

## COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

MONDAY, JULY 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.

We invite the attention of our country friends, who have kindly interested themselves on behalf of the Cape Palmas packet, to the following letter from Mr. Kennard to the home agent. The board of managers feel sensibly the interest which is manifested by many highly influential country gentlemen, in the object which has been long cherished by the society, and cannot but regard it as an earnest of success.

BALTIMORE, June 6th, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—In looking over the 'Journal' for the current month, I notice a list of subscribers to the Cape Palmas packet complete, with the exception of those obtained in Bladensburg, and those from members of the last legislature of the state, obtained at Annapolis. This will all be acknowledged in due time.

My principal object in writing now, is to say, that in my efforts to raise funds, several gentlemen, who doubtless feel an interest and would gladly subscribe towards the building of the Cape Palmas packet, have not had an opportunity of doing so. These may yet contribute by handing their names, specifying the amounts they propose to give, to the gentlemen named below, who will please forward to the office a list of subscribers, when obtained, and also receive payment of the subscriptions in their respective neighbourhoods, as it may suit the convenience of subscribers:

Charles Waters, Waterford.  
Rev. Thomas Robinson, Doct. J. H. Browne, Bortherton.  
B. E. Gantt, John S. Sellman, Thomas J. Dorsett—South River.  
Doct. James Cheston, Wm. O. Hara, John Sellman, West River.  
J. Hughes, T. S. Alexander, Annapolis.  
Robert Griffith, Robert B. Chew, Joseph G. Harrison—Friendship.  
Gassaway Winterson, Esq., Suamp.  
Rev. L. Wilmer, J. G. Chapman, Wm. B. Stone, Port Tobacco, Charles county.

The following letter, from an esteemed lady, a citizen of Frederick county, who a few years since gave liberty to a portion of her slaves, with a view to their settlement in Africa, is inserted as an introduction to extracts from a letter from one of the colonists who sailed in the same expedition that carried out the servants of Mrs. Balch. We have already inserted in our columns several very interesting letters from the Davenport family, and the one now published cannot fail to assist in removing the prejudice from the minds of the class of our population which it is the design of colonization to benefit.

Other letters from the colony will be found in this number of the Journal.

FREDERICK, June 24th, 1839.

SIR:—Permit me to offer the enclosed letter for your consideration; and if all, or any part will impart interest to your columns, or tend to excite a spirit of emigration, please insert it.

From the commencement of this great scheme of benevolence, my whole heart has been in it, believing it to be one of the means God will bless to the conversion of that benighted portion of our world—nor can I doubt an overruling Providence will answer the prayers of the pious, and the efforts of the philanthropic, and remove the dark spot that now rests on our horizon of liberty and restore to Africa the descendants of her native sons—and thus to avert the fearful visitation of heaven's judgments, which seem to threaten our own land.

With sentiments of high respect, for your persevering labours in this just cause, I remain yours, respectfully,  
ELIZABETH W. BALCH.

REV. IRA A. EASTER.

Extract of a letter from JOHN RANDOLPH DAVENPORT, citizen of Maryland in Liberia, to Mrs. Elizabeth Balch, of Frederick co. Maryland.

'How happy am I to hear from you. So unexpected did your letter arrive, and how great a treasure do I esteem it to be. Shall I, or can I ever forget my best of friends? Can there be a better friend than one who freely gives liberty to the slave? My heart expanded with joy when I read your affectionate letter, in which you express a desire to release more of my relations from bondage that they may participate with us in the blessings of liberty in a land of freemen. You state that you not only urge this privilege on them, but wish us to unite with you in urging them to join us. O, could they but appreciate the opportunity now offered them—could my coloured brethren in the United States only witness as we do, the future prospects of the rising generation, what would they not do to obtain a home in Africa? Surely they would come naked and be content with one meal a day. But alas! they cannot see, they will not be convinced.

My parents are well. The children are all going to school and improve very fast. As to my poor self, I have not yet tasted the pardoning love of God. If I never felt the need of it before, I assure you I felt it when Mr. Snelter read your letter. He has often spoken to me on this subject, and I humbly trust when you hear from me again, I shall be able to tell you what the Lord has done for my soul. Will you pray for me, my dear Mrs. Balch, and ask Mr. Lewis Balch to remember one who feels that he is yet out of the ark of safety. The two oldest girls are quite serious. My mother and wife are both christians, one a member of the Baptist, and the other of the Methodist church. I see the Scripture verified which says the righteous are not forsaken nor their children begging bread. May the Lord continue to be merciful to you—give my love to all the family.

I have understood that master intends to send for me to visit the United States, and I should be glad to come and visit you, when I could say much more about our prospects here than it is convenient to write—but sincerely desire that all my

friends may do as I have done, come and judge for themselves. Should they not be satisfied they will then have no one to blame.

My dear Mrs. Balch, remember me to all my dear friends and believe me your humble and obedient servant.'

Letter from Dr. McDowell to the Rev. Mr. Easter.

Mount Vaughan, Cape Palmas, }  
January 15th, 1839. }

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By the return of the Oberon I have the honour to inform you that the expedition arrived safe at this port on the 13th inst. after a tedious and disagreeable passage of 53 days from Baltimore. The emigrants were all landed in excellent health, with the addition of a child born during the passage on the 2d of December—both it and the mother, Mrs. Hinson, are doing well. The birth occurred during rather stormy weather. The most of them have been placed in the houses prepared for their reception and express themselves satisfied.

I have been kindly received by Mr. Russwurm. He is apparently very well qualified for his situation. And in some recent troubles with the natives, wherein some lives were lost, the nature of which you have ere this probably heard, Mr. R.'s prudence and caution saved the colony from actual hostility and war. Indeed, the state of the colony and disposition of the surrounding natives are such as to render such qualities eminently necessary. The houses are very much scattered, rendering concentration not always very easy. More arms, and particularly cannon and large shot, it is my private opinion, would be highly acceptable. It is to be regretted the board cannot obtain a larger number of adult males for the colony.

The health of the colony at present is very good, with the exception of a few cases of dropsy, ulcer, and intermittent. The missionaries are all very well except Messrs. Byron and Appleby, who are recovering from recent attacks.

On arriving on the coast we were sorry to hear of the murder of Gov. Finley at Bassa Cove, with the subsequent hostilities entered into by the citizens of that colony, on account thereof. It appears that getting out of ammunition the colonists retreated before the enemy, and that part of the settlement was plundered and burnt. Two Kroomen from Little Bassa who gave us the first information, said that the natives had begged for peace. Two important considerations arise out of this:

1st. The necessity of keeping the settlements in a complete state of defence.

2d. The necessity for and the good effects that would accrue from more frequent visits of American ships of war on the coast. In preventing such accidents to the colonies and American citizens travelling on the coast.

The natives now see the 'star-spangled banner' so often floating freely and boldly from the mast-head of a slave vessel, that they have lost all respect both for citizen and flag.

I find that beasts of burden are absolutely necessary here. The settlement extends so widely, that as physician in case of any general sickness, one person could not possibly do his duty to all.

A colonial schooner for the safety of the colony seems to be unquestionably of the greatest importance. The location of the settlement is very pleasant. The only drawback and eye-sore being the large native town on the cape. The mission stations, from one of which I now write are very pleasant residences.

Your ob't serv't,

R. McDowell.

Two letters were received per the Oberon from Mr. M. Appleby, a young gentleman from this state, connected with the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, from which we make the following extracts:—I have been blessed of Providence to the utter astonishment of all who know me, both natives and colonists; being from twenty to thirty pounds heavier than when I left the United States. The clothes which I brought out with me are of but little service, having outgrown them.

I am at present teaching school at Mount Vaughan, without the least desire to return to the United States. I have visited several of the native towns on the coast, the inhabitants of which appeared anxious to have me sit down among them to teach their children to read; but I am led to believe that education is not their only object. Many of them have an idea that it will bring trade among them.

We are all quite well at Mount Vaughan—the health of the colony also appears to be good. I regard the present condition of the colony as decidedly prosperous.'

CHARLESTOWN, May 31st, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—Letters have recently been received from Mrs. Payne, extracts of which I send, as the readers of your paper may find them interesting.

H. A. C.

MOUNT VAUGHAN, January 16th.

Our second Christmas and New Year in Africa have arrived, and we are still happy in the performance of our work, or I should rather say, in the attempt to perform it, and the increasing conviction that we are where God would have us be. Our school is flourishing and increasing. There are about thirty names enrolled in the male department. The female department numbers eleven, eight of whom are natives. Some of my little ones are very engaging, interesting children. Five or six are between five and eight years of age, but though so young are very happy and contented. Since the doctor left, I have had twelve native girls, but four have either been taken away by their mothers, or induced by them to run off. Their running away is one of the trials we must expect for some years; Mrs. Wilson, though she has been here so long, still has it to bear as frequently as I have. Two of her scholars have lately been united in marriage. They are both members of the church, and continue to reside at Fair Hope, 'their education not being completed.' We expect to get Mrs. Thompson before long as assistant teacher. Mr. Thompson died about three months ago, a truly pious and changed man, we have every reason to hope. We are having a second school house erected for the accommodation of the girls, part of which Mrs. T. will occupy—her being here

will be a great assistance and relief to me. Mr. Byron teaches the scholars to sing, and it is delightful to hear them singing hymns in the school room; they have, as is usual with their race, good ears and good voices. Mr. Payne procured me two more native girls a few days ago, we have named them *Thomasia Meade*, and *Susan G. Smith*. All my girls except Susan and Grace are supported and named by Virginians. I wish the Sunday school in Chestertown would send me a name. The expense is about twenty dollars per annum. Last Sunday morning not being our day for church here, I had religious exercises with the girls in my own room. In talking to them, I particularly urged upon the older girls the superior privileges they enjoy, and the danger of neglecting or abusing them. It was long before I could use language simple enough to be understood by my hearers. My intelligent Sunday scholars at home had spoiled me. A few months ago I wrote by a Salem brig, which was going down the coast, an account of a serious palaver between the colonists and bush natives. All is quiet and peaceable again. The palaver has not yet been set, and trade with the bush is still suspended, but instead of an injury this has proved an advantage to the colony. The colonists have been obliged to attend more to the cultivation of the land, and are now in a more prosperous condition than since we have been here. I scarcely need repeat that we are very happy. We have some privations to endure it is true, but many comforts and enjoyments to counterbalance them, and though in a heathen land, we are blessed with many religious privileges. We have church here every other Sunday morning, and every Sunday afternoon at the cape. Mr. Minor and Mr. P. preached also at two native towns every week. Sunday evening we have a prayer meeting, and Wednesday evening one at Tubmantown; there is also the monthly concert, which we enjoy particularly, from the reflection that so many of our fellow-christians are uniting in spirit with us. After frequent disappointments, we have at length heard from home. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel to receive such joyful tidings. That I should hear you were all well and happy, was more than I had dared to hope, but God has been better to me than all my fears. The clothes for the children are just in time to save me some trouble. We clothe in American style all who remain eighteen months. The unbleached domestic will be very serviceable as also the calico. I cannot express how grateful I feel to all my friends, from whom I have received new proofs of kindness and liberality. Tell the dear children I read their names on their work with great pleasure; I am afraid there is a little feeling of vanity or pride mingled with my gratification, at so much being done by my 'own people.' But indeed I cannot help feeling proud of as well as grateful to them. Our garden is very flourishing, it will soon supply us with all the vegetables we need. We have also between fifty and sixty fowls—no trifle, I assure you for Africa. A few nights ago we were aroused by a disturbance in the poultry yard. The next morning two pigs and a calf were missing which had been carried off. The track of a leopard was plainly visible. The natives always travel with a lighted stick at night, to avoid encountering the leopards; they run from fire light. So that with a lantern I feel quite secure, to go over to Tubmantown every Wednesday evening to prayer meeting with Mr. Payne. Since my last date I have taken another native girl—she is about seven years old, her name is *Francis Payne*; I have several promised, who are yet infants. There is one reflection which prevents my feeling unmixed pleasure at the increasing number of my girls, and that is the increased responsibility which thereby devolves upon me. Oh! that I could be more faithful in the discharge of all my duties. We are all well except Mr. Byron, his fever continues obstinate, though not violent. We feel very sensibly the disadvantage of being without a physician, particularly with new cases. We are looking anxiously for the doctor and his bride. Our hands are full indeed, but soon we hope to have the assistance of the reinforcement from America. The Mary Paulina, we hear, has gone home, and left our letters, &c. at Fernando Po. She had better have taken them back to America, we would have received them sooner. Our despatches must be on board early this afternoon, therefore, I have only time to say farewell. If we never meet more here, I trust we may have a blissful meeting in our father's house above.

[Episcopal Recorder.]

## Abolition Delusion.

We cut from the Emancipator, the organ of the anti-slavery society, the following article. What measure can be better calculated to insult the feelings and excite the prejudices of southern men! Can such a course of conduct benefit the objects, for whose welfare, the abolitionists profess to labour? miserable delusion!

ANTI-SLAVERY WINDOW BLINDS.—It is encouraging to see the various arts of embellishment, even in this slavery-ridden land, beginning to employ their influence in favour of liberty. An ingenious painter of transparent window blinds has brought to the office an elegant pair of blinds; the designs of which are illustrative of the scenes of slavery. The main picture represents the pursuit and murder of a fugitive from slavery; the hunters with their rifles and broad hats, the bloodhound on the scent, the poor trembling MAN hiding behind a rock, make up one group; and in another are seen the planters wiping their artillery, and the hounds retiring satiated with game, while in a stream appears the wounded and dying victim, reddening the waters with his blood—all drawn to the life, according to the descriptions which are given in the southern papers. See 'American Slavery as it is,' pp. 21, 97, 108, 155, 159. Underneath is the American eagle, sustaining the declaration of independence, while two kneeling slaves supplicate for the application of its sublime truths to the vindication of their rights. The whole is surrounded with an elegant border of the sugar cane, cotton plant, and rice grain. The article is got up with much taste, and handsomely finished; and presents the subject of negro wrongs in an impressive light. We wish every parlour in New York had such a remembrancer for the slave.

Orders received at the publishing office.

Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Peterboro, has made a donation of \$10,000 to the American Anti-Slavery Society, being part of \$100,000, which it is proposed to raise the present year.

## State of Morals in Boston.

Though we have nothing to boast of, as compared with what we ought to be; yet, as compared with other cities, we have great cause of gratitude, in view of the state of public morals in Boston. It is mentioned in the Boston daily papers, that not a single offence was charged against any one at the police office, the day after the *Artillery election holiday*. On the afternoon of that day, a great concourse of persons, including women and children, were congregated on the common; yet all was quiet and orderly. There were no fisticuffs, no brawling, no strife. But in former times, a riot on the afternoon of election day, was expected as a matter of course, as stalls for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and gaming tables were permitted on the common. But there has been a wonderful change since these things were prohibited by the city authorities.

We derive, also, still greater satisfaction from some statement made in the report of the directors of the Tremont theatre to the stockholders, at the annual meeting, May 21, 1839; from which we learn the gratifying fact that 'the theatrical business in Boston, for the last two or three years, has been, and still is, in a state of extraordinary depression.' The report goes into a history of the 'theatrical business in Boston,' particularly in reference to the failure of the attempt to support 'two first class theatres,' and the connection of Mr. Barry with the Tremont theatre; from which it appears that the concern has been dragging heavily for a number of years. The present 'theatrical season,' they say, 'opened with a flattering prospect of brilliant success; but after a few weeks, during which the city was filled with strangers, the patronage of the theatre fell off beyond all precedent, and the season proved upon the whole worse, it is believed, than since the first opening of the theatre. Those stockholders who have been in the habit of attending the theatre personally, and who have witnessed for themselves the empty boxes and bare benches, except on a few benefit nights, will not need this information; and those who have been in the habit of attending lectures and other evening amusements, in preference to the theatre, will be as well able as the directors to account for the fact that no THEATRICAL ATTRACTION HAS PROVED SUFFICIENT TO DRAW OUT THE BOSTON PUBLIC.'

The fact here admitted speaks well for the good sense of the 'Boston public.' It seems they have learned that there is higher and more rational enjoyment, as well as less danger of the deterioration of mind and morals, in attending upon scientific lectures, and in refined social intercourse, than in waiting upon fictitious representations of corrupting scenes, made by men and women of corrupt minds, if not of corrupt morals. And the intimation here given, speaks volumes in favour of the scientific lectures for which Boston, above all other cities, is so celebrated. True, the tendency of these lectures, when compared with some other modes of spending time, may be to promote superficial thinking; still, it is better to think superficially than not to think at all; and there may be a wearied state of mind which is relieved by the opportunity of drinking in knowledge without effort. At any rate they are far preferable to any other species of fashionable amusement.

The report proceeds to a detail of the present financial condition of the theatre. They say, 'Mr. Barry stated his conviction that nothing but loss could be expected for the residue of this season, and that, judging from appearances thus far, he could not anticipate receipts sufficient to cover the current expenses of the theatre, exclusive of rent.' 'The business did not improve, and the receipts have not been more than sufficient to enable the lessee to keep the theatre open without paying the rent.' It seems Mr. Barry has lost, during the five years which he has had the management of the theatre, according to one estimate, \$13,000; and according to another, \$20,000—the former, being over and above receipts from all sources, and the latter, deducting some receipts which Mr. Barry does not consider as fairly belonging to the business of the theatre; and if he pays his rent, the loss of the present year, will be \$7,000; showing an improvement in public sentiment, against theatrical amusements, of about one hundred per cent.

Another important fact stated in this report, is the influence of our municipal regulations, in banishing the sale of intoxicating liquors from the bars of the theatre, which has been the means of diminishing the rent of the bars from \$2,500 to \$1,000 a year.—Boston Recorder.

(From the New York Observer.)

## Another Laurel for the Old Bay State.

BOSTON, June 15, 1839.

Messrs. Editors.—Prosecutions for violating the 'fifteen gallon law' are now the order of the day among us, and are producing no little excitement. The first prosecution that made any noise, was against a Mr. Cummings. The witnesses bought liquor of him, on purpose to be able to testify against him. He was found guilty before the police court and fined. By the advice of Mr. Hallet, his counsel, he appealed to the Municipal court. The constitutionality of the law was argued at full length. The court gave an opinion in favour of the law and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. It had been confidently predicted, that no jury would bring such a verdict. That delusion was now dispelled. Mr. Hallet, for his client, appealed to the Supreme court, which puts off the final decision almost a year. The prosecuting attorney urged him to bring the case before an adjourned term of the Supreme court, which is soon to be held, and told him that if he refused to do it, and thus put off the decision as long as possible, people would believe that he had no confidence in his own cause. The judge also remarked that public convenience required that the question be settled as soon as possible. Mr. Hallet said, he was 'in no hurry.' So he took the course which avoids a decision till after the next state election.

There is great wrath, because some of the witnesses in these prosecutions are members of a 'temperance committee.' It is true that such a committee exists. Of its early history I am not informed, since the conviction of Cummings, it has been filled up. It is composed of about five hundred intelligent, resolute, persevering citizens, of respectable standing in society, who are determined to see to it that the law is enforced. Their uniform practice is, when they have obtained testimony enough to convict a man, to inform him of the fact, and urge him to cease from his unlawful traffic; and if they find him obstinate, to inform