

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society, are about despatching another vessel with emigrants and stores to Liberia. 'The emigrants to embark number about 70—at the head of whom is a respectable colored man by the name of Lewis Sheridan. He is a man of wealth, and many of the emigrants have considerable property.'

The brig Luna, which took out the last emigrants for Liberia, has arrived in New York, after the remarkable quick run of twenty-five days from Monrovia. She brings information of the prosperous state of affairs in Liberia. We are pleased to learn one fact, as honourable to the colonists, as it is gratifying to our citizens. Mr. H. Teage, editor of the Liberia Herald, on July last, loaded in this port the schooner Caroline, with a full cargo of goods for Monrovia. Several merchants gave him credit for some thousands, and we are gratified to learn that this vessel is on her return, and expected shortly in this port with a sufficient amount of the products of Africa to discharge all debts contracted here. This promises well for the future prosperity of the commerce of that new and rising republic. If confidence is once established between the two countries, a flourishing trade will spring up to benefit both. And why should not the citizens of our country secure a good portion of that trade which has heretofore enriched many in Europe, and which is destined in time to pour a rich harvest into the laps of those who attend to their interests? *Phil. Gaz.*

The receipts of the American Colonization Society, from the 20th of June to the 21st of July, amounted to \$7,330, principally obtained by Mr. Gurley, the indefatigable secretary, during his tour through the Western and South-western states. The large sum is independent of those obtained by the Maryland and Philadelphia societies.

Through the kindness of Mr. Caspar W. Wever, we are permitted to make a short extract from a letter sent him by John Randolph Devanport, one of the individuals manumitted by Mr. Adam Wever, of Frederick, who went out in the expedition, by the schooner Financier, in July last.

'I take this opportunity of writing these few lines to inform you that I have arrived safe in Africa, am well and glad that I came to this country. Since my arrival here I have found a kind friend in Mr. Snetter, who has rendered me some assistance, and promises to do more. I was married on Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, missionary of this place, to Miss Mary Ann Payne, who came out with us in the Financier. I like the place very much, and hope that more of my friends will come out here; for we have a good new house provided for our reception for the first six months after our arrival. I send out by the vessel a bottle of palm oil, which can be used as lard or burnt as lamp oil. I have also sent some shells, the largest for Miss Catharine, the next for Miss Charlotte, and the children.'

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. John Seys, Rev. Squire Chase, and the Rev. Geo. S. Brown, the last mentioned a coloured man, sailed for Liberia, in the schooner Portia. These gentlemen are all missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were accompanied to the vessel by a committee of the Young Men's Missionary Society of this city, with a number of the Board of Managers, two of Mr. Seys' children, and several kind friends.

After embracing each other in token of affectionate and christian adieu, they knelt together upon the wharf, and were commended in fervent prayer to the God of missions, when, with many tears, they parted with their friends, probably to meet no more on earth. We learn that this parting scene, occurring upon one of our crowded wharves, was touching indeed—so the busy avocations of those employed upon the dock were suspended, and many of the by-standers removed their hats, while tears of sympathy were seen in the eyes of the sailors who manned the boat which was to convey the missionaries on board. It was a spontaneous tribute to a tender and affecting scene, and one which had not been pre-arranged. It was truly a ceremony of the heart.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE WORK GOES ON.

In passing along Pearl street, and its crowded lots of merchandise, we noticed yesterday a row of boxes in front of Disosway & Brothers, marked Liberia, Western Africa. We are informed that this trade is becoming so important as to make it necessary for the merchants in the colony to visit this country regularly for their supplies. The gentlemen just referred to received, not long since, a lot of cam-wood from a firm at Monrovia, which sold in this market for seven thousand five hundred dollars. With the proceeds the parties purchased a vessel, which was filled with a return cargo.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

COLONIZATION MEETING AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Mr. Pinny, former Governor of Liberia, and Mr. McElroy, who spent four months in the colony, addressed a public meeting at Saratoga on the 9th August, submitting statements of which the following is the substance:—

LIBERIA, THE HOME OF THE COLOURED MAN.

That the coast of Africa was admirably fitted to be the happy home of the coloured population of this country, they both were most sincerely, and fully persuaded; and they were equally satisfied that nothing was wanting but a more ample development of the plans of the colony, and a knowledge of its condition and prospects to render it to the intelligent and enterprising people of colour in this country the most attractive of homes, and the most desirable possessions. Mr. McElroy is expecting to be the heir to a large plantation of slaves; and the great and commanding desire of his heart is to do that for them, which shall be most for their good. His visit to Africa, however inconvenient, expensive, or perilous it might be to himself, was made for the single purpose of enabling him to determine, whether the establishment of them in Liberia would secure this end—whether a reasonable prospect opened to them there, of self-support, comfort, education, and happiness; and after a four months' residence in the colony, he was satisfied that no spot accessible by them, in this country, or on earth, promised them so much of all that renders life desirable as Liberia. His aim now is to qualify them, by education, and a knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts, for a residence and a permanent home there.

Mr. Pinny viewed it as the natural home of the coloured man, because all there stood upon a footing of absolute equality. The black man is the school-master, the lawyer, the judge, the juror; he is the enterprising merchant, the wealthy farmer, the ship-master, and ship-owner, and may rise to any office of the colony.

CLIMATE GOOD AND HEALTHFUL.

Mr. McElroy stated that he never enjoyed better health than while at the colony. He weighed more than at any previous period of his life; fifteen pounds more than when he left this country.

Mr. Pinny stated that the low grounds at the mouth of the rivers, were like the low grounds of this continent, wet, and when first cleared up, unhealthy, but were greatly improving in this respect by cultivation. The interior, even within a few miles of stations the most unhealthy, were eminently salubrious; and had the colony been assisted more liberally in its early history, to remove back, and occupy more elevated positions, it would have found regions as mountainous as New England, and as little visited with disease as New England in its early settlement. The natives of the interior are remarkably healthy, enjoying a fine mountain air, and as pure water as flows in any of the living streams of our own hilly districts. It is common for them to take journeys of health from the coast to the interior.

TEMPERANCE.

Mr. McElroy stated that a sick man at Millsburgh was ordered some medicine in spirits, and sent to a store for some, but could obtain none there. He then sent to the other stores of the settlement, but they had none. He therefore directed the man to begin at one end of the village, and inquire at every house, for spirits, as he wanted a little and only a little; which was done, but without success; and the sick man was obliged to take his medicine as he could.

Mr. M. called at a hotel kept and owned by a black man. He, however, saw no bar, and no appearance of ardent spirits, or wines in any part of the house. He inquired of the innkeeper, 'Where is your bar?' who indignantly replied: 'Why, sir, I keep a hotel, not a grog-shop.'

INFLUENCE ON THE NATIVES.

Mr. Pinny was well satisfied that the most efficient means of elevating, and evangelizing the native and interior tribes was through the colony. By means of the colony, they see what they may become; they see youth able to read and write; the wives of the colonists treated by their husbands with respect and affection; families orderly and happy; their brethren dressed comfortably like the whites, and they aspire to the same elevation. There is not a tribe along the coast, said Mr. P. which is not calling for colonists. Gov. SKINNER lately received a deed of a large district belonging to a tribe of which he had never heard a word, giving him the land on condition that he would commence a colony among them. In every native village, within considerable distances of the colony, two, three, or a dozen persons may be found who speak the English language; so that you have no need now to take an interpreter with you in passing along the coast; nor to speak in commendation of the colony, for its praises are in the mouths of all. The trade with the native tribes is becoming brisk, and is teaching them to work rather than live by plunder and fighting. They see the immense difference between selling men to the slavers, and goats, poultry, and cam-wood to the colony; and are forsaking the former, and labouring for the latter.

INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE COLONY.

It is pleasant to see good coming out of evil, and especially so atrocious an evil as slavery. The slaves of this country, degraded as they are, are as much above the native tribes of Africa, as the whites of this country are above the slaves. They see civilized life, they are accustomed to labour; they have before them a standard far above them of information, activity, enterprise; and when they go to Africa they bear that community up, as here they bring this down. Hence, to be an 'American' in the colony is a proud distinction; and an appellation of honour, as distinguishing him

who bears it far above the native born African, who had never seen the manners of cultivated society, and had known nothing but the untutored barbarity of his own clime. A remarkable illustration of this elevation on the one hand, and depression on the other, was given by Mr. Pinny. He remarked that one hundred and sixty slaves captured from slave-ships, who had never had a glimpse of civilized life, were placed in a colony in a settlement by themselves, and that it was with difficulty that they could be induced to dress, or manage their lands like the colonists taken out from this country, but chose to live much in the careless, easy, unimproving way of their degraded tribe. On the other hand, about 300 Africans were taken from the coast and captured, and brought to the United States, who remained in Georgia one year, witnessing the intelligence of the whites, and performing various kinds of labour, when they were placed in the colony of Liberia, and calling themselves 'America-men,' began at once to clothe themselves, to lay out their lands, and to improve their farms, as became colonists of the first order. Their enterprise, as contrasted with the heedlessness of the one hundred and sixty was most remarkable.

Mr. McElroy was invited by a colonist of this grade,—once a slave in this country, now a Major in the militia of Liberia,—to a dinner party at his own house. He went; and on his arrival at the house, which was stone the first story, and white above, he found quite a party of gentlemen of the colony present; the room was richly carpeted; on one side of it was a sofa; on another a bureau, and around it a full supply of hair-bottomed chairs, and all in good taste. The entertainment was in elegant style; and the major conversed on matters of state, and discussed the character of Napoleon with great fullness and freedom, indicating a mind of fine order, and a degree of information, which made him at home on most topics. Yours, truly,

Resolved, That this meeting, has heard with great pleasure the statement of Mr. PINNY and Mr. McELROY in regard to the condition and prospects of the colony at Liberia, and that in the opinion of this meeting the plan of colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of colour of the United States, on the Western Coast of Africa, merits the countenance and support of the benevolent in our land.

(From the Frederick Herald.)

The following letter which has been obligingly handed us for insertion, is from a coloured man, who left this neighbourhood, some two or three years ago for Cape Palmas: it conveys a flattering account of the happiness of his present condition, in comparison with his former. It will be read with interest by those who knew him, as conveying information which may be relied on with certainty, and as contradicting falsehoods which have been widely circulated in relation to this prospering colony.

CAPE PALMAS. }
Sept. 4, 1836 }

DEAR SIR,—I have received and read your very kind letter of June 27th, with a satisfaction in some degree proportioned, I humbly trust, to your christian courtesy and affection, and I feel that I can never be too sensible of your merit, nor too grateful to you for the pains you have taken to communicate so desirable information to me and my family. An anxious solicitude (as you anticipated) for the welfare of my children, and the situation of my friends and neighbours, had long borne with oppressive weight upon my mind. Many a tear and wakeful hour can witness how ardently I desired to hear from them, if no more before I die—but, sir, by your kindness this consuming want has been fully redressed. I sincerely lament that such an incredulity as you expressed, and one too so replete with embarrassment and difficulty to themselves and to their colour universally, exists among the coloured population in America, in reference to the existence of such a place as Cape Palmas—likewise that they question and try to invalidate the many assertions that emancipated persons wishing to come to Africa, and shipping for that purpose according to the directions of the Colonization Society, do not safely arrive at that place, and are received and welcomed to our shores as a free people; I lament that there are designing men actuated by motives of self-interest, or party spirit, who are so abandoned by truth and uprightness, as to coin and circulate such glaring falsehoods. We are here, blessed be God, and though some weak and fickle-minded, who badly want a master, or whose minds are destitute of strength, solidity or enterprise, may look to the land of bondage, long for their chains, talk about their flesh pots, or weep for the tombs of their fathers, I and many others are determined to stay here to live, and here to die, knowing that 'better is a little with contentment, than much and trouble therewith.'

As to the report about starvation, of which you make mention, it is a palpable falsehood. I never wrote it, I never thought it, and what grieves me worse than all, is, that I have any relatives concerned in such a fabrication; and if they continue such a course, I awfully fear 'the curse of the Lord will be upon their houses, and their children far from safety.'

I heard from Calbert about six weeks ago, he was then well and doing well, but as the young woman you wrote of, I am not prepared to communicate any information. Calbert is at Calowell, one of the upper colonies. Sir, I feel the weight and importance of

your appeal to my christian sympathies, and have already expressed in part, my opinion as to the country to which I have emigrated. I have had but one mind, but one sentiment, but one purpose. That is, that the hand of Almighty God is in it, and his sleepless eye over it, and that whosoever avail themselves of the opportunity and offer of the Society, may be subsequently, nay, eternally benefited. But in any place, if people are dissatisfied, they will be unhappy and miserable; and there are some here not pleased with the place, and the probability is that there will be more or less in every expedition. All persons have not enterprising minds, and this is one essential thing in people, circumstanced as we are here. This is the reason why you hear of so many evil reports about our colonies; but for my own part, I see nothing here to frighten people, but rather much to encourage them. If I know any thing about things lovely and of good report, liberty, civil or religious, ought to inspire any slave to be free; but when both these and many other things are presented as incitements, the spirit of freedom should impel him to action, and when that freedom can be legally and quietly procured, a circle of endeared acquaintances, the prospect of pecuniary benefit, the sepulchres of departed kindred behind, nor difficulty, nor danger before, should restrain him. Though I meet with some difficulties here as well as others, it is not more than I expected, and I am fully persuaded that no man properly weighing the matter, need lament the hour of his embarkation. In religion I enjoy myself better than I ever did in America, and better than I ever expected to here; but our way is opening, our borders are enlarging, and the church is winning its widening way rapidly. Upwards of forty have been added to us this year, more or less of every expedition is brought in. Our prospects among the natives are flattering, and we are praying that the Great Head of the Church will give us a great harvest of souls among these ignorant people. My family are all well. I hope indeed that you will be so kind as to answer this, and let me know what prospect there is of my getting my children—I need not ask you this, you will do all for me you can. Give my regards to all that inquire after me.

I am, my dear sir,
Your very obliged humble servant,
JACOB GROSS.
To CHESTER COLEMAN, Esq.
Frederick City, Md.

A correspondent of the New York American, under the signature of 'New Englander,' presents some valuable and curious statistical information, as to the mortality among whites and blacks, slaves and free, deduced from the bills of mortality of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, during the years 1820, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, and '26. The following are his calculations:

Annual deaths among whites in New York:		
To population (black excluded) as one in	40.17	
do. in Philadelphia, " "	39.05	
do. in Baltimore, " "	39.99	
Deaths among blacks in N. York as one in	19.01	
do. in Philadelphia, " "	19.52	
do. in Baltimore, " "	39.99	
Deaths among free blacks in Baltimore to population (slaves and whites excluded),	32.08	
do. among slaves, " "	77.68	

This calculation presents some very important facts; first, the great disproportion between the deaths among the whites and blacks, and second, the still more striking difference between those of the free blacks and slaves of the city of Baltimore. It speaks volumes in favour of the care bestowed on the slaves by their masters, who, it seems, have only half the chance of living, which the slaves themselves have, and the mortality among the latter is only one-fourth as great as among the free blacks of our own city. Indeed, in the year 1824, there was but one death to 102 of the slave population in Baltimore, and in 1825, but one in 83.73. The average number however, for six years, is as stated above.

Again, in the county of Middlesex, Virginia, calculating for a population of 2000, there are none of the free coloured people who have attained the age of 100 and upwards, while of the slaves there were 18.7. In Princess Anne county there are 24, and in Orange 20, to the same proportion of slave population.—Throughout the U. States, according to the last census, there are 14.1 in a population of 20,000 slaves, who have reached the age of 100 and upwards, and but 1.02 among the same number of free. According to the reports of interments for the city of Baltimore, for the years 1831 and 1833, it appears that eight persons attained the age of 100 and upwards, whereof seven were coloured, whose united ages amounted to 759. It is also a fact well ascertained, that the slaves in the principal slave-holding states, double their number in something less than 28 years, while it is evident that the free coloured population would actually become extinct in the course of a few years, were their numbers not recruited by constant accession from the slave states.

ORDINATION.—In the 2nd Baptist Church, in Monrovia, on Lord's-day, the 19th July last, Mr. John Day was solemnly ordained to the work of an evangelist, with a view to his entering more fully upon the important duties of a missionary, under the patronage of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

And on Eord's-day, the 21st inst. Mr. Aaron Davis, of Edina, was also set apart, by ordination, an evangelist, in the Baptist Church at Bassa Cove.—*Liberia Herald.*