forced them upon us, have themselves cast their idols to the moles and bats, content with the price of iniquity which they have treasured up, in exchange for those they have set up among us. Come, I repeat, or send, that we may be taught the whole of the true religion. In this great work you cannot, certainly, fear that you will repeat the delusion which so long held you in the front rank of colonization advocates, in the best days of your mental vigor! Or would it be too much mercy to us wretched idolatrous heathen, to convert us from the error of our ways, and turn us from our idols to the living God! Why waste the noble energies of mind, and other resources with which Providence has endowed you and your coadjutors, Birney, and the beloved sisters, Sarah and Angelina Grimke, in lecturing those who are not involved in it, on the sin of southern idolatry? Or, perhaps I mistake the purpose of your movements. You may be training a band of missionaries for this purpose. If so, what is it intended shall be their outfit? Will they come to us with the simple gospel? Or, may we expect that gospel to be supported by a violated constitution, on the one hand, and by a severed union on the other? And will these carry fire and sword, as the cogent arguments by which the whole of the true religion is to be urged upon our voluntary acceptance? If not, why delay the commencement of your preaching the true religion among us in its entireness? Will the gospel become more efficient by the delay? Or shall we become more disposed to receive it at your hands, in proportion to the injury which we think you have attempted against us, in your denunciatory lectures at the north.

I say nothing, in this letter, upon the question of the right or wrong of slavery in the abstract. Every conscientious man that holds slaves must believe that it is right, in the circumstances in which he holds them; and, till he is convinced to the contrary of this, no denunciations upon general principles, much less upon misapplied portions of the Jewish Scriptures, can convince him of sin or reform him. Many of the religious men of the south believe that, in existing circumstances, it is greatly conducive to the well-being of the slaves in general, that religious men, and especially that the ministers of religion should be known to be slaveholders. In that character *alone* can they effectually perform the important service in behalf of the slave, which your benevolence toward me has prompted you to wish I might perform, viz: 'To open my mouth for the dumb.' I have seen a *slaveholding* minister of the gospel do this *effectively* in behalf of the best interests of the entire colored population of a whole state; while the whole influence exerted by the abolitionists upon the condition and prospects of the slaves, is evil and *only* evil. Its effect is to rivet the fetters of slavery, and to increase the privations and hardships of the slave. You, sir, when under your 'colonization delusion,' did effectually as well as eloquently open your mouth for the dumb.' The burdens of the slave were sensibly lessened by the measures adopted by you and your philanthropic coadjutors in the noblest of human enterprises; and the shackles of many hundreds of slaves were thrown off, and those of thousands of others manifestly loosened by the eloquence of your judicious pleadings in behalf of humanity; but alas! you saw proper to change the tone of *pleading* for that of *denunciation*, and, in a moment, your influence changed sides. The prison doors which had opened at the solicitations of the advocates of colonization, closed with violence before the combinations of the abolition lecturer. The mild light of hope, which you had thrown upon the prospect of the prisoner, by your exhibition of Africa's rising sun, was exchanged for the gloom of despair, the moment you taught the black man to look for his freedom and happiness on the soil of the American continent. Did the black man of America understand the scope and bearing of the influence which your recovery from colonization delusion exerts upon his condition, he would, whether free or bond, lament that recovery as the saddest lapse in your moral character which could have acted upon him. And you, sir, if you could realize the evil influence of

monious, and, as I think, uncourteous manner in which you have dragged me before the public and the dogmatical denunciation of the religion of a large community of christians with whom I am associated, are, in themselves, offences of no moderate malignity; but then, as I cannot bring myself to believe that your heart was privy to any intention to give offence, I cannot be offended. Fanaticism, when sincere, though guilty of the utmost want of courtesy, and even of the grossest rudeness, has claim to large indulgence from the sober thinker. When a *shaker* said to me once, 'I despise the God you worship—he is a damned God,' I was not angry. I only pitied the fanaticism which drove him upon such blasphemous rudeness. And, for the same reason, you, sir, have not made me angry by pronouncing the Jehovah of southern devotions an idol, and his worshippers, heathens. Most sincerely can I adopt the prayer of our blessed Saviour for his murderers,—Father forgive *him—he knows not what he does!* That you may speedily recover that healthy tone of mind and feeling which once distinguished you, and be *again* above many, a blessing to Africa's unhappy race, are among the most fervent wishes of, sir, your sincere friend and well-wisher,

WILLIAM WINANS.

Centreville, Amite, Mi. Nov. 18, 1837.

COLONIZATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[We extract the following from an able and argumentative memorial to the Convention now sitting in Philadelphia, published in the Commercial Herald, and Pennsylvania Herald, of the 15th instant. The memorial takes the ground that colonization is 'the happy medium on which the North and South, the abolitionist and the slaveholder may act in harmonious concert:' and urges that Pennsylvania, dividing in geographical positions the slave, from the non-slave-holding states, should take middle ground on this exciting subject of slavery, and 'display on the broad banner of her constitution, COLONIZATION as her motto. There are but few if any of the propositions of the memorial with which we might not be able perhaps wholly to concur; and we esteem it a clear and distinct expression of sentiments that do credit to the head and the feeling of its author.]

'But the south itself has set us the example of colonization, and has made some progress in the abolition of slavery by means of it. The American Colonization Society, originated by benevolent and pious citizens of the south, and joined by citizens of the north, with auxiliaries in twenty-two of the the states, and approved by the legislatures of fifteen of them, and one branch of the legislature of another of them, and by nearly all of the ecclesiastical bodies of every religious denomination in the union, and numbering among its advocates and members many of the most distinguished of the country, acting as pioneers, planted the earliest colonies on the coast of Africa; and proved the practicability and excellence of the measure. And Maryland, the first community to exhibit to the world the edifying spectacle of a universal and equal religious toleration; the foremost state in acquiring for the nation, as common property, its large and rich public domain; and second to none in contributing in proportion to her ability, to the achievements of our national independence; having paid annually, from her own treasury in aid of the American Colonization Society, until her citizens devised a better plan of operations, proceeding upon the principle 'that any action upon the subject of slavery belongs exclusively to the states in which the institution exists, and that each slaveholding state in the Union should deprecate and prevent any foreign and unsolicited interference, as both unauthorized and impolitic,' and should hold the subject of colonizing its people of colour under its own exclusive management and control, or the management and control of its citizens, whilst yet willing to receive and asking aid and co-operation from other slave-holding and from non-slave-holding states, in 1831 incorporated a society of its citizens, to settle its coloured people on the coast of Africa with their own consent; and gradually extirpate slavery from the state, and appropriated two hundred thousand dollars in aid of the society, and taxed its citizens to raise the money. To this policy and course it is ascribed that that state having more free coloured people, than any other state in the Union, and lying near the agitators, remained quiet, whilst other states, slave-holding and non-slave-holding, have been greatly excited. And the policy has not been less fortunate abroad than at home. At Cape Palmas, which, four years ago, was a wilderness, (may now be seen the thriving colony of Maryland in Liberia,) industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits, with schools and teachers for education, and churches and preachers for religious instruction and for worship; at peace with and respected and courted by the surrounding natives. It may be proper to add, that the colony is founded on the temperance principle, and that ardent spirits are admitted into it only as a medicine.

This plan of colonization, appropriately called the Maryland Plan, is much approved in all parts of the country, and the vigorous young state of Mississippi has purchased a site near to Cape Palmas, for the purpose of acting upon it.

The Ancient Dominion—the mother of Washington, of great men and of great states—Virginia, too, is preparing to follow the example. Among the proceedings of its Colonization Society, at a meeting held at Richmond in the first month in this year, are the following:

'Resolved, That considering the principle of African colonization as best responding to the demands of southern patriotism and benevolence and affording to the temperate wisdom of all parties and every section, a common ground of resistance against the mischievous and reckless enterprises of abolition, we regard it as eminently entitled to the confidence and patronage of the people of Virginia.

'Resolved, That this society has heard with great pleasure of the successful effort of the Legislature and citizens of Maryland to plant a colony in Africa, and that it be recommended to the Board of managers to adopt such measures as in their judgment shall be best calculated to promote the establishment of a new colony for the reception of emigrants from this state, as proposed at the last annual meeting.'

Let Pennsylvania have the honor to be the first of the non-slave-holding states, practically, to adopt this policy as her own, and to plant on the shores of Africa, such a monument of her patriotism, wisdom, and philanthropy; and hope that the non-slaveholding states will hasten to compete with her in so noble an enterprise. It is thought that in a few years the colonies in Liberia if properly attended to in the meantime, will exhibit a condition of such inviting prosperity, that coloured people of this country will flock to to them at their own charge.

Capt Nicholson of the navy, having visited the coast of Africa, says in a letter, written in 1826, that 'the slave trade has no doubt received a more effectual check since the establishment of the colony in Liberia, than for a century before.' The Board of managers of Maryland, add to this that 'before that time there were several slave factories within a few miles of Monrovia, all of which have been completely broken up. That detestable trade is no longer openly carried on for a distance of upwards of two hundred miles along the coast of Liberia.' An English writer on the same subject, states that 'nothing has tended more to suppress the slave trade in this quarter than the constant intercourse and communication of the natives with these industrious colonists.' By colonization on the coast of Africa, then it appears that the slave trade will be most effectually suppressed; and in that way only, perhaps can it be effectually suppressed.'

Report of the Agent on the Expedition from Wilmington, N. C. to Bassa Cove.

To the Board of Managers of the New York City Colonization Society and Pennsylvania Colonization Society:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your directions, I proceeded to Wilmington, North Carolina, where I arrived on the 20th November, and immediately commenced making the necessary arrangements for fitting out an expedition for your colony at Bassa Cove.

Having understood that considerable excitement had prevailed in the community in consequence of the agitations of the abolitionists at the north, I took care to wait upon the public authorities, and other leading persons of the place, and acquainted them fully with the objects of my mission, thus making any demonstrations in other quarters. From those gentlemen, I am happy to say, I received the most polite attentions, and every facility was cheerfully afforded for the furtherance of my views.

I convened a meeting of the free colored people, and addressed them at length on the subject of colonization, explaining carefully the difficulties to be encountered, as well as the advantages to be gained by their removal to Liberia; and finally offered to such as were disposed to comply with your established conditions, an opportunity of joining the expedition for Bassa Cove. At the close of the meeting a number came forward and signified their desire to be enrolled, at once, as emigrants; declared their intention of becoming citizens of the young republic as soon as they could make the necessary preparations, and all manifested the highest satisfaction with the account given them of the country. One of them, a very respectable mechanic, of considerable property and great influence, expressed much regret that he was prevented by a large job of work on hand from accompanying the present expedition, and declared that he should avail himself of the next opportunity to remove with his family to Bassa Cove. I mention the case of this person particularly, because an account of his moral worth and enterprise he would be an excellent leader of another expedition.

In the several days elapsed before the arrival of the barque, which took place on the 27th November, I employed my time in presenting the claims of the society, as an occasion offered. In the frequent opportunities afforded me for familiar conversation on this subject, I had the satisfaction of finding many warm friends to the cause, and acquired much valuable information. Among other interesting cases which were made known to me, was that of a company of twelve persons, whose manumission had been conditionally provided for, under the care of Mr. Lane, a planter of wealth and influence in the vicinity of Wilmington. I sought an introduction, and made a visit to him at his plantation. He appeared interested in the objects of colonization, and expressed a desire to send his people to Bassa Cove, but his mother, who had a life interest in them, declined ceding her right, and consequently he was unable to do so. One of the company, however, a young lad of sixteen, over whom he had entire control, was freed the privileges of going, which he gladly embraced, and received from his master an outfit for the voyage.

Another case of peculiar interest which engaged my attention, was that of a company of forty people, under the care of Mr. Bowen, of Brunswick county, a colored man. These people were formerly the slaves of a Mr. Elliston, who, at his death, provided by will for their emancipation, and left a considerable sum of money in the hands of his heir, Mr. Bowen, to be appropriated to removing and settling them in some country where they might enjoy their freedom in undisturbed security.

From the information given me, I made a visit to Elizabeth, (the county town of the late residence of Mr. Elliston,) in order to examine the county records for a copy of the will; but it appeared that the will had unfortunately never been recorded, and no trace of it could be found. In the absence of all legal claim on Mr. Bowen, the only alternative was to appeal to his benevolent feelings and sense of justice. This I am happy to say was not made in vain. As soon as he became acquainted with the character of the colony, and the unequalled advantages to be secured to his people by placing them under your patronage, he nobly resolved to give them up. For, he had not failed to comply before with the generous intentions of their former master, through a selfish desire to profit by their continued servitude, but from an honest doubt whether their condition would be improved by a removal to the free states. In Liberia, he saw that freedom would not be to them an unmeaning name, but a real blessing, and he hesitated not to confer it. He promised, also, to appropriate fifteen hundred dollars, as an outfit to them, on the sailing of the vessel.

I spent some time in Bladen and Brunswick counties, and succeeded in collecting a number of highly respectable emigrants; one of these, James Brown, from his peculiar circumstances of the family, deserves particular mention. Brown was the favorite servant of an excellent lady, who had reared him from a child under her personal inspection. The interest which had led her to take special care of his infancy, and to watch with parental diligence over his early education had grown with his maturing years into a firm and confiding attachment, and in her declining years he was her constant attendant, her adviser, her friend, and the staff of her old age.

Under the good influence of his pious mistress, James too had become a christian, and in the strict integrity of his character, and the faithful discharge of every duty, he illustrated the holy principles of his faith, and obtained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. But his wife and children were slaves. He had married early in life the slave of a neighboring planter, and now when he saw his interesting family growing up about him, his cup of happiness was embittered by the reflection, that the wife of his bosom and the children of his care were in bondage, and might at any moment be torn from him, by the will of another, and separated to a returnless distance. He heard of Liberia, and he immediately besought his mistress to intercede for the freedom of his family, and to send them and him to that country. At first, the feelings of the good old lady were wounded, and she wept at his supposed ingratitude in wishing to leave her, but when she understood the full scope of his request, her generous heart responded to it, and she at once promised to use her influence in effecting the object of his wishes. In a few days she announced to him her complete success in procuring the freedom of his wife and six children. Then having provided amply for their comfort on the voyage, she presented him with four hundred dollars as an outfit, and prayed to bid him a final adieu. But this was a trial almost beyond her strength. The noble determination which had hitherto supported her in the moment of its consummation gave way, and for a time she indulged her grief in a flood of tears. But again the heroine triumphed over the woman; and she gave them a parting blessing as they left her to join the expedition at Wilmington.

A gentleman who was present told me he never witnessed a scene of such touching interest as the parting of that grateful family with their protector and friend.

Mr. Louis Sheridan, who is already favorably known to you as the leader, I may say the *father* of this expedition, is a man of position, every way worthy of your confidence, and eminently qualified for great usefulness in Africa. For energy of mind, firmness of purpose, and variety of practical knowledge, Sheridan is not surpassed. He is emphatically a self-made man, who has fought his way through adverse and depressing circumstances to an eminence seldom if ever attained by any of his caste in this country. For years, he has been engaged in an extensive and successful business; and though often wronged by the villany of others, and the unequal operation of the laws, out of large sums of money, he is still worth (after emancipating his slaves, seven in number, who accompany him as his fellow-citizens to Liberia,) fifteen hundred dollars.

Throughout his native state he is honored and esteemed wherever he is known, and he leaves the country with the best wishes of all classes of the community.

On my first arrival at Wilmington, Sheridan entered with zeal into the business of the expedition, and through his various exertions and influence materially to lighten my labours. To him is partially due the credit of securing the confidence of Mr. Bowen, and enlisting his people in the cause of freedom and Africa. And, indeed, it is to his efforts that I must attribute much of the success of my mission.

It may be asked why such a man, with an ample fortune, influential friends, and a well established character should wish to emigrate. It is, that, because with all his dignity and talents, he cannot in this country enjoy an equality of rights; because, with all his refinement and worth, he is here doomed, in the dearest intercourse of life, to degrading associations, and more than all, because he is fired with a noble desire to elevate the down-trodden millions of his stricken brethren, by giving them a country and a name. These are the motives which led Sheridan and his associates to leave their native land, and surely nobler ones never inspired the breast of man.

The object of my visit to Brunswick and Bladen counties having been fully accomplished, and the emigrants under charge of Sheridan, on their way to the place of embarkation, I found that the near approach of the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, would compel me to leave before the sailing of the vessel. I therefore applied to Governor Owen, who had exhibited throughout the liveliest interest in the expedition, to go to Wilmington and superintend its departure. He kindly consented to do so, and requested that Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of that place might be associated with him. That gentleman also cordially met my wishes, and I had thus the satisfaction of leaving the completion of this important and interesting work in the hands of gentlemen alike distinguished for their private worth and eminent for their public virtues. In this connection, allow me to express my grateful sense of the hospitality and various assistance rendered me by the citizens of North Carolina generally in the prosecution of my mission. My thanks are particularly due to the gentlemen already named, and to Col. Andrews, of Brunswick county, for his important service in the transactions connected with the people of Mr. Bowen.

The whole number of emigrants enrolled when I left Wilmington was eighty-four. Since my return to this city, I have been advised by Messrs. Owen and Wright, that the Marine sailed on the 23d ultimo. The people were all in good spirits, and animated with hopes of the future.

Just before the sailing of the vessel a circumstance occurred which as it illustrates the good feelings with which the expedition was regarded may be mentioned. One of the men was arrested for a debt of thirty dollars after his family were on board. The poor fellow was in great distress, as he had no means of liquidating the demand. But as soon as the matter was known to the bystanders, the money was promptly contributed, and the debt settled.

The happy influence of this expedition will long be felt in North Carolina, and I have no doubt it will prove the precursor of many succeeding ones from that state.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1838.

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(From the Christian Advocate and Journal.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBERIA MISSION.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—A year of unparalleled prosperity to the Liberia mission has just closed upon us, and it becomes my pleasing duty to present to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, my regular annual report, with the prospects which lie before us, and an estimate of the probable amount necessary to enable us to meet the expenses of this mission for the ensuing year. In doing this, sir, I feel entirely unable to express my gratitude to the great Head of the church for the repeated manifestations which he has given us during the past year, that the glorious work in which your missionaries are engaged is the work of God; and for the great success which he has condescended to grant unto their feeble efforts. 'The fervent and united prayers with which we commenced 1837—save now, we beseech thee, O Lord; O Lord, we beseech thee, send now prosperity'—have not been in vain. The thousands of pious hearts among the christians of America, which have been devoutly supplicating a throne of divine grace for Africa, have not been pleading for nought. The spirit of God has been poured out upon us in rich and copious abundance, and we have had seasons of revival which have been hitherto unknown in the history of this mission. Scores of precious souls have been turned from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God. Nor has this work been confined merely to the citizens of Liberia. Our hearts desire to see the gospel of the Son of God extending itself more generally among the natives, has been granted unto us to some good degree; and upward of *twenty* of Africa's degraded and benighted children have learned to know that Christ, whom to know is life eternal. We have witnessed with no small degree of interest, their transformation by the renewing of their mind—we have listened with their strong cries and groans, while they have bathed in tears at the feet of Jesus; and, as we have wept with them when they wept, so have we been enabled to rejoice with them, when having passed from death unto life, they could rejoice in God their Saviour. The people of God too, in almost every settlement, are becoming strong in the Lord and in the power of his might. Holiness seems to be the pursuit of a great many, their constant cry is to be saved from the dominion and pollution of sin as well as its guilt, and be enabled to love their God with all their heart and soul. Some have entered into the rest of full redemption, and are not ashamed to confess that God is faithful and just to cleanse from all unrighteousness.

Another cause of heartfelt gratitude to God, is the help which has been afforded us in the addition to our missionary band of the three beloved ones who arrived in the Charlotte Harper, in July. And not only can we rejoice at their coming over to help us, but at the great goodness and mercy of God in sparing them. For while others have fallen—while we have been called to mourn over the loss of our dear sister Matthias, the wife of our excellent brother, the governor of Bassa Cove, and over the death of the pious Miss Annesley too—the hand of affliction has been laid most gently on these. The accession of a physician to your missionary establishment in Africa, and such a one as you have sent us—pious, active, skilful—calls loudly for our praise to our heavenly Father. His almost total exemption from African fever, save two or three slight touches, not of consequence enough to name scarcely, is quite unprecedented in the history of any of the pale-faced ones who have come to Liberia, and spent so many months on its shores. But while we attribute this, primarily, to the kind interposition of a gracious Providence, it would be injustice in me, sir, and an injury to those who come after, to withhold the fact, that such is the extremely temperate and abstemious life of Dr. Goheen *in all things*, such his lynx-eyed vigilance at every minutiæ which might invite disease, and his great self-denial in the use of what may be termed only the common comforts of life, that I wonder not 'the pestilence which walketh at noon-day,' can find no spot in his system on which to rest even the sole of its foot.

In the ministry, too, there is an evident progress in the divine life; in the acquisition of useful knowledge, and in zeal for the Lord's house and the cause of the Redeemer. The Liberia mission annual conference closed a very interesting session of four days on the 8th inst. Three promising young men have been received on trial; two into full connection, and every thing combines to encourage our hope that the little one will yet become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation.'

But it will doubtless be pleasing to the friends of this mission to hear separately from each station and department of the work.

Monrovia.—This place is our stronghold. We have a society here, in which there are men, in whom their fellow-citizens place such confidence, that a large majority of the public offices in the government are filled by them. The church generally are coming up to their privileges, and trying to press on toward the mark for the prize of their high calling. The schools taught during the year by brother Herring, the stationed preacher, and sister Eunice Moore, have been tolerably well attended, and have done well. But here I would beg leave to report to the Board of Managers, that having long since discovered the absolute need of an institution of a higher grade than our common day schools; and as providentially, the schoolhouse intended to be erected in 1837, and included in the estimate for the expenses of that year, was never built, I have concluded, and do earnestly hope that it will meet the sanction of the Missionary Society, to erect a building for the purpose of establishing an academy of such a character as to meet the wants of this rapidly increasing mission. We have long since heard of plans for the establishment of a college, of a high school in Liberia; but we have only heard of them, and read in American periodicals of liberal collections made for this purpose. We have seen nothing done; and while others talk about the matter, we have concluded to be up and doing. If I have been too fast, my fathers and patrons will, I trust, correct me. But sir, such is my conviction of the need, the great need of the institution of a 'Liberia Mission Conference Seminary,' that the site has been obtained, and in a most beautiful and elevated part of our town—the foundation laid, the walls going up, and the anxious expectations of the Methodist societies in Liberia looking up to the rising building as a place where their young men, their children, will receive an education suited to the claims which their church, their country, will have upon them in a future day. Here we have more than a score of the most promising young men converted to God during the past year, anxious to be fitted for future usefulness. They cannot be sent to the United States, Here they must be trained, if at all. Here we must enrich their minds, and prepare them if called by God to go out into this wilderness of perishing souls to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, and those things which pertain to the kingdom of God. Pursuant to this plan, I have determined in the fear of God, notwithstanding my accumulating labours as our work spreads, to concentrate our forces in Monrovia, and in a few days to commence myself, in conjunction with Miss Beers and Mrs. Moore, a school of the character alluded to.* We shall occupy a part of our large church until the academy is completed. But, sir, it will be seen that this amount of additional labour will be more than I can continue long to perform without doing injury to other departments of the work. Here then let me appeal to that body of men who have honoured me with their confidence, and pray the board of the Missionary Society to send us help. Men and fathers in Israel, help! You are destined in the providence of God, to be the main prop of this growing colony—this prosperous mission—the guardian angel of this benighted land. Send us a young man of a good classical education, of a true missionary spirit, a graduate of one of our excellent literary institutions. Let him come out to us, and be the principal of this institution. Friends of Africa, help us with your prayers to meet these increasing expenses. Look at the probable results. Instead of depending as we have hitherto been obliged to do, for all our men from America—instead of being compelled to accept the services of females, to whom this climate proves so particularly destructive, we shall be laying the foundation for raising up our teachers, our ministers on the spot. O! that the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States would wake up more thoroughly to this subject. Brethren! beloved and respected brethren, I pray you, in Christ's stead, come up to the help of the missionary cause! I thank you in behalf of poor Africa, for what you have done; but this only opens the way to us to discover how much more remains undone. The little spot in the moral waste which you have already cultivated, only lets in the light to render the darkness and gloom around more visible. The young native Africans which have been converted and added to us, are anxious to learn, so that they may teach others also, the way of life and salvation.

Georgia.—Here, too, the society prospers, and the school is doing well. At a meeting of several days continuance, held not long since, many souls were converted, and among them several native boys and girls have grown up under godly instruction and pious example, and are now converted to christianity, and members of christian churches in Liberia. Let me add, that in this respect salvation has come too to the mission houses within your mission in Africa, and boys attached to our families and institutions have been born of God.

The school in Caldwell has been faithfully kept and proved very efficient and successful. Brother G. S. Brown leaves us, however, for a few months, to return more fully prepared, and qualified to live, work, and spend his days in this excellent cause.

Millsburg.—What shall I say about this spot. The wilderness is blossoming as a rose. The solitary place is becoming glad, and rejoicing for them who have been sent to cultivate the hitherto barren field, and to diffuse light amid the gross darkness. And, thank God, the darkness is comprehending the light. O sir, think what the Lord has done for us here! A society of 11 members, as reported at the close of 1836, has now grown to 63. The White Plains manual labour school has been owned and blessed of God. We have among us converted to God, Africans, named J. O. Andrew, N. Bangs, John Clark, P. P. Sandford, &c. &c.; and these already begin to recommend this holy religion to others. Take an affecting incident to the point, as related to us at the session of our conference last week by Rev. B. R. Wilson, your missionary at White Plains. Not long since, the father of the boy, named Nathan Bangs, an African prince of an adjoining tribe, visited his son at our mission premises. Nathan being inquired for by the missionary, at a certain hour of the day, to go to work with the other boys could not be found. In searching for him, moans and sobs were heard issuing from the school-house the upper rooms of which are occupied as the lodging places of our young proteges. In drawing near to the house, brother Wilson discovered little Bangs had got his old father in private, pleading with him in tears to 'look for the American's God,' and get his soul converted to christianity. The effects of this on our congregation in Monrovia was thrilling.

Sister Wilson has commenced her school at Millsburg, in good health and spirits, and has 45 scholars, including our annual labour school boys.

Brother Wilson is extending his ministerial labours to the surrounding native tribes—has held meetings among them through an interpreter, and reports the prospect as very promising.

Jack's Town Mesurada.—We make but little progress here. The school has not increased in the number of pupils. but the few boys belonging to it have made some improvement. Our help here is not as efficient as we could wish it to be, but for the present we can do no better, praying that the piety and holy example of our labourer in this place may at last prove a light in a dark place.

Edina and Bassa Cove.—I had my fears that the absence of brother Barton would be sensibly felt here, and that the cause would languish and decline. In some respects it has been so, but brother Moore, the preacher in charge, has been zealous and faithful. Not being an ordained man, however, we have been indebted to the Rev. J. J. Matthias, the governor of Bassa Cove, for his aid on sacramental occasions, for which we are very grateful. There has been an addition to the number in society, and my recent letters report the church as going on generally in the ways of righteousness and peace.

The young woman who had the school at the beginning of the year, it was judged best should close her services in July last; and I had engaged a young man of good qualifications to take it; but while I was absent at Cape Palmas, in August and September, to my surprise he embarked for the United States in the Charlotte Harper. Br. Herring having been appointed this year to the charge of Bassa Cove and Edina, will, as soon as he arrives there, and gets settled, resume the school, and, we trust, with his wonted zeal and faithfulness.

January 13.—I had written thus far yesterday when a vessel, which had been signalized for some hours previously, came near enough to communicate with the shore; and a note from the Rev. John B. Barton announced to me his safe arrival in the ship Emperor, but gave us the afflicting intelligence of the loss of our mutual friend, Capt. John W. Kesler, who was knocked overboard by the spanker boom, during a stormy night when only five days from Norfolk. On going on board, in company with Dr. Goheen, we found that brother Barton was accompanied by his wife and mother, Dr. and Miss Skinner, and the Rev. Mr. Clark and lady. I have not failed during the night to peruse attentively the despatches which have come to my hand. In them I hear, with mingled emotions of surprise and regret, that your treasury, sir, is again in debt. O that I could be, for a short period, in the midst of the assemblies of American christians, to plead with my tears in this cause! But it may not be. I can but write. I can but beg, through the medium of a letter, and at this great distance from them, not to let the Missionary Society be curtailed in its operations. Ye members of the M. E. Church in the United States! hear the cries and groans of bleeding Africa. To this day her children are torn from their friends and country, and borne in bondage, by cargoes, to other lands. The laws and enactments of nations are laughed at. The slaver eludes all their vigilance. But you have the means of striking a death-blow to this unhallowed traffic. It is the Gospel which can do it, and the Gospel alone. Send men to preach this Gospel; send means to support your mission. Brethren, I tremble, I sicken at the thought of your permitting your treasury to be empty; nay, even to be in debt. I dread that hour when it shall be said, that a draft of one of the missionaries of the M. E. Church has been protested for want of money to honour it, when the Church contains nearly 600,000 members. Let me die of African fever; let me see all I hold dear wilt and drop into the grave before me, let me be recalled from my post of honour—to me worse than death itself: but let me hear no more that such a body of christians as compose the Methodist Church suffer their Missionary Society to be cramped in her effort for the want of means to send the bread of life to a ruined world. But I resume my report.

Cape Palmas.—I made my annual visit to this place during the rainy season. Taking my little, sickly, fast fading Henry with me, we embarked in one of the colonial schooners, and after 13 days of suffering for want of comfortable accommodations, and even necessary refreshment, we got to the end of our voyage, a distance of only 240 miles. Not wishing to leave again in so short a time as five days, having a great deal to inspect and adjust, I permitted the vessel to come away without me, and risked the getting of an opportunity back in some vessel passing. But upward of ten weeks elapsed from the time I left home before my return.

The church at Palmas is in an excellent condition. We had times of much rejoicing during my visit, and several were converted to God. The increase, however, for the year has been small, owing to some who, having walked disorderly, had to be cut off.

Br. Burns is faithful to his charge; he has at last completed the mission house so as to go into it, and his family are now therefore residing at Mount Emory. We have been obliged to employ a school teacher. Br. Burns' health, and the necessary attention required in building in this country, rendered it impossible for him to teach school himself and do justice to all parts of his charge. I have employed a Mrs. Thomson, a member of the Protestant E. Church, to take this school. She is a pious woman and well qualified.

Our meeting-house at Palmas, of thatched roof, &c., was not only getting too strait for us, but was falling into decay. I concluded to build a substantial one of stone, preparations for which are making in the collection of materials.

This is a growing colony, well organized, well supplied by its patrons in America with every thing conducive to its welfare, and receiving semi-annually an emigration of choice emigrants. The native population even within bounds of the colonial territory is numerous, and presents a vast field for missionary enterprise. The persevering and faithful labours of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, who are at the head of the mission supported by the A. B. C. F. Missions, are very useful. I accompanied Mr. Wilson in an excursion 18 miles down the coast to the Grahway and Cavally countries. We stopt at several towns, and had much intercourse with the natives. We could easily establish a mission in the Cavally country. In doing this we could not be considered as interfering with or trespassing on the ground of other christian fellow-labourers—for the harvest is plenteous, the field is the world; and if they take the right hand, to we turn to the left, and so contrariwise. Many extracts from my journal, as to the manners and customs, population, &c. &c. of the Greybo and other tribes in these regions, might here be given; but they have been so often described, and more accurately too than I could, that it would be swelling this report uselessly to too large a size. I would only add, that such is the great proficiency which Mr. Wilson has made in acquiring the Greybo language, that a large and accurate vocabulary has already been published at their printing establishment; and we have reason to hope that other christian missionaries could obtain the aid of these in prosecuting missions among the natives.

Junk.—Appeals have been made to us from this place to send them help. For months they do not hear a Gospel sermon, nor have they a school of any kind. It may truly be said by them, 'No man careth for our souls.' But help is at hand. I have employed a school teacher to go down and reside there, and one of our young men, received on trial into the annual conference, will take the charge for this year—visiting them as often as the modes of conveyance in this country will admit.

Sinoe.—It is difficult to determine yet what had better be done in this place. A governor and physician have been sent out; and with a few pioneers from Monrovia, we could proceed to continue the settlement begun by the active and laborious Daniel Johnson, but no emigrants have yet arrived for that place, and the lives of the few American have been in some of the most imminent danger from the natives, who have risen *en masse*, and vowed to cut them off. Under such circumstances to send a missionary, to spend money in building, &c. would be a premature. It would be much more safe to make an effort there were there none but natives, and they at peace, to penetrate into the interior. Permit me here to observe to the board, that this is in perfect accordance with my own wishes. I have long desired anxiously desired this, but hitherto the way has seemed hedged up, and particularly the way to Boatswain's dominions. But, inasmuch as there are other fields which promise, at least, as good at harvest as the Condoe country, I have been laying plans which I hope will soon be carried into operation. There is an opening in the Pessah country, from seventy-five to one hundred miles east of the colony, which I have concluded to avail myself of. We have an intelligent member of the church, who frequently goes into their country for purposes of traffic, and reports to me that every thing appears favourable to the undertaking. I have written a letter to Zoda, one of their principal head-men, which he has taken, and will read and explain to him, in which I request, if he wishes a visit from me, to afford an escort, and I will go. I have sent him a *dash*, as a very necessary preliminary to our acquaintance, and will probably be able to get away about the middle of February, and be gone four or five weeks, I need not assure you that every effort which I am capable of making shall be made to enlist their toleration and protection of a mission school among them. They are at peace with themselves and their neighbours—and the few I have seen of that tribe appear friendly, and much pleased with the notion of my visit. That there is much fatigue, exposure, and danger attending the excursion, cannot be doubted, and some think too much for *me* to endure. But in coming to Africa I counted the cost, and thank God, if I am to fall, it matters but little where the spot may be—an American settlement, or the town, or village of an African tribe, so I fall in the path of duty.

* January 29.—This has been done, and with a bright prospect. We have already no less than one hundred pupils.

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A. Maryland Colonization Journal
1. May 1835 (I, 1)—May 1841 (I, 51)
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