. Mr. S. Burt, Great Barrington, per David Leavenworth,		15
	Rev. Cullen Townsend, per ditto,		2
	in the Presbyterian Society of West Coventry, N. Y. per Tracy Smithworth,		8
	by Rev. Richard C. Hand, pastor of 1st Presby- terian Church, Grosvenor, New York,		10
	by Rev. Daniel Kendrick, North Edgecomb, per G. Gove,		6
	by Rev. Mr. Elliott, at Connelsville, Pennsylv- ania, per Joseph Trevor,		10
	in P. E. Ch. Frederick'n. per R. Potts, Esq.		25 08
	by Rev. Mr. Riley, and Rev. Mr. Gurly, in Liberty circuit, Frederick co. Md. at the fol- lowing places—		
	Lingan Ore Chapel, \$20 62½		
	Liberty,	6 06½	
	Pipe Creek,	4 70	30 39
	by Rev. Wm. Cox, in Pres. Ch. Wooster, Ohio,		10
	Rev. C. A. Davis, Meth. Church, Winchester, in Unitarian Ch. Washington, D. C. 4th July, .		13 46
	by Rev. John Mines, Cabin John cong'n. Md.		10
	by Rev. J. H. Jones, at Union School House, Frederick co. Md.		8 25
	by Rev. A. B. Church, at Calais, Me. \$11 50 deduct postage paid by him, 50		7 13
	in First Congregational Society, New Marlboro, Mass. by Aretas Rising,		11
	in Presbyterian Church, Princess Ann, Md. per Rev. R. M. Laird,		6
	in Meth. Ch. Baltimore, per Rev. Mr. Healy,		15
	in Pres'n. Ch. Frankfort. Ky. per A. P. Coxe,		5
	by Rev. B. P. Aydelott, Christ Ch. Cinninnati, in English Presbyterian Church, Frederick, Md.		35
	per Rev. Mr. Galloway,		13
	in Rev. Dr. Laurie's Church, Washington, ...		20 50
	Rev. S. Eaton, in his Ch. at Buffalo, New York,		19 45
	by Rev. T. Jackson, P. E. Ch. Leesburg, Va.		20
	by Rev. J. Eaton, Pres. cong'n. Fairville, Pa.		22 18
	in First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, per John N. Brown, Esq.		5
	by Rev. Samuel Shepperd, D. D. Lenox, Mass.		163
	per William P. Walker, Esq.		20
	by William Atkinson, of Petersburg, Va. as follows:—		
	4th July, in Mt. Sina Methodist Church, Pr. George's, per Rev. T. B. Bryant, 4 30		
	in Bap. Ch. Peters'g. Rev. G. Mason, . 6		
	in Epis. Ch. Peters'g. Rev. A. Syme, 17 38		
	in Pres. Ch. Peters'g. Rev. J. Annan, 28 29		
	in Meth. Ch. Peters'g. Rev. B. Blake, 17 03		73
	in Christ Ch. Geo. Town, Rev. Mr. Brooke, 4th July, 1830, by J. I. Stull, Esq.		25 64
			73
			25 64
	<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$1186 27

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1185 27
Collections per John Bruce, Esq. Winchester, Va. as follows:—		
at Kent Street Church, 3d July, after an address by Richard Barton, Esq.	\$20 50	
in Protestant Episcopal Church, after a sermon by Rev. J. E. Jackson,	19 23	
at First Presbyterian Church, after a sermon by Rev. Doctor Hill,	17 02	
at Lutheran Church, 4th July, after a sermon by Rev. Lewis Eighelberger, .	4 33	—— 61 08
by Rev. Wm Johnston, 1st Presbyterian Ch. Brownsville, Pa. per J. M'Kinnon,	9 83	
by ditto, at Dunlap's Creek, per ditto,	5 75	—— 15 58
from Wm. Hadley, Treas. Aux. Society, Zanesville and Putnam, Ohio, collected in the meeting-house of Rev. J. Culbertson, Zanesville, .		50
by Rev. N. Gilbert, in Baptist and Presbyterian Societies in Syracuse, N. Y.		17
by Rev. N. W. Calhoun, at Kenhawa C. H. Va. per Jas. A. Lewis & G. W. Summers, Esqrs.		35
Rev. H. McMillan, in his Ch. Xenia, O. \$8 50 do. in a small school under his care,	1 50	—— 10
Pres. Ch. Bridgetown, N. J. per Rev. B. Hoff,		21
Rev. W. Hoag, Methodist Church, Perry, N. Y. also a gold breast-pin, put in by a Lady—value not yet ascertained,		10
by Rev. R. D'Witt, in Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa. per William Graydon,		31
by Rev. G. W. Blagden, in Brighton, Mass. at a public meeting of Brighton Temperance and Colonization Societies, July 4, per Rev. Noah Worcester, President of said Societies,		20
Contribution by the First Ecclesiastical Society in Norwalk, Conn. Rev. Henry Benedict, Pastor; per W. M. Retts, Esq. by C. K. Gardner, Esq.		41
	<i>Total 4th of July Collections,</i>	\$1487 93
From Right Rev. Wm. Meade, of Frederick co. Va. as follows:—		
George Burwell, Esq. his second payment on the on the plan of Gerrit Smith,	\$100	
From members of two Associations in Dr. Meade's Parish, and other friends not regular subscribers,	227	—— 327
From Rev. George Lemmon, of Warrenton, Virginia, as follows, viz:—		
Female Col. Society of Warrenton,	50	
Miss Agnes H. Marshall, Oak Hill, Va.	5	
Miss Mary Marshall, do.	5	—— 60
Donation by Thomas P. Wilson, Esq. of Rockville, Md. .		10
"Cash" for the Society per Mr. Gurley,		25
of 5 persons of Centreville, Va. per A. Waugh,		2 50
Petersburg Auxiliary Society, per W. Atkinson,		2
Petersburg Female Auxiliary Society, per do.		10
Two little girls, daughters of Major Thomas M. Nelson, of Mecklenburg, per do.		1.
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$1924 43

		\$1924 45
<i>Brought forward,</i>		
A well wisher of the A. C. Society, in North Carolina,		5
Green Castle Pa. Aux. Soc. per Rev. Mr. Fullerton,		30
Donation by a friend in Allentown, Lehigh co. Pa. who ardently desires every freeman in the U. S. to make a similar donation,		1
Charles Davis, of same place, subscription for Repository to March 1, 1830,		4
Abner Wesson, of Laurenceville, Va. for two years' subscription to the African Repository,		4
Adonijah Biddle, Esq. Hillsdale, N. Y. ann'l. contribution,		10
Cortland Van Rensselaer, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. his first payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.		100
Wm. Hadley, Treasurer of Auxiliary Society, Zanesville and Putnam, Muskingum county, Ohio, \$87 (for \$50 of which, see collections,)		\$37
Do. to pay for Repository for Rev. L. L. Hamline, Zanesville, Ohio,	2	39
Donation from a Society of little girls, Fredericktown, Md. by Mrs. E. W. Balch,		3
Proceeds of two pairs of socks knit by two Ladies,		1
Donation from Charles J. Aldis, of Brooklyn, New York,		50
Abner Wesson, of Laurenceville, Va.		16
Mrs. S. A. Duborg, Providence, for Repository, for 1830,		2
Miss I. McSherry, Brownsville, Pa. per J. T. M'Kinnon,		50
Donations per John Bruce, Esq. Winchester Va. as follows, viz:—from A. M'Gill, Esq. the price of a sheep,		\$3
John M. Brone's subscription,	5	
Samuel H. Davis, do.	5	
John Bruce, do.	5	
Dr. N Tilden, do.	1	
Obed Waite, do.	1	
Robert G. Conrad, do.	1	
Rev. J. E. Jackson, do.	1	
Richard W. Barton, do.	1	
Thomas A. Tidball, do.	1	
Wm. Randolph, do.	2	
Lemuel Burt, do.	1	
Doct. Joseph Gray, do.	1	29
Contribution by the young Ladies at the Female Academy, at Salem, North Carolina, (the amount usually expended by them in celebrating the 4th of July,) by Rev. Benjamin Reichel,		10
Donation by Rev. Benjamin Reichel,		5
by Rev. A. Stenner, per Rev. B. Reichel, ...		1
by F. Sheldon, in New York,	\$554	52
deduct sundry expenses paid by him,	56	27
		498 25
		<u>\$2,733 18</u>

Liberal Donation.

Charles Tappan, Esq. of Boston, has just sent fifty reams of fine paper to Liberia for the use of the Colonial Press; which Press was several years ago presented to the Society by the same Philanthropic individual.





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African Repository and Colonial Journal

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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