thusiastic 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, loses 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, bananas, 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 thrifty 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, Thos. Banks, Joshua Stewart, Jno. Bowen, Jas. Stewart, Henry Dennis, Eden Harding, Robt. Whitfield, Nathan Lee, Nath'l. Edmonson, Ch's. Scotland, Nath'l Harmond, 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'ry.

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 o'er the billows prest
As shall "the craft," which bears
To Africa, on woman's best,
Her bounty and her prayers. L.

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 means 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 such 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.

J. D. TOY, PRINT. CORNER OF ST. PAUL & MARKET-STS.

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MANAGERS OF THE STATE FUND.

Vol. 1. Baltimore, August, 1835. No. 2.

When Gratuitous please Circulate.

Extracts from letters of Mr. Wilson.

There is scarcely an inlet, river, or harbour of any importance whatever, on the western coast of Africa, that is not known and visited by Americans and Europeans. They can form settlements on any part of the coast, and there is no river that is not penetrated by trading vessels; and these settlements are formed and these rivers navigated without any regard to the unhealthiness of the climate or any other difficulties.—When, however, the missionary would follow the footsteps of men of the world for the same exalted purpose of preaching the everlasting gospel, he is declaimed against as rash, running before Providence, etc. My heart is grieved at the cowardice of Christians. I know not how thinking and feeling men can act so inconsiderately.

We approach our place of destination with peculiar feelings. We know not what awaits us, nor do we indulge any undue anxieties. If sickness and speedy death are to be our portion, we hope we shall be enabled to meet them cheerfully. If the trials and afflictions which were borne by the first missionaries to Asia, must be endured before the gospel standard is reared in Africa, we are willing to bear any part which God may assign to us.

Under date of December 27th, Mr. W. writes from Cape Palmas—

"I have merely time to say that we are here in safety and health. The fever has prevailed here, but not malignantly; and fatal, as yet, only in two cases. The natives received us with loud acclamations of joy, and more than five hundred of them are now around our doors. The prospects of the colony are flattering. Our house was ready for us and we are comfortable."

On the 10th January, 1835, Mr. Wilson again writes—

"Our reception by the natives was, in their way, quite triumphant. I was carried ashore in the largest canoe about the cape, rowed by twelve or fifteen native men, who sung and rowed with great spirit, from the time we left the vessel till we reached the shore. The king was among the first to pay his respects, and has been particularly kind and friendly ever since. I made him a small present, in compliance with a universal custom of the country, and he in return presented me with a bullock. The natives generally proved to feel interested in our object, and claim me as *their man*, in distinction from the colony. The situation of our house is remarkably pleasant. I know not that I have ever seen any place where the beauty and grandeur of nature are more harmoniously united. On the south side the sea rolls on the beach with tremendous and majestic power. On the east we have a beautiful, calm salt lake. The north presents an extended plain of the richest verdure, through which winds a beautiful fresh water stream, that we can trace to a great distance with the eye from our piazza. On the west we see at one view three native towns and the colonial settlement. The climate, so far as our experience extends, is quite pleasant—perhaps as much so as any part of the United States in the morning, from eight until eleven o'clock, it is somewhat sultry; from eleven until twelve at night, the sea-breeze prevails, and is quite cool and pleasant. From twelve until eight in the morning, the land breeze prevails and the air is cold and damp. The rains continue longer, but are never excessive as they are higher up the coast. We arrived here just at the close of them, which is always known by the violent lightning and thunder which prevails. For several successive nights after we arrived, the thunder was more violent than any thing we ever experienced in the United States.

"The fever is much milder than at Monrovia—only one of the emigrants died of it—and all those who came from the other settlement enjoy better health than they did before their removal.—We all expect to have the fever in a few weeks, but I apprehend no serious consequences from it. The prospects of the colony are flattering. The soil is very productive and almost all of the emigrants have already engaged in agriculture.—The colony and the natives agree much better than I feared that they would. The natives are generally a spirited people; and their character, as a community, has been very materially improved since the Americans have come among them—principally, I think, from the rigid manner in which the governor of the colony has punished theft, both among them and the colonists. Theft and lying, however, must still be considered as crying sins among them. I employed the natives to land my goods, but they were all stopped and called to a *palaver* by the king. He came afterwards and explained the object of it. He said some of his men were honest, and some were not; and he was afraid they would all get a bad name.

"The course which is pursued in conducting the colony, I think, will incorporate the natives into it, and in a temporal point of view this will be of great service to both parties. There are ten or fifteen native men in this place, of character, sense, and property; and if they had been trained to habits of honesty and truth, would even now make valuable members to this or any other colony. They are planting perhaps five times as much rice this season, as they ever did before—with a view to supplying the increasing demand for it.

"*Jan.* 26. Since writing the above, we have all had the fever. My wife was the last to take it. This is the seventh day since she was attacked, but no symptoms of dangerous illness are discoverable. The rest of us are convalescent; yet we all expect occasional relapses. The fever is severe and we all suffered much for a week or ten days, especially myself. We do not feel at all discouraged; nor do I regard the fever here as an insuperable obstacle to white men's living and being useful in this part of Africa.

"The plans I have in contemplation and will prosecute in six months, if my health is fully established and God will, are to build two houses, principally after the native style—one for a day school, and another sufficiently large to accommodate eight or ten boys as boarding scholars. The execution of these plans, however, must depend upon my health. I can procure any number of boys from the neighbouring towns. Girls, if we can get them at all, will only be for a limited time. The king of Grahway visited me a few days since and inquired why I had not brought a teacher for his town."

Under date of March 17th, information has been received, that Mr. Wilson, in consequence of too early and great exertion while recovering from the attack of the fever mentioned above, suffered a relapse, by which his life was brought into great danger. Through divine mercy there was a fair prospect that he would recover.—*Mississippi Herald.*

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to the Citizens of Maryland in Liberia.

The Board of Managers have seen, with feelings of great satisfaction, the proceedings of your public meeting of the 25th of October last, and the address which you then adopted to your brethren in this country. None are more fully aware than yourselves of the weight of moral responsibility which rested upon the board, when, not two years since, they undertook to found a new colony at Cape Palmas, and invited the first settlers among you to embark in the expedition designed for that purpose; and none, better than yourselves, can appreciate the feelings of profound gratitude to Almighty God, which fill the breast of each member of the board, for the success which your address proves He has vouchsafed to the Colony of Maryland in Liberia. The board trust that your appeal to the coloured people of Maryland will accomplish the good purpose for which you designed it, and that the industrious, the worthy, and the high-minded among them, will soon learn to look upon Africa as the only land, where they can be really free, and that the day is not far distant, when all shall consider emigration, not as an exile, but as a privilege. To obtain this great end, much, if not all, depends on you. Africa must be made attractive to the coloured people in Maryland, and this cannot be done more efficiently, than by exhibiting in your settlement, a picture of an orderly, temperate, industrious, and moral community. Remember that the eyes of your race, on this side of the Atlantic, are fixed upon you; and that though you be but a speck on the wide coasts of the land of your fathers, yet, like the ray of the beacon light to the mariner, you have made the more conspicuous by the surrounding darkness.—Remember that upon the result of the experiment that you are engaged in making, will depend the freedom and happiness of countless numbers of your fellow men, here and in Africa. Remember that each one of you is not only a pioneer, to clear the way for those that are to follow, but a missionary in the holy cause of civilization and the gospel, and "Let your light therefore shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

The Board of Managers would remind you, that it is upon the conduct of each individual of your young community, that its character depends. You are the pilgrim founders of a nation. To entitle yourselves to the respect of other people, first learn to respect yourselves. In being truly free, you have the best attribute of worldly existence; and the security for your continuing happiness as a people, will be a close and rigid adherence to the fundamental principles of religion and morality. Kindness towards each other, and to the native tribes around you—patience under toil—willing submission to lawful authority—a prompt co-operation in support of the constitution and government under which you live—watchfulness over the habits of the rising generation—respect and reverence for the female character—and, above all, a constant sense of your total dependence upon a wise, powerful, and merciful Creator, will be found by you to be sure guarantees of happiness and prosperity.

Humbly praying that His blessing may rest upon you forever, and that you be made the instruments of his glory, the Board of Managers tender to you their best and warmest wishes for your welfare, and stand pledged by all the means in their power to promote it.

By order of the Board of Managers:
JNO. H. B. LATROBE,
Cor. Sec. Md. State Col. Society.

Baltimore, June 3d, 1833.

Colonization induces Emancipation.

One of the inseparable incidents, and unavoidable effects of Colonization, *is to induce the emancipation of slaves.* It has already given freedom to above one thousand human beings. The number is small, only because the ability of the institution has been restricted. In 1830, the owners of upwards of six hundred slaves offered them for manumission, for the purpose of being conveyed to Liberia. The Society of Friends of North Carolina manumitted several hundred slaves, whose liberation had been denied by the legislature for a period of fifty years, to enable them to enjoy freedom in the African Colony. Benevolent individuals, who feel a kind of paternal solicitude for the future welfare of those servile dependants, entreat the society to take them for the same munificent purpose. The noble minded liberality of M'Donough, of Louisiana, who asked for legislative permission to educate his servants, with a view to ultimate enfranchisement in the land of their ancestors, must be vivid in the public recollection. But the evidences of a desire on the part of southern masters to manumit their slaves, if a proper asylum can be procured for their reception, are too numerous and public to require elucidation. Suffice it; that if the funds of the institution were augmented a hundred fold, and the capabilities of the colony were commensurately increased, they would all be put in requisition by the extended and increasing eagerness manifested at the south for voluntary emancipations. *Ten thousand slaves would at this moment be released from thraldom, if they could be transported from the country.* It is upon these grounds that colonization addresses itself to the benevolent wishes and active support of the friends of abolition. Here is a mode in which experience has taught us that abolition can be effected. But it is objected that the process is slow; that the condition of *expatriation* is hard and cruel; that liberations by private individuals may have the effect of retarding legislative action; and that, as it may prove but a temporary assuasive, it will allure the attention of the south from the *efficient* remedy. Must it then become a question upon which benevolence can hesitate, whether slavery in America is preferable to freedom in Africa? But a slight consideration of the objections shows, that they are captious, untenable, and erroneous. If colonization decoy the inflamed south from the contemplation of measures pursued by the ill-judging north, its results must be permanently salutary. It restores that mental equilibrium which, on a question affecting private property, is essential to the exercise of a just and enlightened discretion. Whatever may be the plea for interfering with pecuniary interest, and however upright and disinterested the motive, any attempt to impair it, must unavoidably awaken feeling and bring about resistance. Allay this hostility by abstaining from harsh imputations and unkindly acts, and half the obstructions to abolition are removed. But why will voluntary emancipations, or the removal of free blacks and manumitted slaves, delay the period of legislative action? By what means, and through what agency, is legislative action effected? Is it not by that silent process by which private sentiment is influenced? The slave-holder who nobly resigns that property which was legally his own, has new feelings and sensibilities. He no longer retains an interest in the continuance of slavery as a system. His sentiments are opposed to it. They become as expansive as is the extent of his influence. Some adopt his reasoning, and imitate his example. These become the centre of other circles, which grow wider and more numerous, till at length they diffuse themselves into a dense and undistinguished mass. In proportion as the work of *private* emancipation advances, the cause of *public* abolition is hastened. With each case of voluntary liberation secured, the seed is sown for a future and larger harvest of freemen.—*Tyson of Philadelphia.*

Climate of Cape Palmas.

We copy from the *Liberia Herald*, a paper published at Monrovia monthly, by J. B. Russwurm, the following Thermometrical Journal kept at Cape Palmas by Dr. Hall, the Maryland Colonization Society's Agent at *Maryland in Liberia.* In a note appended to it, that gentleman, who has had uncommon experience of the African climate, as well as of the African character, remarks that it shows that the temperature at Cape Palmas is upon an average below that at Cape Mesurado. He adds that the winds are more uniform and much stronger at Cape Palmas than Mesurado; that for the last two months they had seldom had, at the former, the land breeze, which is considered so unwholesome on that coast, and not one of those heavy foggy days so common at the latter. "Nor have the rains," he continues, "been near so heavy as at Cape Mesurado; and the natives who have been at Sierra Leone say that they have never experienced such rains here as on the windward coast."

These are most encouraging facts. We hope that Doctor Hall will pursue his observations, and make them as minute and circumstantial as possible. Scientific men among us, who take an interest in such researches, would do well to supply him with the necessary apparatus for this and similar purposes.

[*Baltimore American.*

Thermometrical Journal kept at Cape Palmas by Doctor James Hall, Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society.

May	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Winds.	Weather.
3,	78	80	85	wnw.	Alternate showers & storms.
4,	79	82	79	wnw.	Fair day—rain at night.
5,	75	82	79	wsw.	Rainy.
6,	78	84	82	ssw.	Fair fine weather.
7,	77	82	80	ssw.	Same.
8,	77	82	80	w.	Alternate rains and storms.
9,	78	80	80	w.	Same.
10,	80	80	80	ssw.	Same.
11,	76	78	78	wnw.	Cloudy and a little rain.
12,	75	79	79	nnw.	Dark clouds but no rain.
13,	76	80	80	w.	Alternate rains & showers.
14,	76	82	80	wnw.	Fair weather.
15,	75	80	80	nw.	Alternate sun and rain.
16,	76	82	81	sw.	Fair weather.
17,	76	82	81	s.	Same.
18,	76	82	81	sw.	Samo.
19,	77	81	80	w.	Alternate rain and sun.
20,	78	82	80	w.	Same.
21,	77	82	81	w.	Same.
22,	77	81	80	sw.	Fair weather.
23,	77	81	81	[illegible]	Same.
24,	76	81	78	[illegible]	Rain and sun.
25,	76	81	82	wnw	Fair all day.
26,	75	82	81	w by s.	Slight showers, but clear.
27,	77	80	80	ssw.	Rain at night, but fair all
28,	75	80	78	ssw	Alternate rain and sun. [day.
29,	76	80	80	sw.	Same.
30,	74	80	75	w.	Hard rain at night but clear
31,	74	80	80	wsw.	Same. [day.

June	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Winds.	Weather.
1,	76	80	80	wsw.	Cloudy but no rain.
2,	77	79	79	s.	Cloudy and rain.
3,	76	79	79	s.	Fair day.
4,	75	80	80	s.	Same.
5,	79	82	81	s.	Same.
6,	75	80	81	ss.	Same.
7,	78	82	82	s.	Same—high wind.
8,	79	80	80	sw.	Cloudy and rain.
9,	78	78	77	w.	Rain all night wind.
10,	74	76	76	sw.	Alternate rain and sun.
11,	72	80	79	ENE.	Same.
12,	74	80	80	se.	Fair weather.
13,	78	76	76	sse.	Heavy rain all day.
14,	78	79	79	se.	Very strong—no rain.
15,	77	79	79	sw.	Strong wind—little rain.
16,	80	80	80	wsw.	Cloudy, but no rain.
17,	No observation.				
18,	79	80	79	wsw.	Fair day.
19,	79	80	79	s.	Strong wind—fair day.
20,	79	79	83	sse.	Cloudy, but no rain.
21,	77	78	77	s.	Very high wind—cloudy and light rain.
22,	78	79	79	s.	High wind; clear and pleasant.
23,	No observation.				
24,	74	74	80	wnw.	Cloudy & heavy rain all day
25,	74	76	78	wnw.	Strong wind—cloudy and little rain.
26,	78	78	78	ESE.	Same.
27,	78	78	78	s.	Very strong; cloudy but no
28,	78	78	78	s.	Stormy. Same. [rain.
29,	77	78	77	s.	Do.—alternate sun and
30,	78	80	78	s.	Clear day. [clouds.

From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

Maine Conference of the M. E. Church.

RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY.

The committee on slavery reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, most of them unanimously, and all of them with a great degree of unanimity. Want of time precludes some remarks which we should be glad to make on this subject.

Resolved, 1, That, in the language of our Discipline, "we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery," and earnestly desire its universal "extirpation."

2. That, although, as men and as Christians, we take a deep and lively interest in the welfare of our fellow-beings of the whole human race, yet, in our judgment, as citizens of the United States, residing in non-slaveholding states, we are not responsible, politically or morally, for the existence or the continuance of slavery in the slaveholding states; each of the United States, agreeably to the principles which constitute the compact of union between the states, being, in this respect, as completely independent of and foreign to each other as any European or other foreign government.

3. That, believing, as we do, that congress itself has no jurisdiction over this subject within the several states, we deem it incompatible with our duty as peaceable and orderly citizens, directly or indirectly, by public agitation or otherwise, to excite that body to assume any such jurisdiction in regard to it, which could not but tend—in our apprehension—to the disastrous results of a dissolution of the union of the states, if not to a civil or servile war; involving, in all human probability, the greater oppression, if not the extensive extirpation of the slaves themselves, and of that portion also of the free coloured population which is mingled among them.

4. That, as ministers of a Church extending throughout the United States and territories, and, united in one communion, under one common Discipline, we cannot feel ourselves at liberty to denounce as grossly wicked and immoral any portion of our brethren in the ministry or membership of our common Church, so long as they conform, in the judgment of the regular Church authorities, to that Discipline by which we have solemnly and mutually pledged ourselves to be governed, and the provisions of which the General Conference (our highest ecclesiastical judicatory) judges consistent with Christian and ministerial character and profession.

5. That we will gladly co-operate in any peaceable and practicable measures consistent

Maryland Historical Society
The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers
XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal
1. May 1835 (I, 1)--May 1841 (I, 51)
1835