MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

From the Liberia Herald of Dec. 31, 1835.

On the 25th instant brig Susan Elizabeth, Capt. Lawlin, arrived from Cape Palmas;—passengers, Rev. Mr. Wilson and lady, and Mr. A. D. Wood. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have come up to recruit their nearly exhausted health, and to have a Primer printed in the native dialect. The book will be printed in three columns, the first containing the words spelt as pronounced in the idiom of the country; the second the orthography and orthoepy of the English; and the third illustrative, and appropriate wood cuts, as far as practicable. When we recollect the difficulties that stand ready to oppose a foreigner, on his arrival in this country, arising from physical and other causes, we are forced to the acknowledgement that Mr. Wilson, so far, has exceeded our highest expectations. We do most heartily wish him all the consolation and solid satisfaction that success in so holy a cause can yield. In our opinion, Mr. W. has the right view of things. He seems to think that the way of access to the moral feelings is through an enlightened intellect; that lectures on morality and religion are worse than wasted on those in whom the animal propensities have the ascendency. We rejoice to hear of the increasing prosperity of the settlement at Cape Palmas. Already, we are informed, they have, from close attention to their agricultural interests, the means of subsistence within their own enclosures. Twenty or thirty farms of considerable extent, are said to be in a high state of cultivation, producing every article of necessity and luxury. Dr. Hall, in the commencement, appears to have struck out a course, in many respects novel, and, at its first adoption, apparently impracticable; but actual experiment seems to justify it. No settlers are allowed to go into the country to trade, and they do not seem to labour under that difficulty, the thought of which almost drives us into despair, namely the want of trade. But we have to lament that our situation is widely different from theirs. By attention to the important interests of agriculture they have all the articles of necessity within themselves; consequently they are dependant on the natives only for articles of trade; but the very reverse is the case with us. By this wise regulation much confusion is prevented. Solitary individuals going in the country with large amounts of money, becomes a powerful temptation to the natives, to plunder and cheat them while they have them in their power; and to this source may be traced much of the misunderstanding that has taken place between this colony and the natives.

Dr. Hall has lately been on an exploring tour through the country, and has made large acquisitions to his territory, by purchase from the kings and head-men.

From the Liberia Herald, of Jan. 29, 1836.

A conversation, overheard a few days ago, between an American at this place, and a Krooman, recently from Cape Palmas:—

American.—Which place pass, Cape Palmas or Messurado?

Kroo.—Cape Palmas pass disher place too much.

Am.—No big store live dere, no fine cloth dere; no proper gentleman live dere; how you say den, he be fine place too much?

Kroo.—You no peak true; Doctor Hall, he got fine store, plenty good clot live dere. You say no proper gentleman dere;—where Mr. T., Mr. W., Mr. A? All dem be properly gentlemen for true.

Am.—But Cape Palmas country people no sabby for make fine country cloth.

Kroo.—Dah no be palaver; 'Merica people bring 'nough fine clot. And one ting be pass dis, Cape Palmas pass dis place for eat side;—he got too much rice, too much palm oil, and too much cassada. 'Pose he eat nough, he lie down, he sleep sweet; 'pose he get fat, he dis good; 'pose he be poor, no eat nough, den when he come to dead, he cry too much.

From the Liberia Herald, of February 26.

On the 16th inst. brig Fortune arrived in our harbour, passenger, James Hall, Esq. Colonial Agent, of Maryland in Liberia. We were astonished at the improvement in the state of Dr. Hall's general health, his late indisposition notwithstanding. We are happy to hear of the increasing prosperity of the colony under his charge. In the establishment of the colony at Cape Palmas, Dr. Hall had a decided advantage over the founders of this. A residence of nearly two years antecedent to the founding of the colony at Cape Palmas, afforded to him an opportunity of observing whatever was defective or detrimental in the constitution or regulations of this, and thus, as it were, to improve on the experiment of others. This, we are happy to say, he has done: and, from recent accounts, we feel bold to declare the colony above board; every member able to sit under under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid; not even for something to eat.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

From the Kent Bugle.

A MEETING was held in CHESTERTOWN, on Monday evening, the 28th of March, called by the Rev. J. H. KENNARD, the agent of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Baltimore. Addresses were delivered to a very crowded audience, by W. A. Spencer, Esq. and J. H. Kennard, and a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the society, and nearly fifty dollars were received. After the conclusion of the regular business of the evening, Judge Chambers made a short appeal to the meeting, and suggested that the occasion was favourable to the accomplishment of a purpose which many believed to be very desirable, and without which, it might be a long time before the free coloured people of the county would have either full knowledge of, or entire confidence in, the advantages proposed to them by the Colonization Society. The meeting was thereupon organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That a subscription be now opened, to raise a fund to defray the expenses of an emigrant to Cape Palmas, and to support the family of the said emigrant during his absence; the said emigrant to be sent out under the patronage of the Society, and to be afforded the means of obtaining full and detailed information of the present condition and future prospects of the colonists, and to return again to communicate such facts as he may learn, to his coloured brethren here.

Resolved, That in as much as there is the same want of knowledge among the free coloured people of Queen Anne county,—no emigrant having been seen by the coloured people of either county,—this meeting therefore invites the co-operation of the friends of colonization in Queen Anne, to unite with the citizens of Kent in sending out an emigrant from each county.

Resolved, That the Chairman nominate a committee of five persons in each election district, who shall be requested to ask contributions to further the object of the meeting, and also a committee of three persons, whose duty it shall be to procure a fit person to be sent to Africa, to negociate with the Society upon the subject and the citizens of Queen Anne, and to do whatever may be necessary to consummate the object intended, of which committee the Chairman is to be the presiding member.

The resolutions were adopted with a cheerfulness and unanimity indicating the highest intent, and upon taking up a subscription, the meeting present contributed upwards of fifty dollars.

Mr. Daniel Collins was appointed Treasurer, and the following persons were appointed as the committees:

For the First District,—Dr. Jacob Fisher, T. B. Hynson, Wm. Crane, Thos. Burgess, Thos. Baker.

For the Second District,—Joseph Wickes, Hugh Wallis, J. B. Parrish, Ebin Blackiston, David Arthur.

For the Third District,—R. Seemans, J. M. Comegys, J. G. Black, N. Covington, Dr. James High.

Hon. J. B. Eccleston, Dr. P. Wroth, Joseph Redue, Esq., } *Committee of Correspondence, &c.*

On motion—*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers printed in this and Queen Annes county, also in the Maryland Colonization Journal.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. P. CHAMBERS, *Chairman.*
J. H. KENNARD, *Secretary.*

It was determined by several friends of Colonization, present at the above meeting, from Queen Anne county, that a Colonization meeting should be held at Centreville, during the approaching term of the county court for that county. Notice is therefore hereby given, that said meeting will be held accordingly.

JOHN H. KENNARD, *Agent,*
Young Men's Col. Society, Balt.

From a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Montgomery County, held pursuant to public notice, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Rockville, on Saturday, the 16th of April, the following proceedings were had:

The Hon. Charles I. Kilgour being called to the chair, and Richard I. Bowie appointed secretary, the Rev. Ira A. Easter, agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, addressed the audience on behalf of the Society, explaining its objects, operations, and beneficial effects, in a clear and impressive manner.

On motion of Richard I. Bowie, prefaced by some introductory remarks, and supported by the Hon. Benjamin S. Forrest, in a forcible and interesting speech, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the removal of free persons of colour, (passed at December session, 1831,) was conceived in the most enlightened policy, and is heartily approved by this meeting.

After which, the meeting organized a Society, by the name of The Montgomery County Colonization Society, auxiliary to the Maryland State Colonization Society; adopted a constitution, and elected the following Officers and Managers:

Hon. CHARLES I. KILGOUR, *President.*
Rev. John Mines,
Rev. Leon. J. Gillies,
Rev. Joseph H. Jones, } *Vice-Presidents.*
Rev Mr. Larkin,
Rev. Mr. M'Cormick,
Richard I. Bowie, *Secretary,*
Samuel T. Stonestreet, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

B. S. Forrest,	Otho Magruder,
Roger Brooke,	F. C. Clopper,
Richard Holmes,	Thomas Scott,
W. E. Gaither,	Thomas Gittings,
A. B. Davis,	John P. C. Peter,
Dr. Waslin Waters,	Mr. Edw. I. Hall,
Wm. Wilson, of John	

Benj. S. Forrest, Francis C. Clopper, Otho Magruder, } *Executive Committee.*
RICHARD I. BOWIE, *Secretary.*

From the Centreville Times.

In pursuance of public notice a meeting of the citizens of QUEEN ANNE COUNTY, friendly to the colonization of the free people of colour, upon the western coast of Africa, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at CENTREVILLE, on Thursday evening, the 5th of May, for the purpose of organizing a county society, auxiliary to the Maryland State Colonization Society.

On nomination of Wm. A. Spencer, Esq. the Hon. Philemon B. Hopper was called to the chair, and Thomas C. Browne was appointed secretary.

The meeting was opened with an address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Wm. Keeley, of the Methodist Protestant church.

Wm. A. Spencer, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which he supported with an eloquent and pertinent address.

Resolved, That we highly approve the plan of independent state action adopted by the State of Maryland in the cause of colonization, as well on account of its tendency to produce harmony among its friends, as its peculiar fitness to the southern states.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all suitable efforts to raise, during the present year, the sum of one hundred dollars, in furtherance of the objects and views of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

The resolutions were also supported by the Rev. John H. Kennard, agent of the Baltimore Young Men's Society, in a very able and animated address.

The resolutions were then adopted by the meeting.

The Chair appointed Messrs. William Stevens and William Harper to receive subscriptions from the meeting.

On motion of Wm. A. Spencer, Esq., a committee of five persons was appointed, to receive subscriptions from the citizens of the county, in aid of the State Colonization fund. Whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. Wm. A. Spencer, Daniel Newman, William Stevens, William Harper, and William H. Emory.

On motion, it was further resolved, that said committee be authorized to receive subscriptions for the purpose of procuring and fitting out a suitable free man of colour, to proceed in company with one of the same description from Kent county, on a tour of observation to the western coast of Africa.

A benediction having been pronounced by the Rev. Levi Storks, of the Methodist Episcopal church, the meeting adjourned, to assemble again when called by the Chairman.

PHIL. B. HOPPER, *Chairman.*
THO. C. BROWNE, *Sec.*

In pursuance of adjournment, a meeting of the citizens of Queen Anne county, favourable to the colonization of the free people of colour on the western coast of Africa, was convened at the Court House in Centreville, on Monday, May 9th, for the purpose of organizing a county society, auxiliary to the Maryland State Colonization Society.

The object of the meeting having been made known by the Rev. John H Kennard, agent of the Baltimore Young Men's Colonization Society, on motion of the same a committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and nominate officers and managers for the society. Whereupon the Chair appointed the Rev. William H. Bordley, and Messrs. Thomas Wright, jun., and William Harper, said committee.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned and submitted their report, which was for the present, on motion of Thos. C. Browne, laid on the table.

The Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers then delivered a very able and appropriate address.

The constitution, which had been laid on the table, was taken up, and after being read, was unanimously adopted.

The following officers and managers, nominated by the committee, were unanimously elected.

Col. JOHN TILGHMAN, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

Hon. Phil. B. Hopper,	Mr. William Kesley,
Rev. Levi Storks,	Mr. Humphries,
Mr. Owen,	Mr. Wm. A. Spencer,

Thos. C. Browne, *Secretary.*
Mr. William Stevens, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

Upper District.	Church Hill.
Vincent Offley	Dr. Crane
Samuel Chase	John M'Kenny
Arthur E. Sudler	John Browne
Elijah E. Massey	Walter I. Clayton
John Fogwell	David Spry
Geo. N. Newman	John A. Hall
Benjamin S. Elliott	Val. W. Devorix
Jesse Knock	Col. James Roe.
Dr. Enoch George	
Joseph Smith	

Centreville.	
Daniel C. Hopper	Thos. W. Hopper
Dr. R. Goldsboro' Jr.	Daniel Newman
Rev. W. H. Bordley	Robert P. Chilton
Rich. B. Carmichael	John M'Neely.

Kent county.	Queen-Anne.
Isaac Chestertown	William Carmichael
Dr. Saml. Thompson	William Grason
Charles E. Skinner	Charles C. Tilghman
Thomas H. Kemp	Dr. James Sykes
Thomas Carter	James Massey
James Hopkins	Richard Tilghman
Elford Price	William Reed
Rod. Earnshaw	R. B. A. Tate
Dr. Samuel Harper	Robert S. Bryan.

On motion of Thos. C. Browne, the meeting adjourned.

PHIL. B. HOPPER, *Chairman.*
THOS. C. BROWNE, *Sec.*

The subjoined letter from Mr. Weaver to a coloured family, emancipated for emigration to Maryland in Liberia, was read to them on board the schooner Financier, by the corresponding Secretary of the Maryland State Colonization Society, on the eve of her departure for Africa. The original was then given to the father of the family.

TO THOMAS and FRANCIS DAVENPORT, their CHILDREN and GRANDCHILDREN, Frederick, Maryland.

My Friends:—I have until this time, entained the character of a master towards you. Most of you have been born on my farm, and I have raised you all. I feel a very great interest in your welfare, and now that I have done all I can to secure that welfare to you and your posterity forever, by sending you to the land of your forefathers, where you can enjoy the rights of freemen, hear my last words, lay to heart the advice I now give you, it comes from one more deeply interested in you than any other. And it is the result of my experience. If you follow it, freedom will indeed be a blessing to you; if not, it will only be a curse.

First.—Seek to know Jesus Christ and him crucified. Without religion you cannot enjoy happiness in this world, nor be prepared for it in the next.

Second.—Read your Bible daily; and, if you cannot read, get some one to read it to you.

Third.—Pray often. You have daily wants, therefore pray daily, that they may be supplied. You commit sin daily, therefore pray daily that it may be forgiven; and in your prayers remember your old master.

Fourth.—In your intercourse with others be kind, but never associate intimately with any one who is not pious or moral.

Fifth.—Be prudent, saving, and industrious.

Sixth.—Be affectionate to one another. The best return you can make me for what good God has made me the instrument of towards you, is to love one another. 'Children obey your parents, for this is right in the Lord.' Keep together as a family as long as possible.

Seventh.—Respect yourselves and others will respect you. Act as you have seen the respectable and pious portion of the white people do in this country.

Eighth.—Read this letter, or have it read, once a week, as long as you or any of you live.

And now I commit you to the God of all Grace. We are far from one another, and shall perhaps never meet again in this world; but, if you put your trust in God, and endeavour to live according to his word, we shall meet, in a few days or years, to part no more, where there is no distinction of colour or condition; but all the ransomed of the Lord shall be clothed upon with the righteousness of Christ. God bless you, my friends. Farewell!

Your old Master,
ADAM WEAVER.

Officers of the Baltimore Young Men's Colonization Society, for 1836.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

GEORGE W. NABB,	JOHN HURST,
LEMAR REED,	D. P. BARNARD,
J. L. SANFORD,	ALBERT CONSABLE.

Managers.

JAS. M. RAISIN,	CAPT. JOS. DREW,
J. RANDOLPH FINLEY,	GEO. R. VICKERS,
OLIVER HOLMES, JR.	DR. J. OSWALD,
GEO. W. KREBS,	OLIVER JENKINS, JUN.
DR. S. G. BAKER,	CAPT. WM. MASON,
CHAS. H. PITTS,	DR. T. E. BOSD, JUN.

GEO. M. ROGERS, *Treasurer.*
WM. F. GILES, *Corres. Secretary.*
JAMES R. GASKINS, *Rec. Secretary.*
REV. JOHN H. KENNARD, *Agent.*

MARRIED,

At Harper, Cape Palmas, on Sunday, the 22d November, 1835, in the Methodist church, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, WM. POLK, Colonial Register of Maryland, in Liberia, to Miss MARIA WHITE, daughter of the late WILOUGHBY WHITE, of Harper.

EMIGRATION.

THE Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society have determined to send an expedition to Cape Palmas, on or about the 15th of October next. The happy and prosperous condition of the Colony, as exhibited by the last advices, and by the concurrent testimony of all who have visited it, warrants the Board in making the fall expedition a large one. There are ample preparations at Cape Palmas for the comfortable reception of one hundred and fifty new comers. The Board request that applications for emigration be addressed to the Rev. Wm. McKenney; Rev. Ira A. Easter; or Rev. John H. Kennard, Baltimore.

JOHN D. TOY, PRINTER.

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MANAGERS OF THE STATE FUND.

Vol. 1. Baltimore, October, 1836. No. 6.

Where practicable, please circulate.

PROSPECTUS.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and the Board of Managers of the State Fund, 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 favor 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.*

COMMUNICATION FROM OLIVER HOLMES, JR., ESQ.

By the brig Fortune, the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society received the following communication from Oliver Holmes, Jr. Esq. their Agent at Cape Palmas.

HARPER, CAPE PALMAS, July 19th, 1836.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Knowing the interest taken at home in our little community, I shall embrace every opportunity of giving you all the information in my power, although I may not have many facts of importance to communicate at each time. I shall begin this communication by giving you a short history of our standing with the natives for a month or two past, and at present, as no doubt Dr. Hall has informed you of our troubles with them at the time he left us. You will recollect that in a former communication I informed you that the Doctor had left us for Monrovia, expecting to find an opportunity with more facility from thence, of obtaining a passage to the United States; but was disappointed, and returned to this place. When his intention of going home was first made known to King Freemen and his head men, they no doubt thought this a good chance of getting a handsome dash from the Doctor, and waited upon him for that purpose, but were disappointed. At the return of Dr. Hall from Monrovia, the inhabitants of one of the small native towns of Cape Palmas, turned out, almost to a man, (as I have since ascertained) and robbed several farms belonging to the colonists, of almost all of their crops of potatoes. Some hogs also, belonging to the Colonists, were shot in the large native town, all which it afterwards appeared was done in return for Dr. Hall's neglect of the King and head-men, in not dashing them before leaving here; at least this was what some of them said. As Dr. Hall had trusted out to them a large sum of money for rice a few days before, he thought they wished to throw obstacles in the way of the payment of their debts, by making a palaver, and no doubt this was one of the causes; and for this reason, and a press of business at the time, he permitted them to escape with impunity. This indeed them shortly after the departure of Dr. Hall to commit some trifling thefts, which, although trifling, had a tendency to depress still more the minds of the colonists; for seven of those who were most industrious had been robbed of one entire crop of potatoes. Being duly impressed with the importance of securing to our people their produce, which of all their property was the most important, I determined that the inhabitants of the native towns of Cape Palmas should make some remuneration to those who were losers by them. I was particularly led to this conclusion by seeing the despondency of many of our most industrious colonists.—Knowing, however, the fearful responsibility of my situation, both to my God and the best interests of the Society, I determined to act with forbearance, and rather to persuade than to threaten. Not that it ever occurred to me that we might not be strong enough to cope with them, or that we would lose one man on our part, should we engage in a contest. But I was aware that if driven to the bush, they would always be upon our frontier, and as an opportunity offered would murder our colonists. I also knew that in case of war, unless an example was made of them, they would incite the neighbouring tribes to hostility against us, and to prevent and forever put a stop to future war, it would be necessary to proceed to extremities. It is true, we could emigrate to some other part of the coast, and if necessary leave a sufficient number to retain the post for other than agricultural pursuits, but in so doing we would lay ourselves open to the same evils elsewhere. And I knew the time was fast approaching when our numbers would be a sure guarantee of the peaceable possession of our rights. For these reasons I was determined to insist upon our rights, but not act hastily, all which was fully explained to the colonists. On March 21st, the King and his interpreter called to pay me a friendly visit. Among other things, I told them I had a chief palaver to talk with them the next day, and wanted them and all of the head men of Cape Palmas to be present. On the 22d, the King, and forty-nine head men were present. I explained to them the nature of our coming here, and the advantage to arise to them in all their different bearings. I also endeavored to show them the disadvantages which must follow if they continued their present policy. I found they had anticipated the meeting, and as is their custom, were prepared with a balance sheet in their own favour. They made many demands upon me for alleged grievances, such as not getting as much for their rice and palm oil as when Dr. Hall first came here—That the Americans had killed their bullocks, and that they had said nothing about it, or they had complained to Dr. Hall and he had disregarded their complaints. Many such assertions were made by them, which I knew to be false. I however told them, that the palaver was a thief palaver, and that I would not talk any other at present. I told them I was willing to do them justice in all cases, and expected them to do the same to me, and as they had robbed my people, I expected them to make good the losses we had sustained. The King said the did not look who stole potatoes, he did not look who shot pig, spose he look him, he would make him pay; he no like thief man. Unfortunately for his cause, however, I had heard from a native man (in confidence) that the King had held a palaver in his town as soon as he found we would make demands upon him for damages, and had discovered who stole the potatoes and who shot the hogs, but was determined not to give them up, as the father of one of them was head greegree or doctor man. I informed the King that I knew all of his palaver in his town the other day; I told him I knew the river town had furnished the potato thieves, and that Balatuba had shot the hogs, (this was the name of the greegree man's son) that if he was afraid of a greegree man I was not; suppose his son be a thief, or himself, I would put them in jail as soon as any other men. And now, I told them, I supposed from what had already been said they intended to settle this palaver their own 'fash,' (to suit themselves) and if they settled it their own fash this time, I would settle it my fash the other time; giving them to understand it would not be finally settled until it was done to my satisfaction. Now these people are to a man, very much like the country schoolmaster Goldsmith represents, and it is loss of time to pretend to argue or reason with them; nothing but determined opposition can or will be understood by them in debate. After spending much time in a repetition of their former assertions, the King said they could not settle the palaver this time. I asked him why not this time as well as any other, if they wanted or intended to settle at all? He said that 'I gave to Mr. Thompson for farm (meaning the land transferred to him for missionary purposes) and plenty land to new America man, meaning the land given to the emigrants who came in the brig Fortune) and that this land was not sold first time when Dr. Hall bought tother land,' and that they did not intend to settle this palaver until I settled the other. I was surprised at the new turn it had now taken, and yet more, to hear for the first time that they had been for some days past threatening to pull down the houses as fast as they were built upon the said land. I told them that white man, when he buy any thing of another white man, or countryman (African) he make book for him (they call all writings books) and if he no live in his head, he always live in book; that Dr. Hall did so first time, and King and head men put their names to the book, and the book could not tell lies, suppose it be true first time. After talking jargon like this for a half hour, I was requested to read the book for them. I got the deed, and read and explained it to them. I told them, that the land they had farms upon at the time the book was made, was their farm land. They said that all land they made into farm land before the Americans settled upon it was theirs forever; that Dr. Hall had told them so, and because they did not understand book, he had made fools of them. They said that countryman made new farm every year, and he keeps old farm for another time. About this time a general uproar ensued among them, and I found we had some friends who were opposed to the policy of the majority, as about fifteen, with a corresponding number of opponents paired off, and made a most vociferous noise, running their faces together, snapping their fingers in each others faces. I at last told them if they wanted to make a noise, to go outside of the door. By this time our friends withdrew, and silence was restored. And now began a repetition of their former assertions; or in other words, about 4 o'clock, P. M. they were beginning what had been two-thirds of a day's work already, and I lost what little patience I had left. I told them if what they had said was true, they were cheats, and had cheated Dr. Hall, as this country about Cape Palmas had all been rice farms for them many years before, with few exceptions, and we had got no land from them, and they acknowledged having sold land to us from the cocoanut tree near Rocktown, to the Cavally river, excepting the country of Little Cavally, and the towns, villages and lands at the time under cultivation—That they had not reserved to themselves the right of making the whole country, year after year, at different points around the Cape, into farms, before the people for whom it was intended received it, by which means they intended to make us buy the land over again, or not to make roads the way we wanted them to go. I told them this land palaver had been brought up either for fear that we wanted to make a road to the Beah for trade,* or to balance the thief palaver, but I was not to be made a fool of by any such nonsense. The King said the country was theirs, and they would do as they pleased. I told him we wanted nothing from them but what was right, and I thought we could have this by force at any time they made it necessary. I told him any more talk about either at this time was useless, and I wanted them to go home and have a palaver among themselves, and settle the thief palaver within five days; and then, if it was settled my fash, all would be right, and we would be friends again. I told him he knew the land was no palaver; and that it was ours, and his people all knew it also, (or as lawyers would say) our claim was so strong that it was not admit of any argument against it.' I made the motion, and they all went home. On the same night, I heard their palaver drum beat in the large town, and this was the end for some days. I at last found that they did not intend to regard my demands for damages, and were determined that the disputed land should not be settled upon. They even made open threats that if I attempted to build a house upon the land, they would not only pull it down, but kill those who worked for me; and if I made war upon them, they would move to the bush, and then they would kill us whenever they could catch us. The new emigrants of course, under these circumstances, could not settle upon their land, and if this land was given up to the natives, more than a mile and a half would intervene between our farms, and in our present feeble state no lot of emigrants would venture so far from the main body. I shall send a map to explain more fully why I was particularly anxious as soon as my land, and no consideration would have induced me to give it up under the circumstances in which I was placed. I also was anxious to avoid war with these people, nor did I wish to offer to purchase this land, as they might have refused to sell it when they found I was willing to buy, and by so doing I would have acknowledged their claim and laid open an avenue for further imposition. I therefore adopted this expedient as the last effort to preserve the colony from war: I requested the Rev. J. L. Wilson to let them know that as I was a new governor, I would dash the King and head men if these palavers were not in the way; they were not to be informed, however, that I knew that he communicated it to them. I also offered to settle the thief palaver by paying for the damages, if they would grant me a public road through the large town, all which was unavailing. Things had now come to such a crisis, that I was determined to abandon persuasion, and prepare for the worst, and issued the following order:—

PROCLAMATION.

Owing to a peculiar state of affairs arising out of depredations committed upon the farms and stock of some of the citizens of this colony, by some of the natives inhabiting the native towns of Cape Palmas; And whereas there appears to be little hopes of the said natives settling the dispute amicably, on the contrary, they have, through their King and head-men, laid claim to land which has been divided among the new colonists, and to which land the natives of the said Cape Palmas towns have not the least shadow of a claim, having received a just compensation for the same, and which compensation is so acknowledged by some of their head-men, and as they persist in this pretended land claim, which no doubt was intended in the first place to set aside the claim we had upon them for depredations, and as it is now evident that some more decisive steps must be taken to preserve the peace and welfare of the colony, and to let them see we are not to be intimidated by the threats they are now openly making against the lives and property of some of the colonists, and that we are determined to have our rights at all hazards; I deem it my duty to issue this my proclamation, commanding, that unless the dispute is settled between the government of this colony and the natives of Cape Palmas, before Wednesday, the 30th day of March, that after that date all trade between them and the colony shall cease: And I hereby command, that the enrolled citizens residing on this side of the public farm, hold themselves in readiness to repair, at the firing of two guns, in quick succession, to the Agency house; and all those citizens residing beyond the public farm, repair there at the same signal. Those persons having in their possession arms out of repair, are ordered to present the same at the public store forthwith, and receive others in exchange. The volunteer and militia companies will parade for inspection of arms this afternoon at 4 o'clock.—Done at Harper, Cape Palmas, the 29th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six. (Signed)

OLIVER HOLMES, Jr.

I was particular in making this proclamation, as some of the colonists had taken umbrage at Mr. Thompson for fulfilling his duty while he had charge of the public stores, and because of this offence, and for reasons best known to themselves, they let me know indirectly they would not fight for land for Mr. Thompson. Ten acres of this land is in dispute, as I have before said, having been given to Mr. Thompson for the P. E. Mission at this place, and which was but a trifling part of the land in dispute. However, this did embarrass me much, as I well knew by taking possession of the public stores, I could hold out as long as the disaffected colonists, without provisions, or the natives without trade; and I do believe, that with the assistance of three or four persons, I could have stood a siege of two years. I had taken the precaution to have a large supply of rice on hand, and in all other respects was well prepared for any emergency. On Wednesday, the 30th March, about sunrise, I ordered a cannon to be taken to the public farm, which order, was promptly executed by Captain Woods and a company of twelve men. While this order was fulfilling, Mr. *Jackson* came to me to let me know, as he said, 'that many of the men would have nothing to do in this business, because they thought Mr. Thompson should give up his land.' I told him to be the names of the disaffected to himself.—From the public farm I had complete command of the three small native towns, and all communication by land was cut off between the large town and surrounding country. The large native town is situated upon a part of the Cape, and the public farm is about nine hundred yards in the rear. On the Cape I had two cannon placed so as to rake the large town, and command the water on all sides. This arrangement had hardly been made, when the King sent me word that he wished me to come down to his town. I went, accompanied by the messenger, Mr. McGill, and a small American boy who understood their dialect. After wandering about among their huts for some time, we at last found the King and head-men assembled under the 'palaver tree.' As soon as the King saw me, he arose from his chair (all were seated, some upon native chairs and others upon the ground) and advanced to meet me, holding out his hand to shake hands. I gave him a cold, uncourteous shake of the hand, to let him know at once I had not come to be trifled with. After shaking hands, he offered me a native arm chair, inviting me to sit down. No word was now spoken for about a quarter of an hour; at last the King, through his interpreter, asked me what I had to say, that they wanted to 'set' palaver. I think they wished me to make them an offer for the land, or tell them I would dash them, and how much. I told him if they were going to set palaver, I was glad of it, that I had nothing more to say, I had told them all on a former time. The King now spoke to his people, and then to me. His object was to make the same talk they had at the first meeting. I however told him, if they began fool palaver (to talk foolishness) again, I would not stay to listen to it. He again spoke to his people present, now amounting to some hundreds, besides the head-men. I have since ascertained the King himself was friendly disposed towards us, but was afraid to give way too easily, as in that case his loyal subjects might have made him drink saucy wood. One of the head-men appeared to be more in earnest than the rest.—(his name was Seah, and next in rank to the King.) I asked my boy what he said. I found they were reasoning the matter over among themselves, and that this man said he never would give up the land without war. The King replied, you talk like a fool, there is war already; have they not sent a big gun to the bush? (to the country.) The debate now waxed warm; and at last I began to think that the whole of the head-men would be engaged in a regular row; although, to the credit of the people who were spectators, they did not open their mouths, or move from their places. It was the most ludicrous sight I ever beheld. Some behaved like children, others like madmen. They made mouths of different shapes at each other, run their faces together, snapped their fingers in each others faces, and conversed as loud as they could bawl, &c. I tried to look stern, but had to laugh. At last the uproar of forty or fifty persons, talking and behaving in this manner for about three-quarters of an hour, was silenced by an old man saying, three times, 'Batteeo,' after which he spoke to them about five minutes, and they had about fifteen minutes more conversation among themselves, when the interpreter told me 'the palaver was set.' I asked him how it was set, and he said Mr. Thompson could go and live upon his land, and nobody would hurt him. I told him I was not afraid of the result, the palaver was mine—I had given the land to Mr. Thompson, and he had nothing to do with the palaver; and if it was set, the King and head men should come to my house and sign a paper, giving me the land they

*The inhabitants of the coast look upon the bush people as an inferior race of beings, and act as sort of commission merchants for them, and receive more than two-thirds of the sales as their recompense. And it is not very uncommon to see one bush man, and eight or twelve coast people following, to sell one chicken worth 12½ cents. There is some difference, however, between them and commission merchants, as the trouble of the coast people consists in dividing the money.

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