THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1839.

All communications intended for the Maryland T. J. H. Eccleston, \$25 Hugh M. Berridge, Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, W. T. Goldsborough, 10 James Patterson, should be addressed to the Rev. IRA A. EASTER, Home Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

We acknowledge the receipt of \$42 20 from | Thomas Hayward, the Rev. Upton Beall, of Frederick, being the James B. Stall, amount of a collection in the Protestant Episcopal J. C. Wright, Church in that city.

The agent of the society intending to be absent during the month of August, the next number of the Journal will be issued under the superintendence of a friend, who has kindly consented to supply his place.

We have recently received intelligence from our travelling agent, Mr. John H. Kennard, who Thomas Barnett, is laboring in Dorchester county. He had, at the date of his letter, obtained subscriptions, to the Cape Palmas packet, amounting to upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, and he was confident | Noah Dixon, he would, in a few days, receive one thousand Thos. Esgate, dollars. Dorchester has done nobly for this object, and, we trust, many other counties will do equally well.

## Religion in Liberia,

The last intelligence from the colonies, by the Saluda, as well as that by a previous arrival, gives | Joseph Stewart, highly satisfactory statements of the state of re- R. Tall, ligion among the colonists. At Monrovia, it ap- T. B. Tolly, pears the holy spirit has exerted a saving influence on many precious souls. Many individuals, John T. Stewart, who thought themselves to be something, were James Frazier, led to see their lost condition as sinners-repented, Nehemiah Craig, believed, and were forgiven. Others, who had i resisted all previous impressions of divine truth, found, in the late revival, that the word of God is quick and powerful; they trembled, feared, and became penitent before God.

At Cape Palmas, also, times of refreshing came | C. Keene, from the presence of the Lord; and many who | William D. Travers, 10 Wm. A. Slocum, were previously in the bondage of sin, were made | Rogers C. Robson, free through the power of the cross. In these re- L. Keene, vivals, the work of grace was not confined to the colonists, but many of the natives felt the love of Solomon H. Mitchell, 5 God, and rejoiced in the hope of eternal life. Such intelligence will, doubtless, impart additional energy to the missionary spirit in this country, Levin Hodson, and increase the liberality of christians in sustain- B. H. Crockett, ing the several missionary stations already estab- John H. Hodson, lished there. To the same extent it ought to in- | Samuel S. Craft, fluence the spirit of emigration in the coloured race, who may see in these accounts that the re- Benjamin J. Keene, \$10 James Smith, ligion, the gospel, is confined to no particular Levin L. Keene, nation or people.

John Bordley, the writer of the following letter, John R. Creighton, was a respectable citizen of Calvert county, in Wm. J. Ford, this State. No emigrant who has left this State | Charles B. Frazier, for Liberia appeared, while here, to take more sober and correct views of the system of colonization; and his testimony, now that he is a citi- N. Beckwith, jr., zen of Liberia, is esteemed most valuable. His wife was greatly opposed to taking up her resi- N. Mitchell, dence, in old age, in a distant land: her entire reconciliation there, is to us, therefore, a matter of some surprise. But we rejoice that John T. Wright, Bordley and his wife are now citizens of a country of equal laws, where he can and will exert James Thompson, an influence, in a few years, more valuable than if John Stewart, he had remained here the rest of his life. The citizens of the county that gave him birth will know how to appreciate the sensible views pre- Eliza Hurst, sented in his letter; and we hope he will write | Dr. F. P. Phelps, frequently to his friends here.

Letter from John Bordley to Rev. IRA. A EASTER.

HARPER, Cape Palmas, April 22, 1838.

DEAR SIR: -- An opportunity offers to write you | James Higgins,

by the ship Saluda. Since my residence in the colony, I have been perfectly satisfied. I have already informed you of the surprise and gratification experienced on my landing, to find one of my own race presiding | whose names are annexed will act as local agents chief officer of the colony. My opinion of him, in obtaining subscriptions, and receiving the sums success need not here be told. may say in brief, has remained unaltered. have invariably found him an amiable, candid, and sociable man, striving to promote the comfort of all. I now consider myself as fairly over the acclimating fever; an occasional chill, however, reminds me that I have not yet received a receipt in full. My wife had it but slightly, and, during her sickness, was dissatisfied. Since then, however, she has become entirely reconciled to her residence. My daughter and son are well: so you see I, at least, have lost none of my family, although I expected it. I have already received my land: it is thickly wooded. I could not have obtained a better situation, nor more fertile land, had I arrived five years earlier. I met with a cordial reception from my christian brethren, and have often received refreshing seasons from the Lord. My physicians, however, strive and urge that I shall stay at home and pray, instead of exposing myself to the excitement of public meetings. I am anxious that the remainder of my children should share the blessings enjoyed in this place of refuge to the oppressed sons and daughters of Africa. I would urge their coming; but fears of failure keep me silent. Letter from Dr. MACDOWALL to J.H.B.LATROBE, They have my prayers that God may instil into them a feeling that will never allow them to rest satisfied until they have left the United States. and sought peace and quiet in our 'father land.' With the warmest feelings of respect,

I remain, dear sir, Your obedient servant, JNO. BORDLEY.

Subscriptions obtained by Mr. KENNARD, towards building the Cape Palmas packet. SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTY OF DORCHESTER

Cambridge.

10 Samuel Patterson, Henry Page, Whitfield Woolford, 10 Levin Jones, 10 James Skinner, Thomas H. Hicks, 10 Susan M. Robinson, James A. Stewart, 10 Luther Bain, 5 James Woolford, 5 John Aaron, 10 John W. Dail, Joseph E. Muse, A. C. Thompson, 10 John H. Hooper, Charles P. Straughn, 5 C. Anderson, 5 Samuel Cochran, E. P. Lecompte, 5 Vachel Straughn, John W. Lecompte, Thomas Breerwood, 5 James Dixon, 5 Joshua Breerwood, J. A. Waddle, 10 Stephen Hurst, John Scott, 5 Hooper Rawleigh, John Fooks, 5 Thomas Wyngate, Joseph Baspitch, Samuel G. Flaherty, Aaron Crook, George H. Douson, 5 Samuel Hurst, Hugh Wingate,

Church Creek. \$10 Rev. F. Willis, Rev. J. Bunting, John R. Keene, 15 L. Richardson, 5 S. A. W. Richardson, 5 Hugh Neile, 5 Thomas C. Jones, John Crawford, 5 Wm. P. Flint, S. Richardson, John Mace, Nathan Richardson, 5 Richard Colston, Joshua Jefferson, 5 Levin H. Wall, Wm. T. Leoptfert, A. Henley, Henry J. Banore, Tobacco Stick.

\$20 Wm. W. Thompson, 20 Richard Tall, 5 L. W. Tall, S. W. Woolford, 5 J. L. Patterson, William R. Tall, Joseph Brooks, 5 J. Wrightson, 5 Samuel Craig, 5 Samuel Harrington, William Woolford, Z. Linthicum, Taylor's Island.

\$10 Thos. B. Travers, Levi D. Travers, William K. Travers, 5 Levin Griffin, Samuel Travers, 5 Stewart Groghain, 10 Thomas Travers, 5 James L. Groghain, 5 Joseph Coltor, W. Groghain, of Jno. 5 \$5 J. R. Martin,

Dr. Wm. Jackson, 5 Samuel Webb, Lake's District.

Moses L. Keene, Neck District. William Frazier, \$5 M. Mitchell, 5 W. G. Lecompte, 5 Jacob Lecompte, 5 Edward Tripp, John Carroll, 5 Levin Mitchell, sen., Samuel Corner, 5 James Hadaway, Thomas Halbard, 5 Thomas Applegate, 5 Samuel Abbott, John Ball, Wm. B. Lecompte, Charles Breerwood,

New Market District. \$10 Wm. A. Stewart, 5 Wm. F. M. Ennalls, Samuel Griffin, John Robinson, 5 N. E. Greene, Salem Congregation.

Jacob Howard, \$10 R. C. Keene, 10 William Webb, 10 James N. Sherman, James R. Phillips, 5 Joseph Stewart, 5 John Webster, John Gore, Joseph Barnes, 5 William Davis, William Willaby, Robert Rawley, Silas Flemming, James K. Lawless, James Wallis, Total, \$985 Charles Phillips,

We are authorized to state that the gentlemen already subscribed to the Cape Palmas packetappreciated by the Board of Managers.

Lakes District. Cambridge. Dr. A. C. Thompson, Benjamin J. Keene. Church Creek. Henry Page, James A. Stewart, Rev. John Bunting, Dr. John H. Hooper. John R. Keene, Stanley Richardson. Tobacco Stick. Taylor's Island. Reuben Tall, Levi D. Travers, John S. Stewart, Solomon H. Mitchell. Levin W. Tall. New Market District. Neck District. James Thompson, William Frazier, Wm. B. Lecompte, Nathaniel E. Greene. Samuel Corner. Salem.

Vienna.

J. R. Martin,

Samuel Webb.

Intelligence from Cape Palmas. Esq., President of the Md. State Col. Society.

Jacob Howard,

Elijah Hurst.

Dr. F. P. Phelps,

Cape Palmas, April 21, 1839.

then that all the emigrants per Oberon were cavil, seeing that even the existence of forts, pretty well, and are so still; four died. The health backed by the aid and support of the British navy, of the colonists, generally, is very good; my own | have not succeeded until 1830, in doing so, over a health has never been so good in Africa before, smaller extent of territory. And, certainly, if with the exception of a few days sickness after | there is room for complaining of the want of adelanding, I have been quite well, I feel no hesita- quate support in the one case, there is much more tion in deciding on the superior healthiness of this in other. At no period of the society's existence, 10 place over the other settlements further north. It have the receipts exceeded sufficiently the immeseems as you approach the equator, and in pro- diate wants of each successive expedition to enable 5 portion to your removal from the tropic, the cli- them to devote any thing to the general improve-5 mate becomes more uniform, with less marked ment of the colony, or place it in a respectable distinction between the rainy and dry seasons; I | condition even in the eyes of the natives. The 5 have no doubt that the mean temperature here | colonists behold a society to whom they looked 5 will be found less than the other colonies nearer for the permanence of law, and the security of 5 to the tropic of Cancer. The weather is gene- | right and property become bankrupt, with a con-10 | rally clear and bright, and the nature of the soil is | sequent decrease of energy and hope on their part. 10 | such, that the air is much drier.

10 farm is owing to the employment of oxen. I hope | had not the ability, and in the second, if they had 5 | buy such animals.

ed to Rev. Mr. Wilson for a perusal of the Jour-If there is any thing in the remarks to make up for their length, I shall be glad.

every confidence in his ability and industry.

I remain, Sir, your most ob't serv't,

R. MACDOWALL,

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS .- I have been induced to make the following comparison between the besides their mere transportation, and enough to British settlements on the Gold coast, and the do in regulating their own affairs, to do much American settlements in Liberia, from lately hav-5 | ing had an opportunity of perusing an account | nization shows its moral influence, generally, on 5 of the former, written, I believe, by the pre- the aborigines of a country, to be less beneficial, 10 | sent Governor at Cape Coast, and published in | than might at first sight be expected, cannot be 10 | the United Service Journal, for June, 1838. 5 that article, the writer endeavours to shew the influence which these settlements have had in 5 abolishing the slave trade on the spot, and benefit- tially and absolutely inseparable from it. The ting the natives. At these settlements forts were erected, and sustained to protect and encourage of a secular than spiritual nature, is so for the \$130 | the slave trade until its abolition, by act of Par- same reason. liament in 1807. This part of the coast was therefore the chief mart from whence slaves the coast of Liberia. There are five settlements were shipped off to supply the West Indies and the other western possessions in which slave labour was required. The consequence was the increasing and deep moral degradation of the natives concerned in it, begetting the most rooted con- numerous slave factories would occupy their tempt and aversion to steady labour of any kind, place. The slavers, however, are aware that particularly agriculture; with the utmost disorder | there exists an idea abroad that the colonies have and insecurity of person and property. All of the ability and right to suppress any slave trade means taken to secure its effects left unremedied. While the slave trade in the meantime was only 5 obstructed, not suppressed: the horors of the mid-5 | dle passage were increased to a ten-fold degree. \$35 | ever horrors it occasioned, (and they were dreadful | or two at New Cess. From thence to Cape Palenough,) previously to the shipment of the wretch- mas, there are no others. The natives of this ed beings who formed the cargo, or after their latter part of Liberia have never had much to do precaution that humanity could suggest, was adopted to insure their well-being and comfort selves and families: they have been chiefly em-\$25 during the 'middle passage.' But since means ployed in agriculture and trading. This is more have been taken to enforce the act, the sum of particularly the case towards Cape Palmas. human misery occasioned by that traffic during the thirty years that have elapsed since it was declared illegal, has been far greater than that legitimate commerce', as rendering them more caused by it during the three centuries, wherein favourably disposed towards civilization. These it was carried on under the sanction and protection | people, however, are less improved than the naof the laws.' The history of every captured slave tives to the windward. Exposed to this evil, vessel will bear the writer out in the above assertion. Such then being the sad results consequent on the only means at present relied on, to sup- than colonies. The support of the one does not press this barbarous traffic, and it being also no in the new world continues; the natives will sell slaves, and vessels will run all hazards to trans-5 port them. The only remedy which seems cal-5 culated to reach the source of the evil, is the 10 establishment of settlements along the coast. prove that this has been effected in some measure \$55 by the British settlements on the Gold Coast, is

the object of the article under consideration. These settlements, though merely commercial in their nature and object, exercise an influence over two hundred and sixty miles of coast. the abolition of the slave trade, the natives finding that the British merchants resident at the forts refused to purchase slaves any longer, and that obstructions were thrown in the way of their disposing of them to vessels, naturally began to turn their ottention to other means of procuring European goods from this part of the coast, however, slaves were occasionally stealthily shipped off. The writer, however, asserts that 'not a single slave has been taken from Cape Appolonia to Accra, since 1830,' which 'he affirms' is totally attributable to the influence of the settlements, so much so that the cruisers direct their attention In the July number of your Journal, you pub-

number. health of the colony by a Salem vessel, I stated given; it need neither be a subject of wonder nor I told the purchaser to come to me after break-

Except during the administration of Mr. Ash-The people are doing a little at agriculture, I mun, the government of the colonies, have never 5 am sure if they had animals, they would do much, resorted to forcible measures, to prevent or destroy and not till then. The superiority of the public | slave factories near them. In the first place, they you will be enabled to supply those who wish to the factories being always on ground not purchased from the natives; they had not the right to I have enclosed for your consideration some re- do so. As to the moral effects of the settlements marks on the British settlements, on the gold coast, on the natives, those who are continually con-5 | compared with the American, as to their several | demning colonization, and calumniating the colony, 5 effects on the slave trade and natives. - I am indebt- because all the natives in its vicinity are not converted through its influence; demand what colo-\$310 | nal in which the account is given. He obtained | nization as such, is not per se calculated, and the perusal of it from Gov. McLain at Cape Coast, never has effected. And further, those who supby whom the articles, it is believed, were written. port colonization from such expectations alone, believing that to be its chief, if not its only merit, seem to satisfy themselves that the 'end justifieth Dr. McGill is well and very studious, I have the means.' Besides donations graduated by this scale, (as doubtless they have been to a great extent,) have necessarily proved insufficient for all the wants of colonization, whatever they might have done for missions purely so .- It is too apt to be lost sight of, that the emigrants have other claims on the charity of the American public, directly for the natives. That the history of colodenied. But how much or how little it is so, depends more upon the mode and spirit with which it is conducted, than on any thing essenaid which colonies give to missions, being more

But to return to the state of the slave trade on placed immediately on the sea-coast, of which, Monrovia, Edina, and Bassa Cove, occupy the spot of large slave marts. There is not the least doubt, but for the existence of these settlements, which the abolition of the exciting cause and the | in its vicinity, and take advantage of the mistake to place their factories on the nearest unpurchased territory, thereby avoiding the suspicion and search of the cruisers, who, indeed, do not often visit this part of the coast. There is, therefore, Before the slave trade was declared illegal, what- one small slave factory at Little Bassa, and one disembarkation in the West Indies, almost every | with the slave trade. There are domestic slaves among them whom they regard as part of them-

The writer in the Journal seems to consider the absence of the slave trade, and 'habits of christianity must take the lead of civilization; but this is more directly the business of missions supersede the necessity of a distinct support to less clear, that so long as the demand for slaves | the other: they must go hand in hand; without this, civilization would neither be progressive nor

> The author, in the Journal alluded to, further ascribes the influence which the British settlements have over the natives in maintaining peace and order to the strict impartiality with which justice is administered in all cases, and the confidence they have in the British government for the security of their persons and property. A daily experience in the American colonies shows that the support of the United States government, in some form or other, is required to preserve and further the best interests of both colonists and

> Maryland, in Liberia, has the advantage over the other colonies in the regularity and certainty of a certain amount or supplies, but improves slowly, for the want of a liberal support. It becomes the duty of every friend of the colony and Africa to obtain the aid of the government.

To the Editor of the Md. Col. Journal.

chiefly to other parts of the coast, and with what lished a correspondence between Rev. Benjamin Tappan and the Hon. F. S. Key. Mr. Key, on It appears that in addition to gold, palm oil, and the question of doing as we would be done by, a kindness which we assure them will be duly other natural productions of the country, Indian gives a case as suppositious, which, from the corn is raised by the natives in large quantities, benevolence of his character, I have no doubt, so much so, that the island of Madeira, is wholly was a real transaction in which he was a party. supplied from thence. The moral condition of I will state, in as few words as I can, an occurthe natives, has been very much improved. There rence which took place with myself. On a cold are schools in successful operation. The Rev. morning in November, I awoke and saw a co-Mr. Wilson, of this place, a few weeks ago paid a loured man, a stranger, standing by my bed, lookshort visit to Cape Coast, and was pleased to find | ing down upon me: surprised, I asked him how that the greater number of the native audience to | did you get here? The people in the kitchen whom he preached, used hymn books when sing- told me I might come up, sir. What do you ing. The Wesleyan missionary occupying that | want? Master, I want you to buy me. Buy station, was absent on a visit to the Ashantee you; I won't buy you-I don't keep slaves. country. Notwithstanding this cheering progress know that, master; but I hope you will buy me. towards civilization, our author complains that it No, I won't-who do you belong to? Mr. M'G., is much retarded for the want of an adequate sup- | sir. Why does he want to sell you? He did'nt port from the government. Although the 'legiti- want to sell me; he was 'bliged to sell me. I mate commerce thus called into existence does am sold to a Georgia man, who is to come for me at much more than repay all the expenses.' Mr. sun up; but if any body will pay the money for Wilson also informed me that the Dutch were me, the Georgia man is to give me up. Then go transporting natives to their possessions in Bata- and get some person to pay the money for you. via. Having made agreement with the chiefs I got no time-I was sold last night. I know near their fort to supply them with a certain you don't buy black folks; but I hope you will buy me-I will do any thing in the world for you. AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS .- It is now about I can't buy you; I am acquainted with your eighteen years since the first settlement was fairly master; perhaps I will call and see him-go home. established at Cape Messurada, by the American After he had left me, I thought I had given him Colonization Society, unaided by the government, some expectation of aid, and I hurried to his Sir:-The Saluda anchored here yesterday except by the occasional visit of a vessel of war, master's house. I found the purchaser on horsewith Rev. Messrs. Seys and H. Teage, with other and if during that period, the slave trade has not back, and the man standing by him. It was the visitors from Monrovia, and sails again to-morrow. been wholly abolished from the whole line of moment of starting—the poor fellow turned to I wrote to you an account of the state of the coast to which the name of Liberia has been me with an imploring look. It was irresistible.