remarks: "I find that our colony is becoming more known in the interior, from the increased number of the Mandingoes who resort to us. These people form the connecting link, or medium of communication, between the interior tribes and those inhabiting the sea coast. They are almost exclusively devoted to trade, and evince great shrewdness in all their mercantile transactions; and it is almost impossible to get the advantage of them in making a bargain. When they arrive in town, they call on a merchant, inquire the price of his goods, perhaps display some gold, to make him eager to trade, and so manage it, as to induce him to believe they intend to do business solely with him; but before they come to any conclusion, will visit every dealer in town, and then, perhaps, return to the first, and before they have done, get his goods at least ten per cent. cheaper than they could be obtained elsewhere; and probably an equal amount on credit; so that, when he comes to reflect a little, he finds himself a loser instead of a gainer by the transaction."—"They are all Mahomedans, and are very zealous in gaining proselytes, and have succeeded to a great extent, in propagating their faith among the natives on the windward coast, from Cape Mount to the rivers Pongas and Nunez. Go where they will, their persons are respected and their influence very great. This arises from their being almost the only people that make amulets or fetiches for the more ignorant, which is of itself of considerable profit, as those fetiches are held in great estimation, from the fact of the maker's being able to write Arabic, or, as the natives say, 'make book.' They excel most of the natives in various manufactures, particularly in the preparation of leather, some of which would do credit to any country. They are also excellent workers in iron and other metals."

It was during this year, (1830), that a printing press was set up in Monrovia. Mr. Russwurm, who had received a liberal education, as we before stated, and had been concerned in editing a paper in New York city, having arrived in Liberia, was immediately engaged to undertake to publish "The Liberia Herald," which has been continued ever since, and is a truly respectable paper, both as it relates to its contents, and the typographical execution.

The Montgomery, chartered by the liberality of the friends of African colonization in Philadelphia, sailed from Hampton

Roads, in April, 1830. She took out the thirty slaves manumitted by Joel Early, of Georgia; six by F. S. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Maryland; six by Dr. Tilden, of Newtown, Virginia; three by Mr. Prettow, of Southampton, Virginia; five by G. W. Holcomb, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and several others; in all making sixty-four emancipated persons: the rest were free before. Twelve of the emigrants were from near Lynchburg, and three from Norfolk, Virginia. This company was represented as being generally sober and industrious farmers and labourers, many of them pious, and among them two respectable preachers, one of the Methodist and the other of the Baptist church.

The good people of Philadelphia not only assumed the whole expense of transporting these people to Africa, but raised a considerable fund to be applied to the removal of any coloured emigrants, whom it might be judged expedient to send to Liberia.

Dr. Mechlin, the colonial agent, returned in the month of May, and found his health nearly restored by the voyage. His account of the condition and prospects of the colony were truly interesting and animating.

The interests of the Colonization Society were essentially benefitted by the agency of the Rev. H. B. Bascom, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the western States. In his report to the Board, he says, "I have formed nineteen auxiliary societies, and have probably addressed above seventy thousand persons." Mr. Bascom's efficiency, as an agent, was also evinced by his success in collecting funds for the society.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, this year, passed a resolution, with only four dissenting voices, recommending to all the ministers to take up collections for the Colonization Society on or about the fourth of July.

The colonization cause met with a serious loss, this year, in the premature death of William Henry Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth, Virginia. This young gentleman, born in 1792, and educated at Nassau Hall, New Jersey, became one of the most zealous, as he was one of the most enlightened advocates of African colonization. His character is thus drawn by a writer in the African Repository. "Mr. Fitzhugh was no ordinary man. His highly gifted, and well balanced mind, improved and polished by the best education, by self-discipline, and by

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XIV. Books
3.
A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa
by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846