a competent judge.

territory was deeded to us, the king and head-men open it; but the natives could see no use in it I am gradually acquiring the language, and requested me to put a factory there for the pur-chase of rice and palm oil, to which I agreed. In felt that we could not pass through without damathe late palaver, however, about trade, they saw | ging their houses. At present, every native man | engagements.' proper to side with our Cape natives, and the of any note among them is in favour of the 'treet' whole project was abandoned. Since, they have as they call it. I have gone to considerable entered into a written agreement, to furnish rice expense in cutting down the hill on the easterly and palm oil at the old rates, and I have com- side of the town. menced a factory which is almost shut in, and is windows and lower floor.

Two reasons influenced me in this movement; monly scarce in the region, and could the truth | vance any further than three miles in the bush. be known, I believe that it is the sole cause of their demanding a higher rate for it. Natives are daily passing with articles for sale, for which some will only take rice. They wasted the proper season for planting last year in palavering with us, and now they begin to see their folly from the want which they already feel.

4. New Emigrants .- As yet I have said nothing of the new emigrants from Georgia, who will, I trust, prove a valuable accession to the colony. feel in the welfare of our little settlement, its They have now been here nearly six months, and | prosperity, advancement, and its future prospects, | tion. And to God I give the praise for both coloare doing, generally speaking, better than emi- I gladly avail myself of the present opportunity to grants from any other state. They have lost but | write a few lines to the Board of Managers. two grown individuals; one from fever, and the | shall endeavour to state nothing but facts, the other, Jeremiah Tubman ninety years of age, Lord being my helper. from debility. Two or three very small children

have died. to the best hitherto settled by the Americans, and | without having complained of being sick. pleased with it, and I firmly believe that in another settled about five miles from the Cape, all in one I am happy to say, I have seen its influence fall shall purchase them some working cattle, as soon | several lots, nearly all which is planted in pota- | with confidence. States.

as much as they now do. is the demand, that I have been unable to procure | liar to tropical climates. 500 feet for the last ninety days.

standing of the ordinance in relation to townships, in preference to every thing else, or never be indeit is time that some name should be given by you pendent. The ablest of them are now leading the people. The ordinance ordains that each town- others to pursue a similar course. It shall be my ship shall contain nine square miles; and if we continual aim to afford them every facility in the extend the present township of Harper to a small | cultivation of the soil. ficiently large township.

ed to learn, that a new volunteer company has | thankful to God that my sympathies are deeply | with prayer by Rev. Mr. Paige of the Protestant been formed and chartered by the council. They awakened in behalf of the great interests of the Episcopal Church of this city. number upwards of thirty; and have assumed the | noble enterprise in which you are engaged. name of Howard Volunteers, after the late honour- In relation to myself, my constitution is much | Finley, the Agent of the Society. The report set ed President of the Society. O. A. Chambers, stronger, and my general health better than it was the teacher of our free school, is captain. The twenty years back. My wife and children enjoy the past year. The following are a few of the members are principally the late emigrants by the equally good health. We are all happy in the Baltimore. They appear to be proud of the privi- enjoyment of liberty, such as no person of the lege of bearing arms in defence of their adopted | sable hue can ever boast of in the United States. country.

quest a table has been made out, to show in what | years. manner it will be for the society's interest hereafter to invest money in trade goods to the best | your unworthy, but devoted servant, advantage, to send to this market.

A calculation has also been made to show what quantity of rations it would require to furnish one hundred emigrants with six months provisions after landing. I have preferred putting these calculations in a separate sheet which you will find marked B.

return, the subject was taken into consideration by the council, and a law passed, ordaining that the colonists should be divided into two classes. | Episcopal Church, at Cape Palmas, West Africa. | one of which should turn out every Friday under the care of the assistant and vice-agent, for the that it is all that could be wished, but more than colonial physician, and carrying out supplies for the purpose of culling timber. I set carpenters at | could be expected from such unpromising mate- | colonists. They arrived in July last, and found work, who have succeeded in putting up the rials. Many, it is true, express dissatisfaction, every thing ready for their reception—the settleframe work of one block-house at the public farm, but in my opinion, without sufficient cause. To ment has been commenced under very favourable and as soon as plank can be obtained I shall have hear them speak, you would think that in Ame- auspices. A second expedition destined to this it finished. I have caused the long four pounder, rica they had lived on the fat of the land. Plain colony is now fitting out at New Orleans, to sail purchased of Doctor Hall, to be mounted on a substantial food is not sufficient—tea, coffee, sugar, in a few days, with thirty-four emigrants of excelpivot and placed on a circular platform erected by | butter and ham are now required, to satisfy their | lent character from this State, -twenty-seven of

our masons. two block-houses with a palisade between them, people, in which there was so much comfort, purchasing supplies for their outfit. Mr. A. has every true friend of his country, to prove himself so as to separate our town from king Freeman's, morality, and religion as in this colony. No rea- been for some time past preparing his slaves for I suppose the Board are not aware that there is sonable man will expect that those who have been their freedom, and the consequence shows that it quite a descent from our town to theirs, and from | born and bred in slavery, should at once perform | has not been a useless preparation. He has the rocky nature of the soil, it would be impos- the duties of freemen. There is however, one employed, during the past year, a pious young sible to put down palisades, that would remain thing to be said in favour of this colony. No man to instruct them in the principles of the any length of time. It would be impossible to get | colony, ancient or modern, whether of slaves or | christian religion, and his labours have been them down any where near the water's edge, and freemen, has ever experienced such undisturbed attended with encouraging results. This comif our town is to be separated from king Free- prosperity. The native town is in the midst of pany comprises all his slaves. Of the remaining be emancipated, and the proceeds of the estate to man's, a wall of sufficient height from the sea to the settlement, yet but one collision of any con- seven emigrants, three were emancipated in this the river will alone answer the purpose. The sequence has occurred, and not a drop of blood has county, and four are free negroes from this city. only spot suitable for a block-house to command | been spilt.

merly stood, or some where in its vicinity.

opinion of A. Cummings, whom I should consider | importance, and much desired by the Board and | sively to the children. But the idea is too horri- | it has undertaken to the efficient zeal of their colonists. The necessity of a road was foreseen | ble. Let us try; the grace of God knoweth no | agent Mr. Finley. It is expected that the report 3. Factory at Rock Town.—When Rock Town by all my predecessors, and they did their best to bounds.

only waiting for plank enough for the doors and | within two or three miles of Weissah about seven | ly benefit the cause, both of missions and colonimiles in extent, and I am proud to have it to say, zation. Will they bear it in mind? that the further we advance into the interior the 1st—to keep any vessels from establishing a fac- | better we find the soil. But the Cape people are tory there, as the principal part of our rice and | very jealous, and I had many palavers before they palm oil came from that region; 2ndly-to bring | gave a reluctant assent that the emigrants per the our Cape Palmas natives to their senses, and let | Baltimore should go beyond mount Vaughan. them see that we were not so dependent on them | Many of them tried hard to convince me that it as they would wish us to believe. Rice is uncom- | was never the intention of the last agent to ad-

> Extracts from a Communication of George R. | well. Whatever difficulties exist among us at McGILL, Assistant-Agent, to the Board of Managers, dated

Cape Palmas, Dec. 25, 1837.

To JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq. Pres't Md. State Colonization Society.

DEAR SIR:-Knowing the deep interest you

The health of the colonists is as good as any of the same number of people, in any section of the dition, I expect to send you a specimen of our You will be pleased to learn that I have suc- | United States. The diseases prevailing here, ceeded, after considerable opposition from the may be ascribed to colds, produced by the sudden natives, in locating the Tubmans about one quar- | change of the weather about the 12th instant. Of | ter of a mile beyond Mount Vaughan, the cite of the emigrants per brig Baltimore, but one indithe Protesant Episcopal Mission, around a small | vidual died of fever, and one of old age, some five | mount, which I have named Tubman, after their or six months after their arrival. He was said to former owner and benefactor. The land is equal | be between 90 and 100 years of age. and died |

taken in a body, is perhaps superior. They seem | The families of Tubman's and Cummings' are season, they will be able to raise enough to sup- | block. We have rendered them assistance in port themselves besides their crop of cotton. I clearing about twenty-four acres of land on their after they are prepared to take care of them, as I | toes, cassada, and plantains. They are preparing | can; but I should think it would be of much ad- also, for a more extensive cultivation of cotton, as vantage if twenty-five or thirty jennies could be soon as the season will permit. A number of sent out expressly for them. They tell me that | them appear to be in high spirits, and are driving such a promise was made to them in the United | ahead like men; while a few are willing to sit down and talk of the ten thousand dollars left They have at this time seven frame houses | them by their late master; but on the whole, I erected; but considerable time will elapse before | believe they will prove a noble acquisition to the the majority of them can be placed on their farms, | colony, especially, as they unite with other good from the want of plank. We have but two saws | qualities that of a knowledge of managing the cutting plank in the colony, and if it was not for | cultivation of cotton. Their settlement already the clap-boards, which we purchase from the wears a pleasant aspect. Looking from the top natives, our houses would cost three or four times of Mount Tubman, over the plain on which their settlement is located, you have a delightful view I have commenced two additional houses 20 by of more than one hundred and fifty acres of land 16 feet, for new emigrants, and one nearly the in cultivation, about four of which are planted in same size to serve as a temporary residence for cotton, now in full bloom, and bidding fair to prothe new teacher, all of which are nearly shut in | duce a valuable return. The balance of the land from the weather, though they will have to remain | in cultivation, contains potatoes, cassada, planunfinished some time for want of plank. So great | tains, with many other vegetables and fruits pecu-

It is the general expression of the colonists, 5. New Township .- If I have a correct under- | that they must turn their attention to agriculture |

brook on the immediate vicinity of Mount Van- In conclusion permit me to say, that if we congleau, bounding it on the north-east by the river, | tinue to practise a correct and upright course, I and on the south-west by the beach running paral- | see nothing to prevent our being a happy people. | impulse to colonization in this city and state which lel with Sheppard's lake three or four miles as I trust your bosoms will have cause to swell with | will be long felt. A respectable audience attendyou shall direct, I think we shall then have a suf- pure seraphic joy, on receiving intelligence from | ed, and in the absence of the President, Dr. our little colony. The people here, are learning | Stephen Duncan, the chair was taken by Dr. John 6. New Volunteer Company .- You will be pleas- much, but have much more to learn. I am

Should circumstances permit, I hope to visit my 7. Supplies, &c.—In compliance with your re- | native land once more, in about 18 months, or two

I have the honour to be, with much respect,

GEO. R. McGILL, Assistant-Agent Md. S. Col. Society.

The Rev. L. B. Minor.

We are indebted to the kindness of a much valued friend for the following very interesting Rev. L. B. Minor, missionary of the Protestant

tle for the poor heathen around us. It would be this Society, and is to run as a regular packet recently purchased a territory in Africa, on the 9. Roads.—After much palavering the long hardly possible to conceive of human beings more between the United States and the American opposite side of the Sinoe river, where they soon desired and long delayed road through king Free- | degraded or more utterly dead to every moral | colonies on the African coast. The Society has | intend commencing a colony for the free blacks man's town has been obtained, by the payment of sense. Lying, stealing, profanity and beastial received into its treasury during the year just of that state. five dollars for the removal of houses of the first | sensuality, are practised without exception. We | closed, \$14,000 from this county alone. The class, four for the second, and three for the third. have some hope of benefitting the adults, though | whole amount I do not know. At the close of There has always been an opposition on the part our efforts will be principally directed to the chil- the meeting a subscription of several hundred

The friends of the missionaries in Africa would greatly oblige us, by making such contributions to the columns of the Journal by extracts from Our Maryland avenue has also been opened to | their letters, such as the above and very material-

> Extracts from a letter from Thomas Jackson, citizen of Maryland in Liberia, to Moses Shep-PARD, Esq. of this city.

> HARPER, Cape Palmas, 27th Dec. 1837. DEAR SIR :- I embrace this opportunity to inform you that we are well, and to state that the affairs of the colony are generally moving on very

> any time, are the fruits of ignorance, which can

only be removed by time and experience. I feel myself greatly indebted to the society for their benevolence. Adopting the sentiment of the blind man mentioned in the New Testament, I can say, whereas I was once a slave, I am now free. This, I have reason to hope is not more true of my political, than of my spiritual condinization and the gospel.

I have written to several of my friends to call on you for information concerning me, and I will thank you to give them such.

By the vessel which brings out the next expe-African rice, I should have done this sooner, but it was so early in the season when the last vessel arrived, that I could not do it. The present condition of the colony is very good as regards health. them are of a serious nature. You stated in your last letter, that you hoped you had done some States, and in the colony of Maryland in Liberia. among us as seed in good ground; but of the whole extent of good done, I am not able to speak

Wishing you much happiness, I remain, very THOMAS JACKSON.

(From the New York Observer.)

The Colonization cause in Mississippi.

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication which we insert below. It will own eyes was sufficient to show the utter hopebe here seen that a single planter in Mississippi lessness of stopping it in this way. He stated has directed all his slaves (170 in number) to be further, that it was provided by the freaty between emancipated; has made ample provision for their | Great Britain and Spain, that when a Spanish happy settlement in Liberia, and left his immense slaver was captured it should be taken into estate (valued at \$400,000) to the Colonization | Havana, to be tried by a court of 'mixed commis-Society; and that another, after preparing all his slaves (27 in number) for freedom, by employing a religious teacher to instruct them, has emancipated them, and is now providing them with the supplies necessary for their outfit, and happy residence in Liberia. In view of such facts, what and after a certain time were baptized, and true friend of the coloured man will not rejoice?

NATCHEZ, 16th March, 1838. Mr. Editor .- Presuming it will not be uninteresting to your readers to learn something of colonization movements in this section of the Union, to the land, now being occupied by the Tubman | way, and by their noble example, stimulating | I send you the following account of a meeting on that subject. The eighth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, was held on the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. It was a meeting of unusual interest, and has given an Ker, a vice-president. The meeting was opened

The Annual Report was read by Rev. R. S. forth, principally, the doings of the Society during leading facts embraced in it: This Society has been from its commencement auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, until about two years since, when an independent organization was resolved upon, for the purpose of planting a colony on the western coast of Africa, with special reference to the removal thither of the free people of colour of this state. A large territory has been purchased in about five degrees north latitude, (south of the other American colonies) bordering on the Sinoe river, a large and navigable stream, and has been named 'Mississippi in Africa.' A town has been laid out on the bank of the Sinoe called 'GREENVILLE,' where a settlement was commenced in Nov. 1836, by 8. Stockades.—As early as possible after my extracts, from letters recently received, from the a company of acclimated persons from the colony of Monrovia. In May last, the schooner Oriental sailed from New Orleans for this colony, having on board Rev. J. F. C. FINLEY, as governor, and 'With Cape Palmas I am much pleased. Not | Dr. J. D. BLODGETT as lieutenant-governor and fastidious tastes. But after this, I hesitate not to whom have been emancipated by one planter, Mr. concerned, and he conjured every friend of the In noticing your instructions for the erection of say, that I never knew a settlement of coloured | Anketel, who is now in New Orleans with them, They go out in the fine brig Mail, of 180 tons | Colonization Society. the native town is the one where fort Hall for- We are striving with God's help to do some lit- burthen, which has been purchased in part by of the king and head-men to the project; but I dren. Some have proposed, that we leave the dollars was taken up. The Society is greatly what is to be done, and take the hours of recreahave constantly kept it in mind, as it was one of adults to their fate, and devote ourselves exclu- indebted for its success thus far in the enterprise tion after business, and never before it.

will be published.

After the acceptance of the report, resolutions the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Paige, rector of the Episcopal Church in this city, and Rev. S. G. Winchester, (late of Philadelphia) pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church in this city.

The addresses of the several speakers excited uncommon interest. It would be impossible for me to give you such a sketch as would do them justice. As to the interest felt, suffice is to say, that an intelligent and highly respectable audience gave undiminished attention nearly three hours.

REV. Mr. DRAKE, in the course of his remarks, said, -in answer to the charge frequently brought against this cause, that the colonists were dissatisfied with their change of condition-that in nearly every case of dissatisfaction, the cause could be directly traced to the abolitionists either in this country, or their secret emissaries in the colonies. But almost universally they were highly delighted with the change; he spoke now of those who had lived in this country as free negroes. He did not rely for this on hearsay testimony. Several of the colonists were his personal friends. He had received letters from them written by their own hand; they were satisfied and more than satisfied.

REV. Mr. PAIGE said he had but recently come to this community, and he rejoiced in the opportunity he had of testifying publicly his attachment to the cause. It was a good cause, and he would do all in his power to aid it-it was a most bitterly persecuted cause, and he deeply sympathized with it. He considered the inhabitants of Africa as the most degraded of the human race, and colonization as the only means which seemed adapted to bring them up into a state of happiness, civil and religious. He was gratified to meet his brethren of different denominations in this effort of philanthropy. On many points, said There are some colds prevailing, but none of he, we are compelled concientiously to differ-but here is common ground.

Rev. Mr. WINCHESTER, was the next speaker. good to the people of colour, both in the United | His speech was long, and replete throughout with the highest interest. I will only notice one or two points in it. In speaking of the total impossibility of breaking up the slave-trade on the African coast by making treaties, declaring it piracy, &c., he stated some facts which had come under his own observation. He had seen at one time, recently, in the port of Havana (Cuba) ten Spanish slavers, whose blood-red flags told too well their murderous object. It was true Great Britian had a treaty with Spain in order to put down the slave-trade fostered by the latter power. But this simple fact, which had fallen under his sion' (half British and half Spanish)-and if condemned, the captives were taken by the laws of Spain, made under the treaty, and apprenticed out for a term of years on the plantations of Cuba. They were instructed by the priests in religion, received christian names, as John, Thomas, William, &c. When the time of their apprenticeship had expired the priests always reported the captive Africans dead, and buried—they had been buried in baptism—while the fact always was, that the other persons, John, Thomas. William, &c., had been sold into perpetual slavery. This declaration of the priests was always taken as unquestioned evidence in any Spanish court.

Mr. W. stated many other interesting facts and urged other important arguments bearing forcibly upon the several points—that colonization was the only hope of Africa, the only hope of the coloured man, and the only hope of our country.

The last speaker was Rev. Mr. Winans. He is a man who has been in the south some twenty or thirty years. He is presiding elder in the New Orleans Conference of the Methodist church, is extensively known in the south, and as far as known, is universally esteemed as a man of sincere piety. He speaks on this subject as a southern man. I am complled to pass over many points in his very excellent address, but will notice one, as it will show how colonization is viewed by southern men. He regarded colonization as decidedly beneficial in its influence upon the slaves. He said he was raised in a free state-raised an abolitionist, and perhaps was born one, but, however that might be, he formerly was as ardent an abolitionist as Gerrit Smith now is. But he had changed his sentiments deliberately, and if he were speaking to an assembly of abolitionists he would give his reasons. But on one point he had not changed, and never should; his friendship and sympathy for the slave were firm and deep, and they always had been. He had formerly despaired of ever benefitting the slave by freedom, in consequence of the deep and hopeless degradation of the free coloured population in this country. But when colonization came up, he began to hope—he saw in it a safety-valve to the country. And he was not alone in his views on this point. From his extensive acquaintance, he knew many conscientious men who had hitherto wished to emancipate, but they saw the condition of the free blacks, and they shrunk back. Now colonization furnished to these men the remedy, and the only remedy-and their example had great effect to set the conscientious to thinking. He stated in conclusion, that colonization was a good to all black man-every friend of the white man, and

such by doing his utmost to aid this cause. Before the audience retired, Mr. Finley submitted a resolution without remarks, in which it was stated, that the late Capt. Isaac Ross, of this state, had left to the Colonization Society, by will, his entire estate, supposed to be worth at least, \$400.000. He had about 170 slaves, who were to be applied to their benefit in their removal and settlement in Africa, under the direction of the

P. S. The Louisiana Colonization Society have

Your motto must be 'Hoc age.' Do instantly