from this letter, at least enough to show that we are not in Georgia. The children join with me in love to you all, and beg that you will write to Mrs. Balch. Louisa says that she will gather some shells as soon as possible for Ella Balch. She is sorry that she has none at present. Praying that if we meet no more on earth we may meet in heaven. I am my dear sir,

Your obliged servant, FANNY DAVENPORT.

MR. CASPER W. WEVER.

## From Liberia.

Files of the Liberia Herald have been lately received. This work has reached its seventh volume, and appears to be conducted with great ability. But the paper is very poor and the type old and much worn. Cannot some of the friends of Africa furnish these enterprising colonists with an entire new outfit in this department. The following editorial article speaks well for the cause of education:

Schools.—One very pleasing feature in the general aspect of the times is the increased and increasing attention which is turned toward the intellectual condition of the colony, and of Africa generally. This is manifest, no less by the numerous school associations of benevolent individuals in America, than by the vigorous efforts and liberal outlays for the purpose, which they are directing to be made here. We have had several letters lately on this subject, from members of said asso- kings and chiefs, who appear to be independent of ciations. The two last:-one from Miss Brend and the other from Miss Davidson, secretaries of poses are united in different confederations. As their respective societies of Richmond and Philadelphia, manifest an interest which it is most pleasing to witness. There are at present eight instruction and learn the white man's book. The schools in the old colony. Four of these are sup- | different American colonies planted along the coast, ported by the mission of the Methodist Episcopal afford resting places for the missionary, from which Church. One of these is at Caldwell; one at his labours may be extended among the natives. New Georgia; one in this town; and one at Junk. This benighted people do not desire the Gospel Of the actual condition of their schools we are for its own sake, for they know not what its blessnot prepared to speak from personal observation. ings are; but they know their own ignorance, and We have assurance, however, in the persevering desire to have missionaries and teachers sent and energetic character of the superintendent, that | among them. During the last year the board have they are conducted in as efficient a manner as the | not obtained any suitable missionaries to supply peculiar circumstances will admit. The school | the pressing calls from this dark region. In many in this place, attached to the Methodist Episcopal | respects no other field possesses greater interest Church, is perhaps the largest in the colony, and or is more in need of the prayers and exertions of is composed of all the more advanced children | the church. The board have found the questions drawn from the other schools. This school, we growing out of their relations to that country, to believe, was opened in the meeting-house in Janu- | be of the most solemn kind. The early graves of ary last. Three of the remaining schools are most of the missionaries already sent there, afford supported by the Ladies' Association of Philadel- affecting evidence that the climate has hitherto phia. One at Caldwell, under the tuition of Miss | been injurious and fatal to the white man. Shall Warner; one at New Georgia, under the Rev. | the board therefore encourage white missionaries | Mr. Eden; and another in this place, under Mrs. | to go there? Or shall they rest the hopes of Evans. These schools have about seventy scholars; | Africa, as far as their agency is concerned, on but only fifty-five attend regularly, owing in a preparing and sending out as missionaries, colored great measure to the poverty of their parents and | men, whose constitution is so much better adapted guardians. Their progress has been much retard- to that climate? Without deciding the first o books, and by the inability of parents to clothe second. Surely among the many thousands of the children sufficiently decent to appear at school. The number in these schools, when we visited them in January last, was fifty-eight.

and attainments of the children, but as that was attention which is required by the importance of the first formal visit for the purpose of inspection, | the interests connected with it, and missionaries a full expression of opinion on the subject we | and teachers in sufficient numbers will be provided, shall leave to be the result of a second examina- to carry the blessings of christianity and civilization tion. The orphan school in this place, under the | to them, and thus in part atone for the injuries and tuition of Mrs. Crawford, is supported by the wrongs which for three centuries the nations of Ladies' Society of Richmond, for the promotion | Christendom have heaped upon the people of this of female education in Liberia. This school, unhappy land. A deep feeling in favour of sending though by far the most important and interesting the Gospel to Africa, exists in many parts of the committee, and they are desirous of its being one in this town, has been languishing for the church, and offers of support for missionaries and want of books. Only about fifteen children attend | teachers have been made to the board, which as regularly, owing to the destitution of clothes. | yet they have been unable to obtain. We think favourably of the school, yet it needs some regeneration. The progress is as great as can be reasonably expected from the unfortunate condition of the children for whom this school was established. Unfortunately for the credit of From the report of the board, presented in June, the school, our visit (by request of the society) was immediately after some of the most forward children had left, and entered the school of the

Methodist mission. tunity, long desired, of visiting the native school | E. S. Byron, lay assistant. at that place, under the charge of the missionaries | Though this mission was commenced in March, of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. The 1836, by the labours of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, school at present consists of thirteen children, it was not till Christmas day of the same year, that from eight to fourteen years of age. They all the first missionary, the Rev. Dr. Savage, reached live in the mission family, and are as much as the station, where he was joined by his associates possible prevented from having any communica- on the 4th of July following. tion with their native brethren. Of the number, | Circumstances affecting Mr. Thompson's standsix read fluently in the Bible, and have also an ing as a religious teacher, led to his removal from acquaintance with the rudiments of grammar, the mission, early in the past year, which step from the mission, every other Sunday. Here it is geography, and arithmetic, truly astonishing. We was sanctioned by the committee, on the facts acknowledge that we listened to their exercises | being laid before them by Dr. Savage. with a degree of scepticism, and were inclined to | The first object of attention has been the erectthe conclusion, that they read and recited 'by ing and completing suitable buildings, tending to rote,' and to confirm or remove our doubts, re- secure the health and comfort of the missionaries, quested permission to examine them, which was and to admit of more enlarged efforts in the edureadily granted. We did so with promiscuous cation of the native youth. This object, from the questions on the subjects of their studies, and we great difficulty of procuring labour in an infant are gratified to say, their ready and correct an- colony, is scarcely yet attained, though the misswers entirely removed our suspicion. The rest | sionaries have from the first resided at the station. of the number are in from two to four syllables, At the close of 1837, Dr. Savage found it necesand easy reading lessons. We make no comment: sary to leave Cape Palmas, designing to avail the bare statement is sufficient. In juxtaposition | himself of an opportunity for pursuing his inqui-

We ought by no means omit to mention the excellent and durable school-houses with which the associations for education in Liberia are adorning the colony. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is erecting a commodious one, the walls of which are nearly completed. This house is forty-four feet by twenty-four; and stands nearly in front of, and only a few rods from another, erected by the Ladies' Society of Richmond, thirty feet by twenty. The walls of both of these houses are of stone. That of the ladies of Richmond, has been up for some months, and partly covered in. It would have been long since finished, if we had been in funds for the purpose. Funds were sent out in the Charlotte Harper, to Bassa Cove, they have not been made available.

in that town for the sale of intoxicating liquors | moderate share of prudence, we can live here and | the service, and all under a hallowed influence. for one year from the 1st Monday in October enjoy good health, (though it cannot be permanext. North Providence, ditto 68 majority. Warwick has voted to grant licences.

(From the Christian Statesman.)

Africa.

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

May, 1838.

Station at Boblee, now called Green, between thirty and forty miles N. W. from Bassa Cove.

E. Titler, licensed preacher and wife. Mr. Titler arrived in Liberia early in 1837. A soon as circumstances would permit, he proceeded to the station at Green, to which he had been instructed to repair. He found the natives willing to receive him, and desirous that their children should be instructed. Upon the whole they are friendly, but capricious, and most ignorant, superstitious, and degraded. With the assistance of native labourers, he had built a house sufficient to accommodate his family, and had cleared and planted with cassada, three acres of ground. He has frequent opportunities of making known the truth, and had a school of ten boys under instruction, to which he devotes as much of his time, as his other engagements permit. Being alone, it was but little he could effect the first year, and it is greatly to be desired that additional labourers be sent to his assistance, and to occupy other places, perfectly accessible and totally destitute.

Western Africa, from Cape Palmas to Cape Mount, and extending from fifty to one hundred miles inward, is governed by numerous petty each other for some purposes, and for other purfar as missionaries have come in contact with them and their people, they are anxious to receive ed by the want of a sufficient number of proper | these questions, they would advert strongly to the colored communicants in the Presbyterian church, there must be many, who if properly educated would make efficient missionaries to the land o We were pleased with the general appearance | their forefathers. Let this subject but receive the

MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH.

Cape Palmas, March, 1836.

Our recent visit to Edina afforded us the oppor- B. Minor, Rev. John Payne, Mrs. A. Payne, Mr.

with this, it should be mentioned, that we have ries along the windward and leeward coasts, and of . just printed a new and improved edition of the | returning in the ssme vessel, to America.\*

Bassa Spelling Book,' by the Rev. W. G. Crocker, After a year of labour and anxiety, increased by of the Baptist mission at Edina. We intend for- the accession of his brethren during the first warding a copy to America, with the hope that | months of their residence, he has suffered from some of the American reviewers will favour the intermittent fever and general prostration of the work by a critique on the faithfulness of the trans- | system. When he first departed for Cape Palmas, it was with the expectation of an early visit to America, it being apparent that correspondence alone, can never satisfactorily settle the principles, and arrange the operations of such a mission.

As was anticipated, his presence here has become desirable for the benefit of the mission, and were joined at the Lord's table by members from to this motive is now added the restoration to

health and strength preparatory to new efforts. 'I wish,' said Dr. Savage, 'the true cause of my illness to be well understood. Till my associates arrived, and for more than a month after, my health was good. They found me alone, pressed by numerous duties, and themselves upon my hands, the objects of deep anxiety. It is my firm belief that under different circumstances my health would still have been good. I do not believe this climate to be necessarily fatal to the white man's constitution or health. But that it involves much, and often great suffering with a thousand circumstances of severe trial, we all cheerfully admit, and even The town of Providence by a vote of 407 to that life for years to come will be shortened by it. 338, has decided that no licences shall be granted | Yet it is at the same time no less true, that with a

\* Dr. Savage reached New York on the 16th of June.

opinion of the climate as the deliberate conviction | name! From the annual report of the board, presented in of your missionary, a man of acknowledged medical skill, after a year's residence.

'The interior, in every direction from us,' continues Dr. Savage, 'is occupied by populous towns containing from 1,000 to 1,500 souls. We should find, it is estimated, (within fifty miles,) not less than from 60 to 70,000, and all willing, to say the least, to receive a teacher. The king of Dehneh, about forty-five miles from Cape Palmas, (previously visited by Dr. S.,) continues favourable to the establishment of a school among his people, and has been regularly manifesting his good will by sending me down at different times, little dashes,' or presents. He has more than once given me to understand that he fully expects, and is patiently waiting the opening of a school.' Another question put to the king of Rabookah was, what will you do to aid us in opening a preacher and school-teacher. school among your people. His reply was, 'I will furnish all the timber, and my people shall do all January of this year. Rev. A. W. Ander the labour, if you will find the nails, for the house; | connection with the board was closed in August. and I will furnish food, all the same as my people | The mission-house, a plain, substantial buildeat, for a teacher. Here, boys were pressed upon | ing, of two stories, twenty-four feet by twenty, us by their parents, but we could only receive a | was so far completed in July, as to admit of occusmall number, not deeming it desirable at present, pancy. About seven acres of land adjacent, have to increase our school above twenty. One of the lalso been fenced and planted, partly with with a stipulations by deed for land purchased at the time | view to lessen the expenses of the native school schools in the Berleymah county.'

porting a teacher, a coloured boy from Cape

'To reduce this desire to a healthful, practical influence,' continues your missionary, 'and convert it into an open door for the entrance of light patient, judicious and devoted missionary.'

Mr. Minor who suffered more than his companions under the acclimating process, was sufficiently recovered to take charge of the school, on the departure of Dr. S., and until able to prosecute another design of the mission, that of advancing into the interior. Mr. M., it is remarked by his associates, has made good progress in the language of the Greybo, and he seems to possess an unusual tact at acquiring their phrases and converting them to a practical purpose.'

The establishment of a high school has been from the first an object of much interest to the commenced at the earliest practicable date. They forbear, however, to hold out any premature encouragement; it must be a work of time. Towards this end, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade has deposited the sum of \$1,300, on certain conditions, and Edward Colson, Esq., of Virginia, a bond for \$420. These sums were principally bequests in the hands of these gentlemen, available for such an object.

From the multiplied secular cares at present attendant upon this mission, the committee have Rev. Thomas S. Savage, M. D., Rev. Lancelot | yielded to the solicitations of the missionaries, and sent out Mr. E. S. Byron, a young man of piety, and well fitted to act as teacher and lay assistant to the mission.

By the arrival of Dr. Savage, the history of this mission is brought down to the 30th of April. The following facts are among the many encouragements detailed in his journal.

The missionaries were in good measure of health, and actively pursuing their labours. Mr. Payne conducts service at a native town about two miles proposed to build a church. At the mission also, service is held for the colonists, and others in the immediate vicinity. The Sunday school had already numbered forty. In two months, one hundred colonists were expected to be settled around the mission. The erection of a church, and the distinct labours of another missionary for the colonists had become exceedingly desirable. Five children of the colonists had been baptized, and one adult. The communion had been administered six times, five persons being admitted to that holy ordinance, one white and tour coloured.

Measures were to be promptly taken for establishing an interior station at Dehneh, forty miles distant, to which the Rev. Mr. Minor would proceed. He had already visited a place, and an eligible spot had been given for the site. This spot is represented as elevated, and exceedingly

The following extract bears date Easter Sunday, April 15. 'Preached to-day to the largest number ever assembled upon our mission grounds. The rooms were well filled: subject-Resurrection of Christ. Two were baptized, a mother and child, and the former was admitted to communion. We the Presbyterian and Methodist Societies.

'This occasion was to me one of deep solemnity, and highly affecting. Two years before, the spot upon which we worshipped, was a waste, howling wilderness. Its gloomy forest echoed only to the cry of the wild beast, and the unmeaning yell of the roaming savage. One year later, and I was permitted to celebrate, with four others, the rising of Christ from the dead, and in its connection, the setting up of our light in this heathen land. Today an elapse of twelve months more, and I am permitted to celebrate the same holy events-to kneel upon the same altar at the same spot, with two devoted brethren in the ministry, and four others to our communion. Twenty native children from our school present, some able to respond in These grounds, so recently a wilderness, are now reclaimed by the hand of industry and civilization, and brought beneath a flourishing cultivation,

nently as good as we might expect in our native through the labors of once heathen, degraded, but land) and above all, labour for years to save from now improving, happy children. O yes, blessed eternal death, hundreds, and thousands, and millions | be God, this spot now beams with the light of of our fellow beings.' The committee quote this | christianity, and is vocal with praise to his holy

Expenses. Supplies for the mission and dwellings, \$2,488 24 Salaries of missionaries and other expenses, - - - - -Passage and outfit of Mr. Byron, -

\$4,355 55

MISSIONS OF THE BOARD OF BAPTIST MISSIONS. From the report of the board.

Edina-Southern extremity of Liberia. Sante Will's-Twenty miles from Edina, on

Mechlin river.

Rev. Wm. G. Crocker, Rev. William Mylne, Rev. Ivory Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. John Day, Mr. Peyton Stuart, assistant teacher, died

Dr. Hall's agency, was the establishment of connected with it, and partly to give opportunity for instructing native youth in husbandry, and Dr. Savage also visited King Baphro on the training them to habits of industry, &c. The Cavally, taking with him several of the pupils, school contained in August seven native children. one a son of this king and among the most intelli- and from twenty to twenty-five children of cologent in the school. 'This prince,' says your mis- | nists. More native youth would have been resionary, would not fail to attract attention by his | ceived, except for the scarcity of provisions. personal bearing in any part of the world. Six | Their number, in December, had been increased feet four inches in height, he has the expression to eleven. The branches taught are reading, of the conscious superiority of the monarch writ- writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. ten on his brow, and I never saw more dignity of | The progress of the natives, thus far, has been person concentrated in a single individual.' After | quite gratifying. Some have repeatedly read witnessing the school exercise of his son, he through the Bassa spelling-book, and four read exclaimed with much emotion, 'I live here and | fluently in English. Several creditable specimens die like a fool, but that boy knows something. of native writing have been forwarded to the Yes, the white man live in my heart.' He has | board. The American department of the school. shown the sincerity of his desire for schools by | numbered, in December, but twelve-the Sabbath building a school-house in native style, and sup- | school about as many. The missionaries have been greatly reduced by protracted sickness, and,

The mission may shortly require a printingand true religion, remain within the power of the press. Messrs. Crocker and Mylne have been assiduous in the study of Bassa, so far as their 'I have made,' says Mr. Payne, after six months other engagements and their imperfect health residence at the Cape, 'the first effort to pro- allowed, and several works are in progress, for the claim the Gospel in the interior of a bush town use of native schools. The printer, when not called Wassa, distant about eight miles. The king | engaged in the printing department, might afford and the people were very attentive to this first | valuable assistance as a teacher. An individual, 'God palaver,' and desired that I would visit them | who has had experience in both departments, has offered himself for the service.

though somewhat improved in health at the last

dates, may be under the necessity, before long, of

making a visit to this country.

In regard to the communication of the Gospel to the natives, both at Sante Will's and Edina, the missionaries appear to have been faithful. Frequent conversations have been held with the school-boys, on the principles of religion; and, so far as they could be made to understand, they manifest much interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke left New York for Liberia, via Norfolk, Va., December 3, 1837, and arrived at Edina, in safety January 23.

(From the Boston Recorder.)

THE GRAVE OF PAYSON. BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

In the burial ground at Portland are three monuments erected, to commemorate the achievements of naval heroes who fell in the battles of their country. There is also a plain, neat obelisk, with the name, and dates of the birth, ministry and death of the late lamented PAYSON, to which is added the touching line, 'His record is on high.' A late visit to this interesting spot, occasioned the following lines.

> I stood, in silence and alone, Just at the Sabbath shut of day, Where, quietly, the modest stone Told me that Payson's relics lay. No gorgeous tale, nor herald's arms Astonished with their splendid lie Or hireling praise; -in truth's meek charms It said, 'His record is on high.'

gazed around the burial spot That looks on Portland's spires below, And on her thousands who are not, Did sad yet useful thought bestow:-Here sleep they till the trumpet's tongue Shall peal along a blazing sky; Yet who of these-the old and young-May read his record then on high!

And near, I saw the early grave Of him who fought at Tripoli; Who would not live, the Moslem's slave, Who fell, a martyr with the free. And wrapt in freedom's starry flag The chief who dared to 'do or die;' And Albion's son, who could not lag-Whose deeds his country wrote on high.

What glory lit their spirit's track, When from the gory deck they flew! Could wishes woo the heroes back? Say, did not fame their path pursue? Oh gently sleep the youthful brave Who fall where martial clarions cry-The men, entombed in earth or wave,

I turned again to PAYSON's clay, And recollected well, how bright The radiance, far outshining day, That robed his soaring soul in light. What music stole awhile from heaven, To charm away his parting sigh; What wings to waft him home were given. Whose holy record was on high!

Whose blood-writ record is on high.

And give me-trembling, said I then-Some place, my Saviour, where such dwell; And far above the pride of men, And pomp of which the worldlings tell Will be my lot. Come, haughty kings! And ye who pass in glitter by, And feel that ye are abject things, Whose record is not found on high.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1838.