

Sierra Leone, Tuesday, 10th May, 1818.

I called on the Danish Governor, and showed him Count Schimmelmann's letter to us. He esteemed the objects of our embassy humane, important, and adapted to promote the best interests of Africans. He did not conceive that colonies of the American people of colour would, in the least, interfere with any existing European establishment; on the contrary, they might aid each other, and combine their efforts to civilize and instruct the African nations. Agriculture and commerce would naturally increase with the number of settlements, which had these objects in view. He had been on the coast five years, and considered the high lands healthy. He had been invited by the Bishop of Copenhagen to translate the Bible into the language of Acra, and he expressed his determination to execute the work, which he had already begun!

Sierra Leone, Monday, 18th May, 1818.

I have now visited most of the villages in the colony. The population of the colony is nearly twelve thousand. The schools are in a flourishing state, accommodating nearly two thousand children. Each village has a superintendent, who is a clergyman or schoolmaster. Each village has a place of worship, where prayers are made, morning and evening, in the presence of the people. The Sabbath is observed through the colony.

The Governor is justly esteemed as a father and patron of the colony. He makes great exertions for its improvement.

Respecting an American colony, he has at different times expressed the following opinions, which I am the more disposed to write down, as some of them deserve particular consideration: That a private society can hardly be expected to have adequate funds to found and support a colony without the aid of the government: that, in the first instance, white men of intelligence and good character should occupy some of the principal offices: that the government should be mild and energetic: that forts would be necessary: that one hundred men, with arms, and some knowledge of discipline, could defend themselves from the natives: that the occasional visits of an armed vessel, engaged in detecting slave traders, would give entire security: that the neutrality of a colony could easily be ensured by an application to the European governments: that the first colonists should be men of sober and industrious habits, who will devote themselves to agriculture or to some of the useful mechanic arts: that one year's provisions, or the means of purchasing them, would be necessary to the colonists: that, if expedient, the

limits of this colony might be enlarged to accommodate five or ten thousand emigrants from America: that it was particularly proper for the American government to commission an armed ship to this coast, to capture slave-trading vessels, as two thirds of them are, or have been American: that the free people of colour would be better situated in Africa, than they are, or can soon expect to be, in America.

I am every day more convinced of the practicability and expediency of establishing American colonies on this coast.

Brig Success, Friday, 22d May, 1818.

We have taken an affectionate leave of the clergymen, the civil officers, and the colonists, of Sierra Leone. We are embarked for the United States, by way of England, and the continent of Africa recedes from our view.

(B.)

*Copy of a Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron and President of the African Institution, to the Hon. Bushrod Washington, President of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States.*

Gloucester House, Jan. 29th 1818.

SIR—I have received, with much gratification, your letter delivered to me by Mr. Mills and Mr. Burgess, and I am confident it will afford the members of the African Institution the highest satisfaction to learn the benevolent object of the Association, formed at Washington.

The establishing a colony on the coast of Africa, by the civilized descendants of their parent country, assuredly holds out one of the most pleasing channels by which to meliorate the condition of that unhappy people; and I am well convinced the African Institution will be prompt to show every attention to the gentlemen deputed, with views of benevolence and humanity, so truly corresponding with the objects of our society.

I am, Sir,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM FREDERICK.