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*Samuel Miller*

ART. I.—*The Life and Times of Red-Jacket, or Sa-Go-Ye-Wat-Ha ; being the sequel to the History of the Six Nations.* By William L. Stone. Svo. pp. 484. New York and London. Wiley and Putnam. 1841.

IN the volume of the Repertory for January, 1839, we took a highly favourable notice of a larger work by the same author, containing an account of the "*Life and Times of Joseph Brant*," the famous Mohawk chief. We remarked, that, under this title, Colonel Stone, while he made Brant a conspicuous and very striking figure in his narrative, had contrived to embrace a large amount of interesting and instructive matter, and, in fact, had given an entirely new history of the war which issued in American Independence. It cannot be said that the volume before us comprehends as large a portion of the history of our country as the preceding work ; but we may truly say of this, as well as of that, that the "*Life of Red Jacket*" occupies a prominent place in a large and rich narrative, which brings to our view, in a manner no less instructive than interesting, a great number of facts and characters with which the life of the celebrated Orator of the Senecas was immediately or remotely connected.

The Seneca chief and orator, popularly known by the name of *Red Jacket*, was born about the year 1750, at a place called *Old Castle*, about three miles from the town

As to our brethren engaged in conducting the contemporary journal, to which we referred in the beginning of this review, we cherish the hope that their favourable judgment of this work, was formed without due consideration. We are not prepared to believe that any portion of our New School brethren are willing to sanction any such near approach to infidelity as this History of Christianity.

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ART. V.—*Mission to England in behalf of the American Colonization Society.* By Rev. R. R. Gurley. Washington. *Archibald Alexander*

THE occasion of sending the Rev. Mr. Gurley on a mission to England, was the appearance of a work of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, on the slave trade and its remedy. The high standing and reputation of this gentleman, and the leading part which he took in all that related to the suppression of the slave trade, and in West India emancipation, were adapted to give his work a more than common interest. From the candid statements of the author, it appears, that after an expenditure of more than fifteen millions of pounds sterling, for the suppression of the slave trade, and an incalculable loss of human life, this traffic had been increasing rather than diminishing. The remedy proposed for this enormous evil, seemed to be so coincident with the views and principles which had been for twenty years pursued by the American Colonization Society, that the managers and agents of that society thought that it would be highly desirable to endeavour to agree upon some plan of mutual co-operation with the "African Civilization Society," which had just been organized, to carry into effect the scheme recommended by Sir T. F. Buxton.

The subject was brought before a public meeting in the city of New York, in which several speeches were delivered, and several resolutions adopted, all expressing the strongest approbation of the English plan of African civilization. And immediately after this meeting, the Board of the New York City Colonization Society adopted resolutions, in which they earnestly recommended to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, to

send the Rev. R. R. Gurley, their secretary, to England, to confer with the African Civilization Society, and to adopt such plans of co-operation as might be advisable. The Directors of the American Colonization Society met and determined to commission Mr. Gurley to go to England, for the purpose above specified. The objects of the mission, as expressed in the commission given to him, and signed by the Hon. Henry Clay, the president, were, "To explain and enforce the objects of the American Colonization Society—to remove prejudices against it—to communicate with the friends of African colonization and African civilization in Great Britain—to conciliate public opinion in that kingdom, towards the American Colonization Society—to collect all useful and valuable information, in respect to the design and exertions of humane and benevolent associations and individuals, to elevate the moral and physical condition of Africans, and, generally, to cement the friendship and secure harmony and co-operation between the friends of Africa in England and the United States, in the great work of introducing civilization and Christianity into that quarter of the globe." Mr. Gurley having received his commission, sailed for London; but unhappily, he did not arrive there in time to be present at the meeting of the "World's Convention," in the proceedings of which, certain delegates from the anti-slavery societies in America, bore a conspicuous part; and by whom the American Colonization Society was exhibited in such a light, as was calculated greatly to increase the already existing prejudices in that country against it. In Mr. Gurley's first communication to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, he says, "The Anti-Slavery Convention, I am informed, was large, and the American delegates took occasion, not only to cast reproach upon their own country, but also to attack with vehemence, the American Colonization Society. Dr. Hodgkin stood forth on that occasion, as the warm and decided advocate of the American Colonization Society. There can be little doubt, that Messrs. Birney and Stanton, are doing much to strengthen the already strong prejudice existing in the English mind, against the United States."

Mr. Gurley, through the kindness of Dr. Hodgkin, obtained an introduction to lord Bexley, who was just setting off to the continent; and was cordially received; but he was unable, for sometime, to obtain an interview with Sir T. F.

Buxton, on account of his absence from the city; and when he was privileged to converse with this gentleman, on the subject of American colonization, he perceived, that his ideas of the American Colonization Society had evidently been derived from its enemies, and that his knowledge of the colony of Liberia, was vague and limited. Sir Thomas told him, at once, that he should not agree with him, on the subject of slavery; that he was an abolitionist, and regarded the American Colonization Society as operating injuriously in the United States. He expressed, however, a favourable opinion of the operations and influence of the society, in Africa. The conversation principally turned upon the principles and plans of the lately instituted "African Civilization Society"—its connexion with the British government; and whether the government would assume the sovereignty over the territory which the society might purchase from the native princes; and whether they would expend funds and make efforts, in aid of the cause of education and Christianity in Africa. To all these inquiries, Sir Thomas gave an affirmative answer, and said that the British ministry had been consulted before any steps were taken in the business, and cordially approved of the scheme, and would support it.

In answer to inquiries respecting the Agricultural Company, about to be organized, he said, that its object would be, to secure territory, and open a model cotton plantation on the banks of the Niger; to obtain coloured men from the West Indies, Demerara, the United States, or Liberia, acquainted with the culture of cotton, to commence the plantations; and also, to a great extent, to employ native labour; and that, ultimately, it was designed to introduce and foster the cultivation of coffee, the sugar cane, and other great staple tropical productions. That it was deemed, after consultation with persons skilled in such business, that £50,000 would be requisite to make a fair and full experiment.

Mr. Gurley now distinctly stated to Mr. Buxton, that the friends of African colonization, in America, regarded the main features of his plan, as exhibited in his work, as identical with the scheme and uniform policy which at all times had been pursued, with such remarkable, if not unexampled success, by the American Colonization Society; that this society anticipated the extension of their African territory; and that Liberia was destined to become a powerful,

as it was already a free, prosperous, Christian commonwealth; that the American society were aware of the prejudices which existed in England against them, which they believed originated entirely from misinformation or misconception; that they deemed it important, that in Africa at least there should be harmony and non-interference between England and America, in their respective efforts to introduce among the barbarous tribes of that distracted country, the knowledge of liberty, civilization, and Christianity; that a much more extended line of coast would be necessary for the colony of Liberia; and that he was authorized to express the wish and expectation, that the American Colonization Society should enjoy an exclusive pre-emption right to the country, as far south as the river Assinee, if not to Axim.

To all this, Mr. Buxton assented as reasonable, and said, there was abundant territory for all, and that he should rejoice were other settlements like Liberia, multiplied along the African coast; but that he could give no pledges for the African Civilization Society, or the English Government, but would be happy, on the return of Dr. Lushington, Sir Robert Inglis, and other gentlemen of the committee, to London, to give him the opportunity of presenting the subject to their consideration.

Mr. Gurley expresses again his surprise at the ignorance of distinguished men in England, relative to the colony of Liberia. It was new to them, that the American Colonization Society had no connexion with the government of the United States; and, also, that the colony had had any influence in suppressing the slave trade; and that the slave trade was banished from the whole territory over which they had control.

Soon after the conversation detailed above, Mr. Buxton retired to the country; but Mr. Gurley was careful to put into his hands, for his examination, a complete series of the African Repository, marking such articles as he judged would be most interesting.

Mr. Gurley had the opportunity also, of meeting a sub-committee of the African Civilization Society, to whom he communicated numerous facts, in relation to Liberia; and their chairman was directed to seek an early opportunity, of further conference, on this subject.

In his conversation with Mr. Buxton, he expressed the opinion, that much of the success of Liberia, and the remarkable spirit and prosperity of its citizens, are to be as-

cribed to the share they possess in government; and he ventured to suggest, that this policy might merit the profound consideration of all philanthropists who sought to reform and civilize the people of Africa. To the justice of which, Mr. Buxton seemed to assent; but said, that it was now impossible to decide what particular policy would be adopted by the African Civilization Society, in their settlements.

As the principal persons, with whom Mr. Gurley wished to confer, were gone from London, for a season, he devoted himself to correspondence with various clergymen and others; and at the suggestion of Dr. Hodgkin, to the preparation of some papers for the press.

“The American delegates to the recent Anti-slavery convention,” he again remarks, “have done what they could to strengthen prejudice against our society in the public mind here, as well as to darken and degrade the character of the great body of their countrymen, in the eyes of the people of England.”

It will be remembered, by our readers, that about eight years since, through the zealous exertions of Elliot Cresson, Esq. and Dr. Hodgkin, a British African Colonization Society was formed, in London, at the organization of which, his Royal Highness, the duke of Sussex, presided, and that lord Bexley and many other eminent men gave it their countenance. Between this society and the American Colonization Society there existed mutual confidence. Funds to some extent were contributed in England; and the village of Bexley on the banks of St. John's river, in Liberia, sprung into existence under its fostering care. But by means of the prejudices excited against the American Colonization Society, in England, by American abolitionists, the operations of this society were arrested; so that when Mr. Gurley arrived in London, he found, that it had no more than a nominal existence. And now the African Civilization Society had arisen to supply its place; and, as it contemplated nearly the accomplishment of the same objects, had it not been for the want of a friendly feeling in its managers towards the American Colonization Society, there would have existed no reason to think of any other colonization society. But now, it became a serious question, whether the British Colonization Society should not be revived. The principal consideration which seemed to render such a measure inexpedient, was the hope that still the good will of the African Civilization Society might be conciliated

by further light and conference. But if this hope should not be realized, then it would certainly be expedient to have some organ through which information respecting the prosperity of the colony of Liberia might be communicated to the people of England.

In a letter to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, under date of September 11, 1840. Mr. Gurley informs them, of an invitation which he had received to meet several gentlemen of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in a conference relating to African colonization, and the objects of his visit to the country. He accepted the invitation, and went, accompanied by his good friend Dr. Hodgkin. Among others present, whom should he meet there, but Messrs. Birney and Stanton, delegates from the United States, to the Anti-Slavery convention, which recently met in London. On this occasion, he and Dr. Hodgkin communicated to the meeting many interesting facts concerning the Colonization Society, and its African settlements. They also answered, as they were able, such objections as were offered; and defended the colony from the reproaches cast upon it, as participating in the slave trade; and finally, read to those present an interesting communication from Gov. Buchanan, addressed to Dr. Hodgkin, in which he gives an account of the present condition and prospects of the colony; and also a triumphant vindication of it, by Captain Stoll, of the Royal British Navy, in which he gives as favourable a testimony to the prosperity and beneficial influence of the colony, as has ever been given by its warmest friends, in this country. It does not appear, that either Birney or Stanton, said any thing, at this meeting; doubtless they preferred making their calumnious representations, when there was no one present to contradict their misstatements.

A number of the friends of African colonization, met by invitation, at the house of Dr. Hodgkin, on the 12th of September; and after much conversation, unanimously resolved, that it was expedient to revive the British African Colonization Society, in union with the African Civilization Society; and that the objects of the association should be, not only to aid the African Colonization Society, but also to establish upon the African coast, colonies of free people of colour, from the West Indies, the United States, or elsewhere, who may desire to emigrate to that continent; also, to strengthen such colonies as already ex-

ist, by assisting emigrants to resort to them;—to establish schools, and institutions for moral, religious, intellectual, commercial, and agricultural improvement;—to guard the rights, to civilize the manners, and instruct the children of the natives.

As the British Association for the promotion of science, was about to hold their anniversary in Glasgow, Mr. Gurley was advised by his friends in London, to take this opportunity of paying a visit to Scotland. But though he met with cordial friends and generous hospitality, both in the cities of Glasgow and Edinburg, the public reception or rather rejection, which he met with, must have been very mortifying to the feelings of a philanthropic American. For at the meeting of the friends of the African Civilization Society held in Glasgow, at this time, the reverend, respectable, and eloquent missionary of the American Colonization Society, was not permitted so much as to explain the object of his mission to England. And yet, a few weeks before, William Lloyd Garrison and his associates, had been received in Dr. Wardlaw's chapel, with shouts of applause. The abolition fever rages no where with greater violence, than in the famous city of Glasgow: the zeal of the inhabitants on the subject of negro emancipation is so fierce and uncompromising, that it partakes of the spirit of fanaticism. This appears by the fact, that it was from this city that George Thompson was sent forth as an emissary to this country, to fan the flame of abolition; and, also, from the fact, that when he returned, he was received in triumph, and honoured as a martyr; and as a more substantial evidence of their approbation, he is said by Mr. Gurley, to have received in money, a reward of some nine hundred pounds sterling. But all the inhabitants of Glasgow do not partake of this spirit. Mr. Gurley sent out cards of invitation to a number of persons, to meet him in a convenient place, to whom he explained the object of his mission, and the principles and prosperity of the American Colonization Society. To this meeting he also read the important letters from governor Buchanan and Captain Stoll. The gentlemen who attended, appeared to be much gratified, and thanked Mr. Gurley for the information which he had communicated; but were of opinion, that in the present state of public feeling, nothing could be expected from a more general meeting. But while he remained, he sought private interviews with many of the intelligent, and respectable citizens, from whose minds he endeavored to dispel the mists of prejudice, which misre-



presentation had brought over them, in regard to the Colonization Society, and Liberia. The same course was pursued in Edinburg, in which enlightened city, he not only met with great hospitality, but found still remaining some of the friends of colonization, by whose exertions the little flourishing town of Edina, in Liberia, had been founded, and who still retained their attachment to the cause.

But here again he was preceded by Messrs. Birney and Stanton; and also by Mr. Scoble, the English abolitionist, and Redmond, the 'coloured American.' These men found no difficulty in getting up a public meeting of abolitionists, in which, exaggerated statements were given, of the cruelties of American slave-holders; and Messrs. Scoble and Redmond, animadverted, emphatically, on the character of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Gurley having no opportunity of rebutting their misstatements, and refuting their calumnies, addressed a note to the editor of the "Scotsman," saying, that he was fully prepared to show, that the American Colonization Society was benevolent in its tendencies, to all classes of the coloured race; that the free people of colour in the United States, in opposing its influence, were opposing their own best interest, and that of their whole race, both in America and Africa; that the society, by its constitution, proposed to remove none but by their own consent, and, therefore, could not be injurious to those who did not wish to emigrate; and that he trusted, before he left the kingdom, that he should be able to prove to all candid persons, that Liberia was a well founded, well governed, and rapidly improving Christian community of coloured emigrants, animated by lofty motives, informed by the spirit of liberty and piety, contributing to the suppression of the slave trade, and the civilization of the native Africans; and finally, that the American Colonization Society agrees, in all its leading features, with that of Sir T. F. Buxton, and merited universal approbation and generous and constant support.

Mr. Gurley's first letter to Sir T. F. Buxton, was dated, September 3, 1840, in which he expresses his deep impression of the importance of union and co-operation between the two societies, the American and the British; gives him some account of the general feeling in America, in favour of the American Colonization Society among all, both in the south and the north, who took a lively interest in the improvement of the African race, and the amelioration of

their condition; declares, that the objects and plan of the African Civilization Society, were approved by the friends of African colonization, in America; and finally, intimates, that there existed in the United States, some means for the advancement of this scheme, which could be found no where else; and generously offered to communicate to him and his associates, the results of the experience of the American Colonization Society.

The answer of Sir T. F. Buxton, is written in a respectful style, and while he declined any connexion with the American Colonization Society, firmly and candidly, yet he seems to have appreciated the motives of Mr. Gurley, and could not but acknowledge, that there was nothing which could be found fault with in the principles of the society, as expressed in their constitution. The point which Sir T. F. Buxton laboured most, was, to show, that there was a great difference between the American Colonization Society, and the African Civilization Society. He insisted, that their's was no colonization society, although it had been by some, erroneously, so named. Still, he admitted that it was a part of their plan to form settlements, and obtain jurisdiction over the territory where they were planted. And as these settlements must be considerably populous, to answer any valuable purpose, and must be principally formed of coloured people, what is this but colonization? He seems to have used the documents put into his hand, by Mr. Gurley, very imperfectly, for he went on to state, that another mark of difference was, "that the object of the American Colonization Society was, to abolish slavery in the United States, by gradually removing the whole black population to Africa;" whereas, the American Colonization Society has nothing to do with slavery. No slave, while such, can become an object of its attention. It has to do only with the free people of colour. It is difficult to conceive how Sir Thomas could have fallen into such a mistake, when the second article of the constitution distinctly states the object of the society and all their speeches and reports show, that they cautiously avoided meddling with the subject of slavery, at all. The only branch of the colonization society, which held up the abolition of slavery as the object contemplated, is the Maryland society, which is entirely independent of the American Colonization Society, and proceeds upon a plan of its own. Another gross mistake, which Mr. Buxton falls into, is, that in the selection

of emigrants, the American Colonization Society pays very little regard to intellectual or moral qualifications ; whereas, the very contrary is the fact ; and we sincerely wish, that the British African Civilization Society, may be as fortunate in obtaining suitable persons to form their settlements, as the American society has been in planting her colonies. Another charge, which, without foundation, Mr. Buxton brings against the American Colonization Society, is that "though doubtless unintentionally, on the part of many of its members, it has practically proved an instrument of oppression to the free blacks—that, in order to induce them to emigrate, various methods, more or less coercive, are resorted to." Now this charge is not only unfounded in fact, but impossible. The American Colonization Society have no authority or power over the free people of colour. They possess no means of coercion. Besides, they have never wished any to go to Africa, who were not cordially willing. There cannot be produced a single instance of any kind of coercion, or even urgent persuasion. But why then, Mr. Buxton would ask, are the free people of colour, in the United States, so universally averse to emigration ? "You had," says he, "every opportunity of displaying to them the advantages of the plan, yet, throughout the Union, they refuse to embrace it ; or do it with extreme reluctance." When the American Colonization Society was first formed, this prejudice against the colonization plan did not exist, among the people of colour ; nor did it arise, until the abolition fever began to rage. The seeds of these prejudices were most assiduously sown, by emissaries who poisoned the minds of the coloured race, by exaggerated representations of the dangers of the African climate, and the inhumanity of wishing to drive them away from the country which gave them birth ; and no extraordinary efforts have been used by the friends of colonization to counteract these misrepresentations. Indeed, Providence has overruled this prejudice for the good of the colony ; for had not this obstacle occurred, the number of applications would have been greater than the funds of the society would enable them to send ; or if they could have sent ten times more than have actually gone, the safety of the colony would have been endangered by too rapid an accession of strangers. But time has been given for the society in Liberia, to take a cast, and to establish laws, usages, and principles of the most salutary kind ; so that the accessions to the colony have fallen in readily

with the existing state of things, and have been soon incorporated with the existing body. The American Colonization Society have never wanted as many emigrants as they were able to send; and they have, for the most part, been men of enterprise, courage and industry.

The fact was, that Mr. Buxton had already committed himself in regard to the American Colonization Society, when he signed a certain paper, of which such a handle was made by the abolitionists, in this country. He adverts to this circumstance, himself, in this letter. "My opinion," says he, "of the tendency of the American Colonization Society was, as you are aware, publicly given some years ago. The principles of emancipation were then progressing in our own land, they were dawning in yours, and believing the Colonization Society to be practically, if not theoretically, an impediment to them, I joined with some of the most tried and experienced English abolitionists, in expressing my dissent." It is hard, very hard, for even a good man to confess publicly, that he has been in error. This Mr. Buxton must have done, if he had now consented to express a favourable opinion of a society which he, with other excellent men, had, through misrepresentation, denounced as evil in its practical tendency, whatever it might be in its theoretical principles. Besides, he could not bear the thought, that the prominent features of his new scheme of civilizing Africa, were borrowed from the American Colonization Society; or that he had changed his opinion, and had come round to that which he had hastily condemned. This feeling is clearly manifested, where he says, "These views have been represented as coming round to, and uniting with those of the American Colonization Society, and a misapprehension I perceive, exists in the minds of some of your countrymen with regard to our Civilization Society, even in denominating it a 'colonization society.'" Thus we see, that Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton was placed in a very unfavourable situation to judge impartially on this subject; or to be conciliated by any representations, however lucid and conclusive. Although, upon an examination of the principles of the American Colonization Society, he could not find any thing but what he was obliged to approve; and although he could not deny that the influence of the colony of Liberia had been positively good, yet he could not become reconciled to it. And when he attempts to give the reasons of his dislike, he appears to be sadly at a loss, and is led, from the ur-

gency of the occasion, to charge upon it faults and tendencies, as remote from its genius and operations, as from his own Civilization Society. Hence also, we see the reason, why he labours so hard, to make out a wide difference between the two societies.

Mr. Gurley's answer to this letter of Mr. Buxton is long ; but it is very forcible, eloquent, and conclusive. We wish that we could present it entire to our readers. But we need not express such a wish, since it is easily accessible to every one, who may desire to peruse it ; and we do cordially recommend it to the careful perusal of our readers, as a composition that will well repay them for their trouble.

Indeed, we are of opinion, that Mr. Gurley is very happy in answering every objection, and refuting every calumny, which had become current in England, through the misrepresentation of the American abolitionists, who, from time to time, had visited England and Scotland.

The joint letter of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, to Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and to the Hon. Henry Clay, of which seven hundred copies were circulated in England, by the kindness of a few friends, is a well written document, exhibiting throughout, a high tone of moral feeling, and laying down excellent principles for the conduct of such enterprises as the American Colonization Society. Indeed, almost the only fault we have to find, is, that too much time is occupied in discussing and settling great fundamental principles of duty, which had better been taken for granted. If instead of these abstract reasonings, however sound they may be, Mr. Gurley had given a brief, condensed, and comprehensive sketch of the origin, progress, and present prospects of Liberia, it would have had a much greater effect on the public mind. But this letter which extends over fifty duodecimo pages, is every where characterized by good feeling, sound sense, and forcible eloquence ; and we hope will do much good in England.

Our opinion is, that Mr. Buxton's book furnished no sufficient ground of a mission to England. We have been uniformly of opinion, that the result would be, what the event has proved. But still, although Mr. Gurley was subjected to much mortification, from the almost universal and deep-rooted prejudice against the American Colonization Society ; yet, we are confident, that while the main object was not attained, much incidental benefit to the cause of colonization will accrue from this visit.

Much interesting and valuable information has been communicated, and we doubt not, the prejudices of many intelligent and benevolent men removed, and the real friends of African colonization, encouraged and confirmed. But in our judgment, the true policy of the American Colonization Society, is to form no connexion whatever, with British societies, however identical their objects may be with ours. Let us treat them with justice and kindness wherever we come into contact with them; but let us no more ask any recognition from them. If our own government would assume the protection of Liberia, we should be satisfied. However, if we continue to enjoy the protection of Divine Providence, we shall have no occasion to lean upon any human arm. In our view, the colony of Liberia is one of the greatest wonders of the present age. The existence, on the savage coast of Africa, of a little, happy, well-ordered, and religious community, exercising all the rights and privileges of freemen and self-government, upon the purest republican principles, is surely an event which demands our gratitude and admiration. And this extraordinary work has been achieved by a voluntary association of citizens, possessing no other resources than the free-will offerings of the friends of the cause. And that which increases the wonder, is, that a large portion of the free and respectable citizens of this little republic, were brought up in slavery; very few of them having enjoyed the benefits of even a common education. Does the history of the world furnish an example of an enterprise, at the same time so difficult, and yet so successful? Almost every man who has visited Liberia, has been filled with admiration, at the state of things there. The letter of Capt. Stoll, of the British navy, is a defence of our colony, which is sufficient to answer all the calumnies which have been circulated. We cannot but think, that this work is of God, and therefore, all the efforts of its enemies will not be able to overthrow it. But the friends of the enterprise are not sufficiently active and zealous in its promotion. When the number of wealthy citizens who are its friends is so great, the contributions to the funds of the society should be tenfold greater than they are. If every man would determine to do his duty, prosperity would eventually crown our efforts.

The entire failure of the expedition of the British Civilization Society to make a permanent settlement on the Niger, is an event greatly to be deplored by the friends of Africa. For

as we believe that this scheme, in all its essential principles is identical with that of the American Colonization Society, we anticipated great good to Africa, from its operations. But we trust that this first apparent frown of Providence will not utterly discourage the philanthropists of England, from still prosecuting their noble and benevolent enterprise. The friends of African colonization, in America, can sympathise sincerely with the African Civilization Society of England, under such disasters. The colony of Liberia, now so flourishing, was not raised to its present prosperity, without the loss of many precious lives. When the history of that republic shall be written, at some future period, the names of such men as Mills, Bacon, Ashmun, Carey, Buchanan, and others, will stand out in bold relief, on the historic page.

The death of Buchanan at the present time, is an incalculable, and almost irreparable loss. We know of no man living, who so well understood all the interests and relations of Liberia, as Buchanan. He had once before spent some time in the colony, and only returned to the United States to recruit his health, and to give as far as he could, a new impulse to African colonization, to which object he devoted all his time and energies, while he remained in the country. Buchanan was no common man. In his character were combined many excellent traits, which deserve to be held in remembrance by the friends of the colony. He possessed a sound, discriminating, and independent mind. His schemes were solid, and practicable, and suited to the circumstances in which he was placed. He was also a man of uncommon energy, and undoubted courage. His exertions in defence of the colony, and in securing to her an increase of territory, were wisely conducted, and were for the most part successful. Buchanan died in the midst of his years and usefulness; and a successor qualified to fill his place will not easily be found. But perhaps it is the will of Providence, that the government of the colony should be entirely devolved on the shoulders of coloured men. The lieutenant governor, Roberts, has been for the present, appointed to take upon him the government of the colony. The ability manifested by him in his correspondence with a captain of the British navy, augurs well for his success. And this man is said to have been brought up a slave, in Virginia.

Although the colony of Liberia is truly in a prosperous condition, and presents a specimen of human society, proba-

bly as orderly and happy as any in the world; yet the time has not come, in which the friends of African colonization can, with safety, remit their efforts. Indeed, much will depend on the zeal and activity of the friends of this enterprise for a few years to come. More territory is greatly needed to secure the integrity and safety of the several settlements in the colony. A sound, good ship, to ply between Liberia and the United States, is urgently needed. Also, the means of sending out a number of emigrants, who are desirous of joining the colony. We hope, therefore, that the present year will be memorable in the annals of the colony, for great enlargement, and increasing prosperity. Let the hearts of none be discouraged. Let the hands of none be remiss. Much, it is true, has been accomplished, but much more remains to be done. Let the friends of Africa gird themselves with renewed strength, and go forward in their work in full confidence of the smiles of heaven.

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*J. W. Yeoman*

- ART. VI.—1. *Address delivered in South Hadley, Massachusetts, July 30, 1840, at the third anniversary of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary.* By Mark Hopkins, D. D.
2. *An Address delivered at the Dedication of the Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, Dec. 1, 1841.* By Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of William's College.

WHILE Massachusetts afflicts and dishonours herself by certain sentiments assumed and promulgated by her authority, on the connexion of religion with common schools, she enjoys a powerful redeeming influence from the views, zeal, and abilities of such a man as the author of these Addresses. That influence is effective. The advocates of the union between learning and religion, in that thriving and powerful commonwealth, may take courage from the fact that the doctrines and efforts of that gentleman are so popular with the community; that he gathers so great public interest around the station he occupies; that his public services on literary occasions are in so great request; and that besides his eminent advantages of talents and address, he holds,