in the colony, we visited the four principal settlements, in all which we found the colonists healthy, well pleased with their situation, and improving their circumstances very rapidly. A uniform expression of gratification, that they had found a place of freedom and comfort in Africa, was made without exception. Such was the impression on our minds of the advantages of emigration to this colony, that we have determined to report favourably of the object to the society which sent us out; and as the best testimony of our full persuasion of its great advantages, have determined to settle our business and remove to Liberia the first opportunity. We see our brethren there, freemen, and advanced to the full privilege of unrestrained enterprise and Christian liberty.

GLOSTER SIMPSON,
ARCHY MOORE.

New York, September 11, 1832."

The history of the colony may be said to be truly eventful: it is made up of disasters and propitious events. The number of valuable lives which have been sacrificed in this enterprise of benevolence is indeed great; and this alone has indeed caused us sometimes to pause, and inquire, is the object worth such an expense? This question can be better answered one hundred or two hundred years hence. The same question might have been asked with as much force, when our shores were first colonized. If the project is successful, of which there is every reason to hope, there will be no hesitation in answering, that the laying the foundation of a great, a Christian, and a civilized republic in Africa, will abundantly repay all losses and sacrifices of every kind. When persons of exalted philanthropy die in the prosecution of a noble and benevolent object, they leave behind an example which blesses future generations; and they themselves cannot be losers by exchanging this world for a better.

These remarks have been elicited by the death of Hannah Kilham, a member of the Society of Friends, in England, who several times visited Liberia, at her own expense, with the view of promoting Christian education among the people. Her death took place at sea, on her passage to Sierra Leone, off the Plantain Islands, a short distance from the colony. There is in the African Repository for September, 1832, an excellent letter, which this benevolent woman wrote to her friends, after she had spent some time in the colony; but as it contains no new facts, our limits do not admit of its insertion.

Among the interesting transactions which attended the visit of Elliott Cresson, Esq., to Great Britain, was a long letter addressed to him on the subject of African colonization by that venerable philanthropist, Mr. Clarkson, who has devoted his life to the benefit of the African race. This letter contains a full expression of Mr. Clarkson's favourable opinion of the objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society. Indeed, he seems to have had a distinct view of the benefits which would accrue from the establishment of a colony on any part of the coast of Africa; first, as it relates to the effect produced upon the natives, in the vicinity; and, secondly, in discouraging the slave-trade. And he proposes, what is now going rapidly into effect, the establishment of other colonies, all along the coast, from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas. After expressing strongly his approbation of the plan, he admonishes the friends of colonization, that these good effects can only be expected in case the colonists are of good character; and expresses a fear, that when emigrants should become numerous, they would not be such as would make industrious, and orderly citizens, in such a community. He also enters into a calculation to show, that no scheme of colonization can be expected to be so large as to give a hope that all the coloured people of the United States can be transported to Africa.

It was during this year of general prosperity in the affairs of the Colonization Society, that a spirit of unrelenting opposition to the cause, arose from the friends of immediate emancipation; many of whom had once been favourers of colonization. They favoured it in the hope that it would sooner or later come out boldly in opposition to slavery; but finding that the society continued to adhere to its original and declared principles, and that slaveholders were found among their most efficient patrons, they began to denounce the Colonization Society in language the most severe and vituperative.

The leader in this hostile attack, was Mr. Garrison, who published a large book against African colonization, entitled, Garrison's Thoughts on African Colonization. Of this work, the editor of a paper in the city of New York, says, "the boldness, the magnitude, and the severity of his charges against the society are truly astonishing." This work seemed at once to arouse the feelings of many persons, who with zeal embraced Mr. Garrison's views; among these were found min-

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