rienced.

labours.

30th of July, 1838. Particular mention was made | labour.

agent in making arrangements for the comfortable | follow as soon as practicable. States, and that intelligence was not of a very | Anketel's plantation. Our agent also speaks in | considerable revenue.

enable them to carry into full effect the enlarged to annex as an appendix to this report.

gress of our colonial affairs, our emigrants found | brig Rover, in the spring of 1835, were invited by upon their arrival that ample preparations had your committee to settle in the Mississippi colony, their new home; an abundant supply of rice, in order to compensate them for the sacrifices they liberality in sustaining it will increase in the same cassada, potatoes, and other African vegetables, would necessarily make in leaving their present proportion. had been provided for their support; their farms | homes. The greater part, the committee are its own land, and in its own house. Conse- may hereafter remove from this state to Liberia. of emigrants inadequately provided for. quently, the emigrants were all satisfied with their | The Rev. Gloster Simpson, formerly of Claiborne | reception, and highly pleased with their prospects; county, an eminently pious and excellent preacher, their colony a comfortable asylum for our people made substantially the following remarks: Said and our agent was so well pleased with the arrival who emigrated in the same vessel with Mr. Green's of colour, and can secure a brisk commercial he, we see now what you mean by a new heartof the emigrants, the handsome manner in which people, has also, at the urgent request of his friends intercourse between this country and our colony, you come to us as you would to a filthy ragged they were provided for, and the liberal supply with | in this state, consented to remove to our colony our free people of colour will find their way thither | man-you tell him to put aside his rags and fifth, which the committee had furnished him for sus- in the hope of being useful to future emigrants in the ordinary channels of commercial intercourse and go and wash himself, to begin life afresh, and the colony, as to cause him to say, emphatically, be of his acquaintance, and subject, more or less,

In order to insure to our emigrants a supply of exert for useful ends. provisions upon their arrival in the colony, with- But while the committee have been thus in- a devout acknowledgment to Almighty God for but this is the chief means by which we obtain out the expense of sending them from the United | duced, by peculiar circumstances, to encourage | the signal favour which he has vouched to their | many of our good things, and I do not see how I States, our agent had commenced the cultivation | the emigrants, originally from our own state, to | labours, and with fervent prayers for the continu- | can get along without stealing. You say we must of a public farm in the colony. In accomplishing remove from the mother colony to the Mississippi ance of his blessing. All of which is respectfully this important object he had many difficulties to settlement—yet they wish it to be distinctly un- submitted. contend with—his own feeble health—the unfaith- | derstood, that as a general rule they do not intend fulness of the hired men, who were employed to | to encourage the emigration to our colony of perwork on the farm, at the distance of several miles | sons from the sister colonies, nor even to permit from Greenville, the principal scene of his la- it, except under strict limitations. bours—and lastly, the thievish character of the The principal want of our colony at present Fishmen, (a native tribe on the beach, whose | seems to be emigrants. To supply this want, the principal occupation is fishing,) who plundered | committee are preparing to send an expedition,

came to maturity. April 12th, as follows, viz: 'We have done a little | proper to introduce into our infant settlement at at farming; but the pretended fear of the natives one time. It will afford a sufficient number, in amongst the hired men-the many other things I addition to those who are already there, for the have had to attend to, together with four or five | advantageous organization of a civil government, weeks sickness, has prevented me from doing as and for the carrying on successfully of most of herewith forward a condensed and imperfect much as I might, under more favourable circum- those branches of useful industry, which are ne- abstract of some of my views on the African slave in their language to correspond with ours for truth stances, have been very easily done. The thievish | cessary to the comfort, respectability, and well | trade, as it existed on that coast a few years since, and potatoes; and the only reason why they have | Providence favour their plans in the transportation of the American colonies on that subject, &c. not stolen more is, because it has not yet come to and settlement of these emigrants, and give sucperfection. We have planted twelve or fifteen | cess to their other efforts in promoting the pros- various parts of the coast of West Africa, by limes, oka, papaya, and some yams, beans, and ment. other vegetables peculiar to this country.'

development of the agricultural resources of the tant interests, they have by no means been un- order inducement or view than conquering and Greybo people, those among whom we live, would country, in locating the emigrants, and distributing mindful of the still greater importance of fostering capturing their actual friends, although, alleged number from twenty to twenty-five thousand souls, to them their farms. In accomplishing this object, in our colony the interests of education and reli- enemies, for the sole purpose of supplying the he changed the location of the town from the bar- | gion. Indeed they consider that the surest and ren sands on the sea shore, to a place four or five | cheapest way of securing permanent and extensive | Secondly, by preventing the slave vessels from | tween twenty-five and thirty miles. The interior miles up the river, and about two miles in a direct success to the cause of African colonization, will visiting that portion of the coast occupied by and population is not less dense. Indeed if we had line from the ocean, where the lands are fertile be to establish and cherish a well regulated system under the jurisdiction of the colonial governments. twenty missionaries, we could locate them all and well watered, and sufficiently near the ocean | for the improvement of the intellectual, moral, and to enjoy the sea breeze. Here he intends not religious character of the colonists. only to settle the emigrants, but also to establish | They have, therefore, instructed their colonial the agency house and public store. For where agent to take immediate measures for the estab- coast, and that, through the instrumentality and these are, there will the emigrants be most desirous | lishment of a school to educate the children of the

of locating. been heretofore much impeded by the want of in the United States, to establish missions upon working animals to assist them in their labours. our territory, both for the benefit of the native Horses abound far in the interior of the African and colonial population. They have also offered English trader of Sierra Leone, that in conversa- behalf of colonization, in which he proposes their continent, but cannot be procured on the coast | to their missionaries going to our colony to reside, tion held by him a few weeks before, with the raising \$6,000—only two cents a head as he In order to supply this deficiency, the brig Mail | a free passage in any vessel sent by them to the was directed, on her outward passage last spring, | colony. to stop at one of the Cape de Verd islands, and Our past success encourages us not only to that unless a stop could be put to the introduction procure thirty horses, jacks and mules, for the use persevere in the work so auspiciously commenced, of emigrants, and growth of the American colony, of the colony. Thirty-two jacks and one horse but to renew our zeal and diligence in a cause so their business must and would eventually be were obtained, but thirteen of the jacks died on | holy and so full of bright hopes to two continents, | ruined, as he had experienced a very considerable the passage from the island to the coast.

But notwithstanding these obstacles to the pro- sent from his estate, and sailed for Liberia in the population. 'I hope our most trying times are now over.' to his influence, which they feel assured he will

the crops of cassada and potatoes as fast as they | to sail from New Orleans on the 15th January, with upwards of an hundred emigrants. This On this subject our agent writes under date of | will be nearly as large a number as it would be

The agricultural operations of the colony have societies of the different religious denominations tant results of colonizing that portion of Africa.

cause, have put them in possession of much valuable information, and greatly enlivened their than has heretofore been witnessed in any of the valuable information, and greatly enlivened their than has heretofore been witnessed in any of the views of any man, hopes of success in the prosecution of their Americo-African colonies. The committee deem This difficulty is for the present at an end, and or set of men, but simple matters of fact deduced it of the highest importance to furnish our settle- the brig Mail is intended to run as a regular packet from actual observation, and information collected The recent arrival at the port of New Orleans | ment with a full supply of working animals, and | between New Orleans and Greenville. And should | on the spot, and to the truth of which the comof the brig Mail from Greenville, has furnished us | intend to persevere until the demand is satisfied, | we be furnished with the means successfully to | paratively quiet and peaceable condition as far as with further intelligence, of as late a date as the as well for the purpose of breeding, as for that of develope the commercial resources of our colony, relates to the slave trade, of the thousand of nait would not be many years before several vessels | tives within the limits and vicinity of the colonies. of this vessel in the last annual report. She sailed It is a favourable omen of our future success, | could be profitably employed in the direct trade | furnish, in my opinion, abundant and ample testifrom New Orleans the latter end of March, and and the committee would advert to the fact with from New Orleans to Liberia. Indeed, at this mony. And should this communication be the arrived in safety with her cargo and thirty-seven | humble and lively gratitude to the Giver of all | time our colonial agent writes, that if he were | means of throwing any light on the subject of this emigrants, (two having been added to the number good, that He has been pleased to preserve the furnished with a proper supply of goods for native dark and disgraceful traffic, it will be considered on the passage) at Greenville on the 9th July, health of our colonists, and to encourage their trade, he could purchase from two to three thou- a most gratifying addition, to the results already having been detained a month at the Cape De hearts to hope for success in the formation of a sand bushels of rice, and from one to three thou- realized, from one of the most interesting voyages Verd islands, procuring working animals for the settlement in the land of their fathers. They sand gallons of palm oil, besides a considerable ever undertaken by the colony. The Mail returned by the way of the were all in good health at the time of the depar- quantity of ivory, tortoise shell, and camwood. Cape De Verd islands, and brought from thence a ture of the Mail, (30th July) except Robert It is said by the natives, that there are forests of cargo of salt. Her voyage, though long, was Leiper, an aged and highly respected man, who this valuable dye wood (worth in New York \$70 prosperous; so much so as to warrant the belief had long been a resident of this city, but sailed in per ton,) within thirty miles of Greenville. If that she may be profitably employed as a regular | the last expedition for our colony. He had an | we had the means of cutting a wagon road into packet between this country and our colony. attack of the fever shortly after his arrival at the region of this wood and furnishing teams to Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Leighton This arrangement will insure to the society a Greenville; but on the 28th of July our colonial transport it to the coast, it would not only furnish regular and more frequented intercourse between agent writes, that 'Leiper's fever had left him- a return cargo for our emigrant vessels, but also this country and Liberia, for the want of which he is perfectly satisfied, and in high spirits.' furnish to our society, and to our colonists, a much inconvenience has heretofore been expe- Leiper took with him his daughter-in law, a very | valuable article of exchange for the commodities respectable woman, and her two children. He required for our colony from the United States The brig Mail carried out the first company of has left a numerous offspring, and a very large and from England. The committee expect to emigrants that ever went directly from this coun- circle of acquaintance amongst the free people of increase the colony, flourishing as it has ever been, excepting such try to Mississippi in Africa; and her arrival here | colour of Natchez, who were looking with interest | by encouraging the production of several other | reductions from its numbers as we have been constitutes a memorable epoch in the history of for the report he might send them concerning the valuable articles, which are known to flourish compelled to make from the want of funds. It that settlement. Upon her arrival there, our country of his adoption. It is said that the letters well-such as arrow root, sugar and coffee. There now embraces about twenty-five males and ten colony consisted of a solitary white man, and received from him by the return of the vessel, and are said to be seven varieties of this last named females—from the ages of eight to eight een years. about twenty hired labourers from the older set- other concurring favourable testimony, has deter- article growing wild in the woods of Western About one-half of this number can read the tlements of Liberia, who were employed by our mined several of them to make arrangements to Africa, one species of which, much resembling | English Testament with ease, and can write good the Java in appearance and flavour, has been and legible notes-can repeat hymns, the multisettlement of our emigrants—clearing and plant- Our agent says of the emigrants sent out by known to produce in the neighbourhood of Cape plication table, and some have made considerable ing lands—the construction of buildings, and the Mr. Anketel, 'I have no doubt they will do well'— Messurado 30 pounds to the tree—about six times progress in mental arithmetic. We find no diffibuilding of a small schooner, which had been that they were perfectly satisfied, and had, some as much as it produces in any other part of the culty, either from the want of capacity or inclinacommenced by our former agent, Mr. Johnston. | time before the vessel left for the United States, | world. They are beginning to cultivate this arti-The supply of means in our agent's hands had commenced building their houses, and making cle with success in some of the older settlements in learning would place them on a respectable never been sufficient to enable him to conduct the preparation for a permanent settlement upon their of Liberia, and the committee have instructed our footing with any set of children in the worldbusiness of the society to advantage, and is at farms. He expresses himself as having a great | colonial agent to cultivate a plantation of it on | and their eagerness for learning may be interred present very much reduced. Many months had confidence in William Bonner, who had been account of the society, which it is supposed, in from the fact that the school is never suspended elapsed without his having heard from the United | employed in this country as a foreman on Mr. | three or four years, will yield to the society a | for a day, as it sometimes is from the want of

encouraging nature. The period at which vessels high terms of Edward Morris, who was provided We may also mention among the difficulties without occasioning a feeling of very general disusually arrive at Liberia from New Orleans, had with a munificent outfit by his former master, overcome, and the corresponding opposite advan- appointment. Mrs. Wilson, has the general direcnearly passed away, and our agent began to enter- Mr. Carson, of this county. Morris is extensively tages gained during the past year, the unfrequent tion of the school, and one of her most effectual tain serious fears whether another year must not and favourably known by the planters of Adams | and irregular communication between our colony | punishments is, not to hear a culprit recite a elapse before the arrival of a reinforcement to the county, from the fidelity and ability with which and other colonies on the coast. This difficulty regular lesson. Most of our communications he managed his master's plantation for many years. has been removed by the completion of the schr. with them are through the medium of notes writ-It must be borne in mind that our agents left James Railey, Esq. who employed Morris on one Natchez, built at the port of Greenville. She ten upon a slate. They are very fond of music. this country in the spring of 1837, when the pecu- of his plantations the year previously to his de- made her first trip to Monrovia in July last, where and the charm of 'Fair Hope,' is the sweet notes niary pressure and panic was so great, that the parture from this country, and under whose super- her appearance was hailed with great satisfaction, which at the opening and closing of the schools, committee forbore either to press the collection of intendence he was sent to the colony, has favoured and from that place she returned to Greenville fill our ears and our hearts with harmony. subscriptions then due the society, or to obtain on | us with a letter from him, which, as it contains | with a large number of passengers. The overthe credit of the society, an outfit large enough to some valuable items of intelligence, we beg leave coming of these two great difficulties alone, to- change of heart—others are serious and thoughtgether with the corresponding advantages that ful, and all of them are more or less under the plan of operations they had marked out for them- In conformity with the wishes expressed by the may grow out of them, will greatly promote the influence of religion. We have at present but late James Green, Esq. the emigrants that were interest of our colony, and the comfort of its two other day schools in operation—one five miles

enterprise is viewed with increasing interest by native population, it is hard for us to tell how been made for their comfortable settlement in and some facilities for their doing so were offered, the people of our own beloved state, and that their much impression has been made. Like unrege-

laid off, and a part of their lands cleared and under happy to learn, have accepted their proposal. propriety of the course which they have adopted, for not embracing it. During the Sabbath the cultivation, and the preparation for the erection of They are enterprising, industrious, intelligent, of expending their resources principally in devetheir houses so far advanced, that our colonial and moral, and doubtless will form an important loping the resources of the county, in promoting for the most part, of late, very small. agent expressed the opinion, that in less than three | accession to the strength and respectability of our | the comfort and prosperity of the few colonists | weeks from the departure of the Mail for the | colony, and will prove especially valuable as pio- | they may send out, rather than exhaust their re-United States, each family would be settled upon | neers to such of their friends and acquaintances as | sources upon the transportation of a large number

taining and enlarging the society's operations in from Mississippi, many of whom will doubtless | without any expense to us, and with but little on a new scale.' Now,' said he, 'how can we do inconvenience to themselves.

conclude their report as they commenced it, with many sore trials. You say we must not steal;

NATCHEZ, Dec. 12, 1838.

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser.) Colonization in Africa.

The following is the letter referred to in the report of Mr. Cresson's examination before the legislative committee in yesterday's paper.

BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1839.

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

Dear Sir: -In compliance with your request, I Fishmen have stolen two or three acres of cassada | being of a civilized community. Should a kind | together with the apparent influence and bearing

The several colonial settlements formed on

acres in cassada, which will probably yield from | perity of the colony for another year, they firmly | emigrants from the United States, have, and in my one to two hundred bushels to the acre, if an | believe that the colony will then be placed, with | opinion, will continue to exert a most salutary expedition comes out within two months to take the ordinary blessing of Almighty God upon it, influence in the suppression of the African slave docile, and in those cases where they have emcare of it; otherwise, much of it will be lost. beyond the reach of a retrograde movement; that trade—first, by convincing the natives with whom Besides this cassada, we have planted a conside- in fact it will possess within itself all the elements | they have intercourse, of the unhappy tendency rable quantity of potatoes, plantains, bananas, of successful growth, and of progressive improve- of a continuance in that abominable traffic as in the world where religion would take a more regards themselves and families, and the great | ready and thorough hold upon the hearts of men But while the committee have taken measures | importance of relinquishing their former practice | than it would here. Our agent was directed to have an eye to the for the advancement of the above named impor- of engaging in wars the most sanguinary, with no usual marts with victims for this inhuman traffic. | sea-beach, and extend along a line of coast be-And the fact that this nefarious trade is nearly annihilated from 'Cape Messurado' to 'Cape Palmas,' a distance of several hundred miles on that | miles in any direction. influence of the colonists and government estabcolonists. They have also invited the missionary lished there-I consider as one of many impor-

agent for slavers at the 'Gallinas,' he was told | thousand dollars himself to the sum. the passage from the island to the coast.

The arrival of these animals occasioned great rejoicing in our settlement, and was hailed as the rejoicing in our settlement, and the rejoicing in our settlement is rejoicing in our settlement.

LATE COMMANDER OF SHIP ? JAMES PERKINS, OF BOSTON.

Missions in Africa

WILSON, published in the Charleston Observer.

FAIR HOPE, CAPE PALMAS, ? March 10, 1838.

Our seminary (as the Prudential Committee have been pleased to denominate it,) is quite as health on the part of the teacher and other causes.

distant, and the other twelve-both in a tolerable The committee are happy to believe that their | state of prosperity. Upon the adult and out-door nerate man in all other parts of the world, they have a strong aversion to the claims of the gospel, Past experience confirms the committee in the and are constantly urging objections and excuses attendance upon preaching is very variable, and

I have a circle, however, that I meet every Sabbath night, averaging from ten to twenty-five persons—over the minds of these I begin to hope that religion is gaining some ground. At the close of The committee believe that if they can make the exercises of one of these meetings, a man this? You say we must not lie; but by this very In view of all these facts, the committee would | means we escape many difficulties, and avoid have but one wife-now if we give them up, then we shall be contemptible among our fellow men, and we shall have no body to work our farms, bring our wood, water, &c.'

So much for the state of society among them. Indeed they have been so much inured from infancy to pilfering, lying, licentiousness, &c. and these things are so completely interwoven into the texture of society and so much and so universally practised in their daily intercourse with each other, that it is one of the most difficult things in the world for an African to conceive of the possibility of living upon principles strictly virtuous and moral. It is just as natural for them to lie and steal, as to eat and drink-and so much are they addicted to these that I have sometimes questioned whether there would have been any words and honesty, if it had not been for the constant and almost momentary recurrence of their antipodes in meaning.

But low in the scale of moral degradation as these people are, they are by no means hopelessly so-nor are they beyond the reach of the ordinary means of recovery. I have generally found them braced religion, they appear to be decidedly and zealously pious. And perhaps there is no place

The land is burthened with inhabitants. The and the whole of these live immediately on the advantageously, and give them more work than they could do, without going more than twenty

Colonization .- The venerable Judge Payne, On a visit to the colony at 'Monrovia' a few of Vermont, ex-senator of the United States, has years since, I was informed by a respectable published an appeal to his fellow-citizens, in famous old 'Spaniard,' and notorious and active | makes it-and he promises in that case to add a

> PRINTED BY JOHN D. TOY, CORNER OF MARKET AND ST. PAUL STREETS,