In the year 1833, a number of persons in the city of New York formed themselves into a colonization society, not merely with the view of aiding the funds of the American Society, but of aiding in promoting the great object of that society, by sending out colonists to Liberia, and of promoting the prosperity of the colony, by assisting the colonists to establish schools and seminaries of learning among them. This society, from its commencement, acted with a spirit of energy and wisdom, which furnished a most favourable prognostic of its future usefulness.

In the year 1834, a proposal was made to the Board of Managers of this society to unite with the "Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, in the establishment of a new and model colony, upon the coast of Liberia, in furtherance of the general objects of the Society, and in execution of its previous determination to that particular effect." Accordingly a committee was appointed to confer with the committee already appointed by the Pennsylvania Society, to agree upon the terms of union between these two societies, whose object was the same. Certain articles were soon agreed upon by these committees, which were afterwards adopted by the Boards of the two societies respectively. The principal articles of this union and agreement were: That the basis of the union should be laid in a co-ordinate action of the two institutions, through their respective organs. That the object of the union should be the establishment of a new and model colony, on the coast of Africa, on the following principles; temperance, dissuasion from war, the promotion of agricultural pursuits, and the other principles embodied in the constitutions of the two societies. That the American Colonization Society, to which both these societies are auxiliary, should not be abandoned. That the new colony should be located at Bassa Cove. That the name of the colony should be fixed upon hereafter. That each society should immediately appoint an efficient agent; and that the Pennsylvania Society should go on to redeem its pledge, in relation to the slaves of the late Dr. Aylett Hawes, of Virginia, in expectation of the aid of the New York Society, in their removal to Africa. While this plan of union was under consideration, Mr. Israel W. Searle, a graduate of Amherst College, was appointed by the society to proceed in the Jupiter, to take charge of the new settlement under the superintendence

of the Rev. Mr. Spalding, who had previously been appointed the principal agent of this society in Africa. With a view to the contemplated union, Mr. Searle was directed to confer with the principal agent as soon after his arrival in Africa as possible, on the subject of a suitable location.

In this vessel, besides Mr. Searle, there went out the Rev. Ezekiel Skinner, of Connecticut, a physician, as well as a missionary of the Baptist denomination; also Dr. Robert McDowal, a coloured man, educated in Edinburgh as a physician, both of whom were under appointments from the parent Board, as colonial physicians. They were accompanied, moreover, by Mr. Charles H. Webb, a medical student, under the care of the American Colonization Society, whose purpose was to complete the study of his profession under the instruction of the physicians of the colony, and afterwards to engage there in the practice of medicine. Mr. Josiah F. C. Finley, the son of the founder of the American Colonization Society, and a graduate of New Jersey College, also went in this vessel, who, with Mr. Searle, went out as a teacher, under the patronage of the "Ladies' Association of the city of New York." There went, also, in the Jupiter, a coloured woman from Vermont, under the patronage of the New York Colonization Society, who was led by a spontaneous determination to devote herself to the cause of education in Africa.

Subsequently to the departure of the Jupiter, a proposal was made to the Board, through Mr. Thomas S. Clay, of Georgia, to take under their care a number of coloured persons, in Savannah, who were desirous of emigrating to Liberia. The report of the intelligence and moral character of these people was very favourable, and it was resolved to endeavour to raise the sum of money requisite for their transportation to Liberia. Before the union between the New York and Pennsylvania Societies was consummated, the Board of the New York Colonization Society received a visit from the Rev. Dr. Laurie and Walter Lowrie, Esq., deputies from the American Colonization Society, the object of which was, to represent the urgent necessities of the parent Society, and to request the aid of the New York Society in obtaining funds to enable them to liquidate the heavy debt by which the Society was pressed, and to carry on their measures in regard to the colony. The Board of the New York Society did not refuse their cooperation, but warmly

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XIV. Books

3.

A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa

by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846