caution gentlemen against their attempts to mislead the Court—I will not say intentionally. But gentlemen should be cautious; the precidents they would establish to-day, will outlive the day; and who can tell, might involve them or their children in some future day. The Scriptures tell us, "A man made a pit and digged it, and is fallen into the ditch which he made." I pray God to avert such evil from any among us, if there be any guilty of like misconduct.

Now, sir, if we are to judge from the allegations setforth in the complaint on which this action seems to be founded, the President and Trustees of Liberia College—and others as well—are charged with offences actually criminal in their nature; and, if sustained, must place the parties accused in no very enviable position. Defendants are gravely accused of "usurpation and insubordination"—of acting against "law and order," and in these respects setting "a fearful example which may gender into anarchy and confusion." Such indeed, would be dangerous men in any community. But happily the accusation is wholly unfounded. Others, viz—the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, are accused of raising money under false pretences—that is to say, as alleged—they have deceived the American public by collecting money for the "endowment of Liberia College under the express understanding with the benevolent donors that said College should be located at Clay-Ashland. Now, sir, if it be true that the Trustees of Donations did collect this money under the alleged "express understanding,"—have they not, I would ask, grossly and criminally violated the confidence of those "benevolent doners" by authoriziug the Trustees of Liberia College—as they have done—to decide the question of the College location?—All these sir, are charges of serious import, which must be met and refuted. They are against men—especially if I may be permitted to exclude your humble servant, sir—of unimpeachable characters, except with Plaintiffs;—and who stand high in the confidence of the respective communities in which they reside, whether on this, or the other side of the water.

Gentlemen will possibly tell you, sir, that these sweeping accusations were not intended to extend so far as to include the Trustees of Liberia College, nor the Trustees of Donations in the United States. And I will not doubt it. For I have reason to believe that the bitterness of Plaintiffs is more especially directed against a single individual of the Board of Trustees of Liberia College. And while they let slip the dogs of war against him, the missles by accident, we will suppose, injure others: as was the case of that famous French lady, we read of, the Marchioness of Brinvilliers, who, good natured soul! intended to poison only her father, husband, and brother; but rather than they should escape she destroyed several other persons who happened to dine with them. In her defence she maintained that the death of these was mere accident—as their being present at dinner was accidental. If that ought to excuse her, my

colleagues in this action may be content to submit to the censure Plaintiffs have passed upon them.

But, sir, as I have already intimated, it is not against the Trustees that gentlemen would vent their spleen: * * * is the man—it is against him they would direct their shafts. And why? For what purpose?—the Court might inquire. That, may it please your Honor, may transpire hereafter. Gentlemen may suppose their purpose is locked up in their own bosoms, and yet they may find themselves mistaken in that belief. Ostensibly, the cry is, they are contending for a principle; that they wish to preserve law and order. They tell your Honor that the Trustees of Liberia College are defying the law, in a manner setting a fearful example: that a stipulation of the Charter, creating the Trustees, provides imperatively that the College—however unsuitable the location may be—must be placed at Clay-Ashland and no where else:—and that the act of the Trustees, in determining otherwise, is usurpation, insubordination, violation of faith, and a misuse of money tending to encourage anarchy, and subversion of the government.

Such, sir, is the character of the complaint on which your Honor was pleased to issue a writ of injunction addressed to Defendants. And I must be permitted to say—which I do with profound deference for the Court—that, in my opinion, no parties could have obtained before any Judge in England or the United States a writ of injunction on a complaint so indecorous, and contrary to the rules of legal proceedings as the one on which this action is founded. And I am persuaded that had your Honor carefully observed the language in which it is couched, complainants would not have been allowed to file in this court a document—to say the least of it—so derogatory to the rules of judicial etiquette.

But, sir, let us turn, if you please, to the history of this whole matter of location, and see if we can discover there any thing so prejudicial to the public weal—so atrocious on the part of the Trustees—and so detrimental to the educational interests of Liberia, as to call forth such zeal as is displayed by the *distinguished* gentlemen prosecuting this action.

You are aware, sir, that, some years since, a number of gentlemen, mostly of Boston, United States, impressed with the importance of aiding the educational interests of Liberia—determined on an organization among themselves for that purpose; and some time, I think, in the year 1850, certain of these gentlemen, under a Charter obtained from the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, U. S. were created a corporation under the cognomen of "Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia." Soon after this organization, the fact was communicated to this government in a letter from Professor Greenleaf, President of the Board—and in which he stated, "It will be necessary that your government should incorporate and establish the College there and endow it with such lands or funds as you may be able to spare. It has been usual in

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XIII. Colonization Pamphlets

9. Injunction Case
Monrovia, 1858