covering to ensure cleanliness. A much smaller sum would be requisite to support them for twelve months, and at the expiration of that time they might be let loose again, in effect, as far away from their original homes as if in Cuba, to be recaptured and resold by unfriendly natives.

But in such a case humanity would gain nothing!

In carrying out the measures now contemplated by the Government of Liberia, the expense of the first year will not greatly exceed that of the second, and it will at no period consist solely of supplying the recaptives with food and clothing. Preparations for settlements are now being made in several of the farming districts, where these people will be provided with land, upon which frame and bamboo houses are to be built. Missionaries will be located among them and schools opened for all to attend. Mechanics also will be employed to reside among them and instruct them in their several trades. So that in a few years these native villages will become the abode of half-civilized and Christian men and women, instead of the rude barbarians who are at first to inhabit them.

To effect this change will require constant watchfulness on the part of the Government officials having the superintendence over them, and the unceasing efforts of those who are appointed their school teachers and spiritual instructors. It will also call for a continued expenditure of money, even for years after every individual adult has learned to earn a

comfortable support.

That these plans are feasible and the people susceptible of cultivation, has been fully demonstrated by settlements of the same class of recaptive slaves at Gambia and Sierra Leone, and at nearly all the settlements on

the West Coast of Africa.

The English Colony on the Gambia River numbering about six thousand people, is composed almost exclusively of this class: and at Sierra Leone, which in 1850 contained a population of forty-four thousand five hundred, all but about three thousand were recaptive Africans or their descendants. A writer in the African Repository for December, 1859, speaking of this settlement, says, "Of the present colonial population, composed, as it chiefly is, of liberated Africans and their descendants, a large proportion are christians; there being, I believe, over ten thousand communicants in the several Churches. Moreover, at the time of taking the last census it was found that out of a population of forty-four thousand five hundred over thirty-six thousand had formally renounced idolatry and become attendants upon Christian worship."

In addition to these several thousand recaptive Africans have left Sierra Leone and formed what are fast becoming civilized settlements among their own tribes, from which they were first captured and sold as slaves. In our own settlement of Liberia we have too abundant evidence to warrant the belief that our fullest anticipations may be realized in regard to these people now under consideration, and we entertain no fears of the result, if the Liberian Government can be provided with the facilities for carry-

ing on the work assigned to it.

The Rev. Alexander M. Cowan, who visited Liberia in 1858, published

a work entitled "Liberia as I found it," in which, under the head of New Georgia, he says,

"In 1827, the United States Government sent to Liberia one hundred and forty-three Africans who had been brought into the country contrary to the law forbidding the importation of slaves into the United States after the year 1808. The Government paid, in part, the expense of their removal to Liberia. They were located at this place." * * * *

"They belonged to the Congo and Ebo tribes. In 1830, the United States Government sent ninety-two of the same class of Africans to Libe-

ria, who were also located at this place."

"New Georgia has two principal streets, on which most of the inhabitants reside. One hundred and fifty-nine town lots of one-fourth of an acre have been drawn, but not more than twenty-one of them are now occupied by the original settlers, because they are too far off from their farm lands. The streets are remarkably clean. The houses are mostly of one story, and are framed buildings; other houses are built of poles, daubed with clay. All the houses are raised from two to three feet from the ground, and are placed on pillars of wood or brick, to give a free circulation of air, especially in the wet season. This practice prevails in Liberia. The improved lots are planted with cassada, sweet potatoes, eddoes, yams, beans, melons, cucumbers, &c." * * * * *

"The Georgians spoke the English language with a foreign accent. Their children had not that accent in their speech. They were ready to give me information in regard to their means of support, their productions, their schools, and their religious privileges. They raised cotton, spun it, and in some measure, wove it into cloth. Their dress, the cultivation of their land, their social intercourse, and their religious improvement, bespoke much for their comfort, their industry, and morals." * *

"I bade this people farewell, with the full conviction that the gospel of Christ, with its attendant means, as education, civilization, can and will. elevate the heathen in religion, in knowledge and manners of life. Here has been this evidence before my eyes. And their children coming on the stage of life, with these advantages, (which their fathers possessed not in their youth.) will act with higher views from their citizenship, and with more enlarged ideas arising from the spiritual, social, and political benefits furnished them by living in Liberia, than they could possibly have had, if they had been born, and lived, and died in the United States."

This unqualified testimony of Mr. Cowan is supported by all who have ever been to Liberia and visited the settlement of New Georgia. We have ourselves had frequent intercourse with these people, made purchases of them, and been a witness of their every day transactions with the Americo-Liberians, by whom they are held in high esteem, and we know no people in Africa of more uniform integrity.

In the year 1846, the slave Barque Pons was captured on the African coast by American cruisers, and its cargo, consisting of nearly six hun-

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