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THE COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

Arrangements have been made to ensure the *punctual* appearance of the Journal on the first of the alternate months of the year, beginning with the present number for October. Subscriptions are solicited. Should these be obtained to a requisite amount, it is intended to make the Journal a monthly publication, and ultimately to issue it twice a month from the press. In spreading intelligence received from the Maryland Colony, and advocating the Maryland plan of colonization, it may, with a due public support, be made a most useful and interesting publication.

COLLEGE IN LIBERIA.

We are pleased to see the hold on the public mind which the subject of establishing a college in Liberia is likely to get. New-York and Pennsylvania appear to be up and at work, while Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, are not insensible to the importance of such an institution, in connection with colonization. Maryland too, has made a handsome contribution by the hands of a fair patroness, whose devotion to this cause is too well known to require our commendation. Miss Mercer and the young ladies of her seminary deserve to be held up as an example, worthy the imitation of the ladies of Maryland. The ladies in New-York have contributed very largely to the colonization cause, by constituting their pastors life members of the New-York City Colonization Society, and this good work is still going on with much benefit to the society and praise to those liberal females who are employed in it. We wish it were in our power to notice a similar movement in Maryland: it would even be gratifying if we could boast of a single instance in Baltimore; but we cannot. Is it not practicable to induce some of the fair sex to begin this good work, so that we too may tell our neighbours of the good things which are doing by the ladies of Maryland? The articles which are inserted in this number of the Journal in relation to the Liberia College cannot fail to make a favourable impression upon every intelligent mind.

THE REV. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE.

We have been gratified with a perusal of the report, at length, of the discussion that took place recently at Glasgow, in Scotland, between this eloquent and distinguished orator and divine, our esteemed townsman, and the notorious George Thompson; and we were happy to find, that the Maryland plan, when prominently brought forward and virulently assailed by the latter, furnished the former with some of the strongest and most conclusive points of his triumphant argument in behalf of colonization. At times we have envied Ashmun,—we have envied Hall,—as they stood, at different periods, the only white men in the colonies that they founded, the impersonations of civilization and the gospel, on the head lands of Monrovia and Cape Palmas. If we have envied their feelings, amid their feeble and dispirited followers, surrounded by the wondering barbarians, how much more should we envy the proud satisfaction that must have swelled the heart of our countryman in Glasgow, when, a stranger in a far land, he found talent, learning and refinement, abandoning their prejudices, as he proceeded with his facts and reasoning, and at last, in triumphant bursts of applause, acknowledging his vindication of his home.

We regret that the limits of our Journal will not permit us to give an outline even of the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge's remarks. The discussion continued for five evenings, in the presence of crowded audiences; and on the fourth evening, such ground had been gained by Mr. B. that he was constantly and warmly applauded, while on the other hand, Thompson was hissed with corresponding unction, in his own city and by his own towns-people.

DR. HALL.

We insert the letter written to Dr. Hall, late Governor of Maryland in Liberia, on his leaving the service of the State Society. In the establishment of the colony at Cape Palmas, he has earned a reputation that will hereafter rank him among the best benefactors of Africa.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

DOCT. JAMES HALL, late Governor of Maryland, Liberia:

MY DEAR SIR—On your return from the coast of Africa, where you have remained for upwards of two years, as Governor of the colony that you planted with such distinguished success at Cape Palmas, and afterwards managed with so much ability, firmness and integrity, your reception by the Board of Managers of the State Society, must have satisfied you of their high appreciation of your services and the personal regard which they entertain for you individually. Now, that the relations heretofore existing between you and the Board have terminated, by your truly regreted resignation, I have been instructed by them to express to you, in their behalf, the perfect satisfaction which your proceedings have at all times afforded them—their conviction of your scrupulous integrity—their confidence in your talents and abilities, and their friendly and sincere regard; of all which you have already formal proofs in the approbatory resolutions transmitted to you in Africa. The Board lamented the determination which you had made of resigning a situation in which they would most gladly have continued you. They know, however, that if colonization has lost a warm and powerful supporter in Africa, it has at all events gained a zealous and useful one in this country. In closing my official communication with you, so gratifying to me heretofore, permit me to offer my most affectionate esteem, with the prayer, that He who blessed your labours in a distant land, may still continue to shield and protect you in your home.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
Corresponding Sec'ry Md. State Col. Soc.

In the communication of Mr. HOLMES, Governor, P. T. of Maryland in Liberia, that we publish in this number, will be found a detailed account giving an idea of the character of native negotiations. The form of King Freeman's government would seem, as in other parts of the world, to be eminently Logocratic.

MISSIONS.

There are now three missionary establishments at Cape Palmas. The Rev. John Leighton Wilson and lady, sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission,—Mr. Thompson, who will be joined speedily by Dr. Savage, and the Rev. Messrs. Minor and Payne, of the Protestant Episcopal Church—and the Rev. Mr. Burns of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board of Managers have offered every facility for missionary operation, within their limits, and have conveyed to the missionaries such land as they required for their purposes. Letters for the missionaries, if directed to the State Colonization Office, Baltimore, will be forwarded by the first opportunities.

MEANS OF SUCCESS.

There are four important elements which when harmoniously blended, form the basis of national prosperity; they are agriculture, commerce, literature and religion. Possessing these elements, with a soil and climate inferior to no other portion of the globe, Africa may now look forward to the enjoyment of a measure of prosperity second only to the United States. To these advantages already possessed, with the certainty of gradual improvement, it will be proper to add the superior influence which will naturally grow out of a free government, which cannot fail to produce an amount of energy and enterprise equal to any emergency. Thus in a few years will the inhabitants of Liberia establish, upon an immovable basis, a national character, formed under the most advantageous circumstances, and combining all the elements of future greatness. Whatever may have been the fears of timid minds when contemplating the progress of this great enterprise, African colonization can no longer be viewed as the chimera of a distempered brain. It is high time that the impression should prevail universally in this country, that Africa is to become the happy home of the coloured man, and in proportion as this sentiment becomes extended and fostered by our fellow-citizens of every State, so is there good reason to expect that colonies on the coast of Africa will multiply. Commenced originally under the guardianship and philanthropy of the American Colonization Society, African Colonization has been sustained for more than fifteen years under many discouragements, while the entire enterprise relied for success upon the contributions of benevolence. Meanwhile Maryland has undertaken to establish and sustain a colony upon the plan of independent State action. Should this experiment be attended with as great success as followed the labours of the parent society, there is ground of encouragement to believe, that the day is not distant when there may be as many colonies on the coast of Africa as there are States in this Union—When each state will feel a degree of emulation in having its representative in AMERICAN LIBERIA. To produce this desirable result is one of the great objects for which the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society continue to labour, and for whose promotion this Journal is published.

(From the New York Observer.)

THE NEW YORK COLONY IN LIBERIA.

The following encouraging letter, just received by the managers of the New York City Colonization Society, from Mr. Buchanan, the governor, has been put into our hands for publication. It will be read with interest by all the friends of the colony.

BASSA COVE, July 10, 1836.

To the Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. Society of Pa., and the New York City Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN—In the providence of God I have been prevented from communicating so fully, or so frequently, with regard to your affairs in this country, as I have desired. My April despatches were written at a time of very poor health, and were, of course, brief and unconnected; and since that time, whenever I have heard of vessels sailing from any part of the coast for America, I have either been too ill to write, or the difficulty of communicating with the vessel has prevented my doing so. One of the most important objects of my mission, after the establishment of the government, was the purchase of the remaining part of the Cove. Once in possession of that place, we could do more injury to the nefarious slave traffic than in any other location probably on the coast. The immediate destruction of an extensive slave mart, which, though lately (on account of our proximity) more under cover than formerly, is still open for the export of its miserable victims, would be of the first consequence. Besides this, there are many ways in which the vicinity of a settlement like ours, though insignificant in point of physical power, is highly detrimental to the slave trade. In the first place, we supply the natives with a more regular, convenient, and profitable trade, by opening a ready market for their camwood, oil and ivory, and all the productions of their farms, and by affording constant labour to a great number of them, for which they receive all the articles of comfort or luxury which they require from foreigners. In the second place, by manifesting a determined hostility to the slave trade, the neighbouring kings, who are always anxious for our friendship, are obliged, at least in appearance, to abandon the trade and set their faces against it; so that even when their professions are not sincere, much embarrassment is thrown in the way of the trade by the concealed operations to which it is subjected.

Again, our position gives us great facilities for collecting information, and co-operating efficiently with men-of-war sent upon the coast for the suppression of the trade.

While upon the subject of the acquisition of territory, allow me again to repeat my former suggestions of the vital importance to your colony of the tract of land belonging to the A. C. Society, lying along the St. John's and Benson's rivers. This indeed is indispensable to the extension of our settlements inland, while to the present owners it is of little, or rather perhaps of no use whatever. A few farms, it is true, have been laid off for the Edina people, but with that portion of it we need not interfere. In an excursion which I took up the St. John's, some time since, I was much pleased with the appearance of the land, the excellence of the soil, and the variety and luxuriance of its native productions. Stretching away to the eastward, beyond the boundaries of this purchase, is a magnificent country, finely elevated, and rich in all the resources of agriculture. I have seen but little of it, as the extent of my jaunt was not above 14 or 15 miles; but from what I saw, I am prepared to credit the unvarying testimony of the traders, and others with whom I have conversed, to its great superiority over any land lying along the coast. Its excellence of soil, the purity of its many streams of water, the grandeur of its forests, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, are themes of universal eulogium with all who have visited it. A range of mountains, visible from this place, about thirty miles distant from here, intersects it from north to south. Here commences the camwood country, an intermediate forest of which extends, it is said, far inland, and northward as far as Grand Cape Mount. Very small quantities, comparatively, of this vast treasure reach the coast at present, owing to the want of enterprise among the natives, and the difficulty of transportation, added to the oppressive exactions of the frontier tribes upon the 'backwoodsmen,' when they pass through their towns to the beach.

I would recommend very earnestly that your attention be turned, in part at least, to this region of country; though I would not advise the abandonment of the present policy, of occupying successive points along the seaboard, as circumstances may permit. Your object is *mainly* agricultural, and the district I have been describing possesses obvious advantages for that purpose over any lying on the sea shore. In the meantime, it appears to me an object of primary importance to open a road through to the mountains. By this means a fund of wealth now inaccessible and useless to all the world, would flow into the colony; our relations would be extended, and an extensive intercourse with the interior tribes be opened productive every way of the happiest results. The road might commence ten miles from this place, at the head of boat navigation, so that about twenty miles, or probably less, would be the required extent of the road. I have no doubt that, were proper representations made to the kings of the intervening country, they would be easily induced to render considerable assistance in the construction of such a road.

What I have here said of the country lying back and beyond the A. C. S.'s purchase, it will be seen, adds greatly to the importance of that tract to us. In my former letter I spoke of the impossibility of finding eligible mill seats in this country—I am not sure, since a personal examination, but one might be got at the rapids of the St. John about ten or twelve miles from here. Considerable expense however would be necessary to build a substantial dam, say $2,000 or $3,000. Good mills of some kind are of the last importance to the colony.

On the subject of trade I can only reiterate the suggestion of my former communication. I am more and more persuaded that a well regulated commercial establishment in the hands of the societies, is *absolutely essential* to the permanent prosperity of the colony. Besides, without such an establishment the operations of the societies could not be carried on except at a ruinous expenditure. There is no circulating medium in this country except goods, or in the language of the natives, 'trade.' Hence every one to a certain extent must be a trader; for the native, who will give a day's labour or a certain quantity of cassada or rice for a bar of tobacco or cloth, turns from your proffered silver to seek another purchaser who can give him at once the articles he wants without the trouble of *two trades* for it. The missionary who comes to Africa determined not to trade in any way, is soon obliged to convert his cash into more *marketable* commodities or starve. There is another peculiarity in the African's ideas of trade. He always requires particular articles correspondent, according to his notions of comparative value, to the excellence of the one he has to sell—for instance, should he carry a calabash of palm oil and an ivory tooth to market—for the oil, which is a common article, he is willing to be paid in coarse cloth or common brads, &c. but for the ivory, unless you can give him beautiful brads or some other 'fine trade,' he will carry it to another market. Hence the necessity of a well filled store of goods properly selected. One word by way of explanation. What I have said of the universal necessity of trading may appear inconsistent with our established regulations on that subject. But I have made a distinction between the buying of those things necessary for domestic consumption and the purchase of articles for the purpose of selling again for profit; allowing all the colonists the former privilege, and only permitting the latter under the sanction of a license to the regular merchant.

I am happy to say, that the irregular, gambling spirit of petty trading which has gone so near to ruin the old colony, does not exist among our people—although some who joined us from there came strongly imbued with it. All seem determined to bend their attention closely to agriculture, satisfied that this is the only medium through which their ultimate interests and the permanent prosperity of the colony can be secured.

I am not sure whether I have already stated to you in what manner I have carried out your views in relation to the issue of rations and other pecuniary assistance to the emigrants. When I came here I found the condition of the people *bad, every way*—but my object now is only to speak of one point. They were poor—many had lost their all in their unhappy flight after the dreadful massacre, and except a few of the Savannah expedition, all were dependent entirely upon the societies for the means of support, even for a single day. In this state of things I saw an absolute necessity of furnishing supplies for an indefinite period, unless we should abandon the people to actual starvation. It only remained then to adopt a system as nearly conformable as the circumstances would permit to the views of the societies for affording the needed assistance, and placing them as soon as possible in a way of obtaining by their own industry the means of subsistence. My plan, which thus far in its operation, I think has justified its adoption, was this: to open an account with every individual, and, having ascertained as near as possible the circumstances of each, to make such advances of provisions, &c. as were indispensable for present subsistence and their comfortable establishment upon their own lots; to charge in their accounts *every thing* advanced, promising reasonable time for payment—and affording the means of payment by providing work at all times for them to do. The advantages of this plan were, first to prevent the habit of indolent dependence, induced by the assurance of gratuitous support for any length of time—to encourage the industrious to cheerful exertion by timely aid, and the prospect of ability to make a proper return for such assistance—to excite the indolent to industrious effort by the hope of reward and the fear of losing the aid necessary for existence, (which it was declared should not be continued to the idle,) and to secure to all, what in the nature of the case was beyond their reach if unassisted, but what is indispensable in this country to health and comfortable exertion, viz. good shelters from the weather, and lots of their own to occupy and cultivate.

At first, the idea of paying, in any way, for '*rations*,' when a *whole ship load had been sent expressly for their use*, was to the people one of intolerable oppression. But now, I am glad to say, this unworthy feeling has given place to a general spirit of manly independence—all see and acknowledge the reasonableness of the course pursued towards them—and many I believe are anxious, should Providence favour them, to make some return to the societies over and above the payment of their debts, for the great benefit received.

Though exposed a great deal to inconveniences, and irregularities of living in the earlier days of the settlement, the general health of the people has been uniformly good. Many came here in rather poor health, and some in a really alarming condition from bad wounds on the feet and legs, but these have all recovered, or are in a fair way. NOT A SINGLE DEATH has occurred thus far.