The Salem Register contains the following account of the murder by the natives on the coast of Africa, of the mate and cook of the schooner Edward Burley, Captain Burke, which arrived at Beverly on Saturday last from Cape Mount:—*New York Observer.*

"It appears that on the 24th of March last, while the schooner was lying at a place called Blue Barre, nearly ready to sail, the mate, Mr. Henry G. Glading, of Salem, and John Freeman, the cook, went ashore in the boat to settle up the business, obtain some articles which had been purchased and paid for, and leave some of the Kroomen who had been employed on board. When they landed, Glading and Freeman were seized by the natives, and the latter was probably killed the same evening, but by the intervention of a friendly Krooman, Glading was taken to a settlement of American negroes near, and the next morning started in the boat for the schooner which lay about two miles from the shore, but was captured by a war canoe and ran high and dry upon the beach. The boat was afterwards taken off and overset, but whether Glading was drowned then or massacred on shore is not certainly known. Capt. Burke remained anxiously waiting for the return of his men, ignorant of the cause of the detention and their fate until he was informed by a Krooman who came off in a canoe and delivered a letter from the Governor, stating that the men were massacred.

"It afterwards appeared probable, from information received, that there was a settled plan among the natives to murder the crew, and take possession of the schooner, which might easily have been done. Freeman was a native of Accra, but had long sailed from Salem in that trade, and had a good acquaintance with several languages spoken on the coast.

"On the 2d of May, Capt. Burke fell in with the U. S. brig Porpoise, and communicated the circumstances to her commander, who promised to look into the matter. The place where this affair happened is near where the 'Mary Carver,' of Plymouth, was cut off, and her crew massacred two or three years since. The natives are said to be a fierce, cannibal-like race, and well fitted for treachery of this kind. The African squadron must keep a sharp look out upon these fellows."

The preceding statement appears in many of the papers. We have the following letter from Governor Roberts, which doubtless refers to the same case, and gives to it somewhat of a different aspect. The fact that several hundred slaves were recently taken from New Cesters, should stimulate the friends of the American Colonization Society to instant and strenuous efforts to obtain the means demanded to bring the entire line of coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas under the government of the colony.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
April 25, 1843.

SIR: Notwithstanding it is altogether doubtful whether this will ever reach you, as Captain ——— is undecided what course he will steer after leaving the Gallinas; for which place he sails to-day, where I am told he expects to sell his vessel. He however informs me that he shall go from thence direct to the United States.

Captain ———'s movements on the coast have been very strange, and by some held suspicious. After getting his mate and one of the crew (the cook,) murdered by the Fishmen near Blue Barre—and but for the American settlement at Sinou, in all probability had lost his own life—he now leaves two of his men (one a native from the leeward coast) badly wounded at Sinou without the least provision for their maintenance, except an old boat and canoe that the settlers recovered from the natives, which I shall order to be sold for their benefit.

The particulars of this fracas are as follows: Some five or six months ago Captain ——— on his passage down the coast advanced to one Jack Dandy, (a Fishman,) who was employed on board his vessel as trademan. Jack after getting the tobacco, some 10 or 15 lbs., ran off. Capt. ——— when on his return, called at Sinou, and after two or three days, having nearly closed his business, incautiously remarked to some that he did not intend to pay the Fishmen employed in his boats, unless they would deliver to him Jack Dandy. His boatmen hearing this, determined to seize and hold the boats, until they got their pay. On application to the authorities, at Greenville, the boats were recovered and delivered to Capt. ———, who, to avenge himself, after reaching his vessel dispatched a boat and a large canoe in command of his mate to cut off a number of Fishmen in canoes returning from sea. The canoes were attacked, when immediately several larger canoes with Fishmen from Blue Barre and Sinou pushed to their assistance—and in turn attacked the boats, killing two men and dangerously wounding two others. The Americans, immediately on the landing of the Fishmen, succeeded in recovering the boat and canoe with the prisoners, and took them to the settlement.

They immediately informed Capt. ——— of all that had occurred, who as soon as he got this information made sail and stood to sea.

Here, sir, you have all the particulars of this affair. What kind of a story Capt. ——— will make of it, or how he expects to account for the men he has left I cannot conceive.

The following extract from a letter from a Liberia colonist will be read with interest. It is dated at White Plains on the St. Paul's River, some fifteen miles above Monrovia.

I am astonished that the colored people of the States who consider themselves oppressed, do not turn their attention to Africa, especially those who have the means of conveyance, without the aid of the Society. No man can be disappointed, in my opinion, who will come to Africa at the present, for the purpose of enjoying religious and civil liberty, who seeks it in a proper spirit. I am truly sorry that so much ignorance still prevails among my brethren in the States in reference to Africa. But as I believe it is a voluntary ignorance, I do not know how or when it will be cured; but I am certain of one thing, that here is the colored man's home, here is his country, and, in my opinion, here he ought to be, and here he must be, to enjoy the privileges of free men, or be ever deprived of enjoying it. However, I have not time in this communication to carry out my views here on this subject. There is one thing I must notice before I close by the way of showing what we yet stand in need of. The colony requires aid from some source to protect her commerce and also to give encouragement to internal improvements; we have no men of capital sufficient to give employment to the laboring class of our community which forms a very large majority; therefore they all become petty traders, and thereby hinder proper improvements that are more desirable. We are in hopes, however, that the United States will aid in this great and good work, from all we have understood, which is very desirable. I am in hopes of visiting the States next year, and if permitted to do so, I hope I shall see you face to face and have a better opportunity of conversing on these subjects, as I now have to write in great haste from a press of business.

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I must now conclude by praying that God may greatly aid you in your

Maryland Historical Society

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