

eat which philanthropists in the States might be expected to take in the scheme; and we did not see any reason why persons who held different views on slavery, might not coalesce in helping us to follow out the great object of our benevolent Institution.

With these views, and on these principles, we devoted nearly a month to a visit to the south-western parts of Pennsylvania. It was in the beginning of November we commenced operations, and we have reason to acknowledge the good hand of God upon us in carrying us safely through dangers both by land and by water. The lateness of the season was rather against us, and the state of the roads in some districts occasioned considerable delay.

So soon as we entered the States we resolved to begin our plan of procedure. At Buffalo we spent an afternoon in preliminary enquiries and arrangements, with the view of a public meeting to be held on our return. Our venerable and much-respected friend, Mr. Jesse Ketchum, shewed us much kindness, and promised his assistance in the object we had in view; and no doubt an effective appeal might have been made to the inhabitants of that rapidly growing and wealthy city. We found it on the whole, however, better to delay an appeal to Buffalo for a season, having many other places to visit, and our proximity to Buffalo rendering it at any time of easy access to us. From Buffalo we went by the *Great Western* steamer to the town of Erie, 90 miles from Buffalo; and from thence we travelled by stage over a rough road, 120 miles, to Pittsburgh. It was late on Thursday, Nov. 7th, when we reached that city, after a fatiguing journey. Friday and Saturday were devoted to calls on ministers of different denominations and on other friends of our cause. Owing to absence on the part of the friend whom we had apprised of our intended visit, arrangements for the Sabbath were not in such a state of forwardness as we expected. The provisional Committee, however, were called together; six pulpits were secured for Sabbath; and preparations made for a public meeting on Monday.

That meeting was held at Allegheny city, in the church of our warm friend, the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of the Associate Synod; and although the evening was very unfavorable, the attendance was highly respectable, and even numerous. A second public meeting was held on that day eight-days in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, (Rev. Dr. Heron's), when still more active steps were taken for the formation both of a general business committee and a female association. During the interval between the two Sabbaths, we preached almost every evening in one or other of the churches; and the number of places of worship to which we obtained access, was upwards of twenty; belonging to the old school Presbyterians, Associate, Associate Reformed, and both branches of the Reformed Presbyterian body.—On most occasions of preaching, collections were taken up. Of these a note will be printed in the *Record*. Private calls were also made in the way of subscriptions, and upwards of four hundred dollars were in all realised. A handsome

collection of books was also made for the library of the Settlement; and the free blacks in Pittsburgh distinguished themselves by the present of a handsome bell for the use of the settlement, to the value of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. For all this the deputies desire to record their sincere gratitude.

On every occasion, whether from the pulpit or the platform, we took the opportunity of stating our object and pleading the cause of the coloured settlement of Canada; and we have reason to think that this first appeal to the friends of humanity in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will tell even more powerfully on occasion of future visits which may be paid. The ground is broken. The principles of the association are understood; and a desire has been excited to keep up friendly intercourse between the two nations, on a subject of deep interest to both.

It cannot be denied that we did not find that ardent interest we expected in behalf of the coloured man. A strong sentiment of freedom, and even of anti-slavery, exists in those parts, as generally in the Northern States, but there are many powerful counteractives. The prejudice against color is strong. The pecuniary interest of the North in the good-will of the South, is deep. The species of loyalty which bows to all law, as such, irrespective of the character of the law, is rampant. Something like a censure on the institutions of the Union is supposed to be conveyed by the very proposal to help those whom one of these institutions has driven from their homes.—Even the colonization spirit which originated Liberia, feels no longing towards the Liberia of Canada, or at least did not give it effective expression. The churches generally did not seem to take a lead in commanding public sentiment in such matters. Some bright exceptions indeed there are, particularly among the different classes of Scots and Irish Presbyterians, whose churches appear to have been largely benefited rather than injured by their decision on the great question of humanity to the slave. Among the ministers who did us most effective service, we would specially particularise the Rev. Dr. Roogets of the Associate Synod; Drs. Pressly and Maclaren of the Associate Reformed; Mr. Black and Mr. Sproule of the Reformed Presbyterian; and Mr. West of the Old School Presbyterian. Several of the newspapers also advocated our cause and faithfully reported our appeals.

When at Pittsburgh and Allegheny, our attention was directed to the state of education.—The "Common Schools"—six of which we visited—were found in a high state of discipline; well taught; the most important branches introduced; furniture suitably provided and arranged; good order kept; the scriptures used in them all; and prayer at opening and close left to the discretion of the teachers. All the schools are free; and the sum regularly assessed on the citizens, though large, cheerfully paid, because, as was said to us: "our property is improved by good education." The Sabbath-schools connected with the Associate and Associate Reformed congregations, we found in a flourishing state; and they were properly Sabbath-schools, and with

excellent "Bible-classes" attached, under the charge of their pastors. Indeed, the whole system of Sabbath-schools was in these instances so linked with the congregations as to form one interest. Judging, however, from the books used in many of the *Sunday-schools* in this, as in other parts of the States, our impression is, that a higher tone of spiritual or religious feeling would be desirable, and that family duties are often dispensed with, under the idea that schools supersede them.

We visited the "Theological Seminary" of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, and had much pleasant intercourse with Drs. Elliot and Macgill, the Professors.—There were about 45 students in attendance, whose general appearance and specimens of progress gave us much satisfaction. The library of about 5000 volumes, was to us an object of much interest, comprising, as it did, so many donations from friends in England and Scotland, whose names, inscribed in their own hands on the volumes, were quite familiar to us. The Rev. Dr. A. D. Campbell, whose beautiful residence in the vicinity of the river Ohio we also visited, obtained these as presents when he came to Europe, on the affairs of this College in 1829. We regret that circumstances put it out of our power to visit the Seminary of the Associate Reformed body, with its 35 Students, under the able tuition of Dr. Pressly.

Two hours spent in the "Western Penitentiary," and chiefly in visits to the cells of prisoners, enabled us to form a high idea of the manner in which that institution is conducted. The warden, chaplain, (Rev. Mr. Black) and superintendents of wards, seemed all to be men of intelligence and energy. The seclusion system is here, as at Philadelphia, where the "Eastern Penitentiary" is located, rigidly adhered to; and from all accounts, with great success. Among the prisoners we met with some whose minds seemed to be very seriously impressed; and all of them had either learned a trade or had acquired great expertness and steadiness as to trades previously learned. In five cases out of six, intemperance was found to be the source of crime.

On our way back to Canada, we paid visits to the towns of Mercer and Erie, where we met with many kind friends, and made appeals from the pulpit on behalf of our scheme. The results, in a money view, may not have been large, but we introduced our plans and proceedings to the knowledge of friends, who promised to help us; and, we think, succeeded in convincing our sceptical neighbours that, after all, Canada is a land in which men, both white and coloured, may comfortably live.

In conclusion, we return grateful thanks to all the clerical and other friends from whom we received kind attentions. From many quarters a desire was expressed that such friendly intercourse might be kept up betwixt Canada and the United States; and friends from other cities, such as Philadelphia, gave us a hearty invitation to pay them a visit on the same errand. May the Churches of the Redeemer in all latitudes