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thusiasm and visionary new comers, who write without having made themselves at all acquainted with the true state of affairs in Africa; and on the other, from the timorous, dissipated and disheartened, who long to return to their former degraded situation, and are willing to assign any reason, however, false and detrimental to their fellow citizens, rather than the true one, viz: that they are actually unfit, from want of virtue, energy and capacity, to become freemen in any country.

We judge that the time which has elapsed since our first arrival, (eight months,) has enabled us to form a pretty correct opinion of this our new colony, of the climate, and of the fitness of our government. Therefore we may safely say that we write not ignorantly. And as to the truth of our assertions we here solemnly declare, once for all, that we write in the fear of God, and are fully sensible that we stand pledged to maintain them both here and hereafter.

Of our Government. We declare that we have enjoyed (and the same is forever guaranteed to us by our Constitution) all and every civil and religious right and privilege, which we have ever known enjoyed by the white citizens of the United States, excepting the election of our chief magistrate, who is appointed by the board of managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society. All other officers are appointed or elected from the colonists. Freedom of speech and the press, election by ballot, trial by jury, the right to bear arms, and the liberty of worshipping God, agreeably to the dictates of our own consciences are rendered forever inviolate by the Constitution.

Salubrity of the climate. Every foreigner upon arriving in this country is liable to an attack of a peculiar fever, which proves more or less severe in different individuals, but is uniformly over in from ten to twenty days, so that the person can move about; but the system is more or less debilitated from one to six months: some, however, lose but a week or two from labour. What will be the average fatality of this disease ultimately, we cannot say. Of the eighteen emigrants from Baltimore, per brig Ann, we lost a child by dysentery, some weeks after the fever which probably induced it. One woman also died very suddenly, two months after recovery from her first attack, which might perhaps be attributable to the climate, although not the fever. But it ought to be remarked that we were at that time all lodged in very open, leaky houses, and the beds of the sick were almost constantly wet. This evil however need not again occur.

Independent of this fever, from which every new emigrant has long since been free, we have reason to believe this to be as healthy as any tropical climate in the world; and we can affirm from the experience of many of our number, and the observations of credible persons, that this place is decidedly more healthy than any of the windward settlements, Sierra Leone or Monrovia. Those of us who came from the low districts in Maryland believe this country far more salubrious. The weather is exceedingly pleasant, and the temperature uniform. A thermometer kept in the colony has never since our arrival been below seventy degrees, nor above eighty four.

The soil in our immediate vicinity is much better than that on the American sea-board; equal to any part of the land on the Chesapeake bay; and the farther we have penetrated into the interior it has increased in richness. We have not tried it as yet to any great extent, but the immense quantity of rice shipped from this section of the coast, is a sufficient guarantee of the richness of the soil. Nearly all the garden vegetables with which we were acquainted in America have been tried in our gardens, and been found to do well; as also small quantities of the American cotton.—The natural eatable productions of this country are plantain, banana, sweet potatoe, cassada, yams, rice, corn, pumpions, beans, peas, okra, egg plant, tomatoes, sugar cane, pawpaws, palm cabbage and palm oil.

This last is no doubt one of the most valuable productions in the world. It is by most esteemed preferable to hog's lard for cooking, and produces as good a light as the fish oil, without that disagreeable smell. All the above productions can be raised in this country to any extent desirable. The animals which we found here are a fine breed of small plump neat cattle, sheep, ducks and fowls. These are all domesticated, and very abundant, and propagate much faster than in America. Wild game is also plentiful, as hogs, deer, bush cats, monkeys and a great variety of birds. We have the best of timber for building and cabinet work. There are inexhaustible quarries of good rock; and five or six hundred bushels of lime have been prepared from shells. We have erected and finished fourteen clapboarded and shingled wooden buildings; ten more are under way, two of which are of stone. We have built a wharf of stone, seventy feet by twenty six; and with pride do we add, that our little village presents an appearance which would not shame any thirty men to acknowledge it as the result of eight month's labour; either in Africa or America. And under existing circumstances, we candidly declare that we are not disposed to return to the United States.

Another interesting circumstance connected with our situation may be noticed, viz: We are surrounded by numerous tribes of the most intelligent and civilized natives on this coast. They received us with gladness and seem ardently to wish to adopt our habits and manners, and to acquire a knowledge of the arts of civilized life. From them we have received great assistance in procuring timber for the erection of our houses, and from them also

has been procured most of the vegetable food of the colony since its establishment; and both labour and provisions have been obtained for less than one half of the cost of the same in America. We have an excellent school in operation, which is not only attended by our own children, but by those of some of the principal natives in our vicinity, and as far as we can judge, they have made rapid progress.

That we may not weary your patience, or be suspected of a desire to set forth matters in too favourable a light, we have been thus brief in our statements. It will naturally be supposed, brethren, that the object of this address is to induce you to emigrate and join us. To deny this would be a gross want of candor, and not in unison with our professions at the outset. We do wish it, and we tender you both the heart and hand of good fellowship.

But here again, let us be equally candid with you. It is not every man that we could honestly advise or desire to come to this Colony. To those who are contented to live and educate their children as house servants and lackeys, we would say; stay where you are; here we have no masters to employ you. To the indolent, heedless and slothful, we would say, tarry among the flesh pots of Egypt; here we get our bread by the sweat of the brow. To drunkards and rioters, we would say; come not to us; you can never become naturalized in a land where there are no grog shops, and where temperance and order is the motto. To the timorous and suspicious, we would say, stay where you have protectors; here we protect ourselves. But the industrious, enterprising and patriotic of what occupation or profession soever; the merchant, the mechanic and farmer, (but more particularly the latter,) we would counsel, advise and entreat to come and be one with us, and assist us in this glorious enterprise, and enjoy with us that liberty to which we ever were, and the man of colour ever must be, a stranger in America. To the ministers of the gospel, both white and coloured, we would say, come to this great harvest, and diffuse amongst us and our benighted neighbours, that light of the gospel, without which liberty itself is but slavery, and freedom but perpetual bondage.

Accept brethren, our best wishes; and praying, that the Great Disposer of events will direct you to that course, which will tend to your happiness and the benefit of our race throughout the world we subscribe ourselves,

Yours, most affectionately,  
JACOB GROSS,  
WM. POLK,  
CHAS. SCOTLAND,  
ANTHONY WOOD,  
THOMAS JACKSON.

The report being read, it was then moved by James M. Thomson and seconded, that the report be approved and accepted. The yeas and nays were presented as follows:

YEAS.—Jeremiah Stewart, Jas. Martin, Sam'l Wheeler, H. Duncan, Danl. Banks, Joshua Stewart, Jno. Bowen, Jas. Stewart, Henry Dennis, Eden Harding, Robt. Whitfield, Nathan Lee, Nath'l Edmonson, Ch's. Scotland, Nath'l Hammond, Bur. Minor, Anthony Howard, Jas. M. Thomson, Anthony Wood, Jacob Gross, Wm. Polk, Thomas Jackson.

NAYS.—Nicholas Thompson, Wm. Reynolds, Wm. Cassel.

N. B. Those who voted in the negative, declared that the statements contained in the report were true, both in spirit and letter, but they preferred returning to America—whereupon the meeting adjourned, sine die.

A true copy of the record of the proceedings.  
WM. POLK, Sec'y.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, have proposed to the ladies of Baltimore, to contribute to enable the Board to purchase or build a small vessel to be sent to Africa, for the use of the Colony at Cape Palmas, to bear such name in memory of the fair donors, as may be suggested or approved by them. In anticipation of the success of the proposition, the following lines have been handed to us by a friend.

There's many a bark has proudly borne  
The thunder freight of war,  
Whose canvass, in the sun-light worn,  
Has shewed, nor rent, nor scar;  
Whose banner, upon summer seas  
Has hung in idle fold,  
Or, answering to the whispering breeze,  
Its country's glory told.

To India's far, and spicy isles,  
To Europe's crowded strand,  
To where the sun, unsetting, smiles  
Upon an ice-bound land,  
The peaceful sail of commerce wends  
Its long and weary way,  
Whether the frowning storm attends,  
Or laughs the south wind gay.

Proud heralds of a nation's might!  
Rich bearers of its gems!  
They walk the seas, in robes of white,  
The waves' true diadems,  
Now trembling near the whirling cloud,  
Earth's centre seeking now,  
Secure in mast and spar, and shroud,  
Safely, the deep they plough,  
While warrior arms their flag outspread,  
While rolls the rattling drum,  
And stars and stripes are set o'er head,  
And sails are sheeted home.

But not the moving battlement  
That sweeps the watery plain,  
Nor ship to earth's far regions sent  
For trade's uncertain gain,  
As bravely e'er the billows breast  
As shall "the craft," which bears  
To Africa, on woman's heet,  
Her bounty and her prayers.

Colonization Aid Societies and Auxiliary Colonization Societies.

I. COLONIZATION AID SOCIETIES.

In the conflict of opinion throughout the United States in regard to the subject of slavery, or the proper and constitutional means for the removal of it and its chain of consequences, the MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY is particularly anxious that its opinions and principles should be fully and fairly understood. Proclaiming its opinion that the existence of slavery is a calamity to the white as well as the colored population, and avowing as its object the extinction of this evil within its own limits, it holds also as a fundamental principle, that the only constitutional, and safe, and of course the only efficient, means for the general removal of the evil throughout our country is that of separate state action. Jealous as the slaveholding part of our union may naturally be of any interference from without their own limits, by legislative enactment or otherwise, with their peculiar and private interests and affairs, and checked and repressed as the philanthropic interest and exertions of the non-slaveholders of the north may now be by this jealousy of the south, both may be enabled, it is believed, to unite in one object upon the principles laid down by this society. The conviction of the evils of slavery is daily gaining ground. In the mean time, distrust and jealousy are no longer possible, when each state is declared and held to be alone entitled to act in this important and embarrassing subject within its own limits; while, at the same time, full and efficient scope is given to the enlightened and philanthropic liberality of the opponents of slavery elsewhere, in giving the aid of their countenance and contributions to all those who avowedly are struggling for the extinction of this evil,—by helping those who, the most in accordance with their own principles, seem striving to help themselves.

With these views and opinions, the society offer the following constitution of "Colonization Aid Societies," for the adoption of those friends (beyond the limits of the state) who may approve these opinions and principles.

Constitution of the Colonization Aid Society.

Whereas, while we deeply lament the existence of slavery in any part of the American republic, we are unwilling to encroach upon the rights, or do violence to the feelings, of any of our fellow-citizens of the slave-holding states, by an interference with that species of property, which has been secured to them by law, and guaranteed by the constitution of the United States; but whereas, at the same time, we are solicitous for the extirpation of the evil, so far as we can reasonably and properly promote it; therefore,

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a society, under the name of the

COLONIZATION AID SOCIETY, for the purposes hereinafter stated, and hereby adopt the following Constitution:—

ARTICLE 1. The object of this Society shall be the collection of funds, to be appropriated at its discretion, in aid of such Colonization societies, in the slave-holding states of the union, as may apply therefor, and as may avow and prosecute the colonization plan, as a means of extirpating the institution of slavery in their respective states.

ART. 2. The payment of dollar annually shall constitute an individual a member of this Society, and the payment at one time of thirty dollars, or upwards, shall constitute a member for life.

ART. 3. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice Presidents, twelve Managers, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected forthwith, and annually, hereafter, on the day of ; but if an election shall not be held at such time, the officers last chosen shall continue to hold their offices, until an election shall be made, at a meeting of the Society to be called for the purpose.

ART. 4. All the officers above mentioned, shall be, ex officio, members of the board of managers.

ART. 5. The board of managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society, when five shall constitute a quorum, and shall have all the powers necessary to carry into effect the objects set forth in the first article, to make by-laws for their government, and to fill vacancies in their number, or in the officers of the Society.

ART. 6. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and of the board of managers.

ART. 7. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of the Society, and it shall be his particular duty to keep a list of the names, residences, and amount of subscription of members. He shall also act as Secretary of the board of managers.

ART. 8. The treasurer shall keep the accounts, and take charge, subject to the regulations of the board, of the funds of the Society.

ART. 9. No article of this Constitution shall be expunged or altered, unless by consent of two-thirds of the members of the Society present, as a meeting called for the purpose. R.

Editors out of this state will confer a favor by inserting the foregoing article in their papers. Editors within the limits of this state will confer a favor, by inserting the subjoined article on Auxiliary Colonization Societies.

II. AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

We hope that few or none of our readers are unacquainted with the great objects for which the Maryland State Colonization Society was instituted, and for the promotion of which it has perseveringly laboured; but a brief explanation of those principles of its organization upon which it mainly relies for the ultimate success of its efforts may not be unacceptable.

The Society can effect but comparatively little, unless it receive,—not the approbation merely, but the active and zealous co-operation of its friends in every section of the State. Engaged as it is in an enterprise involving the most important results to the future destinies of Maryland, the Society has always been desirous that its views should be fully understood, and its principles maturely and dispassionately considered; confident that both will receive the countenance of all who have at heart the permanent prosperity of the state. But to enable the public to judge correctly, they must have information; and in no way can this be so readily imparted, as through the active exertions of efficient auxiliary societies. If these are properly instituted and supported by our friends throughout the state, we must succeed; without them, doubts and difficulties hang over our prospects. It is true that the Society also looks for aid from other states of the union, but its relations with either individuals or societies, beyond the limits of this state, are of a character essentially different from those which connect it with its Auxiliaries.

The by-laws of the Society especially enjoin upon, and require of the board of Managers, "to form, or cause to be formed, auxiliary societies, wherever practicable, throughout the state, upon such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe." In discharge of the duty thus assigned, the board determined, without undertaking to prescribe the terms of membership in the auxiliary societies, a matter properly belonging to the discretion of each of such societies, yet that it was proper that every member of a regular auxiliary society, contributing to its funds the sum of one dollar, (the qualification of membership in the Maryland State Society,) should be entitled to all the privileges of a member of the latter, and have a right to vote at all its meetings, held during the current year, in which such contribution was made. The only reason, in fact, for establishing auxiliary societies at all, is that by such an organization, far more aid in disseminating information, and exciting interest in its behalf, can be rendered to the cause of Colonization by the collective efforts of the members of such societies, than could be expected from the separate efforts of the scattered and isolated members of a single society in the state. These auxiliaries, however, as we before remarked, can only be established within the state, as the cardinal principle of the State Society is "Independent State Action," that is, that the people of each state, and especially of each slave-holding state, must retain the direction and control of the subject of colonization, within their own limits.

The plan which we would respectfully submit to our friends, as the one best calculated to insure the usefulness and efficiency of auxiliaries, is this:

Let such a Society be formed in every district of the state, where a sufficient number to keep up its organization can be found; and especially let a county society be established in each county, holding its meetings on some appointed day during the sessions of the courts.

Let each county society divide its county into certain convenient districts; and for every one of such districts, in which there may not be established a separate local auxiliary society, let the county society appoint a committee of two or three of its members.

Let it be understood to be the duty of these committees, and of the local auxiliaries, where such exist, to see that every citizen in each district be waited upon once in every year; that the objects and views of the State Colonization Society be explained to him, and his influence be solicited in support of the proper auxiliary.

By these means, it is believed that the auxiliary societies will soon come to embody in their ranks, by far the greater proportion of the intelligence, the wealth, and the benevolence of the state.

The Secretary of each society should carefully keep a register of the names and residence of its members, and an account of all contributions and donations made to it. Returns of these names and contributions should be regularly made to the Maryland State Society, which would thus know its friends in all parts of the state.

At the meetings of the auxiliary societies, twice a year, public addresses might be delivered, and the plan of Colonization, on the Maryland system, be explained and advocated.

Finally, at the annual meetings of the Maryland State Society, every auxiliary should appear by its delegates.

The foregoing is a brief outline of a plan, the advantages of which our space will not now allow us to enlarge upon. Many of them will, however, be obvious; and the only one which we will particularly mention, is that the State Society will become such, in fact, as well as in name, and can go on confidently and joyfully in its career of usefulness, when it shall know that it is acting in harmony with the views of its friends and supporters throughout the state. C.

OFFICE MD. STATE COL. SOCIETY.

There is a letter at the office of the Maryland State Colonization Society, from one of the colonists at Cape Palmas, addressed to Priscilla Wheeler, Baltimore. As the residence of this person is not known, it is hoped she will hear of the letter through this notice, and send or call for it.

Colored persons disposed to emigrate to Cape Palmas, may obtain all the information they wish, by application, in person, at the office of the Maryland State Colonization Society, or, by letter, postage paid.

By order, EDWARD F. CARTER,  
Clerk to the Board.