MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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Fourth of July Collections. Received of the Rev. Mr. Vinton, collection M. E. Church, at Annapolis, \$9 50 cts.

LIBERIA NEEDLE-WORK .- Notwithstanding all that our benevolent friends, the abolitionists, may say to the contrary, we believe there are actually live people to be found in Liberia. We have before us some wrought samplers which, we can prove, came from Liberia. They are very pretty specimens of ornamental needle-work, one of which contains a drawing of the Methodist Episcopal church in Monrovia, and another of the Methodist mission house. The other five represent birds, trees, and other figures and ornaments, and all of them are marked with letters, accurately inwrought with silk of various colours. Now, as the monkeys and giraffes of Africa do not build churches or exercise themselves in ornamental needle-work, we are constrained to believe that the representations of our amiable friends of the Liberator, and its weak disciple the Emancipator, | Nov. 1 are somewhat incorrect, and that there are people actually living in Liberia! These samplers were accompanied by letters from the teacher, Mrs. Eunice Moore, formerly Eunice Sharpe, a coloured female, who went out from this city some four years ago. The following are extracts:

'I beg to offer to the ladies of the Vestry street Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the little samples of the Liberian girls' work, and to ask them to send to me (at my own expense, if necessary,) some small fancy articles for each one of the children, as a reward for their close application to their studies. The children, generally, are too much given to idleness, and there is a great want of interest, which in a great degree is the fault of their parents—they themselves not having been trained to habits of industry, and to a love of useful knowledge. I am encouraged to hope, and believe, that I shall be able to effect a change in many of those committed to my care.'

'There are a number of intelligent children in Monrovia, who only want cultivation to make them very interesting. You will doubtless perceive that it is my object to make them fall in love with their studies and the use of the needle: the latter is almost the only means by which a Dec. 1 poor girl can gain a livelihood.'

'May I, ladies, ask the prayers of all who wish well to the cause of suffering Africa?'

'N. B. Permit me to ask for some little new books for my small children, which I intend as presents for them at the close of the year. Those you sent me I found a great stimulant to exertion, and in the expectation of a farther supply my little girls and boys are vying with each other for the intended prize:'

'Monrovia, May 10, 1838. 'DEAR FRIENDS:-- I am happy to avail myself of another opportunity to send a few lines to you. 'I have now about fifty pupils, from the age of five to seventeen years. I send with this letter a few samples of my little girls' work. Morgiana | tion society, was held Thursday evening in the Barbour, since the opening of my school on the Reformed Dutch Church in Nassau street; Hugh friend told him it was about six inches higher. you abundantly useful, I again subscribe myself,

What reward shall I give her? Patsey Matthews, aged nine years. Rosina Bax- to America. ter, who has long been deprived of the blessing of a mother, is an excellent child, and although not | dressed the meeting, and hoped that his very re-

Thermometrical Journal at Cape Palmas,

in geography.'—Com. Adv.

2	BY	JOHN	v R	EVEY	, co	LONIAL SECRETARY.
1837		6	12	2	9	
Aug.		A. M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	REMARKS.
	17	78	78	79	76	Rainy and dark.
	18	77	78	76	75	do. do.
	19	76	76	77	76	do. not sultry.
	20	76	76	76	76	Stormy and rainy.
	21	74	77	77		do. do.
	22	74	76	77	77	do, do.
	23	73	75	77	76	do, do.
	24		76	100000	75	do, do.
	25		-	76		do, do.
	26	1.00		78		Rainy.
	27			75		Stormy.
	28	74		75		do.
	29	76	76		72	Cloudy and rainy.
	30	72	76		76	do, do.
	31	73	75		76	do. do.
Sept.		76	78		76	do. do.
	2	76	74	74	73	do. do.
	3	73	75		74	do. do.
	4	74	77	77	75	do, do.
	5	75	76	78	76	Clear and pleasant.
	6	75	80	79	76	
	7	75	77	76	74	
	8	74	77	78	76	
	9	75	79	79	76	
	10	75	76	76	75	
	11	76	76	76	74	Cloudy, no rain.
	12	75	77	76	74	
	13	74	77	76	76	Rainy and windy.
	14	75	80		76	Cloudy, no rain.
	15		80		74	Clear and pleasant.
	16		76		76	do. do.
	17	1	80		-	do, do,
	is	76	78		76 77	Clear.
	19	-	80	440.00	76	do. and pleasant.
	20	75	82		-	Cloudy.
	21				76	do. and sultry.
	22	480	79		76	do. do.
	23		78		76	do. do.
	24		78		75	do. do.
	CALLET		77		76	do. do.
	25		79		76	do. do.
	26		78		76	do. do.
	27		81	81	78	Clear and warm.
	28		78		76	do. do.
	29	The second second	82		78	do. do.
	30		81	81	76	do. do.
Oct.	1	78	82		78	Clear, warm at noon.
	2	76	79	200 144	76	do. do. do.
	3		80		77	Land breezes.
	4		83		78	
	5	70. 300	79		77	C11
	6	200	79		76	Cloudy and sultry, no rai
	7	76	83		78	Cloudy.
	8		83		78	do.
	9	78	80	80	78	do.

10 75 82 80 79 11 76 84 83 80 Harper, Maryland in Liberia,

5 76 84 86 75

6 75 85 85 75

7 76 84 85 76

8 76 84 82 78

9 76 81 82 78

New York Colonization Society.

A meeting of the New York city Coloniza-Cape, has advanced from the Alphabet to Parley's | Maxwell, Esq., in the chair. Rev. Mr. Proudfit | And these stalks were not mere rank vegetation | dear sir, your obliged servant.

Tales of Africa; she spells well. She wrought the piece of work with her name attached to it. What reward shall I give her?

opened the meeting with prayer. A very interest- without bearing any thing, but each stalk had two or three years of corn on it, and the corn equally good as what is generally sent from the United 'Eliza G. Barbour, aged 12 years, has been clergyman, who resides at Monrovia, and edits the States to the West Indies. pursuing the study of geography, grammar, and Liberia Herald. His epistolary style and method So adapted is the soil for the sugar cane that he arithmetic, and has worked a large sampler. would do no discredit to his white brethren of the believes these colonies are destined at a future Ellen R. Johnson, the daughter of the Rev. Elijah | press in any country. The letter gave a cheering | day, perhaps in our own time, to export sugar of Johnson, a very interesting little girl has applied account of the present condition of the colony, a superior quality to any that was ever produced herself closely to her studies. Both merit appro- and its future prospects, dwelling particularly in the West India islands or the United States. A bation. Emily Shavers, an intelligent little girl, upon the altered tone of mind and feeling which Mr. Williams has now six or seven acres of subids fair to be a useful young woman. Patsey almost every coloured man experiences after resid- gar cane, and looks to America for assistance to Matthews, the daughter of one of our preachers, is | ing a short time in Liberia; where he feels him- | make it into sugar, as a letter was received some a fine child. Mary Davis, a niece of the Rev. A. | self on a perfect footing of equality with his fellow | months back, stating that from this city or Phila-D. Williams, was one of the most profligate citizens, entitled to and enjoying the same privi- delphia, a sugar mill would be sent out to Liberia. children I ever met with. She has so completely leges and advantages, and free from all the morti- The land is also adapted to the growth of cotton, reformed, that I number her among the best of the | fying distinctions which the difference of colour | but with this article he was not much acquainted. scholars. She has wrought on a sampler a repre- must for ever create in countries the majority of He had however brought a small sample of Libesentation of the Methodist Episcopal church in | whose inhabitants are white. The writer stated | ria cotton along with him. (He here showed it Monrovia; it is a good representation. The that he had been in Africa fifteen years, and that to the meeting.) representation of the agency house was worked by | no earthly consideration could induce him to return

> Governor Matthias, of Bassa Cove, then admaterials he possessed might enable him to do. His remarks would have reference more particularly to Bassa Cove and Edina, as he had resided

there more than a year. There was one subject in reference to Africa, in which the people of this country had most erroneous ideas, he meant the climate. Many persons thought that the thermometer always ranged much higher in Africa than in the United States, but such was not the fact. It was never higher than 86 or lower than 72, and tempered by a pleasant sea breeze, which so mitigated the heat, that with the thermometer at 86, the climate was delightful. Every one who possesses health, must enjoy life in Africa.

ness of that portion of the country occupied by moral, of the colonists in Africa, and also of their the colony. In answer to these objections he had health and contentment in their new homes, we brought with him a medical report of the mortality | are encouraged to persevere in the prosecution of in Bassa Cove and Edina, which he would now the colonization enterprise.

1837, to April 1838, the deaths did not average more than one per month, with the exception of the month of March, during which there were five deaths, three of which were children only a year old. Amongst all the deaths which occurred during the period referred to, there was but one case of fever, and no case of a death occurring from disease peculiarly incidental to the climate.

Governor Matthias next adverted to the manformality with which every thing was conducted letter sent me by Mr. and Mrs. Payne. by the colored clerk, sheriff and jury, and that when I feel, dear sir, that I cannot feel sufficiently which he remarked were extremely lenient, sevewould have been creditable to any people, no mat-

ter what their colour or country. for supporting its inhabitants, and said that in the to be the staple produce of the country.

In relation to the religious habits of the colonists, he could say, that in no part of the world respected by the colonists, but even the natives had learned to respect it. There were five churches in the colony—two Baptist, two Methodist, and one Presbyterian.

It had been asked, did the country contain within itself abundant means for supporting the colony, and he would unhesitatingly say that it to a certain degree in want, he was ready to admit; but it arose from causes within their own power to control, and there was nothing to prevent them from ultimately arriving at wealth and respectability, and such he had no doubt would

be the result. In relation to the natives, he considered the colonists in no danger whatever from them. Four or five of the native kings had dined with him a few days before he left the country, and they seemed to entertain nothing but the most friendly feeling for the colonists.

The natives were willing to work, and could be had for 25 cents per day, and Mr. Sheridan had 25 of them working for him at that price. With a good soil, a good climate, cheap labour, and perfect liberty, there was surely nothing to prevent the colonists from obtaining wealth and influence.

The Rev. Mr. Seys next addressed the meeting, and stated that he had lived nearly four years in Liberia as a missionary of the Methodist church. He had taken considerable pains to ascertain whether the colonists were satisfied to remain there or wished to return to America, and found that amongst the most intelligent of them, not a man of them would consent to leave it, in order to come back to the United States.

An academy was opened last year in Liberia, and the eagerness with which the young men was really astonishing.

His brother had already adverted to the religious feelings with which the colonists had imbued the natives. On this subject he could say much, but must reserve it for another occasion. He over nine years of age, writes well, and understands | cent arrival would be a sufficient apology for not | would however mention one fact. A friend of arithmetic, grammar, and is considerably advanced giving so clear and detailed an account of the con- his was taken ill on the Sabbath and wished for dition and prospects of the colony, as the ample fruit, and as it was considered justifiable under such circumstances to purchase it on the Sabbath, one of the natives who was passing through the town was asked to sell a water-melon, and he replied; 'no it be God's day and I can't sell it.'

> A letter was read from William C. Waters to Doctor Proudfit, in which the writer, who had been three months at Bassa Cove, stated amongst other matters, that the moral and religious character of the people is not surpassed in any part of New England.

> Mr. Maxwell then resigned the chair, and proposed the following resolution, which he prefaced in a brief but most eloquent address.

Resolved, That from all the intelligence receiv-Much has been said in relation to the unhealthi- ed of the improvement, literary, intellectual and

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and From this report it appeared that from August | the Rev. Dr. Proudfit closed the meeting with

(From the Colonization Herald.) Letter from Liberia to a Clergyman of this

Cape Palmas, West Africa, April 5, 1838.

My DEAR SIR:—As captain Lawler of the ship ners and behaviour of the colonists, and said that | Emperor is expected to pass Cape Palmas in a few the first time he opened the court at Bassa Cove | days, on his way to the United States, I most he was utterly astonished at the perfect order and | gladly seize the opportunity to reply to your kind

the trials were over and the sentences pronounced, | thankful to Almighty God for having raised up in your family so many sincere friends, to assist us ral of the audience approached him and congra- both in temporal and spiritual matters. The distulated him on his appointment in a manner which interested benevolence, which led your dear old grand father to liberate our numerous family with a view of settling us in a land of freedom, and has He next adverted to the resources of the colony | subsequently prompted him and others, to send us so many acceptable letters and presents, is now infancy of the colony, many of the emigrants ne- subject of our most grateful thoughts. There glected agricultural pursuits, and occupied them- have indeed been seasons when our afflictions and selves in trading in ivory and other articles, in privations pressed so heavily upon us, that it consequence of which they were at one time was difficult to appreciate the kindness which almost deprived of the necessaries of life; but it | indirectly brought them upon us: but now we had taught them a good lesson, and showed them | begin to realize some of these advantages which that they must rely at all times on obtaining sup- were held out as inducements to us to emigrate to plies from home, so that at present the head of Liberia. We have now houses, and lands, and every family in the colony had a farm under cul- children of our own: we are free. Our children tivation. A Mr. Sheridan, a coloured man, who too are enjoying the advantages of education. had gone to the colony from this country, and was | Most of them go to the colonial school, and are settled within five or six miles of Bassa Cove, had making as rapid progress as could be expected. built five or six houses and cleared thirty acres of God I trust has enabled me to realize the imporland, on part of which there was a flourishing tance of preparing my dear children for another crop of corn, and he had prepared another part of | and a better life : and I am striving to bring them it for sugar cane, and there could be little doubt up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' that ere long he would be able to grow coffee and My dear young master, I am contented and happy, sugar in abundance, and these articles were likely and pray for heaven's richest blessing upon my

You well ask in your letter, dear sir, in view of all that God has done for us, will you not thank was the Sabbath more respected. It was not only him? Even if I had no spark of divine grace, to lead me to be thankful for all God's mercies, I should be inhuman not to feel some gratitude when we have received so much. But I trust that God has led me to see myself a sinner, and by faith to look to that Saviour of which you speak, and enable me to find peace in believing on him: and that now I in some measure value as I ought did. That there were instances of persons being all the favours which I receive at his hand. I felt it my duty on last Sunday, to unite myself to the Baptist Church, in the ordinance of baptism, performed by the Rev. Mr. Revey, the pastor of our little flock.

> I have been made very glad by the coming of the Episcopal missionaries among us; I have followed your advice about sending my children to their school, as far as their plans will permit. You do not know perhaps that they take few colonist children their great aim being to benefit the natives. Louisa, however, will be received into their school in the course of a few weeks, with a view of being prepared for a teacher. My younger children also go to their Sunday school, with which they are very much pleased. They say they learn more on one day at Sunday school, than they do on two or three days during the

> You inquire about Lewis. He has grown very much and learns as fast as could be expected. Indeed I have reason to be pleased with the conduct of most of my children, and trust they may be abundantly useful to themselves, and to the colony. Please give my love to all, and believe me to be your's truly.

FANNY DAVENPORT.

P. S. You will be pleased to see that I have remembered and profited by the advice you gave flocked to it, and their capacity of comprehension, | me in your grand-father's kitchen before I realized the worth of my soul. I have in truth found the He had examined the soil of Liberia with con- service of God to be a delightful service, and siderable attention, and must have some know- hesitate not to say that I have had more real enjoyledge of the subject from having lived the greater | ment during the three years in which I have been part of his life in the West Indies, and there was | endeavouring to serve God, than in all my previous nothing in the West Indies to surpass or equal it. life. The Lord is truly a sun and a shield, and no As an instance of the fertility of the soil he good thing does he withhold from those who walk would mention one circumstance. At Millsburg, uprightly. Write me as soon as you can after 21 miles up St. Paul's river, he saw a field of corn, receiving this, and tell me all about your mother the stalks of which were so high that he stood | and sisters. I forgot to ask in my letter to old along side some of them and put his umbrella, master, that he would send me out some indigo standing on the top of his hat, and then asked a | blue; will you be so good as to request him to do friend who was with him how much higher was | so. It is a scarce article here. Praying that God the corn than the top of the umbrella, and his | may bless and direct you in all things, and make