navigating their own vessels, they can freely trade Africa will be more secure to the colonists, than it that he is too good to judge correctly about the after arriving. At the expiration of this period, Nor will the beneficial effects of such a state of things be confined to the colonists. Their pre- American revolutions have made any change in But, why should not abolitionists of the immediate sence and protection will be the means of ex- the land titles, and abolition can make none with- sort, be made to account to themselves for that Its symptoms were head-ache, extreme nervous and the natives, new associations will spring up | ciety, gets from the society a legal title for his | more disinterested than universal conquerors? to their mutual advantage. On the one hand the land, he sits and stands, and walks upon his own | What country was ever invaded, in which there emigrants will impart the information so indisgranted by an all-wise Providence, whilst on the other they will receive such intelligence in reference to the land of their adoption and its climate, as will protect them from dangers to which they otherwise might become victims. Should the pro- as well as in their right of suffrage, how can slave-holding states ought to do; not to advise or being esteemed an infliction will be eagerly sought after as a blessing, and thousands will be found | they not done it for the first time on the western | all acquainted with the operation of the laws of | the ague and fever almost as much as ourselves,) ready to repair to their land of promise. It is hoped that other sections of our country will avail themselves of the suggestion originating with New York, and thus render its consequences as general as possible.—Balt. American.

### COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1838.

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

The board of managers are steadily engaged in expedition, which will sail on the 15th of November next, without fail. Persons wishing to form future manors or lordships. The thing being that is, if the abolitionists will let the free people send freight will not fail, we hope, to bear the period in mind.

report of the Baltimore Ladies Society for the promotion of Education in Africa. It is an interesting and gratifying statement of a success far Ladies Society not to state how highly the importance of their labours is appreciated by the Board of Managers of the State Colonization Society. The Board recognize in the Ladies Society an active and efficient friend.

It will not perhaps be amiss here to suggest to our numerous female readers, throughout the state, the importance of co-operating in the design of the Ladies Society, and by contributions to its funds extending the sphere of its usefulness. The health of Cape Palmas is such, that white persons with ordinary care can live there well and comfortably, and no doubt is entertained that a suitable person could be obtained in the United States to take charge of a high school, to which the scholars in the common schools, like that of Mr. Alleyne, might be sent, when they had passed through a certain course. Such an institution would do much towards elevating the tone of feeling among the colonists, and lay broad and deep the foundais wanting is the means; and these we trust the warm hearts and fair hands of the ladies of our state will endeavour to obtain.

following communications of an esteemed correspondent, who has brought an intellect, powerful in other matters of controversy, to aid the system of colonization. For strong, original and manly thought, the article below is remarkable.

# Colonization and Abolition.-Essay, No. 1.

establishment of civil states, seems to be necessary as a foundation of future liberty. To go no further barians who overturned the Roman empire, divi-

sion of the land was generally into large tracts, ties pre-supposes that they know all about it. they are too worldly minded, so much so indeed, and the slave trade by furnishing slave labour in It was wisely judged by the slave-holding states, I that they are many times reproached by the native the place of peasants, extended and perpetuated that the non-slave-holding states are not their himself. The native man is shrewd and as artful the usage: it is confirmed by the cultivation of all peers, that having no interests in common, they as any civilized man you will find; you cannot the staples of the south. In Texas the Spanish | would to say the least, be as apt to be interested | take the advantage of him in trade, unless you grants were in leagues, or 4,444 acres, these are against them as for them. One of the causes of take his articles of trade away by force. As yet I confirmed by the present government. The foun- complaint against the mother government by the am very well satisfied with the country, and dation is thus laid for slavery or the labour of pea- then colonies, was the transporting the colonists have no doubt, if it please God to spare my life santry,-it seems to be a law, that the first divi- beyond the seas to be tried. Now, every aboli. | shall be better satisfied after I get entirely through sion of land into large tracts should be perpetuated. | tionist newspaper in the free states, is in effect a | the fever. Brother Seys I have found to be a dear The coloured race in the slave-holding states were | tribunal, before which the people in the slave- | friend, an affectionate brother, and, I believe, a they immediately emancipated, would have no holding states are called upon to appear and to be sincere christian. I have had a good deal of intitle to the land, and they could not purchase it in | tried, having been of course, first prejudged. small farms or plantations, in suitable proportions | The most disinterested men, may be the most | been called upon to practice among them. I do of rich and poor soils. Will the abolitionists de- prejudiced men. Abolition societies are not phi- not feel prepared to say more to you in relation to mand an agrarian law? The citizens of the slave- losophical societies, their object is not the disco- the country not having been here long enough. holding states cannot but know that the emanci- very of the truth; but to resolve or command. My wife sends a great deal of love to yourself pated slave cannot go into the non-slave-holding They have resolved or commanded immediate and lady, and believe me dear sir yours, states and buy small farms. Will the abolitionists | abolition. Can they unresolve it or countermand | come south and teach them the northern mode of it? They have resolved that it ought to be. Can culture? Can any one doubt who understands | they resolve that it ought not to be? To go back, southern habits, that if emancipated slaves had is to admit that they were mistaken, or had erred, the entire control of the lands in the south, the | and so bring their resolutions into contempt. titles would devolve upon the few, and that the But it is argued, that which is morally wrong, many would not rise above the peasantry of cannot be politically right; meaning that an im-Europe.

nization system, is its agrarian law, or division of to a disinterested theorist, or an immediate abolithe lands into small tracts with a fee simple title, | tionist, who excludes all idea of a remedy worse

acres are not to be procured for speculation, or to | coloured people in this country or those in Africa, thus well begun, is half done; the colonists have of colour with their own consent go to Africa. where to stand—they have a fulcrum on which to rest their lever; their motto is free and equal. No treaty can be negotiated to sign away their We publish in this number of the journal the | title-each man must sign away his own right, and each man's wife too.

Political and civil liberty are easy to be begun by those who know how, but hard to be gained by the most knowing and powerful. In ages to come exceeding the views of those who established the | the people on the western coast of Africa, may setting the colonists right in the very first step. not written more to America than I have since with their own consent.

## Essay No. 2.

of their zeal against slavery. Principles or ele- | They care little about those rising who have a assured they were infallible.

mediate wrong ought to be immediately remedied. But one of the peculiarities of the African colo- This may all seem very plain and very practicable

can never enjoy. Raising their own crops and prietors of the land. This division of the lands in would be too disparaging to tell an abolitionist, new emigrant takes the fever in about two weeks with this country or elsewhere, and enjoy in full is to our citizens in our eastern, northern and west- manner in which abolition should be effected, fruition all of the results of their own industry. ern states. There will be no land speculators. though it might be only intended as a deduction for several preceding days become severely ill. It should be borne in mind that none of the from his own position, that slavery is a moral evil. tending the blessings of knowledge and the chris- out extermination. Not an emancipated man, will kind of disinterestedness, which takes on the mode excitability, attended with low but rapid pulsation. tian religion to the benighted tribes by which the have acquired a fee simple title to a single acre of of selfishness, vulgarly called being busy-bodies land of their ancestors is populated. From the land. But every colonist who is transported to in other men's matters?' Is it not quite as dangerintercourse likely to exist between the new settlers | Africa and settled there by the Colonization So- ous in political, as in private matters? Who are territory, and plants and builds upon it. A foun- were not some great evil to make the invasion an P. and myself had any sickness of consequence; pensable to the full enjoyment of the blessings | dation is thus laid for freedom in colonization: a | imperious duty? A colonization society in a slavepeaceful foundation which may continue while | holding state or in a free state, to colonize the free water runs and grass grows. Liberty thus planted, | people of colour with their own consent, is a very has its seed in itself seeding seed; thus freemen's | different subject from an immediate abolition socharter to their freedom in their title to their lands, | ciety in a non-slave-holding state, to resolve what | jected plan be carried out, emigration instead of they be made slaves, or make slaves? Have not assist them. The very extreme of this last posithe colonization societies done this thing? Have | tion ought to wake up reflection in every mind at | entirely if not wholly local, (the natives having coast of Africa, if not on the continent itself? In | the human heart, knowing the tendency of exall high antiquity, it appears that the right to the | tremes to meet. The British abolitionists differed | intermittent influence which causes it continues to soil was regarded as in the sovereigns. The colo- from our abolitionists, say about twenty millions exist, or until the country between us and the sea nists become the sovereigns of the soil, to which, | pounds sterling; but our abolitionists do not differ their ancestors never could claim a title. What at all from them, in dogmatism or in resolutions. we do almost a constant sea-breeze, and altogether changes must there not be in men and things, be- | No abolitionists are more resolute than ours, but | the most delightful climate I ever felt, I cannot fore the freed people of colour, were the abolition- none are less disposed to consult the interests of ists to carry out their wildest schemes, could divide | the slave-holding states. American abolitionists and sub-divide the great cotton and sugar planta- are not redemptionists—they offer no price to retions of the south, and cultivate them after the deem this great republic from dreaded vengeance. manner of Pennsylvania farmers? May not the One word about colonization, in comparison colonists say, we are not to be expatriated; we with emancipation without expatriation. What are going to inherit the land where our fathers | has the latter done, and in how many years? Will were born, but had no inheritance. King Joe, colonization do no more in the same number of our bill of health from the time of our arrival. and Jim, and Jack now sell the land to the colo- | years? Must not these be the true points of comnization societies, and the societies give the titles | parison? Say emancipation has been in progress to it to the colonists. Now law for the first time | half a century. What will colonization have makes these titles sure. The game of Indian | done in half a century, in regard to education and | of this ought to deter any prudent and healthy misland, and Texian land is not to be acted over again | property? Who will have the most learning, and | sionary from this field of labour. making arrangements for sending out their fall in Africa. Thousands and tens of thousands of the most land at the end of fifty years, the free

#### Original Letters from Africa. TROM DOCTOR WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

Millsburgh, June 14, 1837. MY DEAR BROTHER.—I might have written to you before this but my health has been so very indifferent, that I have been obliged to put it off as much study is very hurtful to one who has not association; and it would be doing injustice to the have cause to bless the colonization societies for gone through the fever. One reason why I have These white men will be to them, as the gods of have been in Africa is, because I have not been the ancient poets. But the story will not need able to see more of the country. But my dear the imagination of the poets, it will make one of brother this is one of the most fruitful countries the fairest pages in history. Let history point | that is inhabited. Corn grows here to as great posterity to the peaceful triumphs of benevolence perfection as in any part of the United States. and of science, in the colonization of the free Nothing is wanted here but agricultural implepeople of colour on the western coast of Africa, ments, and an agricultural spirit among the colonists. Not long since, an agricultural society was formed in Monrovia; the main object of this society is to enter into the cultivation of the cane and the It is a maxim in morality, that when men yeld | manufactory of sugar. This institution will be of to their passions, it is through ignorance, weak- incalculable benefit to this colony, if it only proves ness or interest. In the judgment of abolitionists, successful. There is a great want of public spirit the great cause of slavery, is interest. But they | in the colony. Any man who has money, may do not seem to suspect, that the absence of this | do well, but very few are disposed to let their interest gives room or opportunity for the display | money go to benefit the poor and the dependant. ments, produce effects or change results nega- | small capital. This, in my opinion is a bad spirit, tively, as well as positively. Ignorance and po- | and if it continues the colony will never be much. verty, are not to be regarded, as the negative of | The weather at this time is most delightful; you knowledge and riches; merely in a state of human | have none more so in the United States. With action, they become causes. It is never found to regard to the civilization of the natives, we need be safe to confide matters of knowledge to igno- | calculate upon doing very little in that way, extions of a system of general education. All that rance; nor riches, or matters pertaining to them, cept with the children. The old native mind you to the judgment of the poor. There is an adage, cannot change. True my dear brother, in answer that bachelors wives and maidens' children are to faithful prayer, God could, and no doubt would well managed; so slaves in free states will all be convert many scores; but oh! there is so little free. The citizens of non-slave-holding states have | prayer of that kind. Indeed, to speak the truth, no interests involved in the question of abolition. | there is too little interest manifested by the colo-We invite the attention of our readers to the | Do they therefore infer their incompetency to act | nists for the welfare and salvation of the souls of and decide upon it? Just the reverse, and yet the natives. But blessed be God, my brother, I they would condemn the ignorant for deciding have only given the dark side of the subject. upon questions of knowledge, and the poor for | Have there then been no natives converted? Yes, deciding in cases of riches, forgetting or overlook- | thank God there are many who can testify, that ing the fact, that sympathy or interest in all cases | Jesus Christ has power on earth to forgive sins. is necessary to the correct operations of the At Caldwell, the next settlement to this, there was human judgment. Trial by jurors, or judgment by a revival not long since, in which many souls peers is founded upon this principle. We could were happily converted to God. The minister at The division of land into small tracts in the first | not trust angels to judge us unless we were | that station is brother Brown, who came out with brother Seys, last fall. He told me not long since, Native Europeans, but just located in our free | that in consequence of the great increase in the back than the feudal system of Europe, the bar- states, are among the most zealous abolitionists. | church, he had to form a new class, of which he What fellow-feelings can they possibly have, with took charge himself, and at that time there were ded the lands among the military chiefs, upon con- the citizens of slave-holding states? Does their twenty-six members of it every one young condition of their furnishing proportional means for disinterestedness qualify them in a peculiar man- verts. One other good thing he told me. He the common defence. The cultivators of these ner, as exclusive judges? Practically considered, had a boy in the school (he is teacher here,) that lands became the peasantry and this was the ori- what is their disinterestedness but ignorance? stammered in such a manner that he annoyed the gin of the lordships and manors; few advances | They know nothing by experience; they will ad- | whole school; but during the revival, it pleased beyond this have been made up to this time, except | mit of no experiment. Nothing short of abolition | God to convict him of sin, and he came forward in the large renters, who lease the land and employ | will be listened to. All must be committed to | to be prayed for; and after wrestling for some poor labourers. The great landholders of Europe one irreversible movement, not that these disinte- time in great earnestness, God converted his soul, constitute the body of the aristocracy; there is no rested abolitionists anticipate no evils, or are at all and at the same time loosed his tongue, and ever prospect of any change in this manner of holding | deficient in theories to remedy them. They would | since that moment he has spoken as clear as any the titles to the lands in any part of Europe. The furnish plans to meet every emergency most gra- | child in the school. We have abundant evidence wealthy tenantry seldom if ever become proprie- tuitously, if those already offered should happen that God is in this country. I think I have entors by mere purchases, without government pro- to fail. Nothing gives greater offence to aboli- joyed as happy times in love feast as I ever enjoytionists, than the old homely question, 'what do ed in the United States. But there is lamentable In the southern colonies of this country the divi- you know about it?' The very formation of socie- trait in the characters of professors of religion; tercourse with them that is with his family; I have

Most affectionately, &c. WM. H. TAYLOR.

# FROM THE REV. JOHN PAYNE.

Mount Vaughan, Cape Palmas, Dec. 1st. 1837. MY DEAR BROTHER .- After a residence of five months in Africa, you will be more gratified to receive a continuation of the correspondence which I so cheerfully promised at parting.

I think you were informed in my last, of our safe arrival at Cape Palmas on the morning of the for the benefit of the first colonists. Behold! the | than a disease. Interest is among the rules which | fourth of July. For about six weeks subsequent | cop

coloured race can attain the possession of privi-leges which under different circumstances they equality which lays the sure foundation of liberty. Will work both ways upon the human mind, and leges which under different circumstances they equality which lays the sure foundation of liberty. Will work both ways upon the human mind, and leges which under different circumstances they equality which lays the sure foundation of liberty. It health; this astonished every one, as almost every however, brother Minor after slight indisposition His disease like all proper acclimating fevers here; was considered by Dr. Savage, a nervous typhoid. Brother M's pulse was at one time one hundred and forty. He was confined to his bed, I think, about three or four weeks. He has had one or two attacks since, but none so violent. If I am not mistaken two months had elapsed before Mrs. and then we had alternately for five or six days at a time merely slight chills and fevers, which we continued to have after intervals of three or four weeks. So that we have not had any proper acclimating. This Dr. Savage is disposed to attribute to our coming from intermittent regions of we may expect more or less of it as long as the is drained and cleared, if this is done, enjoying as see why Cape Palmas, should not be absolutely a healthy location. Dr. Savage, since our arrival, has had much sickness, this we attribute almost entirely to the great amount of secular business which in endeavouring to save us from care, (of almost vital importance to new comers here,) he has taken upon himself. Thus I have given you Upon the whole I have been most agreeably disappointed in the result, nor do I think, though all may expect suffering here, that the probable amount

> We have accomplished little since we arrived, in the way of active duty. We have made it our great object agreeably to the instructions of our committee to preserve life; and finding mental exertion decidedly prejudicial to health, we have sought agreeable recreation in walking or riding, gardening, &c. Still however, we hope a little has been done, some attention has been paid to the Greybo language, with a view of preaching to the natives around us, when our health would permit. We have also taught school, having found eight or ten boys here when we arrived, three or four of these read and write, and we sometimes hope that their minds have been effected by the religious instructions they have received from us. We hope shortly, as our health is improving, to increase the number of our scholars to twenty or twenty-five. There is comparatively little difficulty in procuring any number of boys in our immediate vicinity; but as these are ever liable to run away, or to be taken in busy seasons by their parents to work, we have been waiting until Dr. Savage's expected visit to Netea, shall afford us an opportunity of procuring them from a distance. You are perhaps aware that our attention has been directed by our committee chiefly to the interior. The plan therefore which we propose to carry out, if it meets with their approbation, is to prepare here suitable buildings for an acclimating station, for new brethren who may come out; and also for a high school for males and females, a few from the colony and the rest natives. Toward this object one house is already in a great measure completed, sufficiently commodious for the accommodation of my family; and others building intended to accommodate another resident family, with three or four other persons. We have also a school-house large enough for any number of boys that we may wish to take; the way is already open for our commencing operations in the interior. The king of Denah, about forty miles from this, on the Cavally, having offered to build at his own expense a school as soon as a teacher could

## Education in Africa.

Through the politeness of the corresponding secretary of the Ladies' Society for the promotion of Education in Africa, we are permitted to make extracts from the letters of Mr. and Mrs. Alleyne, who are now teaching school at Cape Palmas, under the patronage of that institution in this

LETTER FROM MR. BENJAMIN ALLEYNE TO THE COR. SECRETARY OF THE LADIES' SOCIETY.

Cape Palmas, July 8th, 1838. I feel pleasure to inform the ladies, that myself and partner are in good health and have prospects of enjoying the same. Agreeably to my expectations as mentioned in my last, I opened the school under the patronage and support of the ladies, on the first of May, commencing with ten scholars, but up to date have in constant attendance from thirty to thirty-five, the major part of which are girls. A class composing ten have commenced writing, but I am obliged to instruct them on slates for want of copy books; they all appear very desirous to learn, and are making great progress. I would thank the ladies to send me some copy books for writing, and some elementary books for the smaller children, they being most needed at

Among the number above mentioned, is one of the sons of the assistant-agent of the colony, he is reviewing arithmetic, grammar, and geography, also studying theoretical and practical surveying. Mrs. Alleyne has commenced to instruct a class of girls at afternoons to use the needle, they are but few at present, but as her health improves will

increase their number. There is open to me as a teacher a great field for usefulness, there being no school in operation at present for the children of the colonists, but the one I superintend; was the school-room large enough I could double the number I have at present

In the following manner I conduct the school daily: open at nine o'clock, A. M. with prayer and religious instructions, adapted to the minds of the children, and designed to draw answers from them; next, the first class recites words with meaning from the spelling book, and a portion of Murray's grammar; then arithmetic, which they have commenced under my tuition. The others read separately their respective lessons from Comly's spelling book, and spell in classes. Lay by at twelve o'clock; those living at a distance bring refreshment, which they take, and all come in school at one o'clock; the first class then write copies set on slates, and read in a class from the