Meteorological Journal for April, 1840, *kept at Cape Palmas.*

1840 Apr.	THERMOM. a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6	BAROMETER. a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6	RAIN. Inches.	WIND. a.m. 8	p.m. 2	REMARKS.
1	79	86	83	29.50	29.51	29.46		S.E	N.W.	A.M. cloudy, same until 2 P.M. Eve. clear and fine.
2	79	86	82	29.50	29.47	29.47		N.E.	S.W.	A.M. fair. P.M. light clouds, gentle wind. Eve. fine.
3	80	90	84	29.54	29.52	29.50	.10	N.E.	S.W.	A.M. hazy. P.M. lowering clouds, lightning. Eve. rain.
4	80	85	82	29.55	29.50	29.50		N.N.E.	S.W.	A.M. hazy. P.M. clear and warm. Eve. fine, strong wind.
5	82	90	84	29.55	29.47	29.47		E.S.E.	S.W.	A.M. fair, very light wind. P.M. light clouds, fresh breeze. Eve. fine.
6	82	88	84	29.53	29.48	29.48		E.S.E.	S.W.	A.M. fair. P.M. strong wind. Eve. thunder and lightning.
7	82	88	80	29.54	29.54	29.54	.40	N.E.	S.W.	A.M. rain, cloudy the whole day. Eve. heavy fog.
8	81	88	85	29.48	29.46	29.46		E.N.E.	South	A.M. fine. P.M. same. Eve. overcast, calm.
9	78	86	80	29.48	29.42	29.45		N.E.	S.E.	A.M. heavy gale, drizzling rain. Eve. light clouds, fine and clear.
10	82	88	80	29.50	29.46	29.46	.40	N.N.E.	S.W.	A.M. dense fog. P.M. strong wind and rain. Eve. fog dispersed, clear.
11	79	90	78	29.50	29.42	29.42	1.30	E.S.E.	West	A.M. drizzling rain, heavy laden clouds west, thunder, rain. Eve. fine.
12	84	87	82	29.48	29.48	29.48		S.W.	W.S.W.	A.M. overcast, at 10 o'clock rain P.M. cloudy. Eve. fine and clear.
13	78	86	82	29.55	29.50	29.50	.19	N.E.	S.W.	A.M. fair, light wind. P.M. same. Eve. pleasant.
14	82	86	82	29.54	29.54	29.54		N.E.	S.W.	A.M. fair, light wind. P.M. same. Eve. pleasant
15	82	86	82	29.54	29.49	29.54		N.E.	S.W.	A.M. fair, light wind. P.M. same. Eve. pleasant.
16	83	89	84	29.50	29.47	29.44	.40	South	South	A.M. showers. P.M. rain. Eve. dark clouds and rain.
17	83	86	82	29.47	29.44	29.44		S.E.	South	A.M. showers. P.M. drizzling rain, strong winds. Eve. clear.
18	84	85	81	29.49	29.55	29.46	1.00	South	S.E.	A.M. rain, occasional showers during day, clouds black and heavy.
19	84	88	82	29.46	29.49	29.49	.40	N.E.	West	A.M. fair. P.M. strong gale of wind. Eve. clear and fine.
20	76	84	72	29.58	29.56	29.52				A.M. overcast. P.M. light showers. Eve. clear and fine.
21	78	86	82	29.56	29.56	29.56		N.W.	S.S.W.	Pleasant during the day, fresh land and sea breeze.
22	81	87	83	29.56	29.56	29.48		S.E.	S.E.	Pleasant during the day, fresh land and sea breeze.
23	80	88	84	29.52	29.48	29.48		N.E.	S.W.	A.M. fair. P.M. clear and pleasant. Eve. fine.
24	83	88	84	29.53	29.48	29.48	.60	N.W.	S.W.	A.M. fine. P.M. cloudy. Eve. 10 o'clock, heavy rain.
25	83	88	84	29.54	29.48	29.48		N.W.	South	A.M. fine. P.M. light clouds. Eve. cloudless, gentle breeze.
26	84	90	94	29.55	29.49	29.49		S.S.E.	S.W.	A.M. clear, gentle winds. Eve. fine.
27	83	90	86	29.53	29.48	29.48		S.E.	S.W.	A.M. clear, gentle winds. Eve. fine.
28	84	86	82	29.55	29.50	29.50	.80	S.E.	N.E.	A.M. overcast. P.M. heavy rain. Eve. continues cloudy and drizzling.
29	81	86	82	29.53	29.50	29.50	.70	S.W.	S.S.E.	A.M. overcast. P.M. warm and calm. Eve. tornado, rain.
30	83	88	82	29.55	29.50	29.50		S.W.	S.E.	A.M. fine, gentle breeze. Eve. calm and serene.
mean	81	87	82	29.52	29.49	29.48	6.29			

May, 1840.

1840 May	THERMOM. a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6	BAROMETER. a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6	RAIN. Inches.	WINDS. a.m. 8	p.m. 2	REMARKS.
1	84	86	84	29.52	29.52	29.52		S.W.	S.S.E.	A.M. fine, gentle wind. Eve. light clouds, clear.
2	82	90	84	29.52	29.50	29.50	.90	S.W.	S.S.E.	A.M. heavy gale, rain. Eve. drizzling rain.
3	83	86	84	29.55	29.50	29.50	.15	S.W.	S.E.	Occasional showers during the day. Eve. clear.
4	82	86	84	29.55	29.50	29.50	.09	S.W.	N.W.	A.M. rain. Eve. dark and threatening clouds.
5	76	79	80	29.53	29.45	29.45	2.00	S.E.	N.N.E.	A.M. heavy rain. P.M. cloudy. Eve. drizzling rain.
6	79	79	77	29.48	29.45	29.48	.70	West	S.E.	A.M. heavy rain. P.M. dark clouds, thick fog. Eve. rain.
7	78	84	84	29.53	29.45	29.48	.15	N.N.W.	N.W.	A.M. cloudy, light rain. P.M. fair. Eve. overcast.
8	76	84	76	29.55	29.55	29.55	1.60	N.W.	S.E.	A.M. rain. P.M. cloudy. Eve. calm and clear.
9	80	86	82	29.45	29.55	29.55		S.W.	S.E.	A.M. dense fog. P.M. fine. Eve. do.
10	78	78	76	29.53	29.47	29.47	3.00	N.E.	S.E.	A.M. rain commenced at 2 o'clock, and continued at intervals during day and evening.
11	78	78	76	29.50	29.50	29.50	4.20	S.E.	S.E.	A.M. rain continues, sun obscured during day. Eve. rain continues.
12	78	84	80	29.52	29.47	29.44	.10	S.E.	S.W.	A.M. drizzling rain. Eve. rain commences at 10 o'clock.
13	78	79	79	29.52	29.50	29.47	1.30	S.E.	S.W.	A.M. heavy rain. P.M. strong breeze, cleared off. Eve. pleasant.
14	78	79	78	29.55	29.55	29.55	.50	N.W.	S.W.	A.M. rain. P.M. alternate showers and sunshine. Eve. fine.
15	74	79	78	29.57	29.57	29.57	1.60	N.W.	S.E.	A.M. tornado with rain. P.M. cloudy, strong breeze, no rain. Eve. fine.
16	82	81	78	29.59	29.54	29.54	1.70	S.W.	S.W.	A.M. rain, which continued until 2 P.M. Eve. clear.
17	80	86	82	29.56	29.55	29.49	.30	South	S.S.W.	A.M. fair. Noon, rain. P.M. clear and windy. Eve. fine and clear.
18	80	87	80	29.57	29.54	29.54		N.E.	S.W.	Dawned fair. P.M. dark and threatening clouds. Eve. strong winds.
19	78	87	81	29.57	29.54	29.47	.70	N.E.	S.W.	A.M. rain two hours. P.M. fair. Steady rain during the night.
20	78	81	80	29.56	29.45	29.46	1.20	S.E.	South	A.M. do. do. do.
21	80	78	80	29.54	29.46	29.46	2.30	S.E.	S.W.	A.M. dark and gloomy, rain commenced at 9 A.M. continued all day, strong winds.
22	80	79	80	29.53	29.45	29.47	2.25	S.W.	W.N.W.	Rain during the whole day, with slight intermissions at noon.
23	78	80	74	29.54	29.54	29.46	1.50	S.E.	N.E.	A.M. rain, heavy tornado, with thunder, &c. P.M. rain.
24	76	81	76	29.55	29.58	29.57	.40	N.E.	S.S.E.	A.M. foggy, sun obscured. P.M. showers. Eve. rain with heavy wind
25	80	82	79	29.58	29.54	29.57		N.E.	S.W.	A.M. clear, gentle winds. P.M. pleasant. Eve. clear.
26	78	82	80	29.59	29.45	29.45	.40	S.E.	S.W.	A.M. rain. P.M. and Eve. fair.
27	78	78	78	29.57	29.53	29.53	1.30	South	S.W.	A.M. rain. Eve. cloudy, strong breeze
28	78	84	80	29.46	29.46	29.46	.60	S.W.	South	A.M. rain. P.M. cloudy, light showers. Eve. fair, starlight.
29	80	84	80	29.57	29.57	29.57		South	S.E.	A.M. light rain. P.M. clear and pleasant.
30	80	84	80	29.59	29.57	29.57	.10	S.E.	S.E.	A.M. cloudy. P.M. showers. Eve. fair.
31	80	85	80	29.57	29.57	29.49		South	South	A.M. cloudy, gentle breeze. Eve. fair.
mean	79	82½	79½	29.54	29.51	29.50	29.04			

SLAVERS.—Three Portuguese vessels arrived at St. Helena, in the month of July, prizes to H. M. brigs Water Witch and Brisk—schooners Maria Rich, Dictator Andorbina, and the Lorungu; all which were taken on suspicion of having been concerned in the slave trade.

The above named vessels of war have been uncommonly active and successful of late in capturing vessels engaged in this nefarious traffic.

SLAVE TRADE IMPLEMENTS.—We are informed, that in discharging the cargo of the schooner Catharine, so long in port for being concerned in the slave trade, a number of iron manacles have been found. It has been stated that the British consul, under whose charge the vessel and cargo was placed, intends to have these manacles brought to the office of the United States' marshal. What has become of the captain of the Catharine?

[From the African Repository.]

The Kondahs.

This powerful nation, inhabiting the vicinity of the colony of Liberia, at Cape Messurado, on the west coast of Africa, appears to be rapidly on the wane, and bids fair to be shortly among the 'has beens' of past time. After ravaging the whole country for 150 miles on every side, and laying it under a humiliating and galling tribute, it seems to be crumbling to ruins, for want of common bond of union, or cementing principle. This, however, is nothing more than the natural fate of a mass, composed of materials so completely heterogeneous, and thrown together by events purely casual. The name Kondah, as we use it, is national, or rather generic, and it is applied to all those individuals of different and distant tribes, who, from different motives, collected themselves into a focus under the renowned Boson. This nation is composed of Mandingoes, Boozees, Foulahs, Brondahs, Mamboos Quahdroons, Bandas, Pesseys, Gorahs, Veys, Araws, and Barlings. Boson was not a hereditary chief. He was born to neither wealth nor title. He owed his distinction to himself—he originated his own nobility. When he conceived the design of a kingdom, he raised his standard, and in the smiling and picturesque valley destined to be enlivened by Bo Porah, individuals of every rank, fugitives from justice, and slaves from their masters, found a safe and peaceful sanctuary. As the qualifications for membership in this community, were such as all could present, Boson was soon able, not only to take rank, but to assume a commanding attitude among the tribes around him. His fame rapidly spread; chiefs and warriors came from great distances, and enrolled themselves among his adherents. As each chief and headman was followed by a train of needy adventurers, Boson was at once regarded *King pass all turrer king*. His rapid increase in power alarmed the kings around him. They first looked with jealousy and apprehension; but before they could concert measures of resistance, they found resistance would be in vain, and sullenly submitted to become the tools of his ambition. This was the origin of the Kondah nation,* and their subsequent character has strikingly corresponded with their origin—a lawless banditti, plundering the country on an enlarged and systematic plan, cemented by no stronger tie than the love of plunder, and prepared to act for or against any, as their avarice should be best fed. It is evident that it required no ordinary skill in the science of governing, to hold in quietude such restless and turbulent elements—to preserve them from intestine commotion, or from flying off in endless confusion. Boson was aware of the difficulty, but he was equal to the task. To a noble and commanding person, he added a shrewdness and keenness of intellect, and a knowledge of the human character, that entitled him to a better situation. He separated the different tribes, and placed each apart at some small distance from Bo Porah. From each he selected the most active and influential individual, made him responsible for the conduct of the whole, and gave him sole jurisdiction in all matters that did not affect the general weal. These chiefs and heads of tribes were treated with marked attention and courtesy by the king; were admitted to his counsels on the most important matters; and thus they shared the honors, if not the emoluments, of state. By these and other means equally artful, he contrived to hold these dupes firm in their fidelity. Lest, however, idleness and frequent and familiar intercourse should ferment into conspiracy and rebellion, he contrived to keep each tribe separately employed upon distant warlike expeditions; and, as whatever was obtained by one was regularly shared among all, each felt a deep solicitude for the others' success, and was ready, in the event of failure, to be loud in complaint against the party to which blame, real or feigned, could be attached. Thus, a source of complaint was artfully kept open, ready to be alleged whenever a refractory spirit should manifest itself. By these and other means equally artful, did he contrive to maintain these refractory and turbulent spirits in a tolerable degree of quietude. But, notwithstanding all his arts, symptoms of decay and dissolution had begun to manifest themselves some time before his death. The chiefs had become so confident of their own strength, and inflated with the idea of their own importance, they are said to have overruled his wishes on one or two important occasions.

Up to the time of his death, however, he continued to be their centre of attraction, and the principle that held the repulsive particles in a tolerable degree of union. Immediately on his demise, they began to crumble—each chief calling off his followers, to erect an independent kingdom for himself, and to pursue such a separate line of conduct as pride or interest dictated. The population of metropolitan Bo Porah is said to have dwindled already from twelve to fifteen hundred to less than four hundred; and the decretion is daily going on, so that soon the city will afford materials for a story of by-gone days. The people, many of them, are wandering off in every direction, prepared to join any standard that promises plunder with impunity. It may be asked why, if we have given the true character of the Kondahs, have they never encountered us? And why did Boson continue, up to the time of his death, so firm a friend of the colony? Many reasons may be assigned for his friendship. The circumstances under which he first manifested his good will were extremely humiliating to us, and he may have been impelled by that pride which every great and generous mind feels in protecting innocent weakness from lawless outrage. The event moreover afforded an opportunity for him to exhibit his power in proud contrast with the weakness of the kings around us. And further, we are authorized, from the known character of the man, to believe that he had the sagacity to foresee the Americans triumphant over all opposition, and secure in a firm footing on the soil; and that he wisely bespoke their gratitude and future friendship, by a generous tender of his service in their distress. He, in fact, saw in the future settlement a ready market for his produce, without being subjected to the inconvenience of depending upon casual traders. We have, however, no belief that all his people were influenced by the same motives; for we have the best of proof, that, since his death, we have encountered their influence, both in the cabinet and the field.

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* It has been said there is a distinct tribe, to which the cognomen 'Konah' is peculiar. But after strict inquiry of those who have resided at Bo Porah, we can get no information that there is such a tribe.

Abolition Slander in England.

By the Great Western, one of our London correspondents transmitted to us the following extraordinary document, which will no doubt astonish the people of this country at the barefaced atrocity of the American abolitionists in England:

The History of Twelve Thousand Fugitive Slaves who have Emancipated themselves by Flight.—Within the last few years, more than 12,000 victims of American slavery have escaped from a cruel bondage they could endure no longer, to the British Province of Upper Canada, where they are forever safe from their former oppressors.

The sufferings of the American slaves are so great, that many thousand attempt their escape every year. Most of them are pursued by slave hunters, with trained blood hounds, and rifles; and either murdered by their pursurers, torn in pieces by the dogs, or dragged back and barbarously treated, and loaded with new and heavier chains. Many more die of cold, hunger, and violence, rather than yield themselves to their enemies.

They are obliged in all instances to travel several hundred miles before they reach British soil—to avoid all public roads, bridges, and habitations—to pursue the whole journey on foot, through the forests, in the darkness of night—and often to part with their wives and children forever.

It is probably true, that no community in the world has displayed such high courage, invincible resolution, and love of liberty—none more worthy to be free. They are chiefly settled in broken fragments of families, in new tracts of country, and are doing well. Distinguished officers of the British service, who stationed them on important posts during the late rebellion, have given their testimony that they were in every instance loyal and devoted to the government which has adopted them. They are as virtuous, industrious, and orderly as any class of Her Majesty's subjects.

When they reach their asylum, they have no other wealth than their own bodies and souls; and must for some time be deprived of the means of intellectual and moral culture—they can only provide for their physical wants. The small but faithful band of American Abolitionists—who are struggling on in their great and glorious work of emancipating 3,000,000 still in chains among them—hated, proscribed and persecuted by power and tyranny, have followed these refugees into their adopted country with science and the Word of God. Schools have been maintained among them for four years, and in the most benign results.

In consequence of the great commercial distress in America, the feeble means of the Abolitionists, and the heavy expense which attends their efforts to overthrow slavery, they can no longer maintain these schools alone. Nearly all of them are now closed, and the afflicted people left destitute. We have thought that the generous and noble-hearted friends of humanity in England, would lend us a helping hand in this effort to benefit their fellow subjects, and we have not been dissappointed. Almost every person who has learned their history has rendered them aid; and among them should be mentioned with the deepest gratitude the names of the noble Lord Morpeth and Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.

To the reader, also, the appeal is made; and if he is inclined to 'cast in his mite,' the subscriber will bear his offering, on his return to his native country, to a committee of tried friends of truth and freedom, who will devote it to the noble design; and in return to the patrons, he pledges to them all the gratitude of 12,000 emancipated slaves.

CHARLES EDWARDS LEICESTER,
Of the American Delegation to the General
Anti-Slavery Conference of London

Communications will reach him at 10, *Wardrobe Place, Doctors' Commons, London*, if addressed before the 15th of July, 1840.

We learn that Charles Edward Leicester is a Presbyterian clergyman from Utica, of this state, and was a delegate to the World's Convention, at which Prince Albert presided. We have no doubt the scheme of 'beggary' herein indicated, met with its proper reward.—*New York Herald.*

THE NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this society was held at the City Hall, in Trenton, on Tuesday Evening, the 10th instant, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. A statement of the operations of the society during the past year, and its present condition, with the prospects of the colonization cause, was made by Wm. Halsey, the general agent.

The following resolution was considered, discussed, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Colonization Society has peculiar claims upon the citizens of New Jersey, and that it be cordially recommended to their continued patronage and support.

This resolution was discussed and enforced at considerable length, by Messrs. Wm. Halsey, Yeomans, Eddy, and Mr. Halsted.

The old officers were re-appointed for the ensuing year, except James Wilson, recording secretay, in place of S. G. Potts, resigned. Messrs. Wm. Halsey, Wm. Halsted, and John P. Jackson, were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the National Society. On motion,

Resolved, That this society hold a general meeting of members and all others interested in the cause, on Wednesday evening, the 24th of February, at the City Hall, Trenton, and that the following gentlemen be a committee of arrangements: Messrs. Yeomans, Halsted, Wilson, and Sherman.

SIERRA LEONE.—The Liverpool Mercury says that recent intelligence shows the necessity of some more effective measures for the prevention of the slave trade than any that have yet been adopted. A vessel belonging to Liverpool, the brig Guyana, had been seized and condemned as a slaver. The colony, generally speaking, was healthy; but the missionaries, out but a short time from England, had suffered severely, and many had died. Several vessels had been brought in, and condemned for being connected with the slave trade. The Plant, under American colors, not yet tried. The San Pablo Loando, condemned and cut up. Two New York pilot boats, one condemned and cut up, as Spanish property; the other waiting adjudication.

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When gratuitous please circulate.

(From the African Repository.)

Review of Mr. McQueen's Work on Africa.

(Continued.)

We have previously reviewed the plans of Mr. McQueen for the occupation of middle Africa by the British, so far as they relate to trade, and the probable effects that will be produced on the habits and character of the natives, and on the trade and influence of the Arabs and Moors. We regard this plan as one of the most magnificent ever concieved either by Great Britain or any other nation, both in relation to its moral, fiscal, and physical results. Morally, it proposes the civilization of the most degraded and suffering people on earth, where many thousands of human victims are yearly sacrificed to imaginary deities, and the great trade of the kings and chiefs is the sale of their people—where mothers sell their daughters, and fathers their sons, and husbands their wives—a people over whom tyranny, opression, and cruelty, have ruled for centuries—where a large majority of the inhabitants are doomed to perpetual slavery, and are an article of common barter, the master possessing uncontrolled power over the life as well as the person of the slave. The whole people not only listen to superstition with childish credulity, but cultivate it as a means of preserving life and indulging passion. Persons accused of witchcraft, or of having a devil, are tortured to death. Among the Pagans, the kings and higher orders of people are believed to dwell with the superior deity after death, enjoying an eternal renewal of the state and luxury they possessed on earth. It is with this impression that they kill a certain number of both sexes at the funeral customs, in order to have them accompany the deceased to another world, to announce his destination, and to administer to his pleasures.

Bowditch presents a most heart-rending picture of the bloody customs and ceremonies in Ashantee, one of the most powerful and civilized nations of Southern Africa. Bowditch was the British Envoy at Coomassie, a city containing about one hundred thousands inhabitants. He describes the manner of celebrating a particular holyday. The heads of the kings and principal men whose kingdoms had been conquered by the Ashantees, and also the heads of those executed for crimes, were brought from their depositories, and paraded throuh the streets by a large procession of executioners, dancing, and with frightful gestures, clashing their knives on the dry skulls. Several slaves were sacrificed over a large brass pan, the blood mingling with the vegetable and animal matter within, to complete the charm. All the chiefs kill several slaves, that their blood may flow into the hole whence the new charm is taken. About one hundred persons, mostly culprits, reserved, are generally sacrificed in different quarters of the town at this custom. The unhappy victims, on these occasions, are led to execution with knives stuck through their jaws and tongue from side to side, and literally hacked to pieces. The decease of a person of distinction is announced by the firing of musketry proportioned to the rank or wealth of the family. In an instant the slaves are seen bursting from the house, and fleeing to the bush; those hindmost, or those surprised in the house, furnishing the victims for the sacrifice. One or two slaves are then sacrificed at the door of the house in which the person has died, that the deceased may not want for attendants, until a greater sacrifice can be made at the funeral. On the death of a king all the customs [sacrifices] which have been made for the subjects who have died during his reign must be repeated (the human sacrifices as well as the carousals and pageantry) to amplify that for the monarch. The sacrifices on the death of one important personage were repeated weekly for three months—two hundred slaves were sacrificed, and twenty-five barrels of powder fired each week. The king, on the death of his mother, offered three hundred victims, and five chiefs devoted one hundred victims each. On one occasion, when the king had ordered the sacrifice of many individuals, he closed the bloody scene by ordering two thousand prisoners of war to be slaughtered over his death-stool, in honour of the shades of his departed friends. Nor are these soul-sickening horrors less prevalent among nations more barbarous than the Ashantees. Lander says, that, in Badagry, the murder of a slave is not considered in the light of a misdemeanor. The crime is of such frequent occurence that all sense of its enormity is lost. When the markets of Badagry are over-stocked with slaves, the king orders the least valuable, with the sick, aged, and infirm, to be placed in canoes, and with weights of some sort appended to their necks, they are thrown into the river, on the margin of which the factories are situated. Thieves and other offenders, with the rejected slaves who are not drowned, are reserved for the monthly sacrifice to the gods. Prisoners taken in war are immolated to appease the names of the soldiers slain in battle. The details of the barbarities and horror exhibited around the fetische tree are too sickening to be repeated; on beholding them, Lander says 'my heart sickened within my bosom, a dimness came over my eyes, my legs refused to support me, I fell senseless.' The people are victims of oppression and injustice; they are not secure in the fruits of their labour; they are ignorant and naturally indolent; without protection, and without any stimulus to industry: hence, vices of every kind prevail among them—wars, violence, and cruelty rule over Africa, sweep her fields with desolation, enslave her children, and load her miserable population with every sorrow, with lamentation, mourning and wo.

This is the people that the British government proposes to convert into agriculturists, by presenting motives to industry, and, by precepts and example, to induce them to change these bloody customs for habits of civilized life; to teach kings to respect the lives and property of their subjects, and live at peace with their neighbours. The very conception of this scheme is sublimely grand; the attempt to carry it into execution is worthy of this age of enlightened enterprize; and, if but partially successful, will redound more to the glory of Great Britain, and be a prouder evidence of her intelligence, enterprize, and true greatness, than she has ever exhibited.

No nation in Europe but Great Britain would seriously entertain such a project. Both the inducements and the ability are wanting. Russia, with a territory embracing a portion of three quarters of the globe, and the people themselves occupying a low place in the scale of civilization, could not engage in such an enterprize; Austria and Prussia have already suffecient territory, and the industry and energy of the people find ample employment at home. Contended with a commerce limited to their enterprize, fearful of all innovations, and governed by the cautious policy of ages gone by, they would not disturb the demons of cruelty, should they reign forever in the dark recesses of Africa. France has all the enterprize and physical means necessary for such an undertaking, but the inducements are wanting; and if they existed, the French people would not sustain the government under reverses, in prosecuting such a project. The prosecution of this scheme will require large annual appropriations of money, for prospective benefits, and the people, who control the appropriations in France, would be governed by financial and political motives. The self-sacrificing principle of christian benevolence which teaches us to love even the most degraded of our race, and labour for his elevation, because he has an immortal soul, is wanting in France; that deep feeling of religious zeal which looks beyond this world, which teaches the christian to cast his bread upon the waters, does not pervade the French people. Should France engage in such an enterprize, and prosecute it with vigor for a time, her perseverance would depend upon the profits realized; disappointment would be discouragement where the great moral motives are wanting, and although the government might have strong political motives for perseverance, it would not have the only guaranty for support which can be relied on in making such untried experiments, namely, the religious enthusiasm of the people. The British government is fortunate in finding public opinion in advance of her in this scheme; that opinion has been forming and maturing for a half century. First, the attention of British christians was drawn to the miseries which the slave trade inflicted on Africa, and Sharp, Wilberforce, and others, devoted their lives in awakening the public mind to the horrors of this trade. At length the government, which had sanctioned this trade by laws regulating the manner in which it should be carried on, was forced by public opinion to make exertions for its total suppression throughout the world. This was to be accomplished by negotiation with other powers, obtaining their co-operation, declaring the slave trade piracy, and placing a strong preventive force on the coast of Africa. These measures were adopted by the British, and persevered in for many years, at an expense of more than one hundred millions of dollars; and, although unsuccessful, such has been the force of public opinion brought to bear on the government, that they were not only compelled to continue their efforts to put down the African slave trade, but to emancipate the slaves in their West India colonies. The British abolitionists, in their zeal to accomplish their object, overlooked the consequences, and have been greatly mistaken in their results. They believed that the slave, if set free, would continue to labour on the plantation of his former master, and that paid labour would be more productive than that obtained under the whip. The slaves were emancipated without any provision being made for obtaining labourers to supply their place. The consequence is, that the amount of labour has been greatly diminished; many of the freed slaves refuse to do work on plantations, and but few of those who continue, perform the amount of labour which was required of them when slaves. All these difficulties had been anticipated by the planters, a diminution of the crops had been confidently predicted; but all objections were borne down by the overwhelming tide of abolition enthusiasm. The abolitionists saw in the negro a brother oppressed and degraded to a level with the brutes, and to elevate him, and make him a rational, calculating, reasoning being, they thought it was only necessary to set him free—that liberty was to be the sure antidote for all the degrading influence of slavery entailed on the race for thousands of years. These dreams have not been realized; the crops have fallen off; the plantersare seeking labourers from Europe, the East Indies, and the United States to save themselves from total ruin. In the mean time, the British have not only lost the control of the tropical produce of the world, but are forced to admit foreign sugar for their home consumption; nevertheless, the opinion of the British public compels her to advance, and to regain in Africa what she has lost in the West Indies. Very much of this feeling arises from misguided zeal; but some of it is produced by a high sense of justice, by pure benevolence, by a desire to see Africa regenerated, her millions freed from bondage, both physical and mental, and brought under the peaceful influences of the gospel. It is the prevalence of this better feeling which enables the government to undertake the mighty enterprize in Africa, and which will enable it to persevere. Whatever may be the amount of appropriation required, no parliament will dare refuse to grant the supply. England can take her measures with confidence of being supported, and as her success in Africa cannot interfere with the balance of power in Europe, (about which so much is said by crowned heads,) no jealousy could be excited. France will never think of pushing her conquest in Africa across the deserts; and should she find it her interest to extend her conquest over the kingdom of Morocco, it would be doing the world a favour, and greatly increase the happiness of these semi-barbarians. No other nation could take exceptions to this conquest, nor to the British establishing themselves in Africa, where they can prosecute their plans undisturbed, as long as Great Britain remains mistress of the sea. Fortified at Fernando Po, and commanding the Niger, no hostile force could reach the interior. The British may be secure of the consent of other nations for their occupancy of Africa, and the sympathies of the benevolent of every country will be with them in all the measures they may adopt tending to the suppression of the slave trade, and the elevation of the natives. Should their plans be successful, and the tropical produce be increased to the extent anticipated, Spain and the Brazils might suffer, but all northern Europe would be benefited.

America only has any thing serious to apprehend from the success of this policy, one object of which is to produce a supply of cotton for British consumption. The importation of cotton into Great Britain from the United States in 1838 was about four hundred and forty-four millions of pounds, costing about seventy millions of dollars. Mr. McQueen urges this subject on the British government, alleging that this supply, so essential to the nation, should be produced by herself; that she ought not to be dependent on a foreign nation for the raw material to carry on the most important branch of her manufactures; that the control of so large an amount of funds places even the Bank of England in the hands of foreigners. The government will favour every reasonable scheme for obtaining a supply of the important and indispensable article of cotton, and secretly encourage the zealous abolitionists in their crusade against the consumption of slave labour, both in this country and Great Britain. In the violent abuse heaped on America and American institutions at the World's Convention, the venerable personage who presided at that meeting proposed the non-consumption of the produce of our slave labour as the most effectual means of producing the general emancipation of slavery in the United States. The greatest efforts are now making to grow cotton in the East Indies, and they have succeeded so far as to increase the crop of last year seventy thousand bales over the crop of the preceding year. But there are many difficulties in the way of obtaining a supply of cotton from that quarter, even should the climate be found favourable to producing the finest quality of the article. The people must be instructed in its cultivation, and in preparing it for market; the machinery must be manufactured in England and sent to that country; freights and insurance will always be heavy, and greatly enhance the price, and, if the article were to be produced above the quantity which could be sent home in the vessels employed in the regular India trade, vessels would have to be sent out in ballast, in which case, the charge for freight would more than counterbalance all the anticipated advantages of cheap labour in the cultivation, and, in fact, would bring the cost up to that of American cotton. America will therefore have but little to fear from the East India competition.

The British government look with much greater confidence to Africa to furnish them supplies of cotton, and render them independent of America at no distant day. From the best information derived from travellers, cotton and sugar cane are indigenous to the soil in Africa; this would seem to indicate that country as most favourable for the cultivation of the article. If the native cotton-bush should be found to produce a good article, or by cultivation could be improved, cotton might be produced cheaper there than in the United States, as the cotton-bush in Africa grows and produces vigorously for years. A colonists in Liberia has one tree in his garden which has produced annually a large crop of bowls for the last ten years. Mr. Pinney counted 400 on this tree in December, 1839, and says the cotton is of the finest quality. At Millsburg, on the St. Paul's, a plant was discovered and preserved. It has borne for five years, and the cotton, which is said to be of superior quality, has been spun and knit into stockings every year. The cotton cultivated by the natives is of the kind above described. We have seen cloth and yarn manufactured from it by the natives of very fine quality. Both McQueen and Buxton feel assured that cotton can be produced in Africa lower than in any other country, and they confidently expect that the British demand for cotton can be supplied from Africa in a few years. Among the various means contemplated, an effort will be made by the agents of Great Britain to obtain experienced cotton planters from the United States. A communication has been made to the American Colonization Society touching this matter, to ascertain their views in relation to encouraging the emigration of respectable coloured men acquainted with growing cotton and sugar.

It is perhaps known to most of our readers that there has been a large emigration of American coloured labourers to the West Indies and Guiana during the present and the past year. Trinidad, Guiana, and Jamaica, each has had its agent in this country, and offices have been opened for receiving applications from emigrants.

Many of our coloured people who had been the most decided opposers to all emigration, looking upon the British as the peculiar friends and protectors of their race, readily consented to engage for the West Indies. British agents for Africa will no doubt visit our country, and the same success may attend their applications for emigrants to the Niger as to the West Indies; for although the country is more remote, and reputed to be more unhealthy, the inducements offered will no doubt be proportionably increased. Should the same salary be offered to our coloured planters to go to Africa as was given to the white planters from Mississippi to go to Bengal, and instruct the natives in raising cotton, no doubt many will offer themselves; for, if the citizens of the south aid the British government to become independent of American cotton, the negroes cannot be expected to be more patriotic.

Interesting Intelligence from Liberia.

Extract from a letter from Governor Buchanan to Dr. Proudfit, the venerable coresponding secretary of the American Colonization Society, dated,

MONROVIA, *October* 24, 1840.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—As the Atalanta, of Philadelphia, is expected to leave to-day, or to-morrow, for the United States, I avail myself of the opportunity to write.

The colony is, at present, in an unusually healthy state, and every thing seems prosperous and flourishing. The difficulties which threatened us last spring have all passed away, and perfect peace and security are again established throughout all our borders.

By the commanding influence which the colony has obtained during the past year, we have been able to negotiate successfully with all the tribes in our neighbourhood, and some at a considerable distance, for the termination of their hostilities with each other; and the whole country from Bo Poro to Cape Palmas, is at this moment, I believe, enjoying the most perfect tranquility—a thing which has not been known before in the memory of man.

At those points along the coast where we have routed the slavers, the natives have been obliged to turn their attention to more honest and peaceful pursuits, and already find their advantage in increasing prosperity, comfort and safety; while our enterprizing merchants are benefited by an enlarged traffic in the staples of native production.

I beg you to make my regards to the members of your board, and to accept for yourself the assurance of my continued respect and christian affection.

Very sincerely, yours, THOS. BUCHANAN.

Letter from Africa.

The following letter from one of our Missionaries at Cape Palmas, to the Rev Dr. Empie, of this city, will be read with deep interest by many friends of the African mission:

To the Editor of the Southern Churchman:

My Dear Friend,—I take the liberty of sending you the enclosed interesting letter, from the Rev. John Payne, one of our missionaries in Africa, presuming that you will be pleased to spread a portion or the whole of its contents before your readers. It is more than usually graphic in its delineations, and will therefore furnish to the readers of the Churchman that kind of detailed information which is peculiarly acceptable to those who feel an interest in the cause of missions, and which is most likely to excite that interest even when it is not felt.

One standing and current objection to missionary efforts, is that they do no good. If objectors had more light on the subject their conclusion would be reversed, and such statements as those of our missionary, tend to enlighten the public mind The fact is the missionary cause too generally stands in a false light before the eye of the world, and it would be a matter of surprise to myriads, to hear that within the last forty years, the messengers of the cross have witnessed the triumphs of the gospel almost as extensively in heathen as in christian countries, and that the devoted ambassadors of Jesus, have generally in all parts of the heathen world, actually numbered nearly or quite as many converts as commonly crown our ministerial labors in christian lands. Every where, indeed, has the Ethiopian, in particular, shown himself docile and stretching out his hanhs unto God.

CAVALLY, *West Africa*,
September 18, 1840.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Your welcome favor, though dated Februrary 18, and no doubt intended to be sent out with Rev. Mr. Minor, did not reach me until the 18th inst. I need scarcely assure you, honored sir, that it was one of the most acceptable of those winged messengers, which contribute to keep fresh in my memory and affections the many dear friends now so far separated from me. Your timely advice and instructions at a most critical period of my life, and the kind attentions of your interesting family, will be cause for lasting obligation and affection.

I am truly glad to hear that you are located in so interesting a field of labor as Richmond, and where too, there has been so long a desire felt for your services. And though you call it 'the day of small things' with you, I doubt not, that he who has called you to this work, will cause you to rejoice continually in witnessing yet 'greater things.' It is indeed, I most fully believe, 'an earnest of better things' that even a '*few* christian friends' in your flock have been led to extend the hand of sympathy and help to the suffering children of Africa. The most cheering and delightful feature in the church at the present day, is the disposition which she manifests to embrace in her charity, and to extend her blessings to all for whom her Saviour died. This has not always been so. True she has ever taught her children to say, 'thy kingdom come,' and to pray that 'all Jews, heretics and infidels might be converted;' but they seem to have been satisfied with merely offering up these prayers and forgotten the necessary connexion between effort and prayer in order to the attainment of the object desired. But thank God this state of sentiment and feeling is fast passing away. Christians begin to realize that 'none of them liveth unto himself,' and that the 'true character of the Church of Christ on earth, is '*one never ceasing mission*' a work of self-extension without end or limit, till the number of God's elect be fulfilled, and the kingdoms of the world be swallowed up in the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ.' As members of this church, pledged to her interest by the most solemn vows, they are asking how can we best employ our means, our services, so as best to secure the great results at which she aims? Show us this, and to it shall our prayers, our contributions, and if needs be, our services be freely given. We want light, we ask *details* of those stationed in the outposts of Zion, in order that we may realize their circumstances, sympathise with and pray for them, in their trials and labors!

It is to supply information of this kind which you very properly remark 'affects the heart when mere generalities would be listened to with little effect,' that I now proceed to give you some details in regard to the portion of the missionary field in which I am providentially placed.

As you no doubt have learned from Mr. Minor, and other sources of information within your reach, most that is interesting in regard to our primary station, I shall say but little concerning it now, and confine my remarks chiefly to the scene of my own particular labors during the last year. The primary station, as you are no doubt aware, is located in the colony of 'Maryland in Liberia,' about three miles inland from Cape Palmas, and nearly in the middle of the colony. It is designed to receive new missionaries until they are acclimated, as the location for the High School or Seminary of the mission, and the residence of the missionary to the colony. It is well situated for all these objects, being retired, furnished with comfortable buildings and near the centre of the colony. The school here is and has been for some time full, containing about thirty male, and

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