W. H. Allen, L. L. D., John Bell, M. D., John Cox, David Stewart. George Chambers, Daniel Houston, Charles M. Reed, John Marston, U. S. N., S. S. Schmucker, D. D.

Recording Secretary .- Robert B. Davidson.

Treasurer .- William Coppinger. Managers .- L. P. Gebhard, M. D., W. Parker Foulke, John W. Clag. horn, William V. Pettit, William P Breed, Thomas S. Malcom, Silas E. Weir, Edward S. Morris, Paul T. Jones, G. W. Fahnestock, Arthur M. Burton, Daniel L. Collier.

The Society then adjourned.

The Philadelphia North American publishes a letter from the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, declining a re-election to the Presidency of the Penn. sylvania State Colonization Society, and one from John P. Crozer, Esq., accepting his appointment to that honorable office. The impaired health of the honorable Bishop, and the multiplied duties of his Episcopal office, compel him to retire from the position he has held for several years with eminent ability and usefulness. He observes, (October 1st, 1860:)

"I have an abiding and increasing faith in the beneficence of the work in which you are engaged. Unless we greatly misinterpret the signs of the times, a new and more auspicious era for Africa is at hand, and I devoutly implore for all engaged in behalf of her children, on either continent, the grace and wisdom which they will need.

"I shall not cease to feel a lively interest in your labors, and, as God shall give me ability, shall gladly co-operate with them."

Says the North American-

"Mr Crozer is widely known as an enlightened and efficient friend and benefactor of many of our philanthropic and Christian organizations. Long deeply interested in the elevation of African descendants in the United States, his election was most wise and the gentlemen of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society may congratulate themselves upon his continued presence and services among them in the more exalted position of

President." In his letter (October 15th, 1860,) to the Society, Mr Crozer refers to some interesting facts in the first attempt of the American Colonization

Society to establish a settlement on the African shore:

"I have long felt deep sympathy in the aims and efforts of the American Colonization Society, to which our society is auxiliary. Associations of a personal character make this interest as a cherished one. So long ago as the year 1820, when the parent society was about to send its first emigration of colored people to Africa my lamented brother, Samuel A. Crozer, then in the twenty-third year of his age, was appointed as first agent of the society, to take charge of the little colony of I think, about seventy persons. His whole soul was in the enterprise, and in the then low state of the society's funds, he engaged without salary or emolument of any kind. The emigrants sailed from New York, in the winter of 1820, in the ship Elizabeth, under convoy of the United States sloop-of-war Cyane.

"Rev. Samuel Bacon, of York, Pa., and Mr. Bankson, of Philadelphia, were in company, under appointment as United States government agents for the reception of recaptured slaves, to reside on the coast of Africa, at

such point as the society might select for their settlement.

"The ship arrived on the coast in March, 1820, touched at Sierra Leone, and thence to the mouth of Sherbro river, as the place previously recommended for planting the infant colony. My brother and the gentlemen above named held a 'palaver' with the chiefs, who were friendly; and as the ship was in haste to depart, it was decided to make a temporary landing at Campelar, about twenty-five miles up the Sherbro river. A small vessel was procured at Sierra Leone, as a lighter, and the landing was effected, occupying fifteen days to remove all the effects of the Society from the mouth of the river to Campelar. The fatigue in transhipment, together with the influence of the climate, prostrated my brother, and he very early fell a victim to the prevalent disease of that coast. The government agent soon followed, and all the whites connected with the enterprize died, except Mr. Doughen, who returned to this country in shattered

"These were some of the early disasters of this noble enterprise. But the colony was not to be a failure. It has gradually strengthened from that time until it has become an independent republic, and bids fair at no very distant day, to assume a rank among nations. To me it is pleasant to review the progress of this infant nation, from its incipient condition, rising in gradations, slow yet certain; and I venture to indulge in anticipation of its future destiny as a respectable nation, stretching its boundaries far in the interior of that vast continent and exercising a mighty influence over the native kingdoms."

From the Liberia Herald of September, 1860.

Particulars of the capture of the slave brig-without doubt-the Storm King, of New York, by the U. S. WAR STEAMER San Jacinto.—It will be borne in mind that the U. S. War Steamer San Jacinto, arrived in this port on the 23d, from Cadiz, (Spain,) where she had been undergoing some slight repairs of machinery, and that on the 27th, she left for the south coast, to report for services to the Commodore. On the 8th of August, the San Jacinto espied, what our reporter called a suspicious looking vessel, being about 200 miles off Congo river-Capt. Dornin, (the same gentleman who dined with President Benson on the 26th of July) of the San Jacinto, immediately gave chase, under steam; when near enough the brig, (such was the rig of the vessel) she was hailed, and some one replied in the Spanish language-Capt. D. then ordered 2d Lieut. A. H. Hughes to "low away and board," and, in case she was any way suspectful, to give a sign by waving his handkerchief over the brig's side. On boarding the vessel, Lieut. Hughes soon found that she was a bona fide slaver, actually laden with slaves, he, accordingly, gave the required signal, followed by three hearty cheers, responded to by the San Jacinto, and, more than all, seconded from below the brig's deck by the pent up slaves themselves.

Capt. Dornin, it appears, then visited the slave brig. Examining minutely every place by which any thing like identifying or tracing out the port of the brig's outfit might be gotten at, (which marks, of course, were quite scarce) it was found that the brig's chronometer had been rated in New York. There were also some other marks, all of which, together with the previous knowledge many of the officers and crew of the San Jacinto had of the famous Storm King, of New York, identified her beyond doubt as that vessel. On her stern also were painted the American flag and the coat of arms of the State of New York-stronger proof stillon board the slave brig was a sailor who had formerly sailed, as a man-

of-war's man in the San Jacinto, his then captor.

Capt. Dornin having taken charge of the brig, in the name of the U.S. Government, the slaves were counted-619 in number. A prize crew of 15 men, was then shipped from the San Jacinto, on board the brig-the crew and quasi passengers of the latter, 10 in number, (of whom all who

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