

REPORT

Of the Agent on the Expedition from Wilmington, N. C. to Bassa Cove.

To the Board of Managers of the New York City Colonization Society, and Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your directions, I proceeded to Wilmington, North Carolina, where I arrived on the 20th November, and immediately commenced making the necessary arrangements for fitting out an expedition for your colony at Bassa Cove.

Having understood that considerable excitement had prevailed in the community in consequence of the agitations of the abolitionists at the north, I took care to wait upon the public authorities, and other leading persons of the place, and acquaint them fully with the objects of my mission, before making any demonstrations in other quarters.

From those gentlemen, I am happy to say, I received the most polite attentions, and every facility was cheerfully afforded for the furtherance of my views.

I convened a meeting of the free colored people, and addressed them at length on the subject of colonization, explaining carefully the difficulties to be encountered, as well as the advantages to be gained, by their removal to Liberia; and finally offered to such as were disposed to comply with your established conditions, an opportunity of joining the expedition for Bassa Cove.

At the close of the meeting a number came forward and signified their desire to be enrolled, at once, as emigrants; others declared their intention to become citizens of the young republic, as soon as they could make the necessary preparations, and all manifested the highest satisfaction with the account given them of the colonies.

One of them, a very respectable mechanic, of considerable property and great influence, expressed much regret that he was prevented, by a large job of work on hand, from accompanying the present expedition, and declared that he should avail himself of the next opportunity to remove with his family to Bassa Cove.

I mention the case of this person particularly because on account of his moral worth and enterprise he would be an excellent leader of another expedition.

As some days elapsed before the arrival of the Barque, which took place on the 27th of November, I employed my time in presenting the claims of the society as an occasion offered. In the frequent opportunities afforded me for familiar conversation on this subject I had the satisfaction of finding many warm friends to the cause, and acquired much valuable information.

Among other interesting cases which were made known to me was that of a company of twelve people, whose manumission had been conditionally provided for, under the care of Mr. Lane, a planter of wealth and influence in the vicinity of Wilmington.

I sought an introduction, and made a visit to him at his plantation. He appeared interested in the objects of colonization, and expressed a desire to send his people to Bassa Cove, but his mother who had a life interest in them declined ceding her right, and consequently he was unable to do so.

One of the company however, a young lad of sixteen over whom he had entire control was offered the privilege of going which he gladly embraced, and received from his master an outfit for the voyage.

Another case of peculiar interest which engaged my attention, was that of a company of forty people under the care of Mr. Bowen of Brunswick county, a colored man. These people were formerly the slaves of a Mr. Elliston, who at his death, provided by will for their emancipation, and left a considerable sum of money in the hands of his heir, Mr. Bowen, to be appropriated to removing and settling them in some country where they might enjoy their freedom in undisturbed security.

From the information given me, I made a visit to Elizabeth, the county town of the late residence of Mr. Elliston, in order to examine the county records for a copy of the will: but it appeared that the will had unfortunately never been recorded, and no trace of it could be found.

In the absence of all legal claim on Bowen, the only alternative was to appeal to his benevolent feelings and sense of justice. This I am happy to say was not made in vain.

As soon as he became acquainted with the character of the colony, and the unequalled advantages to be secured to his people by placing them under your patronage, he nobly resolved to give them up. For, he had not failed to comply before with the generous intentions of their former master, through a selfish desire to profit by their continued servitude, but from an honest doubt whether their condition would be improved by a removal to the free states.

In Liberia, he saw that freedom would not be to them an unmeaning name, but a real blessing, and he hesitated not to confer it. He promised, also, to appropriate fifteen hundred dollars, as an outfit to them, on the sailing of the vessel.

I spent some time in Bladen and Brunswick counties, and succeeded in collecting a number of highly respectable emigrants: one of these, James Brown, from the peculiar circumstances of the family, deserves particular mention. Brown was the favorite servant of an excellent lady, who had reared him from a child under her personal inspection.

The interest which had led her to take special care of his infancy, and to watch with parental diligence over his early education had grown with his maturing years into a firm and confiding attachment, and in her declining years he was her constant attendant, her adviser, her friend and the staff of her old age.

Under the good influence of his pious mistress, James too, had become a Christian, and in the strict integrity of his character and the faithful discharge of every

the money was promptly contributed and the debt settled. The happy influence of this expedition will long be felt in North Carolina, and I have no doubt it will prove the precursor of many succeeding ones from that state.

I have the honor to be, With great respect and esteem, Your obedient servant, THOS. BUCHANAN. Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1838.

List of the Stations and Appointments, Of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year 1838.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT. NICHOLAS TALLY, P. E. Charleston.—Bond English, J. E. Evans, Samuel Armstrong, and W. Capers, Editor of Southern Christian Advocate. Black Swamp.—H. A. C. Walker, H. H. Durant. Walterboro'.—Wm. D. Moore, John M. Deas. Orangeburgh.—M. C. Turentine, L. J. Crum. Cypress.—C. G. Hill, Archibald B. Kelly. Cooper River.—Sherid Owens. Beaufort Neighborhood.—T. E. Leadbetter, W. C. Kirkland. Poataligo.—John N. Davis. Combabe and Ashepo.—Charles Wilson, Thomas S. Daniel. Pon Pon.—Robert J. Boyd. North and South Santee Mission.—John R. Coburn, J. G. Postell. Cooper River.—John Bunch.

COKESBURY DISTRICT. HENRY BASS, P. E. Cokesbury Circuit.—Samuel, Dunwoody, David Seal. Barnwell.—A. W. Walker, Geo. R. Tally. Edgefield.—J. W. Townsend, A. G. Green. Pendleton.—Wm. Whitby, Abraham Nettles. Greenville.—C. A. Crowell, John Zimmerman. Yorkville.—James W. Welborn. Union.—John Watts, Wm. E. Collier. Laurens.—John Tarrant. Newberry.—David Derrick, Simpson Jones. Cambridge and Flatwood Mission.—T. D. Turpin. Agent for Cokesbury Manual Labor School.—Wm. M. Kennedy. Rector of Cokesbury Manual Labor School.—A. H. Mitchell.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT. HARTWELL SPAIN, P. E. Columbia.—M. McPherson. Columbia Circuit.—Bartlett Thomason. Winnsboro'.—A. M. Forster, R. J. Limehouse. Lancasterville.—J. M. Bradley, Samuel Townsend. Camden.—W. J. Jackson. Santee.—Samuel W. Capers, S. Holliday. Darlington.—Ira L. Potter, William Clark. Chesterfield.—Kenneth Murchison. Wateree.—W. A. Gamewell. Pee Dee.—Samuel D. Lancy. Upper Santee Mission.—Samuel Leard. Broad River Mission.—Joseph Holmes. Agent for Randolph Macon College.—W. Martin.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT. C. BETTS, P. E. Wilmington.—Joseph H. Wheeler. Brunswick.—A. B. McGilvary, J. Chandler. Bladen.—Willis Haltom, Wm. P. Mouton. Fayetteville.—James Stacy. Rockingham.—Charles S. Walker, P. A. M. Williams. Cheraw.—James C. Postell. Pee Dee.—John R. Pickett, L. Scarborough. Black River.—Frederick Rush, Cornelius McLeod. Georgetown.—John W. McColl. Waccamaw.—John A. Minnick, H. E. Ogburn. Black River and Pee Dee Mission.—Leonard Rush. Waccamaw Neck Mission.—Theophilus Huggins, J. L. Belin.

LINCOLN TON DISTRICT. A. HANBY, P. E. Lincoln.—J. H. Robinson, M. P. Myers. Deep River.—Joseph P. Kerton, J. McMackin. Montgomery.—Thomas L. Young, and one to be supplied. Wadesboro'.—D. G. M. Daniel, Colin Murchison. Centre.—P. G. Bowman, Benjamin Hamilton. Charlotte.—Wm. T. Harrison, Mark Russell. Rutherford.—Able Hoyle. King's Mountain.—Campbell Smith. Morganton.—W. C. Patterson, W. M. Kerr. Spatsburg.—M. A. McKibben. Catawba Mission.—J. B. Anthony. Rockfish Mission.—A. M'Corqudale. W. M. Wightman, Professor of English Literature, in Randolph Macon College. James Sewell, transferred to Georgia Conference, and stationed in Savannah.

From the N. Y. Daily Express. CANADA AFFAIRS. We are much obliged to our Correspondent for this very welcome letter.—This is the first we have received since the disturbances broke out, and we have had no Detroit papers for nearly three weeks! DETROIT, Jan. 7th, 1838. Messrs. Editors,—I shall write you

often to keep your readers apprized of the movements of the N. E. Canadian Patriots. Our city is at present in an unprecedented excitement. A requisition has been made by Brig. Gen. Brady, of U. S. Army, upon the Governor for a guard of men to protect the Arsenal at Dearbonville, ten miles up the river Rouge, and the powder magazine in this city. Night before last, the patriots seized upon a small schooner at our wharves, stole 300 stand of arms that had been in the jail for safe keeping, and embarked in open day light yesterday morning, with some 300 men, down the river, to possess themselves of a small island nearly opposite Fort Malden—the island belongs to the English. Our Deputy Marshal and 30 men went in pursuit, but were ordered not to approach the patriot vessel. They returned to the city last evening. The Governor has ordered out 200 men, and sent to Dearbonville for cannon and small arms to go in pursuit of these Patriots, to compel them at least to leave our waters. Three hundred stand of arms were stolen at Monroe a few nights since.

All these circumstances have thrown our city into the greatest excitement.—A meeting of the citizens was called yesterday, and volunteers raised to "preserve our neutrality" and protect our property; i. e. to shut the stable door after the horse is stolen. A company of Loyalists embarked last night in a small steambot, determined, it is said, to attack the patriot schooner. They have not yet been heard from.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of Jan. 24. From the West.—Two Buffalo mails arrived yesterday—two more is due to-day. We have Buffalo papers of Saturday evening last.

The schr. Savannah cleared at Buffalo for Dunkirk on the 18th inst., and was preparing to sail on the same evening, when information having been given to the collector that she was destined to take large number of men from some place in the vicinity, he had her seized.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser states that information had been received at Hamilton, Upper Canada, by express, that Dr. Duncombe had taken Fort Malden and destroyed the village of Amherstburgh. Doubtful.

The steamboats Barcelona and Robert Fulton, have been chartered at Buffalo for government service. Lieut. Homans, of the Navy, has been appointed to the naval command on the lakes and hoists his flag on the former. It is said that Champlin, also of the navy, will take charge of the latter. The Barcelona left Buffalo on Saturday—destination unknown.

We learn verbally from Buffalo, as late as Saturday evening, that the steamboat United States was about to leave that port for Detroit, with more or less of the Navy Island force, (and probably their arms, &c. also,) but that Gen. Scott had given the parties notice that he should fire upon the boat if the enterprize was started.

Major Gen. Scott has issued an order, appointing the following temporary staff. Lieut. Col. Worth chief of the Staff, whose duties will not be confined to any particular department, but extended to all and each. Lieut. Keyes aid-de-camp of the Major General; Lieut. Talcott acting aid; Capt. Thomas assistant quarter master; Lieut. Thornton attached to the Q. M. department and ordnance officer; Lieut. Taylor chief and director of the commissariat department; and assistant surgeon Dr. Heskilck, chief and director of the medical department.

From the Detroit Morning Post of Jan. 8. Movements in this quarter.—Operations which have been secretly going on for months past have now come to a point.

The Patriots have taken Bois Blanc Island, near the mouth of the Detroit River, and are now about 500 strong. They have several pieces of cannon, muskets for two thousand and abundance of powder, shot, balls, provisions, &c. They have had men there it appears for several weeks, fortifying the place and it will be entirely impossible to dislodge them.—Volunteers are pouring in from every quarter daily, and in a week from to-day they will, unquestionably, have an army of a thousand men.

Salem Cotton Factory.—It will be seen from an advertisement in our paper to-day, that this establishment has got into operation, and like every thing else about that straight forward on-driving pains-taking village, with every prospect of success. The style of the building is, we learn, the very best, the machinery perfect, and the operations, (in-doors and out,) just such as it ought to be. Their chief-mechanic, we learn, is a gentleman who gained his experience from an employment in England, and who for several years discharged an important trust in a large establishment there. He has for six or seven years been at the head of one of the principal Northern Factories, and is believed to be eminently qualified to manage such a concern. He is expected to give his attention to this establishment for several years to come. They have received already the apparatus for running 1000 spindles, most of which is already going; to which we learn will be added next spring and summer, 36 power looms. It is the intention of the company from time to time, to order on machinery until the whole space of the building is occupied, which will contain 75 looms, and 2,500 spindles.

In a community like that of Salem, when the motto of their illustrious ancestor, Aldobrand Oldenbuck, is still their faithful rule of action, "Kunst macht gunst," with their habit of industry, economy and care, such an institution must prosper. It has our best wishes. Translation: "skill wins favors." Salisbury Watchman.

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER. Wilmington, N. C. Friday, Feb. 2d, 1838.

A Rail Road from Wilmington to the Waccamaw River.—Such a road has been spoken of a good deal lately among the public spirited men in this part of the State. It would indeed seem to be necessary to build a road connecting the above named points, to carry out fully the views of the projectors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. The face of the country from this town to the Waccamaw river is most admirably fitted to the purpose. No where could a Railroad be constructed at less expense. It is level, little intersected by streams, and materials for a Railroad are standing upon the soil. Hence to Red Bluff is forty-five miles. At that point ten feet of water can be carried at all times, and there is a tide of two feet. Thence to Charleston through Win-yaw Bay, is not more than six or seven hours run for a steambot. The feasibility, and striking advantages, which such a road would command, must be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to examine closely the localities, and their relative bearings as delineated upon the map. It would always secure, whatever might be the state of the weather, an uninterrupted communication to and from Charleston. If our humble voice can induce, in any degree, the feeling which seems to be stirring towards this object, we would say, "go ahead." What you have accomplished in the face of so many difficulties, is an earnest that this too, and much more may be done.

*The time outside, however, will not exceed two or three hours. This is a very important consideration.

Street Improvements.—We are glad to perceive, that the hills are about to be brought low, and the valleys to be exalted, within the limits of Wilmington. The town authorities have taken measures to have Front Street graded to the level of the Court House base. This improvement will cost several hundred dollars, which is made up mostly by individual subscription.

New Hotel.—We want a new hotel in this town. The accommodations at present afforded to travellers, and transient visitors, are too small, and unworthy of the place. We know of no investment that could be made which would better repay both proprietor and keeper, than a hotel upon an extensive scale in Wilmington. It offers an inviting situation for capitalists disposed to put out money at a heavy interest.

Thomas C. Miller, of Wilmington, has been admitted to Superior Court practice at the present session of the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

The Convention of the Editors of the State of Virginia, assembled at Richmond on the 17th ult., and began its business by choosing Thomas Ritchie as President, and W. M. Blackford, Secretary.

The Editor of this paper, being casually in Richmond at the time, was observed, invited to a seat in the Convention.

In our columns this week will be found a very interesting report from Gov. Buchanan of his labours in getting off the emigrants for Liberia, who left this port a few weeks ago, in the Barque Marine. It is taken from the Colonization Herald, a paper which we take this opportunity of lauding as one faithfully devoted to the best good of the south.

We have received from R. Barnwell Rhett, Representative in Congress, from the Districts of Beaufort and Colleton, South Carolina, an address to his constituents, on the subject of abolition. It is in pamphlet form, and is at the service of any of our friends who feel an interest in its perusal. We do not think it necessary to publish it.

The case of the steamboats North Carolina and Pulaski, which boats had labelled each other for damages mutually sustained in a collision near Charleston harbour on the night of the 14th December, was decided in the Admiralty Court for the District of South Carolina on Friday last. The Judge, Lee, decreed a *non-suit* to the Pulaski, with costs, and stated that when the Register of the Court had ascertained what amount of damage the North Carolina sustained in the collision, a further decree would be made. The opinion of the Court, and an abstract of the evidence, will be given in our next paper, not having room to-day.

Several new coaches, and a large number of horses, have just been put upon the line between this place and Halifax. These, added to the former force, will enable the Company to transport with ease and facility, the increasing number of passengers.

The stables near Waynesboro, belonging to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, were burned down a few nights since, and eight fine horses, together with a large quantity of provender destroyed. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by the ostler's smoking.

Mail Contractors.—The advertisement for Mail Contracts in the southern section, embracing the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida Territory: for four and a half years commencing on the first day of January, 1839, will soon be prepared in the Post Office Department.

The Department would be happy to receive suggestions from the members of Congress and others, of any improvements which may be made in those States in the transportation of the mails, either as to the roads on which it should be carried, the frequency of trips, the mode of conveyance, and manner of connection between different routes, or any other particulars.

Letters suggesting improvements should be addressed to S. R. Hobbie, Esq. Contract Office, Post Office Department. Publishers of newspapers in the States named, would confer a favor on the Department and the public by giving this notice an insertion.

The above is from the Globe.—If we may consider ourselves as belonging to the category of "others" from whom information is desired, we can perhaps give a little. We have seen two schedules of mail lines from New York to Augusta, Georgia. One proposes a route via Wilmington and Charleston, and the other, the route at present travelled by the great Southern mail, through Raleigh and Columbia. Both specify 109 hours, as the time necessary to transport the mail from New York to Augusta, and vice versa. The Schedules are dated from the office of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company. Now what we wish to call public attention to, and the information that we would give the Post Office Department is, that in the schedule of the line through Wilmington, there is supposed a delay of fifteen hours, in the mail, at Charleston. We would like to know and "others" who feel interested in this matter, would like to know, why such a resting of the mail as this, is necessary in Charleston. We would strike off fourteen hours, allowing one hour's delay in Charleston, leaving ninety-five hours the time in which the mail can be easily transported from New York to Augusta, by the way of Wilmington, N. C. Charleston, and Augusta Editors, would do well, we think, to notice this matter.

Portsmouth and Halifax Rail Road. We are truly glad to learn, which we do through the medium of the Portsmouth Times, that an almost magical change has been wrought in the condition of this road since the present able Superintendent, (Major Gwynn,) commenced his administration. We confidently trust that its former high reputation will be speedily won back and retained. We know that in the skill, energy, and perseverance of this gentleman, whose services the above named corporation has secured, the travelling public has a certain guarantee for its safety and comfort, so far, at least, as human foresight can go.

The Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, has progressed so far in its operations as to be ready to receive contracts for grading, building bridges, &c. on that part of the line embraced within the limits of South Carolina.

Public Lectures.—This mode of imparting instruction, is now very much in vogue in the northern cities of the Union. Every kind of knowledge, almost, is through this medium presented to the popular sense, in an impressive and familiar form. History, Astronomy, Chemistry, Philology, Geography, &c. &c. are by the means above indicated, made conducive to the teaching, as well as amusement of large masses of individuals. Diagrams, and pictures, are used to illustrate the theme of the lecture whatever it may be, thus teaching the mind, through two avenues, those of hearing and seeing. These objective helps to the mind, may be not inaptly compared, to those actions of a player, which assist him so materially in enforcing his matter upon the audience. Men of the most respectable standing now often adopt the plan of public lectures, to bring their knowledge and views, to the regard of their fellow men. It is an admirable thought, and we should like to see something of the kind, in the southern cities and villages.

CONGRESS. Nothing of general interest was doing in either House of Congress, at late dates. The Senate was engaged chiefly upon a bill for the better regulation of steamboat navigation, so as to prevent accidents. The Sub-treasury bill, reported by the Senate's Finance Committee, had not come up for consideration. In the House, the Mississippi contested election, and the conduct of the Seminole campaigns, were the engrossing topics of debate. The latter elicits much warmth on both sides.

CANADA. There is nothing yet decisive from the frontiers of Canada. Some skirmishing had taken place between the patriots and loyalists in the neighbourhood of Malden, in which a few were killed and wounded of each party. The Middlesex (Mass.) Bank, has, it is said, made such arrangements, as to enable it to go on with its business.