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Colonization and African Commerce. We are happy to learn, by the annexed extract from the National Intelligencer, that the United States' government are about to order a national vessel to the western coast of Africa, to protect | present voyage to Liberia, and arrive at Philadelthe interests of our commerce in that quarter; and | phia about the middle of June. She will be also, that they have appointed the governor of the | immediately prepared for another voyage to Mon-American colonies in Africa (Mr. Buchanan) rovia, but will receive emigrants or goods for any United States' agent for attending to the concerns of the settlementt in Liberia. Those emigrants of recaptured Africans. These movements, added | in Ohio, New Jersey and New York, who have to some incidental aid afforded to the colonies by applied for passage, will prepare to embark from the government, in the supply of arms and ammu- | Philadelphia, about the 25th of July. Emigrants nition, and two fine navy boats, will have an im- from Virginia and North Carolina will repair to in this respect, no power over the minority; for, nearly one thousand British soldiers were cut to portant influence in checking the slave trade, Norfolk, as early as the first of August, where the minority has never conceded to them this pieces in 1824, by a numerous army of Ashantees. which the colonies, single-handed, have not been | the ship will touch to receive them on board. able entirely to suppress, even in their own vici- Those who may wish to go to Liberia in this The same thing is evident, from the most curnity. We are sure both the friends and foes of vessel, or their friends, will please to forward their sory view of the circumstances under which the the whole coast is low. A dense forest extends African Colonization will rejoice, that the govern- names and place of residence to this office as | constitution was formed. Previously to the revoment, in looking after the interests of our com- early as possible, and state what provision has lution, each of these states was an independent merce, has been mindful also of the interests of been or will be made for the expenses of each | colony; constituted into a distinct government, by | very far distant from Monrovia, and after an imhumanity. The favour thus indirectly shown to emigrant, so that notice may be given them, if charter from the British crown. Each colony mense sweep through luxuriant countries, pours the colonies by the government, in connection any change should be made in the time of the was a government as distinct from every other, as its floods into the ocean, east (and perhaps west with the rapidly increasing support they are re- | vessel's sailing. ceiving from individual beneficence, will very The Saluda being fitted for a packet, can fur. all the rest; as distinct, in fact, as are the different tween the kingdoms of Dahomey and Ashantee, soon, it may be hoped, place them upon a foot- nish the best of accommodations for one hundred West India islands from each other, or as any one probably rises in the same mountains. The winding where neither public nor private aid will be and fifty emigrants: and is a remarkably fast of the West India islands from the colony of ward coast has several navigable rivers within requisite to secure their permanent welfare .- | sailer. Many who read this paragraph may live to see the | Enterprising coloured men who propose to emi- | all held of the British crown, but were all indeday when 'the United States of Africa' will be to grate to Liberia, will find the present a favourable pendent of each other, and the only bond of union that continent—at least to a large portion of it— | time to settle there. A tract of rich land lying | by which they were connected together, was, that what the United States of America are to the along the St. Paul's river, will be prepared for they were all subject to the same king, and all acwestern continent. Considering the unceasing allotment to settlers this year. The mill seats on knowledged the ultimate authority of the constiopposition the colonies have encountered from this river, near Millsburg, a large and flourishing tutional laws of the empire. numbers who might have been expected ardently farming settlement, will be offered to any indivi- When the independence of these colonies was to favour such a noble undertaking, they have | dual, or company, who has the means and skill to | established, this link, which bound each of them prospered far beyond what could have been rea- improve them. This property must soon become to the mother country, and thus indirectly to each sonably anticipated. They have suffered far less of great value, as the river is navigable for boats other, was severed. They became independent from sickness, and the hostility of the natives, over two hundred miles above the falls-passing states, having, each one for itself, power to make than did the first settlers of the American colo- | through a country thickly wooded, with the teak, | peace or war, or to form alliances, offensive and nies; and we may safely challenge friend or foe a very valuable timber for ship building, and a defensive, with what foreign states soever they to point to an equal population of Africans, or | variety of other beautiful woods for furniture. | severally chose. While in this condition, it is

(From the National Intelligencer.) The public generally, and particularly those interested in the prosperity of our commerce, will be gratified to learn that a sloop of war is again, after an interval of many years, about to be sent to the western coast of Africa, to give protection to American commerce in that quarter of the In addition to the brig Mail, owned by the state, or the people of each state, mutually agreed globe. The difficulties to be encountered on the Mississippi Colonization Society, and the ship to commit certain powers to the whole, and to gins about the first of June, and continues till coast of Africa have been so great, that our com- | Saluda, the Maryland Colonization Society is | submit the ultimate decision of certain questions mercial men, with all their characteristic enterprise, have not been able to compete successfully ployed as packets between this country and by their senators and representatives in congress. with the British, who, for several years past, have | Liberia; and it is expected that a commercial | What they have thus submitted to the decision of enjoyed almost a monopoly of the African trade, company, now forming to trade to Liberia, will the majority, and nothing else, can be decided by and are now fast extending it into the interior of employ two vessels the ensuing summer; by all the majority. What has not been submitted, rethat continent by the newly discovered route of which, communications with the colonies may be mains precisely as it was before, in the power of the Niger, as well as from their establishments at | had monthly, and great facilities will thus be fur- | the citizens of the several states; and the citizens Sierra Leone and the Gambia. From these posts | nished to those who may be engaged in the erec- of the United States have no more to do with it, large quantities of British goods are carried into | tion of machinery, which is obtained from this I the centre of the continent by colonists and native | country. merchants, and the most valuable and portable articles of produce are received in return, consisting of ivory, gums, and gold dust. In addition to these articles, a very large coast trade is car- colonization, will please give this a place in their ried on in camwood, palm oil, teak, and other columns. wood for ship building, besides a variety of valuable woods for furniture.

dering from our purpose.—Jour. of Com.

The British colony at Sierra Leone was commenced in 1807, by a society of benevolent private gentlemen in London, with the view of suppressing the slave trade, and improving the condition of the native Africans. They conducted their operations with great vigour and success, until their establishment was broken up by the French. It was afterwards transferred to the British government, which, with great perseverance, have work throughout shows the profound mind of its establish slavery, in one of the free states, we prosecuted the objects of the benevolent founders, distinguished author, but the chapter to which I should plead this very article as a bar to their states, with various forms of government, but and, at the same time, extended their commerce have alluded, contains remarks that I desire to both to the interior and coastwise, which now see widely circulated. They show that there are should we attempt any legislation in the case. or fifteen thousand people; the Dey tribes

forty thousand inhabitants, principally recaptured | culation will, therefore, tend to allay those sec- | the violation of a solemn compact. In this re- | The Kroomen come next in order. Though own-Africans, who are industrious and happy, mostly | tional animosities from which our country has so engaged in agriculture.

The amount expended by the British government in founding and sustaining this colony, is piety weep. about thirty millions of dollars. Large as this not wonder that our benevolent British friends tion which public sentiment has already assumed, should send us missionaries to clamour against American colonization, and induce our citizens to or is tending to assume, at the north, especially in pronounce it cruel and immoral, while the British | New England. government have made colonization a pretext, if not the means, of prosecuting, even to a monopoly, the great trade of Middle Africa. But the British anti-colonization movements in this country are pretty well understood by the people; and ca, in a commercial point of view, appears to be tian and patriotic benevolence. appreciated by our government, which has lately appointed Mr. Buchanan, an enlightened citizen of Philadelphia, agent for recaptured Africans in Liberia, (several hundred of whom were colo-1819;) also, granted a very liberal and much 'a pro slavery man.' needed supply of arms and ammunition. Mr. Buchanan is also commissioned by the American Colonization Society, governor general of all their disseminate, 'the right or wrong,' &c., he says:place the cause on a firm basis.

become to America what Sierra Leone is to the labour for its removal, I design merely to inquire British; the marts where American manufactures | what are the limits, within which our efforts, for will be exchanged for the products of Africa; the accomplishment of this purpose, are to be reand, fostered by the enlightened policy of our stricted. government, the African trade will soon become Our duty on this subject, must, I think, be one of the most important branches of American | either as citizens of the United States; or as human commerce.

of its only opponent, abolitionism.

[Christian Statesman.

not exist.

(From the Christian Statesman.)

Notice to Emigrants for Liberia.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, March 15, 1839. The ship Saluda is expected to complete her

the descendants of Africans, on the face of the | The present prosperous state of the colonies will | manifest that no state had any power whatever earth, where temperance, chastity, education and insure a large demand and high prices for common over any other state. Any one might have estabpiety, so extensively prevail. But we are wan- building lumber. And as the lands in the vicinity lished slavery, or have abolished it, and no other are well adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane, one would have imagined that, in so doing, it was the grinding can be done by water, which gives | liable to any control, from any other, or from all greater value to the mill privileges. The bed of | the rest; any more than from Canada, Austria, the river is rock, and the banks favourable for the Russia, or the Sandwich Islands. present in the colonies.

Per order of the Executive Committee:

S. WILKESON, Chairman. Editors of newspapers, friendly to the cause of abolitionism:-

The Slavery Question.

To the Editor of the Colonization Journal:

DEAR SIR, -The above caption forms the subject of a chapter in the late work of President | promised as citizens of the United States, to let Wayland, of Brown University, Rhode Island, on both parties, and we hold the other party to it. commerce, will not be backward to pour the blesthe Limitations of Human Responsibility. The Should the majority in congress undertake to sings of the gospel into the new channels of trade. men at the north, who think and write on this Both parties have pledged themselves to abstain, thousand or eight thousand; and the Bassa tribes The colony of Sierra Leone contains now about subject with candour and generosity. Their cir- and neither can interfere in the matter, without of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand. much to fear, over which both patriotism and

They show most clearly the impropriety of in-

upon one of the great obstacles to African colo- have no right to do any thing to interfere with that leagues of a country, in which a highly improved nization, that I venture to ask the insertion of free choice. I have, therefore, no right to excite agriculture prevails—where the horse is a comsome extracts in your Journal, so successfully the importance of the American colonies in Afri- devoted to that most interesting branch of chris-

chapter, justice requires me to say, that Dr. Wayland is by no means, what the abolitionists call nized near Monrovia, under the act of Congress of every one who dissents from their peculiar views,

Let me now present the views that I wish to

colonies in Liberia. The countenance of the 'The right or wrong, the innocence or guilt of government and the increased efforts now making I slavery, is not the question here to be discussed. by the friends of colonization, it is hoped, will Waiving this, and granting it to be a violation of a place in the next number of your Journal. In the law which God has ordained between man the interval, and evermore, may you be sustained Our colonies on the coast of Africa will soon and man, and granting, also, that it is our duty to

beings, under law to God.

But this instrument has not merely a positive, | nearly two hundred miles along the shore, and it has also a negative power. It not only grants | twenty or thirty into the interior, including the certain powers, but it expressly declares that those | Veys, Deys, and Bassas, native tribes. The Kroonot enumerated are not granted. Thus, it enacts, men, another native tribe, reside on the limits of that all 'The powers not delegated to the United | the colony, but are not under its jurisdiction. A States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it, to part of this coast, nearest Cape Palmas, is called the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, the grain coast, on account of the Malagette pepor to the people.' Now, the abolition of slavery | per, for which it is noted. East of Cape Palmas being a power not conferred, it is, by this article, the ivory coast extends some distance; then the expressly withheld. Whatever power we may gold coast for one hundred and eighty miles; and therefore have over slavery, as citizens of the seve- beyond the river Volta is the slave coast. Caperal states, within our own limits respectively, we coast castle, belonging to the British government, have none, as citizens of the United States. The is on the gold coast; and it was not far distant majority of the people in the United States, have, from this castle that Sir Charles M'Carthy and

though it had been a thousand miles distant from | also) of Cape Formosa. The river Volta, be-Canada, of New Zealand, or of Bombay. They

erection and security of a dam. Tanners and Under these circumstances they chose, of their brick-makers will find great encouragement at own sovereign will, to form a confederate government. In the formation of this government, each about procuring a ship. All these will be em- to the majority of the whole people represented than they have with the affairs of Iceland.'

> Let the following be solemnly pondered by those who have any regard to moral obligation, and are still inclined to justify the movements of modern

But this is not quite all. As citizens of the United States, we have solemnly promised to let it alone. We have declared that we leave to the states respectively, and to the people of the states, whatever powers they have not conceded to us. This is, by universal consent, acknowledged to be this alone. The concession has been made by usurpation. But, the slave-holding states have generally aristocratical. The Vey tribe, within spect, therefore, the providence of God, and our | ing but a small country, they are the labourers, cluded any action whatever.

binding, in its spirit as well as in its letter. The lowing statements were made by Mr. Ashmun sum is, it is not thought too much to secure the terference with this subject by the people of the spirit of the compact, I suppose, imposes upon concerning it, in the year 1827. trade of Africa. In view of this policy, one can- free states, and in my full belief, indicate the posi- me the obligation not to do any thing for the purpose of changing the relation of master and slave, terior, to the distance of about one hundred and except with the consent of the master. I have no forty miles, has led to a discovery of the populousright to declare the abolition of slavery in another | ness and comparative civilization of this district of state; I have conceded that this is to be left to Africa, never, till within a few months, even con-The remarks to which I refer, bear so directly the free choice of the citizens of that state. I jectured by myself. We are situated within fifty such a state of feeling among the slaves, that the | mon domestic animal-where extensive tracts of master shall be obliged, from physical necessity, | land are cleared and enclosed-where every article to liberate his slaves, whether he believes it to be absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is proright and wise, or whether he believes the con- | duced by the soil or manufactured by the skill As I cannot request the insertion of the whole | trary. This is as much a violation of the spirit | and industry of the inhabitants—where the Arabic of the compact, as an arbitrary act of legislation. is used as a written language, in the ordinary The compact concedes, that it is to be left to the | commerce of life-where regular and abundant free will of the states, and I oblige them to act in | markets and fairs are kept-and where a degree accordance with my will, and not in accordance of intelligence, and practical refinement distinwith their own. This is a violation of clear and | guishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the solemn obligation,'

A subsequent part of the chapter has reference to the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. For his remarks on that subject, I will ask and blessed in your arduous, but most christian efforts in behalf of unhappy Africa!

Very truly, yours, &c.

(From the Missionary Herald.) Western Africa.

is the flourishing colony of Liberia, extending has long been subject to his authority.

The distance from the castle to Sierra Leone is about one thousand miles. With a few exceptions along the inner border of the colony of Liberia. The Niger, rising in the Kong mountains, not three hundred miles of Cape Palmas. A ridge of mountains stretches through the interior, at various distances from the coast. In Yariba, where the mountains were crossed by Captain Clapperton, they were not more than two thousand five hundred feet high. East of the Niger, the ridge rises to a loftier height, and is supposed to extend far into the interior, and to constitute the 'Mountains of the Moon.' The Cameron mountains, opposite Fernando Po, are said to be thirteen thousand feet high. Not far from the gold coast, there are mountains composed of granite, gneiss, and quartz. Scientific men are of opinion, that a great table-land extends from the ridge of mountains in the interior just mentioned, to the Cape of Good Hope. Why should not these mountainous regions be suited to the constitutions of northern missionaries? In champaign countries, the most temperate parts of the torrid zone are under the equator, and five or six degrees each side, because there the sun is obscured by clouds through the year. Meredith thinks the gold coast has the advantage of the West Indies in soil, climate, and seasons. The climate at the mouth or mouths of the Niger, is supposed to be very insalubrious. The rainy season in western Africa becans are subject to malignant fevers, if much exposed to the weather in the rainy season.

The whole country is doubtless one of the most fertile in the world. All the tropical fruits grow in wildness and profusion. Coffee of an excellent quality grows spontaneously. Rice of superior excellence is the common food of the natives; and the soil is adapted to indigo, and cotton, to wheat,

barley, and Indian corn. The population of the countries bordering on the Niger, has been estimated at twenty-five millions; and the Niger and Tshadda bear the same relation to the countries they water, that the Mississippi and Missouri do to the vast and fertile regions of our western states and territories. They may be, they will be, ascended by steamboats, and probably with little risk of life. What a surprising influence would be exerted by a few cargoes of European or American goods, transported, vessel and all, as if by magic, into the heart of Africa! Doubtless the commercial habits of Central one of the powers thus left. We have, therefore, Africa are destined to experience a speedy change; and christian enterprise, though at present less wakeful, less energetic, less daring than that of

The sea-coast is occupied by small tribes, or own solemn obligations to each other, have pre- sailors, pilots, factors, and interpreters, for almost the whole coast. But little is yet known of the But I go still further. I hold that a compact is | country immediately behind Liberia. The fol-

> personal qualities attached, in the current notions of the age, to the people of Guinea.'

The Ashantees are a powerful nation, able on a short notice to bring an army of fifteen thousand warriors into the field. Mr. Bowditch, who visited Ashantee in 1817, supposes, from the similarity of customs, that the higher classes in that country are descended from the eastern Abyssinians. Coomassie, their capital, is four miles in circumference, built in a style superior to any of the maritime towns, and the houses, though low and constructed wholly of wood, are profusely covered with sculpture and ornament. The Ashantees are described as a noble race of Africans. Some of the states on the gold coast are subject to them.

I think it evident, that, as citizens of the United | NATIVE TRIBES.—The country represented on | Dahomey was the first of the greater states pene-Colonization.—This great cause is prosper- States, we have no power whatever either to the map, is about fifteen hundred miles from east trated by Europeans. Mr. Norris went there as ing. From all parts of the country, and espe- abolish slavery in the southern states; or to do to west, and about four hundred miles from south long ago as 1772. It was then powerful. Abocially from the west, do we learn of its onward any thing, of which the direct intention is to to north. The coast westward of Cape Palmas is | mey, the capital, is about one hundred and fifty march; and the great sympathy felt, and the abolish it. Whatever power we possess, as citi- called the windward coast, and the east | miles inland, and the approach to it from the coast noble exertions made on the part of its friends, | zens of the United States, is conferred upon us | the leeward coast. The reason for this distinction | is by a gentle ascent through a fine country. Mr. must insure its final success, and the overthrow by the constitution. This power is not conferred is found in the usual course of the wind, which is Norris describes the king as an object of blind and upon us by that instrument, and therefore it does from the north-west. First on the windward coast idolatrous veneration. Whidah, on the slave coast,