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NEAR WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT,
1849.
this cause, we are free to declare, is an enterprise of good to all, and is devoid of evil to any. All lovers of humanity can cordially unite in promoting it, and multitudes in future generations will rise up and call them blessed!

Those who are disposed to aid us in sending out the proposed expedition, are requested to send forward their contributions to the order of THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society, at as early a period as practicable.

Thirty dollars, in one payment, will constitute a person a member for life.

Clergymen of all denominations are especially requested to present this cause to their congregations, on some day during the month of November or December, and take up collections in its behalf, and forward them as above. It is desirable that these collections should be made thus early that the result of our efforts may be laid before the Society at its annual meeting on the 1st Tuesday in January next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. A. BULLARD, President.

New Orleans, November, 1848.

Officers of the Louisiana State Colonization Society.

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It will be seen, by the following extracts from the letters of our associate Gerard Ralston, Esq., that the expectations held out on a former occasion, as presented in our last number, have been realized in the most satisfactory manner. The Republic of Liberia is now fully recognised by the governments of France and England, in terms of marked courtesy and cordiality, and accompanied by such offers of substantial aid as greatly to enhance the value of the act. Throughout, President Roberts has acquitted himself of his arduous and responsible charge in a way to elicit and retain the highest opinion of his judgment and skill in the minds of all those, both functionaries and others, with whom he has been brought in contact.

The administration of General Ro-
bers will constitute an era in the history of Liberia, to which succeeding generations will look back with allowable pride. He who in times past, has contributed, both as civilian and soldier, to the organization of the new State while a colony, and to expel the slave-dealers and their retainers, will not fail now that he is clothed with additional authority and reinforced by the ships of friendly powers, to sweep the entire coast of these worse than barbarians.

The conduct of the English government, by its frankly recognizing the new Republic, we are bound in a spirit of common justice, to say, gives proof of the sincerity and ultimate good intentions which actuated it when not long since the commanders of English ships of war protested against the anomalous state of things in Liberia as one to which they could not become parties. Reference is here made more especially to their refusal to acknowledge the validity of the enforcement of certain home duties by the colonial authorities. The correspondence between Governor Roberts and the English Commodore and captain on that occasion was, of course, read in Downing street, and must have prepared Lord Palmerston to receive the envoy of the new Republic with a consideration due to his acknowledged diplomatic ability and his recognised position among his countrymen.

The pleasure which the intelligence we now communicate has caused among the philanthropic in the United States, is alloyed by the reflection that our Government did not anticipate the action of both France and England. It is the first it is true, to send a commercial agent (Dr. Lugenbeel) but a more distinct formal acknowledgment was due to the young State, which has derived its being and been nurtured in its infancy through the untiring efforts of American citizens; and in whose behalf sympathy has been officially declared to be felt in the letters of Secretaries of State at Washington, (Messrs. Upshur and Webster,) and by the then resident Minister at St. James, (Mr. Everett.) We shall not refer to, nor animadvert on the prejudices which have interfered with a plain, manly and national course of conduct, because we believe that they must yield to the force of truth, embodied in the shape of lucrative commerce adorned by benevolence. For once in the history of the world the two races will now reciprocate, to their mutual advantage, kind offices and substantial services, without misconception of motives, or future embarrassment to either.

LONDON, September 1, 1848.

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

My Dear Friend,—You cannot think how pleased I am to be able to tell you that President Roberts is getting on perfectly well, and "the new Republic" is exciting among the friends of the negro, wonderful attention, and even the Anti-Slavery Society is losing its prejudices, and beginning to favor this admirable new country. The cordial and most friendly manner in which Mr. Roberts has been received by Lord Palmerston, by Mr. de Beaumont (the French minister,) and others of great influence, to say nothing of Lord Bexley, Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, and others of lesser note, has given him a currency and a degree of favor with every one, that will enable him to do all that he wishes, and secure the recognition of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, &c. Our "slow coach" country under the influence of Mr. J. C. Calhoun, will be lag last, in the performance of this indispensible and most important duty. We have just had the most gratifying accounts from Brussels, where the President and his two ladies went with the
English deputation, (170 gentlemen and 60 ladies,) to represent this nation in the Peace Congress lately held in that city. George Thompson (of Philadelphia) and I were instrumental in procuring him an invitation, and making him known to Rev. Mr. Spencer and other leaders of this body of philanthropists. These gentlemen have returned, and express the greatest respect and admiration for our President—his cleverness, good sense, judgment, quiet and most respectable manners—in short, his whole manner and appearance, together with the vastly important cause he has under his charge wherever he goes. These gentlemen who have returned from Brussels, say that by all odds, the President made the best speech that was made in the Congress. Its excellent good sense, judgment, appropriateness, manner, and the tout ensemble, made it decidedly the speech of the Congress, although there were 200 Englishmen, and a great many French, German, Belgian, Dutch, and other delegates present. I hope most sincerely his speech will be published; if so, I will send you a copy.

October 12, 1848.—President Roberts has returned from Paris, where he effected with the French Government all he desired—the full and complete acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia. This act was done by the French Government in the most complimentary and liberal manner, and orders have been given to the French naval commander on the coast of Africa, to put at President Roberts’ disposal two or three ships of war, whenever he wants to go upon an expedition to put down Barracones, and break up slave-trading parties, and otherwise promote the interests of humanity upon the coast of Africa. It is truly wonderful how successful Mr. Roberts has been. The most skilful diplomatist would have considered himself fortunate, under ordinary circumstances, in effecting in six or eight months, what Mr. Roberts has accomplished in as many days. He says: Mr. George W. Lafayette, son of the old general, was most indefatigable and incessant in his efforts to serve him: and it is mainly owing to him, that he succeeded so fully and so early.

Ever affectionately yours,
GERARD RALSTON.

October 26, 1848.

To E. CRESSON, Esq.

My Dear Friend:—I am very happy to inform you that President Roberts has procured the acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia by the British Government, which has been granted in the most free, liberal and complimentary manner. It is impossible that it could have been done in a more gracious manner, except possibly the French Government may have done so, inasmuch as it anticipated the British Government by a few days. But it must be acknowledged in justice to the British Government that Lord Palmerston assured Mr. Roberts before he left here for Paris, that there would not be the slightest difficulty about recognition—that he might go over to Paris with the full understanding that when he returned he would find the act accomplished—signed, sealed, and delivered—in short he might consider the thing as done. Lord Palmerston has been as good as his word. Mr. Roberts is now engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce with this Government. He showed to George Thompson and me last night the draft of the treaty in the handwriting of Mr. Labouchere,
the President of the Board of Trade. The treaty is a most liberal one—based on perfect equality and reciprocity between the two States—Great Britain and Liberia. Mr. Roberts thinks in a very few days more this treaty will be signed, sealed and delivered also, and then he will be ready to go back to Liberia, having succeeded entirely in the accomplishment of the objects which brought him to Europe. Lord Palmerston told him, that a portion of the British Squadron should be employed to assist him in putting down the accursed slave trade. I have already informed you that General Cavaignac assured him that orders should be sent out to the Commander of the French Squadron on the Coast of Africa, to aid him (President Roberts) by all possible means in suppressing the slave trade.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.
—We learn from Mr. Ralston, as will be seen in the subjoined extract of a letter to Mr. Cresson, that President Roberts is probably now on his way to Liberia:

You will recollect that I introduced Mr. Roberts to Mr. Samuel Gurney. This gentleman has introduced him to a house that trades with Africa, which will most probably prepare a cargo of merchandize suitable for the

Liberia markets, and thus give to Mr. R. and his two ladies a free passage home. Thus you see Mr. Roberts is enabled to accomplish every thing that is desirable. He has been eminently successful in Europe. I am mortified beyond measure, that he was so unsuccessful with the American Government, and that he was obliged to leave the United States without the acknowledgment of the Government to the independence of Liberia.

We are glad to learn that the Arrowroot and Coffee sent over in the Liberia Packet by the planters of the new Republic, have commanded a ready sale—especially the latter—which on trial by Isaac Newton of the celebrated saloon opposite the Hall of Independence, was declared so superior an article that he purchased every pound on hand. We trust that our friend George W. Taylor, (N. W. corner of Cherry and 5th Streets) will in a few days receive an additional supply, and those who take an interest in the welfare and progress of Liberia, may thus have the gratification of consuming Liberian products.

The consumers of "free labor produce," may thus indulge their own peculiar views by extending their patronage to the farmers of Africa.

Colored Population of Upper Canada, according to the Census of 1847.

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