COUNTY COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

Meeting at Cambridge.

At a meeting of the friends of Colonization, held at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday the 26th inst., Dr. Francis P. Phelps, was called to the chair and W. W. V. M. Edmonson, appointed secretary.

Able addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kennard and Nicholas L. Goldsborough, esq., explanatory of the object of the meeting.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Kennard, the chair was requested to appoint a committee of five, of business. to draft a constitution and nominate a board of officers, whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Thomas I. H. Eccleston, Wm. T. Goldsborough, Hooper Rawleigh, Hiram Woolford and Reuben Tall. The committee after having retired a few moments, reported a constitution and the following board of officers.

President .- Dr. A. C. Thompson. Vice-Presidents .- John C. Henry, Joseph E. Muse, Rev. Mr. Judd, Rev. Dan'l Lambden, Joseph Stewart, James Thompson, Minos Adams, Thomas H. Hicks, C. P. Straughan, Noah Dixon, Society. Wm. W. Lake, John Griffith, Edward Tripp, Francis Corkran.

Corresponding Secretary .- B. J. Goldsborough. Recording Secretary.—James Dixon,

Treasurer.—William Rea. Managers .- Samuel Corkran, Wm. W. Eccleston, Henry Burn, Sam'l Cook, Ezekiel Richardson, James A. Waddell, Thos. Barnett, James B. Steele, Daniel Martin, William I. Ford, John R. Keene, John Mace, Wm. H. Yates, John H. ing at any one time the sum of ten dollars. Hooper, Lawrence Lacey, J. C. Wright, William Wingate, N. L. Goldsborough, Thos. White, Samuel Travers, Levin W. Tall, Levin Richardson, Sam'l Harrington, Whit. Woolford, Thomas C. Jones, John Griffith, Wm. A. Slacum, Samuel Meekins, Wesley Woodland, Chas. Traverse, Wm. W. Lake, Henry McNamara, John Hooper, William Andrews, Charles Tubman, Benj. G. Keene, Arthur Pritchett, Timothy McNamara, Chas. Seward, John Muir, Charles Frazier, Samuel Corner, Minos Adams, Jacob Wilson, Wm. S. Harper, Nat. E. Greene, James Carroll, Stephen Rawlie, Samuel Sewell, Morris Roach, James Thompson, John Rowens, V. M. Edmondson, Medford Andrews, John Webb, John N. Steele, Chas. Leary, John Webster, Anthony Manning, Wm. Jackson, Algernon M. Davis,

Proceedings at Chestertown.

John T. Stewart, John Vincent, Wm. Webb.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th instant, a meeting was held at the Methodist Protestant Church, which was addressed by the Rev. John H. Kennard, agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, Judge Chambers, Judge Eccleston, and James B. Ricaud, esq. on the subject of colonization. The following evening a meeting was held at the same place, and a society auxiliary to the State Society was formed. We would urge upon those gentlemen who have been elected officers of this Society to take the matter seriously and zealously in hand. The mere formation of a society effects nothing it is certainly some evidence of good feeling to the cause, but if the same good feeling is not kept up, if the officers nominated are lukewarm, or rather if they do not, by active perunder a moral obligation to advance the cause in committee of five to draft a constitution and which they have embarked, not by the influence | report officers for the society. and the true character and principles of coloniza- officers for the year 1837, viz: tion be more generally made known, both among white and black.

This feeling in the cause of colonization is not with us the growth of yesterday; it is founded upon a personal knowledge of the benefits it has already conferred upon those of our coloured population who have emigrated to their father land, and a firm conviction of the immense benefits that the coloured population of this country, and the benighted inhabitants of Africa, that continent which gave the first impetus to arts and science, must inevitably derive from a successful carrying out of the plan of colonizing our coloured popuvoyages to the colony at Cape Mesurado, in 1827 | ton, Solomon M. Jenkins, Theodore Denny, John and '28, enables us to speak confidently upon the Goldsborough, Samuel Mackey. subject, and we shall take occasion, from time to time, to offer some remarks, founded upon the Nicholas Goldsborough, John S. Martin. observations made by us during those voyages. St. Michaels.-Joseph Bruff, John Barnett, To the free coloured population we will only say, Wm. Townsend, James M. Seth. that it is a duty they imperatively owe to themselves and their posterity to throw prejudice ley, Sydenham T. Russum, Wm. Rose. aside, and make themselves fully and intimately acquainted with the subject.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the colonization—developing the resources and proscitizens of Kent county, friendly to the cause of Church, in Chestertown, on Monday evening, the | scheme. 5th day of June, 1837, the Hon. John B. Eccleston was called to the chair, and George Vickers appointed secretary.

H. Kennard, the meeting resolved to form a County Colonization Society; and upon motion, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair, to report a constitution and nominate officers to the meeting, viz: Rev. Mr. Rawleigh, Rev. Mr. Jones, Dr. P. Wroth, J. B. Ricaud, esq., and Captain W. P. Mathews.

The committee having conferred, reported the | members. following constitution, which was unanimously adopted: ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Colo-

nization Society of Kent county.

county, and the obtaining suitable persons as next. emigrants to Maryland, in Liberia, Africa, from

said county. ART. 3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, with ten Managers in each election district of the county. The President, four Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and the Treasurer to be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers. Five mem-

ART. 4. The President, or in his absence, either of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetabsence their place shall be supplied by one of the senior members of the Board of Managers.

tary to carry on the correspondence thereof; the Recording Secretary shall furnish the Treasurer with a list of the names of each member of the

to keep a record of the names of the members, the President of the Society.

ART. 8. There shall be an annual election of

a new election. In the event of vacancies the remaining officers to fill them.

President.—Honourable E. F. Chambers. Vice-Presidents.—Hon. J. B. Eccleston, Joseph | miles in extent. N. Gordon, esquire, Rev. Robert Kemp, Rev. C.

F. Jones. Recording Secretary.—George Vickers. Corresponding Secretary .- James B. Ricaud.

Treasurer .- Daniel Collins. Black, John D. Welch, Nathaniel Covington.

For the Middle District .- Joseph Wickes, Nathaniel Wiley, Jos. Redue, Ebenezer Blackstone, George S. Holliday, James H. Gale, Samuel G. favourable to the permanence and progress of themselves possess an interest which should Kennard.

Managers for the Lower District.—Jno. Stoops, Reverend George D. S. Handy, Jeremiah Nicols, Thomas Baker, Thomas Burgess, Thomas B. Hynson, James P. Gale, William Copper, John Usilton, Doctor Jacob Fisher.

The meeting then adjourned. J. B. ECCLESTON, Chairman. GEORGE VICKERS, Secretary.

[Kent Bugle.

Proceedings at Easton. Pursuant to public notice in the prints of this sonal exertion, endeavour to enlist the sympathy of place, a large and highly respectable meeting of others, and unite them in the work, and by perse- | citizens was held at the Methodist Episcopal vering zeal waken that class of the population | Church in this town on Sunday evening last. The whose interests are identified with the cause, to the | meeting was organized by calling Thomas C. immense benefits it holds out to them and to their | Nicols, esq. to the chair, and by appointing | has not only accomplished nothing, but it would be from the Rev. Mr. Potts, the object of the meet- the first efforts of colonization. better that it had never been formed. We express | ing was explained by the Rev. John H. Kennard, our opinion thus frankly, because this is the third | agent of the Maryland State Colonization society. or fourth time within five years that an auxiliary | He proposed the organization of a county society, Colonization Society has been organized in this distinct from a state society; the funds raised to county, and content with the mere formation of a | be exclusively applied within the limits of Talbot Society and the appointment of officers, apathy or | county, for the colonization of such free people indifference has permitted it to die a natural death. of colour as may desire to remove to Africa. And It is to be hoped that such will not be the case | for such other purposes as the society may deem with the Society recently formed, but that the best for the advancement of the great objects of officers and members will alike feel themselves | colonization. He moved the appointment of a

of their names only, but by active co-operation | The chair in obedience to the motion appointed and united energy. In this way only can they Messrs. M. Hazell, S. M. Jenkins, W. H. Groome, render essential service, and while their exertions | W. W. Higgins and T. Denny the committee; will induce others to unite with them in the cause, who after retiring a short time reported a constia wider field will be opened for their exertions, tution for the society and the following list of

> List of Officers for Colonization Society. T. R. LOOCKERMAN, President. 1st. Vice-President, JOHN L. KERR, THOS. C. NICOLS, Rev. JAS. V. POTTS, Rev. MANLOVE HAZEL, 4th. WM. H. GROOME, Rev. SHEPHED DRAIN, 6th. SAM'L. HAMBLETON, jr. Secretary. WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

MANAGERS. EASTON DISTRICT.—James Parrott, John B. lation on the shores of Africa. Two successive | Kerr, Edward N. Hambleton, Nicholas G. Single-

TRAPPE.—Samuel Stevens, James Chaplain.

CHAPPEL.-Wm. H. Tilghman, George Dud-The Rev. Mr. Kennard then addressed the

acting the design of misguided zealots and appealremarks in behalf of the object of the meeting.

appropriate remarks, which he stated were neces-

T. C. NICOLS, Chairman, SAMUEL HAMBLETON, jr. Secretary.

[Easton Guzette. COLONIES IN AFRICA.

> (From the Vermont Chronicle.) LIBERIA.

bers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction | bas spent ten years in Liberia—the last six months | within the limits of Liberia. South, there is at Cape Palmas—we have derived the following | none till you pass the equator, some 300 miles has returned to this country for the purpose of one at Gallinas, 40 miles beyond Liberia, which is ings of the Society and the Board, and in their obtaining a medical education, with the desire of an extensive one, and which is probably increasgoing back to Cape Palmas as his residence.

Cape Palmas contains about 300 inhabitants who | market. ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Recording | are colonists. They are from Maryland and Vir-Secretary to keep and preserve a record of the ginia-Cape Palmas being under the superinten- ments in Liberia. He represents their condition doings of the society; the Corresponding Secre- dence of the Maryland Colonization Society. as flourishing. Edina, on the St. John's river, 60 These colonists are in the condition of families; miles south of Monrovia, and Bassa Cove, oppothat is to say there are not more than 25 single | site Edina, which is under the care of New York persons in the colony of adult age. Their pursuits | and Pennsylvania societies, are both of them are chiefly agricultural, with as much mechanical prosperous. Edina contains 100 houses, Bassa ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer | employment as the circumstances of the colony | Cove 200 inhabitants. Caldwell (800 inhabitants) necessarily require. Trade is not encouraged by and Millsburg, (300) agricultural settlements near and of the amount paid by each respectively, and the plan of this colony, on the ground that agri- Monrovia, are also in a flourishing condition. also of all donations, with the names of the donors. | culture should take precedence of traffic, in the | New Georgia, in the same neighbourhood, a He shall pay over the funds only to the order of establishment of a colony, and in view of the settlement of 300 recaptured Africans, is a remarexperience of Monrovia. The climate here is a kable instance of good accomplished. They are ART. 7. Any person may become a member of healthy climate, not inferior to that of Maryland | rescued at once from slavery and barbarism. this Society by paying an annual subscription of and Virginia. The country is a hilly country, They are civilized and happy. They have shown one dollar or upwards, and a life member by pay- abounding in streams of water. The soil is fertile | themselves docile, possessed of the powers of enough, sending up vegetation with a rapidity and men, and apt to learn the habits of civilized life. luxuriance unknown here. Cotton, rice, tobacco, They exhibit in strong contrast the different influofficers on the third Monday of March, but the Indian corn, and other grains, together with a ence of colonization and the slave trade on the old officers shall contine to hold their offices until | number of the most important roots, among which | native character. The one inspires ferocity and are potatoes and beets, flourish well, and will perpetuates barbarism, the other humanizes and always afford ample field for the husbandmen. | blesses. The committee also reported the following | The greater portion of the country around and officers, who were duly elected by the meeting; | interior is forest—the timber large and valuable. | trary, is prosperous. It contains about 500 houses, Occasionllay there is open country of three or four and not less than 1500 inhabitants. Its character

people. It is their habit to observe the Sabbath | thousand dollars. All who have become estaband to attend public worship, for which the privi- lished with a lot and dwelling are well off. Some leges are great—there being three ministers of the are dissatisfied and depressed, yet but few of these gospel there who are connected with missionary desire to return to America. In short, it cannot Managers for the Upper District .- Richard societies in this country, besides several not thus be questioned that Liberia, as a whole, is in a Semans, Doctor J. K. Emory, Nathaniel Megin- | connected, of whom the Rev. Mr. McGill, the | prosperous condition. Monrovia, with its neighnis, George William Wilson, Doctor James Heigh, father of our informant, is one. The colonists | bouring settlements, could now sustain itself, John M. Comegys, Samuel E. Briscoe, John G. live on temperance principles. No spirits are should the patronage of the society and the allowed to be sold in the colony, and none is drunk. government be withdrawn. There are no days of public amusement to furnish | The inference from these statements is, that, occasions for dissipation and temptations to immo- whatever may be thought of colonization as a James B. Parrish, Dr. P. Wroth, Hugh Wallace, rality. The circumstances of the colony are very remedy for slavery in this country, the colonies

morality and religion. The colonists of Cape Palmas are contented. They do not regret leaving this country, nor do they desire to return. This is not absolutely without exception, but the exceptions are very few. Our informant read an extract from a letter received by him shortly after his arrival, from a friend at Cape Palmas, to the following purport:—'We are all contented, with three exceptions. Of these, Mr. Walker is dissatisfied, and sails in this vessel. His expectations were unreasonable.' As a gen- most of which time was spent in visiting the eral thing, the colonists live well, and their pros- settlements of Monrovia, Caldwell, New Georgia, pects to live well are good. Any man. with in- Millsburg, Edina, Bassa Cove, and Cape Palmas. dustry and the ordinary blessings of Providence, From the rich fertility of the soil, and ease of may do well, and such, in fact, is the case with cultivation, in all these places, abundant supplies most of the inhabitants. There are none who of all vegetable productions can easily be procurthrough indolence, or vice, or depression from ed. Dr. Hall of Cape Palmas, told him that a causes which might have been avoided, are a family of seven persons, on two acres of land, burden on society. The colony is wisely avoiding | had raised twice the amount of vegetable food

Mr. McGill declares himself the friend of colo- great use of that kind of food. nization, and would advise every enterprising and studies with advantage.

The statements of our informant concerning Mr. Rockwell took much pains to have frequent He was followed by T. R. Loockerman, esq. and so soon as they have helped transport the The example of the colonists in their mode of who in an eloquent and beautiful address painted | slaves on board, they go and give information to | living exhibiting the benefits of civilization and the benevolent design of colonization and con- the cruisers, who set off in chase for the slaver. christianity is having a very powerful influence After some pertinent remarks by the Rev. John | trasted it with the mad scheme of abolition— If the slaver is in danger of being captu.ed, they | upon the natives. They greatly and extensively shewed that it was the only means of counter- make no scruple of throwing the slaves overboard. wish their children to be educated. The neigh-Sometimes they put them in casks and throw bouring tribes have been led to adopt forms of ed to the meeting in behalf of the colonization | them over and afterwards return and pick them | government, and some simple codes of laws, from cause. The Rev. Mr. Potts then made a few up, if by chance they can find them. the influence of the colonies, that will prove of

Dr. S. M. Jenkins then moved the appointment | chiefs, who sell the captives they make in their | entirely suppressed among portions of native of a committee to take subscription and procure wars, and if this source fails they sell their own tribes in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas. the names of persons desirous of becoming people, and rum is the principal article they receive On the whole from all that Mr. Rockwell funds shall be exclusively devoted, shall be the the meeting be returned to the Methodist Episco- both of himself and people.

employment of suitable persons as their agent or agents, for the dissemination of information amongst the citizens and people of colour in Kent adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. on 4th July inducements to these native tribes for a righteous traffic in things necessary for life, rather than in those that destroy life. The character of these tribes is not naturally ferocious, but the opposite. It is rum and the slave trade that impart the ferocity which exists among them. As civilization by colonies advances, barbarism must recede, and it is certain that slave factories cannot exist in the near neighborhood of factories when they emerge from there infant state. There is now From conversation with Mr. S. F. McGill, who but one slave factory (the one at Trade Town) information; Mr. McGill is a young man, who from the lower limit of Liberia. North, there is ing through the opening presented by the Texas

Mr. McGill is acquainted at all the other settle-

Monrovia, whatever has been said to the conis more, perhaps chiefly commercial. Some are The inhabitants of Cape Palmas are a moral comparatively wealthy, worth three, five and ten

engage the heart and hand of the benevolent.

FACTS

As mentioned in the Rev. Mr. Rockwell's statement, made at the annual meeting of the Colonization Society, in Hartford, May 25th, 1837. Mr. Rockwell, among other things, observed

as follows: He was on the western coast of Africa about one month, in November and December of 1836, offspring, the organization of an auxiliary Society | Samuel Hambleton, jr. secretary. After prayer | this evil, as well as others which have attended | needed for their consumption, and it is to be recollected that, in that climate, the natives make

A very considerable proportion of the mortaliindustrious coloured man who has the opportunity, ty which has occurred among the whites, has to go to Liberia.—But that he should go volun- arisen from imprudent exposures, and the over tarily, with right expectations. calculating to work | exertion of those who were in responsible stations. and to meet with the difficulties and hardships of As in our own new settlements at the West, the emigrants. They who go with reasonable expec- more the land is cleared, the greater will be the tations, without the delusive notion of being sud- improvement in health. Out of forty-eight emidenly made rich, or escaping from the common grants settled at Millsburg, only three deaths have lot of living by the sweat of the brow, will find occurred, and one of those was an infant; and their condition in life improved, and their prospects - out of thirty-eight more recently arrived emigrants growing better. He himself designs returning at the same place, there had been no death. And thither, he chooses Liberia in preference to this all of these had passed through the process of country, has enjoyed good privileges of society | becoming acclimated. The general mortality at and education, and although he went there at an | Monrovia, for the year preceding, had been very early age, is able to enter now on his medical little more than among the free coloured population of Philadelphia, in our country.

the slave-trade, though not new, possess the in- and extensive intercourse with the colonists, for terest of coming from actual observation. He | the purpose of particular inquiry with regard to visited a Spanish slave factory, saw their slave | their being contented with their situation. He ships and became acquainted with the inhuman found them uniformly so, even in cases where trafficers and their manner of proceeding, The there might seem to be some reasons for the convessels, mostly schooners, are built in Baltimore, trary. One man was going to Sierra Leone, light and with sharp bows, for swift sailing. At | because his daughters wished to go there to estab-New York they take in their freight of goods for lish themselves in the millinery business. He the purchase of slaves, then sail for Havana and | found an afflicted mother who had been reared as take in the slave furniture and get their papers, a house servant in one of the best families in this then sail for the coast of Africa and unlade their | country. She went to Africa a few years since whole freight at the factory and depart immedi- with her two children, one of whom had died. ately for the grain coast, to take in their load of This woman in her affliction, and depending on rice to subsist the slaves on during the passage. her labour for subsistence, would by no means be Mean time the agents at the factory are getting | willing to return to this country as her home. every thing ready for an instantaneous embarkation | The influence of the colonies in connection with on the return of the vessel. When she returns, that at Sierra Leone, in counteracting the slave the slaves which had been chained each to his post | trade along a coast of three hundred and sixty within the barricadoes of the factory, are im- miles, had been, and must continue to be, very mediately crowded into 30 or 40 boats, as the great. The colonies are at the mouths of the large case may be, and hurried through the breakers | rivers, where the slave trade had been very extenon board the vessel, which instantly sets sail. sively carried on, and thus, at these points, a Always, more or less of the transport boats are | complete stop was put to it. There are now only society at length upon the subject of African | swamped in the breakers, and all the slaves drown- | two slave factories on this line of coast, and one ed. This extreme haste and hazard is from fear of these will soon be broken up. In several pects of the state society, and shewing in an of the English cruisers. The Spaniards employ | treaties made by the colonies with the chiefs of African Colonization, at the Methodist Protestant | eloquent and forcible manner the feasiblity of the | the Kroomen to man their transport boats. They | the neighbouring tribes, the slave trade is made are also in the pay of the English men of war, piracy, and they bind themselves to abandon it.

The slavers are supplied with victims by the | immense benefit to them. Theft has been almost

in return. Thus this traffic becomes an endless observed, and was informed of, he came to the J. B. Kerr, esq., then made a few pertinent and | chain of violence. The slaver buys rum in this | conclusion, that the condition and prospects of country, and with it purchases human flesh in the colonies are such as to justify the most favoursarily hurried and desultory from the lateness of Africa, while at the same time it furnishes the able anticipations with regard to their influence the hour-after a motion that the proceedings of | degraded chief with the temptation and the means | in suppressing the slave trade, and their becoming ART. 2. The objects to which its influence and the meeting be published and that the thanks of of perpetuating the degradation and barbarism greatly instrumental in introducing civilization and christianity into Africa.—Col. Herald.