had taken in her slaves on the Mozambique coast, and having escaped
the vigilance of the cruisers there, the crew had no doubt become very
sanguine in their expectations of a prosperous voyage.

The Mozambique negroes must have suffered a great deal during so
long a detention on board the slaver as was compatible with the passage
from the eastern coast of Africa, exposed as they were to the cold
weather and storms that began to prevail round the Cape of Good Hope
at that season of the year. Nevertheless, they arrived in a pretty
healthy condition, to judge by their outward appearance, and in a much
cleanlier state than was usual among new-comers. They had not been
landed a week, however, before sickness began to rage amongst them
to an alarming extent; none of the newly-arrived Africans ever experi-
enced so severe a seasoning; and unfortunately, as the smallpox, that
had been brought by the "Corisco," was then spreading its destructive
influence among the people at both stations, the Mozambiquees had this
 scourge to contend with along with the usual complaints that attacked
and carried off the negroes. It was really distressing to see stout,
clean-limbed fellows converted by sickness in the course of a few days
to miserable skeletons. The amount of one-third of deaths, which was
customary to take place in the space of three months among the newly-
arrived from the effects of seasoning and their own idiopathic diseases,
was in the case of the unhappy Mozambiquees filled up in a much
shorter period of time.

Among the numbers supposed to be attacked with smallpox, re-
ceived from Rupert's Station almost daily, were many who had nothing
but simple papular and herpetic eruptions; but as they were mixed
with the varioloid cases in the boat that conveyed them to the hospital
ship, and were put on board without an examination being made by
competent persons; and as, after being thus exposed to infection, I
dared not land them for fear of propagating the disease further on
shore, where it now began to diminish in violence; the smallpox
actually broke out among them often after the slight complaints, with
which they were affected when sent, were cured. I am informed that
many of these were never seen by Dr. Solomon, the reputed Surgeon of
Rupert's Station, but were selected as smallpox cases by the clerk in
charge of the stores, or any overseer present. "A new broom sweeps
clean;" so during the first month or two of the prevalence of the
disease at the station, Dr. Solomon was perhaps assiduous in his attend-
ance, and careful in his examination of these cases; but thinking the
smallpox was never going to be extinguished, became remiss in the
performance of his duty, which he delegated to others incompetent and
incapable: for the knowledge the worthy officials possessed of nosology,
could not, of course, have been great!

During the time the smallpox was thus raging to so fearful a degree,
no quarantine was enforced. The only instruction I received on the
subject of preventing the propagation of the disease, was to enjoin on
the overseers and matrons not to leave the Stations; yet the engineer's
workmen were authorised by the Government to pass through Rupert's
Valley daily, amongst hundreds of Africans, continually contracting the
sickness, on their way to Banks’ Battery, situated in the next ravine in the neighbourhood.

From the period of the expiration of the quarantine in May 1841 to the end of the year, the number of the sick must often have considerably surpassed two hundred: I think I should not exaggerate if I were to estimate them at upwards of three hundred occasionally, as many were not admitted into the hospital on account of want of room, and others were neglected, and therefore not taken into the calculation, from the habit they practised of concealing their diseases.

I forgot to mention in its proper place, that the “Andorinha,” which had been used as the hospital ship, was sold and broken up about a month before the arrival of the “Corisco;” so that when she came in, with a large complement of smallpox cases, another vessel had to be procured for the purpose of an hospital. The authorities selected the hulk of an American whaler, the “Volant,” which was hence substituted for the “Andorinha.” About £100 was given for the “Volant,” yet the proprietor was not ashamed to demand £10 per month for the use of it: and the Colonial Government, though economy could be talked of and practised when three farthings a day were to be taken from the salary of an overseer or matron, possessed it so little on the present occasion, and on many others, as I shall show, that they acquiesced in the payment of the enormous rent. Additional expense was incurred for the fitting up of a flimsy framework of thin deal props, on which were fixed old sails for the purpose of serving as an awning; which would certainly have been useful had it been properly and substantially constructed, but which, owing to its being so slightly put up, was blown down on the occurrence of the first strong wind. All the requisites of a regular hospital were either forgotten or considered as unnecessary: no beds, bedding, pillows, no utensils of necessity or articles of comfort, were provided; the sick had merely one blanket each allowed them, rolled up in which they had to lie and sleep on the bare boards. And what was the effect on them, especially the smallpox patients, whose bodies from head to foot were covered with sores? Why, the irritation of the blanket against the skin, and its adhesion to the raw flesh, and the pressure of the hard floor, would convert a pustule into an ulcer, and an ulcer into a sloughing gangrene; and so extensive has the loss of substance been, in many cases, from the effects of suppuration and ulceration, that bones have been exposed to view—a horrible sight! and death often ensued in consequence.

From the successive arrival of so many slave-vessels, the number of Liberated Africans maintained on the Establishment by the close of the year 1841 amounted to about 2,000. Had it not been for the great mortality occasioned by sickness, and the apprenticeship of about 500 to the inhabitants of the island, their number would have embraced upwards of 700 more. The expenses incurred in the maintenance of so large a number, and for so long a period, for they had now remained on the Establishment a whole year, were, as might be imagined, enormous. The extravagant sum of £48,000, I am informed, was spent for this purpose; which, even considering the excessively high
prices demanded by the avaricious merchants who supplied the Establishment, for every article they furnished, was still an exorbitant amount. The trifle of 7s. 6d. a piece for cotton shirts, Osnaburgh trousers, and guernseys, was paid them; while the same articles were obtained in the latter period of the existence of the Establishment for the reduced rates of 1s. and 1s. 3d. Everything was as high in proportion: meat was bought at 1s. per lb., biscuit at £1 17s. 6d. per 100 lbs., rice 14s. 9d. per 100 lbs., salted beef at £1 17s. 6d. per 100 lbs., and vegetables at 2d. per lb. Some blame may be attached for this excessive expenditure to the Colonial Office at home, who were duly informed of the arrival of the slaves in such large numbers, and requested to give directions respecting their disposal. By the neglect of the authorities in England to express their commands on the subject, the Colonial Government were afraid to venture upon any measure, for fear of giving offence. If on their own responsibility they had chartered a ship, and sent the Africans away to the West Indies, they might have incurred the displeasure of the Government at home; so that nothing was done; the people were allowed to accumulate, until they became a nuisance to the island, and a drain upon the public treasury. Had proper measures been taken from the beginning, and economy exercised, not merely vaunted, I think I may hazard the assertion, that £40,000 would have been saved out of that year’s expenditure. As it was, the Governor began to be alarmed at the increasing magnitude of the numbers maintained by the public bounty, and would have eagerly embraced an opportunity of being relieved of their support. Not only on account of saving the useless and condemnable outlay, but of affording the negroes the means to elevate themselves from the humiliating condition of paupers, which they had hitherto been, was it a laudable object on the part of His Excellency to promote the removal of such as were willing to emigrate; since the small extent of St. Helena, and the poverty of its resources, could not give employment for them all, but only a small fraction. The West Indies were Colonies capable of supplying them with plenty of labour; there the Africans would be able to work for their livelihood; and in contracting habits of industry, and dependence on their own resources, they would extricate themselves from the degradation of poverty and subjection. Such an opportunity of ameliorating their social condition now presented itself, and was embraced with satisfaction and delight by the Liberated Africans.

In the month of December 1841, the barque “Mary Hartley,” of about 500 tons, arrived at St. Helena from Calcutta; and as she was bound, with a cargo principally of rice, to British Guiana, the captain, who was an enterprising man, thought it would not be a bad speculation to take as many Africans as he could find room for. Captain Webb accordingly applied to the Governor for permission to convey Liberated Africans to Berbice; which being accorded, 140 of them, all stout and healthy, were shipped. Far many more might have been procured, but there were not sufficient accommodations on board for a larger number. Captain Webb received nothing from the Colonial
Government of St. Helena, nor had he contracted an engagement with any party in Berbice, whither he was bound, for the payment of the passage of the emigrants, but granted it them in the expectation that his expenses would be refunded by the planters and merchants of the latter Colony, who were so much in want of labour. The "Mary Hartley" proceeded on her voyage with the good wishes of all connected with the Establishment, to whom it was highly gratifying afterwards to learn that the worthy Captain's calculations had not been disappointed, as the speculation had turned out to be eminently successful and profitable. So prosperous, indeed, had it proved, that the Captain was induced to return for another cargo of the same merchandise, the particulars of which voyage will be related in its proper place. In the mean while, I would desire to intimate that, of all the commanders of African emigrant ships who came to St. Helena on similar expeditions, Captain Webb was the most esteemed and respected for his kind and affable manners, and his exemption from mean and vulgar arrogance; a fault but too common among that ignorant but self-sufficient class of men. He may have been naturally polite and amiable; but education had, no doubt, contributed to improve those estimable qualities—and while it exalted the innate faculties of his mind, had also ameliorated the excellent principles of his heart. Captain Webb was a literary character, and dedicated his leisure hours on board ship to a cultivation of the muse; and an interesting poem, in the Spenserian stanza, celebrating the hardships, dangers, and glory of a sea-life, attested the refinement of his taste, the purity of his imagination, and the goodness of his understanding.

Before the departure of these African emigrant ships, it was usual for the Collector of Customs to summon a Board, consisting of the first Clerk of the Custom-house, the Surgeon of Rupert's Station (while he was attached to it), and myself, for the purpose of proceeding on board the vessels, and ascertaining the number, ages, and sexes of the emigrants, and examining if the accommodations provided for them were proper and ample, the provisions and water sufficient and wholesome, the quantity of medicines and medical comforts adequate for the voyage, if the clothing allowed them was furnished, and, finally, if they embarked with their free will and consent. With the exception of the first particulars, the proceedings of the Board were, of course, a farce. How could they possibly examine every barrel of biscuit, every bag of rice and cask of water, and establish the fact of their weight, contents, and good quality? As to the concurrence of the emigrants in their removal, it was well known that the greater part were in the most of instances compelled to embark; and that, for this purpose, bribes, threats, and even blows, were liberally employed; yet had they so little attained to the independency of character inherent to free men by their residence in St. Helena, that most of them always declared they emigrated voluntarily, when asked the question previous to the sailing of the vessel. They were afraid, I imagine, to express themselves otherwise. The plan that was adopted to attest the quality of the provisions was, to request samples to be brought for the inspection of
the Board. The captain issued his commands to the steward, who presently appeared with a number of plates, one containing rice, another biscuit, another meat, another sugar, and so on. Of course, all these articles were good; but they might have been taken from the ship's private stores, for all that the Board could pronounce to the contrary; and I suspect, in many cases, such a deception actually took place; for afterwards, in 1844, on board the schooner "Margaret," which I attended in the capacity of Surgeon to the African Emigrants, during the voyage to Port of Spain, in Trinidad, we found a beef-barrel full of brine instead of meat: no sugar was put on board at all for the use of the negroes; and there was such a scarcity of water, that their allowance was reduced for a long time to the one-half, and they were obliged to boil their rice with the rain that fell upon the deck—the scuppers being closed, a large quantity of water was obtained from the falling showers, which, as it was mixed with the dung of fowls, the salt of the sprays, and many other impurities, rendered the rice detestable, and it would most probably have been exceedingly unwholesome had it been continued to be used much longer. But, happily, favourable winds arose after a week's prevalence of calms; and, as we had no further apprehensions of a long passage, and had saved a quantity from the issuing of the limited supply, we were no longer obliged to have recourse to the impure and deleterious water procured by the means specified. The barque "Rose," which left St. Helena with 206 Africans for the same destination, was more unfortunate than ourselves, for not a drop of water remained on board when they reached the Bocas, at the entrance of the port. What would their sufferings have been had the voyage been prolonged for a few days longer? a not unlikely circumstance, when the great prevalence of calms at the equator is taken into account. It is my duty to relate all these facts, though I myself may be subjected to censure as a member of the Board, whose business it was to prevent the occurrence of the impositions that were practised, perhaps involuntarily, in regard to the supplies put on board the emigrant ships. My excuse is, that I never supposed they could have been practised; even now, I am more disposed to impute what happened to negligence than design; and if the latter motive be impeached, the extenuation of my conduct will be found in the impracticability of performing the duties exacted. To whomsoever the fault may be imputed, I will, at least, have the honesty to confess and divulge the error, in order that measures may be taken for the future to prevent their recurrence. This subject likewise leads me into the consideration of the short period allotted by the Government for the passage between St. Helena and Trinidad. Five weeks is the time appointed, and is decidedly too short, although the voyage may occasionally be performed in a month, in a fast-sailing vessel. Fair winds certainly prevail in general, in that part of the ocean: contrary ones, nevertheless, are not there unknown; and calms are not unfrequent, and are often of long duration, extending sometimes for two or three weeks. Provisions and water ought, therefore, to be put on board for at least six weeks, especially if we take as a criterion the measure of distance and time that regulates other voyages. The
number of weeks deemed necessary for a passage between England and North America, excepting the west coast thereof, is ten, the same period that is recognised as a rule for the supply of provisions for a voyage to the West Indies. For any part of the continent of Central or South America on the Atlantic side, excepting British Guiana, twelve weeks' supply is required. At this calculation, surely six weeks would not be too long for the distance between St. Helena and Trinidad.

The term now approached when we were to lose our excellent Governor, Major-General Middlemore—a man endeared to all the inhabitants of St. Helena, over whom he ruled with paternal equity for upwards of six years. With the single exception of too much confidence in the professional opinion of the Military Surgeon—which became the source of extensive sickness and mortality among the Liberated Africans, but for which there was a natural excuse, since the Military Surgeon was the medical attendant to his family—all his other conduct towards the Establishment and its inmates was invariably marked with the characteristic traits of the purest benevolence. He was amiable in his manners, dignified in his deportment, and kind and liberal in his charities, which were without ostentation. He was a complete specimen of a man of candour and honour—no mountebank, no hypocrite, and no tyrant. One of the most distinguished officers in Wellington's victorious army in the Peninsula, he had acquired great renown by his bravery on the field of battle. By his moderation and lenity in the high civil station in which he was known to us, he commanded the esteem of all who had the good fortune of holding official situations under his government. He is still, I understand, living, and is now holding in the West Indies an important military post, which his habits, his experience, and abilities will enable him to fill with honour to himself and advantage to the country. Colonel Trelawney, who had been for several years the commanding officer of artillery at St. Helena, and who had lately left the island for England, was appointed his successor. The prepossessions of the people were in his favour; and the arrival of the new Governor was hailed with great joy, for they had formed favourable expectations of his public conduct from the familiarity of his manners during his former residence. His advent was celebrated with illuminations, and tumultuous demonstrations of their good feelings by the multitude, whose behaviour on the occasion, had the late ruler been severe, would have reminded me exactly of that of the frogs in the fable, praying for another king from Jupiter. One merchant or shopkeeper was foolish enough, in the extravagance of his felicity, to try and get up a public meeting, and pass a vote of censure on the upright and high-minded Middlemore, imagining that he would the better please the new functionary by this officious and arrogant display of his spleen and adulation. But the people soon found out to their cost, and their bitter curse, that Middlemore was to Trelawney as is "Hyperion to a Satyr."

It was in the beginning of March 1842, that the Collector of Customs, the Surgeon of Rupert's Station, and myself were summoned, by the orders of the new Governor, to meet him at the Castle in James' Town.
On being ushered into the Council-room, His Excellency very kindly furnished us with cigars, and bade us sit down and smoke. Being a lover of the Indian weed, this gave me a very favourable opinion of His Excellency's familiar manners, but rather an awkward impression respecting his dignity. We sat, and smoked, and listened, while the Governor, who was an orator if Anthony was not, entertained us with a long discourse on the natural diet of the negroes, and of the various nations of the earth; on the superior wholesomeness and nourishment of farinaceous to animal food, as attested by the muscular structure and Herculean strength of the Hindoos, Lascars, and other people of the East, who principally live on rice; on the pernicious and fatal effects of consuming flesh, inducing, as the bad habit was accused of doing, the severe gastro-enteric complaints called diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera morbus, the specific cure and prevention of which consisted in the plentiful administration of rice; the good effects of giving negro boys apple and peach tarts, and plum pudding, which His Excellency daily treated them to, because he was convinced they were more salutary articles of food than beef and mutton; and, finally, on the resolution he had adopted, to abolish the use of fresh meat in the Establishment, because it was killing the negroes! and substituting instead, a large quantity of rice with a little sugar; which alteration of diet was not only to be the means of restoring all the dysenteric patients to health, but of precluding the possibility of the disease appearing again! When such extravagant expectations were formed from the operation of so simple and powerless a substance, aiding, perhaps, the use of other means in slight cases of bowel complaints, but which it was ridiculous to consider a remedy in African kalunza vumodi, which invariably assumes the worst forms of dysentery—itself a disease more formidable in tropical climates than in Europe, and still more malignant in the present instances, from being conjoined with extreme emaciation and exhaustion, complicated with scurvy and extensive sloughing ulcers, and engendered by noxious food, filthy water, a deleterious atmosphere, and perhaps by starvation, cruel flogging, and despair,—it is wonderful that faith was not also placed in its efficacy to resuscitate those who had died of dysentery. At the termination of the harangue His Excellency turned round to the Surgeon of Rupert's Station, and, advertsing to the necessity of reducing the expenses of the Establishment, informed him of his intention to discharge him from his situation, there being, in his opinion, no further occasion for the services of two medical officers in the Establishment; however, as His Excellency was now desirous of ascertaining the operation and virtue of his newly-invented nostrum, in the relief of the disorders of the negroes, and their restoration to health, as well as the improvement in the condition of such as were strong, he would give him grace for three months longer, especially as he would be able to justify this extension of his services to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the plea of his being employed in watching over the effects of His Excellency's wonderful discovery! The whole of this farce actually occurred, and will afford an idea of the applicability of the nickname that was henceforth used to designate the
Liberated African Establishment "humbug." And so, Mr. Solomon, who held another appointment, that of Health Officer, was to be retained three months longer in his situation of Surgeon at Rupert's Station, in order to see sugar and rice served out to the Africans, and to observe whether the sick improved more, the weak recruited faster, and the healthy grew fatter, under the use of so emollient a diet than they did when devouring flesh!

In the mean time, the "Minerva" with 499 slaves, and the "Dous Amigos" with 147 on board, arrived, and landed their human cargoes at Rupert's Station. I have little acquaintance with the circumstances attending their arrival, or the location of their passengers; but the trouble of attending the sick among them of course devolved upon me, Dr. Solomon taking very good care to send me all who were likely to die, in order to swell the amount of deaths at Lemon Valley, inferring from thence the very shrewd, but scarcely fair conclusion, that it was less healthy than Rupert's Station. The wonder is that any died at Rupert's at all, seeing that the Surgeon there, in order to save himself from trouble, and attach to himself unmerited credit for the health of the locality, was only in this circumstance of sending the sick away to Lemon Valley not wanting in diligence.

The Cape of Good Hope was the next Colony to which the Liberated Africans were sent. A Society was formed there, and a capital subscribed, for the purpose of promoting the introduction of these people, and defraying the expenses of their removal from St. Helena; and two vessels, the "Hamilton Ross" and the "Helen," were chartered to carry out the views of the Society. On the arrival of these vessels, much trouble was experienced from the opposition made by the medical gentlemen in charge of the emigrants to the proceedings of the officers connected with the Establishment; nevertheless, as many Liberated Africans were procured as they could take, and more than they were entitled to receive from the tonnage of the vessels.

The succeeding emigrant ship was the "Lady Rowena," on board of which Mr. Augustus Kennedy, who had held the situation of clerk, first at Lemon Valley, and afterwards at Rupert's Station, took his passage in the capacity of surgeon. He was accompanied by William Huntley, rendered disconsolate by the loss of his wife, and the immaculate Molly Plato, who was in the same unfortunate predicament, having been lately bereaved of her dear invalid husband, Patrick Welsh. By the united influence of these three, the "Lady Rowena" obtained a full compliment of emigrants. The destination of the vessel was Demerara; and a finer, healthier set of negroes were never landed on the shores of Guiana, even in the palmy days of the Slave-trade, when permitted and encouraged by the British Government.

When a negro has felt the influence of the tender passion—the source of so much happiness or misery among mankind—he communicates the sentiments with which he is inspired to the mother, aunt, or eldest sister, father, brother, or protector of his innamorata, and makes his proposals through the medium of a present of beads, and pieces of cotton stuff of small value, for his future spouse, and a smaller donation, con-
sisting of a handkerchief or cheap shawl, for the protector or matron; and the price of the bride being settled upon between the parties, the suitor invites the friends of both sides to an evening feast, where, besides partaking of other luxuries, they must absolutely be provided with a bottle or two of Cape wine. The payment of the stipulated sum, which is given, not to the lady herself, but her protector, whether male or female, and the acceptance of the presents, consisting of the baubles described by the bride, constitute the marriage valid without the interference of civil or ecclesiastical authority, and without the celebration of religious rites. Such was the simple ceremony observed by the Liberated Africans on an occasion considered so important among civilised communities. Marriage, however, is esteemed by them more in the light of a temporary contract than a permanent engagement; and the idea of viewing a mere corporeal bargain as a spiritual sacrament is too refined, and perhaps preposterous, for their rude intellects. Constituted in the manner described, the state of wedlock can be dissolved by the woman, whenever she thinks proper to restore before witnesses the value of the donations she has received, together with the amount of her purchase-money—an event that often happens: for after a month or two, conceiving herself to be ill treated or neglected for another passion which her husband has contracted in the mean time, she contrives to procure the wherewithal to satisfy his claims, and the connexion ceases. This is much facilitated, in many instances, by the assistance of some lover to whose propositions the bride has been listening, who advances the money required, and for his generosity usually receives the hand, if not the heart, of the inconstant fair. With respect to the rights exercised by the men, they on their parts can untie the nuptial knot by disposing of their wives as they think proper; they can sell them if worth buying, and give them away if only worth accepting; if the poor female be in neither condition, I am sure I do not know what becomes of her—no doubt, she is beaten and worried to an untimely and premature death.

The custom of polygamy, so prevalent throughout Africa, was observed by the liberated slaves at St. Helena. The men procured as many wives as their means of purchasing them would admit of: and as they were very cheap articles, he was an exceedingly lazy fellow who would not work and amass as much as would obtain him half-a-dozen. He was never any loser by the bargain; for when tired or disgusted with his mistresses, he always found others ready to refund him the price he paid for them, and take them off his hands. What is strange, the system did not seem to be disliked by the women, who, as they are fickle and fond of change, had thus the means afforded them of indulging their inclinations. They are in great grief and despair when they wish to separate and cannot obtain the means of repaying their purchase-money. It is rare, however, that they do not in the course of a few days find some kind-hearted friend in their distress to liquidate the claims; and in return the grateful lady consents to relinquish again her personal freedom, and give up all thoughts of single blessedness!

It were to be wished I could here notice any efforts made by the
Colonial Government to do away with these barbarous manners, and in lieu of them to establish the forms and usages of civilised society. For a man to buy his wives, and to possess as many as he has the means of purchasing, may be permitted without shame and dishonour among the savages of Africa, but in a Christian land is apt to shock the feelings, and excite indignation and disgust. To allow, then, the continuance of the degrading custom after the denizination of the Liberated Africans at St. Helena, shows a remissness about their moral improvement that is nowise creditable to the local authorities. Instead of enacting regulations calculated to eradicate these abominable practices, and to supplant them by the introduction of the civil laws relating to marriage—instead of considering that state as one of peculiarly solemn import, consecrated and blessed by religion, and instituted to accomplish the destinies of mankind by the Great Author of man, the authorities, unconsciously perhaps, encouraged the dissipation and vice that already prevailed, by ordering, from time to time, women and girls to be sent from Lemon Valley Station to that of High Knoll, for the accommodation of the men. When the latter station was first formed, none but men and boys, stout and able to break stones for the roads, were there located; but soon women and girls, in large gangs, were sent to keep the men company; and I have in my possession several official orders, authorising the men at High Knoll to come to Lemon Valley, and take their wives or mistresses away to live with them at the former place. Certainly it is not good for man to be alone: Adam was discontented and miserable without Eve, even in the Garden of Eden. No objections, therefore, are raised by me at the permission accorded to a man to live with his wife; but in the cases in question, it ought first to have been inquired into, how many wives had the person already? and in the event of possessing none (a rare occurrence, I imagine), before permitting the couple to live together in barbarous contempt of fidelity, or any other matrimonial virtue, it would have been more conducive to the happiness of both parties, to have taught them their duties; and, having convinced them of the advantage of conforming to the new principles of conduct inculcated, to have them united together in the holy bonds of matrimony, as regulated by civil law, and consecrated by divine religion. Sneers may be raised at my proposition of instituting marriage among negroes; but I will inform those who may be disposed to ridicule the idea, that in the Colony of Sierra Leone the marriage rites are always observed and enforced among the Liberated Africans. Moreover, I will acquaint them that the African is an imitative creature; and as he is conscious of the superiority of the white race, he is very zealous to adopt their customs and manners; thinking, that by so doing, he has cast off the negro, and assumed the character and consequence of the European. It would, therefore, be an easy matter to introduce marriage, with its civil observances and moral obligations, among them; and the religious ceremonies connected with it would, as they captivate the senses, be the means of facilitating its introduction and adoption. Celibacy is a word not contained in the vocabulary of the Africans; and I should much presume, as I have already hinted, that they are