adopted country. We would most respectfully nation of a large number of the white population? ments. All the houses are frame; many with table necessaries of life, there is no want, nor ever invite the attention of the friends of Africa to this important means of rendering colonization a rich blessing to the coloured population of this country, and prospectively, of equal benefit to degraded Africa. This plan is liable to many difficulties, but they are not insuperable.

number of emigrants might be indefinitely in- of the course taken by those who profess to acheive, and are very good specimens of naval architecture. liable to this objection in infant settlements—that creased, without diminishing the funds of the society, by the following simple method. There sides, things are carried to the most extravagant Grand Bassa. are many persons who cannot consent to leave | lengths; fanaticism, we well know, has no bounds, | There are four large churches, at present, in | from the natives. The population is about 500. their servants in perpetual vassalage. There are and hence we find the intemperate and excited | Monrovia, three of which are stone, and afford | Marshall.-The last settlement formed by the persons who design as early as practicable to advocates of the negroes running into extremes flattering evidence of the architectural taste of the American Colonization Society, is situated at emancipate their slaves, and desire ardently to the most censurable and the most amazing. It is colonists who erected them. Two very excellent Junk river, near its entrance into the sea. It is place them where they may be happy and prosperous. In either case, nothing is more easy than to make arrangements to hire out, from year to tering idleness, impertinence and extravagance in The town itself covers three square miles. The was making lime, from oyster-shells, farming to year, as many of such slaves as would be profitable, the blacks. If these persons, many of whom are streets are laid off at right angles, and are wide, some extent, and trading with the natives. One and when a sufficent amount is raised, apply it to their transportation and support in Africa. From the present state of popular feeling in regard to the coloured population, it is perhaps, asking too | white brethren, and inflicting deep wounds upon | and large, the latter unmuch, that the children of such emigrants be as the prosperity of the community among whom usually so. The cocoa flourishes and bears abun- years ago, during Elliott Cresson's visit to Scotfar as possible, taught to read and write in this country. They would be thus made competent to assist at an early age their less favoured parents. This plan embraces no more than humanity contemplates. There is here, as far as we can judge, nothing impracticable or visionary. Nothing but what, in the progress of this enterprise may be expected, as the humane features of colonization are developed. That education here and in Africa, will be furnished to emigrants we cannot for a moment doubt; nor is there any thing to diminish our confidence in the judicious preparation of emigrants and funds in the manner above suggested. This, if we have not deceived ourselves, must precede any very extensive emigration by the free coloured people at their own expense, and forms an important link in the providential chain of events, which in the wisdom of God, will work together in regard to the sons of Africa.

Hitherto, almost the whole of the funds contributed to colonization have been expended in the colonies, beyond the observation of the people of ductive in camwood and palm oil. There is a seacolour in this country. They have, therefore, had | coast of twenty-seven miles, and the rivers conno proof, but the simple declaration of the friends | verge toward their sources so as to form a penin- for the suppression of vice, and encouragement of statements. of the scheme that regard for their well-being had any thing to do with it. Nor do we now advocate | them. the idea that education either here or in Africa should be carried on by colonization societies. may properly form a distinct branch of the enterprise either by missionary societies or societies organized in reference to this object. But in what non-compliance of the natives with terms to which other is placed on the summit of the cape. ever way it is promoted, nothing can more favour- | they had agreed, on account of a murder and detenably impress the minds of the coloured people in | tion of property. These terms were in the first in- | They are pretty well supplied with cannon, but

We have now briefly submitted our views as to the method of elevating the state of society in | having elapsed, and the natives showing a dispo-Africa with the indefinite increase of emigrants | sition to evade and equivocate, after a delay of | vessels in the offing. without diminishing the funds of the societies. | many months the forfeiture was enforced. Whilst The management here and there, of the complicated machinery, demands the best judgment and intelligence of the ablest boards of managers that can be associated in the different cities of the Union. Let others who feel the importance of the scheme do their part as faithfully and perseveringly, and Africa will soon exhibit to the civilized world, results as surprising as they will be beneficial. Heaven appears to have committed to the people of the United States the great work of civilizing and evangelizing that vast continent. She has all the materials necessary to its accomplishment. It remains to be seen how the debt we owe to that people will be paid off.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

The Free Negroes.

tional evidence of the deep seated feelings which lier de Marchais, in the account of his voyages to prevailed in relation to the exciting subject of aboli- | Guinea in 1725,-'26,-'27, is tolerably correct. lition and amalgamation. In the city of Philadel- | He gives rather a more flattering description of phia, there exists at this time all the materials of | the natives there, than truth would warrant at the violent and brutal commotion; and we shall not | present day; although the influence of the slavebe at all surprised if, before a great while, there | trade may sufficiently account for their subsequent should be a repetition of the disgraceful and deterioration of character and habits. It is remartumultuous scenes which have recently disturbed | kable that he should have chosen the same spot the peace of that city, and cast a shade upon its | for a French settlement, and has given a minute municipal dignity. If we are asked why we plan of the proposed colony, for the purpose of entertain this opinion, our simple answer is, be- buying slaves and produce. cause there exist combinations of moral incendia- | Cape Mesurado is a high, bold, rocky headries, associated for the purpose of disseminating, | land, in the latitude of 6° 29' N. and in longitude by hidden means, printed matter, handbills, pla- 10° 50' W., covered, when not inhabited, with a cards, pamphlets, &c. all having for their object | dense forest-growth almost impenetrable from the destruction of that quiet and harmony, with- | vines and brushwood. Its highest elevated point out which society cannot prosper. We have just | nearly overhangs the sea, and is about 150 feet held a conversation with an intelligent gentleman | above its level. Monrovia occupies a platform from Philadelphia, upon whose statement we can about 80 feet lower, gradually lessening as it ex- | Caldwell.—This settlement is very pleasantly place the most implicit reliance, who assures us | tends towards the main land. This elevated penin- | situated on the south bank of the St. Paul's river, that scarcely a night passes without some new and | sula forms the S. W. bank of a large basin of water, | which is here about a mile in width. The town exciting placard, printed in large and attractive formed by the junction of the Mesurado river, extends four miles along the banks, and one on letters, being posted up at every public point. He and a branch from the St. Paul's river, called the the Stockton creek. The inhabitants are chiefly cises are performed regularly at Mount Vaughan, the saw, within a few days past, one of these placards | Stockton creek. On its inland side is placed the engaged in farming. Large quantities of potatoes, residence of the Protestant Episcopal missionary. posted on each of the pillars of the Pennsylvania greater part of the town. It was occupied by a arrow-root, cassada, plantains, and Indian corn, There are two other schools in the town for the Hall, the building which the mob, a short time few coloured emigrants from the United States, are raised. A superintendent of the settlement, colonists, and another school house is building at the since, destroyed by fire, because it was supposed under the care of the Rev. Mr. J. Ashmun, the magistrates, and constables, are appointed by the expense of the Ladies' Liberian Education Society to have been erected for abolition purposes. devoted agent of the American Colonization So- governor. It has two churches and two schools, of Baltimore, for a very competent coloured preacher Crowds of people were standing around the ruins, | ciety, in the year 1822. and most of them giving vent to intemperate An account of the exertions and sufferings of Two large receptacles for their emigrants are has been made for nine miles inland, and is intended expressions of indignation, at the means taken by this little band of pilgrims to Africa, and their erected there by the society. The lots are laid off to be carried to Dehneh, the Episcopal mission stathose who had put up the placards to disseminate successful defeat of the combined savage host that similar to those of Monrovia. The farms are tion, in the interior about sixty miles. A very exceltheir doctrines. A night does not pass without | would have exterminated them are so graphically | placed around the outskirts of the town. The | lent law has lately been passed by Mr. Russwurm, letters, neatly printed, being thrown into nearly and touchingly described by Mr. Ashmun him- most of the emigrants who settled Caldwell were the agent there, that eighteen months after the passevery house, and the consequence is, that during | self, that for minute details, I would beg leave to | poor from the first, and have not, therefore, done | ing of the act, no officer should hold a commission the day conversation chiefly turns upon the novel refer to his memoir of the events of that interesting very great things in farming; but the comfort and missiles of the preceding night. In this way, food | period, and to the life of that extraordihary man, | independence of the inhabitants is in the exact is constantly given to a morbid appetite for excite- by his biographer, the Rev. R. R. Gurley. From proportion to their agricultural industry. There ment, which eventually, there is every reason to that period until 1824, little improvement was are many respectable men there, who, surrounded fear, will burst forth with ungovernable fury. made in the town-either in the number and archi- with abundance, have often delcared themselves to Upon these facts we make the following observa- tecture of the houses, or in the extent of ground me entirely satisfied with their new home. Caldtions. We plainly put the question, has any man | cleared, the interval being chiefly employed in | well numbers 600 inhabitants. or set of men the right thus to exert themselves | reconciling the colonists to their new home, and | in a manner which, they well know, will inflame in organizing an efficient system of government, river than Caldwell. It is very pleasantly situated, the brutal passions of the less informed portion of which being effected, prosperity and contentment and in the dry season is a very delighful residence. the people? Can any one, having in view an | speedily followed.

valuable services to the colonies. The more intelligent among them might be made teachers, and could commence a life of usefulness in their adopted country. We would most respectfully If those who pay the expenses of the printing and stone basements; 10 or 12 large two story stone need of. In times of scarcity among the natives, dissemination of the obnoxious papers referred to, dwelling houses, and as many very large ware- they have applied to Millsburg for supplies. The shall, through their efforts, create a mob, and the houses, with stone wharves on the river, afford soil is a rich clay loam, and has always been condestruction of life and property, are they not, in good evidences of industry. The stone is well sidered the best in the colony. In this settlement the eye of God, justly punishable for the evils | adapted for building, being a sort of close-grained | the emigrants occupy at once their farms, which which they have produced-murder and misery? granite, and a heavy, red vesicular sandstone, of run back from the river in strips of ten acres by We certainly think so; and it is our thinking so which the cape is chiefly composed. The colonial one. This is, undoubtedly the best place for the 2. It has been long ago suggested, that the occasions us to express our decided disapprobation | schooners are built by the colonists themselves, promotion and encouragement of agriculture, but through the medium of abolition or amalgamation | They trade in palm oil, camwood, and ivory, along | the houses being necessarily separated to a condoctrines, any benefit to the coloured race. Be- | the coast, more particularly to Cape Mount and | siderable distance from each other, the inhabitants ing misery and misfortunes in the whites, and fos- | Liberian Education Society, in Richmond. very worthy people, would reflect a little upon the | the principal one, Broadway, being 100 feet. of the branches of the Junk, called the Red Junk, effects of their conduct, they certainly would soon | Each block consists of four lots, each a quarter | runs up a long distance into the country, by which come to the conclusion, that instead of serving the of an acre. Most of the gardens in Monrovia are a profitable trade might be established, while it negroes, they are remiss in their duty to their abundantly supplied with fruit trees; the oranges offers good locations for missionary stations. they live. Our readers will perceive that we have | dantly. The pomegranate, the cashew, the fig, | land, as agent of the American Colonization written this article in a tone of calmness and deli- and grapevine, may be seen, but not in any abun- Society, and is named after Edinburgh, in honour beration, uninfluenced by the passions which may | dance. Indeed, the gardens and farms of the | of the liberality of its citizens, and country genebe supposed to give a turn or colouring to either | colonists are yet as experiments, showing rather, rally to the colonization cause. It is one of the side of the question. We have done so with the | what can be done, than tests of the resources of | most pleasant and promising settlements estabmost serious considerations. We firmly believe, the soil and country. Yet I am sure that any lished by the society. It is situated on a point of as we have already intimated, that before long a | colonizationist, who has given his time, his talents, | land forming the north-west bank of a large and great confusion will take place in Philadelphia, or money, to advance the cause, who could be beautiful expanse of water, arising from the conconcerning the negroes; the feelings which give able to look on the many neat white-painted fluence of three rivers which meet here just before rise to and support such commotions, soon spread, houses, with Venitian blinds, surrounded by white the mingling of the stream with the ocean; the and may reach our own city, and therefore it | fences, and placed, each, so comfortably in the | main branch of which is the St. John's river. Its would be well to have the public mind here in a deep green shades of those trees, like a bird's nest | population numbers somewhat more than three condition not to be taken by surprise, but with all | in a clump of foliage, to the inmates of which, he | hundred persons, and sixty houses. It has two its energies fully awake to the various features of has secured all the dignity and privileges of free- churches, and is the principal station of the Baptist a question which, in this state, more than in Penn- | men, would consider himself more than repaid. sylvania, immediately affects the public welfare.

(From the Baltimore American.)

The American Colonization Society has within territory. The first of these is a portion of country called Little Bassa, lying in a triangular form between the Atlantic and the Junk and St. Paul's rivers. The soil is said to be rich, and very prosmall boats, owing to ledges of rocks that cross

The other territory acquired is a portion of the | members. Dey country, lying on the north of the St. Paul's, about one mile from its mouth, and extending five | centre of the town, of a triangular form, with miles square. In both cases the country has been seized by the officers of the colony, owing to the Its only use, at present, is as an arsenal. The reference to the benign influence of the scheme. stance readily assented to, with the condition that are much in want of carriages, wood decaying if they were not complied with the territory should be forfeited. The time allowed for compliance we assent to the propriety of exacting strict compliance with contracts deliberately entered into, we cannot but fear that the transaction will lay the ground-work of future troubles, by new-comers. The intention of the colony is not to oblige the natives to leave the country but to suffer them to remain, provided they pursue their private concerns in peace.

(From the Christian Statesman.)

Sketches of Liberia-Colonial Settlements.

Cape Mesurado, the site of Monrovia, the first settlement fairly established by the American Colonization Society, has always been an important point of the west coast of Africa, in the estimation of all vessels visiting that coast. It makes a better land-fall than Cape Mount, to the north, or any other headland to the south of it, being more easily recognized, and has always afforded supplies of wood, water, and provisions to ship-Every paper from the eastward, furnishes addi- | ping. The description given of it by the Cheva-

quite common to find persons of really humane stone school-houses are nearly finished, one built composed of recaptured Africans from the United feelings, acting in the strangest manner, neglect- by the Methodist mission, the other by the Ladies' States, with some other emigrants. The chief

A court-house and jail are being built of stone. The library once contained some thousands of Philadelphia, and a school for native boys chiefly, books, but from the scarcity of general readers, they have become scattered and neglected, the building, as well as books, being nearly consumed by bugabugs and other real bookworms. In fact, a short time made two valuable acquisitions of it was a supply not needed, a feast for which they was organized in Edinburgh to support schools in had, as yet, no relish. Many people consider it for the benefit of natives and colonists; but themselves sufficiently charitable in sending out as many old religious books as they have no use for. opposition of the abolition party, who industriously When he who gives a dollar to assist in support- spread mistrust among its members, and the ing schools and teachers, does more than the mere donor of 100 books. A Moral Friendship Society, ficed to party spirit on the authority of ex parte sula, but are not navigable except for canoes and virtue, has existed for some years. They have also a Union Sisters' Charity Society, for purposes of benevolence, and a temperance society of 500

> There are two forts in Monrovia; one in the square towers at the angles, built by Dr. Randall. completely commands the town and roadstead. soon in that climate. Cast metal carriages would be the most suitable. A flag-staff and signalhouse are also stationed there to give notice of

The commerce of Monrovia has diminished considerably there of late years. The colonists became involved in heavy debts to American and English merchants, from rash and careless credit- industrious, more given to agriculture than in the other ing. A spirit of trading was encouraged that gave | settlements. The sale of ardent spirits is prevented the colony a great apparent prosperity, which was | by law. There are two very fine churches built, suddenly checked by the internal wars stopping | Methodist and Baptist. A school is taught at the the influx of native produce. This has, however, expense of the Ladies' Liberian Education Society, proved to them that agricultural success can be of New York. A lyceum was established by Mr. the only measure of colonial prosperity. The Buchanan, for the mutual improvement of the young duties arising from imports, at present, are about | men of the village, and it has done considerable good. \$1,500 per annum.

goods, camwood, ivory, palm-oil, Spanish dollars, and Sierra Leone cut money. They have, at present, bills in circulation, issued on the faith of the colonial government, which answers very well.

New Georgia .- This settlement of recaptured Africans sent out by the United States, is four miles from Monrovia on the Stockton creek. The town is about half a mile square, and is inhabited by two tribes, the Eboes and Congoes. The tribes are divided from each other by a main street. It exhibits more general industry and neatness | emigrant. than any other settlement. They take pains to keep their streets smooth and clean. Their lots and farms are well cultivated, the former being fenced with wild plum, or the croton oil nut. half way between Cape Palmas and Monrovia. They seem contented and happy, attend church regularly, and are anxious to have their children educated. Magistrates and constables are annually appointed from among themselves, the dignity of | A settlement has been established there a little more which offices they prize much, and execute the duties faithfully, as far as they are able. During | tends about four miles inland. The sale of ardent elections of general officers, they may be seen | spirits is forbidden by law, and all trading is confined attending the polls with all the bustle and activity to the public store alone. The Presbyterian mission, of warm politicians. There are two schools in | under Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, has been established the Ladies' Liberian Society, in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, are highly spoken of by all The population was 300 by the last census.

Millsburg-Is 12 miles higher up the St. Paul's It is more decidedly agricultural than any of the | conducted.

are less easily concentrated in cases of attacks

employment of these people when I saw them,

missionaries. It has two schools, one for the colonists, supported by the Ladies' Society, in under the care of the Baptist missionaries. It has considerable trade in camwood and ivory; and three or four American and English vessels visit it annually. A Ladies' Liberian Education Society their benevolent intentions were frustrated by the welfare of Africa and the colony, was sacri-

I have lived two years in this settlement, and gladly bear testimony to the general industry, contentment, and morality, of its inhabitants. They are all anxious to have their children well educated.

This settlement is now united with Bassa Cove, under the supervision of the New York City and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies.

Bassa Cove. - This settlement occupies the side of the river opposite to Edina, about a mile cistant. It was formed by the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies, and consists of the emigrants who escaped from the massacre of Port Cresson, (as the settlement was then called) the location of which was two miles further southward than the present town of Bassa Cove. Four expeditions of emigrants have been sent there since those societies first commenced their operations which was in December, 1834. Bassa Cove has been re-established since December, 1835, and numbers now more than 200 emigrants, exclusive of native residents. The people are Each church has a Sunday school, with forty children The currency of the colony is a mixture of in all, and fifteen natives. An excellent jail and court-house have been erected, and a wind saw-mill is in process of erection. It is, on the whole, one of the most promising settlements in Liberia.

> A new settlement named Bexley has lately been surveyed, and commenced by Lewis Sheridan. This soil is very fine, and fit for any tropical produce. It is named, at the request of the British African Colonization Society, after their president, Lord Bexley. They subscribed \$500 towards its formation It is situated about six miles up the St John's river, and will make a beautiful residence for the industrious

> Sinon .- A settlement has lately been formed by the colonization societies of Mississippi and Louisiana. The location is said to be very good. It is about

Cape Palmas .- This very prominent headland, on the west coast of Africa, has been selected by the Maryland Colonization Society for their operations. than four years. It numbers 450 colonists, and exthis settlement; one under the care of the Metho- | there some years, and the great good which has dist Episcopal Mission, the other is supported by resulted from the persevering and devoted labours of who have visited that colony, as well as the natives themselves, with whom I have conversed on the subject. Mr. Wilson has two schools under his care, with three coloured assistants, one at Rocktown and one at Cavally, besides that more immediately at his own residence. Two churches are built, and exersupported by the same as those in New Georgia, and his wife, who went out lately. A very fine road who could not read and write; the consequence of which is, that those now in office, not possessed of the necessary qualifications, are studying hard to acquire them-also, scarcely a less important regulation, providing exemplary punishment for any one convicted of whipping his wife. Examples which the other colonies would do well to follow. There are, also, three military companies, well equipped and drilled. Indeed this may be said of all the settlements, more particularly Monrovia, for all the military arrangements of the colony are well and efficiently R. McD.