ed and guilty customs of the whole world, is due to the Congress of the United States. Nor should letter. In a free country every thing tends to the it be forgotten that the recommendation for the government of opinion, directly or indirectly, passage of this law, come from a committee acting | slowly and peacefully, or by violent and mortal on a memorial of the American Colonization | conflict. Society. Such acts unquestionably exercise a very salutary influence over those persons who might be disposed to engage in the slave trade; and are exceedingly valuable as high indications of public sentiment, and as imperishable monu | tity is no respector of persons or conditions. But ments, erected by the highest authorities among | while this must be admitted by all who have any men, to clear and noble principles of right. But they cannot, of themselves, effect their own benevolent purposes. After the passage of the act of 1820, it was stated on the floor of Congress by gentlemen representing several slave-holding | themselves, or upon society. And in no case is | which the light of civilization and christianity | any fracts, papers, &c. on religious subjects; you states, that no fewer than thirteen thousand slaves | this difference more clearly verified, than in the were annually smuggled into the United States. irregularities of white women in a state of free- it was of great importance that schools should be in this country. No person can realize to the full And we have undoubted authority for believing, dom, and coloured women in a state of slavery. The brethren in the meantime moved to Edina, been placed in similar circumstances. that at least sixty thousand negroes are yearly transported from Africa, under circumstances of as great cruelty as have ever marked that traffic. and scarcely any loss of maternal affection; nor visited Monrovia, and expressed a desire for me sionary Society of Richmond, (I believe) published The slave trade can be no otherwise effectually are their offspring degraded, if they are not adabolished than by shedding a stream of moral vanced. Should it be conceded to the abolitionlight upon the dark regions where it flourishes, so broad as to reveal it in its naked atrocity, to all its wretched victims. Nor are there any other apparent means by which this can be effected, but the habits of society are formed upon them. Now that the greater part of my life in Africa has been their views as far as lay in my power, consistent full accomplishment of the plan of African coloni- the law or principle of chastity is to be considered spent as a teacher, it is therefore easy to judge with my present relations to this colony.

It is generally known, that the original members of the American Colonization Society, anticipated that at some future period, the general government and some, if not all of the state governments, by any immediate process, to change this public would co-operate in their exertions for the remo- opinion, might be attended with the most deleteval of an evil which was obviously national in all | rious consequences. Marriages betwixt free its aspects, and which no private exertions were adequate to extinguish. This just expectation was expressed on the face of their original constitu- should be made to legalize them, would involve tion, and has been constantly manifest in all their the peace of society. This remedy might prove to be candid, in reference to myself are, that I state governments possess the constitutional power | fail as a remedy, it might produce new evils if | work, not to be entered upon from mere mercenary to make pecuniary contributions in furtherance not aggravate old ones. The French revolu- views; and that every minister in the colony from of the objects of the society; and as it is a point | tionists, were in the highest degree immediatists. heretofore very ably elucidated, I will not now trespass on your time by drawing it into discussion. Every reason which commends the scheme to the support of the people of this nation, commends it also, to the patronage of all our govern- politicians and legislators display their wisdom in ments. Every motive which operates on the minds of slaveholders, tending to make the colonization of the free blacks an object of interest to them, should operate in an equal degree to secure | terminations to change the habits of society imthe hearty co-operation of the government of every | mediately, and at all hazards. It is not enough | great amount of good, among the surrounding slave-holding state. And I confess it is this view to prove the right of women to be married to coof the subject, which, as a slave-owner and a loured men. It is an imperious question; can the citizen of this Commonwealth, appears to me, to laws be peacefully changed and sustained? The situation, and to lay open before us a political answer to this question must be sought in public guine in the belief, that colonization is intended moral above all others clear and explicit. We opinion. Can public opinion be legally coerced as a means by which Africa is to be enlightened. say, we are the friends of African colonization; without injuring liberty? its lesson is already precisely taught, and it only remains for us to go whither the light of its example points us.'

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1838.

Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to the Rev. IRA A. EASTER, Home Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

attacked with fever and rendered incapable of the sanction of abstract rights, and yet they may prosecuting their labours. The success of Mr. | be salutary in their results. If colonization Roberts, in St. Mary's, has even exceeded our | could be proved to be wrong in so far as natuanticipations, and could his health have continued | ral law is concerned; yet it may prove to be | leadings of his providence. for a few weeks longer, he would have visited better than amalgamation of colours, in the offsbe found in another part of the Journal.

in Prince George's, and another in Calvert, could | evil of the two. The liberty and peace of socienot be attended by him, and will no doubt prove | ty in the slave-holding states cannot be sustained failures. We exceedingly regret the circumstance, under an attempt to legalize marriages of white but it could not be prevented.

Amalgamation of Colours.

Certain abolitionists have not only disclaimed all intention to promote amalgamation, but have denied it, as a consequence of their own peculiar movements; while others have declared or admitted, that they wish to do legally and morally, what is now done illegally, or immorally. But it is certain, that from the present spirit of the abo- | LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO lition journals, the success of the abolition movement must result in amalgamation. There are two causes, which now counteract and modify the progress of amalgamation—the laws and pub- of November 25, 1837, by the brig Niobe, came lic opinion. The effects of these are, that almost all the mixed race have coloured mothers. Public opinion, more effectually than the laws themselves, has restrained intercourse between colour- | Memoirs of Mrs. Judson, and Mr. G. D. Boarded men and free white women. The immediate man, with that also of brother Lot Carey, though proposed to me some time ago, to open a subtendency of the predominant spirit of the aboli. | all with the exception of the two last I had seen | scription, for the purpose of raising funds to build tionists, is to destroy, or to change this public My removal from Monrovia with my family I opinion. But whatever may be thought of the have thought may need some explanation. Ac. here on a short visit in December last. I have truth of the maxim the world is governed by cordingly I would remark, that it was not from not yet had their decision. They left word for opinion'-it is true, that free communities are any dissatisfaction with, nor want of regard for me to select a site for one. I have no doubt but Contributions from the citizens of Calvert county. so governed. Ignorant men are at first brought the old colony that caused my removal, I left what you will endeavour to make little collections under the government of forms, or ceremonies. In reference to Cape Palmas, I may say that from tist friends; which can be remitted to the brethren They can see these, and feel their influence on its commencement, I felt a deep interest in its at Bassa, or as may seem safest and most proper. their imitative faculties, before they can under- settlement, and thought that the Maryland Board | Perhaps it would be well to write to them. A stand laws or opinions. The next step in the displayed much wisdom in making temperance missionary might be stationed here, with proprogress of government, is law, and not uncom- and agriculture the basis of their infant colony. Priety, I think. Among all the different settlemonly the law of tyrants, or masters. Freedom ed, wrote to me after his appointment as agent, Cape Palmas, in point of healthfulness. or liberty takes on the modus of opinion. Free and subsequently to his removal here, offering me In reference to what you mentioned concernmen are governed by opinion. If the forms and | the situation of colonial secretary and book-keeper, | ing the unhappy occurrence which took place the laws oppose the opinions of free men, it is stating that he was at a loss for a person to fill at Monrovia between Mr. Ashman and brother in their power to change them. In the incipient derable reflection about the matter, to accept his in the colony, being in Sherbro, engaged with progress of public opinion against forms and laws, offer, with the humble hope I might make myself another young man keeping school for native civil wars and revolutions are commonly generat- useful in the colony, and not without vacating a children. Mr. Ashman, I greatly venerate. His cd, as opinions may be changed much faster than | very responsible office. How far my conduct in | name is dear to me, from the consideration of his forms and laws. Public opinion in all slave-hold. this respect may have been marked by prudence disinterested and laborious services rendered the ing states, while it is neutral or inert in regard to determine. and my anticipations be realized, time only will colony at the expense of even life itself. Brother determine. the intercourse of white free men with coloured

Abolitionists sustain themselves upon the broad ground of the equity and equality of moral law. And it is true in the abstract, that the law of chasregard for law, experience has proved that the consequences of the different forms, or means of ists, that these distinctions are all factitious or artificial, they are still distinctions in fact, and the sexes, but the consequences of its violation in the sexes are widely different; and an attempt white women and coloured men, if the attempt Whatever they regarded as right, they did imme- body is not all foot, nor eye, nor ear, Regardlived by war, and by war they perished. Wise nothing more than in their estimate of public opinion. They are cautious, how they avow de-

There is amalgamation of colours in the offs-So say certain immediate abolitionists. to coloured men. Are the feelings of fathers and mothers and brothers prepared for this? Will independently of the right or the wrong, is true to their feelings. Such is the present state of public opinion and feeling, in the slave-holding OUR AGENTS .- Since the publication of the states; and relatively to it, colonization is confemales, and black males. A conquest on either general terms; but the mind of every parent and brother will be quick in perceiving them.

Original Letters fron Africa.

WILLIAM CRANE, ESQ.

Harper, Cape Palmas, April 6, 1838. DEAR BROTHER: -- Your kind letter of the date safely to hand and was thankfully received. It afforded me much pleasure. I beg you will accept my thanks for the papers you sent me, as also the books, namely: the Life of Dr. Wm. Carev. and read before.

and their unsettled state, at that time we did not thing detrimental to the character of either. I citizens, who urged in a town meeting the neces- | that brother Cary and myself never talked about. sity of a permanent school for their children, as they I have not had time to give the Life of Cary a then had none, solemnly promising to support it | careful reading, or to spend much thought about it. if I would open one. It appeared to me too, that But I hope to write to you by the next opporviolating laws, are far from being equal among if the colonies were to be the avenues through tunity. I shall always be glad and thankful, for were to be spread over dark, morally dark Africa, cannot think how reviving they are to the mind kept in the colonies. I accordingly opened one. | extent the truth of the remark, but he who has The latter, as mothers, suffer no loss of character, Grand Bassa. Brother Crocker some time after I saw a resolution of the African Baptist Misto engage in the mission. He however engaged in the Colonization Herald for April 29th, 1837, brother J. Doy, a baptist minister, a man well nominating me as their 'missionary in Liberia.' qualified. My school not prospering, I was from | Grateful to the brethren for the notice they have necessity, but reluctantly, compelled to give it up. | been pleased to take of my unworthy name, I can It may here probably not be amiss for me to say, only assure them, that I am willing to forward in its primary obligations as equal, in regard to what are my pecuniary circumstances, as I believe but few common schoolmasters in any country ever make more than barely enough to live. If it had not been for this I should have visited America several years ago. But I am not complaining. I am contented in that respect and feel thankful to God, and sometimes have the gratification to think, that I have feebly aimed to be useful to my fellow beings.

My views or feelings on the subject of missions, proceedings. I do not doubt that the general and | worse than the present disease. While it might | regard it a great, and I had almost said, a holy the nature of things, cannot be an immediate missionary to the natives, as much as an organized diately, and regardless of all consequences. They | ing the missionary enterprise and the colonization scheme in concert, the latter a handmaid to the former, I have been sometimes led to consider every good and pious colonist a sort of missionary. whose deportment ought and does exert a good influence. Aware at the same time that the colonies cannot yet boast of having effected any native tribes towards civilizing them, and from the propensity of human nature to evil, many may have imbibed some of the bad qualities of can worship God under my own vine and fig-tree, civilization instead of the good; still I am san-If then I am correct, every endeavour to aid in building up the colonies, and promoting their temporal and especially their spiritual prosperity pring of coloured mothers. Shall the process be is ultimately aiding in civilizing and christianizing consummated by the offspring of white mothers? Africa. Not that I would for a moment, in the Our least underrate the missionary cause. I only say daughters and sisters must be given in marriage that it is my opinion that missionary operations, and colonization to be effective in doing good ought to exist together, but not be blended.

When it is considered how few of the emigrants they quietly submit? Colonizationists answer, who come to this country, but need much im-All communications intended for the Maryland no. Do they not answer truly? The answer provement in religion and morals as well as in other things, to fit them for the enjoyment of the liberty they are placed in possession of by their removal, and to fit them to sustain all the relations and responsibilities of free citizens, it becomes a question whether one would be more as any other place. last number of the journal, we regret to state that, sistent with the peace of society, and promotes useful as a colonist, or as a thorough going misboth Mr. Roberts and Mr. Kennard, have been it. Laws may be arbitrary, they may not have sionary to the natives. I feel at present as if I were at a school, and am constantly, as I have opportunity, endeavouring to add to my little store of knowledge. God knows what is to be my future destiny. I only wish to follow the spare

You mentioned in your letter to me, brother nearly the whole of the county. His report will pring of white women. Of two evils, the for- brig Baltimore, in July last, 1837. I find him an mer may be the least; and every wise and good amiable old man, quite pious. And I am happy Two appointments made by Mr. Kennard, one man, in a cogent dilemma, will chose the least to inform you, that I have drawn up a short church covenant, and organized a small Baptist | LETTER FROM JOSHUA CORNISH TO MAJOR church, with brother Demba, the two sisters just mentioned, and a Mrs. Devenport, whom I lately baptised. My wife and another member will join us as soon so they get their certificates of dismisside, would be bought at too great a price of | sion from the church in Monrovia, of which they human life. The details of this subject are too are members, which we hope will be in two or delicate, to be detailed; they can only be stated in three weeks. We will then number-including myself-eight in all.

I have always since I have been here, tried to cultivate a kind and christian feeling towards my brethren of other denominations, and frequently try to preach, when and wherever invited, provided I can do so without encroaching on the duties of my office. But still I am a Baptist and cannot conscientously partake of the Lord's supper with any christians but such as have been baptised by immersion. Nor can I withhold the remark, that it has often been a source of grief to reflect that there should be a want of fellowship in this respect with those whom we dearly love, and in every way deserving of our esteem, as those who really loved the Lord. I have found it to be the case at Cape Palmas.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, Presbyterian missionary here, a small meeting-house. I mentioned the matter to brothers Mylne and Crocker, when they were

Cary also I much respected and loved, for his You no doubt are ready to inquire why I have | firmness, deep spirituality, and zeal in the cause women, is infinitely hostile to the intercourse of not joined brethren Mylne and Crocker, in the coloured men with white women, and the strength great and good work of a missionary. I trust, in when I reflect that they were both men, subject

road principles of truth and nature, and of first assuming this noble stand against the long cherish- laws. But for this the laws would become a dead to the situation of the native African, or to the laws. But for this the laws would become a dead to the situation of the native African, or to the laws. cause of missions, nor because the brethren have affairs of the colony had not been brought into a not mentioned the subject to me, nor I hope is it regular train, that there might have been a fault from worldly mindedness. If I know myself I in both. I have heard much said on the matter desire and try to be useful. Shortly after my by different persons. And I am sure if Cary was ordination, I offered myself to the brethren; but | in fault he repented sorely and deeply on account in consequence of the absence of brother Crocker, of it. I feel unwilling, if I could, to say any enter into any permanent agreement. This being leave the matter for some fitter person to judge. the case, I not long after opened a day school at | Whether he justified himself or not, I am unable Monrovia, at the earnest request of some of the | to state. It was a subject which I now regret,

I think it is time to apologize for the length of this letter, as well as for the liberty I have taken in writing to you in the way I have done. I hope you will excuse me for any thing I may have said amiss. It is intended as a private letter, and to one whom I have every reason by this time to consider a brother and friend. Our colony still enjoys peace and is prosperous. Please excuse the writing. In haste, with much respect I remain affectionately yours, John Revey.

LETTER FROM JULIA HANCE TO MRS. E. J. WILKINSON, CALVERT CO. MD.

Cape Palmas, April 1, 1838. MRS. WILKINSON:-Your letter, per Niobe, came safely to hand, I perused it with the greatest attention, and in vain would I attempt to convey to you an adequate idea of the consolation it gave me to hear from one of my friends who is far distant. I do sincerely thank God that your letter found myself and family in the enjoyment of good health, as I hope this will find you. My children have had the fever and are now going to school, and attend school daily. It is beyond my power to tell you what pleasure it gave me to see my children all under their paternal roof; and I and there is none to molest or make me afraid. I should like to visit America, but not to stay any length of time, because I have never experienced real freedom until I came to Africa. Things are not so plentiful here as in America, though I can get sufficient to sustain me, and plenty

of wearing apparel. With all my heart do I thank you for the things you sent me. The turkeys have laid and hatched and are now in a prosperous state. The seed I planted came up beautifully, but owing to dry weather they did not come to much, but I have re-planted. Whoever say that white people cannot live here tell a downright falsehsod, for the missionaries all enjoy good health, as much so as the colonists, considering The climate, is one of the most pleasant in the world. I should be very glad to see youin Africa. Come on. If it is your lot to die you might as well die in Africa

want you to come to Africa. If you can, bring every thing that will tend to your comfort. There are only two horses here, and a few jacks. I should be glad to have some seeds—fennell, and calamus, and any other kind that you may have to

My children are improving in learning. Nancy is commencing to read, and the other children are all learning fast. Write me by every opportunity. I am yours, truly,

JULIA HANCE.

NEWTON, DORCHESTER CO. MD.

Cape Palmas, Western Africa. DEAR MAJOR NEWTON:-I take pleasure in informing you we all arrived safe in Africa, after 42 days sail from Baltimore, without any particular occurrence on the passage. I am happy to inform you that I am perfectly well satisfied, and in good health; my wife has had no sickness since she left Baltimore, nor any of the children, and we are perfectly well pleased with the country, and I hope you will inform my children, Harrison and Eliza, that I wish to see them out here the very first opportunity; and Caroline also, tell them they need not believe the many false reports concerning

I never was treated better in all my life than I was by the agent of the society and captain of the vessel, and we were all comfortable on the passage. There was eighty-five in number which left Baltimore, but an increase of two by birth. If the children should make up their minds to come out please to send me a pair of geese and a pair of turkeys. Please to give my love to your children, and I should like to hear from them; you must excuse me for not writing more at this time, as the vessel sails to-morrow and I have not time at present. I remain your humble servant, JOSHUA CORNISH.

reported by	Rev. Mr. Kennard.	
	ONS FOR THE VESS	
John Becket, John Parran,	Prince Frederick,	\$10
James Morsell,	Port Republic, St. Leonard's,	10
John Hance,	Port Republic,	6
Uriah Saville,		5
Joshua Morsell,	Prince Frederick,	5
Dr. McDaniel,	"	5
J. A. Dalrymple, Samuel Y. Dorsey,	66	5 5 5 5
James Hooper,	44	5
Thomas Mitchell,	**	5
Richard Hance,	**	5
E. Freeland,	**	5
Isaac Bowen,	**	5
John Hutchins, Benjamin Grey,	**	5
Benjamin Morsell,	66	5
S. H. Barber,	**	5
A. R. Sollers,	"	
Hickman Harris,	46	5
Benjamin Williams	, "	5