about eleven o'clock, but found him absent. After despatching a couple of goats and a bushel of rice, I parted with my Cavally and Roboolah boy, sent my baggage under care of the Americans by the beach, and put to sea in a canoe.

NARROW ESCAPE OF DR. HALL.

I found the sea extremely rough and the canoe quite heavy, so that one hand, besides myself, was constantly bailing to keep her afloat. As we approached Grahway Point, the surf became more broken and troublesome, so that in spite of all our efforts with dippers and shoes, the water gained on us, and we were near going down. My headman suddenly put about and made for the rocks. I thought him mad, but said nothing. To steer our course for Cape Palmas was out of the question. Nothing could be seen ahead of us but a continuous reef of rocks, against which the sea was rolling furiously. On approaching nearer, I could discover a narrow slip, which filled with water in the heaviest swells. All hands now lay to, not a word was spoken or paddle dipped. Soon an enormous swell came under our stern: in a moment the paddles flew like lightning, and the canoe was safely borne on the top of the surf, through the gap in the rocks, to smooth water in shore. I could easily have touched the rocks on both sides as we passed. Twice in this manner has my life been preserved by the dexterity of these kroomen.

RESULTS OF THE TOUR.

I consider this tour as productive of the most important results. In the first place, it has completely vanquished the settled purpose of all the beach tribes to prevent communication between the colony and the bush people, thereby destroying one of the strongest barriers to the propagation of civilization and the gospel. It has completely, and I trust permanently, opened the way for free and unrestrained commerce, thereby greatly enhancing the means of the colonists for acquiring wealth and importance. It has given us assurance that we can, at any time, acquire an almost boundless extent of valuable and fertile land for no other compensation than the advantages that will accrue to the native inhabitants from our settling colonists among them, and insuring free communication with all parts of Maryland in Liberia.* It has developed to us the resources of the valuable tract of country bordering upon this important and beautiful river, which we now know to be navigable to the extent of fifty miles at least for vessels of any draught of water that ever can be required for exporting the produce of the country. In fact, in the height of the dry season, I do not think that the current in any place would give less than two fathoms on the sounding line. I found not less than four from side to side, and generally six. I speak of these advantages independent of those arising from the acquisition of territory; but the fact that this tribe, (the Yeabrehs) one of the most influential on this section of the coast, whose country is the very hot-bed of bigotry and superstition, the head quarters of *Juld Mick* himself, possessing, as they do, the absolute control over the navigation of the river and the lucrative traffic with the interior; a people who have ever been wrangling with the natives of Cape Palmas, whom they consider as amalgamated with us, and in some degree Americanized: that they should voluntarily come forward, and without valuable pecuniary consideration, tender their territory to the governor of the colony, and in a measure come under the control, and wish to be joined to, and confederated with, their former enemies, forms the most correct comment upon the effects produced by this colony among the surrounding tribes of barbarians, and the reputation it has established during its brief existence.

ACQUISITION OF HALF CAVALLY.

Nov. 26.—I have this morning the pleasure of noting another important acquisition of territory, which, although not really valuable in itself, is, under existing circumstances, of the utmost consequence to us—I refer to Half Cavally. I have before detailed to you some unpleasant circumstances relative to our connection with these people, such as their refusal to treat for territory, their insolent and flagitious conduct towards me when passing their town, and their endeavoring to instigate the bush people on the river to acts of violence towards me during my late tour. Previous to this last act of hostility, I had been quite undecided whether it was my duty to call them to an account for their conduct, knowing that in case they refused satisfaction, I should be under the necessity of fighting them, which I considered a *dernier resort*, and I determined to let the matter pass. But when I found that this only emboldened them to continue this course of conduct, and that the colony would be constantly subject to their hostile acts, unless some severe measures of redress were taken, I determined to call them to an account. I accordingly sent a messenger, Mr. Nathan Lee, to ask the reason of their late conduct, and to demand satisfaction. They returned for answer that they had been instigated to the course they had taken by king Tom—that he had deceived them now by making friends with me, and they were ashamed of it, and wished me to make them a visit, and they would give me satisfaction. This I declined doing; but sent Mr. Thomson, the colonial secretary, with a form of a deed, and instructions to say to them, that by their conduct they had forfeited their country, if I was able to take it; that if they would sign the deed, (after hearing its purport fully explained,) the palaver should be set, and they should be considered as one people with us, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities granted in the deed; if not, I would take what course I should see proper. But little other argument was necessary: they signed at once, without even speaking of dash palaver.

I assure you, I am not a little gratified at the termination of this affair. As I before said, the territory is really not worth possessing or occupying, and is already overstocked with inhabitants, who live altogether by traffic with the river people and vessels; but then possessing, as it does, a good anchorage, great facilities for the river trade, and the trade men being the most expert on this part of the coast, it held out great inducement for the establishment of a factory there by foreigners and perhaps to ultimate settlement. And to effect this the inhabitants were determined. They would formerly consent to treat with me only on conditions that a factory should be established there, perfectly independent of the government of the colony. I think it would have been impossible to have effected any thing like the present favourable arrangement, had they not rendered themselves liable to retaliation by their injudicious attack upon me.

There is now secured to the colony the unlimited control of thirty miles of sea-coast, extending from ten to fifty miles into the interior; in fact, extending to any distance that the exigencies of the colony will ever require, or as far as it can afford protection to itself or the native inhabitants. In one word, (which is exactly expressive of my meaning,) we have all we want.

Nov. 29.—The schooner Portia, of New York, this day came to anchor in our harbour, on her homeward voyage from the leeward: she leaves to-morrow. I have therefore hastily sketched a map of the Cavally river, as far as I ascended it; also, I have endeavored to convey some idea of the shape and extent of our newly acquired territory. Our first purchase, divested of what does not belong to us, or the kings who claimed it, would make but a sorry figure without Bulyemah and Bourah.

I intend, immediately on my recovery from a severe affliction of the head, which has troubled me since my return from Cavally, to visit king Neh, and the half bush kings, and secure their desirable territory. I therefore think you had better not make the enclosed map public until you hear more; or, if you do, it will be well to mark the section between Cape Palmas and Denah as probably ours, as it doubtless will be, long ere you receive this communication. I think I have stretched the view a little in transcribing my map. My best judgment is, that the falls are sixty miles from the river mouth. The map is as correct as you can reasonably expect. I kept the compass between my feet all the way, and at each bend traced the course and supposed distance on a page in my note book, marked into squares of one mile each. I am sensible that the journal of my voyage up the Cavally, is not exactly what you could wish for publication; that it smacks not of the *official*; neither has it the set phrase of the ordinary 'interesting news from Africa,' for which I am truly sorry, but cannot mend it. I was obliged, either to state mere, uninteresting facts, or advance such ideas as the objects around me suggested, and give such details of even trifling circumstances, as at the time I narrated them, I trust the board will extend to me their usual clemency. The bare reading of it to them can produce no injury; and it will depend upon the committee on publications, through whom the whole matter is to be filtered, whether any part thereof shall go farther.

Time will not permit me to say any thing of the internal affairs of the colony, or the home department, only that we continue prosperous, and for the most part contented. *Few or no cases of sickness among the old settlers.* All the adults of the expedition (per the brig Bourne) are well, and those by the Harmony are improving. I have before informed you of the loss of two, viz: Scott, and a child of Smith's. By the Susan Elizabeth, which is expected in a few days, I shall give you many particulars, respecting the crops, &c. that may be valuable and interesting to the board and new emigrants. Among the papers which I now forward, you will perceive an extract of a letter from a Mr. Burt of New York, who remained here some days, and appeared to imbibe a strong interest in the affairs of the colony.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1836.

OUR CAUSE!

We use this title, not with reference to the Maryland plan of independent state action; not with reference to the coloured population of this state; not with reference to the colony of Maryland in Liberia, at Cape Palmas; but with reference to the cause of colonization throughout the United States, and its success in every quarter of the confederacy:—its success to the north, in the multiplication of its friends, whose pecuniary contributions are the sinews of the general society; its success at the south, where, contradistinguished from abolition, it is looked upon as the happy mean between antagonist opinions, in which all may prudently, and with humanity, unite. The Maryland plan is but a mode of accomplishing an end. The end is the same, whether attained by the means recommended in Washington, or those which are practised in Baltimore. The true friends of the cause know not themselves in its prosecution. The individual or society that thinks of self first, and colonization next, is but an unworthy member of the design.

We are led to these remarks because we have observed, with some regret, that our efforts, and the news of our colony, have not been noticed in quarters where they ought to have been; and sometimes, circumstances have forced us to believe, that the omission of an account of the prosperity of the Maryland colony has been intentional. Wherefore should this be? If Maryland is made a non-slaveholding state ultimately,—with the consent of all parties—the slaveholder and the non slaveholder,—by means of colonization, will not the system be established forever? And does not Maryland offer greater probabilities of this being effected, than does any other of the slave-holding states? We trust, therefore, that our colonization friends, in all quarters, will extend to us their aid. We are dependant upon each other. And let us help each other, as though we were determined to go forward, hand in hand, until colonization shall be successful in America, and the religion of our God shall be established forever in Africa.

GOV. HALL'S TOUR UP THE CAVALLY.

We occupy the greatest portion of our present number, to the exclusion of many prepared articles, with the journal of gov. Hall, of his voyage up the Cavally river, to the cataracts at Payé; and we are confident that our readers will not regret our having done so. The journal of gov. Hall is written with graphic skill, and places before the mind's eye the country through which he passed. We know of no book of African travels, (and we have read the most of them,) not even Le Vaisant's, which, in the same space, contains so much of interest as the journal that we publish in this number.

PROSPERITY OF CAPE PALMAS.

The late information received from our colony, by arrivals at New York, is of the most gratifying character. Occasional notices have already appeared in the New York papers, and the daily papers of this city. Of course, the intelligence furnished in the present number of the Journal will not be entirely new to all our readers. What makes this information from Africa the more gratifying to the friends and patrons of the Maryland State Colonization Society, is the fact, that *better* things are said of Maryland in Liberia, and the 'Maryland plan,' by strangers who have visited all the colonial settlements, than was ever said by its friends. The testimony of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, missionary of the American board, of captain Lawlen, of the brig Susan Elizabeth, of New York, and of Mr. Wm. Floyd Burt, supercargo of the brig Eliza, also of New York, taken in connection with a corresponding statement, of very late date, from Dr. Hall, all prove conclusively the wisdom and success with which this colony was planted. Two points in the system of government seems to impress, favorably, all minds who witness it. 1st. *Temperance:*—total abstinence from the use as a *drink* and *traffic* in ardent spirits. 2ndly. *Agriculture:* the cultivation of the soil, instead of relying upon the instability of trade. With these facts before us, we can no longer doubt the success of African colonization? We rely upon such testimony as we give in the present number, to dissipate every vestige of prejudice from the minds of such as sincerely wish success to the cause, while they indulge the thought that it is a mere Utopian theory which looks well on paper, but too good ever to be made practically available for the benefit of the coloured race. To all such persons, we would venture to enforce the precept, 'Be not faithless, but believing.'

Extract of a letter from Wm. Floyd Burt, supercargo of the brig Eliza, of New York, to a friend in that city.

HARPER, Cape Palmas, Aug. 26, 1835.

DEAR ——, When you became aware of my intention to visit the western coast of Africa, you partly wrung from me a promise that in case my other engagements would permit, I would note particularly the state of the American colonies established there, as you would put confidence in my remarks concerning them. I then informed you, that being neither abolitionist or colonizationist, I, of course, should be an impartial observer; but as my object in visiting the coast would be strictly commercial, I should probably have little leisure to attend to other business than my own. I will, however, make a few observations merely to convince you that I have not been unmindful of your request; and at the same time confess that I feel an interest in the affair, which a half dozen colonization meetings could never have awakened.

I arrived at Monrovia on the 16th of July, and left it on the 5th inst. during which interval I was deeply engaged in business; but this led me to see that the times were bad, very bad. The principal men were gone to war with the Bassas, and they appeared to be surrounded by war on all sides, which entirely cut off the trade from the interior; and the complaints from one and all, were loud and frequent. Further than this, I know very little of the actual situation of that colony. Had they, like the colony established here by the State of Maryland, looked to the soil for their support instead of traffic with a fickle and barbarous people, they would not now be affected by these barbarous wars. This, many of them seriously think about doing; they hope to bring about the cultivation of cotton, to make it an article of export. Accident brought me to this place, or rather it is owing to an accident that I have been detained here for the last fifteen days, and to this accident you are indebted for this sheet on the subject matter desired.

A few miles to the windward of this we lost an anchor, and completely ruined our windlass, and put into this place to repair it. To those acquainted with the coast trade, it will be unless to note the importance of having good ground tackling; no voyage can safely be prosecuted without such. The importance of these colonies, in a commercial point of view only, as exemplified in the present case, has fully committed me as a colonizationist. Had there been no colony here, we should have had to retrace our course to Cape Mesurado, if none there, to Sierra Leone, and so on, which might have entirely ruined our voyage. Had government done her part like the benevolent societies, and stationed a few vessels of war on this coast,* say two between Sierra Leone and Fernando Po, our vessels would feel at home here, and our commerce would rapidly increase.

Now that the world has seen that vessels can be navigated without *rum*, one great obstacle to the more frequent visits of national and all other vessels to this coast has been removed. It is well known to you that but few years have elapsed since it was considered certain death for at least one-half the crews of all African merchant ships; and the cause, I do sincerely believe, was the use of rum. Now, crews for this trade are almost uniformly shipped with the prohibition of rum; and I know of many vessels returning to New York without the loss of a man, and in fact, no record on the log, of sickness on board the whole voyage. Temperance in eating and drinking, avoiding exposure to the sun and violent exercise, and making it a general rule not to be ashore after night fall, and I believe one may prosecute a voyage on the coast of Africa with as much safety as in any part of the world. It is to the English that we are indebted for the security of our trade and protection from piratical aggression; their language is used for trade along the whole coast. The French, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese have to barter in Affico-English. It is really astonishing that our government should permit settlements of her own citizens to remain unprotected on this coast, when they might be protected and fostered at so little expense; and next to slavery, I consider it the greatest stigma on our national character.

But to return to the colony. But eighteen months have elapsed since the present governor, Dr. Hall, landed on this cape with about thirty men and boys, and made a purchase of a large extent of territory, without inserting the article of rum in the list of purchase money, and it has been supported and prospered without that article being allowed into the colony in any way for the use of colonists or for native trade. Being but little acquainted with the new settlements, you may not place much confidence in my judgment; but I doubt much, if any town in our western country has made equal progress with this in the same length of time, with the expenditure of twice the amount of capital. But to confine myself to facts. This village, now eighteen months old, contains twenty-three framed dwelling houses of one and two stories; one two story stone do. and a commodious frame weatherboarded and thatched meeting house, independent of the agency buildings, which are a fine two story residence for the governor, suitable out-houses, and a large forty feet two story stone warehouse, handsomely finished on the inside, which would do honour to any of our wharves. There are three well constructed receptacles for emigrants, two of seventy-five feet each in length, and one of one hundred and twenty feet. The latter stands on the public farm, about half a mile from the village, on which are also being erected a two story dwelling for the farming agent, and a strong jail. On the farm lands, about one and a half miles from Harper, are nine dwelling houses, occupied by late emigrants, and I should judge that there are fifty acres of land under good cultivation, which in a short time will supply a sufficiency of vegetable food for the whole colony. When I have said this much, it will be unnecessary to add, that the people are enterprising and industrious, and the affairs of the colony well conducted.

There are two schools in the colony, which are supported both by colonists and natives, and I am informed that they both make rapid progress. That the natives lack not zeal in the matter, I am well assured, from seeing men of twenty and thirty years of age with their slate and cards conning their alphabets.

There is a missionary establishment here under the care of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who, together, with his lady, appear to be admirably well adapted by their conciliating manners to win the affections of the natives, which is indispensable in order to effect any change in their character. They both apparently enjoy excellent health, having become quite naturalized, although not a year has elapsed since they landed. The natives, although reported to have been heretofore the most dangerous this side of St. Andrew's bay, are now perfectly friendly and peaceable, and look up to the governor of the colony as a father. The king made us a visit on board, dressed in a shirt, pantaloons and a New York cut black coat, surmounted by two immense epaulettes, a tricocked hat and long red plume.

The natural advantages of Cape Palmas are greater than those of any other point of the coast. The anchorage and landing is decidedly the best I have seen; and although it has little trade now except palm oil, yet from its situation, being the connecting point between the windward and leeward coasts, it must one day command the main trade of both, and become a depot for immense quantities of merchandise to be distributed by small colonial crafts, from one to two hundred miles each way.

If this slight sketch will afford you any satisfaction, I shall be amply repaid for the communication, for I assure you I have derived no little pleasure from acquainting myself thoroughly with so beautiful a colony in this land of ignorance and barbarism.

* Ossian, before this letter was received, had, at the instance of the managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, been passed by the secretary of the navy, to one of the U. S. sloops of war to cruise in those seas; and it is understood to be the intention of government to make that a regular cruising ground.

The agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations to the funds of the society.

Cash received for subscriptions to Colonization Journal for 1836, viz:

Mrs. M. Carley,	$0 50	Debo. J. Cameron,	$0 50
B. Hotchinson,	50	Wm. Edmondson,	50
Jarrat Brown,	50	Solomon Blake,	50
Joshua Atkinson,	50	John Clever,	50
P. Fenby,	50	John Cameron,	50
Capt. Joseph Drew,	50	Wm. Cameron,	50
John C. Cenier,	50	Sarah McJilton,	50
Wm. Wingate,	50	Caleb Edmondson,	50
Wm. P. Fowler,	50		

DONATIONS.

Mrs. Yunt,	$1 00	David Owen,	$0 12
Mrs. Neamyer,	50	Andrew Menker,	13
Mrs. Brevit,	1 00	Cash of S. B.	1 00
E. Freeland,	1 50	Mary Norman,	12
Mrs. Weston,	1 00	E. D. Hyde,	5 00
James Brundige,	1 00	A. George, sen.	1 00
Henry G. Jacobson,	50	Cash,	25
John Hinde,	50	Mrs. M. Cameron,	50
Wesley Disney,	50	Miss C. H. Walker,	1 00
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Mrs. McKenzie,	25		

IRA A. EASTER, *Agent Md. S. Col. Soy.*

JOHN D. TOY, PRINTER.

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Vol. I. BALTIMORE, August 1836. No. 5.

PROSPECTUS.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and the Board of Managers of the State Journal, have resolved to publish a quarterly journal, for the purpose of diffusing information concerning the principles and progress of the *Maryland plan* of colonization. The Journal will also contain occasional notices of the operations of the friends of colonization in other parts of the Union. It will be published, at least, once a quarter, and sometimes oftener. Persons wishing to receive it regularly as published, may become subscribers by paying fifty cents per annum in advance. Donations for the support of the paper will be thankfully received. The friends of colonization throughout the State will confer a great favour by transmitting for the Journal any intelligence which may promote the cause it advocates.

☞ All communications are to be directed to the Rev. IRA A. EASTER, *Office of the Maryland State Colonization Society, Baltimore.*

Managers of the Maryland State Fund.

Under the Act relating to the People of Colour in this State.

CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES C. HARPER,
PETER HOFFMAN,
Rev. WM. McKENNEY, *Agent.*

Maryland State Colonization Society.

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Agent for the State of Maryland.
REV. IRA A. EASTER.

Agent for the New England States.
REV. S. S. WYNKOOP.

Officers for the Government of Maryland in Liberia, March 1, 1836.

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OLIVER HOLMES, Jr. *Assistant Agent.*

Appointments by the Agent.

James M. Thompson, *Colonial Secretary.*
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William Polk, *Storekeeper and Surveyor.*
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George Hardy, } *Emigrants.*
William Reynolds, }
John Harris, } *Selectmen.*
Henry Duncan, }

Establishment at Cape Palmas.

From the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
REV. J. LEIGHTON WILSON.

From the Committee of the Episcopal Church for Foreign Missions,
REV. JAMES THOMPSON.

From the Liberia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
REV. ISAAC WALKER.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HALL,

To the Inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia.

The second anniversary of our landing upon these shores is now rapidly approaching; a period calculated to excite the liveliest interest in every member of our infant community; and to suffer it to pass without a public demonstration of our sentiment, would not only be an injury to the better feelings of our nature, but derogatory to our character as a religious and patriotic people. In determining the most appropriate manner in which to celebrate this birth day of our national existence, we are not only induced by a proper regard for public opinion, and the constitutional custom of the civilized world, but from a lively sense of the blessings we have received, we are irresistibly impelled to consecrate the same to Almighty God, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer: and I do hereby appoint Monday the twenty-second day of February next, to be observed as such by the good people of this colony. And in order to insure that deep heartfelt gratitude, that solemn self-consecration to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, as the only acceptable return for his various and manifold mercies; I need but briefly revert to those circumstances whence they have been so signally displayed.

But two years have elapsed since you, the first founders of this colony, were floating on the bosom of the mighty ocean, without home or country, seeking among heathen people, privileges that liberty which the land of your birth had denied. No combination of circumstances could tend more deeply to depress the mind of man, than those in which you were then placed. Behind, you had left behind you, light and freedom, a people intoxicated with the element which, you and you alone were not permitted to taste.

Before you, all was darkness, doubt, and uncertainty, scarce a ray of worldly hope pierced the gloom in which you were enveloped. Nothing under such circumstances could serve to console and animate the drooping spirit, but a firm and unshaken confidence in the special protection of Divine Providence. Such confidence I believe to have been your support, and that it was not misplaced, subsequent events have most clearly verified.

You are no longer the expatriated wanderers of the trackless ocean; you no longer enjoy worldly good through a trembling hope and vague anticipation. You have a home, a country, your altar and your God. A home unpolluted by the intolent and licentious, unassailed by the voice of the task-master. A country, alike beautiful and luxuriant, liberal in production of the necessaries of life, and doubly endeared in that it is your rightful inheritance, that perhaps the very soil which you now tread is the resting place of the bones of your ancestors. On you altar burns the sacred fire of civil and religious liberty, guarded by principles deduced from that constitution which protects the rights of the most free and prosperous nation under heaven. In fine, all that can administer to the physical and intellectual necessities of man is in your power to attain. All sources of happiness, national and individual, temporal and spiritual, are now freely opened to you.

In the full enjoyment of these unspeakable blessings, justly appreciating, as I trust you do, their inestimable value; and deeply sensible as you are of the almost miraculous change of every circumstance connected with your existence; you cannot but be deeply impressed with the conviction, that the workings of infinite wisdom and goodness have been most strikingly visible, in the end of the Almighty, as has been stretched forth in your behalf. Counselled by his wisdom, the benevolent and philanthropic of the age have conceived the plan of establishing you a free and independent people in the land of your fathers. Directed by his special direction a succession of events, far beyond human control, this plan has been thus far auspiciously matured and executed.

It therefore behooves you not only to celebrate the approaching anniversary of your taking possession of this soil, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, but to consecrate and perpetuate it as such to the latest posterity, thereby declaring to your children of future generations, that their progenitors, the first founders of this colony, were not only a *favoured* and *blessed*, but a *grateful* and *pious* people.

Done at the Agency office in Harper, Liberia, this twenty-first day of January, Anno Dom. eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the second year of the establishment of the colony of 'MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.'

JAMES HALL, *Governor.*
JAMES M. THOMPSON, *Colonial Secretary.*

COMMUNICATION FROM DR. HALL,

Governor of Maryland in Liberia, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

BAIE LONZ, at sea, *May* 1, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—It will doubtless be expected by yourself and the gentlemen of the Board, that I would at this time lay before you such facts respecting the present situation of, and my opinions concerning the future prospect of the colony, as it behooves them its proper guardians to be made acquainted with. This task (although no easy one) I shall endeavour most conscientiously to perform; and in doing which I shall confine myself principally to facts facts however *trite* and uninteresting. Having from time to time transmitted to you details of the most important events, I deem it needless necessary to retrace my steps, and speak of any matters that have occurred since the establishment of the colony, farther than occasionally to refer to former transactions in order to insitute comparisons. It will be proper at first to state the particulars respecting our relations and intercourse with the native inhabitants of the country.

RELATIONS OF THE COLONISTS WITH THE NATIVES.

Upon already transmitted to you deeds of the different chiefs, and of Half Cavally, bearing the exclusive date of the most important sections of the Neguro or half bush country, including Denah on the Cavally river. You now have a territory of from six to eight hundred square miles, including the dominions of nine kings, who are bound to us in a bloody offensive and defensive, as you will perceive by the contracts transmitted. It would be difficult to convey to you an idea of the exact relation which these people conceive they bear towards the colony. They have a vague and indefinite hope that they shall be benefited by their connection with it, and the grounds of this hope are as various as are the characters of the different people. To expect a fulfilment of their solemn contract, were it demanded at this time, would be idle in the extreme. They have deeded their land, believing that we shall never require any part thereof, or as they express it, from a conviction that we can't *fit it*, and the majority of them would be adverse to our occupying it if they considered we were able to attempt such a measure, from actual open force, but from pilfering. The sole good which a large majority of them ever expect from the connection, is the advantage of free trade. You will not infer from this that we have inflicted wrong on the minds of those who claim possession of any part of our purchase, when we shall require it. As we advance, we become more powerful, and this overawes the ill-designing and ignorant. The more intelligent and better class in the immediate vicinity sensible of our good intentions, and the advantages to be derived from an intercourse with us, and gladly avail themselves of our influence in putting down the turbulent and unruly. They at least assist us in the security of our rights and property. In our contract, I conceive we have obtained all that could be reasonably expected or desirable at this time, viz: free and unrestrained intercourse with all tribes, and an acknowledged right to territory to an almost unlimited extent, when required. Our future relations with them will be amicable or otherwise just in proportion to the nature of our intercourse, and to our increase in wealth and power. In them we have the raw material for forming an industrious and powerful government, and time and proper measures will be sure to effect this. This is not theory deduced from vague and indefinite reasonings, but my firm opinion, supported by facts that have fallen under my own immediate observation during an intercourse with this same people for upward of two years.

INFLUENCE OF THE COLONY ON THE NATIVES.

On the first settlement of Cape Palmas, we stood in the same relation to the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, that we now do with regard to those of our newly acquired territory; and it is but reasonable to suppose that our future intercourse with them will produce similar results, and I have but to give you correct information with regard to what I conceive to be the effect which the establishment of the colony has produced upon those in our immediate vicinity, in order that you may form some conception of the vast field of usefulness which the operations of your society have already opened to the christian and philanthropist. But be not too sanguine, nor expect that the inhabitants of Cape Palmas are already a civilized christian people, or that the majority of them are not averse to any foreign innovation or improvement. To a superficial observer they are the same indolent, naked, grovelling savages we found them two years since: but to one who is not only acquainted with the African character, but who personally knows almost every individual, and has frequent and interesting intercourse with them both in an individual and public capacity, they present a far different aspect. I have in a former communication stated to you that they paid no regard to a solemnly ratified contract; this was fact, and implied that they had no correct moral sense, certainly not what we would term such. They were no doubt, sensible that this was strong; they knew that it was so received by us, but this evaded nothing so long as they possessed neither conscience nor a sense of shame to incite them to a different course of conduct. Now in this respect there has been a material change; whether induced by our precepts, example, or power, or all combined, it matters not. At this time no respectable inhabitant of our neighboring towns will forfeit his word sooner, or for a less plausible pretext than ordinary men in civilized life.

I also stated that theft was tolerated, and even considered praiseworthy in case the affair was managed adroitly. From this habit we suffered severely and long, and do so now to some extent; but it at one time seemed irremediable. No course seemed to promise any alleviation from our sufferings in this respect, until from long intercourse with us, they found that a change must be effected, or such serious consequences would ensue, as effectually to prevent their reaping any of the proposed advantages ensuing from a connection with the colony. It may not be amiss to give you a brief detail of a palaver held upon this subject, as it will serve in a measure to show you how much of reason, persuasion and force were necessarily in order to carry against with these people. Having suffered severely from their almost continued depredations, and finding no redress, or a change of offenders from the authority of the king and headmen, I called a grand palaver, and depicted to them in the strongest possible manner our severe sufferings from this cause, the injustice of their proceedings, and forcibly impressed upon them the necessity I should be under of proceeding to extreme measures of hostilities or reprisals, and the unnatural opposition that must ensue on both parties from such a course. I told them that I should begin by making reprisals for all articles proved to be stolen by the natives, whether the thief could be detected or not; throwing the onus of detection and proof upon them altogether. Having heard my proposal they required time to consider upon it, and after talking the palaver in their own towns some hours returned, and made the following objections to my proposition. They acknowledged that we suffered severely from this cause, that they were sensible a great part was committed by their people, that the course heretofore pursued was nothing like a remedy or preventive, and that they were willing immediately to agree to, and abide by such laws as I should make to remedy the evil, not repugnant to reason and justice. But that what I had proposed was new to them, that they could not leave by their people who had wanted the white man's money, and yet suffer of that nature were ever made. That as we were one people, and under one flag, I had no right to make one class more than another suffer for all the thefts. That had we been two different tribes, having no political connection; and could prove that their people had injured our persons or property, they would be bound as a people to make restitution. That in case I should make any law affixing a reasonable penalty for the crime; and lay down the proper course for detecting and arresting the thief, they would accede to it and support it. They demanded that some course should be pursued with them as with our own people. That a constable should be appointed, and a court held in like manner as if an American colonist was to be tried for the like offence. To a course of reasoning like this there was no demurring, and accordingly of their proposal I agreed to try this course for six months, and in case it proved in a great degree effectual, to adopt it as a system. That in case their constables were remiss in their duty, or there were any open opposition to the full exercise of their authority among their people, I would at the end of six months make reprisals for all losses which could be reasonably attributed to them. I accordingly appointed six constables and six justices of the peace, and explained to them their duty when acting in their several official capacities. When any individual fell under suspicion, notice was immediately to be given to one of the justices, who would order the person to be arrested, and if the nature of the evidence warranted it, have him bound over to appear at the next court of monthly sessions; where, after such cases as might occur between the colonists had been tried, a court would be formed by the agent and two of the native justices, the case properly investigated, and sentence passed. This law went into operation about six months previous to my leaving the colony, and quite a number of cases have been tried in this manner, and in fact all cases where there could be the least evidence adduced of guilt, nor have I ever in any one instance found the constables or justices remiss in doing their duty, or the offender supported by any in resisting the execution of judgment. The instances of theft had also become comparatively quite rare, and in fact no considerable one occurred until I was absent on a visit to Cape Mesurado, and then ere I left, speedy redress was faithfully promised. I would not wish to be understood as expressing a belief that this business is or will soon be entirely done away with, for 'tis not to be expected, but the above facts are adverted to in order to prove from experience (the best school in these matters) the hope of effecting a material change in the character of these people is not futile or chimerical.

As I stated above, the process of improvement among them would be hardly perceptible to one unacquainted with them individually or as a people; so it would be equally difficult for me to explain to you the actual improvement which I can perceive is constantly taking place. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the commencement of the experiment to render many changes, far advanced, tangible or demonstrable, and it would be extremely difficult for me to interest you with the detail of innumerable minor events, which taken together produce in me a decided conviction that all which the colonizationist or missionary hope to effect with reference to this people is possible, and requires only a potent, firm, and resolute perseverance in the course already commenced.

YELLOW WILL.

It would hardly be just for me to close this brief statement, respecting the relation which these people bear to the colony, without mentioning our instance of superior energy and sagacity in a native named Yellow Will. I found him an ordinary head-man or boy, such as usually go up and down the coast in vessels. He had formerly been a head-

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