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Review.

Researches in South Africa; illustrating the Civil, Moral, and Religious condition of the Native Tribes: including Journals of the Author's Travels in the Interior; together with detailed accounts of the progress of the Christian Missions, exhibiting the influence of Christianity in promoting Civilization. By the Rev. JOHN PHILIP, D. D., Superintendent of the Missions of the London Missionary Society at the Cape of Good Hope, &c. London, 1828. 2 vols. 8vo.

(Continued from p. 170.)

THE view given in our last number, of the character and condition of the Hottentots of South Africa, previous to the settlement of the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope, is not presented by a single traveller only, but agrees with all the most authentic accounts which have been published. The manner in which Vailant relates his personal adventures, says Dr. Philip, has thrown an air of fiction over the details of his work; but his delineations of Hottentot character and Hottentot manners, are universally allowed, by those acquainted with the period of which he writes, to be accurate and just. Sparrman may be relied on, in cases, where what he relates, came under his own observation. The following is a picture of two Hottentot tribes, visited by Sparrman in 1775.

“A small society of Gunjemans Hottentots, whose ancestors, at the time
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shot four,' with as much composure and indifference as if he had been speaking of four partridges. I myself have heard one of the humane colonists boast of having destroyed, with his own hands, near three hundred of these unfortunate wretches."

"The effect of this system upon the Bushmen was to transform them from peaceable, contented, and useful neighbours and visitors, into ferocious and vindictive enemies, till they rivalled, in some measure, the colonists themselves in cruelty and rapacity. Stripped of their plains and fountains, deprived of their flocks and herds, and finally, robbed of their wives and children, and, followed with the rifle, even to their hiding places among the caverns and holes of the rocks, they had few resources besides plunder, no gratification but revenge. "One of them," says Mr. Barrow, "represented to us the condition of his countrymen as truly deplorable. That for several months in the year, when the frost and snow prevented them from making their excursions against the farmers, their sufferings from cold and want of food were indescribable; that they frequently beheld their wives and children perishing with hunger, without being able to give them any relief. The good season even brought little alleviation to their misery. They knew themselves to be hated by all mankind, and that every nation around them was an enemy planning their destruction. Not a breath of wind rustled through the leaves, not a bird screamed, that were not supposed to announce danger. Hunted thus like beasts of prey, and ill treated in the service of the farmers, he said that they considered themselves driven to desperation. The burden of their song was vengeance against the Dutch!"

(*To be continued.*)



Lynchburg Colonization Society.

At an annual meeting of the Lynchburg Auxiliary Colonization Society, at the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday the first day of August, 1829, the Rev. Wm. S. Reid, (1st V. P.) presided in the absence of the President.

On motion, made and seconded, John D. Urquhart was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The Treasurer's Report was read and adopted.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was offered and read by Mr. Urquhart, adopted by the Society, and ordered to be published in the newspapers of the town.

The Anniversary Address was delivered by Wm. M. Rives, Esq.; and, on motion, it was *Resolved*, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered him for his appropriate address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for insertion in the newspapers published in this town.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for their officers for the ensuing year; whereupon, the Rev. John Early was elected *President*; Rev. Wm. S. Reid,

1st *Vice-President*; Rev. F. G. Smith, 2d *Vice-President*; E. Fletcher, *Treasurer*; R. H. Toler, *Secretary*; and Messrs. J. Caskie, J. Newhall, J. R. D. Payne, Edward Cannon, John D. Urquhart, John Victor, Christopher Winfree, John M. Gordon, John Thurmon, John Percival, Wm. J. Holcombe and Josiah Cole were elected *Managers*.

It having been announced to this meeting that the Rev. Joseph Turner, a man of colour, late of the county of Bedford, hath departed this life since his arrival at the colony of Liberia; *Resolved*, That this Society bearing in mind his worth, high respectability and distinguished virtue while living, do deeply deplore the loss of the deceased, and sincerely sympathize with his surviving relatives, and also with the Colonists at Liberia, for the loss they have sustained in his death.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be inserted in the newspapers published in this town.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

WM. S. REID, Chairman.

J. D. URQUHART, *Sec. pro tem*.

REPORT.

The Board of Managers of the Lynchburg Auxiliary Colonization Society have the honour to submit the following REPORT:—

Since the last annual meeting of this Society, there has been received, from the regular contributions of its members, collections of ministers and agents, and donations of benevolent individuals, the sum of \$148 65 cents, of which \$138 have been transmitted to the Parent Society at Washington, leaving on hand, according to the Treasurer's Report, a balance of \$37 32 cents.

In closing the labours of the present year, the Board of Managers cannot permit this opportunity to pass by, without an endeavour, on their part, to present to the Society such considerations as appear to have an immediate connexion with the cause of African Colonization, in general, and especially, such as relate to the interests of this Society in particular.

This day completes the 4th anniversary of the Lynchburg Colonization Society. During its existence, it has contributed to the general cause the aggregate sum of \$483, which has been transmitted to the Parent Institution, to be disbursed, under its direction, to the general purposes of Colonization. At the period of the formation of this branch, it was understood, and, indeed, expressly stipulated, as one of the fundamental conditions of the compact between the Parent Society and it,—that, in the

removal and transportation of free persons of colour from the United States to Liberia, with the funds of the Society, each Auxiliary Association should be entitled to nominate and select within the sphere of its operation, a proportion of emigrants, corresponding, in an equitable ratio, to the amount of contributions made by such Auxiliary Society. Notwithstanding this stipulation, it seems to this Board that, in practice, it has been unavailing—owing, doubtless, to causes not within the control of this Board. It is true, that no applications for removal to Liberia were made to this Society till the fall of 1828. Such has been the change in public sentiment in relation to this scheme, within the space of one year, and such the increase of applications, that the resources of the Parent Society are found to be wholly inadequate to the object. On the application of this Board to the Parent Society for leave to select emigrants immediately previous to the departure of the Colonists from Norfolk last winter, they were apprised of the fact. This Board is authorized in stating that there are at this time between 50 and 100 free persons of colour within the range of the operations of this Society, who are now soliciting a passage to Liberia. Moreover, the Board has the satisfaction to add, that, in several instances within the past year, they have received communications from highly respectable persons, owners of slaves, not far from this place, who express a desire to liberate them, on condition, that this Society will undertake to guaranty their immediate removal to Liberia, and to supply them with an outfit in clothing, &c. suitable to their condition.

In calling the attention of the Society to the subject, the Board do not mean to be understood as intending to convey the slightest imputation of blame on the Parent Society. Their purpose is, merely to remind this Society of its privileges, and also to urge the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to result in a successful assertion of its just claims. It is a fact, well known to the Board, that applications have been made in the course of the last year, from several quarters, in behalf of free persons of color, residing at no great distance from Lynchburg, whose characters and testimonials were such as fairly to entitle them to the notice and favour of the Parent Society at Washington. Reasons, it is likely, have dictated the course

heretofore pursued by the Parent Society in its selection—and it is but a courtesy due to that Society, (which this Board cheerfully accords,) to ascribe their conduct to considerations alike just and wise. Still, the duty of this Board requires that the subject should be brought to the attention of this Society.

In adverting to the present condition of this Society, the Board has no reason to doubt that it will ultimately redound to the promotion of the great cause of African Colonization. Though there has not been, within the last year, any considerable increase in the number of its members; yet, there has been no diminution either in its size, or in the efforts of those who have ever been actively and zealously engaged in its behalf. In defiance of natural and artificial impediments, the system of American Colonization is progressing with a sure and steady step, that well justifies the hope and belief, that its blessings will, at no distant period, be felt and admitted—not only throughout United America, but in every region of the world, where the principles of Christianity and the dictates of an enlarged humanity, and liberal philosophy, are received, cherished and acknowledged.

This Board has been long satisfied of the expediency and policy of the system. The ultimate practicability of it cannot be demonstrated by any known rules of reasoning or calculation.—It must await the developements of natural and artificial causes, which sleep as yet, in the womb of futurity.

It is a source of no small consolation to this Board, to believe, that, there are persons among us, who, though adverse at one time to the cause of Colonization, have ceased to be so, and are now numbered among its warmest advocates. To trace the history of the origin and progress of American Colonization is not regarded as falling properly within the scope of the duties of this Board. Howsoever full of interest it might be, and certainly is, it belongs, as they consider, to another department. Feeling, though, a very natural solicitude for the promotion of this association, they cannot forbear to express a firm conviction, which history will sustain, that the present condition of American emigrants at Liberia is a sufficient solution of the many imaginary difficulties and obstacles, that have from time to time been interposed between the colonists and their beneficent supporters.

Such is the advanced state in arts and improvements of the Colonists in Western Africa, that there no longer remains any problem for the cold process of calculation to solve. The visionary politician, alarmed at the images of his own creation, must now dismiss his forebodings, and from the vapid essayist and timid writer of paragraphs, who entrench themselves behind anonymous signatures, even to the highest executive functionary of the state, whose itch for scribbling impels him, reckless of the dignity of office or the force of public opinion, to enter the columns of a newspaper under his own proper name—all must concede that the experiment of Colonization has so far proved its practicability.

In closing this Report, your Board ask permission to call the attention of the Society to a very valuable article on American Colonization, contained in the 8th No. of the American Quarterly Review, which abounds with much information on this subject—from which they derive the following extracts:

“But we hasten to make a few observations upon the benefits likely to accrue to Africa, generally, from the establishment of this colony on its shores. In doing this, we pass by many important particulars, such as the exploration of the country—the introduction of our manufactures, &c. and confine our attention to the probable effect of the colony in abolishing the slave trade, and civilizing the native tribes. To suppress the slave trade, has been for many years an object of national policy with several governments, both in Europe and America. It has been interdicted by solemn treaties, and proscribed by the laws of individual states. The most despotic and the most democratic governments have joined in denouncing it. Austria and Colombia have proclaimed “universal emancipation,” while Great Britain and the United States have exerted their naval forces in attempting the extermination of this infamous trade. But still it exists, and not only exists, but flourishes nearly as much as ever. The reports of the African Institution present a detailed list of the names of two hundred and eighteen vessels, believed to be engaged in this trade in 1824, and the number of its victims in that year, was ascertained to be not less than one hundred and twenty thousand; of whom, about twenty thousand perished on the middle passage, or soon after their arrival at the

port of their destination—more than twenty thousand reached in that year the single port of Rio Janeiro.”* “We attempt no description of this inhuman traffic. The barbarous cruelties which attend every step of its progress, from its commencement in treacherous wiles to entrap its victims to its consummation, by consigning them to endless and hopeless slavery, have been too often and too faithfully delineated, to need repetition here. But supposing every one to concur in the propriety of its suppression, we assert, without hesitation, that Colonization upon the coast of Africa, affords the only prospect of success in this benevolent enterprise. This trade, which has been confirmed by the practice of centuries, and is supported by its ministering to so many powerful passions of our nature, is not to be put down by force, so long as a place can be found for the supply or reception of slaves. In vain may the governments of distant nations proscribe it by their treaties, or declare it piracy by their laws. In vain may they line Africa, with their ships, and establish “mixed commissions” for the trial and punishment of offenders. Rapacity and avarice will still find means to elude the vigilance, or baffle the efforts of benevolence, and the friends of humanity must mourn over the inefficacy of their exertions.—This is the lesson of experience on the subject, when, after years of unavailing effort, the evil rages with unabated violence.”

Again, the same writer thus elegantly pours the principle of benevolence which actuates man in the cause of his fellow-men.—“The obligation to extend the benefits of civilization and religion to heathen countries, is one of those called by moral philosophers, *imperfect*, inasmuch as they can be enforced by no human authority; but they are not, on that account, the less valid or the less binding upon the conscience. They are, however, always addressed to the reason only, and every one must judge for himself how far he is subject to their force. If any country has claims of this kind upon Christendom generally, and

* It appears by an official document, received from Rio Janeiro, that the following importations of slaves were made into that port, in 1826 and 1827:

1826,	landed alive,	35,966—	died on the passage,	1985.
1827,	do do	41,388—	do do	1643.

our land in particular, it is Africa. Her fields have been laid waste, and her inhabitants brutalized to feed the market with slaves, and almost every nation has partaken, directly or indirectly, in the cruel traffic. Our own country has shared largely in the spoil; and though we now regret the part we have had in it, an atonement is still due to injured Africa; and if her oppressed children and their descendants are made, through our means, the instruments of her civilization, it will be a late, but glorious recompense for all her sufferings. But Christian benevolence needs no such motives for exertion. It is sufficient, if there be a field of action, with the hope of usefulness to call forth her energies, and none presents a better scene for benevolent operations than the coast of Africa, through the medium of the colony of Liberia. The character of the natives is represented by travellers as naturally docile, though their intercourse with foreigners, engaged in the slave-trade, has given them some features of savage ferocity. The scattered remains of villages and marks of former cultivation bear testimony to its primitive disposition, and prove that they were not always the degraded people they now are. There is reason to believe that, before the introduction of the slave-trade and its consequent evils, they were a mild and inoffensive race, and the researches of modern travellers have shewn this to be the character of the tribes beyond the sphere of its baneful influence. The religious notions of these people are of the grossest kind. With scarcely a glimmering idea of a Supreme Being, and but a faint sense of moral obligation, they are subject to the darkest superstition. They readily yield, however, to a new impulse, and, degraded as they are, they manifest a sense of the importance of education. Many of the chiefs have sent their sons to the West Indies, and to England for instruction, and since the establishment of colonies upon their coast, they have been very desirous to obtain for their children admission into the colonial schools. Upon such a people, a colony, founded on the principles of that of Liberia, must necessarily have a beneficial influence. They see the colonists living in comfortable habitations, secure from external violence, and enjoying the pleasures of social life; and the superiority of this condition to their own, must be obvious to the dullest comprehension. They see, too, that all this may be attained by a race of men like themselves,

and they learn to attribute the difference, not to the colour of their skins, but to its real cause—an improved moral and religious education.” In the language of Mr. Clay—“Every emigrant to Africa is a missionary, carrying with him credentials in the holy cause of civilization, religion, and free institutions.” All which is respectfully submitted.

Lynchburg, August 1st, 1829.

REMARKS.

Our friends in Lynchburg will, we hope, do us the justice to believe, that our inability hitherto to receive emigrants from their immediate vicinity, has been the cause of deep regret. It was the purpose of the Board to have given several coloured persons from Lynchburg a passage in the Harriet; but it was ascertained that a number of applicants nearer to Norfolk, and equally entitled to aid, were ready and waiting to embark; and that without great inconvenience, and perhaps delay, this purpose could not be fulfilled. In truth, if our friends will consider the difficulty of proceeding in such a way as to meet the views of all, when those seeking for a passage are so remote from each other, and the times when they can embark are so various, and when so much depends upon circumstances which no sagacity can foresee, they will, we are confident, impute to other causes than neglect or inconsideration, the occasional disappointments to which applicants for emigration may be subjected. Of such disappointments, the chief cause is the want of adequate funds.

Slavery in Africa.

The following statements are extracted from Clapperton's last Journal of Travels in Africa. Of slavery, as it exists at Wawa, capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Borgoo, he observes:

“Slaves are numerous: the males are employed in weaving, collecting wood or grass, or on any other kind of work; some of the women are engaged in spinning cotton with the distaff and spindle, some in preparing the yarn for the loom, others in pounding and grinding corn, some cooking and preparing cakes, sweetmeats, natron, yams, and *accassons*, and others selling these articles at the markets; the older female slaves are principally the spinners. The mere labour is very light, and a smart English servant would accomplish their hardest day's work in one hour: but if their labour be light their food is also light, being confined to two meals a day, which