

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1826.

All communications relating to the business of the Maryland State Colonization Society, should be addressed to Rev. IRA A. EASTER, Local Agent.

GOVERNOR HALL'S LETTER.

The following letter from Dr. Hall, bearing date the 27th August, came to hand about the 10th December, and was, with other communications, delivered to the Corresponding Secretary by Captain Pascal, who went out with the emigrants, in the schooner Harmony, last spring. We invite attention to the information which it contains, as showing the present condition of the colony.

"DEAR SIR:—The schooner Harmony came to anchor in our harbour on the evening of Monday, 23d inst. having on board the complement of emigrants and cargo, as per document from the acting Secretary; also Miss McAllister, as cabin passenger. The emigrants, and most all of the cargo, are already landed in good condition. There will be no impediment to their striking at once into the soil. The land which I have laid out for them is of the very best in our vicinity; immediately contiguous to that occupied by the emigrants per the Bourne, and not half a mile from the house in which they are now located. They appear to be extremely well pleased with their present prospects; and from their appearance, the favourable accounts of them from the Agent, and the attestations of Captain Pascal, and the officers of the Harmony, of their conduct while on board, I have little doubt but that they will be an important acquisition to the colony. Rest assured, that no pains shall be spared to render them contented and happy.

"Respecting the present accommodation for emigrants, of which the Board require particular information,—I have now one house, with a beaten, smooth, mortar floor, clap-boarded and thatched; water proof; seventy feet by eighteen; will accommodate fifty people, (close stowing.) Another, seventy feet by twelve; indifferently constructed; leaks a little. This I shall probably move as soon as it shall be vacated, and have it on the farm lands, and in good repair, ere the next vessel shall arrive; and it will probably accommodate thirty emigrants well. Another, thatched and clap-boarded, with a small, beaten, earthen floor, like the first mentioned; water tight; will contain seventy-five emigrants; length one hundred and ten, breadth eighteen feet. Situated on the public farm, and now occupied by the new emigrants.

"You may calculate on good accommodation for a hundred and fifty, as soon as you can send them; and the earlier in the season they come, the better.

"I ought not to neglect referring to the satisfaction which the emigrants (per Harmony) express of the treatment of Capt. Pascal and Mr. Robinson to them, while on board. This is a matter of no little importance; and it would be well worth while to employ such a man, when practicable, even at a small advance in wages.

"By Capt. Pascal, I send you a few leaves of our Cape Palmas tobacco; also, a skin of a flying animal. This I think a very great curiosity, although similar to our flying squirrel, yet ten times the size."

Provision made by the Maryland State Colonization Society, for emigrants who settle at Cape Palmas.

It is frequently asked, "What provision does the Maryland State Colonization Society make for those who emigrate to Maryland, in Liberia?" We take pleasure in making this subject as plain as possible. In doing this, it must be understood that the Society aim directly at making their colonists, farmers or agriculturists; and to encourage them in cultivating the soil, each emigrant is furnished with the necessary implements before he leaves this country. He takes with him the tools upon which, in connection with his own labor, he is to depend for future subsistence. Females are in like manner, provided with spinning wheels, cotton and wool cards, &c. Mechanics are furnished with saws, planes, axes, hatchets, and such other articles as their calling may demand, when they are unable to provide for themselves.

It is, however, very important that all emigrants on leaving this country for Liberia, should use the greatest economy. Much of the expense of giving them an outfit, is sustained by a few liberal citizens of this city. That this benevolent disposition may not be depressed, the Society desire as far as practicable, to retrench their future expenditure. There are ample provisions put on board of each vessel to supply the emigrants for six months; and, in addition to a farm of five acres of land, which is allotted to each individual as soon as he lands in Liberia, assistance is frequently given, in clearing his land and building his house. What more could be done by a kind father for his children, when first setting out in life?

Extract from a letter from a gentleman on the Eastern Shore, to the agent, dated 12th January, 1836.

"Since the decease of our mother, my sisters and myself have determined on setting at liberty the slaves of the family, except such as are

too old, or too young, to do well for themselves. There are four stout, healthy, active, and well disposed young men, between the ages of twenty and twenty-seven years, that we intend to liberate, and are desirous that they should go to Africa, but have not yet sounded them, for I did not know but what I could operate to greater advantage by suspending my suggestion, or inopportunity, until better informed; for which reason I trouble you with this communication, desiring to know the terms and mode of proceeding, in case the men, or a part of them, can be prevailed on to go: and whether the Colonization Society allow, or give assistance, to those who go on recognizance."

The above letter, it is believed, expresses the wishes and intentions of almost all the slave-holders in Maryland. Indeed there is scarcely a day that we do not receive letters of manumission from the county clerks throughout the state. A similar state of things must, ere long, be felt in Virginia, where there has existed in many minds, a strong antipathy to slavery. Only a few months since, the agent of this society was told by an eminent clergyman residing in Richmond, that whenever he could give assurance to their owners that their slaves would be no worse off, than in their present condition, he could have five thousand set at liberty.

THE YOUNG MEN'S COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.

The promised efficiency of this institution is only another instance of the magnanimity and enterprise of the young men of this city. It will be cheering to the friends of colonization to learn that this society, which was organized only six months since, have resolved to use their best efforts to raise, during the present year, at least five thousand dollars, for colonizing the free people of colour of this state.

We learn that it is their intention to employ with as little delay as possible, a gentleman of talents and experience, to act as their agent; and who will devote his whole time in soliciting funds to redeem their pledge. May much success attend their benevolent efforts.

The American Colonization Society are now fitting out an expedition of nearly one hundred emigrants, for their colony at Monrovia. It is very gratifying to learn, that this society are so far relieved of their embarrassments, by the liberal contributions to their funds during the last year, that they are enabled to resume the annual transportation of emigrants to their colony. The present number of applicants for emigration is such as to excite in the minds of the friends of humanity, and especially of the coloured man, the deepest interest.

The Rev. CHARLES W. ANDREWS, of Virginia, has very recently been appointed agent of the American Colonization Society for that state. He had been previously commissioned to act as agent for only four counties, but his success has encouraged the board to extend his field of usefulness. Mr. Andrews is now in Norfolk, attending to the shipment of the emigrants who go out by the present expedition.

The Maryland Colonization Society have recently sent out another supply of emigrants to their colony in Liberia. The brig Fortune, Capt. PERRY, sailed from this port on Wednesday, the 23d December, with thirty-nine emigrants, taking along with them, as assistant agent, Dr. OLIVER HOLMES, Jr. who left here with the intention of residing two years at Cape Palmas. Dr. Holmes is employed by the society, to superintend the affairs of the colony, while Dr. Hall, the resident agent, returns to this country to visit his friends, and to be benefited by a change of climate.

An arrangement has been made by the Committee of Publication, to issue this Journal once in two months, at Fifty cents, per annum. It never was the design of the society to make this paper a source of profit to the concern; nor do they even hope to make it pay half the cost of publication. It is purely a medium of communication—a vehicle of intelligence, designed to keep the minds of the community awake to the important and interesting subject of colonization, and furnish our colonists in Africa, with the most cheap and certain method of addressing their friends in this country. Hence we need the benevolent assistance of our friends in the country, who can most essentially aid the cause, by obtaining subscribers, and enclosing the money to the agent, stating the names of subscribers, and the post office to which their papers should be sent.

The present No. contains additional despatches from Governor HALL, and various letters from the emigrants who went out in the spring, in the Harmony. These will doubtless be read with deep interest, by all who are looking to African colonization as the great means under divine Providence, of removing the evil of slavery from these United States. Small and feeble as the efforts of the friends of this enterprise may appear to have been, to the eye of a superficial observer, it cannot be doubted that the day is fast approaching, when it will triumph gloriously—when America will be "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled;" and Africa, long oppressed bleeding Africa, will no more suffer the heartless cruelty of the slave trade. Each returning vessel, and every succeeding year, may be expected to become messengers bearing glad tidings from the shores of Africa—when the coloured man will look with deep interest for the departure of some vessel,

bound to the "father land" which will afford him an opportunity to join the friends who have gone before, to prepare his way and give him a hearty welcome: when blind prejudice will cease to poison his mind, and make him treat as enemies, those who, under the guidance of Providence, have laboured most disinterestedly to promote his best interest. Who will not say Amen!

It is the intention of the Board of Managers to use all possible diligence to prepare an expedition to sail from the 1st to the 10th of May.

LIBERIA.

Arrival of Emigrants.

The Liberia Herald of August 29th, says: "On the 9th inst. brig Louisiana, Capt. Williams, arrived from Norfolk, Va. with 46 emigrants, 38 of whom are Africans, principally, we believe, from the regions of the Nunez and Pongas. They are a strolling people. A number of their countrymen, and among them some acquaintances, have found their way to this settlement. They were hailed by their redeemed brethren, with the most extravagant expressions of joy, embracing each other with the utmost cordiality, a hundred times repeating, 'Emamar, Emamar, Koorah haro go?'—How are you, how are you, are you well?—It is thought they will return to their native country, but we think it doubtful; as they are aware, that in that case, they would more than likely be found again on board a slave ship.

On the 12th inst. the Susan Elizabeth, Captain Lawlin, arrived from New York.—Passengers, Doct. E. Skinner, Colonial Agent, and daughter, Rev. Mr. Seys and family, of the Methodist Episcopal mission, Rev. Messrs. Crocker, and Myln and lady, of the Baptist mission. We hail with joy, the arrival of the passengers by this vessel.

On the 14th inst. the schooner Harmony, Captain Pascal, from Baltimore, with 27 emigrants for Cape Palmas, arrived. This expedition has been long expected at Cape Palmas, and will no doubt, prove an acceptable reinforcement to Doctor Hall.

On the 19th inst. ship Indiana, Capt. Wood, arrived from Savannah, with 65 emigrants, among whom was Dr. Davis and family.—These repeated arrivals, following so closely in the track of each other, seem to have given some uneasiness to the natives. They do not understand it, and imagining that Americans move by the same principles that they do—that is to say, animal motives, they conclude that "Rice be done for big 'Merica," and hope they will plant more next year, or "black man will no have place for set down."

Battle with Joe Harris and his men—Victory of the colonists.

On the 14th of July one hundred and twenty men, volunteers, embarked from Monrovia for Bassa. Before the 20th of August they had returned, having succeeded completely, after a general engagement, in the object of their expedition, viz. the destruction of Joe Harris' town. The Liberia Herald of August 20th, thus announces the result.

With feelings of inexpressible gratitude, we announce to our readers, that victory, the most complete and decisive, has crowned their efforts. The perfidious and ruthless Joe Harris, and all his savage adherents, have been chased from their territories, and their towns and places of defence, completely demolished.

The conduct of the officers and men, have been beyond all praise. So general has been the display of bravery, both by men and officers, that to mention only a few might be justly esteemed invidious. On the part of the Americans, there has not been a single man lost. This circumstance, so unusual in conflict, and so reasonably to be expected where there is the use of fire arms by both parties, is to be attributed, humanly speaking, to that cool, determined, and deliberate bravery evinced by the Americans.

After the preparation for crossing the river and the point for landing selected, the troops embarked in their boats, and advanced in the face of a heavy fire and continual shower of shot, with such a steady movement and cool determination, that the savages retreated from the river, and yielded the landing to the Americans. They, however, rallied in a rice field, only a few yards from the river, and seemed determined to dispute the further advance of the Americans.

They secured themselves behind the stumps of large trees, ant-hills and every object that could prevent an intervention between them and shot, whence they kept up a continual firing, as innocent as incessant. As soon as the Americans were all landed they advanced in a body, when a sharp engagement ensued: the natives gave way and retreated to their barricade. The Americans followed them as rapidly as an almost impenetrable forest and deep marsh would admit the passage of the ordnance.

As soon as they came in view of the town, a tremendous volley of musketry from the embrasures and perforations in the stockade, announced to them, that fighting was not over. The ordnance was brought up: and a "word" from the four and six pounders silenced the garrulity of the natives, who after an interchange of a few rounds effected their escape, through the gates on the opposite side. The town was then entered and taken possession of.

The natives had found means to convey away their effects. Remnants of apparel, the property of the unfortunate victims of Port Cresson, were found in the town. Mats lying around dyed with blood, indicated slaughter on the part of the natives. There were some few

bullocks in the town, but they partook of the general consternation and scampered away after the flying natives, as fast as their legs could carry them.

LETTER FROM LEVI MORRIS TO THE REV. RICHD B. F. GOULD.

Harper, Cape Palmas, Aug. 23, 1835.

DEAR SIR—I embrace this opportunity of writing these few lines to you, to inform you that I and my family are well, hoping that they may find you the same. I am glad to tell you that I am better satisfied now than I was when I first arrived in Africa. I find that any industrious man may live here, by being economical. I see that every thing I plant in my lot seems to grow well, and I am not sorry that I ever left America for Africa. I find now that I was too fast in writing when I first arrived in Africa, by going by other men's judgment. I can tell you in candour, that I never want to live in America again, under the frowns of a white man. And another thing, I have got my farm, and have got it partly cultivated, and have got me a decent frame house on it, 12 by 16; and that, I know, is more than I would have got if I had remained in America. I see now, that the coloured people in Maryland are fools for staying under oppression. Dear sir, do not think that I am intruding on you, for you know nearly what things we need here. Will you be pleased to send me nine or ten yards of bed-ticking, and some of your old wearing clothes, such as you can dispose of; if you should send them, please to send them to me, and not to the agent, for there was some confusion about something sent to the colonists in the schr. Harmony. We can do very well here if we had a little help. If you should send them, I will esteem you one of my best friends in America; and whether or not, I do hold you as such for coming out with us, if no more. Now to my coloured friends. Believe me when I tell you the truth, for I will tell you the truth, and not a lie. I did believe as you do now believe, when I was with you all in America, that before I would go to Africa, I would sooner die than to come to Africa; but I will say as it is said in the Scriptures, that once I was blind but now I see. I am satisfied that there is not a free man of color in the United States. John Lee, do you remember the last conversation that you, and me, and James Freeland had under the cedar tree at the meeting house? Why I am not sold, nor yet had my back flogged, I stand on my own ground, and no man can say, stand off, for I am better than you. Now, if you should doubt this letter, or any thing that is in it, being true, I hope that the next time I hear from you, you may have your back well flogged, and if I had to do it, I would give it to you well for staying under oppression; for I can say, in truth, that if you or any man should come to Africa with the intention to work, and take it rough and tumble, he may live here, though I well know what you will say, that I am in Africa and can't get back; but that is a mistaken thing in you, for there is a vessel here now, that if I want to go back, he would be glad to have me; and those that would want to raise their children as white people do in America, this is the very place to do it; for a man that comes out here don't only free himself, but a generation. Any man that does that, it is an honour to him when he is in his grave.

Mr. Gould will read a letter published in the Maryland Colonization Journal to you, that was sent from this place, for those are my sentiments as it is in that, though you must calculate to meet with some difficulties in any new country.

Mr. Gould, sir, I wish you to read this letter if you can to the coloured people in the neighborhood of Hunting creek. Give my best respects to all my inquiring friends.

I remain your humble servant,

LEVI MORRIS.

LETTER FROM MISS MARGARET McALISTER TO MRS. GALLOWAY CHESTON, OF THIS CITY.

Cape Palmas, August 31, 1835.

DEAR FRIEND—With pleasure I take up my pen to inform you of my safe arrival at this place, after a passage of fifty-six days. I was not very sick at sea, not more than a couple of days. The captain treated me very kindly, and so did the mate. The Lord was gracious to me from the commencement, throughout. When I arrived at Monrovia, I met with every possible attention from the Colonists, and stayed with Mr. Magill from Baltimore, who was very kind to me. I was well pleased with the Rev. Mr. Seys and lady: after staying there five days, we sailed for this place and arrived here in three days, where I have met with a kind reception. The Governor has been very kind; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have treated me very kindly, and I feel myself deeply indebted to them. As soon as they heard of my arrival, they sent a coloured gentleman to bring me ashore, and in coming, there was a heavy sea ready to roll over us: we were near the shore and the man caught me up quite suddenly; I did not know what he meant, and being crowded with a parcel of natives, I was quite frightened; they told me, in their broken English, "no fraid! no fraid!" though I was much overcome by the fright I soon recovered, and had the pleasure of seeing Mr. and Mrs. W. on the land, waiting to receive me; they took me home and made me quite comfortable; I remained there four days, and am much pleased with them. I think if any persons are calculated to do good for Africa, they are. I am living in the country, about two miles from town, with Mr. Hance. Mr. Wilson is so kind as to loan me his horse, when it is necessary for me to come to town: yesterday he sent for