COUNTY COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

Meeting at Cambridge.

At a meeting of the friends of Colonization, held at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday the 26th inst., Dr. Francis P. Phelps, was called to the chair and W. W. V. M. Edmonson, appointed secretary.

Able addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kennard and Nicholas L. Goldsborough, esq., explanatory of the object of the meeting.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Kennard, the chair was requested to appoint a committee of five, to draft a constitution and nominate a board of officers, whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Thomas I. H. Eccleston, Wm. T. Goldsborough, Hooper Rawleigh, Hiram Woolford and Reuben Tall. The committee after having retired a few moments, reported a constitution and the following board of officers.

President.—Dr. A. C. Thompson.

Vice-Presidents.—John C. Henry, Joseph E. Muse, Rev. Mr. Judd, Rev. Dan'l Lambden, Joseph Stewart, James Thompson, Minos Adams, Thomas H. Hicks, C. P. Straughan, Noah Dixon, Wm. W. Lake, John Griffith, Edward Tripp, Francis Corkran.

Corresponding Secretary.—B. J. Goldsborough.

Recording Secretary.—James Dixon.

Treasurer.—William Rea.

Managers.—Samuel Corkran, Wm. W. Eccleston, Henry Burn, Sam'l Cook, Ezekiel Richardson, James A. Waddell, Thos. Barnett, James B. Steele, Daniel Martin, William I. Ford, John R. Keene, John Mace, Wm. H. Yates, John H. Hooper, Lawrence Lacey, J. C. Wright, William Wingate, N. L. Goldsborough, Thos. White, Samuel Travers, Levin W. Tall, Levin Richardson, Sam'l Harrington, Whit. Woolford, Thomas C. Jones, John Griffith, Wm. A. Slacum, Samuel Meekins, Wesley Woodland, Chas. Traverse, Wm. W. Lake, Henry McNamara, John Hooper, William Andrews, Charles Tubman, Benj. G. Keene, Arthur Pritchett, Timothy McNamara, Chas. Seward, John Muir, Charles Frazier, Samuel Corner, Minos Adams, Jacob Wilson, Wm. S. Harper, Nat. E. Greene, James Carroll, Stephen Rawlie, Samuel Sewell, Morris Roach, James Thompson, John Rowens, V. M. Edmondson, Medford Andrews, John Webb, John N. Steele, Chas. Leary, John Webster, Anthony Manning, Wm. Jackson, Algernon M. Davis, John T. Stewart, John Vincent, Wm. Webb.

Proceedings at Chestertown.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th instant, a meeting was held at the Methodist Protestant Church, which was addressed by the Rev. John H. Kennard, agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, Judge Chambers, Judge Eccleston, and James B. Ricaud, esq. on the subject of colonization. The following evening a meeting was held at the same place, and a society auxiliary to the State Society was formed. We would urge upon those gentlemen who have been elected officers of this Society to take the matter seriously and zealously in hand. The mere formation of a society effects nothing it is certainly some evidence of good feeling to the cause, but if the same good feeling is not kept up, if the officers nominated are lukewarm, or rather if they do not, by active personal exertion, endeavour to enlist the sympathy of others, and unite them in the work, and by persevering zeal waken that class of the population whose interests are identified with the cause, to the immense benefits it holds out to them and to their offspring, the organization of an auxiliary Society has not only accomplished nothing, but it would be better that it had never been formed. We express our opinion thus frankly, because this is the third or fourth time within five years that an auxiliary Colonization Society has been organized in this county, and content with the mere formation of a Society and the appointment of officers, apathy or indifference has permitted it to die a natural death. It is to be hoped that such will not be the case with the Society recently formed, but that the officers and members will alike feel themselves under a moral obligation to advance the cause in which they have embarked, not by the influence of their names only, but by active co-operation and united energy. In this way only can they render essential service, and while their exertions will induce others to unite with them in the cause, a wider field will be opened for their exertions, and the true character and principles of colonization be more generally made known, both among white and black.

This feeling in the cause of colonization is not with us the growth of yesterday; it is founded upon a personal knowledge of the benefits it has already conferred upon those of our coloured population who have emigrated to their father land, and a firm conviction of the immense benefits that the coloured population of this country, and the benighted inhabitants of Africa, that continent which gave the first impetus to arts and science, must inevitably derive from a successful carrying out of the plan of colonizing our coloured population on the shores of Africa. Two successive voyages to the colony at Cape Mesurado, in 1827 and '28, enables us to speak confidently upon the subject, and we shall take occasion, from time to time, to offer some remarks, founded upon the observations made by us during those voyages. To the free coloured population we will only say, that it is a duty they imperatively owe to themselves and their posterity to throw prejudice aside, and make themselves fully and intimately acquainted with the subject.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Kent county, friendly to the cause of African Colonization, at the Methodist Protestant Church, in Chestertown, on Monday evening, the 5th day of June, 1837, the Hon. John B. Eccleston was called to the chair, and George Vickers appointed secretary.

After some pertinent remarks by the Rev. John H. Kennard, the meeting resolved to form a County Colonization Society; and upon motion, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair, to report a constitution and nominate officers to the meeting, viz: Rev. Mr. Rawleigh, Rev. Mr. Jones, Dr. P. Wroth, J. B. Ricaud, esq., and Captain W. P. Mathews.

The committee having conferred, reported the following constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Colonization Society of Kent county.

ART. 2. The objects to which its influence and funds shall be exclusively devoted, shall be the employment of suitable persons as their agent or agents, for the dissemination of information amongst the citizens and people of colour in Kent county, and the obtaining suitable persons as emigrants to Maryland, in Liberia, Africa, from said county.

ART. 3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, with ten Managers in each election district of the county. The President, four Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and the Treasurer to be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 4. The President, or in his absence, either of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and the Board, and in their absence their place shall be supplied by one of the senior members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep and preserve a record of the doings of the society; the Corresponding Secretary to carry on the correspondence thereof; the Recording Secretary shall furnish the Treasurer with a list of the names of each member of the Society.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep a record of the names of the members, and of the amount paid by each respectively, and also of all donations, with the names of the donors. He shall pay over the funds only to the order of the President of the Society.

ART. 7. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying an annual subscription of one dollar or upwards, and a life member by paying at any one time the sum of ten dollars.

ART. 8. There shall be an annual election of officers on the third Monday of March, but the old officers shall continue to hold their offices until a new election. In the event of vacancies the remaining officers to fill them.

The committee also reported the following officers, who were duly elected by the meeting:

President.—Honourable E. F. Chambers.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. J. B. Eccleston, Joseph N. Gordon, esquire, Rev. Robert Kemp, Rev. C. F. Jones.

Recording Secretary.—George Vickers.

Corresponding Secretary.—James B. Ricaud.

Treasurer.—Daniel Collins.

Managers for the Upper District.—Richard Semans, Doctor J. K. Emory, Nathaniel Meginnis, George William Wilson, Doctor James Heigh, John M. Comegys, Samuel E. Briscoe, John G. Black, John D. Welch, Nathaniel Covington.

For the Middle District.—Joseph Wickes, Nathaniel Wiley, Jos. Redue, Ebenezer Blackstone, James B. Parrish, Dr. P. Wroth, Hugh Wallace, George S. Holliday, James H. Gale, Samuel G. Kennard.

Managers for the Lower District.—Jno. Stoops, Reverend George D. S. Handy, Jeremiah Nicols, Thomas Baker, Thomas Burgess, Thomas B. Hynson, James P. Gale, William Copper, John Usilton, Doctor Jacob Fisher.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. B. ECCLESTON, *Chairman.*

GEORGE VICKERS, *Secretary.* [*Kent Bugle.*

Proceedings at Easton.

Pursuant to public notice in the prints of this place, a large and highly respectable meeting of citizens was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town on Sunday evening last. The meeting was organized by calling Thomas C. Nicols, esq. to the chair, and by appointing Samuel Hambleton, jr. secretary. After prayer from the Rev. Mr. Potts, the object of the meeting was explained by the Rev. John H. Kennard, agent of the Maryland State Colonization society. He proposed the organization of a county society, distinct from a state society; the funds raised to be exclusively applied within the limits of Talbot county, for the colonization of such free people of colour as may desire to remove to Africa. And for such other purposes as the society may deem best for the advancement of the great objects of colonization. He moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft a constitution and report officers for the society.

The chair in obedience to the motion appointed Messrs. M. Hazell, S. M. Jenkins, W. H. Groome, W. W. Higgins and T. Denny the committee; who after retiring a short time reported a constitution for the society and the following list of officers for the year 1837, viz:

List of Officers for Colonization Society.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, *President.*		
JOHN L. KERR,	1*st.*	*Vice-President,*
THOS. C. NICOLS,	2*nd.*	do.
REV. JAS. V. POTTS,	3*d.*	"
REV. MANLOVE HAZEL,	4*th.*	"
WM. H. GROOME,	5*th.*	"
REV. SHEPHED DRAIN,	6*th.*	"

SAM'L. HAMBLETON, *jr. Secretary.*
WM. LOVEDAY, *Treasurer.*

MANAGERS.

EASTON DISTRICT.—James Parrott, John B. Kerr, Edward N. Hambleton, Nicholas G. Singleton, Solomon M. Jenkins, Theodore Denny, John Goldsborough, Samuel Mackey.

TRAPPE.—Samuel Stevens, James Chaplain, Nicholas Goldsborough, John S. Martin.

ST. MICHAELS.—Joseph Bruff, John Barnett, Wm. Townsend, James M. Seth.

CHAPPEL.—Wm. H. Tilghman, George Dudley, Sydenham T. Russum, Wm. Rose.

The Rev. Mr. Kennard then addressed the society at length upon the subject of African colonization—developing the resources and prospects of the state society, and shewing in an eloquent and forcible manner the feasibility of the scheme.

He was followed by T. R. Loockerman, esq. who in an eloquent and beautiful address painted the benevolent design of colonization and contrasted it with the mad scheme of abolition—shewed that it was the only means of counteracting the design of misguided zealots and appealed to the meeting in behalf of the colonization cause. The Rev. Mr. Potts then made a few remarks in behalf of the object of the meeting.

Dr. S. M. Jenkins then moved the appointment of a committee to take subscription and procure the names of persons desirous of becoming members.

J. B. Kerr, esq., then made a few pertinent and appropriate remarks, which he stated were necessarily hurried and desultory from the lateness of the hour—after a motion that the proceedings of the meeting be published and that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Methodist Episcopal Society for the generous proffer of their church for the hold of the meeting, the society adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. on 4th July next.

T. C. NICOLS, *Chairman,*
SAMUEL HAMBLETON, jr. *Secretary.*
[*Easton Gazette.*

COLONIES IN AFRICA.

(From the Vermont Chronicle.)

LIBERIA.

From conversation with Mr. S. F. McGill, who has spent ten years in Liberia—the last six months at Cape Palmas—we have derived the following information; Mr. McGill is a young man, who has returned to this country for the purpose of obtaining a medical education, with the desire of going back to Cape Palmas as his residence.

Cape Palmas contains about 300 inhabitants who are colonists. They are from Maryland and Virginia—Cape Palmas being under the superintendence of the Maryland Colonization Society. These colonists are in the condition of families; that is to say there are not more than 25 single persons in the colony of adult age. Their pursuits are chiefly agricultural, with as much mechanical employment as the circumstances of the colony necessarily require. Trade is not encouraged by the plan of this colony, on the ground that agriculture should take precedence of traffic, in the establishment of a colony, and in view of the experience of Monrovia. The climate here is a healthy climate, not inferior to that of Maryland and Virginia. The country is a hilly country, abounding in streams of water. The soil is fertile enough, sending up vegetation with a rapidity and luxuriance unknown here. Cotton, rice, tobacco, Indian corn, and other grains, together with a number of the most important roots, among which are potatoes and beets, flourish well, and will always afford ample field for the husbandmen. The greater portion of the country around and interior is forest—the timber large and valuable. Occasionllay there is open country of three or four miles in extent.

The inhabitants of Cape Palmas are a moral people. It is their habit to observe the Sabbath and to attend public worship, for which the privileges are great—there being three ministers of the gospel there who are connected with missionary societies in this country, besides several not thus connected, of whom the Rev. Mr. McGill, the father of our informant, is one. The colonists live on temperance principles. No spirits are allowed to be sold in the colony, and none is drunk. There are no days of public amusement to furnish occasions for dissipation and temptations to immorality. The circumstances of the colony are very favourable to the permanence and progress of morality and religion.

The colonists of Cape Palmas are contented. They do not regret leaving this country, nor do they desire to return. This is not absolutely without exception, but the exceptions are very few. Our informant read an extract from a letter received by him shortly after his arrival, from a friend at Cape Palmas, to the following purport:—'We are all contented, with three exceptions. Of these, Mr. Walker is one, who came in this vessel. His expectations were unreasonable.' As a general thing, the colonists live well, and their prospects to live well are good. Any man, with industry and the ordinary blessings of Providence, may do well, and such, in fact, is the case with most of the inhabitants. There are none who through indolence, or vice, or depression from causes which might have been avoided, are a burden on society. The colony is wisely avoiding this evil, as well as others which have attended the first efforts of colonization.

Mr. McGill declares himself the friend of colonization, and would advise every enterprising and industrious coloured man who has the opportunity, to go to Liberia.—But that he should go voluntarily, with right expectations, calculating to work and to meet with the difficulties and hardships of emigrants. They who go with reasonable expectations, without the delusive notion of being suddenly made rich, or escaping from the common lot of living by the sweat of the brow, will find their condition in life improved, and their prospects growing better. He himself designs returning thither, he chooses Liberia in preference to this country, has enjoyed good privileges of society and education, and although he went there at an early age, is able to enter now on his medical studies with advantage.

The statements of our informant concerning the slave-trade, though not new, possess the interest of coming from actual observation. He visited a Spanish slave factory, saw their slave ships and became acquainted with the inhuman traffickers and their manner of proceeding. The vessels, mostly schooners, are built in Baltimore, light and with sharp bows, for swift sailing. At New York they take in their freight of goods for the purchase of slaves, then sail for Havana and take in the slave furniture and get their papers, then sail for the coast of Africa and unlade their whole freight at the factory and depart immediately for the grain coast, to take in their load of rice to subsist the slaves on during the passage. Mean time the agents at the factory are getting every thing ready for an instantaneous embarkation on the return of the vessel. When she returns, the slaves which had been chained each to his post within the barricadoes of the factory, are immediately crowded into 30 or 40 boats, as the case may be, and hurried through the breakers on board the vessel, which instantly sets sail. Always, more or less of the transport boats are swamped in the breakers, and all the slaves drowned. This extreme haste and hazard is from fear of the English cruisers. The Spaniards employ the Kroomen to man their transport boats. They are also in the pay of the English men of war, and so soon as they have helped transport the slaves on board, they go and give information to the cruisers, who set off in chase for the slaver. If the slaver is in danger of being captured, they make no scruple of throwing the slaves overboard. Sometimes they put them in casks and throw them over and afterwards return and pick them up, if by chance they can find them.

The slavers are supplied with victims by the chiefs, who sell the captives they make in their wars, and if this source fails they sell their own people, and rum is the principal article they receive in return. Thus this traffic becomes an endless chain of violence. The slaver buys rum in this country, and with it purchases human flesh in Africa, while at the same time it furnishes the degraded chief with the temptation and the means of perpetuating the degradation and barbarism both of himself and people.

The tendency of colonization is obviously to check this traffic in its sources. It will present inducements to these native tribes for a righteous traffic in things necessary for life, rather than in those that destroy life. The character of these tribes is not naturally ferocious, but the opposite. It is rum and the slave trade that impart the ferocity which exists among them. As civilization by colonies advances, barbarism must recede, and it is certain that slave factories cannot exist in the near neighborhood of factories when they emerge from there infant state. There is now but one slave factory (the one at Trade Town) within the limits of Liberia. South, there is none till you pass the equator, some 800 miles from the lower limit of Liberia. North, there is one at Gallinas, 40 miles beyond Liberia, which is an extensive one, and which is probably increasing through the opening presented by the Texas market.

Mr. McGill is acquainted at all the other settlements in Liberia. He represents their condition as flourishing. Edina, on the St. John's river, 60 miles south of Monrovia, and Bassa Cove, opposite Edina, which is under the care of New York and Pennsylvania societies, are both of them prosperous. Edina contains 100 houses, Bassa Cove 200 inhabitants. Caldwell (800 inhabitants) and Millsburg, (300) agricultural settlements near Monrovia, are also in a flourishing condition. New Georgia, in the same neighbourhood, a settlement of 300 recaptured Africans, is a remarkable instance of good accomplishment. They are rescued at once from slavery and barbarism. They are civilized and happy. They have shown themselves docile, possessed of the powers of men, and apt to learn the habits of civilized life. They exhibit in strong contrast the different influence of colonization and the slave trade on the native character. The one inspires ferocity and perpetuates barbarism, the other humanizes and blesses.

Monrovia, whatever has been said to the contrary, is prosperous. It contains about 500 houses, and not less than 1500 inhabitants. Its character is more, perhaps chiefly commercial. Some are comparatively wealthy, worth three, five and ten thousand dollars. All who have become established with a lot and dwelling are well off. Some are dissatisfied and depressed, yet but few of these desire to return to America. In short, it cannot be questioned that Liberia, as a whole, is in a prosperous condition. Monrovia, with its neighbouring settlements, could now sustain itself, should the patronage of the society and the government be withdrawn.

The inference from these statements is, that, whatever may be thought of colonization as a remedy for slavery in this country, the colonies themselves possess an interest which should engage the heart and hand of the benevolent.

FACTS

As mentioned in the Rev. Mr. Rockwell's statement, made at the annual meeting of the Colonization Society, in Hartford, May 25th, 1837.

Mr. Rockwell, among other things, observed as follows:

He was on the western coast of Africa about one month, in November and December of 1836, most of which time was spent in visiting the settlements of Monrovia, Caldwell, New Georgia, Millsburg, Edina, Bassa Cove, and Cape Palmas. From the fertility of the soil, and ease of cultivation, in all these places, abundant supplies of all vegetable productions can easily be procured. Dr. Hall of Cape Palmas, told him that a family of seven persons, on two acres of land, had raised twice the amount of vegetable food needed for their consumption, and it is to be recollected that, in that climate, the natives make great use of that kind of food.

A very considerable proportion of the mortality which has occurred among the whites, has arisen from imprudent exposures, and the over exertion of those who were in responsible stations. As in our own new settlements at the West, the more the land is cleared, the greater will be the improvement in health. Out of forty-eight emigrants settled at Millsburg, only three deaths have occurred, and one of those was an infant; and out of thirty-eight more recently arrived emigrants at the same place, there had been no death. And all of these had passed through the process of becoming acclimated. The general mortality at Monrovia, for the year preceding, had been very little more than among the free coloured population of Philadelphia, in our country.

Mr. Rockwell took much pains to have frequent and extensive intercourse with the colonists, for the purpose of particular inquiry with regard to their being contented with their situation. He found them uniformly so, even in cases where there might seem to be some reasons for the contrary. One man was going to Sierra Leone, because his daughters wished to go there to establish themselves in the millinery business. He found an afflicted mother who had been reared as a house servant in one of the best families in this country. She went to Africa a few years since with her two children, one of whom had died. This woman in her affliction, and depending on her labour for subsistence, would by no means be willing to return to this country as her home. The influence of the colonies in connection with that at Sierra Leone, in counteracting the slave trade along a coast of three hundred and sixty miles, had been, and must continue to be, very great. The colonies are at the mouths of the large rivers, where the slave trade had been very extensively carried on, and thus, at these points, a complete stop was put to it. There are now only two slave factories on this line of coast, and one of these will soon be broken up. In several treaties made by the colonies with the chiefs of the neighbouring tribes, the slave trade is made piracy, and they bind themselves to abandon it.

The example of the colonists in their mode of living exhibiting the benefits of civilization and christianity is having a very powerful influence upon the natives. They greatly and extensively wish their children to be educated. The neighbouring tribes have been led to adopt forms of government, and some simple codes of laws, from the influence of the colonies, that will prove of immense benefit to them. Theft has been almost entirely suppressed among portions of native tribes in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas.

On the whole from all that Mr. Rockwell observed, and was informed of, he came to the conclusion, that the condition and prospects of the colonies are such as to justify the most favourable anticipations with regard to their influence in suppressing the slave trade, and their becoming greatly instrumental in introducing civilization and christianity into Africa.—*Col. Herald.*

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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When gratuitous, please circulate.

LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES AT CAPE PALMAS—AFRICA.

(From the Missionary Herald.)

LETTER FROM MR. WILSON, DATED AT CAPE PALMAS, JAN. 28, 1837.

Decease of Mr. and Mrs. White.

In the number of this work for June, page 269, it was stated that information had been received, indirectly, that the Rev. David White, of the mission at Cape Palmas was removed by death on the 23d of January. This mournful intelligence has been confirmed by a letter just received from Mr. Wilson, who also gives the particulars of his sickness. And what enhances the painfulness of the account is the further intelligence that Mrs. White was called away from her associates and labours four days subsequently to the removal of her husband.

Mr. Wilson, writing on the day of Mrs. White's decease, remarks—

'Our house is indeed a house of mourning. God has taken our dear brother and sister White to himself. They were permitted to pass this way and tarry only a few weeks with us on their journey to their heavenly home; and now we believe they have set down to those mansions which Jesus has gone to prepare, and ere this fully understand and devoutly adore that providence which interposed between them and their anticipated usefulness in benighted Africa. The dispensation to us is mysterious and inscrutable; but God has done it, and shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?' We bow beneath the rod; but we have been almost overwhelmed by the waves of grief which have successively and so rapidly rolled over us. But God is our stay and support, and we find consolation in the thought, that our Heavenly Father had more need of our dear brother and sister as ministering spirits, to this mission, than as labouring saints; and that the object to which they had consecrated themselves while living, has been more effectually promoted in their death. They were both taken off in their first fever, Mr. White after an illness of only four days and a half, and his wife after a sickness of eighteen days. The former was taken the eighteenth of January, twenty-four days after his arrival, and died the twenty-third. The latter was taken the tenth of the same month, and died the twenty-eighth. The nature of their attacks, though both leading to the same melancholy results, were very different in kind. In Mr. White's case the fever did not discover itself fully until Wednesday evening the eighteenth instant. 'At the outset there was nothing in appearance unfavourable, though as we subsequently saw, the fever did at the very commencement lay hold of its victim with a grasp that no human power could detach.'

Mr. Wilson gives a detailed account of the sickness of Mr. White from the time when he was first attacked with the fever till its mournful termination. During much of the time he was delirious; but his symptoms were not regarded as specially alarming, or his recovery esteemed hopeless till the very hour of his departure. The arrival of Dr. Smith, of the U. States man of war Dolphin, which anchored off Cape Palmas, the evening before his decease, gave additional encouragement. Dr. S. had had much experience in the African fever, and entered into the case with much interest. But no human aid could avail. To Dr. Smith, and also to Dr. Savage of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, many thanks are due for their kind and assiduous attentions during the sickness of Mr. and Mrs. White.

In giving an account of the dying scene, and referring to the prescriptions of Dr. Smith, Mr. Wilson writes—

'Before his prescriptions could be prepared, to his great consternation and our deep grief, it was obvious that death had laid his sceptre upon our dear brother, and in the course of half an hour he sunk without a struggle or groan into the arms of death. After the action of the delirium ceased he appeared to be free from pain, and both Mrs. Wilson and myself tried to rouse him and get him to speak, but we soon found that all his senses were locked up, and we could only commend him to that Being who in the first place breathed into him the breath of life. He left no dying testimony to cheer the hearts of his friends, but he has left what is a great deal better, a living testimony of his attachment to his Saviour and his devotion to the cause of humanity and religion. One of the last sentiments he penned, as I have found by examining his papers, is that he felt no solicitude about the issue of his expected sickness, and he knew that his Heavenly Father would be as much glorified in his death as by his life. I shall never; I can never forget the kindlings up of his countenance whenever the salvation of this people was made the subject of conversation, and the ardor with which he contemplated this opening and inviting field of labour. His views of this as a missionary field are set forth with much feeling in letters to different friends, all of which will be forwarded.

'The sickness of our dear sister was very different in its character, and much more protracted. She was taken with fever eight days earlier than her husband, and up to the time of his attack she had the personal attendance and advice of our worthy brother, Dr. Savage. Her fever was not at any time very virulent, and we supposed there was a decided change for the better, though she was not altogether free from febrile symptoms. On the morning of the 18th she was taken with what is known in this disease as a 'sinking spell,' which seems to be nothing more than a suspension of the nervous action throughout the system. From this and a second, which occasioned delirium, she was revived by appropriate applications, and her mind was less clouded. From this period her fever assumed the character of what is known in some parts of the United States as the 'sinking typhus,' and continued so with little or no remission until her death. Dr. Smith, the physician above mentioned, attended her from Monday the 23d instant, until Thursday evening the day before her death. When he paid her the last visit every symptom indicated a favourable result, and we had every prospect of having her restored. But alas, how delusive was the hope. In the night she was taken with quinsy, a disease with which she was much afflicted at home, and before day-light she became speechless and unable to swallow. Her fever rose higher than it had ever been. The ordinary remedies were again resorted to, but did not rouse her. She lay in a state of insensibility all day, and in the evening, about nine o'clock, in the midst of a burning fever and high pulse, the silver cord gave way, and the wheel of life suddenly stood still. Her spirit took its flight, and was soon joined to that of her husband by ties that are never again to be dissolved.

'The remains of our dear brother and sister slumber in the south-east corner of our yard. The sensation occasioned by this afflictive dispensation was very great. The day of the burial of Mr. White all the native people suspended their labors and amusements. The corpse was borne to the place of interment by four native men, followed by the king and a great many others. Many of them have since called to condole with us and appear truly affected. I trust it is an event that will make a deep and lasting impression upon their minds, and perhaps it may be the means of bringing some of them to a more speedy consideration of the claims of the gospel. Mr. White preached to them through an interpreter the Sabbath before he was taken sick, and told them on our journey to their heavenly home; and now we believe they have set down to those mansions which Jesus has gone to prepare, and ere this fully understand and devoutly adore that providence which interposed between them and their anticipated usefulness in benighted Africa. The dispensation to us is mysterious and inscrutable; but God has done it, and shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?' We bow beneath the rod; but we have been almost overwhelmed by the waves of grief which have successively and so rapidly rolled over us. But God is our stay and support, and we find consolation in the thought, that our Heavenly Father had more need of our dear brother and sister as 'ministering spirits,' to this mission, than as labouring saints; and that the object to which they had consecrated themselves while living, has been more effectually promoted in their death. They were both taken off in their first fever, Mr. White after an illness of only four days and a half, and his wife after a sickness of eighteen days. The former was taken the eighteenth of January, twenty-four days after his arrival, and died the twenty-third. The latter was taken the tenth of the same month, and died the twenty-eighth. The nature of their attacks, though both leading to the same melancholy results, were very different in kind. In Mr. White's case the fever did not discover itself fully until Wednesday evening the eighteenth instant. 'At the outset there was nothing in appearance unfavourable, though as we subsequently saw, the fever did at the very commencement lay hold of its victim with a grasp that no human power could detach.'

Mr. Wilson gives a detailed account of the sickness of Mr. White from the time when he was first attacked with the fever till its mournful termination. During much of the time he was delirious; but his symptoms were not regarded as specially alarming, or his recovery esteemed hopeless till the very hour of his departure. The arrival of Dr. Smith, of the U. States man of war Dolphin, which anchored off Cape Palmas, the evening before his decease, gave additional encouragement. Dr. S. had had much experience in the African fever, and entered into the case with much interest. But no human aid could avail. To Dr. Smith, and also to Dr. Savage of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, many thanks are due for their kind and assiduous attentions during the sickness of Mr. and Mrs. White.

In giving an account of the dying scene, and referring to the prescriptions of Dr. Smith, Mr. Wilson writes—

'Before his prescriptions could be prepared, to his great consternation and our deep grief, it was obvious that death had laid his sceptre upon our dear brother, and in the course of half an hour he sunk without a struggle or groan into the arms of death. After the action of the delirium ceased he appeared to be free from pain, and both Mrs. Wilson and myself tried to rouse him and get him to speak, but we soon found that all his senses were locked up, and we could only commend him to that Being who in the first place breathed into him the breath of life. He left no dying testimony to cheer the hearts of his friends, but he has left what is a great deal better, a living testimony of his attachment to his Saviour and his devotion to the cause of humanity and religion. One of the last sentiments he penned, as I have found by examining his papers, is that he felt no solicitude about the issue of his expected sickness, and he knew that his Heavenly Father would be as much glorified in his death as by his life. I shall never; I can never forget the kindlings up of his countenance whenever the salvation of this people was made the subject of conversation, and the ardor with which he contemplated this opening and inviting field of labour. His views of this as a missionary field are set forth with much feeling in letters to different friends, all of which will be forwarded.

'The sickness of our dear sister was very different in its character, and much more protracted. She was taken with fever eight days earlier than her husband, and up to the time of his attack she had the personal attendance and advice of our worthy brother, Dr. Savage. Her fever was not at any time very virulent, and we supposed there was a decided change for the better, though she was not altogether free from febrile symptoms. On the morning of the 18th she was taken with what is known in this disease as a 'sinking spell,' which seems to be nothing more than a suspension of the nervous action throughout the system. From this and a second, which occasioned delirium, she was revived by appropriate applications, and her mind was less clouded. From this period her fever assumed the character of what is known in some parts of the United States as the 'sinking typhus,' and continued so with little or no remission until her death. Dr. Smith, the physician above mentioned, attended her from Monday the 23d instant, until Thursday evening the day before her death. When he paid her the last visit every symptom indicated a favourable result, and we had every prospect of having her restored. But alas, calamitous. But I hope and pray for better things, and I firmly and devoutly believe that He who holds the hearts of all men in his hands, will turn this event to his own glory and to the salvation of Africa. If God designs that we should again be reinforced, he will bid the men come, and they will regard the bidding. On this subject therefore we allow ourselves to feel no undue solicitude, and we shall wait patiently to see what the Lord will do.

Our dear brother, Mr. James, said a few days ago, I fear the next intelligence we receive from the committee will be an order to return home. I have not allowed myself to entertain such a fear. I am sure the committee, if they were particularly acquainted with our situation, would incur this responsibility with trembling and fear. Apart from the removal of our dear friends, the prospects of this mission have never been so flattering as they are at present, and we are looking forward to an abundant harvest from our labours. Our schools, five in number, are all well attended and very encouraging. Mr. Polk, our teacher at Rocktown, at the earnest desire of the people, has taken his family to that place, and designs to make it a place of permanent residence. At several of the schools adult persons and men of character are learning to read, and very many of all ages and both sexes have determined to attend as soon as the working season is over. Preaching on the Sabbath at this place is more numerously attended, and some who attend we have reason to hope are pondering the question of their soul's salvation. That a large part of the boys in our boarding-schools have been more or less brought under religious influence there is no reason to doubt.

The people in the surrounding country are more than desirous of having missionaries. Before Mr. White was taken sick, he received applications from five different settlements to go and make his abode with them. The fact being understood that he was to live at Cape Palmas, we received delegates from two kings, with the request that we would send them to America with letters, ('books,') that they might get white men for themselves. As one of these men stood in the middle of our floor, urging in broken English his own cause, Mr. White was affected almost to tears. Said he, 'Oh! that our brethren at home could hear this man for themselves: if I live, they shall hear it.'—He will never communicate it, but in his name, I lay it at their feet. I trust we do not overrate these wishes of the people. They do not arise from any enlightened views of their condition or their need of the gospel. Perhaps the prevailing motive is the pride of having a white man living among them. But such facilities for doing them good ought not to be overlooked.

'The fever has been very slight in the case of Mr. James; perhaps more so than usual. His first fever lasted only five days, and his subsequent attack consisted of a single paroxysm of chill and fever. He has the prospect of good health and usefulness, and is brought very near to us by the loss of our other friends.'

Mr. White was a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and left the theological seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, where he received his professional education, in the autumn of 1835. Mrs. White was from Newburg, N. York. They embarked at Baltimore, October 31st, 1836, in company with Mr. B. V. R. James, and arrived at Cape Palmas on the 25th December, less than one month previous to Mr. White's removal by death.

Printing—Church—Schools.

A subsequent letter from Mr. Wilson bearing dates April 16th and May 10th, contains the latest information which has been received from the mission. The journal of a tour alluded to below is of a highly interesting character, as to the prospects which it opens for missionary labours among the tribes occupying the country back from Cape Palmas. Extracts will be given in a future number.

'The dealings of our Heavenly Father, since the date of my last, have been merciful and kind. Recently I have returned from a tour into the country, the journal of which accompanies this, and you may derive from it every thing of importance.

'The Primer which was mentioned in my last as being in the press, is completed, and we have introduced it into our boarding-school. A fair experiment of its adaptedness is not yet made, but we have reason to think it will succeed well. Several copies of it will be forwarded at the same time with this.

'Our church and school-house is now about completed, and we expect to dedicate it on the coming Sabbath. At the same time we expect to have an addition to our church of five persons; one of whom is our native boy, *Waser Baker*, three Americans from other churches, and one upon examination. These will make our church members in all twelve. The case of Waser has given us both joy and concern—joy that our Heavenly Father has given us this cheering encouragement in our labours—concern, in as much as he is the first convert in this part of Africa, and we know not what trials he may be subjected to in consequence of his profession. But we have made it the subject of many prayers and trust that we have been guided aright. We not only regard Waser as a true convert, but a christian of a very decided character, and we believe his mind is stayed by the grace of God to sustain any opposition. Others of our boys we think are impressed with the importance of religion, but we know not that any of them are under serious awakenings. Preaching for the natives has been omitted for three weeks past, from the prevalence of rains and the want of a house, except for such a number as we could collect in our own house.

'Our day school has been merged into a boarding school; and when we get into the new house, we hope to have sixty or seventy scholars. These will be taught by Mrs. Wilson, with assistance from others. Mr. James will have a class of the more advanced natives and American children. We have now as boarders upwards of forty, ten of whom are girls. The school at Rocktown has been suspended for some time, in consequence of the extreme illness of Mr. Polk, the teacher. His situation is still critical, and we fear that God is about to pluck from us one of our brightest ornaments and a very useful and valuable man. But we bow to his will and patiently wait the result of his sickness. Our day schools are all in operation, but not so well attended as at first. But in this we are not surprised, and our chief hope is in steady perseverance and reliance upon God.

'The number of females in our boarding school has increased so much as to make it necessary for us to put up a separate building for them.'

(From the Gambier Observer.)

DR. SAVAGE.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter just received by Bishop McIlvaine from the Rev. Dr. Savage, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Africa.

Mount Vaughan, Cape Palmas,
Western Africa, April 10th, 1837.

RT. REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I am happy in being able to inform you that I have now passed through that change in my system which so great a transition, as passing from a temperate, my native climate, to a tropical one demanded. During my illness as well as throughout the voyage, I felt the same all-powerful and parental hands extended beneath me. I did not suffer as much as during the summer I spent in your diocese. It has been my constant aim and fervent prayer to Almighty God, for wisdom and strength, to exercise at all times, that degree of care and prudence necessary in this period of one's residence in Africa.

The fact now is, that for two weeks past I have enjoyed *perfect health*, i. e. *freedom from any kind of sickness*, and what more could I have asked in any country? During this period, (*it is with truth* I can say it) my health has been better than I remember it to have been during the two years previous to my embarkation. My weight now is more than it was during the last year in America. How long this state of things may last I know not, but I *can see nothing upon this our station ever to cause a change.* Suffering and privation, however, must be my lot in Africa. Exploring tours must be made, stations established, new schools opened, &c. This, if no better agent be provided, must devolve upon me. Suffering and privation will necessarily attend such a course in Africa; and life must sooner or later be the sacrifice,—but when that comes, blessed be God, *it cannot affect the question, 'Can white men live and labour in Africa?' This question I think is forever decided.* White men have lived and laboured for years in Africa, and some are still living and labouring successfully in the cause of Christ. O that the church at home would be convinced of its truth, and not still shrink from her duty in regard to this *starving country!*

I have just returned from a very pleasant excursion into the dominions of two of the most powerful and influential kings of this region. We had a son of each in our school. The nearest is Baphro, king of the Cavally country. The town in which he resides is Grand Cavally, situated at the mouth of Cavally river, and about twenty miles distant. Crossing said river we entered what is called the *Bulyemah country*, over which reigns the other king *Barrah Kiloy*, 'a mighty old chief,' as he is styled by Dr. Hall, late governor of this colony. He resides at Rabookah, about nine miles distant from Baphro, or Grand Cavally. His country is very extensive, and his good will as well as that of Baphro's is highly essential to our successful operations in this