Another kingdom in the interior is called Yarriba. It borders on the Niger. Its capital is Katunga. North of Yarriba is Borgoo, an extensive country containing eight states. Niki, the most powerful of these states, is said to have not less than seventy considerable and important towns dependent upon it, all of which have several smaller towns and villages under their control.

Westward are the Soolimanas and Soosoos, communities which, on account of their situation, may receive the means of their moral illumination more conveniently, perhaps, from Sierra Leone, than from any other quarter. Soolima is about two hundred miles from Sierra Leone. Major Laing's account of his visit to this country, in 1822, is deeply interesting, and renders it probable that no part of Africa affords a better field for missionary labours.

We must make a distinction between the original inhabitants of the country, and the foreign races from Arabia and other parts of Asia. The latter are firmly established in the ancient seats of civilization on the north. The Copts Brebes, Tibboos, and Tuaricks, are remnants of native tribes, and are either sunk in degradation, or wander in dark recesses of mountains, or over desert plains. The native and foreign races mix on the banks of the Niger and Tshadda, above the junction of the two rivers. The Negro is more mild, hospitable, and liberal than the Moor. The latter has been guilty of most of the atrocities committed against European travellers.

Except the Ethiopic language, and some unknown characters inscribed by the Tuaricks on their rocks, there is nothing like writing among all the aboriginal tribes of Africa-not even a hieroglyphic, or a symbol. Christian missionaries have introduced writing in South Africa, and among the nations back of Sierra Leone. The Moors have introduced writing into Central Africa: but it is used chiefly as a tool of the magic art, for manufacturing charms and fetishes. The charms are written in Arabic. The Koran is used as a charm. Only a few of the great sheiks and doctors can read it.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1839.

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.

Mr. Roberts having, for the present, closed his collections in the city of Baltimore, will early in this month proceed under the direction of is an unworthy and dangerous member of society, the Executive, to some point either on the Eastern | and this was the tendency of the reverend agitaor Western Shore. His principal object will be to obtain contributions to the funds of this society, for general purposes, in connection with subscriptions to the Colonization Journal.

Mr. KENNARD will direct his undivided attention to soliciting contributions for the vessel. We bespeak for these faithful agents the kindness and liberality which has hitherto marked the conduct of the friends of colonization, wherever they have laboured.

Extract from the last annual message of Governor Veazey, to the Legislature of Maryland.

'By the report of the managers of the State Colonization Fund, herewith submitted, it appears that the fund, during the last year, has been applied, through the agency of the State Colonization Society, in the removal of the free people of colour, who were willing to emigrate to the colony from Maryland, at Cape Palmas, as well as to the improvement and preparation of the colony, with | nizationists and their abhorrence of abolition .a view to further emigration. The disbursements | Cincinnati Republican, March 8. of the state managers seem to have been judiciously regulated, and the conduct of these gentlemen, whose responsible office is without emolument, and whose only compensation is the con- city of Cincinnati, assembled at the court-house, sciousness of doing good, commends itself to on Saturday evening, the 9th inst., David Griffin, favour and approval.

would appear that the spirit of abolition has been | G. W. Bradbury and J. Graham, secretaries. actively disseminated from abroad among the free | General R. T. Lytle was called for, and in his people of colour of Maryland, and that it exhibits | able and eloquent manner, stated the object of the against which particularly as carried on in Mary- amble and resolutions: trines find footing among the free people of colour, | bearance as commendable to their good taste as a | and unprejudiced declaration of sentiment in terms they are found exhorting one another to remain in law-abiding and peace-seeking people—as it was that cannot be mistaken or misinterpreted. Let the state, alleging that this is all that is necessary abhorrent to their good feelings, high sense of jus- the declaration have its weight.—Cin. Rep.

that the society, countenanced by the state mana- | American freemen. tionists, who are the worst foes of the coloured | tionary and most treasonable designs. subject of slavery, continues to find general ac- and protected them, and use all honest efforts to and were now making efforts to abandon it. ceptance amongst our southern neighbours, and to make the propagandist of their doctrines amenable Mr. C. mentioned a number of facts, showing abolition. If ever a dark and subtle spirit perpromote in an efficient and most encouraging man- by law, to the penalties appropriate to a mischie- how desirous many of the Africans were to learn vaded any land, and threatened to shake the basis ner, the operation of colonization in Maryland.' | vous internal foe.

agents are mainly employed in carrying on.

Contributions to the Maryland State Colonization Society, by the citizens of Baltimore, through their Agent, Mr. Roberts, in the month of March.

John H. Wright, \$1 00	Jacob Rinehart, 3 1 00
Wm. Brenison, 1 00	by Jos. Doub,
Thos. Shanley, 1 00	Henry Moore, 1 00
John G. Hanzche, 1 00	A. George, 1 00
C. D. Hinks, 1 00	Joseph Symms, 2 00
Philip Waggoner, 1 00	Dr. R. H. Thomas, 5 00
Caspar Waggoner, 25	Fielder Israel, 5 00
John Goodman, 25	M. O'Laughlen, 500
Mrs. Hollings-	Jas. Howard, 5 00
worth, 1 00	Joshua Walker, 5 00
S. Scribner, 1 00	Geo. Stonebraker, 5 00
W. H. Richardson, 5 00	Sullivan & Cook, 10 00
John Abbess, 2 00	Chas. R. Powel, 1 00
Matthew Clarke, 2 00	John Armstrong, 1 00
Chauncey Brooks, 5 00	Thos. D. Hiss, 1 00
Chas. W. Krebbs, 5 00	The state of the s
Wm. E. Mayhew	Federal Earickson, 1 00
& Co. 10 00	Tobias Nixdorf, 1 00
E. Dennison, 1 00	G. H Mitnacht, 1 00
Nicholas S. Wood, 1 00	H. Pollock, 1 00
Hiss & Austen, 5 00	
Drs. Jennings and	J. Hannon, 1 00
Owings, 5 00	W. F. Murdoch, 5 00
B. C. Wright, 1 00	Rev. J. C. Backus, 10 00
F. Konig, 1 00	Robert Gilmor, 50 00
Danl. Robinson, 1 00	Cash in sums of \$2
James Getty, 1 00	and under, 7 12
B. Whitely, 1 00	

The interesting debate between the Rev. Mr. Gurley, the Agent of the American Colonization Society, and the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, an abolitionist, which commenced on Monday, closed on yesterday afternoon. The controversy was the result of a challenge from the abolitionists. Mr. Blanchard is their proudest and ablest champion. Mr. Gurley was triumphant throughout. His closing speech on yesterday, was one of the most splendid specimens of genuine eloquence we have ever listened to. He fully and triumphantly sustained the cause of colonization, and scattered to the winds every argument advanced by his opponent. This is not our opinion alone; but it is the general sentiment of those present.

We propose, at no distant day, when the excitement which this discussion has created has subsided, to notice at length, some of the arguments advanced by the abolition champion, and to hold them up to that public indignation which they merit. His appeal to the prejudices and worst passions of the black population, who were there in numbers, cannot be too strongly condemned. The man who will endeavour to enlist the passions of one class of citizens against another, to the detriment of the peace and order of society, tor's remarks, from the beginning to the end.

The coloured population are already sufficiently impudent and insolent to their white brethren without the aid of any such ghostly prompters as the Rev. Mr. Blanchard. It was only yesterday, that we overheard a negro remark to his companion in the street, that a gentleman who participated in the debate at the late colonization meeting at the college hall, ought to have his throat cut for language said to have been uttered by him upon that occasion. They had been drinking in the poisonous eloquence of the Rev Mr. Blan-

We are not in the temper or mood to make further comment upon the dangerous consequences to society which such appeals to the prejudices of our black population as we have animadverted upon, are calculated to produce.

A meeting of the friends of colonization, is announced for this evening at the college hall, for the purpose of effectually organizing the society. A meeting of the citizens has also been announ-

ced, to take place on to-morrow evening, at the court-house, for the purpose of expressing their approbation of the views and objects of the colo-

Anti-Abolition Meeting.

At one of the largest meetings ever held in the Esq., was appointed president, Major J. F. Con-From what is reported by the state managers, it over and General C. Hales, vice-presidents, and

land, the efforts of the abolitionists have been | Whereas, The citizens of Cincinnati having, for principally directed. Wherever abolition doc- a length of time, endured with a patience and for- of party-no exclusive sect, but an unbiassed, free to procure for them what they call their rights, by | tice, and unquestionable patriotism, the active which they mean equality of condition, social and operations of a meagre clan, who style themselves political, with the whites; and the State Coloniza- abolitionists, and seek by the public exposition of tion Society reports that in very many instances, doctrines conceived to be not only dangerous but families of free coloured people, who have deter- | fatal to order, liberty and law-consider it due to | motion of Education in Africa, was held at the mined to emigrate, and have sold their property, themselves at this time as American citizens, in a | Hall, 31 Tremont street, on Saturday evening, at and otherwise prepared to embark for Cape Pal- | public and solemn manner, to protest against their | which Bishop Griswold presided. mas, have been diverted from their purpose by the proceedings—to denounce their measures, and by The meeting was addressed very ably and apinsidious and mischievous falsehoods, and the a full, clear, and emphatic expression of public propriately by Mr. Cresson, who took occasion to of the coloured population of the country, and the treacherous and deceitful promises of the aboli- sentiment as it really exists with almost the en- point out some of the advantages which would dissemination of the doctrines of abolition, but tionists. In reference to this condition of things, | tire mass of our population, to repress their efforts, | follow the establishment of schools in Africa, and | must tremble for those who are to succeed us! it would seem the wisest course that could be to repudiate the doctrines of this misguided and he dwelt particularly on the evidence, which led Who that calmly reflect, but must be irresistibly adopted to cherish colonization, as the uncompro- dangerous association, and in the efforts in this cause would led to the conclusion that the inevitable result mising antagonist of abolition; of its value in this | manner to convey this sentiment abroad, with the | be successful. The natives had already discovered | must be (without the interposition of colonization)

ceive, with ease and comfort, that increased emi- principles to break this contract, is a breach of | to mitigate the wrongs which she had suffered for | which the fearful result, to which I have alluded, gration from Maryland, which the gradual expo- faith to the dead, an absolute wrong to the living centuries. Nations calling themselves civilized might be averted, and the condition of the coloured sure of the fallacy of the arguments of the aboli- detestable alike for its bad faith, and its insurrec- had torn from her fifty millions of her children, man ameliorated.

Resolved, That in the agency of the Colonization Society, we discover the only sure, safe and feasible prospect, from the ills of slavery, and cordially embrace it, as the most mild and rational, purpose of obtaining an education, and was still and philanthropic means of African freedom and pursuing that object in London at the present emancipation for that population now resident in | time, overcoming every obstacle, and making America.

M. N. McLean, Esq., moved that the preamble and resolutions be referred to a committee of five, cussed at length, and finally lost, by a large majority; the preamble and resolutions were then adopted, by the meeting without a dissenting voice. J. Graham offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, abolitionists, by their measures, are not only striking at the basis of our union, and sowing discord among the different states, but are also pursuing a course eminently and inevitably calculated to prevent all amelioration of the condition of the coloured race.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Lytle, W. F. Thomas, Esq., and several others. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted with the most perfect order and harmony, and adjourned at an early hour.

Resolved, That the papers of this city be requested to publish the proceedings of this meet-D. GRIFFIN, President. ing.

J. F. CONOVER, Vice Pres'ts. G. W. BRADBURY, } Secretaries. Jos. GRAHAM,

During the past week our city has been the scene of much excitement and controversy upon abolition matters, which excitement, we trust, is likely to result in most wholesome consequences. First, we had the debate on Columbia street, the fruit of a challenge from the abolitionists to

the Rev. R. R. Gurley, which lasted four days, and is acknowledged on all hands, to have ended in the total discomfiture of the challenging party. On Friday evening, there was an adjourned meeting at the college hall, composed of the friends of the colonization cause. The proceedings of this assemblage will be found in our paper of to-day. We were glad to notice at the college, on the evening in question, a large portion of our

of the most interesting which has been in the city for many months. On Saturday night, came off the great meeting at the court house, of those opposed to abolitionism, root and branch. The proceedings on this

most respectable ladies. Various eloquent ad-

dresses were delivered, and the meeting was one

occasion, will also be found in to-day's paper. It was a gathering of those opposed to the wild schemes of the abolitionists, and in favor of rescuing the city from the foul imputation and disgraceful reproach of being the asylum and retreat of the abolitionists—a city of fanatics in their worst form-a hive swarming with these dangerous disorganizers.

As was anticipated, even notwithstanding violent opposition in some quarters, the assemblage was one of the most numerous convened in the city for a great length of time. The capacious court-room and gallery were not only literally crowded, but large numbers were forced to remain in the yard, in consequence of inability to obtain room inside. Throughout the whole of this multitude, the most perfect order was preserved, and a singular harmony of feeling seemed to prevail. The various resolutions passed without a dissenting voice, an unanimity as singular as it was desirable. The speeches were vociferously applauded—a common sentiment acted upon the minds of the entire mass.

It is a matter of sincere gratulation to every lover of good order, to find that this crowd ga- tion which cannot fail to attract the profound thered together quietly, transacted its business efficiently and harmoniously, and dispersed with and the date of its institution must ever be consisimilar evidence of proper feeling, leaving not the slightest foundation upon which to build the assertion that there was any disorderly conduct. We particularly mention the fact, because it falsifies offspring of that active and almost universal spirit all the hopes and predictions of the opponents and of benevolence, which so strongly characterizes enemies of the meeting. In this community the | the age in which we live, and which, I admit, is abolitionists have nothing to fear from violence, essentially necessary in carrying into practical although violence may be by them desired and in- effect its views, yet, I think, its origin may be vited. They have much to fear from the condemnation of public opinion, the manly and indignant | stupendous inventions-I mean necessity. rebuke and reprehension of every patriotic citizen.

of the great body of the people of Cincinnati.-There was no political gathering-no distinction

(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

A meeting of the Ladies' Society for the Pro-

respect, no better proof can be given than is fur- | seal of their indignant reprehension and rebuke. | the advantages and the new powers which civili- | amalgamation or extermination. Here, then, is nished by the conduct of the abolitionists them- Be it therefore Resolved, By the citizens of Cin- zation afforded, and they were desirous of acquir- the origin, here the necessity for colonization. selves, who, did they not deem it their most pow- | cinnati, in town meeting assembled, that they re- | ing information, obtaining books, and securing to | In view then of this awful result, in contemerful opponent, would not wage against it, the | member with reverence that compact, which, after | themselves the improvements which the civilized | plating which the very heart sickens, and in view, warfare, which all their publications and all their | the severe toil, and most self-sacrificing energies | colonies on the western coast already enjoyed. too, of the degraded condition of the coloured of our revolutionary sages, resulted in the forma- Africa was at present literally 'stretching forth man, it is no matter of wonder, that, at a period The report of the State Colonization Society, tion of the existing republic, and induced the sove- her hands to God,' and the times were propitious when philanthropy spurning the narrow bounds of which accompanies that of the managers of the reign and independent states, by articles of con- for the civilized world to make renewed efforts to communities or nations, wings its flight to every state fund, represents the condition of the Mary- federation, to establish this Union, as a legacy dispel the darkness which had long dwelt over corner of the earth, alleviating human suffering land colony, as highly encouraging, and shows worthy of our protection and dear to the hearts of that unfortunate country, and by introducing the and dispensing the blessed truths of the gospel. light of civilization and presenting the cheering I say, at such a period, it is no matter of astonishgers, is judiciously preparing the colony to re- Resolved, That any association, calculated by its | hopes of christianity, something would be done | ment that some expedient should be attempted, by and hitherto the slave-traders had made Africa a To effect this laudable and truly christian race, and the pressure of circumstances must | Resolved, That so long as these societies exist, | scene of constant war and violence. The estab- | object, attempts have been made at various times, inevitably produce. The state society represents and continue their exertions, we will oppose them lishment of the colony at Liberia was already but without success. Starting from correct printhat the plan of independent state action first by such legislation as will place the aiders and exerting a powerful influence on all the neigh- ciples, they have either been too rapid in carrying adopted in Maryland, and which repudiates all abettors of such schemes in their true positions, bouring tribes, who were beginning to see how | them into practical operation, or running into the extraneous and unsolicited interference with the as parricidal enemies to the land that has fostered | destructive to their interest was the slave trade, | other extreme, they have degenerated into the

to read, and to acquire a knowledge of the books of its entire social system, it is the spirit of aboli-

of the white man. He mentioned one instance of the son of a king, who had made two voyages to great progress in his studies.

We think no one could have attended this meeting without being satisfied that this society for the purpose of making any amendments they has a truly philanthropic object in view, and one, might consider necessary. This motion was dis- too, worthy the aid and support of every friend of the human race. It is an object on which both the friends and enemies of colonization can unite; and we trust that all the friends of Africa and of the African race, will give it their aid and support, and will unite their efforts in affording to their fellow beings in Africa, now involved in pagan darkness, and rent and torn by civil contentions, the benefits and hopes of civilization and christianity.

(From the Boston Recorder.)

LINES,

Written in aid of a benevolent effort, for the Missionary

Schools in Ceylon. Island of the distant sea,-Rich with every varied dye, Flower, and plant, and lofty tree, Glowing 'neath a radiant sky.

Summer lingers in thy vales,-Scattering fruits and blossoms free,-Spicy odours load thy gales, Nature's beauty blesseth thee.

But there's winter in thy soul, Darkness on thy children's head, Floods of pagan sorrow roll, O'er the living and the dead. Christians,—for that heathen land,

Labour with untiring hand,— Send the glorious gospel there. Gather to its peaceful shade, Every lamb that wanders wide, Till there swell from hill and glade, Anthems to the crucified.

Lift to heaven, the voice of prayer;

(From the Baltimore American.)

GENTLEMEN: -I had the pleasure of hearing the speech of Mr. Sollers at the late meeting, at Annapolis, of the Maryland Colonization Society; and I was glad to find it presented to the public in the columns of the 'Patriot.' This was but justice to the author of a very tasteful effort, and to a most judicious and glowing view of a subject of profound concern to humanity and to our social order. Mr. Sollers occupies a highly respectable position as a member of the House of Delegates, and cannot fail to have the just influence which is sure to be won by a cultivated intellect and discriminating judgment: and his merit is enhanced by his unassuming spirit which, with every qualification to make him prominent, neither courts notoriety or seems to challenge applause. I hope it may be practicable for you to republish the speech of Mr. Sollers, the more fully to diffuse and honour the sentiments he has so truly and A MARYLANDER. earnestly enforced.

Remarks of Augustus R. Sollers, Esq. At the recent meeting of the Colonization Society at Annapolis, Augustus R. Sollers, Esq. of Calvert county, in presenting a resolution in favour of the objects of the society, made an

effective and eloquent speech, of which we have been furnished with the following sketch: I propose, Mr. President, to offer a few remarks upon the resolution which I have had the honour to offer, setting forth, as I humbly conceive it does, the relative effects of colonization and aboli-

There is, sir, a moral grandeur about colonizaadmiration of every truly philanthropic mind; dered as an era of more enlarged benevolence and enlightened philanthropy.

But, although colonization may seem to be the fairly attributed to that great source of so many

The fact of two distinct and separate races of Upon this subject we shall have more to say people, inhabiting the same territory, living under anon; in the meantime, we commend the pro- | the same government, while one portion enjoys ceedings of this meeting to the attention of the all the blessings of rational liberty, and the other friends of the union, in every quarter of our land, exists in a state of bondage, and against the social itself in opposition to the plan of colonization: meeting, after which he offered the following pre- as the real feeling, honestly and frankly expressed, intercourse, between whom, the hand of the Almighty has seemed to raise an eternal barrier, presents an anomaly not to be met with in the history of modern states, and it may well be a question with the statesman and philosopher, whether, under such circumstances, it is possible for a nation to be prosperous and happy. Colonization presumes that it cannot-and it therefore seeks to divide the two races. But, it is not to the present, gloomy though that may be, that the eye of the philanthropist is alone directed. It looks to the future, and in the exercise of its present functions, points out the dangers that may attend a succeeding generation.

And who that looks at the unparalleled increase

most unbounded fanaticism. Of this character is