This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world’s books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that’s often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book’s long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ Make non-commercial use of the files We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google’s system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ Maintain attribution The Google “watermark” you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ Keep it legal Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can’t offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book’s appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google’s mission is to organize the world’s information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world’s books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at [http://books.google.com/](http://books.google.com/).
THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 20, 1844.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT $1 50 PER YEAR, IN
ADVANCE, WHEN SENT BY MAIL, OR $2 IF NOT PAID TILL
AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF SIX MONTHS, OR
WHEN DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS
IN CITIES.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
SEVENTEENTH STREET.
1844.
Copy 3
L.C. J. 8/25/5 J.L.P.
the colony from England and other governments, are subjects which may well deserve the consideration of the Board of Directors.

In the fulfillment of the stipulations of the treaty with England, in relation to the slave-trade, it will be easy for the government, through its squadron on the African coast, to extend adequate protection to our African settlements, and should a commissioner or commercial agent be appointed, by negotiation with many African tribes, to increase immensely the advantages of our own commerce, and at the same time promote the interests and extend the influence of Liberia. But we cherish higher hopes. We know of nothing in the constitution, or in reason, to prevent a direct appropriation of funds by the government, to enlarge the Liberian territory, or assist emigration to the colony. As a powerful, the most powerful auxiliary, to the suppression of the slave trade, and the increase of our lawful commerce on the African coast; it presents a just claim to our fostering care, as a means to those great ends. If both those great ends can be attained, most certainly and effectually and economically, by enlarging the extent and authority and population of Liberia, why should not direct appropriations be made for this purpose? At all events, every thoughtful man will admit, that if our African settlements are contributing, and in no small degree, to the suppression of the traffic in slaves, and to the encouragement, security and increase of American commerce, the great objects for which, at heavy expense, we maintain a squadron on that coast, it is right and proper that such squadron should afford protection to such settlements, and co-operate in the well directed enterprises of their citizens to extend the influence of their principles and authority.

We conclude this article with the following remarks from an eminent friend of the Society in London, to whose zeal and calm but effective reasonings and appeals, not only the Africans, but many other portions of our afflicted race are deeply indebted.

LONDON, 12mo., 4th, 1843.

"From the African Repository which I now receive, though not always in due course, I am glad to learn that the colony of Liberia appears to be in as flourishing a state as in any period of its history. I shall be particularly solicitous to know how the late slaves of John McDonogh succeed in their new situation, as they seem to have been the most promising body of emigrants who have yet gone out.

"I need not tell thee that I am a cordial friend to the colony of Liberia, and to the principle of colonizing with their own consent free colored people on the coast of Africa, as thou art aware that I have long been attached to the cause, to which I have devoted considerable time, much anxious thought, and for my small means, a considerable sum of money. The attacks of its enemies and the obloquy which I have myself been exposed to, on its account, instead of shaking my opinions, have even confirmed my convictions in its favor. But I observe in the columns of the ---
currency given to statements so inhuman, such palpable perversion of reasoning from statistics, that I have felt doubtful whether I could conscientiously retain an ostensible connexion with a body, of which that paper is the organ. I observe, moreover, such reiterated manifestations of captious hostility to England, that although I am by no means blind to her many faults, I must enter my protest against such articles, or withdraw from a society which, professing good will to men, does not refuse to sow the seeds of discord between nations. I allude to articles having titles to the following effect: "Aggressions of England," and containing in themselves not the proposal of any remedy for the evils, if they really exist, but the kindling of hostile feelings or the fanning of the flame, if it already burns. I lament as sincerely as any colonizationist can do, that the colony of Liberia, does not receive the cordial countenance and support of the government and people of England, and I lament also that in the place of these, any unfriendly occurrences should take place. It ought, however, to be borne in mind, that accidental and individual misunderstandings may take place, which ought not to be regarded as national. It also ought to be remembered that the present state of the coast of Africa is very peculiar. In the first place, it is the especial scene of those outrages of humanity and the laws, which the police of different nations is engaged in hunting out and punishing, and the innocent when in suspicious situations, must unavoidably be at times exposed, to be inconveniently overhauled and questioned. If in doing this, the police misbehaves itself, there is a legitimate channel through which complaint can be made, and redress sought. These very occasions, disagreeable as they must be to the parties concerned might, if properly treated, be made the means of publishing to the world the real merits of the colony and its friends. The other cause of grievance appears to be the conduct of British traders on the coast of the colony, and here I must say, that though I believe some captains may have been in fault, and know that the employers of one of them freely admit this to have been the case, yet on the main question the colony has itself to blame. It has done nothing to render its existence officially recognised in this country, still less to have the limits of its jurisdiction acknowledged. Consequently, though it is shown by repeated Liberian testimony, that when British government vessels have gone to a Liberian port, mutual good feeling has prevailed which has rendered their presence rather acceptable than otherwise, and though this has also been the case with some of our trading vessels, a trap seems laid for misunderstanding with respect to others. These traders have, from time immemorial, been in the habit of trading goods with the native chiefs, and no traders of this description are more numerous or more successful than your own American captains. The British captain now, however, goes to a spot which he has been accustomed to visit, commences his trade with the natives, when an American comes along, warns him off and seizes his property, telling him that he is engaged in a contraband trade on a prohibited part of the coast. The trader proceeds to make his complaint to some British naval officer, perhaps a midshipman or junior lieutenant of some man-of-war's boat, who finding that the obstruction has been made on no French, Dutch, Portuguese or Danish part of the coast, and knowing that the American Government holds none, regards the transaction as a violation of the rights of his countrymen which he is there to see respected.
The steps which follow may be very indiscreet and blamable, but they are the acts of an individual, of a class not always the most discreet, proceeding from a palpable defect which the colony or the United States Government should supply. I have myself written to your excellent minister at the British court and I have his written answer that he could not take up the matter in his official capacity, but that he would mention it privately to one of the Queen’s ministers. I think Edward Everett was perfectly correct, but what can such private statements do against official complaints regularly presented. I likewise saw a tory member of the Committee, Sir T. D. Ackland, who listened most kindly to my statements and presented the documents which I produced, which has led to their being printed and published in the proceedings of the Committee. All this can only influence the private opinion of a few individuals so long as no steps are taken to obtain the recognition of Liberia as independent, or as a dependency of the United States. Our British Government will not take the first step in either mode of recognition. It does not even readily recognize the new colonies formed by its own subjects. The plain and reasonable course to be pursued is for Liberia to send a deputation to make the demand in form, and at the same time furnish such explanations as will be required, before the request will be acceded to. Thou must well remember the practical difficulty with which thy own personal application was met because made on behalf of a society and not on behalf either of the United States or the Liberian Government. I have for years endeavored to urge the adoption of this only straight course, and would exert myself to facilitate the steps which might be required, yet nothing of the kind is attempted, whilst the evils continue to be repeated and allowed to be the subject of complaints put forth in a spirit which can scarcely fail to engender those bad feelings between Americans, English, and Liberians, which the friends to each, and to humanity generally, cannot fail to deplore.”

A SLAVE FACTORY.

“From the missionary station, lately commenced by the Board, on the Gaboon river, Mr. Wilson has made several exploring tours, for the purpose of ascertaining the character and condition of the surrounding population. On one of these excursions, made in July, 1842, he visited King William’s town, which is situated on the south side of the river, not far from its mouth. Having previously learned that there was a slave factory in the place, humanity as well as curiosity, prompted him to inspect its interior. He was informed by King William that permission must be obtained from the owner, a Spaniard, who resided in the village. Accordingly he was conducted to the abode of this individual, of whom the following description is given:

THE OWNER.—We found him as pitiable an object, if the thing could be possible, as the most miserable of his slaves. He was in a small room or tent formed of mats, lying on a cot, and covered from head to foot with a loathsome cutaneous eruption, known in this country by the name of crav-craw. He could speak neither English nor French; our conversation, therefore, was conducted by means of an interpreter. His first and last inquiries, as was very natural, pertained to men-of-war—how many, when, and where we had seen them. Some of our party were disposed to prophecy smooth things; but while I had no desire to see him more miserable, I felt no disposition to allay his apprehensions by any false hopes. He told us he had taken four cargoes of slaves from the coast, had been captured twice, but nevertheless, had realized a fortune of sixty to eighty thousand dollars. He said, also, if he could carry the slaves he then had to Havana, in safety, he would abandon the traffic; and he seemed to arrogate to himself no little credit for this virtuous intention.