of the Colonization Society had entered the field as an agent, and the success of his first efforts furnish a favourable prognostication of his future usefulness in this cause. Rev. Mr. Bascom, continued his agency through the year with most encouraging success.

The Board of Managers, at Washington, were not inattentive to the importance of promoting education in the colony. Indeed, they were sensible that the success of their important enterprise depended more on this single point, than any other: and "that all the hopes of humanity and religion, connected with Liberia, must perish, unless the youth of the colony shall be brought under the influence of a well conducted system of education." The subject was, therefore, committed and re-committed, in order that some plan might be devised which would at the same time be efficient, and adapted to the circumstances of the people. And to aid the colonists in carrying the system which they sent them into effect, a resolution was passed, that one tenth part of all the proceeds of public lots and other lands, should be appropriated to the support of schools in the colony; and for the present, the whole. Their plan provided, that there should be built, at each populous settlement in Liberia, a good substantial school-house, and that one hundred dollars to this object will be contributed by the Board; and that five discreet persons among the colonists, at each town, should have the supervision of the school; these visitors to be appointed annually by the colonial agent and council. It was also resolved to recommend to the colonial agent and council, to require from the guardians or parents of children, such reasonable price of tuition as their respective circumstances may justify.

In the year 1828, a Mission School Society for Africans, was instituted at Hartford, Connecticut. The report of the directors of this society, in 1830, represents, "that the great difficulty with which the school has to contend, has been, that very few persons have presented themselves, as candidates for admission. After giving the most extensive information of the existence of this institution, and that it was prepared to receive pupils, no more than six had applied. Since that time, two more have been added, the first of whom, however, it became soon necessary to dismiss. Some good, however, has been effected. Two persons, Mr. Jones and Mr. Cæsar, had

been recommended to the Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church, to be sent out, under their care, as missionaries to Africa.

It has been the lot of this benevolent institution, above most others, to encounter hostility from opposite quarters. In Georgia, and South Carolina, at the commencement of the enterprise, there seemed to be a friendly feeling; as was evident from the reception given to Dr. Meade, when in 1820 he visited that state, to rescue from slavery certain recaptured Africans. And the same distinguished agent found in Charleston not only a friendly but a liberal spirit, in relation to this object. The first remittance from that city, was a sum not less than five hundred dollars. But in a little time, a different spirit began to manifest itself. One of the most liberal contributors, and one of the most distinguished men of the State, has since declared, that "the scheme of African colonization is both cruel and absurd." In 1827, the Colonization Society was denounced in the Charleston press, in a series of illiberal and angry essays, over the signature of Brutus. It was represented as making "an insidious attack on the tranquillity of the south;" as the "nest egg, placed in Congress by northern abolitionists, that therefrom might be raised and hatched for the south, anxiety, inquietude, and troubles to which there could be no end." The Charleston Mercury asks, "Will Congress aid a society reprobated at the south, and justly regarded as murderous in its principles, and as tending inevitably to the destruction of the public peace? Will it become an instrument in the hands of fanaticism, and act as the abettor of the incendiary and assassin?"

It is not easy to understand the reasons of the change which occurred in these southern States, unfavourable to the colonization of the free people of colour on the coast of Africa. Certainly, the society had not departed from its original principles; and there was nothing in the operations of the society, either in Africa, or this country, which could have given origin to such virulent hostility. The character of the numerous eminent men, connected with the institution of slavery, ought to have been considered a sufficient pledge that the scheme was not fraught with mischief. Such men as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Marshall, Bushrod Washington, Henry Clay, C. F. Mercer, and a host of others, are surety

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XIV. Books

3.

A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa

by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846