[Prof. W. J. Wilson was then introduced, and read a carefully prepared address. In the name of the colored citizens of Brooklyn and New York, he welcomed Mr. Crummell back to the land of his nativity. He compared the present condition of the country, and its circumstances at the time Mr. C. left it, and hinting that our people had improved in the internal, and had been somehow actively instrumental in bringing about the present crisis, he invited Mr. Crummell to examine our condition for himself. The address was eloquent and well delivered, and we are sorry that we cannot do justice to it, by reproducing it in our columns.]

The Rev. Mr. Crummell, in replying, said that this manifestation of regard, this evidence of esteem, affected him deeply. Reverting to his earlier years, he said that he had been, prematurely, a public man—that he had a deep interest in the condition, growth and development of our people here. That when abroad, he had watched keenly, and hailed with delight, every symptom that afforded ground for hope. Wherever the black man is, he is my brother, preëminently so. Our race is indomitable; no other race could have undergone the oppression we have suffered and survived. But we have not only survived, but progressed; we have taken hold of the pillars of the country, and shaken them to their foundation. [Applause.]

He predicted a glorious future for us here, on this soil, amid these institutions. The training we are receiving here, is fitting us for a mission of benevolence, of nobleness, and of grandeur; the enlightenment, civilization, and Christianizing of Africa—Africa, the land of darkness, and heathenism. He

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She is utterly destitute of civilization, except the Mohammedan—rude and partial. But the causes are not personal, but simply geographical. No man so noble as the native Africa, whose natural capacity exceeds anything of which we have any conception. In physical beauty they excel the highest ideal of the ancient Greeks, embodied in the statues of their gods. Several ministers of the Church of England are re-captured Africans, highly educated and esteemed men, of large influence. Africa contains between one and two hundred millions of people, 15,000 of whom, along the coast, are civilized and educated. He had great hopes of Africa. The providence of God is wonderful, and the Gospel is able to eradicate all passions and prejudices. Africa needs instruction, enlightenment, and there can be no nobler, no greater, no more majestic work for the colored people of this country. The black man in this country has had a better education for civilization, than the Hungarian or the Pole, and therefore is better fitted to carry civilization elsewhere. Mr. C., in the course of his remarks, drew a fine picture of the beauty of the country, and alluded to the fact that ship-building, bridge-building, and brick-making, are already successfully carried on by native Africans. In conclusion, he said, that as the ages grow shorter, and the

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