

about eleven o'clock, but found him absent. After despatching a couple of goats and a bushel of rice, I parted with my Cavalry and Robokah boys, sent my baggage under care of the Americans by the beach, and put to sea in a canoe.

#### NARROW ESCAPE OF DR. HALL.

I found the sea extremely rough and the canoe quite heavy, so that one hand, besides myself, was constantly bailing to keep her afloat. As we approached Grahway Point, the surf became more broken and troublesome, so that in spite of all our efforts with dippers and shoes, the water gained on us, and we were near going down. My headman suddenly put about and made for the rocks. I thought him mad, but said nothing. To steer our course for Cape Palmas was out of the question. Nothing could be seen ahead of us but a continuous reef of rocks, against which the sea was rolling furiously. On approaching nearer, I could discover a narrow cleft, which filled with water in the heaviest swell. All hands now lay to, not a word was spoken or paddle dipped. Soon an enormous swell came under our stern: in a moment the paddles flew like lightning, and the canoe was safely borne on the top of the surf, through the gap in the rocks, to smooth water in shore. I could easily have touched the rocks on both sides as we passed. Twice in this manner has my life been preserved by the dexterity of these kroomen.

#### RESULTS OF THE TOUR.

I consider this tour as productive of the most important results. In the first place, it has completely vanquished the settled purpose of all the beach tribes to prevent communication between the colony and the bush people, thereby destroying one of the strongest barriers to the propagation of civilization and the gospel. It has completely, and I trust permanently, opened the way for free and unrestrained commerce, thereby greatly enhancing the means of the colonists for acquiring wealth and importance. It has given us assurance that we can, at any time, acquire an almost boundless extent of valuable and fertile land for no other compensation than the advantages that will accrue to the native inhabitants from our settling colonists among them, and insuring free communication with all parts of 'Maryland in Liberia.' It has developed to us the resources of the valuable tract of country bordering upon this important and beautiful river, which we now know to be navigable to the extent of fifty miles at least for vessels of any draught of water that ever can be required for exporting the produce of the country. In fact, in the height of the dry season, I do not think that the current in any place would give less than two fathoms on the sounding line. I found not less than four from side to side, and generally six. I speak of these advantages independent of those arising from the acquisition of territory; but the fact that this tribe, (the Yeabrehs) one of the most influential on this section of the coast, whose country is the very hot-bed of bigotry and superstition, the head quarters of *Auld Nick* himself, possessing, as they do, the absolute control over the navigation of the river and the lucrative traffic with the interior; a people who have ever been wrangling with the natives of Cape Palmas, whom they consider as amalgamated with us, and in some degree Americanized; that they should voluntarily come forward, and without valuable pecuniary consideration, tender their territory to the governor of the colony, and in a measure come under the control, and wish to be joined to, and confederated with, their former enemies, forms the most correct comment upon the effects produced by this colony among the surrounding tribes of barbarians, and the reputation it has established during its brief existence.

#### ACQUISITION OF HALF CAVALLY.

Nov. 26.—I have this morning the pleasure of noting another important acquisition of territory, which, although not really valuable in itself, is, under existing circumstances, of the utmost consequence to us—I refer to Half Cavally. I have before detailed to you some unpleasant circumstances relative to our connection with these people, such as their refusal to treat for territory, their insolent and flagitious conduct towards me when passing their town, and their endeavouring to instigate the bush people on the river to acts of violence towards me during my late tour. Previous to this last act of hostility, I had been quite undecided whether it was my duty to call them to an account for their conduct, knowing that in case they refused satisfaction, I should be under the necessity of fighting them, which I considered a *demerit resort*, and I determined to let the matter pass. But when I found that this only emboldened them to continue this course of conduct, and that the colony would be constantly subject to their hostile acts, unless some severe measures of redress were taken, I determined to call them to an account. I accordingly sent a messenger, Mr. Nathan Lee, to ask the reason of their late conduct, and to demand satisfaction. They returned for answer that they had been instigated to the course they had taken by king Tom—that he had deceived them now by making friends with me, and they were ashamed of it, and wished me to make them a visit, and they would give me satisfaction. This I declined doing; but sent Mr. Thomson, the colonial secretary, with a form of a deed, and instructions to say to them, that by their conduct they had forfeited their country, if I was able to take it; that if they would sign the deed, (after hearing its purport fully explained,) the palaver should be set, and they should be considered as one people with us, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities granted in the deed; if not, I would take what course I should see proper. But little other argument was necessary: they signed at once, without even speaking of dash palaver.

I assure you, I am not a little gratified at the termination of this affair. As I before said, the territory is really not worth possessing or occupying, and is already overstocked with inhabitants, who live altogether by traffic with the river people and vessels; but then possessing, as it does, a good anchorage, great facilities for the river trade, and the trade men being the most expert on this part of the coast, it held out great inducement for the establishment of a factory there by foreigners and perhaps to ultimate settlement. And to effect this the inhabitants were determined. They would formerly consent to treat with me only on conditions that a factory should be established there, perfectly independent of the government of the colony. I think it would have been impossible to have effected any thing like the present favourable arrangement, had they not rendered themselves liable to retaliation by their injudicious attack upon me.

There is now secured to the colony the unlimited control of thirty miles of sea-coast, extending from ten to fifty miles into the interior; in fact, extending to any distance that the exigencies of the colony will ever require, or as far as it can afford protection to itself or the native inhabitants. In one word, (which is exactly expressive of my meaning,) we have all we want.

Nov 29.—The schooner Portia, of New York, this day came to anchor in our harbour, on her homeward voyage from the leeward: she leaves to-morrow.

I have therefore hastily sketched a map of the Cavally river, as far as I ascended it; also, I have endeavoured to convey some idea of the shape and extent of our newly acquired territory. Our first purchase, divested of what does not belong to us, or the kings who claimed it, would make but a sorry figure without Balyemah and Bourah.

I intend, immediately on my recovery from a severe affliction of the head, which has troubled me since my return from Cavally, to visit king Neb, and the half bush kings, and secure their desirable territory. I therefore think you had better not make the enclosed map public until you hear more; or, if you do, it will be well to mark the section between Cape Palmas and Denah as probably ours, as it doubtless will be, long ere you receive this communication. I think I have stretched the view a little in transcribing my map. My best judgment is, that the falls are sixty miles from the river mouth. The map is as correct as you can reasonably expect. I kept the compass between my feet all the way, and at each bend traced the course and supposed distance on a page in my note book, marked into squares of one mile each. I am sensible that the journal of my voyage up the Cavally, is not exactly what you could wish for publication; that it smacks not of the official; neither has it the set phrase of the ordinary 'interesting news from Africa'; for which I am truly sorry, but cannot mend it. I was obliged either to state barren, uninteresting facts, or advance such ideas as the objects around me suggested, and give such details of even trifling circumstances, as at the time interested me. I trust the board will extend to me their usual clemency. The bare reading of it to them can produce no injury; and it will depend upon the committee on publications, through whom the whole matter is to be filtered, whether any part thereof shall go farther.

Time will not permit me to say any thing of the internal affairs of the colony, or the home department, only that we continue prosperous, and for the most part contented. Few or no cases of sickness among the old settlers. All the adults of the expedition (per the brig Bourne) are well, and those by the Harmony are improving. I have before informed you of the loss of two, viz: Scott, and a child of Smith's. By the Susan Elizabeth, which is expected in a few days, I shall give you many particulars, respecting farms, crops, &c that may be valuable and interesting to the board and new emigrants. Among the papers which I now forward, you will perceive an extract of a letter from a Mr. Burt of New York, who remained here some days, and appeared to imbibe a strong interest in the affairs of the colony.

## COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1836.

### OUR CAUSE!

We use this title, not with reference to the Maryland plan of independent state action; not with reference to the coloured population of this state; not with reference to the colony of Maryland in Liberia, at Cape Palmas; but with reference to the cause of colonization throughout the United States, and its success in every quarter of the confederacy:—its success to the north, in the multiplication of its friends, whose pecuniary contributions are the sinews of the general society; its success at the south, where, contradistinguished from abolition, it is looked upon as the happy mean between antagonist opinions, in which all may prudently, and with humanity, unite. The Maryland plan is but a mode of accomplishing an end. The end is the same, whether attained by the means recommended in Washington, or those which are practised in Baltimore. The true friends of the cause know not themselves in its prosecution. The individual or society that thinks of self first, and colonization next, is but an unworthy member of the design.

We are led to these remarks because we have observed, with some regret, that our efforts, and the news of our colony, have not been noticed in quarters where they ought to have been; and sometimes, circumstances have forced us to believe, that the omission of an account of the prosperity of the Maryland colony has been intentional. Wherefore should this be? If Maryland is made a non-slaveholding state ultimately,—with the consent of all parties—the slaveholder and the non slaveholder,—by means of colonization, will not the system be established forever? And does not Maryland offer greater probabilities of this being effected, than does any other of the slaveholding states? We trust, therefore, that our colonization friends, in all quarters, will extend to us their aid. We are dependant upon each other. And let us help each other, as though we were determined to go forward, hand in hand, until colonization shall be successful in America, and the religion of our God shall be established forever in Africa.

#### GOV. HALL'S TOUR UP THE CAVALLY.

We occupy the greatest portion of our present number, to the exclusion of many prepared articles, with the journal of gov. Hall, of his voyage up the Cavally river, to the cataracts at Payé; and we are confident that our readers will not regret our having done so. The journal of gov. Hall is written with graphic skill, and places before the mind's eye the country through which he passed. We know of no book of African travels, (and we have read the most of them,) not even Le Valiant's, which, in the same space, contains so much of interest as the journal that we publish in this number.

#### PROSPERITY OF CAPE PALMAS.

The late information received from our colony, by arrivals at New York, is of the

most gratifying character. Occasional notices have already appeared in the New York papers, and the daily papers of this city. Of course, the intelligence furnished in the present number of the Journal will not be entirely new to all our readers. What makes this information from Africa the more gratifying to the friends and patrons of the Maryland State Colonization Society, is the fact, that better things are said of Maryland in Liberia, and the 'Maryland plan,' by strangers who have visited all the colonial settlements, than was ever said by its friends. The testimony of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, missionary of the American board, of captain Lawlen, of the brig Susan Elizabeth, of New York, and of Mr. Wm. Floyd Burt, supercargo of the brig Eliza, also of New York, taken in connection with a corresponding statement, of very late date, from Dr. Hall, all prove conclusively the wisdom and success with which this colony was planted. Two points in the system of government seems to impress, favourably, all minds who witness it. 1st. *Temperance*:—total abstinence from the use as a drink and traffic in ardent spirits. 2ndly. *Agriculture*: the cultivation of the soil, instead of relying upon the instability of trade. With these facts before us, who can any longer doubt the success of African colonization? We rely upon such testimony as we give in the present number, to dissipate every vestige of prejudice from the minds of such as sincerely wish success to the cause, while they indulge the thought that it is a mere Utopian theory which looks well on paper, but too good ever to be made practically available for the benefit of the coloured race. To all such persons, we would venture to enforce the precept, 'Be not faithless, but believing.'

Extract of a letter from Wm. Floyd Burt, supercargo of the brig Eliza, of New York, to a friend in that city.

HARPER, Cape Palmas, Aug. 26, 1835.

Dear —, When you became aware of my intention to visit the western coast of Africa, you partly wrung from me a promise that in case my other engagements would permit, I would note particularly the state of the American colonies established there, as you would put confidence in my remarks concerning them. I then informed you, that being neither abolitionist or colonizationist, I, of course, should be an impartial observer; but as my object in visiting the coast would be strictly commercial, I should probably have little leisure to attend to other business than my own. I will, however, make a few observations merely to convince you that I have not been unmindful of your request; and at the same time confess that I feel an interest in the affair, which a half dozen colonization meetings could never have awakened.

I arrived at Monrovia on the 16th of July, and left it on the 5th inst. during which interval I was deeply engaged in business; but this led me to see that the times were bad, very bad. The principal men were gone to war with the Bassas, and they appeared to be surrounded by war on all sides, which entirely cut off the trade from the interior; and the complaints from one and all, were loud and frequent. Further than this, I know very little of the actual situation of that colony. Had they, like the colony established here by the State of Maryland, looked to the soil for their support instead of traffic with a fickle and barbarous people, they would not now be affected by these barbarous wars. This, many of them seriously think about doing: they hope to bring about the cultivation of cotton, to make it an article of export. Accident brought me to this place, or rather it is owing to an accident that I have been detained here for the last fifteen days, and to this accident you are indebted for this sheet on the subject matter desired.

A few miles to the windward of this we lost an anchor, and completely ruined our windlass, and put into this place to repair it. To those acquainted with the coast trade, it will be useless to note the importance of having good ground tackling; no voyage can safely be prosecuted without such. The importance of these colonies, in a commercial point of view only, as exemplified in the present case, has fully committed me as a colonizationist. Had there been no colony here, we should have had to retrace our course to Cape Mesurado, if none there, to Sierra Leone, and so on, which might have entirely ruined our voyage. Had government done her part like the benevolent societies, and stationed a few vessels of war on this coast,\* say two between Sierra Leone and Fernando Po, our vessels would feel at home here, and our commerce would rapidly increase.

Now that the world has seen that vessels can be navigated without rum, one great obstacle to the more frequent visits of national and all other vessels to this coast has been removed. It is well known to you that but few years have elapsed since it was considered certain death for at least one-half the crews of all African merchant ships; and the cause, I do sincerely believe, was the use of rum. Now, crews for this trade are almost uniformly shipped with the prohibition of rum; and I know of many vessels returning to New York without the loss of a man, and in fact, no record on the log, of sickness on board the whole voyage. Temperance in eating and drinking, avoiding exposure to the sun and violent exercise, and

\*Orders, before this letter was received, had, at the instance of the managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, been issued by the secretary of the navy, to one of the U. S. sloops of war to cruise in those seas; and it is understood to be the intention of government to make that a regular cruising ground.

making it a general rule not to be ashore after night fall, and I believe one may prosecute a voyage on the coast of Africa with as much safety as in any part of the world. It is to the English that we are indebted for the security of our trade and protection from piratical aggression; their language is used for trade along the whole coast. The French, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese have to barter in Afri-co-English. It is really astonishing that our government should permit settlements of her own citizens to remain unprotected on this coast, when they might be protected and fostered at so little expense; and next to slavery, I consider it the greatest stigma on our national character.

But to return to the colony. But eighteen months have elapsed since the present governor, Dr. Hall, landed on this coast with about thirty men and boys, and made a purchase of a large extent of territory, without inserting the article of rum in the list of purchase money, and it has been supported and prospered without that article being allowed into the colony in any way for the use of colonists or for native trade. Being but little acquainted with the new settlements, you may not place much confidence in my judgment; but I doubt much, if any town in our western country has made equal progress with this in the same length of time, with the expenditure of twice the amount of capital. But to confine myself to facts. This village, now eighteen months old, contains twenty-three framed dwelling houses of one and two stories; one two story stone do. and a commodious frame weather-boarded and thatched meeting house, independent of the agency buildings, which are a fine two story residence for the governor, suitable out-houses, and a large forty feet two story stone warehouse, handsomely finished on the inside, which would do honour to any of our wharves. There are three well constructed receptacles for emigrants, two of seventy-five feet each in length, and one of one hundred and twenty feet. The latter stands on the public farm, about half a mile from the village, on which are also being erected a two story dwelling for the farming agent, and a strong jail. On the farm lands, about one and a half miles from Harper, are nine dwelling houses, occupied by late emigrants, and I should judge that there are fifty acres of land under good cultivation, which in a short time will supply a sufficiency of vegetable food for the whole colony. When I have said this much, it will be unnecessary to add, that the people are enterprising and industrious, and the affairs of the colony well conducted.

There are two schools in the colony, which are attended both by colonists and natives, and I am informed that they both make rapid progress. That the natives lack not zeal in the matter, I am well assured, from seeing men of twenty and thirty years of age with their slates and cards conning their alphabet.

There is a missionary establishment here under the care of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who, together, with his lady, appear to be admirably well adapted by their conciliating manners to win the affections of the natives, which is indispensable in order to effect any change in their character. They both apparently enjoy excellent health, having become quite naturalized, although not a year has elapsed since they landed. The natives, although reported to have been heretofore the most dangerous this side of St. Andrew's bay, are now perfectly friendly and peaceable, and look up to the governor of the colony as a father. The king made us a visit on board, dressed in a shirt, pantaloons and a New York cut black coat, surmounted by two tarnished epaulettes, a tri-corned hat and long red plume.

The natural advantages of Cape Palmas are greater than those of any other point of the coast. The anchorage and landing is decidedly the best I have seen; and although it has little trade now except palm oil, yet from its situation, being the connecting point between the windward and leeward coasts, it must one day command the main trade of both, and become a depot for immense quantities of merchandise to be distributed by small colonial crafts, from one to two hundred miles each way.

If this slight sketch will afford you any satisfaction, I shall be amply repaid for the communication, for I assure you I have derived no little pleasure from acquainting myself thoroughly with so beautiful a colony in this land of ignorance and barbarism.

The agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations to the funds of the society.

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