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1861.
The privileges and rights which that country offers to the worthy are also faithfully presented. The main exportable articles are described as sugar, coffee, cotton, ginger, arrowroot, indigo, palm oil, camwood, groundnuts, and pepper. Coffee is equal, and many consider it in appearance and flavor superior to any other. Mr. Morris lately sold a consignment of this commodity, received from a merchant at Monrovia, of six hundred pounds at 22 cents per pound. It was purchased to sell again at retail prices. A previous lot of two hundred pounds commanded 25 cents per pound. We hope that a commercial treaty will soon be entered into between our country and Liberia, so that the ships and cargoes of the latter may enter our ports free of all tonnage dues and exactions, and that its Independence may be formally acknowledged by the Federal Administration. Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, and other European Powers, have anticipated us in this regard, and are securing the valuable trade of that rapidly expanding region of the vast African continent.—Colonization Herald.

PROSPECTS OF OUR FREE COLORED POPULATION.

Is there not one wise man among the leaders of the free colored population who is capable of discerning the signs of the times, and what is best to be done by his people? From various causes operating, and likely to continue to operate, a large number are considering whether for their own benefit, and that of their families, they shall not remove to Hayti or Central America.

Excepting the distance, Liberia manifestly offers every privilege and motive in a superior degree to either Hayti or Central America. The latter States have for thirty years been alternately in revolution or civil war. The language is foreign, the religion Roman Catholic established by law, the educational privileges very small, and family relations loose and highly immoral. To each one of these evils Liberia presents a strong contrast, and therefore presents a more desirable home in which a Christian freeman may settle his family.

Superadded to these are some high moral considerations. Every settler in Africa strengthens the opposition to the slave-trade, and directly aids to defend Africa from the spoiler. The great centre of the African race is on that great continent; and until progress is made for elevating, Christianizing, and civilizing her millions, the descendants of Africa will participate in her degradation and dishonor. Emigration should be to Liberia, and not to Hayti.

We invite the thoughtful and inquiring to read the speech of William M. Davis, a law-student from Liberia, delivered in Vermont, at a late meeting, as containing a reliable account of Liberia and its advantages, and also the article from Dr. Yeomans on the Christianizing of Africa, published in the December Journal.

The article from the pen of Dr. Yeomans, discussing the prospects of Christianity in Africa, especially will repay careful reading. If,
as now seems possible, we may almost say probable, the African slave-trade shall be legalized, we see no prospect of successfully conducting missions on that coast, except within the limits of civilized governments. Liberia—its extension, increase, and perpetuity assume increased importance, and should elicit the hearty support of all who pray for the conversion of Africa.—Colonization Journal.

LIBERIA AND OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

The clipper ship South Shore, which carried to Liberia a portion of the recaptured Africans landed at Key West, has arrived at New Orleans, with advices from Buchanan as late as September 24. President Benson's Administration in Liberia, is elevating that African State to a most promising condition. The country is every way advantageous for enterprising colored settlers. It has a salubrious climate, rich soil, good manufacturing and commercial facilities, religious freedom, an excellent Republican form of Government, and a recognized Independent Nationality. The Colonization Society offers free passage and support on the voyage, and for six months after arrival, and the Republic will cede lands for farms to worthy immigrants. We submit short extracts from letters written by prominent and reliable citizens of Liberia.

From Rev. Armistead Miller.—Many of the emigrants from your noble State (Pennsylvania) are doing well, and promise great things towards the upbuilding of our country. James Miller is carrying on his tin-shop with decided success, and in connexion with with others in the firm of Miller & Co., is beginning to make quite a business show. I see nothing to hinder them from doing a very lucrative business, for which they have many advantages.

From the Rev. James S. Payne.—You will find in the late numbers of the Liberia Herald, a series of articles, written by myself, with the view to arrest the attention of the colored friends of the United States, and direct their emigration to the land of their fathers. Deeply convinced that no country is so truely in need of them, it is much to be regretted that any seem to have their preference elsewhere. It may be said that this field is ready for an immense number of them, that on it they are more likely to achieve their elevation and that of their kinsmen according to the flesh, than on any other part of the known world. How strange the reluctance to emigrate to it? But from the unmistakable state of things in your country, emigration is becoming a stern necessity. A portion may yet be induced to make Africa their choice, and assist to leaven the mass of ignorance which exists on this continent.

From Vice President Warner.—I am happy, indeed, that Liberia has begun to make a favorable impression upon the public mind
The President and Council do not attempt to lay down any limit to this exploration, but, fully trusting in your known zeal and energy, feel assured that you will do all in your power to effect the above-mentioned object, without serious risk to the lives of the party under your command.

Should the junction with Captain Speke be effected, which there is every reason to believe it will be, previous to June, 1862, you will consult with him as to the best means of employing the period which will elapse before the change of the monsoon will permit you to descend the Nile, in extending our knowledge of the adjoining region.

In entrusting you with the sum which has been subscribed for this purpose, the President and Council, considering themselves accountable to the subscribers for its proper expenditure, will require an account of its disbursement. If circumstances should prevent your meeting with Captain Speke's expedition, they consider that you are entirely relieved from the responsibility of remaining yourself or detaining the boats longer than June, 1862, at Godokoro.

The President and Council desire to impress upon you the necessity of obtaining as frequently as possible astronomical observations for the ascertainment of your geographical position, and that you forward, as often as opportunity offers, copies of your journal to the Secretary of this Society.

A list of instruments, together with instructions respecting their use, and notices of such phenomena as it is likely you will have an opportunity of observing, is herewith appended, to which also are added Manuals on Ethnology, Botany, and Zoology; to each of which sciences, as well as Geology, you will have an opportunity of adding much new information. In addition to the "Hints for Travellers," published by this Society, particular instructions relative to the peculiar character of the great river you are about to explore have been prepared, and which, it is to be hoped, will assist you in making observations which will throw much light on the geography of this region.

The President and Council take this opportunity of expressing their admiration of the spirit of enterprise which has induced you, at great personal risk, and possibly considerable pecuniary loss, to undertake the charge of this expedition; and they hope, under God's providence, you may not only succeed in affording succor to the Zanzibar expedition at a period when it will be most in need of it, but that you will succeed in opening a new field to the civilizing influences of commerce.

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Emigration to Hayti vs. Liberia.

A paragraph from the National Republican says: "It is probable that Congress will place means at the disposal of the President for the colonization of such of our colored people as wish to emigrate to Hayti."

The late accounts we have from St. Domingo are of such a warlike character as not to promise peaceful relations to our colored population who go there. Spain has lately taken forcible possession of her ancient eastern part of the Island (about two-thirds,) and the western part under President Geffrard, (the ancient French part, of about one-third,) is about engaging in war against the Spaniards.

Hayti is therefore by far the most desirable place for our colored population. It has a fine climate, a most fertile soil, a good government, where all the officers are chosen by the people. The nation is at peace with all the world, enjoying a profitable commerce, and where the people enjoy the most entire civil and religious liberty; while in Hayti the Catholic religion is the dominant one, and Protestants are not looked upon with much favor.

And Liberia has been settled almost entirely by emigrants from the United States. All going from here, would therefore at once feel themselves at home, among their former acquaintances, while at Hayti they would feel themselves among strangers, and in a foreign nation.

There is reason to hope that the means Congress may place at the disposal of the President may be employed to assist emigration to Liberia, (a young nation planted by this country, and of whom we have no reason to feel ashamed,) in preference to any other country.—Jour. of Com.