white and coloured labour in Africa. One remark therein, however, copied from the report of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, is incorrect, viz: 'that the natives have come to look upon the white man as their natural enemy.' We have never been able to detect any such feeling in any native tribe we have ever visited. They truly view the white man as their superior, but never with any thing like prejudice or ill feeling. We advocate the employment of coloured *labourers* in Africa mainly on two grounds. 1*st*. Its expediency; as a coloured man can and will effect more than a white man. 2*d*. That 'tis emphatically the *country*, the *home*, of the coloured man, and the evangelising or civilizing Africa is a labour which belongs to *him* and *none other*. If he sets down in a native town as a teacher and preacher he also sets himself down as a brother and a son. He is not only a minister *among* them, and *to* them, but he is *of* them. We really hope this matter will meet with more consideration from the various Boards of Missions, and that ere long many of the very intelligent and able coloured men in America will enlist in the missionary if not in the colonization cause, and afford additional testimony by their efficiency and capability of the correctness of the position herein assumed.

Missionaries to Africa.—The last report of the Colonization Society, suggests two considerations, which should influence missionary societies to seek out and send coloured men as their missionaries; the first is, the fatality of the climate to the white man. 'There seems to be a prohibition of nature against the appropriation of the country to the use of the white man.' Past experience evinces, in view of the Board, that the labours of white men cannot 'perfect the institutions of civil liberty and of christianity in the dark places of Africa.' The second is, that coloured missionaries will harmonize with the colonists more readily, and will have more ready access to the natives, and powerful influence with them than white men can have. 'There is no prejudice against them; while the natives have come to look upon the white men, as their natural enemy.'

If this opinion have weight, and it doubtless has, it is highly important that it be seriously considered by those societies that are sending out missionaries, at the hazard of their lives and usefulness. Of too many excellent men has Africa already proved the grave. And why may not coloured missionaries be raised up, and qualified by education, and sent forth, in sufficient numbers to keep pace with the advancing population of the colonies, and the increasing illumination of the native tribes. We need another Griffin to move, and speak, and act on this momentous subject! May the God of mercy raise him up.—*Boston Recorder*.

LATEST FROM CAPE PALMAS.

Extract of a letter from Governor Russwurm.

Cape Palmas, *November* 27, 1841.

Dear Sir,—I embrace this opportunity by the sailing of the barque Union, of New Orleans, to inform you that the colony is still progressing, although at a slow rate for want of means, but what we have, we have tried to eke out as far as possible.

The coffee mania has been quite strong this season, upwards of 4000 plants have been put out by the agent and colonists. Some of the seed for the same, came from St. Thomas, through the politeness of Capt. Hunt, of the brig Mary Paulian of Boston, who really deserves our thanks for supplying us with different tropical plants and seeds.

King Baphro, of Cavally, is dead and his funeral will be attended to-morrow. This event may prove rather favourable to the colony, as for a long period he has not been at least *friendly* to us.

We have reason to be thankful that while swarms of locusts have destroyed all the crops to windward of Monrovia, our season has been an abundant one, and rice and palm oil are daily pouring into the colony. I am sorry to say we shall have to break up the schooner Latrobe, as upon a survey we find it will cost more to repair her than she will ever be worth.

The most important movement with regard to Africa that we hear of is, that the British government is about to take the forts into their own hands again, and also to send out a new governor to purchase Danish Accra.

Hitherto, I have neglected to notice the generous line of conduct pursued by the methodist mission in receiving, supporting and educating, all colonist orphans who are not old enough to be put out, and other children whose parents are too poor to maintain them. This is *genuine* christianity, without *alloy*.

I have the honour to be, your ob't ser'vt, John B. Russwurm,
Agent Md. S. Col. Soc.

News from Liberia to the 17th of December, has been received in this city.

Death of Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson, missionary at Cape Palmas, from the A. B. C. F. Missions, died of dysentary, after three days illness, at Rocktown, near Cape Palmas, on the 13th of November. Mrs. Wilson, the doctor's relict, is residing on the premises of the A. B. C. F. M., at Cape Palmas, with the Rev. John L. Wilson, missionary of that Board in Western Africa. We understand, Mrs. Dr. W. intends remaining in Africa.

The Luminary states that intelligence has been received of the existence of an epidemic dysentary at Cape Palmas; and also along the coast, north and south, from that place. It has raged equally among colonists and natives—carrying off many of both parties. At Cape Palmas, it has been general in its attack, although except in a few cases, the aged and infirm of the colonists only have died. It had gotten into all the missionary schools, and swept away native youths from the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal establishments, and had only partially abated when our informant left. Indulgence in the too free use of new rice, is supposed to be the cause of this fatal epidemic.

Two slave vessels have been lately condemned, at Sierra Leone; one a prize to H. B. M. ship Iris; the other to H. B. M. steamer Pluto. H. B. M. brig Waterwitch, Lieut. Watson, cammander, has captured sixteen slave vessels and liberated two thousand three hundred slaves in the short space of two years!

Arrival of the ship Saluda.—The ship Saluda, Captain Schute, fifty-three days from Norfolk, arrived on the 10th instant.

Three days out from Norfolk, Mr. William Savage, passenger in the Saluda, died of a chronic complaint. Mr. Savage was about twenty-six years of age; and formerly from near Savannah. He immigrated to Liberia in 1840. His sudden death is much lamented by numerous friends and acquaintances.—*N. Y. Observer*.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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