been embraced by the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics, the two former of whom have many extensive and successful missions in operation, the latter was but very recently established. The Presbyterian it will be reccollected was established previous, and has been most ably and successfully managed. The commands and requisitions of the Board to their agents and physicians with regard to affording such aid as might be in their power to the missionaries, has ever, we believe, been fully complied with. Of our own exertions to this point we can speak freely, without fear of question or gainsaying, as we acted as well from a conviction of the great benefit to be derived from missionary operations within and about the limits of the colony, as to fulfil the instructions of the Board of Managers, and to this point we take the liberty to introduce an extract from one of our letters to the Board, while acting as governor of the colony, dated 15th October, 1835.

* * * * * * *"We must have assistance.*

"Since my first acquaintance with the colony at Cape Messurado, I have been decidedly of opinion, that unless the natives of this country can be enlightened and improved; unless they can be raised to a level with the colonists, and amalgamate with them, colonization will prove a heavy curse to both parties. And, inasmuch as it does not seem immediately advantageous to the colonists to enlighten the natives, we cannot expect them to use any great exertions to do it. They have concerns of their own to attend to, and can only influence the natives by example. *We must have the aid of missionaries and teachers, and of them, not a few.* Independent of the welfare of the colony, I do not believe there is a place on the globe where missionary labour would yield so great a reward. The population is dense, the inhabitants peaceable, intelligent, and extremely anxious for information, and there is no bar or hinderance whatever; to the most full and ample operations of the missionary and philanthropist. The advantages that the colony and the missionary cause will mutually derive from each other, are incalculable. The missionary alone, surrounded by barbarians, totally dissimilar in every mode of action or thought, is viewed as a supernatural being, and although they may ever so much admire his precepts and desire improvement, still, so great is the distance between what they are and would be, that the task seems too great for them to undertake, their resolution is inadequate to it, and after a few ineffectual struggles, despondency and indifference succeed to hope. But here *we* are introducing amongst people, many of whom are already accustomed to Europeans, some of their own race, possessing the advantages of civilization, acquired even during a period of slavery and degradation. Of these advantages, I assure you, the natives are fully sensible, and they are sensible too, that the same advantages are within their reach, that the difference between them and the colonists is artificial, and that the barriers to their elevation are easily surmounted. Their ambition, and perseverance are adequate to this task, and to effect it, and speedily too, they only require instruction—instruction in the most general sense of the word. To preach the christian religion to them without doing any thing more, in their present state, is to do nothing, and worse than nothing; they are unable to appreciate its excellencies, and would place it and its teachers on a level with their own long established superstitions and their Greegree men. They must, at the same time, possess the advantage of acquiring information from letters, and be permitted to persue any branch of knowledge most agreeable to them; they must be made acquainted with the minor affairs appertaining to civilized life, ere

they are called upon to change their religion, justly esteemed, both by the barbarous and civilized, the most important matter connected with their existence. They must, to a certain extent, be made acquainted with political and scientific facts, and be convinced of their errors in matters *that admit of demonstration*, before we demand their conviction in matters of faith. In a word, to conduct the affair of civilizing and reclaiming the savage and barbarian, it requires not only a christian and philanthropist, but men of the most profound knowledge of the human character, *acquainted with the world*, men of experience and extensive observation. Nor do I deem it of great importance, that such an one should be a professional man. If so, the profession of medicine would be the most desirable. Probably no man could so readily acquire the confidence, and exercise a general influence over the inhabitants of this coast, as an industrious and intelligent physician. The remarks of Dr. Phillips, of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, upon this subject, I think entitled to great weight, and ought to serve as a guide in all selections of men, for this interesting and important undertaking."

We have stated above our strong conviction that no mission could have been successfully prosecuted on the west coast of Africa, had it not been for the existence of the American colonies, we would be understood, however, as excepting those points of the coast where European colonies exist, for through their agency and under their influence prosperous missions have also been established. The experiment to found missions remote from the influence of European and American settlements, has been again and again tried to the windward of Sierra Leone and has as often proved a total failure. The causes adverse to operations of this kind are so numerous, that success, even by the expenditure of a large amount of money and the sacrifice of many valuable lives, would to any one well acquainted with the character of the climate and people of Africa, be considered almost a miracle.

These causes are easily stated and their validity must be obvious to every one. In the first place it is a general principle of the native African to steal and pilfer from the white man without considering it in any degree a crime. Consequently, where there is no law or power to enforce it, there could be no security to the personal effects of the missionaries, who will be sure very shortly to suffer for lack of them. The dwellings which could be erected by the natives would be extremly uncomfortable and unhealthy, merely wattled and thatched huts, plastered with cow manure and floored with dirt. Then suppose the African coast fever to attack a mission family, remote from the aid of acclimated civilized people, (which it would be sure to do within thirty days after their landing,) and what will be the result? Why extreme suffering by all, perhaps death by a part, robbery and plunder of the remainder, and probably a breaking up of the mission ere any assistance could be obtained. This one objection is alone sufficient. It has for two centuries prevented the peopling of Africa by the whites and will ever prevent the successful operations of missions without the aid of acclimated civilized people. But it is not alone by obviating these difficulties and the many others of a similar character, that the colonists are essential in advancing the missionary cause. They effect it in two ways equally important with the above. The one perhaps not readily appreciated by those unac-

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