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/)
pointed superintendent of the Fishtown and Rocktown stations, and brother H. assistant for the present. Brother H. was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Society. This seemed to be, upon the whole, the best arrangement that could be made. It was decided also, that brother H. and myself should go to Cavalla with brother Payne, to pass through the acclimating fever, where we shall be kindly nursed by our faithful Musu, and be under the eye of our brother P. and his lady. Dr. McGill, of whose skill and experience you may have heard, is to be our physician—the Missionaries have implicit confidence in him. Thus, the Lord, you see is directing our steps. He leads us by a way that we know not. We are always sure He will provide for us in due time, if we but trust in Him. We hope to have passed through the fever in two or three months, and to be ready at least for some work. May the Lord use us, His instruments, to accomplish His own purposes—then I am sure all will be well. Dear Brethren, I pray that His richest blessing may ever be copiously showered upon you and the beloved institution of which you are members. May you all become eminently qualified for the high vocation to which I trust you are called—and may some of your number be inclined by the good Spirit of God, to “come over and help us” in this wilderness land; may scores of faithful labourers be added to the small number who are scattered here and there along this coast, to strengthen their hands and cheer their hearts, and to “turn the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just.” May “the wilderness and solitary place be glad for them; and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose,” for the sake of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Believe me to remain as ever,

Your faithful Brother in Christ,

J. RAMBO.

LIBERIA.

LETTER FROM GERARD RALSTON, ESQ., IN LONDON, TO ELLIOTT CRESSON, ESQ.

LONDON, May 4, 1849.

My Dear Friend: In my last I told you that the Rev. Mr. Miller was to be examined by a committee of the House of Lords on Liberia. That examination came off on Monday, the 30th ultimo, and the result, I hope, will be of the most important consequences to the welfare and good reputation of this most interesting young Republic. Mr. Miller went before the committee perfectly well prepared. He wrote out a series of questions, to which he was fully prepared for. He handed in the questions to the Bishop of Oxford, the chairman of the committee, and the result is the most complete and interesting body of evidence respecting this Republic that could be collected. Mr. P. Vaughan, Rev. Mr. Hanson, and others, assembled at Mr. Miller’s on Wednesday evening last, and examined the whole document, which amounts to ninety-two pages of a large manuscript book, (taken down by a stenographer,) say twenty inches long by eight broad. This testimony is what Mr. Miller gave orally and from documents which he furnished, and is independent of a large quantity of matter which he is privileged to furnish for the appendix.

The testimony relates to the origin and cause of settlement on the coast of Africa, the persons composing it, how it has been supported, its influence on the slave trade, its present condition, and future prospects.

Why does Liberia exercise such a wonderful influence in suppressing the slave trade in its neighborhood, whilst the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish colonies exercise none whatever? Because Liberia is
inhabited by a class of intelligent, christianized American negroes, who have a mortal hatred of the accused slave traffic, whilst the colony of Sierra Leone is inhabited by re-captured Africans, who are little removed from the state of barbarism and savageness in which they were found when taken out of the slavers by the British cruisers.

Why does Liberia present the most successful example of a black settlement prosperous beyond measure, and likely to become a great empire, on which, however, during its existence of twenty-five years, only £250,000 have been expended, whilst the colony of Sierra Leone, on which millions of pounds have been lavished for more than fifty years, shows no signs of improvement and little prospect of future prosperity? The reason is, that in the first the blacks govern themselves, and are consequently stimulated to every kind of improvement, whilst in the latter the whites are the rulers, between whom and the colored people there is no sympathy or cordiality of feeling—the whites sicken and die, and those that live are glad to get back to England as soon as possible.

The above will give you some idea of the kind of testimony elicited by Mr. Miller's examination, the publication of which by the House of Lords will spread before the British public information calculated to do the Republic a vast deal of good. This committee of the House of Lords is intended to inquire into the best method of suppressing the slave trade; and Mr. Miller's evidence goes to show that Liberia and similar establishments is the most effectual plan for doing it. The committee of the House of Commons is for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the slave trade. Mr. Miller has not been examined by this committee, and I fear will not be. I assure you I was delighted with the full and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Miller gave his testimony to the Lord's committee. Mr. Miller wishes to get up a society here for the purpose of furthering the interests of Liberia. To promote this society, it is a matter of immense consequence that President Roberts should send from Liberia as good a man as himself, if such can be found in the Republic, which I doubt, to represent the Liberia commerce, government, and all its interests; indeed, to be the minister of the Republic of Liberia near the court of St. James. If the President send here a good Liberian, and Mr. Hanson go to Liberia as British consul—of which appointment he tells me he thinks there is every prospect—then the interests will be well attended to, as far as regards this country, and most important results may be expected for the good of Liberia. If President Roberts had stopped here two or three months longer, and represented more generally the state of things in Liberia, he would have effected much good; because wherever he went he gained golden opinions by the display he made of good sense, sound judgment, discretion, and most pleasing and quiet manners.

Ever yours, affectionately,

GERARD RALSTON.

Slave Trade in Cuba.—A correspondent of La Verdad, in a late number of that paper, says—During the last four months 2400 negroes have been introduced into Cuba, and that other shipments are expected daily, as it is known that 10,000 negroes have been purchased at the price of $8 50 each on the coast of Africa. Representations, it seems, have been made to the Governor General that it would be expedient to permit the importation of negroes from Brazil, and the Attorney Olaneta, on being consulted by the Count of Alcoy, gave it as his opinion that such importation would not be in violation of existing treaties.
SEE NEXT PAGE FOR
INFORMATION ON
THE ISSUE OF THE

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL

IN WHICH

THIS LETTER ORIGINALLY APPEARED
ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET AND NEWS FROM THE COLONY.

The Liberia Packet arrived in port on the 1st inst., punctual as the sun to the day of appointment. She brought despatches from Gov. Russwurm and Dr. McGill as late as 27th of April, and from Monrovia of the 21st of May. At Cape Palmas, the most important event, is the cessation of the Grebo war, which has been raging so long, to the injury of all and advantage of none. We trust they "spewed water" effectually this time and that the temple of their little Janus will be closed for a long period. The paller was set through colonial influence at last. The rice crops, the present year, are represented as not being very promising, but this matters little in comparison with the past year, as the colonists have a much larger supply of vegetable food in the ground than formerly. The palm tree promises an abundant harvest of oil, which will make trade brisk again. Upon the whole there is little cause for repining or congratulation so far as the colony is concerned. The people there get along just about as well as they do on this side of the Atlantic, bating at this time, the fear of cholera and the consequent deprivation of all the fruits of the earth. Strangers visiting the colony speak in the highest terms of its prosperity, as fitness, Mr. Rambo's letter to Mr. Latrobe, hereafter inserted, while the colonists, themselves, seem to have taken on a very severe fit of grumbling and remonstrating against this and that. Their currency does not please them, and the quality of goods shipped by the agent of the society is not entirely to their taste—so that there is considerable of a stir and hubbub in the body politic of Maryland in Liberia just at this time. This, although unpleasant to hear of, we rather like upon the whole. It proves, that, the people are free and sensible of being so; that, if any thing is wrong, which they can right, they will ultimately make it right. If the palm oil season proves as good as is anticipated, we doubt not but the next Packet will bring advices of great improvement and general satisfaction. Palm oil is a wonderful emollient, especially when coming in free, and bringing a good price.

The following Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages came by the Packet. It shews fair for the health of the colony. We expected a correct census, but are promised it next voyage.