chased, by the American Colonization Society north of the river Sinou, and south of the river Cesters, shall be transferred to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, at its original cost, so as to extend their territory ultimately to those limits, when it may be deemed necessary by them.

2. That all freed slaves, or free coloured people from the state of Mississippi, shall be entitled to a settlement within the territory of Mississippi in Liberia, they, or the persons sending them out, desiring it.

3. That all funds arising from collections, legacies, donations, or other contributions within the state of Mississippi, shall be applied to defraying the expenses of sending out emigrants from said State to said territory, and other expenses incident thereto: *Provided*, That all salaries of agents and expenses in said State, shall be first deducted from the amount collected.

4. That the citizens of Mississippi in Liberia, shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities secured by the constitution of the commonwealth of Liberia, and shall be governed by the same laws.

5. That without surrendering or infringing the right of appointing their own chief Magistrate for their own colony, reserved by the Mississippi State Colonization Society, in their acceptance of the constitution of the American Colonization Society, and acceded to by the said American Colonization Society, for the purpose of greater economy, and efficiency under present circumstances, the Mississippi State Colonization Society depute to the Governor of Liberia, for the time being, and until otherwise ordered, all executive power in relation to their colony, with full authority to appoint a deputy or resident agent, who shall receive instructions from, and be held responsible to, said Governor.

6. That said Governor shall forward to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, a quarterly account of all disbursements made by him or deputy agent, for the benefit of the said colony of Mississippi in Liberia.

7. While exercising these functions, the Governor of Liberia is to receive no separate or additional salary. But he shall be, and hereby is authorized to stipulate for a suitable compensation in the way of salary, for his deputy or resident agent.

8. That the Mississippi Colonization Society will pay a *pro rata* part of the salary to the Governor of Liberia, in proportion to their representation in the Colonial Council, or their aggregate population.

9. That a travelling agent, for the state of Mississippi, (and Louisiana, if they wish it,) shall be appointed by the American Colonization Society, with the advice and consent of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, who shall hold the funds raised by him, subject to the order of the American Colonization Society, and shall make an annual report to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, of the amount collected, and of the general prosperity of the cause throughout the State.

On the 5th of July, the squadron composing the Niger expedition entered the harbour of Monrovia. Governor Buchanan in a despatch, says, "This long looked for expedition, as it entered our harbour, presented a beautiful and novel appearance. The three steamers and store-ship, were nearly in a line as they approached, and with the steam up and all sails set, they made a gallant show. Captain Trotter, Commander Allen, and a number of the officers and gentlemen of the scientific corps, came on shore, and dined at my house, and spent the afternoon. The next morning I went on board the 'Albert,' with General Roberts, the Secretary, Dr. Day, and Mr. Perkins, and breakfasted with Captain Trotter and his associate commissioners. In the evening of that day, they weighed anchor, and sailed for Cape Coast Castle."

Governor Buchanan regretted that they could not remain longer and acquire some knowledge of the practical results of the scheme of colonization. Captain Trotter and all his officers, expressed themselves highly pleased with the aspect of things in the colony. "The idea of our maintaining a government," says Governor Buchanan, "independent of the United States, and without its patronage, was what they could scarcely credit; they were greatly surprised at the evidence of the efficiency and success of our institutions. One of the gentlemen asked what we would do without the protection of the United States, in case we were attacked by the natives? I replied, that we had suffered many attacks already, and had succeeded in protecting ourselves, and hoped still to do so, without further aid than the favour of God. They had heard of our conflicts with the natives and slavers, but in some way had attributed the success of the colonists to the United States. It is surprising how little

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