from European and American settlements is not one of the least encouraging circumstances to make them so. Both of them are situated at the mouths of large rivers, which will offer easy and powerful foe, requiring from your agent a kind, business stood still, and the shop, and the store, for us to have a mission of moderate size at Cape constant access to the interior tribes. These prudent, yet not a timid policy, and certainly the office, and the farm were all neglected, and Palmas. Indeed, we could hardly maintain an efconstant access to the interior tribes. These prudent, yet not a timid policy, and certainy due attention given to the more weighty matters. Scient mission in the upper countries of the Niger, must extend much credit is due to Mr. R. that hostilities have During the whole of each day, and at all hours of without having a station at Cape Palmas, and another tribes. These prudent, yet not a timid policy, and certainy due attention given to the more weighty matters. During the whole of each day, and at all hours of without having a station at Cape Palmas, and another tribes. which must contain a populous and powerful nation, as they successfully resisted time after time, the arms of the Ashantees in the day of their be able to finish a set of sketches which will shew sound of new-born souls fell upon the ear from all diate posts of communication. greatest glory. These rivers too may be found to | you the relative position of the native towns and | directions. dom of Kong, which lies to the northwest of

It must not be expected that a missionary could at once penetrate the interior by either of these tribes, until it is perfectly understood that his ob- | Doctor MacGill has been active and industrious in ject is religious, and not commercial. I would therefore recommend the occupation of these two places to the serious consideration of the Committee. If it is not possible to get men from Ame-Coast might be engaged and located at these two | sailed for this place. I trust it will arrive safe, places as teachers for the present. I should expect them to be as healthful locations as any on the coast.

Asinee and Grand Bassam, two places inter- the colony generally. I have the honour to be, mediate between Cape Lahou and the British forts on the Gold Coast, are also important points, but as we did not touch at either of them, I could not acquire any particular information in relation to them. Grand Bassam is visited by the Ashantees, and there are also Mohammedan negroes who come down to this place, but I do not know from whence.

We left Cape Lahou the 12th of March, and anchored the same evening off Jack Lahou, 20 miles east of the first mentioned place.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 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.

Editor's Correspondence.

CAPE PALMAS, April 9th, 1839.

Sir,-The barque Active, of Salem, having called here, on her way to the leeward, and intending to leave the coast for the United States, in May, I embrace the opportunity to acquaint you with the health of the colony.

Nearly all the emigrants, by the Oberon, had fever of various degrees of type and intensity, within a month after landing. Four have died, their names are as follows:

> Mrs. Barnes, aged 45 years. Laura Barnes, Alex. Trellis, Henry Johnson, " 18 "

The death of the first, Mrs. B. we regretted exceedingly, being the mother of a large family. She got better of the febrile attack, but died subsequently from gastritis. Her daughter died of fever, complicated with cerebral affection from the irritation arising from worms. This family has suffered more from the change of climate than any other, a peculiarity often noticed, though not easily accounted for Alexander T. became comatose in the commencement of the first attack, and had been intemperate in his habits. The fourth, H. J. died of hydrothorax. The others are doing pretty well, most of the men being engaged in clearing their lots and building their houses.

Among the older colonists, we have to regret the death of Mr. Alleyne, during convalescence from severe attack of hepatitis; he died suddenly in a state of insensibility. With the exception of some severe cases of catarrh, which has affected natives as well as colonists, the health of the colo-

nists is comparatively pretty good.

The soil around Cape Palmas, so far as I have examined, is light and rather sandy, as might be expected from its proximity to the sea. It is, therefore, less adapted for extensive and varied agriculture than that of the other colonies, but more favourable to health. The climate is more pleasant, less subject to the extremes of heat or rain. The sea breeze is always fresh, and pretty of the Methodist mission, dated Monrovia, July regular. The gardens and farms of the colonists show abundance of all that is necessary for their own domestic use. The growth of articles suitable for exportation, and which alone will give reality and stability to their prosperity, such as coffee, cotton, sugar, &c. have not yet been commenced in real earnest, although there are a sufficient number of each of these growing well, to warrant success to the undertaking. Every encouragement, by example and otherwise, is given by Mr. Russwurm, to forward such a desirable result, so far as his means will allow him. Mr. MacGill is busy planting sugar-cane at Mount Tubman. The two acres already planted, promise well. It is a peculiar feature in the character of the colonists generally, viz. a dislike to commence and continue any labour for which the return does not follow pretty soon after. Some means are desirable, which could overcome this aversion, such as premiums, or the more tardy, though perhaps as sure method, of holding up before their eyes the successful example of another. Of this, I believe, Mr. Russwurm is aware, and tries to remedy through the agency of the public farm, as far as he is able.—His suggestions on all points of importance may be safely acted on by

the board. The situation of this settlement in its local and moral relations, to the surrounding natives is peculiar. Four native towns are placed in the midst of the settlement, containing nearly three thousand people, meeting and mingling every day with the

and christianity from the examples of the colonists, as yet dubious friends, and in any event, a houses in this town. For the space of eight days | ger; while, at the same time, it will be desirable nearly into the heart of the Bahooree country, been avoided, and a good understanding appa- the night, the woods and dwellings were resound- ther somewhere on the Gold Coast, to serve as rently exists between the two parties. I hope to | ing the groans, prayers, and rejoicings. The | places for rest and acclimation, and as intermeafford the most direct access to the powerful king- houses of the colonists. The missionaries are doing much good. They have often by their influence soothed the turbulence of the natives, their own houses or in the woods, to-day. Men one there. The communication between Cape when excited by any occasional or accidental and women would be convicted in the church, Palmas and Cape Coast is frequent. routes, for he would be resisted by the maritime | misunderstanding between them and the colonists. the acquisition of professional knowledge, and I have no doubt will make an efficient and trustand you may rest assured, sir, that every attention in my power will be given to the people, and to

> Sir, your most obedient servant, R. MACDOWALL.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq. President Maryland State Colonization Society, Baltimore.

Condition of the African race.

Among the excellent works which have recently issued from the press, designed to present is published anonymously; but possesses sufficient furnish his name, as he evidently understands the | we did on the first evening. subject on which so much has been said of late, to the friends of the coloured race, to find that their jects of our sin-killing and soul-saving revival. gestions, and written in a tone of good feeling that | without. must give it a favourable reception among the

issued from the press.

Baltimore street.

The Treasurer of the Maryland State Coloniza-M. Roberts, agent, of \$135.75, from the follow- ties, has been produced this year.

ing sources, viz:

Collection at Ellicott's Mills, " Savage Factory, " Good Luck, P. G. " Marlboro', " Nottingham, " " Horsehead, " Bladensburg, " " Queen Ann's, " " Georgetown, D. C. " Elkridge, -- 120.75

Received at Bladensburg on account of Cape Palmas packet from Subscribers. Hanson Penn, C. C. Hyatt, Howerton Cross,

Missionary Intelligence from Liberia.

We have intelligence from Liberia to the 11th of July inclusive. At that period the colony was in a prosperous condition. A letter from our esteemed friend the Rev. John Seys, superintendent 11, contains the following gratifying intelligence:

'I am happy to inform you of our continued health, and of our unexampled success in the blessed cause in which we are engaged. A very | seven boarding scholars are church members. The gracious work has recently broken out among the average congregation on the Sabbath is from 50 to natives at Heddington, and no less than thirty-six 100. There are three free schools, with 50 pupils. poor perishing heathers have embraced the religion | The boarding school, or seminary, contains 35 of our Lord Jesus Christ, and profess to have experienced the forgiveness of sins through faith in | their studies. his blood. I have been out among them, and beheld the glorious scene with indescribable emotions. Brother Brown is very zealous and faithful, and our prospects are most encouraging. I leave Monrovia again to-morrow to spend a few days on that station, as the good work is still going on.

'The King has been converted to God, and seems determined to exert all his influence to spread the gospel among his countrymen.

'I am, &c. J. SEYS. 'P.S .- The ship Emperor has been wrecked on the coast; crew all saved, but the vessel and cargo a total loss. -N. Y. Com. Adv.

(From the Christian Advocate and Journal.) Good Tidings from Liberia.

A letter just received from Dr. Goheen, our of God in Monrovia.

preachers, he says:

Cape Lahou and St. Andrews inviting points for missionary operations; and their remoteness both from Engage and Angrees and An tents at a camp-meeting than it was among the among the Ashantees, and especially up the Ni-

> temple; common inquiry when we met at church | Gov. McLean, who promised a cordial welcome was, who and how many have been converted at | and protection to our mission, should we establish and leave it apparently unconcerned, and the next a soul disenthralled.

'Our town presented the aspect and air of a worthy medical officer in the colony. I presume | camp-meeting; the Methodist church, the stand rica to occupy them, educated Fantees from Cape | ere this reaches you, another expedition will have | and altar. The house represented the tents. Shouts were heard at day-break, mid-day, sundown, and night, from the dwellings of the inhabitants in all quarters.

> are heads of families; and all, as one man ex- abolitionists, that the American Colonization Sopressed it, 'Real candid sinners.' I do them no | ciety was an institution which sought merely to injustice when I say, they were ring-leaders of rid this country of its negroes, an English gentle-Satan's militia in Monrovia.

sitions to our church. place about a week ago. In proof of the genu- does not permit the sending of emigrants to any ineness of the late powerful and unprecedented | country but Africa, and that if it did, the society work of grace, I will mention that we raised one | would not wish to avail itself of the permission, hundred and sixty five dollars for the missionary | Judge W. goes on to say: impartial and sober views on the condition of the | cause—one hundred and forty of which is pledged | The inducements offered by the West India plan-African race in this country, we give a decided for the support of a missionary from among the ters to the American coloured labourer, principally preference to a publication issued from the Phila- colonists, to be sent into the interior, to be as the relate to his physical comfort, and contemplate a delphia press bearing the above title. The work voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare dependent and servile condition in which he will ve the way of the Lord,' &c.

my Betty,' whose father was the original pro- -there he cultivates his own soil, prosecutes his thinking class of society, in every part of the Union. prietor of this cape, and who has been wife to own trade and commerce, administers laws which We can honestly wish the author and the pub. | two kings, was converted a week since, and has | he himself has made, and fills the highest offices of lishers success, in a speedy sale of the present edi- attached herself to the church. Several other church and state. All history seems to have proved

'The spell is broken; death no longer spreads a gloomy influence around. We have great reason to rejoice, and much to be thankful for. S. M. E. GOHEEN.

(From the New York Observer)

West Africa. Mission at Cape Palmas.

FAIR HOPE. - John Leighton Wilson and Alexander E. Wilson, M. D., missionaries; Benjamin Van Rensselaer James, printer; Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Mrs. A. E. Wilson and Mrs. James. Three native helpers.

(1 station; 2 missionaries—one of them a physician, 1 printer, 3 female assistant missionaries,

and 3 native helpers;—total, 9.) The climate and the fever of Western Africa become less formidable on acquaintance, and missionaries from the northern states appear to be little, if any, more exposed to danger from them, than those going from the southern states. Mr. \$135.75 James, who is a coloured man, was married, near

> direct appointment from the committee. The results of the press since the commencement of its operations, are as follows: in the year 1837, 2,900 copies; in 1838, 4,112 copies; and in 1839 till March 1st, 3,860,-in all, 10,872, containing 180,532 pages. Mr. James is aided in the

> colour, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wil-

son to Africa as a teacher, though not under any

printing office by two apprentices. The mission church contains 29 members, eight of whom were received the past year. There was one excommunication. Four schoolmasters and scholars, of whom 25 are males. They are generally moral and docile, and make good progress in

It is of great importance to the well-being of the native tribes of Western Africa, that the strongest possible religious influence should be thrown into the colonies, which are rising into existence and power upon their borders. Otherwise the fate of these tribes, notwithstanding the sameness of their colour with that of the colonists, will, at no distant period, be that of the native tribes in South Africa and of our own country. It would seem to be our wisest course to assume the permanence of those colonies, and their future ascendancy over the native tribes, as unquestionable facts, and to frame our plans accordingly. It will be impossible to conduct missions, happily and prosperously in the immediate vicinity of the colonies, unless the influence of the gospel is predominant in them; and their relations with the native communities, will necessarily extend and become more and more intimate. It is a mighty influence for good or evil, that is taking root in the African soil while the it; and its branches will probably extend to the physician at Liberia, dated January 24, 1839, con- | Niger, the Senegal, and the great Sahara, whatever tains the following cheering account of the work | views may be entertained of colonization as a | vations on the distinctive character of the colony After giving an account of the session of the in the gospel among the American colonists, the entirely unlike any colonial plan of ancient or

Mr. Wilson visited Cape Coast in the early part 'Almost every house in the town was a praying of last year, and received a kind reception from

Dr. A. E. Wilson, formerly connected with the news we would hear would be, 'Behold, he pray- | South African mission, sailed for the Cape Palmas eth!' and this soon followed by the glad tidings of mission from New York city, with his wife, on the 27th of July.

The true spirit of Colonization.

Since the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, there has been a great demand in some of the colonies for more coloured labourers; and un-'The work was principally confined to men who | der the impression, produced in England by our man recently made application to Judge Wilkeson. 'Many of them, in addition to saving their own | general agent of the society, to furnish him with a souls, will be in several respects important acqui- supply of labourers, to be sent to British Guiana on wages of eight dollars a month. In his reply, 'The anniversary of our missionary society took | after stating that the constitution of the society

be estimated in proportion to the amount of labour 'The meeting adjourned for three weeks, at | which he performs. But the American Colonizamerit to induce the author, in the next edition, to which time we expect to raise nearly as much as | tion Society, regarding his moral and intellectual being, and believing that nationality of character 'Those who have visited Liberia, and feel an is indispensable to the highest elevation of the huinterest in its welfare, will rejoice to hear that Dr. | man mind, have aimed to establish a free and indeto worse than no purpose. It must be gratifying | Prout and all his associates are among the sub- pendent commonwealth composed entirely of Africans, on their own patrimonial soil—to give them condition is exciting the attention of a class of 'In truth the adversary has been entirely de- a chance to rise in the social state, according to mind, eminently capable of discussing, without feated in attempts to check the progress of the their own merits, as a distinct people. Every excitement, interests so complicated in their na- work. His last effort was in the garb of an angel where in connection with Europeans, the African, ture, and withal, so difficult to manage without of light, (a favourite and successful scheme;) but whether bond or free, seems destined to a suborby the demonstration and power of the gospel | dinate and menial condition. If he should even producing much opposition. This work we think truths he was foiled; and now we have peace fall heir to the highest blessings anticipated by the is exceedingly practical,—addressing at once the throughout our borders. Monrovia is emphati- British emancipation act, he could never hope to North and the South, making many important sug- cally evangelized, and there is little to fear from rise to a social equality with his European employers. But in Liberia he knows no superior, and is An old native woman, familiarly called 'Mam- | influenced by the most enobling motives of action tion, a limited number of copies of which was natives were converted, and have joined our that there is little chance of the African's doing himself justice in the same society with Europeans. 'This colony is in a more prosperous state now | We despair of it among ourselves, and the painful The work may be had of Armstrong & Berry, than it ever has been. Business is looking up, process through which the British West Indies are and the town improving in appearance. Provi- now passing, which seems to threaten to make the sions have been abundant. A sugar mill has been | condition of the African race in those colonies, erected, and several hundred pounds of sugar | worse than it was before, is a lesson to this point. manufactured. The farmers are now decidedly | For aught we can see, their only and perhaps last tion Society acknowledges the receipt from John | the best livers. Coffee, in considerable quanti- | hope of rising to equality in the social state, and of developing those powers which dignify humanity, hangs suspended on some such enterprize as that in which we are engaged. Certainly, there is no other such opportunity now open to the race. Every where else, they are either in a state of barbarism or degradation. But in the commonwealth of Liberia they constitute a civilized and christian community without admixture, and there already they begin to show the higher and more commanding powers of man; there they breathe the alr of freedom, and enjoy the advantages of social and political equality; and there they know that empire is their own, and may be extended at

> As colonizationists, we could not, even if it were in our power, be instrumental in putting the free coloured people of our country under the rule and domination of white men, merely to augment the wealth of individuals, or to increase the commercial importance of a foreign nation, without the prospect of any advantage to themselves by the change. We prefer to send them where they can be free and equal, and where all opportunities shall be open to the acquisition of wealth and the highthe close of last year, to Mrs. Strobel, a woman of est conditions of life.

their option.

I may also add, that in sending our beneficiaries to the British West Indies for the purposes you propose, we should not, in my opinion, satisfy the feeling which prompted and has sustained the scheme of colonization in Africa, and consequently we should be likely to paralyze that public spirit which is engaged in this enterprize. If we subtract from it the aim of elevating the character, and securing the social and political rights of a people so long depressed both at home and in foreign lands, we shall take away and crush the soul of the undertaking. I think, sir, that it would be impossible to sustain our society among the American people, for any object less than this. It is not a political or commercial, but a benevolent scheme, and as such, must have its high and inspiring motives. It is for the most part a christian effort, and will not be satisfied simply with the temporal weal of its beneficiaries. It has still higher and more extended aims. It seeks through the influence of its colonies, to introduce christian civilization among the native tribes. It looks to Africa as an open field, inviting effort for the spiritual as well as social regeneration of the many millions of her sons and daughters.—Ib.

(From the National Intelligencer.) Colonization and Abolition.

An elaborate work on these topics has been written by Judge Brackinridge, of Pennsylvania, and may be shortly expected to be published. The judge has had the advantage of a long residence in the south, and, being by birth and in his prejudices a northern man, is qualified to hold the mirror up to the citizens of both sections of the Union. We are permitted to make the following extract, which seems to refute, though in very friends of Africa are engaged in controversy about | respectful terms, some of the ideas of Mr. Adams in his late letter to Mr. Phelps:

'I shall conclude this chapter with some obsermeans of good. On whom it devolves to labour of Liberia. In its origin and its principles it is Liberia annual conference, and the stations of the | committee will not pretend to decide. It does not | modern times. It originated in motives and with seem to come within the range of duties devolving objects entirely disinterested on the part of its