PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE COLONY.

nists, and of their future prospects, it will be of want for their supply of food. Inasmuch | true. Nor is it true that a majority of them | tic officer, but a discontented, troublesome ral advantages of the country, as, soil, climate | every one has been in a greater or less degree | situation, as would men of different early hab. | he could be any where, and as well contented. most fully treated in former communications, ing and many other necessaries which they superior range of thought. But still they do me in the very favourable opinions heretofore assistance which they have received in pro- and privileges, that by no worldly considera- reduced by the fever, and has never been able colony at this time are as follows, viz: A com- they are, as a body of people without capital them. Independent of the love of liberty, tal energies are also very much enfeebled from modious Agency House and out buildings. | deeply involved in debt. The upper story of the house being occupied Thus much for the physical condition of the civilization ever feel for the country of their managing his family, and enforcing the indusby the Agent, and the lower one as a public | colony generally, or taken as a whole. court room. A two story stone ware-house 26 by 40 feet, a substantial, well finished, handsome, commodious building, used by the Agency as a provision and variety store. A wharf immediately in front of the store, run- and I trust will not be without its proportion- that perhaps the well-being and even existence advantage to the colony. ning 70 feet into Hoffman river. A public ate propitious results. Two Sabbath schools of a nation is dependant on the course and farm, of which about 10 acres are cleared, en- have been most constantly in operation, one conduct of each and every individual. Re- with a wife and seven or eight small children, closed, and partly cultivated. A farm house for the children, and the other for the adults. flections like these produce not bare quiet and all under fourteen, arrived in the colony in the for the superintendent, 24 by 16 feet, two A good day school also has been in constant contentment, but a patriotic enthusiasm, the Harmony. He died of dysentery three months stories high, the upper part being destined for operation since the Sept. of 1834. Mr. Wil- highest state of mental enjoyment. But this the use of looms and the like apparatus. A son the Missionary Agent of the A. B. C. F. M. | high toned ardour, I regret to say, is expe-Jail built of the hardest teak timber, hewed has made arrangements whereby he will be rienced by few, hardly sufficient to keep a good six inches thick, and laid up solid of this ma- able to instruct a number of American youths | majority up to the mark, and substantiate my terial. A house on the public farm for the with the children of the natives; a plan which | declaration. accommodation of emigrants, one hundred and promises much good to both parties. Mr. twenty feet by eighteen, weatherboarded and Thomson is also engaged in the prosecution of thatched. Two of a similar construction in the a similar plan, under the patronage of the village about 70 feet long each. There has been | Protestant Episcopal Church of the United about four miles of roads opened, and it is now | States. The colony is also supplied with a well | general character of our colonists, at least the in good condition, and passable for horses and educated clergyman, Mr. Burns, by the Mis- essentials. I have described them as they are, cattle. A commodious meeting house, has sionary Society of the M. E. Church. The as they have deported themselves since their also been erected for the use of the Metho- colony now possesses and doubtless will con- first coming together as a people. I have endist Episcopal Church. To these might pro- tinue to, the most desirable facilities for moral deavoured to show you what they have done, perly be added the buildings belonging to the and intellectual improvement. A. B. C. F. M. all erected and now occupied by their Agent, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, consisting of a large dwelling house, out buildings, a large school house, and dormitory for his scholars. In the village there are now belonging has been effected in the colony, and the pre- better effected than by delineating to you in a to private individuals, twenty-five framed dwel- | sent situation of its inhabitants, you will doubt- | brief manner the character, or rather the hisling houses, and eight of the same material on less be led to inquire how such advantages tory of a few individual colonists. I shall take the farm lots, besides twelve of inferior con- are appreciated; whether the people are con- the extreme cases of the different classes, that struction. The colony now contains over two tented and happy in proportion to the blessings you may be able to judge what causes the hundred and twenty inhabitants; among whom | they enjoy, and whether they have and do | prosperity and happiness of some, and the about sixty may be reckoned as adult males, improve in proportion to their improved con- misery and depression of others; and that you capable of performing the quantum of labour dition? In other words you would like to know may see how much is dependant on the colousually allotted to men, and of bearing arms. | the general character of the people of your | nists themselves, and what is irremediable or Of the number of those which arrived in the newly established colony. This is no desira- dependant on circumstances beyond human last expedition, I shall not have occasion fur- | ble task, nor would I attempt it, unless I con- | control. ther to speak, as they cannot at this time be sider myself well prepared, and in duty bound considered as settlers. I shall endeavour to to perform it. I shall be necessitated to speak | inasmuch as but one or two of each class will convey to you a correct idea of the present in very general terms, which will of course be introduced, and the second best and second situation of those who have been a sufficient admit of many exceptions. time in the colony to enable them to provide The inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia, are the censure which they deserve. for themselves. It will be recollected that a moral and religious people. No open vice or but two years have elapsed since the first profligacy is encouraged, and at least five-sixths | children all under 12 years of age, was one of establishment on the Cape, by a party of but of the adults are members of the christian the first settlers. Himself and family suffered twenty-four men: to whom was promised ere | church. I know of but three men who have | less from the fever than others of the same extheir embarkation, both a town and farm lot; been reported to use profane language on any the former of which was immediately drawn occasion. Not an instance of licentious libidi- and have been as frequent, yet they implicitly and cleared. All despatch was made in erect- nous conduct in any member of the colony, has followed advice with regard to diet and geneing dwellings on these lots. Every man I come to my knowledge, nor in fact has the ral conduct. He brought about fifty dollars believe, with one exception, was at this time | conduct of any female member been such as pennyless, and many even ragged. It was to subject her to scandal of this nature. considered advisable under such circumstances | case of criminal prosecution has occurred, exby the Agent, to assist those who required it, cept for theft, and in those the articles per- five cents per day for labour. His family are in erecting their houses and furnishing them | loined were of slight value, and of such a | well fed and clothed, and are constantly atwith materials. This, together with their nature, and under such circumstances, that the tendant on the school. They are further adclothing, involved them in debt to the Agency. | transactions would not have been noticed in | vanced than others of their age and former In the meantime much public work was re- any long established community of people. advantages in the colony. He never works quired, in order to enable the Agent success- This trait of character, the disposition to pil- hard nor exposes himself to inclement weather, fully to manage his concerns; the colonists fer, marks the majority of the lower class of but is always busy about something useful. Maryland do to assist the Colonization Societhus indebted were called upon to render the colonists; and is an exception to the cha- He minds his own business, and rules his ty to carry into successful operation the great their services in payment. At this time also racter here given of them as a body. the state of our affairs with the natives was | They are a civil, orderly, people. No farm lots, two acres of the latter are under doubtless many benevolent persons throughnot such as would permit us prudently to make properly established law of the colony has good cultivation, and well secured; the proas good selections of our farm lands as we could ever met with open opposition; no violence duce of which will doubly supply his family desire; and even had this been practicable, has ever been threatened to the lawful authori- with vegetable food. He is almost entirely assistance if they were informed in what manthey could not at that time have been wrought | ties. No instance of riot or general uncon- free from debt. He declares that he is very ner their labour might be profitably directed. to advantage. Owing to the above causes the trollable excitement has occurred, and no glad he removed to Africa, is better situated To such persons we would say, that there are first settlers were very considerably retarded instance of open quarrelling, or fisticuffs than he ever was, or hoped to be in America, several methods by which the friends of Coloin their farming operations. This state of has come to my knowledge, directly or indi- and no consideration would induce him to for- nization might render essential service, at very things continued until the Oct. of 1834, when | rectly, since the first establishment of the | sake his newly adopted country. they received very valuable farm lots conti- colony. guous to the town; and no bar or obstacle They are a temperate people. And for the same expedition; suffered slightly from stocked with sweet potatoes, cassada, corn, witnessed among them. The letter of the has not cultivated his farm lot, nor built a beans, plantain, and banana. Many have also constitution and of the ordinances, has been house, has not a fortnight's provisions in the received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that, if generally circustrated his farm lot, nor built a received, it is obvious, that it is obv small patches of cotton, sufficient to supply most strictly observed; and the world may ground, a decent bed for his use, nor decent lated through the state, it would aid in a very

workman among the natives employed by the their domestic wants, as thread, stockings &c. here see a people, a government, an infant apparel for his person: and is equally as much English at Fernandi Po. From the time of One individual planted between one and two nation that was formed, nourished, and is in debt as A. He laboured only when cirmy first arrival at Cape Palmas he has ever acres, but unfortunately about a month too late supported and kept together without the arti- cumstances compelled him. Yet this man is been at my service in any undertaking what- in the season, consequently little was gathered ficial stimulus of grog. There are men in the satisfied and contented in the colony; is a ever. At times when it was expected that from the whole. Enough, however, has been | colony whom I suspect of having clandestinely | peaceable orderly citizen, but for lack of energy hostilities would commence with his tribe, he | done with this article to prove that it may be | obtained small quantities, and used it privately; | ambition, and industry he is good for nothing. still continued his services unless forbidden | made a valuable article of export. The four- | but were the question to be put to-morrow to | C. one of the first settlers, from Cape Mesby the king. But in the time of the greatest | teen adult males who arrived in Feb. 1835, | the assembled colonists, 'Shall ardent spirits be | surado, acclimated with a family of four small excitement, I never was able in any manner | per brig Bourne, were able about the first of admitted into the colony, except as a drug to children, very poor and destitute: has a good whatever to shake his fidelity to his people, April to commence business upon their farms. be administered by the physician, it would be house in town, two acres of land under cultinor would be ever give the most distant hint This the majority of them did with such voted down to a man. Not an individual vation, which would more than doubly supply of their dispositions or designs. His answer | energy and success, that they have now some | would dare propose such a resolution who had | his family with vegetable food: his family are to all interrogatories in this respect, was, 'I | thing like thirty acres of land under cultivation, | the least regard to his reputation, let him be | well clothed and fed, he is nearly free from am this countryman not an American. I containing in addition to the vegetables above ever so devoid of patriotism. work for you to get money, not to betray my | mentioned, considerable quantities of tobacco. | They are an industrious people. I say in | D. a healthy single man, in other respects own people; when I join the Americans I shall One individual has a crop now on the ground comparison with the like people, under like under exactly similar circumstances with C. leave my own people, I can't have a heart for from which he expects to realize at least five circumstances they are industrious. But com- and equally industrious, is now without a both sides.' This man became more and hundred pounds of good merchantable tobac- pared with the New England farmers they house or a week's supply of food from his want more attached to us, until finally he concluded | co; and this in a country where two pounds | are not so: at least but a few of the colonists | of prudence, and economy, and capacity to to leave his tribe and move to our town, where | will buy a bushel of rice, is quite a fortune. | perform as much labour, as their strength and | take care of himself. He is discontented, and he now resides, and is regarded by both na- These people are now all well located on their | constitutions will admit of; say of this class | justly concludes that his labour would protives and colonists, as a man of enterprise and lots, and many in good framed dwellings. Of there are ten or twelve. But of the truly cure him better food in America. sagacity, and the most sterling integrity. I the five adult males who arrived in Sept. 1835, lazy drones, loungers, or sun-baskers, we have | E. came to the colony at the same time, a have never seen a man whose natural powers | per schr. Harmony, two unfortunately died. | but three or four. The majority go to regu- | single man, has enjoyed good health, and geneof mind I should judge transcended his; and The remaining three and a widow of one of lar daily labour, and look to no other means for rally been industrious, although not a hard few uneducated men in civilized life, who the deceased, are now located on their lots, support. could reason more correctly on subjects of having each a good framed dwelling and about They are a contented, happy people. This to one dollar and fifty cents per day, as such, moment. It has been mainly through his in- one acre under cultivation. Taken in the assertion must also be understood in a compa- when employed by the agency; has a good fluence and counsel that the recent purchases | aggregate there is a larger amount of vegeta- | rative sense. The amount of enjoyment any | house and lot in town, and two acres of farm of territory from the inhabitants have been so | ble food now raised in the colony than is re- one is capable of experiencing, must bear | land under cultivation. He is indebted to the successfully effected; and I doubt not but he quired to supply the inhabitants, (the new some proportion to his moral and intellectual Agency near one hundred dollars, He is a will ever prove an able, efficient, and patrio- emigrants excepted.) The facilities for rais- improvement. That even a majority of the man of superior sagacity, and possesses a great tic counsellor to the authorities of the colony. | ing fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep are very | inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia are truly | degree of influence over the minds of the colarge seine also supplies them all well with is generally thought conducive to happiness and exerts this influence for patriotic purposes, fish once a week. The colony may therefore | contentment; or that they have not trials, In speaking of the present state of the colo- now be considered as being beyond the reach difficulties, and hardships to encounter, is not unnecessary for me to touch upon the natu- as no article of export has as yet been raised, so fully appreciate the advantages of their citizen. He is as happy a man in Liberia as and their natural productions; of these I have | dependent on the Agency for a supply of cloth- | its, superior mental cultivation, and of course and experience has only served to confirm from time to time require. For this, and the so highly appreciate these inestimable rights 1835. Being naturally feeble, he was much expressed. The public improvements in the curing timber and the erection of their houses, tion could they be induced to forego or forfeit to perform but little manual labour. His men-

MORAL CONDITION OF THE COLONY.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COLONISTS.

any longings for their transatlantic home. These feel the high responsibility of their situa-Its moral condition is also advantageous, tion: that they have a mighty work in hand,

BRIEF HISTORY OF INDIVIDUAL COLONISTS.

have thus endeavoured to sketch the and what they are collectively. But to these general statements and conclusions, as I before remarked, there are many striking exceptions, exceptions which should be well Having thus given you a brief detail of what | noted and accounted for, and this cannot be

> I would mention names, but it would be unjust. worst would not receive the approbation, and

A. a man of 45, with a wife and five female pedition, although their attacks were as violent No built him a good dwelling house. He is no COLONIZATION JOURNAL. mechanic, and never received over seventy-

B. a single man 24 years of age arrived in little cost of time or money.

labourer; is a mechanic, and received from one great; little or no feeding being requisite. A happy, or are abundantly supplied with what lonists; and like all other demagogues he when it can be done without sacrificing his popularity. He is an active, efficient, patrio-

> F. A man seventy years of age, with a wife and seven children, arrived in the colony in Feb. that strong attachment which the pioneers of the same cause, which unfits him for properly adoption, would effectually exclude from the try of those who are able. He has consebreasts of the most intelligent and patriotic, quently effected but little towards providing for himself and large family, who are almost wholly dependant on the Agency for support. This family of course are unhappy, and of no

> > G. a mechanic, aged about forty-five years, of his arrival. His family, although very industrious and well bred, are thrown upon the Agency for support; and a long time must elapse ere they can feel that their condition is improved by a removal to Liberia.

H. a single man, twenty-five years of age, arrived in the Bourne: suffered slightly from the fever, is very industrious and economical. He has now two or three acres under cultivation, which will more than trebly supply him with food; has a good snug house, and gained a prize of a yoke of bullocks for having the best cultivated farm, and being at the same time clear of debt. This man is independent and in more enviable circumstances than nine-tenths of the young New England farmers one year after they commence for themselves without capital; is an orderly, well behaved, moral man, and very capable of managing the business in which he is engaged. Yet he is not fit for a freeman, nor capable of feeling any change in his situation, save that of diet and temperance. He is determined upon returning to the United States, and solemnly declares he would rather live a slave in America, than a freeman in Africa.

This brief sketch of a few individuals taken from the different classes in the colony, will serve to show that industry, prudence, and economy, meet with abundant reward: that indolence and improvidence produce beggary and wretchedness: that the necessaries, and even some of the luxuries of life, are within the reach of almost every individual, and that the causes of discontent and inquietude, are generally attributable to the individual, rather than the circumstances in which he is placed. The distress and unhappiness of some few is caused by circumstances beyond human control, and in a great degree irremediable, although it can be rendered of less frequent occurrence by a proper selection of emigrants.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1836.

HELP NEEDED!

What can the friends of Colonization in family well. He has a deed for his town and work in which they are engaged? There are

In the first place, the society publishes a subsequently prevented the full and successful this, they may thank the spirit of the fever, was without capital, but in other Journal once in two months, in which the most prosecution of their agricultural labours. and the wisdom of their legislators. I need respects has enjoyed the same advantages as recent and important advices from their Colo-These people have now fenced and under cul- not say that no case of intemperance, or of A. In addition to this, he has had no one but ny at Cape Palmas are inserted, and from the tivation about twenty-six acres, variously intemperate temperate t