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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF THE MISSIONS OF THE BOARD.

THE commencement of a new volume of the Herald presents a favorable opportunity for gathering up the results of our missionary operations, during the year which has just closed. The successive numbers of this publication, as they have gone forth from month to month, have furnished all the materials for this survey; still it is profitable to pause occasionally, and look over the entire field, and inquire what is the present condition, and what are the nearer prospects, of the enterprise in which we are engaged.

The changes which have occurred during 1844, may seem to have been less stirring and eventful than in some previous years. No mission, in obedience to the voice of a mysterious Providence, has been discontinued. No wasting pestilence has invaded the ranks of our brethren. Indeed, only two ordained missionaries are known to have died since the last survey; and their departure had long been anticipated. On the other hand, it is not our privilege to contemplate those signal displays of the divine favor which have sometimes cheered and encouraged us. No revivals of extraordinary promise and power; no marked interpositions of Providence, opening kingdoms hitherto closed, or scattering enemies once bold and strong in their hatred of the truth, enter into this chapter of our missionary annals. God has passed by us, neither in the great and strong wind, nor in the earthquake, nor in the fire.

And yet some events have occurred, within the last few months, which are worthy of an especial remembrance. Persecution, such as we can know only by the hearing of the ear, has fallen upon many, for no other reason than their love to our common Lord. Some of our brethren have been compelled to look forth upon "the battle of the warrior, with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood." Another of our beloved missionaries, in the

And here is another argument in favor of an increase of laborers. The Lord has raised up native assistants, who are constantly increasing in number, and who now call upon the churches to send forth the men to direct this agency. We do not feel that we are burdened with native assistants; we wish the number was multiplied an hundred-fold. But we feel that they might be much more serviceable to the general interests of the mission, if they were more widely scattered over the field. But there is, in most cases, a great practical difficulty in sending them out alone. Very few, at present, would be able to manage an out-station, even in the near vicinity of a missionary; but almost any of them would be very useful in connection with a member of the mission. And we would here remark, that a new laborer, entering the field now, could very soon make himself useful, even at a new station, in connection with a native assistant. In this respect the circumstances of the mission have greatly changed within a few years.

But to return to the present state of the mission in regard to the number of foreign laborers. We are now just able to keep our present operations in progress, but in a much less efficient state than we could wish. We are obliged to exert ourselves, up to the full measure of our strength, nay, we are often tempted to go beyond it, and still we are pained to see our work very imperfectly accomplished. Suppose now that, in the providence of God, one of our number should be removed by death or otherwise, what would be the consequence? One station would be entirely broken up, or the operations of the other sadly impeded. And what reason have we to presume that such an occurrence will not take place? We are walking in the midst of death, and we feel that our lives too indeed hang on a slender thread. At the present moment that fearful scourge, the cholera, prevails to a considerable extent on every side; and many are its victims, both among the native and the European population. We are not alarmed in view of these things, for our trust is in the Lord, who will preserve us, so long as he shall see best, "from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and from the destruction that wasteth at noon-day." Still we know not what shall be on the morrow; and you should be prepared to hear, at any time, of such a casualty as is here referred to. We speak only of liabilities for which the interests of a rising Chris-

tian community, and of the cause of Christ in a dark land, demand that you should provide without delay.

Be assured that we feel, in view of the facts above stated, a deep and anxious concern for the welfare of this people, among whom the Lord has prospered our labors, and made bare his arm, and, by many infallible indications of his providence, intimated that the time to favor this Zion has indeed come. His voice to us and to the churches who support us, is, "Onward;" and while we are doing with our might what the Lord throws upon our hands to do, and what the churches are leaving us to do weak and single-handed, we utter the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." And what is the response? The urgency of our case is acknowledged, and help is promised, but no help comes. We frankly bring our circumstances and wants to your notice, feeling assured that you will take them into consideration, especially since it is not for any private interests that we plead, but for a people long enchained in the bonds of a most degrading superstition, who are now beginning, through the grace of God, to emerge from their thralldom. We see the wants of these perishing Hindoos, who are beginning to realize their condition and to ask for the bread of life at our hands; and we are impelled, by the sympathies of our nature and by the love of Christ, to plead their cause with those who are intrusted with the means of granting them relief. The time has come to give the gospel to this people with a more liberal hand; and we are sure that if you, and those for whom you act, could see, as we do, the real circumstances of the case, you would no longer hazard the interests of the mission and the welfare of this great people, by deferring the assistance we have so long been seeking.

The Prudential Committee hope to meet the wishes of the Ahmednuggur mission, in part, at no distant day. They cannot occupy this promising field as it should be, however, without the co-operation of a large number of young men, now in our theological seminaries.

West Africa.

LETTER FROM MR. WILSON, JULY 25,
1845.

Introductory Remarks.

THE friends of missions cannot have failed to watch, with deep interest, the late proceedings of

the French in the Gaboon River. There has been a settled purpose from the first, apparently, to gain the sovereignty of the country adjacent to this noble stream; and where honorable negotiation has been unsuccessful, they have not hesitated to resort to measures which cannot be too strongly reprobated. It is well known that King Glass is claimed to have surrendered the sovereignty of his dominions to the King of France, on the 27th of March, 1844. *His signature to the document of cession was obtained by fraud.* A full account of this transaction will be found in the Herald for October, 1844.

The hope was indulged and expressed, that the government of France, on becoming acquainted with the facts of the case, would repudiate the act of its representatives. This hope, however, has been disappointed. On the fifth of May last, a brig of war, Commander Fournier, arrived in the Gaboon River, with instructions from the Minister of Marine to carry into execution the treaty, claimed to have been made as already stated. The natives were thrown into the utmost consternation and distress. "They have seen one of their number," wrote Mr. Wilson, May 14, "seized and put in irons for carrying English colors on his boat, (a thing which has been practiced from time immemorial.) French boats, armed, are constantly cruising in front of their towns, and no one knows what is coming next." Subsequently another vessel of war made its appearance. On the second of July, Mr. Wilson wrote again as follows: "King Glass's town has been under blockade for three days past; and no one knows when it will be suspended. We were the first to feel it, and, judging from a variety of circumstances, we are blockaded rather more vigorously than King Glass and his people. On Monday morning last I sent my Kroomen to get our boat, that I might have Mr. Bushnell (then sick) removed to this place. At that time no person knew of any blockade; indeed I had seen a letter from Commander Fournier, three days before, disavowing any blockade. Notwithstanding this my canoe was seized and my men were made prisoners." Mr. Wilson immediately apprised Commander Fournier that the Kroomen were from another part of the coast, in his employment, and under his protection; and that they had been sent for a boat to take him 'to see a sick missionary, whose life was greatly perilled by their detention.' Commander Fournier replied: "Such individuals as reside at Glass's, come under the denomination *de la France*, or her protection. I cannot by any means recognize any other power." The Kroomen were not released. Next morning, however, an officer was sent to make an apology, as the Commander, not having been able to read the note of Mr. Wilson, was not aware of the particular object which he had in view. Mr. Wilson

accepted the apology, but demurred to the doctrine mentioned above. As soon as the officer returned to the vessel of war, the Kroomen were discharged.

The natives were told that their prisoners would be released and the blockade suspended, only on condition that King Glass should visit Commander Fournier. To this the people, almost to a man, objected, King Glass being very old, perhaps more than ninety, and exceedingly feeble in body and in mind. He resolved to go, however, that he might effect the release of the prisoners, having solemnly assured his people that he would put his mark to no paper whatever. After breakfast on board the vessel of war, he was requested to put his mark to a certain paper; this he refused to do, once and again. A verbal proposition was then made, "that the colors of all nations might be raised when merchant vessels should enter the river, provided the French colors were raised simultaneously, and provided too that none but French colors were raised when ships of war of all nations should arrive." Such a proposition King Glass had not the capacity to comprehend; but there was an Englishman present, provided for the occasion, who told him that the proposal was perfectly harmless; and he gave his assent. The people on shore, as soon as they were informed of this transaction, expressed the utmost dissatisfaction with it. When King Glass returned he was too much intoxicated, (the first time he had been in that state for almost a year,) to give any explanations. The natives refused to ratify the compact, described above.

We come now to the series of events mentioned in the following letter. It should be stated, however, that prior to the date of this communication, Commander Fournier had been superseded in the command of the station.

Interview with the French Commander— The Blockade resumed.

On the twelfth instant the *Tactique* was brought up from the blockhouse to this place. As King Glass had been ordered by Commander Fournier, under the penalty of having his towns cannonaded, never to raise strangers' colors, (i. e. any not French,) without raising the French ensign at the same time, he and his advisers determined, on this occasion, to make the most of their necessities, and maintain their independence as far as possible, by raising the French and English ensign together. This, as might have been foreseen, gave offence, for there was no English vessel at the time in the river; and the Commander came ashore and gave King Glass and some of his head men a pretty thorough berating for this seeming affront.

From King Glass he came up to Baraka, and after entering our house, somewhat unceremoniously, he introduced himself by saying that if another such affront was offered, he would certainly blow down the native towns; and although he "would not tell the fire to come to our place, he would not be responsible for any mischief that a chance shot might do." I replied that we had nothing to do with the political affairs of the country; that if King Glass and his people voluntarily surrendered their country to the French, or if they were reduced to subjection by forcible measures, by whatever process the thing might be effected, we should "obey the powers that be." But as the treaty had never been executed in a single point, as the natives denied the existence of any treaty at all, and as they had openly maintained independence up to the present time, we should stand upon *neutral ground* until the contest should be decided; and should any collision take place in the meantime, between the natives and the French, so as to endanger our property or personal safety, we would rely upon the United States flag for protection, especially after the caution he had just thrown out. He denied that there could be any neutrality in the case; that as we were not the *political representatives* of our country, we could have no *positive character* whatever; and that he was not bound to know that there were American citizens in the country; but still he said, (and it was with a lofty air,) if I was only waiting to see French authority established, in order to acknowledge it, I should soon be satisfied. He justified the general principles laid down by Commander Fournier; and he said if there should be any deviation from them in his own proceedings, he begged that it might be regarded as a matter of courtesy, and not of obligation.

I would not have you understand that this is a literal interpretation of the conversation which took place between us; but it is substantially the same, and those words and phrases that are italicised, are precisely those which he used.

The blockade was resumed the next morning, as a chastisement of the offence that had been committed the day before; and every thing in the shape of a canoe or boat that was seen afloat in front of King Glass's towns, and supposed to belong to his people, was seized or destroyed. Mr. Bushnell's canoe, in the performance of a voyage from this place to Ozyunga, was seen, pursued and taken

among their first prizes. Several natives belonging to the place were taken before the blockade was generally known; but by a general conspiracy of the aborigines of the country, the French were deceived, and they made their escape.

New Device—The Natives fired upon.

Finding no disposition on the part of the people to acquiesce in their terms, the French resolved on a stratagem.

* An embassy of natives residing near the blockhouse, and known to be on friendly terms with this people, was sent by the Commander to say, that if King Glass would cause the French colors to be raised the next morning, in compliment to the man-of-war, and as an apology for the affront he had offered the week before, he would weigh his anchor and leave the people to raise their colors as they chose in future; but he intimated a desire that they might be hoisted the next morning on a flag-staff that would be sent from the vessel. King Glass had no objection to hoist the French flag the next morning, since it would be in accordance with former usage; and, in view of the offered boon, he was willing that the Commander might construe it into a compliment or apology or both, if he chose; but he preferred to furnish a flag-staff himself.

An officer came ashore early the next morning, and proposed, as a compromise, that King Glass should furnish the pole, and he would provide the pulley and the rope. King Glass told him there were several suitable poles at the place where the colors were usually raised, and he might select one and erect it where and how he chose; but he told his own people not to touch it. After completing his task, the officer went up to King Glass's house, and told him that he had attached an ensign to the rope, and he must have it hoisted, when that of the man-of-war was raised. King Glass's advisers were present, and he preferred that a man might be sent from the vessel to hoist the colors. The officer replied that he was authorized to tell King Glass, if the colors were not raised on shore, at the same time that they were on board the man-of-war, his towns would be forthwith destroyed. This was carrying the matter a little too far, and the people resolved, with one accord, to abide the consequences, denouncing the heaviest penalties against the man who should put forth his hands to do the for-

bidden deed. The fact is, the proceedings of the French gave rise to the suspicion that they were restrained by the English, or some other white nation, from taking the country by forcible measures; and that on this occasion, should they raise the colors with their own hands, a national salute would be fired by the man-of-war, and it would be said that they had voluntarily surrendered their country to the French, which would place it out of the power of any other nation to interfere in their behalf.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the ensign was raised on board the man-of-war, but it met with no response from the shore. A blank cartridge was fired over the town, but no ensign rose aloft; another was fired, but still the flag lay folded up at the foot of the staff; and there it continued for more than a week afterwards. In the meantime the people moved their women and children and the more valuable of their effects into "the bush;" whilst the French kept up a desultory firing, from day to day, at such of the natives as went out to fish, or were seen walking on the beach. Their balls sometimes passed over our premises, but never so near as to endanger our safety or excite our fears, until Sabbath, the 20th instant, when we could not mistake their intention to disperse the congregation that had assembled at our church for public worship. The same night, a grape shot, it was supposed, was thrown across our yard, either from the vessel, or from a gun-boat anchored nearer to the shore, so as nearly to destroy the life of one of our young men.

It seemed to be the intention of the French to reduce King Glass's people to terms, by cutting them off from what they supposed to be their ordinary supplies of provision, (positive injunctions having been imposed upon all the towns in their reach, not to furnish them with supplies,) and of course ourselves among the rest, as we were to be treated in all respects like the refractory natives of the soil. But finding this expedient unavailing, they once more resorted to stratagem, and adopted measures for carrying it into execution, which it will be found difficult to reconcile even with the stern laws of war.

Mr. Wilson has been thus minute in the foregoing statements, to show that the Gaboon country had not been brought under French jurisdiction at the time of the events which he is now about to relate, and to show the necessity of the measures which he was compelled to adopt,

not so much for the protection of property, as the preservation of life.

Another Stratagem.

The stratagem which I have just alluded to, was this. A second deputation of natives from the blockhouse was sent to King Glass to say, that the French were now convinced that the people were not willing to submit to French rule, and that the Commander would certainly weigh anchor the next morning and go away, leaving King Glass and his people to act in future as they might choose about raising colors, provided they would hoist the French ensign upon a flag-staff of their own erecting. And, to place the matter beyond all doubt, the deputation were instructed to take down the flag-staff which had been raised by the French; and they had been persuaded, further, to assume the responsibility of any additional violence on the part of the French. The people, though distrustful in consequence of what had already taken place, could not, nevertheless, refrain from expressions of joy at the prospect of returning peace and the continuance of their independence. But, to avoid the possibility of any future misunderstanding, the deputation were kept going to and from the vessel all day, and towards night brought back the *final, unequivocal* answer, that if they would raise the French flag next morning, as had been proposed, the vessel should go away, and they should never again be molested about flags.

It should be borne in mind, that all these transactions were verbal, and through the agency of uneducated natives, whilst there were other responsible foreigners in the river, and whilst the whole correspondence might have been conducted in writing, for there are many among King Glass's people who can read and write. But the object of the French was obvious. They may deny whatever part of these statements they choose; but they will never be able to efface them from the minds of these natives. The Gaboon may become a permanent possession of the French crown; but the manner in which it was obtained, and especially the transactions of the 26th of July, 1845, will be handed down as traditional facts, among the descendants of this people, to the remotest generations.

But to return from this digression. The next morning the French ensign

was hoisted in due time and in the usual place; and the people expected the vessel to weigh her anchor and go away in fulfilment of the solemn promises given the day before. But a boat was sent ashore to say, that the Commander wanted the flag-staff placed where he had formerly erected his, and that it must be furnished with a pulley and a rope. This was understood at once; and King Glass sent back word that, as he was to be left in the undisturbed possession of his country, he ought to be allowed to raise the colors where and how he pleased, provided no obvious affront was offered to the French, as there had not been that morning. At the same time, a paper was placed in the hands of the officer for the Commander, written the day before, at the request of King Glass and his head men, and by one of their own people. The object of this communication was, to apprise the Commander that the French ensign had been raised that morning, in compliment to the man-of-war; and that they expected to adhere in future to their former usage of raising the colors of all foreign nations without distinction.* This was bringing the matter to an intelligible issue, and placing the question in dispute just where the French did not wish it placed. Throughout the contest, it has been their policy to *confuse questions* as much as possible, and keep the people in the dark in relation to their ulterior designs. They tell them, for example, when they require them to use the French ensign exclusively, or by way of pre-eminence over that of other foreign nations, that they do not assert any right of jurisdiction over the country; that they are contending about the use of their flag, and not for the acquisition of their land, which the natives are to hold as heretofore, &c., &c. Once this people might have been deceived by this species of sophistry. But after two years' wakeful attention to the subject, and after having enjoyed unrestricted intercourse with the agents and traders of different foreign nations, many of whom have been here in the mean time, they were not to be overreached in this way.

* The people have no national flag of their own. Heretofore they have raised the colors of whatever nation the vessel belonged to; and if two vessels of different nations happened to be present at the same time, the national colors of both were raised. The French now require them to raise the colors of no other foreign nation, without raising the French ensign simultaneously, except when French vessels are here alone, when the French alone must be hoisted.

Attack upon the Natives—The Mission fired upon.

The communication from King Glass's people was written in imperfect but intelligible English; and there had not been more than time to read it, when two balls were thrown at a group of men standing near the flag-staff, which had well nigh destroyed the lives of more than one of them. In the terror of the moment, some one plucked up the flag-staff, with the flag, and planted it at the spot which had been designated in the morning; but it was not, and could not at that moment be, furnished with a pulley and a rope, so that the Commander's order was not executed to the very letter. Whether the attack which followed was the consequence of the non-compliance with this part of the Commander's order, or was the result of a preconcerted scheme, may be inferred from the fact, that in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards, (no one supposed that it exceeded that length of time,) the commander of the blockhouse, with a party of Goree soldiers, made their appearance in front of one of the towns on the beach, whilst four boats, with armed men, shoved off from the man-of-war, and made a simultaneous attack upon the other two.

The following account of the outrage committed upon the mission premises, endangering the lives of the occupants, will doubtless be read with particular attention.

About the same time, a thirty-two pound shot was thrown into our church, where the Commander had every reason to suppose that our school was assembled, and not more than fifty paces from our door, around which the family was at that moment assembled. We could not mistake the intention of that shot; and in view of the bloodshed and confusion with which we were likely to be surrounded, I determined, (Mr. Bushnell being too sick to offer any advice,) to avail ourselves of any protection that the United States flag might afford, and hoisted it over our dwelling. This, if it had any effect at all, caused the fire to become more intense, and brought the balls still nearer to our dwelling.

Apprehending that this might be construed into an act of resistance, and not as an expression of neutrality, as it was really intended, and finding the lives of the whole family placed in imminent peril, I ordered the colors to be lowered;

after which only one shot was fired that endangered our lives. Whether the balls that were thrown after the American colors were raised, were intended to demolish the flag-staff, (they came very near to it, and of course very near to our dwelling,) or whether it was a part of the preconcerted scheme for the man-of-war to cannonade the mission premises, whilst the sailors and soldiers carried on the work of devastation in the native towns, at the foot of the hill, I will not pretend to decide. I am not aware that one ball more was thrown because the colors were hoisted; for they commenced firing in our direction before the flag was raised, and at least one ball came very near to us after it was hauled down. Several of their balls, besides the one which entered our church, struck on different parts of the premises; one so near to our door as to drift the dust into the porch; and others, we think, endangered our lives still more, but passed over our heads.

After the cessation of the fire of the heavy guns, we were still more annoyed, and our lives placed in quite as much danger, by the bullets of the party who entered King Glass's town. Under pretence of firing at a body of armed natives at the head of the street, they managed to send a large portion of their bullets through our yard; whilst it is capable of demonstration that they were turned more than one hundred yards out of their natural course, if they had really been intended for the natives. Some of them may have been thrown from one of their boats; but in that case they were turned as much out of their course, if natives, instead of ourselves, had been their intended victims. Several bombs were thrown during the morning; and one of them, at least, as I know from the place where it was picked up, must have passed over one part of our premises; but as I do not know with how much precision they may be thrown, I will not pretend to say that it was their intention to throw this destructive engine into our yard.

The Native Towns abandoned.

King Glass and his headmen, finding themselves taken by surprise, and the assailing party covered by the guns of the man-of-war, influenced too by a regard for our safety, which they had just seen placed in imminent peril, and also by the hope of having their grievances settled in a peaceable manner, prohibited their people from returning the fire, and

went off in a mass to the woods, leaving their towns to be pillaged, and their property to be destroyed. A large amount of property was destroyed; much was carried off, especially sheep and goats; and still more was exposed to thieves. Our boat was carried off among other booty, and some of the property destroyed in the towns belonged to us, but to no great amount. In the afternoon a boat was sent to fire upon some men who were quietly surveying the desolations of the morning, and the fire was returned, but without effect. This caused a bomb to be thrown into one of the towns, but as it did not ignite, no serious injury was done. During the night some one fixed a cord and a pulley to the ensign; and the next morning a boat was sent to say that the Commander was now satisfied, and no more violence would be offered to the place; so that the French ensign is now waving over forsaken villages and over desolations which have been made by the hands of Frenchmen.

Rights of Missionaries.

The conclusion of Mr. Wilson's letter is devoted to the consideration of a question of no little interest to himself, as well as to other missionaries.

In relation to this unexpected outrage upon our persons, property and lives, I have heard no reasons assigned, and I am prepared to offer no conjectures. We have had abundant reason to know that we were suspected of being the instigators of all the resistance offered by King Glass's people; but they might, with the same justice, if not with the same plausibility, charge us with causing all the difficulties they have experienced at Grand Bassam, at Cape Lahu, and even at Mogadore. And if it were otherwise, it will be difficult to adduce any principle of acknowledged international law, that will justify the agents of the French government in punishing us for acts done in a country, of which they had not previously made themselves masters, and in which their authority had never been established, and especially without preferring any charges or convicting us of any crimes.

How far a private citizen has the right to use the flag of his nation as a means of protection in such circumstances as we were placed in, I have not the means of knowing with certainty. I would mention, however, that the question has been referred to all the commanders of

the different United States vessels that have successively visited the river since the existence of difficulties between the natives and the French, among whom I would mention Commander Abbot of the Decatur, Commander Tatnall of the Saratoga, Commander Bruce of the Truxton, and Commander Bell of the Yorktown, all of whom had ample means of judging of the merits of the question; and I would state that it was the concurrent opinion of all of these gentlemen, that we had a right to use it as an expression of our neutrality, in just such a crisis as we have found ourselves in; and they all expressed the confident assurance that it would be respected by the French. The French Commander knew that it was hoisted, not as an expression of resistance to French authority, or as taking any part in the strife going on around us, but simply as a declaration of our neutrality; for he had distinctly understood all this in the first and only interview had between us, two weeks previously.

It should be borne in mind, at the same time, that we had received no previous intimation of this attack on the place; no asylum had been offered us on board of the vessel; it was not possible for us to retreat or escape from the scene of danger, so that we were compelled to do what we did; or take the dire alternative of standing up to be shot at. Had their operations been confined to the native towns, I should not have felt compelled to take the step I did. But when they commenced their operations upon us, as they did, by throwing one of their largest shot into our church, I did not see then, nor do I see now, any other resource, humanly speaking, left to us.

It cannot be said, in justification of this outrage upon a defenceless family, that it was unavoidable or accidental. The position of the vessel was such that every native house might have been demolished, without throwing a single shot into our premises. And the bullets which were flying through our yard, for nearly one hour, were equally gratuitous, if the natives had been the exclusive objects of the assault.

I do not know how far it will be thought that our rights as American citizens have been violated; and still less what disposition will be felt by the government to notice these outrages. But it is a matter of some importance to American missionaries to know what countenance they may expect from their government in the prosecution of their appropriate work; especially when their

lives are disregarded, and their property is destroyed, by the agents of a nation with which they are on terms of friendship. Any violence committed against us by the natives of the country among whom we live, in most cases, is out of the reach of the government; and, as a general thing, it is undesirable that any direct interference should be invoked. But the case is different when we are assailed and injured by the agents of a civilized government. If it be true,—which is affirmed,—that because we are not the *political representatives of our country*, missionaries have no *positive character*, (by which is meant, I suppose, that they have no political character distinct from the savage tribes among whom they may be found,) they may well be afraid to go abroad, especially at a time when France seems bent upon adding to her realm every portion of the world, the inhabitants of which are incapable of resisting her power.

In a letter dated August 6, Mr. Wilson, alluding to his use of the American flag, says, "I was compelled to decide between three courses; 1, raise French colors; 2, raise American colors; or, 3, have no colors. I had determined to adopt the last of these courses, as being the safest and most becoming an institution purely religious; and this was not abandoned till after the cannonade was opened against our premises, and our lives, as well as our property, were greatly endangered. I had then to choose between a French and an American flag, as a means of protection. Had I raised the French ensign, I should have gone before King Glass and his people in recognizing French authority, which I had no right to do; and what was still worse, the sentence of death had been denounced against the man who should do it without King Glass's authority. There remained, then, only the one course which I pursued. And the Commander had been previously notified that the American flag would be raised in the emergency, *only as an expression of neutrality, and as the means of protection from violence.*"

Recent Intelligence.

GREECE.—Mr. King says, September 26, "The excommunication has not been fully put in execution; and so there are some who still come to my house, and who continue to salute me when we meet. I know scarcely any one, however, who would feel willing to be seen walking with me in the market or in any public place. Of course such a situation in society is not very agreeable to the flesh; nor should I be willing to