COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1841.

☞All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to DR. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

We hope 'Lin,' although not designedly our correspondent, will see fit to finish the work so ably commenced. He draws a good bow.

The day for publishing the Journal hereafter will be the 15th of each month.

We would apprise those of our readers who take an interest in the cause of colonization, that circulars respecting the contemplated convention, of which full notice was given in our last, will be sent to different parts of the state; and also that the travelling agent, Mr. Kennard, will visit every county in the state, (with the exception of Harford, Cecil, Kent and Queen Anns, which have very recently been visited,) in order to organize meetings for the appointment of delegates. It is hoped that on receipt of the circulars, such information will be disseminated, and such interest awakened, that no delay will attend the efforts of the agent on his arrival in either of the counties or districts. The number fixed upon is thirty from each county, and it is hoped that no one will fail of affording its full complement. It is important, it is vitally necessary that there should be a full and loud expression of the public sentiment upon this momentous subject; that not only the policy of the *state* should remain fixed, but that the policy and sentiment of the people should be so too. The subject only requires to be agitated to be canvassed, to be understood in order to be appreciated.

We hope our friends in the counties above named will speedily hold their meetings, in order that the names of those appointed may be known, and that no hindrance from unforeseen causes will prevent the appointment of the full number.

Latest from Liberia.

The recent arrival of Barque Hobart from Africa brings us intelligence up to Jan. 1st. We are rejoiced to learn that the coffee orchards are begining to bear plentifully. This article must, for various reasons, become the staple of the country. Probably there is not in the world a species of the coffee tree equal to that indigenous to Liberia. We well recollect one tree which eight years since was at least six inches in diameter and produced about ten pounds yearly. It has since increased very much, and is now over twelve feet in height. The flavour of the berry is said by first rate judges of coffee, (old West India masters,) to be equal to that of the Mocha. It is large and plump, more like the Rio coffee in shape. The cultivation of coffee would be the most feasible of that of any other product of Liberia. The tree is, as far as we can judge, of very long life—certainly far exceeding that of the small West India coffee, (the latter is also indigenous to Liberia, but seldom cultivated.) It requires little culture, merely keeping down the rank weeds and underbrush. The colonist of little capital will very soon be able to raise an orchard that will abundantly supply him with all foreign necessaries and many luxuries. We trust soon to have this article in our markets. We should like much to see the sneerers at colonization giving some ten or fifteen per cent. more for Liberia coffee than they can get the common article for: and this we shall see too in less than five years. Mark it! What would not the coast of Africa from Cape Mesurado to Cape Palmas be worth to the commerce of the United States if planted with colonies—pouring into our commercial cities the tropical products of one of the richest and most fertile sections of country in the whole world? But this is foreign to the 'news from Africa.'

The breaking up of the slave factories at Gallinas is of very great importance to Liberia, and more materially affecting the slave trade than any measure yet adopted. If this course is to be carried out by the English government: if the moment a factory is established and barracoon erected, it becomes liable to seizure and destruction, then there will be an end of this business—at least so long as Great Britain shall keep even one-third of their present number of armed vessels on the coast.

A very distressing event occurred at Bassa. A son of the Rev. John Seys, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal mission was drowned in the bar, owing we should think from the accounts of it to the obstinancy and indolence of the Kroomen. One of the greatest evils attendant on the wars in which the colony has been engaged, is that it drives from their settlements all the best of the Fishmen, on whom the colonists and all visitors of the coast are dependent for safe transfer between the shore and vessels. At Bassa, for some years past, there has been no Kroomen or Fishmen at all competent to perform the duties of pilots and boatmen, and we well know the horror of bubbling and tugging for life in the waters of that tremendous serf without assistance.

The twenty-fourth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, was not received in season for our last number, and as it has been very generally distributed through the country, and the most interesting matter therein contained copied into the journals of the day, a full notice thereof will hardly be necessary or useful. The inference to be drawn from the whole, both facts and theory, is very favourable; we should judge the standing of the society with the public was decidedly better than it had been for the past seven years. And although the gentleman at the head of the institution has not, from circumstances beyond human control, been able to carry out all his plans successfully, yet he has effected more than the most sanguine friends of the cause could have even hoped. The bare fact of his engaging heart and hand (and both full,) in what was at one time deemed a desperate cause, of clutching into the wheel, and arresting it in its downward course, indicates the possession of no small degree of moral courage, of perseverance and energy. The accounts from the colony through various sources are very favourable, and of their general correctness we most cheerfully bear witness The main trouble or cause of trouble in the colony is, there are too few people for the extent of coast line attempted to be maintained. There is not and has not been any thing like concentrated, uniform, unceasing effort at any one thing. A new colony has been planted before the old one is in any degree perfected, or before the designs of the society have been fully carried out. New plans and projects are broached, ere the old ones are at all matured. The establishment of a road to the interior, we predict, will be worse than a failure. The plan for a high school on Factory Island, or in any other part of the coast at present, is entirely premature, and money thus expended does a decided injury. The evil of failure in any one undertaking is not confined to that alone, but is communicated to every thing around, and paralyzes efforts that would otherwise have been successful.

The best evidence of the prospering condition of the society is the amount of the receipts for the year, $62,000. And the best evidence of the sound state of the colony is its ability to bear a very severe and judicious curtailment of expenses.

The most important measure adopted by the Board of Directors, was the passage of the following resolutions, which have now become the law of the land; this will effectually settle the palaver between the executive of the colony and the missionaries, which has caused much serious trouble on both sides of the Atlantic.

'*Resolved*, That provision should be made by law, *first*, that importations by the missions, and by the colonization society, enjoy hereafter no exemption from duties; and, *secondly*, that duties be paid, or security be given for the payment thereof, before the goods are delivered to the importer.

'*Resolved*, That no person other than a citizen of Liberia shall carry on trade in the colony; *provided*, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prevent missionaries, residing in the colony by permission, from making any arrangement with any merchant or citizen of the colony, by which the missionary may draw upon such merchant for money or goods, in favour only of himself, or of persons who have rendered services to the missionaries, or furnished them with articles for their consumption, and provided that such draft is in no way issued or circulated as currency. *Provided*, further, that this resolution shall not be so construed as to prohibit the superintendent of any missionary society from distributing among the preachers or physicians connected with his mission, in payment of their services, any goods or provisions sent him by said society.

'*Resolved*, That it is expedient and proper to suppress, by law, the issue of individual or company tickets, or bills, to be circulated as a currency in the colony of Liberia.

'*Resolved*, That the power to provide a currency for the colony of Liberia, belongs properly and exclusively to this Board, and that this Board will from time to time, provide a paper currency for the colony, at all times redeemable in specie in Liberia, and that no other paper currency should at any time be tolerated.'

(Communicated for the Journal.)

At a meeting of the friends of Colonization, held at the Law Buildings Saloon, on Monday evening, 1st inst., the *Rev. Dr. Henshaw* was called to the chair, and *F. W. Brune, Jr. Esq.* appointed secretary.

John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., the president of the Maryland State Colonization Society, laid before the meeting many interesting particulars shewing the condition of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas; he said that the colonists were properous and happy, and the settlement improving in stability and strength, and that the production of the colony had vastly increased within a few years, and what is very remarkable, he mentioned that the introduction of ardent spirits into the colony was prohibited by law. He forcibly urged the necessity of fostering their infant settlement, both as affording the best outlet to the rapidly increasing free coloured population of the state, and as promising a well ordered and flourishing community upon the Western Coast of Africa, by means of which the commerce of Maryland and of the country generally might be increased, and civilization gradually extended to Africa. And he dwelt with peculiar force upon the fact, that the friends of colonization were already bound upon every consideration to sustain the colonists, who had been induced by their representations and promises of support to emigrate to a distant and untried country. He remarked that the ambitious views of England had extended along the coast even to the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, and that the first symptoms of abandonment on the part of Maryland of her colony there, would be hailed by England with joy, as promising an extension of her dominions in that part of the world. He finally represents to the meeting the importance of fitting out an expedition during the present year to Cape Palmas, and that this could not be done without immediate aid from the friends of colonization throughout the state, as the society was at present without means and in debt.

The *Rev. R. J. Breckenridge* then introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and accompained them with some eloquent and able remarks upon the subject of colonization, of which he has always been a distinguished advocate; he maintained that the people of this state took a deep and peculiar interest in the subject, and if properly appealed to, would respond warmly and energetically in its favour.

'WHEREAS, the plan of African Colonization has been adopted in Maryland, not only as the best mode of abating the evils of slavery, consistent with the guaranteed rights of the owners of slaves, by promoting gradual and voluntary emancipation—but also as the most salutary mode of placing the free people of colour of Maryland, with their own consent, in a land and climate which nature destined them to inhabit—thereby terminating relations which cannot be expected always to continue harmonious between the white and coloured population of the state. *And whereas*, the Maryland State Colonization Society have succeeded in establishing on the coast of Africa, at Cape Palmas, a colony of free coloured persons from Maryland, which, from its moral and political character, and its geographical position and extent, is capable of affording a safe, secure and desirable home for the coloured population of this state, even the entire amount thereof.

'*And whereas*, it is represented to this meeting, that the state of the funds of the Maryland State Colonization Society is such, as threatens materially to retard, and even to suspend its operations, thereby not only closing the only door to the pacific accomplishment of the results so ardently desired by the statesman and philanthropist, but forfeiting a pledge given to the former emigrants to Maryland in Liberia, that they should receive such aid and addition of emigrants as should insure a permanence and stability to their new Republic.

'*Therefore, be it resolved*, That to meet the exigency of the State Society, the sum of ten thousand dollars be raised by voluntary contributions and subscriptions, and that a subscription for the same be opened at this meeting.

'*Resolved*, That the clergy of the State of Maryland be earnestly entreated to take up a collection in aid of the cause of colonization, on the evening of the fourth of July.

'*Resolved*, That this meeting cordially approve the call of a State Convention on the third day of June next, to take the subject of colonization into considerations, and recommend a public meeting of the citizens of Baltimore to appoint delegates to attend the same.'

Subscriptions in aid of the Maryland Colonization Society were then commenced, and notice was given through the meeting to the citizens generally, that subscription papers would shortly be circulated through the city, for the purpose of obtaining the subscriptions of all those disposed to assist in sustaining the cause of colonization, in which Maryland has always taken so deep an interest.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1841.

To the Bishops and Members of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Conference assembled.

Gentlemen,—I trust that no apology would be deemed requisite in soliciting the patronage and sanction of the Board, which I have the honour to address, to any institution having for its professed object, the moral improvement of any portion of the human race, and much less, one whose prominent feature and declared purpose is to relieve and succour a race of men, who for a long period have suffered under a series of the most adverse circumstances.

Wherefore, as agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, I feel warranted in laying before this conference, a few brief statements, shewings its claims to that countenance and patronage which I would solicit, considering that action thereon would not be considered irrelevant or out of place in this body.

1st. The declared and legitimate object of the Maryland State Colonization Society, is to remove to the coast of Africa such free persons of colour and manumitted slaves as are desirous of going thither, and to make such provisions for their maintenance, support and improvement, as will render their situation comfortable and happy; thereby materially improving the condition of the free man of colour, and inducing the far more frequent manumission of the slave.

2d. The principle of temperance, of total abstinance from all intoxicating liquors is, and has ever formed a part of the constitution of Maryland in Liberia, and the practicability of maintaining by law a government based upon temperance principles, is exemplified and illustrated by the seven years existence of that colony.

3d. The colony of Maryland in Liberia affords advantages for the prosecution of missionary operations, which, without it, would be almost entirely impracticable on that part of the African coast.

4th. The very material moral influence exerted by the colonists themselves, (who are mostly members of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) upon the many native tribes with whom they are brought into immediate contact, and who are more disposed than any other pagan nation on the globe to receive influence from and imbibe the principles of the christian religion.

These facts and principles, and important collateral considerations connected therewith, will it is hoped lead to a just estimate of the value of the institution in forwarding schemes and accomplishing results, which have ever been recognized as legitimate objects of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and induce this assembly so to place its importance before the great body of christians, which it represents, that the plan of African colonization as avowed and practised by the Maryland State Colonization Society, may receive such aid and support as they can only hope from the true christian and philanthropist.

With sentiments of the most profound respect and esteem, I have the honour to be your most obedient, most humble servant, JAMES HALL,
Gen. Ag't. Md. S. C. S.

BALTIMORE, *February* 20, 1841.

TO DR. JAMES HALL:

My Dear Sir,—It is made my duty to furnish you with the following resolutions of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, adopted at its late session in this city.
Very respectfully, yours,
THO. B. SARGENT, *Secretary.*

The committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Hall, (late governor of Maryland in Liberia) have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, by the Baltimore Annual Conference in conference assembled, That we highly appreciate the objects of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

2. *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to all our preachers labouring in that portion of the state of Maryland lying within the bounds of this conference, to take up collections on or about the fourth of July, for the purpose of carrying out the plans of the colonization society.

3. *Resolved*, That in order to the suppression of the slave trade, and the illumination and salvation of the native tribes of Africa, it is highly expedient and absolutely necessary to colonize on the coast of Africa (with their own consent) free persons of colour from the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this conference, there is no analogy between the course of the British government, in the purchase and liberation, (by the payment of twenty millions of pounds) of the slaves of the West India Islands, and the plans and purposes of modern abolitionists in the United States.

5. *Resolved*, That we disapprove of the agitation of the subject of abolition, and that we discountenance all such inteference as is calculated to prejudice the minds of the free people of colour against the benevolent objects of African colonization.

6. *And be it finally Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the official papers of our church, and to the papers of this city for publication.
(Signed)
HENRY SLICER,
HENRY FURLONG,
CHARLES A. DAVIS,
WM. HAMILTON,
JOHN POISAL.

Baltimore, Feb. 17, 1841.

TREASURER *of the Maryland State Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:*

Frederick, Md.	Rev. James H. Brown,	$3 31
Annapolis, Md.	Frederick Parker,	1 00
Baltimore Co.	William Taggart, Esq.	10 00
Cecilton,	Hon. Thomas W. Veazey,	10 00
	Richard Semans,	5 00
	George W. Black,	5 00
Havre de Grace,	Henry Barnes,	5 00
	Mr. Williams,	1 00
	B. L. Williams,	50
	Mr. Mitchell,	1 00
	Mr. McGraw,	1 00
	Cash,	2 00
	Collection,	2 00
Centreville,	Perre Wilmer,	5 00
West River,	Mrs. S. G.	10 00
Baltimore City,	F. W. Brune,	100 00
	John H. B. Latrobe,	50 00
	F. W. Brune, Jr.	50 00
	Thomas Wilson,	50 00
	Dr. J. H. McCulloh,	50 00
	Dr. George S. Gibson,	50 00

(For the ——— ———.)

Sir,—I saw two or three days since that a resolution was offered to the World's Convention, held in London in the month of June last, by J. G. Birney, of New York, in the words following:

'*Resolved*, That this convention regards the scheme of African colonization, proposed and urged by the American Colonization Society, totaly inadequate to the overthrow of slavery in the United States, tending powerfully to strengthen that unrighteous system, so deeply injurious to the best interests of the negro race, whether bond or free, both in America and Africa, and therefore unworthy the countenance and aid of the philanthropist and christian.'

There's a sentiment for you,—a fit, a very fit sentiment for a 'candidate' for the presidency of the United States! From the curule chair dignified by our Washington, by Jefferson, and by Madison, how impressively ought this language to have fallen upon the ears of a great people—liberal!—its logic too, gleaming with truthfulness. How persuasive was the claim to the highest honor in the gift of Americans, which the sentiment enforced! How encourageing to the individuals, who, burrowing for the hitherto undiscovered material of executive worth, turned up this self-appointed patron of benevolence, must have been these proofs that they had not mistaken the intelligence and integrity of their 'candidate.'

For Daniel O'Connell seeking to increase his claims to respect, stated to the convention that Mr. Birney was a candidate for the presidency of the United States. It did not occur to the gentleman to measure this merit by supposing a parallel case of the muffin boys of Westminster, putting one of their own number in nomination for parliament in opposition to the whig and tory candidates. The hot-muffin calling surely has claims to protection as well as any branch of domestic industry. It has as full right to represent its interests in the legislature of the nation as is enjoyed by the manufacturers of cotton. It is a legitimate pursuit, and those who are embarked in it, have the right seriously to canvass their district, and then regularly poll their dozen votes in a broken pitcher. If the muffin-zealot be run out, he may have the consolation of having been considered the fittest man of *his* party. But this degree of fitness can by no process I am acquainted with, be enlarged and entitled to additional respect, by the fact that partial friends had nominated him to a distinguished honour. Mr. O'Connell should have known this, when he attempted to enhance the 'candidate.' He should have rested with the pride of being associated in an enterprize with a 'judge,'—a veritable judge. This would have called up to that English audience the figures of Hardwick, Mansfield, Elden, and Holt, descending from the bench clad in their ermines, to swell the tide of a moral sentiment that should sweep down the last defence of domestic slavery.

This dignity which in America is fantastic from the exemption which its wearer enjoys from any acquaintance with law, and which we have seen go a begging, enjoys in England the highest respectability which talent and profound attainments can confer. It draws the public regard to the individuals upon whom the government has bestowed it. This was a sufficient elevation from which to throw into that assembly, American denunciation of American philanthropy. Mr. O'Connell should not have shoved his *protege* to the dizzy height of the presidential candidacy. The *alto relievo* was too strong—too distinct. The want of harmony glared, and the man of one idea, who carried beneath his Alabama ermine, only a reckless and persevering consistency of hatred to everything that opposed his chimera, became ridiculous in that seat of great statesmen. Courtesty to strangers—a decent regard for the self-love of his American brethren in convention, should have withheld Mr. O'Connell from this forensic petitlarceny upon an honour which they were accustomed to consider as the proudest in the world, and which while it served the purpose of dignifying an associate, must have stung with shame every honest delegate from the United States. The 'candidate' for the highest appointment in the gift of the American Democracy, before a convention of intelligent Englishmen, which was officered by members of the royal family and peers of the realm, and to which came also delegates from the great French people, to utter language of such ignorance—or dishonesty! The 'candidate' may choose his horn of the dilemma; but one of two things is certain. He either innocently states in his resolution what is untrue in fact, falling into a grave error, or he deliberately states what is false.

Now every intelligent and truthful mind in the country will pronounce the whole of the resolution, except the first clause, unfounded in fact.

The practicability of colonizing the slave population of the United States is questioned. I do not pretend to say how far this doubt should be affected by our confidence that the Jews, a vastly more populous and scattered people, will be returned to the land of their fathers by human agency. But the American Colonization Society professes no such purpose. It does not assume to perform the work, and does not hope to perform it. Though the founders of the society incorporated this measure into their general scheme, yet their successors have so explicitly disclaimed it, that there is something more than illiberality in the manner in which the 'candidate' revives it in the resolution. This should be stricken out.

By what fact then, or by what reasoning, will he justify to his conscience the assertion, that the benevolent labours of the society tend to strengthen the system of slavery, and are deeply injurious to the best interests of the negro in Africa, and in America. If the 'candidate' has adopted without examination the abolition estimate of the Liberian fact as it is upon the African coast, and is innocent of wilful untruth, still he should be made responsible for this accidental untruth. A public speaker is bound to be correct. Who shall divide for him between the misapprehension of a fact, when uttered with the emphasis of hostility, and the misrepresentation of a fact? Public opinion in this age so largely affects the purposes of men, that the act of directing it favorably or unfavorably, is probably more burthened with responsibility than any other single thing man can do as a member of society. If circumstances put the 'candidate' in a position to enable him to implant an idea in the minds of a great audience of capitalists, legislators and merchants—an idea too upon which they would act, the trust became so important, that a neglect to prepare himself with the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, became criminal.

I am very unwilling to believe that the gentleman purposed to pervert the beautiful truth of the Liberian experiment, and create against it the prejudice of English sympathies, and English reason. But should it appear upon the testimony of Englishmen and of Frenchmen, that a condition of things exists in the colonies which denies the whole matter of the resolution, if the 'candidate' will not confess to an error, what remains but to attribute this discrepancy to that enthusiasm of partizanship which confuses the judgment and distorts the perception of what is unwelcome. I do not know what latitude is extended to this enthusiasm by abolition ethics. Strict construction by the Apostolic ethics, however, would give it a new character and would re-name it. If no state of circumstances and no mood of mind will suspend the ever-impending obligation to speak the truth, the 'candidate' is guilty of having deliberately set into a rhetorical order, and uttered lengthy falsehood.

If the evidence of disinterested eye-witnesses conversant with Liberia, conflicts with the statements of a man who at the time had not been nearer the spot than the western shore of the Atlantic, I charge his conscience to reconcile it with his solemn profession of exact justice to all men and all things. The 'candidate' is one of that sect which exists only by the help of the idea of right. They appeal to right—they argue from right—they refer you to the great volume of right for their commission; yet the sight of a little community of manumitted black people labouring to elevate their character and improve their condition, moves them to wrath; and deaf to right, as an adder they traduce the result of their honourable effort; the 'candidate' would have saved character had his resolution instead of being gratuitous, been prompted by that same influence which got up the convention to which he was a delegate. He had then been a trusted agent in a measure to which, as it was, he contributed only the influence of an unwitting tool.

The Americans will judge of the quality of that philanthropy, which must needs summon the anti-slavery benevolence of the world to a convention in the capital of a government, which was itself at the moment the largest slave-holder of the age—which paid annual tribute-money to idols—a government which was itself an immitigable slavery to its own multitudes. Unable to contain the full measure of this humanity—love, within the narrow limits of her island, she let it overflow to the Chinese in the christian alternative of opium or grapeshot, during the very sitting of the convention. This British philanthropy, so carries Cain-like upon its front a mark—the sordid stamp of commerce—that Americans were not last to assign a proper motive to the excessive sympathy for the enslaved negro, which accompanied her novel interest for the wild negro. This same philanthropy, years ago, sent Park, Denham, and Clapperton to explore the navigable rivers of Africa, and prepare the way for its amiable mission of supercargoes. It has made lists of the native objects upon which to devote benevolent care, among which are camwood, palm oil, colouring barks, ship-timber and woods. It was quite grateful to this philanthropy to hear an American (who certainly should know) pronounce the Liberian colonies hurtful to the heathen African, and the colonization society injurious to the best interest of the American black man. For Liberia will soon become a point from which American influence will penetrate into the interior, and interrupt with its trading presence the administration of English humanity to the palm trees and the cam timber. If it was *benevolent* to check their prosperity and weaken the coloured man's confidence in that association, which had alone done the freed negro good, and given to Africa the germ of christian civilization. This World's Convention might have been attended by its members in all honesty of fanaticism; but it will have advanced in no degree the purpose they contemplated. The British government will quietly reap the advantage of allying the public opinion which the convention directed, to their own previously formed gigantic enterprize of emptying a great section of its manufacturing industry into Africa, and forestalling the market with those millions of needy barbarians. The suppression of the African slave trade, which she has cunningly patronized, and her proclaimed hostility to domestic slavery throughout the world, will necessarily bring England into such close relations with Africa, that her project of commercial monopoly is masked, or at most justified, as part of her benevolent plan. The 'candidate' doubtless supported the resolution with the complacent enthusiasm of a man self-moved to a pious purpose original with himself. Alas! the mortification that those tropes, and that fervid logic got no farther than Sheffield and Manchester; that they inspired only cog-wheels and hammers, and that 'bleeding humanity' on the Niger will only wear a calico shirt the sooner, and a little sooner own a cast-iron musket destined to explode and tear its hands to pieces. Yes the 'candidate' had better have frankly helped trading philanthropy and enjoyed the consideration that would reflect from the magnitude of its undertaking, than have vapoured as vainly as a tea-kettle, and at the expense too of his veracity.

But in answer to the resolution, what is colonization, and what has it done for the American and for the African negro.
LIN.

(To be continued.)

(From the Boston Traveller.)

The Colonization Cause in England

LONDON, *Feb.* 9, 1841.

Dear Sir,—The colonization cause in England was the subject of my last letter to you; and I now propose to continue that subject, and show the triumphant success which has at the ninth hour followed the exertions of that worthy and devout christian, Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley.

After many months of severe labour in the cause, Mr. Gurley found that it was almost impossible to obtain a hearing in London. Lecture rooms and the columns of the English journals were for a long time closed against him, and even Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton treated the colonization scheme with dignified indifference.

Mr. Gurley, after the abuse heaped upon him by the Times, was almost discouraged, and had fully concluded to return to America, without having accomplished anything. At this time he met our countryman, Mr. George Catlin, and to this gentleman he communicated his ill success, and the strong opposition of the abolitionists in London to the colonization cause. Mr. Catlin extended his hand and told his friend not to be discouraged, but persevere, and he would render him all the assistance in his power. 'Give two or three free lectures,' said Mr. Catlin, 'to the pulic, and create an excitement, and you will succeed without a doubt.'

Mr. Gurley replied, that he could not obtain any room, and if he could, he would probably meet with strong opposition. Mr. Catlin then, with his usual liberality, told Mr. Gurley that he had a large lecture room in the Egyptian Hall, unoccupied, and that it was entirely at his service, for one, two, or three evenings, and strongly urged him to give two or three lectures upon colonization. Mr. Gurley accepted the kind offer of his countryman, and announced, as I have before informed you in the papers, his intention to deliver two lectures, gratuitously. I also told you that he met with an opponent in the person of a Mr. Scoble, (incorrectly written Scobell in my former letter) who denounced the society and its advocate in unmeasured terms of abuse.

There have been five meetings held at Egyptian Hall on this subject, and all of them were well attended by influential and distinguished persons; the majority, however, were strongly prejudiced against the colonization society. The motto which they adopted was, nevertheless, '*a fair field and no favour.*'

The first two meetings Mr. Gurley had the platform to himself, and explained the objects of the society. At the third and fourth meetings, there was a debate between Mr. Gurley and Mr. Scoble, the former occupying every alternative half hour in arguing for the society, and the latter occupying the same time in opposing it. Mr. Gurley was so enfeebled by previous over-exertion in speaking, that he was wholly incapacitated to address an audience; but when he saw frequent signs of approbation as he progressed, it seemed to give him fresh strength, and as his eye flashed with inspiration, his thrilling eloquence chained the attention of every person before him, and even made his opponent sit uneasy in his chair!

Mr. Scoble produced a whole library of printed documents of American and English origin, and from these he quoted numerous passages, to show not only the unworthiness of the claims of the society to the notice of the people of England, but to every christian throughout the world. He grew so exceedingly warm, and even personal at times towards Mr. Gurley, that he lost much of that respect and attention which he would otherwise have received from his best friends.

When he had finished, Mr. Gurley rose to show the unfairness of his 'respected friend and opponent,' as he was pleasad to call him, in making garbled quotations and selecting a few lines from a document written in favour of the society, but which, as Mr. Scoble made it appear, was strongly against its best principles of christianity towards a persecuted race. Mr. Gurley then turned to the very same documents, and read the whole in connection, (especially a speech made by Mr. Clay, the president of the society,) and this occupied the half hour devoted to Mr. Gurley. Mr. Gurley then sat down amid continued marks of approbation, leaving a most favourable impression in the minds of his hearers, of his own honesty, sincerity, and devotedness in the cause which he had so powerfully and eloquently defended.

Completely broken up root and branch, it would seem that Mr. Scoble took the *present opportunity to back out of* a contest in which he had so foolishly thrust himself, and in which he had been so completely defeated, and acknowledged to be so by his own friends!

Mr. Scoble was about to reply to Mr. Gurley's last statements, when the chairman of the meeting (a distinguished London physician) began to read a synopsis of the arguments on both sides, according to an express and unanimous vote at the commencement of the discussion. To this Mr. Scoble objected, and insisted that it had nothing to do with the discussion,—but the chairman persisting in his right, Mr. Scoble began to gather up his books and papers, and abruptly left the meeting, to the great astonishment of all present!

When the chairman had finished, he appealed to the meeting, as to wether he was out of order, and the meeting were unanimous in sustaining the chair. Considerable confusion however ensued among a few of Mr. Scoble's friends, and all regretted no doubt the absence of Mr. Scoble; as through his opposition they were enabled to listen to the charming eloquence of Mr. Gurley, who in the mildest and most humble manner overthrew every argument brought forward by his opponent, and this, with the christian spirit which he manifested throughout, gained for him the victory!—A proud, a noble, a lasting victory will it prove to the colonization cause in England!

Mr. Gurley was requested by several influential gentlemen present, to proceed and give some account of the colony of Liberia; this he did in a highly satisfactory manner, and in the course of his remarks drew forth repeated signs of approbation from his hearers. He also read a long letter, which he had received, just before he left New York for this country, from a coloured clergyman in Liberia, which had an extraordinary effect upon the audience in removing the strong prejudice which had existed in their minds against the society in Liberia.

When he had concluded, a distinguished Englishman rose and addressed the audience, said that he considered it to be only a simple duty which they owed to the gentleman who had so ably and eloquently defended the claims of the colonization society, against the strongest opposition and prejudice, which, he beleived he could with confidence say, were entirely removed; he considered it a duty to move, that a vote of thanks be presented to the Rev. Mr. Gurley for the able and eloquent manner in which he had presented to the notice of the British public the claims of the colonization society.

This motion was enthusiastically received, and passed unanimously; a vote of thanks was also presented to Mr. George Catlin for the liberal manner in which he had granted the use of his room for four evenings.

After the majority of the audience had retired, some half dozen *Englishmen* obtained Mr. Gurley's consent to deliver another lecture, and they made up a purse among themselves for the purpose of extensively advertising in the papers the *fifth* meeting, which took place on the 6th inst. at Egyptian Hall.

The room was well filled with a most intelligent audience, and Mr. Gurley, having taken the platform, delivered another most eloquent lecture; after which, Mr. Cresson took the platform, and also very ably addressed the audience, but I am compelled to say, that his rather warm and often violent manner, *the sudden stamp of his foot, and shake of his fist*, for the purpose either of astonishing his hearers, or frightening them, will never command respect from John Bull; and it is exceedingly unfortunate, that an individual possessed of so much information on colonization, who is so able and eloquent, should not better understand the character of John Bull. How different he is from Mr. Gurley! It is the mild, gentle, unassuming manner of Mr. Gurley that so pleases John Bull, while it is the violent manner of Mr. Cresson that leaves no favourable impression with an English audience. It was chiefly owing to Mr. Scoble's violent manner towards Mr. Gurley that the audience sympathized with the latter.

In conclusion, the former *Governor of Sierre Leone* addressed the meeting, for the purpose of adding his testimony to the truth of Mr. Gurley's statements on the condition of the population and prospects of the people of Africa.

He was one, he said, out of a large number who had returned to his native land from Africa, and it gave him much pleasure to corroborate Mr. Gurley's statements. After highly complimenting Mr. Gurley's talents, and the able manner in which he had defended the colonization cause, he proposed a vote of thanks to that gentleman. Several other persons, highly distinguished, also addressed the audience, and took occasion to speak of Mr. Gurley in the same exalted terms of praise, and to confess that he had succeeded in completely removing all prejudice from their minds against the colonization cause. They furthermore expressed ther strong disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Scoble, and concluded by saying, that whether he had remained or not to oppose Mr. Gurley, they considered that Mr. Gurley had overthrown his opponent and completely triumphed before a British audience!

Mr. Gurley in a most unassuming manner, rose and said, that his gratitude to his hearers could better be imagined than expressed—that he considered this day *the brightest one of his whole life*, and he hoped he should continue to deserve that confidence and good feeling of the British public which had been so freely manifested towards him on this occasion.

Mr. Gurley is now fairly before the people of England—he has nobly triumphed, and the friends of colonization in America may with propriety, 'clap their hands and rejoice!'

Yours, &c. P.

THE SLAVE TRADE AT RIO JANEIRO.—An officer of the United States Ship Potomac, writing to the editor of the Delaware Free Press, gives the following picture of the slave trade at Rio:

The slave trade has never been prosecuted with more vigor and success in Brazil, than during the past five years. Angola is the port in Africa which chiefly supplies this market. The difference in price between a negro in Angola and Rio, is but one hundred dollars—selling for one hundred and fifty dollars in Angola, and two hundred and fifty in this place. Indeed, it is said to be common for vessels to bring slaves, as passengers, from one port to the other, for one hundred dollars per head. This shippers can afford to do, as insurance can be effected on a cargo, for ten per cent. ad valorem.

Some years since, government took measures to suppress the trade, but they have not been or are not now very sincere in their professions, or more might have been done towards effecting it. In 1836 there was a colonization society founded here, by the charitable donations of individuals, for the purpose of returning all freed negroes to Africa, (I think Liberia,) but I do not know that any good whatever has resulted from it. One cargo, I am informed, was despatched, but were never heard from, and it is supposed the whole number (four hundred) were captured by a slaver and taken to Cuba. It is, however, most probable the agents betrayed the confidence reposed in them, and instead of taking them to Africa, shipped them to a slave trading country and sold them.

The following lines from the Monthly Miscellany, are understood to be from the pen of Rev. John Piermont. They were addressed to a clerical friend, on the death of his only son. Their spirit will find a response in many a bereaved heart.

I cannot make him dead!
His fair sunshiny head
Is ever bounding round my study chair;
Yet, when my eyes, now dim
With tears, I turn to him,
The vision vanishes—he is not there!

I walk my parlor floor,
And, through the open door,
I heard a footfall on his chamber stair;
I'm stepping toward the hall
To give the boy a call;
And then bethink me that—he is not there!

I tread the crowded street:—
A satchell'd lad I meet,
With the same beaming eyes and coloured hair;
And, as he's running by,
Follow him with my eye,
Scarcely believing that—he is not there!

I know his face is hid
Under the coffin lid;
Closed are his eyes;—cold is his forehead fair;
My hand that marble felt;
O'er it in prayer I knelt;
Yet my heart wispers that—he is not there!

I cannot *make* him dead!
When passing by the bed,
So long watched over with parental care,
My spirit and my eye
Seek it inquiringly
Before the thought comes that—he is not there!

When at the cool, grey break
Of day, from sleep I awake,
With my first breathing of the morning air
My soul goes up, with joy,
To him who gave my boy,
Then comes the sad thought that—he is not there!

When, at the day's calm close,
Before we seek repose,
I'm with his mother, offering up our prayer,
Whate'er I may be *saying*,
I am, in spirit, praying
For our boy's spirit, though—he is not there!

Not there!—Where then, is he?
The form I used to see
Was but the *raiment* that he used to wear.
The grave that now doth press
Upon that cast off dress,
Is but his wardrobe locked;—*he* is not there!

He lives!—In all the past
He lives; nor, to the last,
Of seeing him again will I despair;
In dreams I see him now;
And, on his angel brow,
I see it written, 'thou shalt see me *there!*'

Yes, we all live to God!
FATHER, thy chastening rod
So help us, thine afflicted ones, to bear,
That in the spirit land,
Meeting at thy right hand,
'Twill be our heaven to find that—he is *there!*

J. P.

'Oh! the sunny, sunny hours of childhood,
How soon—how soon they pass away!'

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS FOR FEBRUARY.—The domestic correspondence of the present number contains many items of interest; some extracts from it will be found in another column, and also an interesting letter from Mrs. Benton of the Cretan mission, shewing the continued prosperity of the schools.

Bishop M'Coskry is appointed preacher before the Board of Missions, at its annual meeting in June next, at Philadelphia, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Elliott, Bishop elect of the Diocese of Georgia, his substitute.

The receipts of the past month are as follows: domestic missions, $5,647 62; foreign missions, $994 05.

The following is the appeal of the Foreign Committee for Africa:

'*African Mission.*—The shipment of the necessary supplies and specie for the support of the African mission now calls for about $3500. This sum, it will be seen, (see proceedings) has been borrowed, until the amount can be obtained from the future income for this department. The urgency of this appeal will be appreciated by those who desire to see the missions of our church, to this benighted land, liberally sustained. Are there not motives enough at the present encouraging period to animate the members of the church at large, in so promising an effort for Africa? Life has been preserved—the first difficulties overcome—the labours of the missionaries have been signally blessed—new stations have opened for these labours, and the earnest plea of the brethren is that more missionaries may join them. Are they to be told that the church will no longer support them in their work? The present number of this periodical of their church goes to them, and it may be long before they can hear the answer which shall be given to the appeals now making, not only for the wants of the mission so *dear* to their hearts, but for the support of all our missions abroad. May these brethren at least be assured, in the mean time, that many prayers are ascending from those who have little of silver or gold to give. They will see that Africa is remembered, in the missionary company of another denomination, which goes out at this time, consisting of two missionaries and their wives, who go to undertake the establishment of a new mission, about sixty miles to windward of Cape Palmas.'

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A. Maryland Colonization Journal
1. May 1835 (I, 1)—May 1841 (I, 51)
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