

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1840.

All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to the Rev. JOHN H. KENNARD, Home Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

EMIGRATION TO TRINIDAD.—The efforts which have been made lately to induce the emigration of free coloured persons from the United States to Trinidad and Guiana, were alluded to in the Report of the Board of Managers, published in the last number of the Journal. The friends of African colonization are not disposed to throw hindrances in the way of any scheme which promises to benefit the condition of the coloured race; and if there are advantages to be gained by emigration to Trinidad or elsewhere, we would rejoice to see the project carried out to a successful issue. So well convinced, however, are we of the superiority of our own settlements in Africa over any other spot on the globe, as a place where the coloured man may enjoy what he can obtain no where else—the full measure of freedom and independence—that we cannot regard the enterprise above named as offering any other than temporary advantages. Those who go now, may find in Trinidad ready employment and good wages. How long they will continue to obtain both, must depend, of course, upon circumstances. Yet the prospect is fair enough to induce the belief that, under any contingency, they may do better there than they are likely to do in this country.

One result of the present movement to Trinidad will be, to familiarize the minds of the coloured people in this country to the idea of emigration. This we believe will be for good. The consciousness that this is not the abiding home of the race; that here they cannot expect to enjoy the blessings of self-government, and a free participation of political rights; and that a removal to some more favourable spot, is an indispensable condition to their future prosperity—this consciousness, when deepened into conviction, will serve to remove one of the chief obstacles in the way of African colonization. The reflecting men among the coloured people are persuaded of the fact, that emigration to some other country, where they may be owners of the soil and conductors of the government themselves, would be the best means of deliverance from the evils connected with their present condition. They will not be long in finding out, besides, that Africa, the land of their origin, is, of all others, the very place best adapted to their nature, habits, and wants.

Maryland State Colonization Society.

At a meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held on Friday, January 31st, 1840, at the colonization office, in Baltimore, Dr. Thos. E. Bond, Sr. was called to the chair, and Dr. John H. Briscoe appointed secretary.

On motion, Resolved, that the society now go into an election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following persons were put in nomination and unanimously elected.

President.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

DR. THOMAS E. BOND, JOHN H. BRISCOE,
CHARLES HOWARD, HUGH D. EVANS,
PHILIP R. HOFFMAN, JOHN G. PROUD.

Managers.

WILLIAM R. STUART, FRANKLIN ANDERSON,
GEORGE S. GIBSON, WILLIAM BOSE,
WILLIAM CRANE, HUGH JENKINS,
FRANCIS H. SMITH, DR. J. H. McCULLOH,
THOMAS WILSON, CHARLES F. MAYER,
WILLIAM MASON, OLIVER HOLMES.

JOHN L. CAREY, Corresponding Secretary.

WILLIAM F. GILES, Recording Secretary.

ROBERT MICKLE, Treasurer.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

REV. JOHN H. KENNARD, Home Agent.

Executive Committee.

JOHN G. PROUD, FRANCIS H. SMITH,
WILLIAM CRANE, WILLIAM MASON,
OLIVER HOLMES.

Editorial Committee.

JOHN L. CAREY, OLIVER HOLMES,
GEORGE S. GIBSON.

JOHN W. KNIGHTON, Clerk.

Mr. J. M. Roberts is engaged at present to make collections for the society throughout the city.

Managers of the Maryland State Fund.

Under 'An act relating to the people of colour in this state,' appointed by the Executive of the state of Maryland.

CHARLES HOWARD, WILLIAM R. STUART,
FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

AFRICAN SWEETSMEATS.—Friends of colonization who wish to encourage the colonists in turning to profit the products of their country, can do so by ordering a supply of sweetsmeats from Liberia. Some of the colonists who understand preparing them have sent several jars as presents to persons in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. We were favoured with a specimen of pine apples well preserved and highly flavoured. Liberia produces a great variety and abundance of tropical fruits, and as the manufacture of sugar has been commenced there, if the colonists were encouraged to enter into this business, it might give employment to many persons, while it would secure an article of luxury for our tables, bring into notice some of the rich products of Liberia, and place them in competition with similar articles now exclusively obtained from the East and West Indies.—*African Repository.*

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

Jno. Easter of Jno. \$ 5	J. Q. Hewlett, \$ 5
Orem & Moring, 5	William Crane, 5
Robert P. Brown, 5	John R. Kelson, 5
A. B. Murray, 5	George M. Rogers, 5
Henry Tiffany, 5	Treasurer Young
B. C. Ward, 5	Men's Col. Socy,
George Tiffany, 5	balance of funds in
William E. Mayhew	hand, 25
& Co. 10	David B. Smull, 1
Pratt & Keith, 5	Henry Moore, 1
Chas. Fischer & Co. 10	Daniel Robinson, 1
J. H. McCulloh, 10	J. F. & J. S. Eichel-
Meridith & Spencer, 5	berger, 1
George Baughman &	Tobias Nixdorf, 1
Co. 5	James Getty, 1
Lot Ensey, 5	Jacob Boston, 5
John Landstreet, 5	Charles S. Pearce, 5
Jas. Cheston & Son, 5	D. Whitford, 5
William H. McKim, 5	John Glenn, 5
John G. Proud, 5	Joseph Hiskey, 5
F. H. Smith, 5	John Gibson, 5
Hugh Jenkins, 5	R. McKim, 5
George R. Vickers, 5	Charles W. Krebs, 5
J. & S. Bingham, 5	Mrs. D. Chase, 5
Hiss & Austin, 5	George M. Gill, 5
F. & R. Voss, 5	N. Brice, 10
James Ackland, 5	E. S. Frey, 1
William Alexander, 5	C. Towson, 1
R. M. Smith, 5	G. H. Mitnacht, 1
G. Brooks, 10	John G. Hansche, 1
Ricards, Betts & Co. 25	Francis Behler, 1
Aaron Holt, 1	Elisha N. Browne, 1
John Needles, 1	F. Konig, 1
E. Shaw, 1	John Harman, 1
C. D. Hinks, 1	Thos. Palmer & Co. 5
W. & G. Morris, 20	J. W. Welling, 5
J. Kroesen & Co. 5	Talbot Jones & Co. 20
Thomas Swan, 10	Cash, 3

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.—The death of the late agent, Mr. Easter, has rendered it necessary to change, in some respects, the arrangements of the society, and it is believed that in those which have been adopted there will be found no lack of energy and efficiency. Among other changes that have been made, is in the editing of the Colonization Journal, which is now in charge of a committee, consisting of Messrs. John L. Carey, O. Holmes, and Dr. G. S. Gibson. Mr. Carey is also the corresponding secretary of the society. He is already known to the public as the author of "Thoughts on Domestic Slavery," a work that has a high reputation, well deserved—and is one of the editors of the "American" newspaper of our city. Mr. Holmes was for some time agent of the society at Cape Palmas, and governor of the settlement there. His devotion to the cause of colonization led him to Africa; and the fund of information which he acquired there, fits him well for his present duties. Dr. Gibson has long been a warm and useful friend of the society, and a member of the Board of Managers. Under these auspices, there is every reason to believe that the Journal will increase its claims upon the patronage of the public, and that the number of its subscribers will increase in proportion.

[Baltimore Clipper.]

Colonization.

There is no true philanthropist, having the good of his country and of human nature at heart, but will at once agree with the great object of colonizing the African. The subject is one which deserves universal attention. Our white, as well as coloured population, are interested in it—the former from national, and the latter from personal considerations.

We are well aware of the efforts made by fanatical abolitionists, to dissuade the African from consenting to the propositions made by our colonization societies. They represent the colonies on the coast of Africa, as being in a most horrid state of suffering—also induce the poor ignorant negro to believe that it is next to certain death, entering into the change of climate, and that the motives of the colonists themselves are self-interested and not real. A thousand obstacles are thrown in the way of the colonization cause, by those infatuated, self-presumptive encroachers upon human rights and just principles. We have no sympathy for any man who espouses the cause of abolitionism, further than that we pity his simplicity and misguided judgment. Human nature is liable to extremes—an enthusiastic temperament may be blindly led on to error; but no one, with common philanthropy, a decent respect for the rights of his fellow men, or the laws and liberty of his country, can for a moment stoop to advocate those nefarious and deleterious principles, espoused at present by the fraternity of abolitionists. They are not only condemned by the friends of good order, but meet also the disapprobation of every enlightened coloured person.

There is no other way, by which the African race can ever become free and independent, than by that proposed to them through the means of colonization societies. It is their only hope, and it is most certainly a cheering one. That which has been said against the colonies on the coast of Africa—their distressed situation, &c., is all a bugbear, to subvert the caprice of artful and designing men—it is contrary to history, and the best authenticated accounts of travellers. We are correctly informed, that the climate and soil of the greater part of Africa, and especially where the colonies are now planted, is, with but very few exceptions, the most delightful in the world. Fruits of the most luxuriant kind, and vegetables of various descriptions, spring forth most abundantly, without even the slightest trouble or labour. Formed by nature, as the African is, to the genial warmth of a southern clime, and having before him the expanse of a mighty country, besides all the prospects of freedom, and the growing importance of a flourishing and powerful republic, constituted of his own colour and kind—having too, free and equal access to the incentives of ambition, and a prospect of rising to eminence, either in the arts and sciences or the affairs of state, why, we ask, should he, with such inducements, cling to a country, where, in the nature of things, he can have no such hope? We do think, if the coloured portion of our population were thoroughly convinced of the benefit that would be rendered themselves and their species, they would, without the least hesitation, attach themselves to the colonists.

From a perusal of the February number of the Maryland Colonization Journal, we learn that the prospects of the society, by which it is published,

are most flattering. It contains many interesting accounts from the colonies, besides the annual report of the society, which is highly favourable to the great and philanthropic undertaking of those concerned. We especially call attention to the encouragement and general perusal of this journal. It is well edited, and tastefully gotten up.—*lb.*

Influence of Colonization

It is a matter of surprise what different views are often taken of the same subject; and upon no subject do the views differ more than upon colonization. Some speak of it as if it were the work of demons, while others style it the child of heaven-born benevolence. Those who condemn it, look at it merely as a forcing measure, designed to drive away the coloured man from this to another country; and this for the purpose of binding the slaves more securely in hopeless bondage. While those who approve, regard it a benevolent project, calculated to give freedom and equal rights to the many of those who otherwise would have remained in slavery; and never have risen from their degraded condition. Those who approve, extend their views further than simply to the removal of a few hundreds or a few thousands of Africans to another land: were this the whole of the project; did they embrace no more in their field of vision, than what could be achieved by the removal of the comparatively small number, transported by the society, then, indeed, would their plans be limited, and their purposes futile.

But they have larger projects: they regard the plantation of colonies on the shores of Africa, as connected with the highest welfare of Africa itself. These colonies established and fostered there, produce great effect, in checking the slave trade. The very spot where the colonies are planted, was once the seat of slave factories: but now for nearly three hundred miles along the coast, the slave does not dare to enter to transact his inhuman business. And every effort made in Africa to arrest the cruel traffic, operates both on slavery there and here. The natives there are induced to think of the enormity of the transaction, and eventually they will array themselves against it. And while these things are done there, the report strikes upon the ear and touches the conscience of the slaveholder here.

And such, too, is the influence of every cargo of emigrants sent from this land to that. Attention is awakened to the subject. Slaves are acknowledged to be men and are made free. They go there to assume the rank denied them here. And when the slaveholder sees what is done, he feels that more should be done; that he too should do something in favour of the men, a part of whom thus sail from a country of slavery to one of freedom. This effect must be produced, because slaveholders have consciences which speak out at such a time; and the effect is greater on them than it would be for a thousand persons to rise up and call them thieves, robbers, and the like. Against these attacks he is fortified; but against the influence of that he has no shield.

But the benevolent colonizationist has another and more exalted object in view—he seeks the moral, mental and religious elevation of Africa. From all accounts, the infant colonies of Africa have taken a stand above the natives; and though the elevation of any degraded people is a work of time, still these colonies are rising much above the Africans here, as well as above the Africans there. The line of distinction drawn so tight against the coloured man here, is broken there. It is not denied but he may raise here; but he rises against mountains of obstacles. These these obstacles are removed—and he is a freeman as truly as we are freemen on this soil. But, however much we may desire to see him as free and blessed in this land, it will not soon be done. The obstacles in the way will not be removed for a long time. [New Hampshire Observer.]

African Civilization Society.

The London Missionary Register contains an account of the organization of a society, with the name given above, which the editor introduces as follows:

We rejoice to report the beginnings of an institution, which we trust will prove, under the blessing of God, one of the instruments in his hand for preparing the way of the gospel in Africa. The following circular records the proceedings on the occasion:

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen feeling a deep interest in the extinction of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, held at the right honourable Stephen Lushington's, No. 29 Great George street, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 23d day of July, 1839—

On the motion of the lord bishop of London, seconded by the earl of Euston, it was unanimously resolved,—That an institution be formed, having for its primary object the extinction of the slave trade, by adopting measures for civilizing Africa, and encouraging and protecting the cultivation of the soil, and legitimate commerce.

On the motion of the lord viscount Sandon, seconded by lord Seaford, it was unanimously resolved,—That a provisional committee be appointed, to draw up rules and regulations for this society.

On the motion of John Irving, Esq. M. P. seconded by Samuel Gurney, Esq. it was unanimously resolved,—That it may be of the utmost importance to the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, that an institution for agricultural purposes, wholly distinct from the institution named in the first resolution, shall be formed; and that a provisional committee be appointed for the consideration of this subject.

On the motion of Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. seconded by the right honourable Stephen Lushington, M. P. it was unanimously resolved,—That all the noblemen and gentlemen present be members of the African Civilization Society, with power to add to their number.

The meeting then appointed the several provisional committees; and also a deputation, to confer with the government upon the measures to be adopted for promoting the objects of the society now instituted.

The noblemen and gentlemen remaining (the larger number having left in consequence of the lateness of the hour) then entered their names as subscribers to the institution contemplated in the first resolution, for sums amounting to £933 10s. in donations, and £111 6s. in annual subscriptions.

WESTERN AFRICA.—Doct. A. E. Wilson and wife, on their way to Cape Palmas, were at Bassa Cove on the 30th of September, expecting to sail the next day for the place of their destination.

Claims of Africa on the Christian Teacher.

Africa is the second among the grand divisions of the globe. It stretches from Cape Bon, to the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of 4,320 miles; its greatest breadth is 4,140 miles, and it embraces 11,500,000 square miles. In fertility of soil in many parts, it is not surpassed, and probably not equalled by any other land. How often have we been told by very extensive travellers on this continent of its exceeding fruitfulness. Says a recent traveller into the interior, as he stood on a high eminence, viewing the scene before him, "the country presents the appearance of a rich and verdant meadow land; the natural scenery in view exceeds any I have ever seen in America." The author of this remark has been an extensive traveller both in America and Africa. Nature has indeed spread her beauty here with a profuse hand. Truly the God of Nature has bestowed on this people many natural advantages, which he has for wise reasons withheld from the other nations of the earth. But while so much beauty and richness are seen in the natural scenery of Africa, how affecting is the contrast of the wretchedness and woes of her inhabitants. The soil is naturally fertile in a high degree, but shockingly stained with human blood and crime.

This vast continent has a population of one hundred millions. It contains one-eighth of the population of the whole globe. Of this vast multitude there is a very small number who bear the name of Christ. Take from those such as have a name to live while they are still dead, and how few remain! And what are those I have not included in either of the classes mentioned? Alas! they are heathen idolaters, guilty of whatever is shocking to the christian, and most odious in the sight of God. Who of us that are here, does not know and see the influence of heathenism on the intellectual and moral powers of man? Its nature and character are sufficient to exhibit its tendency, to degenerate all that is noble in man. It seeks only sensual gratification; and the result is more sure to be produced where the light of science has never shone. On this whole continent, there is only here and there a spot that has shared any of this light. A few dim rays have fallen on the priest or gregree-man, but it is used by them for the perfection of the work of their master, the devil. The knowledge of the arts is very limited, extending no farther than ability to construct some of the most simple utensils used in the common affairs of savage and barbarous life.

Of the present number of inhabitants, a host another year will have gone down to the mansions of the dead, their bodies to mingle with their kindred dust, their souls in eternity. And when he who has declared that he will render to every man according to his deeds, shall search their hearts, will they not be found wanting? St. Paul tells us, "as many as have sinned without law, shall also perish without law;" where then shall these appear? They need not perish, Christ has died to save them. But who shall tell them the simple story of Christ crucified? On whom rests the obligation to send them the gospel? Their claims are on those who enjoy the blessings of the gospel, and of course have power to meet and supply their wants. This rests on christians, and therefore we are to look to them with anxious expectations. The gospel demands it. Christ in his last commission to his disciples says, "go ye therefore and teach all nations." O, when will this command be obeyed? When will christian teachers follow the example of those to whom it was originally given? They spread the gospel throughout the world in about a century. If christians of the last generation had followed their examples, the continent of Africa had now enjoyed the gospel, or at least have been better supplied with its ministers. And will christian teachers of the present age, give the same occasion to the next generation to pass the same reflection on them? But are not the claims of Africa on christian teachers, peculiar? Has she not given birth to many of the sciences which by her have been cultivated, and the christian received them at her hand? The obligations of christians to her as the cradle of science and virtue, are enhanced by another consideration. See the barbarity and inhumanity manifested towards her by nations calling themselves christians,—slave dealers from christian countries have torn away her children from their parents, and parents from their children; husbands from their wives, and wives from their husbands; brothers and sisters have been separated; and they have borne them in chains (but not for crime) to perpetual bondage. I need not proceed farther to portray the wrongs of this people. Let the vice of 3,000,000 from the western continent,—that land of boasted freedom, speak and tell the sad story.

This horrid outrage can be checked, and the wounds of Africa healed by sending her the blessings of religion and civilization. To do this the missionary has come, and must come. They have told this people, and must continue to tell them about that Jesus whom they love and enjoy, until all have heard the glorious story of a Saviour who died to save sinners. But before these must go, or rather with them must come as a pioneer, the teacher. Christian teachers, can you behold the wretchedness of the ill-fated African, and hear too of his strong desire to be taught about the christian's God, and turn away without one sympathetic emotion? without feeling that you have a duty to perform to this benighted people? Christian teachers, decide this question as in the fear of God. Weigh well the subject, before you decide that Africa has no claims on your labours.

B—, a teacher at Cape Palmas.

Cape Palmas, July 25, 1839.

AFRICAN TIMBER.—The African timber trade has become of great importance to the British, and is rapidly on the increase. The growing demand is readily supplied by the natives of those districts where the slave trade has been suppressed. The largest shipments of Teak are from the Gambia and from Sierra Leone. The timber is got in the interior and floated down, and sold at low prices. Mr. Laird, in his late work on Africa, says, "twenty years ago African timber was unknown in the English market. There are now from 13,000 to 15,000 loads annually imported.—In 1832, Mr. Foster, in a letter to Lord Godolphin, stated the importation as high as from 15,000 to 20,000 loads, giving employment to 20,000 tons of shipping annually, exclusive of from 3 to 4,000 loads of Red Teakwood each year sent from the Gambia. The mahogany from the rivers, is now much used for furniture."—*African Rep.*

A large number of specimens of African wood are now in the office of the Maryland Colonization Society.—*Ed.*