upon deck, and stand in compact crowds gazing upon the fearful scene. But help there was none; hope there was none; every boat had been taken; every officer and seaman had managed to save himself, and abandoned to certain death the eight hundred and fifty innocent men they had decoyed or stolen! There they stood, gazing, shreaking, helpless, till the ship broke, and the surge rolled over them, and their voices were hushed forever. But 'the sea shall give up its dead,' and witnesses shall come up revealing all the villanies and horrors of the English coolie traffic."

In a debate on the African slave trade in the U. S. Senate, June 18, 1860, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, said:

"But there is something far worse; there is something which couples with that trade not only hypocrisy of the deepest dye, but the subjugation of a race which was never designed for that condition—the cooley—and the number of these which has been imported has increased, step by step, with each revolving year, since in the tropical colonies the British lost the African labor which was suited to them. I find, for instance, in the parliamentary papers, that, from 1847 to 1856, there had been introduced into the West Indies forty-seven thousand and sixty emigrants and liberated Africans, and into the Mauritius, ninety-seven thousand five hundred and forty-two, of whom the greater part were from the East Indies. These documents disclosed the horrible sufferings attendant on the transportation of the coolies, and an official report, in speaking of the mortality on board a British transport ship, says:

" 'Of five hundred embarked, only two hundred and two were landed;'" and of another, that " 'one hundred and ten died by natural death and suicide.'" It adds: " 'what if it turns out that these were cargoes of veritable slaves, captured or kidnapped in the Bay of Bengal and the Bay of Hong Kong instead of the Bight of Benin and Mozambique Channel and conveyed in British ships to the markets of Havana.'"

"From fourteen to fifteen per cent. of mortality on board the ships is represented to be the most favorable, being that of the British licensed ships. What it is on the other is unknown, but it is certainly to be assumed that it is much greater.

"Between 1834 and 1836, on the same authority, the parliamentary papers, it appears that not fewer than one hundred and seventy thousand coolies had been conveyed to the Mauritius; and, in 1856, not fewer than one hundred and thirty-four thousand remained. What, then, becomes of the hollow plea that they are apprenticed for a few years, and, at the expiration of the term, to be returned to their homes? These are not negroes; these are men so far civilized as to know the relations of kindred, and to feel the affections of home. They are torn from these and reduced, under a mere fiction, to a state of slavery far more horrid than would be that of selling them for life; because, if they were sold for life, they would be coupled permanently with the interest of their owner, and that interest, if no better motive, would carefully provide for their wants and protect them in sickness. Not so with the apprentice, having a claim to be liberated in a few years. He costs little to his owner as a purchase, and he loses little by him if he dies.

"I might continue these references, but it is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the list of cases which has occurred attendant upon that species of trade, shows suicide as the result of their being unfitted to the condition to which they are reduced."

Will nations allow this coolie trade and the African slave trade longer to exist? The human soul—even inanimate nature, the sea, the land, the air, light of heaven, and the stars in their purity and gentleness, and the sun in his majesty and glory, all and every where, testify against them.

[From the Home and Foreign Record of June, 1860.]

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

LIBERIAN MISSIONS.

"Monrovia.—Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher of the English school; Rev. Edward W. Blyden, preacher and teacher of the Alexander High School; Rev. Edwin T. Williams, in this country.

"Kentucky.—Rev. H. W. Erskine, preacher and teacher; Mr. D Simpson, assistant; Miss Mallory, teacher of the day school.

"Harrisburg.—Mr. Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher; Mr. Mellville, teacher.

"Sinou.—Rev. James M. Priest; Mr. Charles Fashawe, assistant; Mrs. Mary E. Parsons, teacher of the day school.

"Settra Kru.—Mr. Washington McDonogh, teacher.

Rev. Messrs. Thomas H. and James R. Amos and Armistead Miller, particular stations not yet designated.

"Mr. Williams, in consequence of repeated and severe attacks of sickness, was compelled, in the early part of last year to withdraw from his missionary labors, and seek the restoration of his health by a visit to this country.

"The Rev. Messrs. Amos and Miller, whose appointment as missionaries to Africa was mentioned in the last Annual Report, embarked on board the Mary Caroline Stevens, in Baltimore, on the 12th of May, and reached the field of their labors in the early part of July. These young men received their theological training at the Ashmun Institute, and were highly recommended to the Board by the faculty of that institution, and also by the Presbytery of New Castle, by whom they were ordained."

Mr. Miller and his wife remained at Monrovia to explore the adjacent country, with the view of estabishing a new station. Messrs. Amos and their families are at Sinou, near the contemplated field of their future labors.

The Mission Station at Monrovia includes in its care a church, a Sabbath school, an English day school, and the Alexander High School. Mr. Herring is pastor of the church; but occasionally assisted by Mr. Blyden, the principal of the Alexander High School. The English school has been conducted as in former years by Mr. James. The number of church members is fifty-seven, nine have been added during the year, several of them from the Alexander High School. Mr. Erskine continues in charge of the church at the Kentucky settlement. The number of communicants is fifty-seven, six having been added during the year—Sabbath school scholars eighty-five. Mr. Erskine has labored much among the native settlements. A day school is taught by Miss Mallory.

The Harrisburg Station is a healthy one, on the banks of the St. Paul's, about twenty miles from the sea shore. It is surrounded by a number of friendly tribes. Mr. Simon Harrison, formerly of the Choctaw Nation, has charge of the church and the station. He has proved very faithful and efficient. A boarding school, twenty-eight of whom are recaptured Congo children, are taught by Mr. Mellville, and formerly one of the pupils of the Alexander High School.

At Sinou, Mr. Priest and Mr. Fashawe have continued their labors. Mr. Fashawe has visited native settlements. Eight persons have united themselves to the church.

Maryland Historical Society

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