nected with the mental and physical exertion of of their future prosperity and independence. Now I than those who daily surround us. In vain have four to one. We think it advisable to make no its inhabitants, is a truth that must long since have | we should ask. if there is any thing in our condi- we sought for one good quality, one bright spot to | further effort to obtain girls, till Mrs. Payne shall presented itself to the most ordinary mind; a truth | tion and circumstances, the natural tendency of | enliven the dark picture. We are informed that | have assistance, and more room be provided for indeed, that demands the practical recognition of which is to different results, if the same course is a short time previous to our arrival, five persons their accommodation. every individual of this community. It will be pursued. There is nothing. The only difficulty were tried by 'saucy wood,' only two of whom the grounds cannot be brought wholly under readily admitted, that we sustain some slight de- is, that we are unwilling to submit to self-denial; escaped with their lives. Among the number of cultivation till another family shall occupy the gree of relation to the American people, through to undergo those privations in our manner of living those who perished, was a man far advanced in second house. Then our plantains and bananas, our friends and patrons, the members of the and dress, to which such a course would subject life whose only offence, if report be true, was the besides our cassada, will be obtained from our American Colonization Society; and a person us. Could we once subdue our pride, and content possession of a rice farm, which by rather more own industry; and then, too, will the health of unacquainted with the duplicate nature of Ameri- ourselves a few years with such articles of cloth- than ordinary industry, he had rendered somewhat the station be improved. can society, might suppose that this relation, ing and provision, as our own soil, and a little superior to those of his neighbours. He swal- From our own experience, and that of Mr. added to considerations, naturally arising from the | industry and ingenuity would abundantly supply | lowed the poisonous liquid but seemed likely to | Wilson, fifteen dollars will fully cover the expenses fact, that we are native Americans, would afford us with, we should soon reap the benefits in am- recover. This however, was by no means agree- of each pupil for the year, with our present arrangeus ample ground for the expectation of enlarged ple resources, increasing with every returning able to the wishes or intentions of his judges; so ments. A separate table can be maintained for assistance. This illusion, we are apprehensive, year. In our next, we shall demonstrate with seizing him by the feet they dragged him down a such American boys as are preparing to be teachhas in too many instances, been indulged by some how much ease this may be done. of our citizens, and been allowed to exert an enervating and paralyzing influence to a deplorable extent. Forgetting the position which we occupied in America, that we were regarded, not as a component part of the great political mass, or as rational units, combining with, and swelling the Church, is so much in accordance with our own number of the federal millions, performing the du- | views, that we publish it without the sanction of | live and labour; though not entirely without hope | school should be very large, as that that number ties of peaceable and submissive citizens, and reap- the writer. We are greatly mistaken if the sen- of benefitting the adult, our eyes are much direct- should be kept under the best possible influence. ing the correlative blessings in the protection of life, reputation and property; but rather as foreign or extraneous substances, incapable of coalition or agree with the views of nineteen-twentieths of the small; they are however without exception pro- in Liberia. The only disease we have known combination with the body, or as the anomalous | clergy of all denominations throughout this and | mising boys. Did my health permit I could | after passing through what is called the seasoning production of nature, capable of being made sub- the southern states. We sincerely wish they may speedily increase their number, and hope to do so fever, is the intermittent of our own country, &c. servient to the public good, but unentitled to any extend and be perpetual. of the blessings of civilized institutions, and whom it is perfectly just to deprive of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Not recollecting these indubitable facts, they fix their eyes upon a sup- | ceived the annual report of your society, and this | within the next three or four years. posed relation to America, and on the assistance | morning, the 16th number of the Maryland Colowhich they are thereby entitled to expect, and | nization Journal. I know I am indebted to your negligently sit down and complain, that this assis- | kindness for these favours, for such indeed I contance is not forthcoming; a conduct that would sider them. The more I look at colonization, the be reprehensible, even though there were a cer- more I am convinced it is founded upon the broad tainty of obtaining the desired aid. But the error | and comprehensive principle of CHRISTIAN benewhich has extended over a wider sphere, and | volence. In the name of all that is right and which has been allowed to generate similar unrea- | peaceable what do abolitionists want? Do they sonable conduct to that, to which we have just ad- | expect to give freedom and happiness to the verted, is the belief (than which we can conceive | coloured man in THIS country, by the action of nothing more preposterous,) that the Colonization | the Legislature? The question then is, can this Society, is in a manner pledged for our individual be done? I answer, no! You may indeed pass comfort throughout life. This belief so erroneous laws which go to say, the coloured man is now in itself, and so entirely at variance with the origi- free,' but there is not one word of real, practical nal compact between the society and the colonists | truth in all this. It is only true on paper. I may have been induced in many instances by the | Massachusetts, the coloured man is a citizen-a florid descriptions and flattering relations of Africa, | free man-made so by law, but is he so in fact so abundantly and unwarrantably given, as an We know he is not-nor can any course of legisinducement to emigration. And there may be lation make him free in the true and proper sense instances perhaps, in which, with the same view of the word. The truth is you must first unmake of encouraging emigration, the promise of pro- | the white man, uproot all his prejudices in regard longed and indefinite assistance may have been to colour, habits, &c. Destroy his taste and preactually made. If it were, and any were so weak | ference for one thing over another, before they can as to confide in it, we can only indulge the emo- stand side by side in the same country—and yet I I left Cape Palmas on the 28th of December, to the white man's constitution or health. That tion of pity for their weakness. The extent of the | believe the coloured man is as much entitled to | in the brig Susan Elizabeth, Capt. Lawlin, for | it involves much and often great suffering, with a society's promise of direct personal assistance as liberty, personal, social, and national as the white America. Since my arrival here I have heard thousand circumstances of severe trial, we all far as we are acquainted with it, has been always man. The temple of freedom and the temple of leeward with emi- cheerfully admit, and even that life for years to limited to a passage to the colony and subsistence | God are alike open to all. But is it at all likely | grants for Cape Palmas. for a short period, after arriving here. And con- that either of those great blessings will be enjoyed sidering its nature, circumstances, and the preca- to any remarkable extent, if things proceed as they health, for the last three or four months, has been share of prudence, we can live here and enjoy riousness of the sources whence its funds are have done for some time past among the abolition- very feeble; my whole system having been great- good health, (though it cannot be permanently as derived, it is exceedingly strange that more should | ists. I believe that all benevolent action, as well | ly relaxed and deranged in all its functions, from | be expected. Without adverting for a moment to as all legislative action ought to proceed upon a repeated attacks of intermittent fever. I have that aid, which consistently with justice, we principle of practicability as well as of justice and before alluded to my duties, increased in nummight expect from the people of America, it mercy. The plan of the abolitionists (as I under- | ber, and made urgent by the diminution of our becomes us to conform ourselves immediately to stand it) is only calculated to mock the hope of little band on the one hand, and its impor- must go to other fields. circumstances; to withdraw our attention and this ill-fated people, and put off their deliverance tant enlargement on the other. We were out of expectations from every precarious source, and to a more distant period. The colonization scheme | quinine which is our sheet anchor in the treatdirect our energies immediately to that quarter, in its objects, and in the measures employed to ment of the intermittent fever-these two circumwhence a sure and independent subsistence can carry out these objects presents the only plan stances combined, I conceive to be the cause of forty or forty-five miles from Cape Palmas, and be derived. For us to be grievously complaining | worthy of the intelligence and benevolence of the | my illness. At the present time, though greatly | that the society does not afford us the means of age. Looking at this subject as I do with feelings improved, yet I am far from being well. support—would be degrading to us as a people, of intense interest—your plan is the only one that | Such being the state of my health, it was occasion. If it be possible I will do it before the and go far in justification of the slander, so often | in all human probability will succeed—the star of | thought best by all of us, that I should at once | brig sails. I will here add that the king of Dehthrown out against us by our enemies: 'That we hope which now shines upon the darkness and abstract myself from all business of the mission neh continues favourable to the establishment are incapable of improvement.' The great practi- sorrows of this long afflicted people-whose light for a time, and endeavour to regain it. The brig cal error of all, consists in fixing an unavailing | will become clear and universal. 'The Lord | Susan Elizabeth afforded me an opportunity. and covetous desire on distant objects, without | hasten it in his time.' being willing to encounter the difficulties of the My dear brother, you will pardon me for the In consequence of the loss of Capt. Keeler, of the way that leads to them. Advert to the prosperity liberty I have taken in trespassing upon your former, Capt. Lawlin visits the leeward coast of the colony, its independence and stability, and valuable time, but I was so much pleased and with the ship. Upon mature reflection I have all are ready with the general concession that agri- affected with the heart-stirring information which resolved, with the blessing of God, upon the folculture would secure these blessings. They will your paper contained, that I wanted to express lowing course; viz: to keep in this ship which concede farther: that with adequate means, agri- my thanks to some one as the instrument of this will proceed to windward as far as Gallinas river, this be, and I am spared to return to my work, culture can be carried on to any extent. Urge the | pleasure. At the same time I wish to say that it | possibly to Sierra Leone, and then to the leeward. conduct that these concessions dictate, and you are | will subserve the interests of your great work by | On our arrival at Cape Palmas, if I should not immediately confronted with, 'But what can I do publishing your paper monthly. The missions find any thing in letters to change my present this waiting king, and his benighted people! with my limited means.' If the objections which and other matters connected with colonization on design, I will proceed with Capt. Lawlin to the are so continually brought against farming were the western coast of Africa are becoming daily leeward. I shall thus be better able to fulfil that analyzed to the bottom, we have no hesitation in | more interesting to the public. saying beforehand that they would be found to consist of pride and ignorance, and perhaps of a small portion of laziness. In every society, however abject, there are degrees. He who has, or fancies he has a penny more than his neeighbour, will think himself entitled to a station a penny higher, and to all the respect and deference due to superior station. A dark and unenlightened mind, from Cape Palmas, the present accounts bring or in the interior. We find a great difficulty in will indicate this exaltion by an insuperable aver- down the history of this mission to the beginning | retaining permanently the children obtained from sion to every kind of labour in which plebeian of the year. The expectation of Dr. Savage, on hands are employed. This feeling has from time leaving the Cape, was to proceed in the same vesalmost immemorial, been known to exist among sel to the United States. This fact will account the opulent members of society, in the best regulated countries; and even in them, it must be for the absence of many details respecting the acknowledged to be worthy of supreme contempt, mission. The return of Dr. S. may now be antibut that it should have existence in this commu- | cipated in a few weeks. nity, is one of those problems in the constitution of man, that the most skilful in the science of human nature will fail to solve satisfactorily. All are willing to work, if it can be done on a large scale, and in a respectable manner; if there is a once more to address you. The dreaded ordeal probability of making not only a living, but a for- has been passed, yet we not only live, but are tune in a short time; which being interpreted, is, enabled to do some little in the vineyard of our all are willing to work, if they can get others to | Master, while a bright prospect of usefulness is do the work, while they stand idly, and merely opening beyond us. That we have suffered, cangive directions. Tell it not in Liberia, publish it | not be denied, but that suffering has by no means not in the streets of Monrovia, lest the natives | exceeded our expectation. This unfortunate, delaugh, that there are those in Liberia who are graded land has been clothed with terrors not its ashamed to owe their subsistence to honest labour. own. Hundreds (whites) are now residing on But we are happy that the number holding these sentiments is small. And we sincerely hope that | who have hitherto cloaked their coldness under even these may speedily abandon them, and learn this plea, must now seek some more plausible to obey the dictates of common sense. It is exceedingly strange that it has not long ere this | ing to be endured, but surely the follower of Christ occurred to our people, that every thing must have a beginning. That agriculture in every country is progressive until it reaches its acme of improvement. The North American colonies, wasting, perishing, for lack of labourers. Far be during the first years of their agricultural experiments, raised little more than sufficed for their own use. But the produce of preceding years enabled them to enlarge their operations the succeeding year, and soon they had a surplus, after supplying their own wants, to give in exchange for the productions of other countries. They had no doubt during the time their limited operations enabled them merely to supply their own wants, to content themselves with such coarse fare, and

The following interesting letter from an intelligent and influential minister of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal subject a person to this terrible ordeal. timents expressed by our correspondent do not

Washington City, May 3, 1838.

I shall be happy to hear from you often, Yours truly,

Western Africa.

FROM REV. L. B. MINOR.

Cape Palmas, Dec. 25, 1837. Contrary to the opinion of many I am spared this coast in the enjoyment of good health. They excuse. There is risk to be run, there is suffercan never consider this a sufficient reason why he should remain idle while the plentiful harvest lies before him not only fit for the sickle, but falling, it from me to urge my brethren to rush headlong to the work without thought or sufficient preparation; nor on the other hand would I have them tarry in the vain expectation that God by some unusual method shall bid them go forward to their work. We do not urge them to come to our assistance. Our greatest desire is, not that this station flourish, but that the wants of the heathen generally, should have its due weight in the minds of christians, though the fault will be ours if

(From the Liberia Herald.)

That the present prosperity of this colony, as well as its final destiny, are inseparably conas well as its final destiny, are inseparably constructed in their living and style of dress to their circumstance, was the main cause of the minute and accurate information be wanting with regard to the people among whom we labour. It was sooner able to take charge of the girls, but would be difficult to conceive of a people more degraded, more utterly dead to every moral sense, character, their number has been reduced from steep rocky hill, where continuing to dash him | ers, and for the superintendent of the agricultural violently against the ground, they speedily suc- | department. Of the former, we have two purceeded in extinguishing the vital spark. His fer- suing the necessary studies. The number of tile field was the reward of their iniquity. The scholars, upon which we have determined for the word of the priest or doctor is alone sufficient to coming year, is twenty-five. Our efforts will be

Such are the people among whom we are to We are not so desirous that the number in our ed to the younger portion of the community. The | Healthiness of the station.—This we believe to number contained in the male school is at present | be as good as that of any other location yet known within the next month. Feeble health must ne- To the 'ague and fever' all are subjected. Its cessarily prove a great drawback to our opera- severity, however, is greater in some regions than tions, and though the field of labour before us is others. We think, in this respect, our location is My Dear Brother-Some time since I re- | highly encouraging, little fruit can be expected

FROM THE REV. DR. SAVAGE.

Cape Palmas, 15th Sept. 1837. An English vessel, I am just now informed, is about sailing for London, and will thus afford an opportunity of saying to you that my beloved associates are all well, and safely passed through the acclimating fever. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have been slightly ill. Mr. Minor more and even dangerously so. Under God they have been very prudent, and my feeble exertions have been blessed to their recovery. Pray that they may still be kept in the hollow of the Almighty's hand-may be endued with wisdom from on high-may be baptized into the spirit of Christ and his apostles, and thus may be set up in this dark continent as lights to lighten the Gentiles. As for myself I have been sustained beyond expression under the the ague and fever, brought me low. Hepatic unexpected but providential accumulation of duties. I have felt the promise of God to be sweet as thy day is so shall thy strength be.

Ship Emperor, Monrovia, Jan. 31, 1838.

The ship and the brig are owned by Mr. G. part of my instructions referring to future action upon the Ashantees and Dahomians, and I hope obtain a degree of knowledge respecting the intermediate tribes which I cannot otherwise do. Another object also may be accomplished by this course, viz: that of obtaining boys to ful up our school. We think it best to get them from as After the lapse of seven months without tidings | great a distance as possible, either upon the coast within our vicinity. Our number has been constantly increasing and diminishing. Boys will stay just long enough to be broken in, as it were, to the book, and then a simple visit from their parents will be the means of withdrawing them from us. This fluctuation has been one of our greatest discouragements. To obtain them from a distance, therefore, is far better, and to a great degree will obviate this difficulty. The captain expects to leave the coast, for America, some time in March or April. To return in the brig, will take me home in February or March, perhaps, the coldest season of the year, the result of which would be doubtful. I should fear it, inasmuch as I have a predisposition to an affection of the lungs. I trust that the course I now contemplate is that dictated by a gracious and overruling Providence, and I

hope will meet the approbation of the committee. Mr. Payne has decided to occupy the first mission-house. Considerably more should be done to it. It is the universal opinion of the missionaries now in Africa, that their houses should be plastered, and have glass in the windows. It is decidedly my opinion, and I felt authorized to plaster the houses I was sent to build. So slow, however, are all labour operations in Africa, particularly in the young or new community at Cape Palmas, that but one half of the lower room is now done. Fire-places are very much needed. In the rainy seasons our mornings and nights are often too cold without fire. It is the general opinion here that fire-places are necessary.

and uncertain condition since I last wrote. After the arrival of my beloved associates, my attention to it was of necessity very irregular. I thought it hazardous for Mr. Minor to assume its responsibility till he should have passed through the

*Dismission of Mr. Thomson.

bent to their retention and thorough instruction. highly favourable. Almost every day witnesses some stroke of improvement in the vicinity. As emigrants arrive the surrounding 'bush' is cleared up, and the soil is laid open to the genial influence of the sun. Consequently the healthiness and pleasantness of our location are almost daily increasing. I do wish the true causes of my illness to be well understood. Till my associates arrived and for more than a month after, my health was good. They came in the midst of the rainy season. The morning of their arrival saw me walking into the Cape, in health, to meet them. In their eyes I had not changed. My complexion and general appearance indicated to them as good health as I had enjoyed in America. They found me alone, pressed by numerous duties, and themselves upon my hands, the objects of deep anxiety. Such a state of things necessarily continued for a time, and our quinine gone, repeated attacks of derangements were the sure consequences, bringing in their train great suffering and danger of life. It is my firm belief that under different circumstances my health would still have been good. do not believe this climate to be necessarily fatal come will be shortened by it. Yet it is at the Ill health and design of visiting America.—My same time no less true, that, with a moderate good as we might expect in our native climate,) and above all, labour for years to save from eternal death, hundreds, and thousands, and millions of our fellow beings. If christians ask more they

> Excursions into the interior and to native towns on the coast.—I have already informed you of the fact that I penetrated as far as Deh-neh, about about the same from the Cavally river. I have been unable as yet to copy my journal on that of a school among his people, and has been regularly manifesting his good will, by sending me down at different times little 'dashes' of new and clean rice, ducks, fruits, &c. He has more than once given me to understand that he fully expects, and is patiently waiting the opening of a school among his people. I know not that I shall ever be permitted to revisit my native land. Should shall I be accompanied by one or more brethren who will go and tell the tale of redeeming love to Why not? O, my dear sir, what forbids it? Is the spirit of the Church, the spirit of Christ? Then shall her members respond to the call, and the last words of her great head shall not have come down to christians of this age in vain. Heralds of the cross shall go forth from our beloved Zion, and proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ unto all people. Then shall the despised African not be forgotten. His bleeding hands shall be stretched out in believing prayer to the only true God his Creator, Preserver and Redeemer.

Another king in an opposite direction, and about the same distance, has also sent a message inviting us to visit him and promising all desired

every direction from us, is occupied by populous

encouragement. Native population - Language. - The interior in

towns containing from 1,000 to 1,500 souls. Indeed we may extend a line from Cape Palmas, fifty miles into the interior, and within the arc it would describe from the windward to the leeward coast, we should find, it is estimated not less than 60 or 70,000 persons and all willing, to say the least, to receive a teacher. Scattered over this tract of country, we should find many different tribes with different dialects, yet not so different as to prevent an intelligent Greybo (the tribe at Cape Palmas) from being understood or understanding in any other tribe. That all spring originally from the same stock is evident from the fact, that there are many words common to all these dialects, and many more, evidently derived from the same roots. Their numerals exhibit but a shade of difference. The inference then is, that it is highly important to reduce these dialects to a common written language. When this is done and men can preach and talk to them in a language, which they or great numbers of them can understand, then will a large extent of country be brought beneath the influence of the gospel of peace. Such has been the relation which I have thus far sustained to the mission, that I could pay but little attention comparatively, to the language of this people. Such a step I conceive to be one of School -This has been in a very fluctuating the highest importance, and I hope on my return to be devoted to this branch of our operations. Mr. Minor has made good progress in the language of the Greybo tribe, among whom we are immediately located. He seems to possess an unusual tact at acquiring their phrases and converting them to a practical purpose.