The operations of colonizationists have been restricted to very narrow limits. Prejudices, arising from various causes, have kept many aloof from the scheme. The great energies of the American nation have never been brought to the subject, and the coloured people themselves have generally viewed it with distrust. Nor do I pretend to say, that what the colonizationists have effected, has been done in the best manner. The scheme in which they embarked, from many circumstances attending it, was without a parallel. The scene of its operations a far distant and almost unknown land; the character of the materials with which they have to operate;—the embarrassing limits of their pecuniary resources, together with emergencies and exigencies, which continually arose, and which no human sagacity could foresee, concurred to render colonizing on the coast of Africa, one of the most difficult enterprises of the present day. With this view of the subject the surprise is, not that they have done so little, but that they have done so much. They have succeeded in laying the foundation, and under the most disadvantageous circumstances, in fully demonstrating the practicability of the scheme. But, henceforth, guided by the lamp of experience, and admonished by past errors, they will be enabled to proceed with that regularity and certainty, arising from knowledge founded on experience. To its claims, as being the only efficient measure yet instituted for benefitting any portion of the coloured population of the United States, the colonizing scheme presents a powerful appeal to the benevolent and philanthropic, on behalf of Africa generally; and under this view eclipses in grandeur all other enterprises of these days. For while it seeks to elevate a despised and afflicted portion of the family of man, to its just place in the scale of human beings, it includes in its operations the political, social, and moral regeneration of Africa. Thus adding to all the inestimable blessings it affords to those that embrace its offers, the moral dignity of the missionary enterprise.'

It is somewhat singular, that such a coincidence of opinion should be expressed, by different persons, in various lands, and under varied circumstances. The opinion expressed in the subjoined extract of a letter from a coloured man of North Carolina, must have no inconsiderable influence upon every unprejudiced man, who becomes acquainted with the character or conduct of the writer. Mr. Louis Sheridan is a man of wealth, talents, and unquestionable integrity. He has for many years been a faithful and successful merchant. Having acquired a handsome fortune, he is able to live at ease, and in the full enjoyment of all the comforts and pleasures of life. No man, perhaps, in the neighbourhood where he lives, is more respected than he is. His opportunities to learn the condition of the coloured people in this country have been great, and his mind, if biassed at all, would be so in favour of his own people. Under all the circumstances of the case, we should suppose that his sentiments would have great influence upon the thinking part of the community.

'You will perceive,' he says, 'that it is with no views of personal aggrandizement, that I go to Liberia. All that selfishness could desire, I might here enjoy; but above this is an impulse affecting my mind, that cannot be satisfied with the circumscribed bounds we have allotted to us in these United States. I shall not weary you with a detail of what we call our wrongs; the policy of Southern legislation with regard to caste, is well known to all who have considered the subject. Not that we deem ourselves in any degree worse situated than our brethren north of the Potomac: for there exists a volume of prejudice, widening and accumulating in its progress, that must eventually bear as hard upon the coloured man of the North, as it now does upon him in the South; and the ill-directed zeal of honest and well-meaning men has had no small share in producing this effect against us.—What it is to end in God only knows.'

He, with thirty-nine of his friends, go about this time from Wilmington, N. C. to Liberia, to seek an asylum, a home.—*Colonization Herald.*

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1837.

THE NEW YEAR.

The year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, has commenced under the most auspicious circumstances for African colonization. More minds, and those generally better informed, are now deeply interested in its success than at any former period of its history. In addition to three periodicals exclusively devoted to the cause, each of them having a wide circulation, there are many of the most popular and ably conducted religious and political journals which are friendly to the enterprise, and do all they can to render it assistance. Hence, the unprecedented increase of patronage. The receipts into the treasuries of the different colonization societies have nearly doubled any former year; while the community at large appear to be just awaking from the apathy which has hitherto existed. All the operations of the enterprise are conducted with more spirit and energy. There is, also, a commendable emulation, a legitimate rivalry between the colonies, very favourable to the improvement of each.

Hitherto the whole burden of managing the extensive and complicated machinery has devolved on the American colonization society, which could not fail of embarrassing its operations. This difficulty is now at an end. The plan of 'independent state action,' hitherto confined to Maryland, is becoming daily more popular as its claims to confidence have been impartially examined, and when better understood in regard to its tendency to allay the prevailing excitement on the subject of slavery, it cannot fail of being extensively adopted, especially in the southern states. It is not at all probable that the general government will ever make an appropriation to sustain the parent society at Washington. There is already too much cause of excitement in reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The states, we think, cannot be induced to extend their aid to a general society, over whose acts and doings they can have no control. Funds from benevolent sources cannot meet demands so extensive, as those produced by the transportation and support of emigrants already too numerous to be accommodated. By what means then can the enterprise proceed on a scale at all commensurate with its importance? We answer, only by introducing a system of independent state action, looking to legislative appropriations, furnished in support of colonies established, and patronized by each state. No other plan can be devised so free from objection, at once so popular and efficient. The day is not distant when New York and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana will have their independent colonies located on the African coast. Legislative aid will sooner or later come to their support, and thus future generations will rejoice to see independent state sovereignties, rising up in all the pride of self-government, sustained by agriculture and enriched by commerce.

Now let us inquire what are the prospects of the Maryland Colonization Society for the present year? So far as impartial judgment can decide, they were never more flattering. We possess a better organization to secure efficiency in every department of the society's operations; there are more friends who are willing to contribute funds to aid the cause; the Colonization Journal is gaining increased circulation; the ladies are determined to render valuable assistance by furnishing the emigrants with comfortable clothing; the travelling agent meets with more success and encouragement in obtaining emigrants; and last, but not least, the Board are animated to greater and more vigorous efforts this, than the past year. Providence has hitherto blessed the colony with a good share of health; Dr. Hall, the former intelligent agent at Cape Palmas, has resigned, and a popular and energetic governor has been appointed his successor; an increase of pious missionaries have recently gone to the colony, while others are preparing to go out in the spring; no pains will be spared to send out the next expedition in our own vessel, with a number of emigrants. These are some of the items which occur to us just now, as forming a ground of encouragement and induce the belief that, with the blessing of Heaven on our labours, this will be a very prosperous year.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the society, which should have taken place the last of December, is delayed in consequence of the absence from the city of several officers of the society. The committee of arrangement are now engaged in making the necessary preparation for the event, and if the services of gentlemen, who have been solicited to address the meeting, can be obtained, it may be expected to take place in the course of a week or ten days. Hitherto the annual meetings of the society have, with great inconvenience, been held at Annapolis, during the session of the legislature, with a view of keeping them advised of our proceedings. This measure is no longer deemed necessary. The printed report will be submitted to them at an early period, a course, we think, better calculated to give correct information in relation to the acts of the society. On the other hand, by holding the annual meetings of the society in this city, it cannot be doubted but that a deeper interest will be awakened in the community,—an interest which is much needed, and without which, much of the support hitherto given to the society might be withdrawn. We, therefore, invite all the members of the society to attend the meeting and try to interest their acquaintance. At the close of the meeting, after the congregation is dismissed, the society will remain and elect the officers and managers for the next year. If it be asked, who are the members of the society? We answer, all those who contribute their funds towards its support. In a word, all contributors are members.

ARRIVALS EXPECTED.

We are daily expecting the arrival of a vessel from the colonies, and hope soon to have it in our power to lay interesting information before the readers of the Journal. The frigate Macedonian, now on her voyage to the United States, will without accident arrive here from the 1st to the 15th of February. We have reason to think that Mr. Oliver Holmes, jun. will return in her, by whom we shall no doubt receive despatches from the colony at Cape Palmas, and probably hear of the arrival of the brig Niobe, which sailed from this port on the 31st October.

We particularly invite the attention of our readers to the two first articles on the first page—Mr. Clay's speech, and an article written by Mr. Teage, editor of the Liberia Herald, on his return to Monrovia after visiting this country. We view the testimony of Mr. Teage as the most valuable that can be given on the comparative merits of the two schemes now in operation in this country, both having for their object the benefit of the African race. In the article to which we refer, the two schemes are weighed in the balance of sober thought, by one who, from his own statement, was friendly to abolition while in Africa, and hoped it might be made serviceable to his depressed and degraded brethren in the United States. But when he had crossed the Atlantic ocean, and witnessed its operation here, he is reluctantly driven to the conclusion, that it is doing harm rather than good. Here we see a free coloured man, a native of the United States, but now a citizen of Liberia, prompted by no motive, as far as can be perceived, to make a false statement, openly avowing his conviction that colonization is the only practicable scheme for ameliorating the condition of the coloured race. How is it then to be accounted for, that so many of the free coloured people prefer degradation, poverty, and wretchedness here, to independence and competence in Liberia? Why do intelligent philanthropists waste their funds in vainly attempting to accomplish the libertyof theslave, only to turn him loose, houseless, and friendless, without education, without providence; when, if their chimerical plans could be realized, the condition of much the larger portion of this class of our population would be materially worse than at present. How can any well-informed mind, after reading the remarks of the editor of the Liberia Herald, abandon the cause of colonization to espouse that of abolition, especially when abolitionists have no liberated slaves to present as trophies of their victories over selfishness;—no, not one individual released from bondage by all their speeches, publications, and expenditure of money; but colonization can produce its hundreds and thousands actually liberated, and many of them removed to a happy and prosperous home on the African coast.

THE CLERGY.

There is scarcely any part of the work of colonization on which the board of managers have bestowed more pains, than in trying to excite an interest in the minds of the clergy throughout the state. Their co-operation would, in many respects, be of inestimable value. They have however to regret that so few of them have come to their assistance. We must ask their indulgence and solicit their attention to a few facts which we earnestly hope will not be read and passed by with indifference. We address these remarks to the *Clergy of Maryland.* To them the board have a right to look for countenance and support, so long as they can retain their confidence, by strict fidelity in the management of the society's business. When they fail to do their duty, then will they exonerate the friends of humanity from all further support. The following facts we cannot but think deserve, and we hope they will receive, sober attention. 1st. It is stated in some one of the publications of the American colonization society, that during the last year, nearly *sixteen thousand dollars* were received into their treasury, chiefly the contributions made by the clergy, as the result of 4th of July collections. 2ndly. In turning to the 7th No. of the Colonization Journal, published in December, where an acknowledgment will be found of all the public collections, for the whole state, we find that *twelve* ministers presented our cause to their congregations, *eight* of whom were in this city, and the whole amount thus collected is only *two hundred and fourteen dollars, forty seven cents!* We are not conscious of having neglected any means in our reach, to keep the whole subject before the minds of the clergy, nor do we intend to do it.

Our proposition is now, and was from the first, to send this journal and the annual reports of the society to every clergyman in the state, who would furnish his name, place of residence, and take up a collection for the cause on the nearest Sabbath to the 4th July in each year. Many papers were sent and reports circulated among them, thinking this the most direct method of obtaining their support; but our success during the past year was very unequal to the labour and expense. Regarding the precept of holy writ 'that in due time we shall reap if we faint not,' the invitation is again renewed to send names and places of residence, and the publications of the society shall be sent. It is extremely difficult to persuade ourselves that this small boon will be withheld from an institution in regard to which we have never yet seen a clergyman in this state who did not profess his approval, and for whose success his best wishes have been invariably expressed. We close these remarks with an expression used by John H. B. Latrobe, Esq. when addressing the large assembly who attended the embarkation of the missionaries and emigrants on board the Niobe: 'It requires GOLD as well as WIND to fill the sails which waft our barques to the coast of Africa.'

NOTE. The clergy who have given evidence of their interest in colonization by tangible proof will accept our warmest thanks for their very kind assistance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Contributions at Public Meeting in Chestertown, Kent county, by J. H. Kennard.

Hon. E. F. Chambers,	$5 00
" I. B. Eccleston,	5 00
" P. B. Hopper,	5 00
George Holliday,	3 00
P. B. Traviller,	1 00
James B. Ricaud,	1 00
Richard W. Ringgold,	1 00
Hugh Wallis,	1 00
Mrs. Jacobs,	25
Capt. Thomas Harris,	50
Contributed by the Grand Jury,	7 50
Public collection,	7 75
	$42 00

Contributions to Mr. W. Woodward and Mr. John H. Kennard.

Turner & Wheelright $1, Mr. Talbot 50,	$1 50
Miss Nelson and others $4, Thomas Harwood $3,	7 00
Thomas & Wm. Flint $2, Abbot and Heiser $2,	4 00
J. F. & J. S. Eichelberger $1, Stanleys & Baker $1,	2 00
J. McPherson $1, Brauns & Focke $1,	2 00
H. G. Jacobson $1, D. S. St. John $1,	2 00
E. S. Frey $1, cash from sundry persons $16 50,	17 50
L. Donsee, pr Mr. Eli Bennet,	5 00
	$41 00

Received on account of Colonization Journal.

Mr. Forbes 50, Mr. McCoy $1, G. N. Hesser 50,	$2 00
Cosmo Sunderland 50, Mrs. E. Downs 50,	1 00
J. Peterkin $1 50, J. C. Cazier $2,	3 50
	$6 50

Donations received by Home Agent.

Hon. N. Brice,	$5 00
F. Anderson,	25 00
William E. Mayhew,	20 00
S. D. Walker,	5 00
Felix Jenkins,	1 00
Chester Coleman (Frederick city)	5 00
Mrs. Mary Cheston,	5 00
Mrs. Plaskit,	2 00
Miss Mary Amoss,	2 00
Cash,	1 00
	71 00

TOTAL, $160 50

IRA A. EASTER,
January 15th, 1837. *Home Agent.*

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The corresponding secretary of the Colonization society of the city of New York, has recently returned from an excursion in the western part of this state, and gives very encouraging accounts of the progress of our cause in that section of the country. The Colonization society is obviously rising in the estimation of the philanthropist and christian, and commanding their confidence, as a scheme calculated to meliorate the condition of our own coloured people, and diffuse the blessings of civilization and christianity through the tribes of Africa.

The secretary has obtained, in a few of the villages of this state, about one hundred members, at $30 each, some clergymen as managers, at $50, various gentlemen, at $100, and three patrons at $1,000.—*New York paper.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MD. COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

I ask permission, through the medium of your journal, to address a proposition to the friends of freedom in the eastern states. It is this—for every *fifty* dollars that they will advance, we will furnish a manumitted slave for colonization. Prime slaves are worth twelve hundred and fifty dollars; placing the average value at five hundred dollars, we give ten for one. If this offer is accepted, we will at once proceed to its ratification.

I know it is denied by some of our friends in the east, that we have any right of property in our slaves. It is said that a right acquired by fraud and violence is not valid; we will at present waive the discussion of this question. There are within the eastern section of the United States, many estates that were acquired by the slave trade. These are unquestionably held by the same tenure that we hold our slaves. I propose that these be applied to the purpose above stated, and when they are exhausted, the right of property in our slaves will then be a subject for examination.

A MARYLAND SLAVEHOLDER.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.—The sixth annual meeting of this society was held in the hall of the house of delegates, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. The proceedings, as furnished by the secretary, will be found in another part of our paper. It is said to have been one of the largest meetings ever convened in this city, numbers being unable to gain admission to the hall either to sit or stand. The cause, which has evidently been gaining strength for some time past, received a new impulse. The proposition to obtain funds from the legislature, and found another settlement in Africa, to be called New Virginia, was received by the meeting with enthusiastic applause. Measures are now in progress for obtaining an appropriation from the legislature to enable our state society to found the new colony, and little doubt of its success seems to be apprehended. Or at least that the restrictions upon the old act will be so modified as to render the appropriation therein made available.

The report of the board of managers was a most interesting exhibition of the state and prospects of the colonization cause, both in this country and in Africa. It will shortly be issued in pamphlet form, and we trust will obtain a wide circulation throughout the state, for we are satisfied that nothing is necessary but circulation of truth, to create funds to this great work of christian philanthropy and duty.

Should the effort fail with the legislature, it is intended to put forth new energy to obtain by private donations the means necessary to found 'New Virginia.'—*Southern Churchman.*

The following from the N. E. Spectator, shows the active measures now pursuing by the abolitionists:

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS.—The plan and operations of the American anti-slavery society have never been more extensive than at the present moment. Lewis Tappan and R. G. Williams have met the friends of the cause in the city, and made highly interesting and important statements.

1. They have now in the field, or prepared to enter, FIFTY agents. These are soon all to meet in New York city, to receive suggestions from Mr. Weld, who has the general control of the agencies, to devise plans for occupying the country, and to receive instructions as to their fields and plans of labour.

2. Two missionaries are to be sent out to the West Indies, to ascertain facts respecting the results of British emancipation, &c.

3. Rev. Dr. Beman is to go on a mission to Europe.

4. The publications of the society shall be sustained. Now about 12,000 of each of the monthlies are circulated.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.—Thirty-five coloured emigrants sailed for Liberia, on the 30th ult. from Norfolk, in the brig Rondout, Capt. Howland. Forty others, principally of one connection, with a large quantity of goods, were left behind, owing to the vessel chartered for the purpose proving not large enough both for their accommodation and the transportation of their property. Dr. D. F. Bacon, a young talented physician, from Connecticut, and Dr. W. H. Taylor, a coloured medical student from Washington city, went out in the Rondout.

From the Liberia Herald.

MONROVIA AND SLAVERS.

'They carry out stuff to buy slaves with, and people to sell it to the slavers, and to furnish wood and water to the slavers,' says an anti-slavery paper, (Human Rights,) alluding to the ships employed by the Colonization Society, to convey emigants to Liberia. Does the modest editor of the Human Rights, or his friends intend by the assertion, *'They carry out stuff to buy slaves with, and people to sell it to slavers,* to lead people to believe that the society sent missionary emigrants, (as they are tauntingly called,) to Africa for that purpose? and that the emigrants migrated to the colony, to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the slavers? If so, we feel deeply interested. Such misrepresentations, if not done with malicious intent, are, notwithstanding, highly detrimental to the prosperity of the colony. If the colonists were *'sent here to sell stuff to the slavers to buy slaves with, and to furnish wood and water to the slavers,* our expectations of enjoyment in the land of our forefathers were all a dream. Unfettered, we ascended out of the abyss of degradation, and came to Liberia, then, to aid and abet in chaining and dooming to cruel and utter degradation and slavery, thousands of our brethren annually, and to assist in scattering misery, devastation, and death, among the natives that surround the colony; for this is the very business of every one who is engaged in the slave-trade, directly or indirectly. But who believes any such thing? The modesty of the writer himself is put to the blush. If it be pretended that he was merely jesting, his pleasantry is at the expense of the reputation of the colony, as well as of the society, not to mention of truth.

'Tis amusing to observe what effect the mentioning of *'spear-pointed knives,'* has upon the minds of some dear friends, as though they were the deadliest weapons on earth; whereas, they are used by the natives as common case knives are used, not for killing men. They have spears for that purpose, of their own manufacture. All who know no better, would be led to believe that slave vessels were regularly fitted up and supplied with cargoes at Monrovia. The circumstance mentioned in the Liberia Herald, of Nov. 1835, of the capture of three slavers, by the British brig Curlew, is quoted with eagerness, as proof positive that the *missionary colony must of necessity be a convenience to the slave-trade,* instead of its being a terror to it. But the editor, in the triumph of discovery, forgot, or did not know, that slavers were equally as skilful and cunning in evading laws on the coast of Africa as in any other country. And that the trade is as injurious to the colony, as it is cruel. It keeps the country in a state of warfare and confusion, preventing the natives from carrying on an honourable and profitable traffic with the colony. We abhor slavery in every shape and form. The African slave-trade we regard as iniquity from beginning to end. And if there are degrees of torment, we surely believe the very first degree of anguish and misery will await the slave-trader in a coming day. Why was it that we left America, the land dear to us, from its being the land that gave us birth, and from many other considerations? We answer, to enjoy those human rights, those inalienable rights, with which the Creator has endowed man; the enjoyment of which was denied us in Columbia's happy land: and we sought an asylum in Africa, that we might lay the foundation of a home for ourselves, children, and our persecuted brethren, who were, or might be, like-minded with ourselves—not to perpetuate the slave-trade. We confess, with regret, that a few vessels engaged in that pernicious traffic, have, at times, called at Monrovia. But, the colonial government did not recognize them as slavers. Nor were those three captured by the Curlew known to be actual slavers; they disclaimed being such. We have not the power of search, nor yet the right—we may have these in time to come.

CAUSE OF COLONIZATION.

The following extract from a letter of an English correspondent of the N. York Christian Intelligencer, shows that information only is wanted, to give the British public correct feelings and action in the cause of colonization.

'I think that I can perceive a better feeling arising in England than existed even a year ago. Judicious men are beginning to see and feel that no good will be done by taunting their American brethren, and that this subject must be left to the Americans alone. It is said here that the anti-slavery committee of this city are not disposed to encourage Mr. Thomson in his present course. I will not answer for the truth of this report, though I believe that it is true. I am sorry to see that the Glasgow people have resolved to continue to support Mr. T., and have resolved to send him through the country to hold public meetings in England and Scotland, in order to abuse (for that will really be the amount of it) the Americans. Men must be deranged if they think that this sort of procedure will advance the cause of abolition in America. Mr. Thompson may get up great excitement, he may do much to interrupt the kindly intercourse which has so happily commenced between the church in the two countries, but evil without mixture, so far as I can see, will be the only result.

I am happy to say that I think the course which Mr. Breckenridge pursues here, will do much good. I have been with him on two occasions, at dinner parties, where there were a number of gentlemen, and some of them somewhat violent on this subject, and who, after hearing his plain and able statements, have been evidently not only interested, but as they have admitted, instructed on many points, on which they were before ignorant; and if he could stay long enough to see a considerable number of the leading men here, he would accomplish much for our country.

EMANCIPATION.

Intelligence has recently been received by the executive committee of the Colonization Society of the city of New York, that a gentleman in Tennessee has liberated 18 slaves. He offers them to that society for emigration. Dr. Shoman, of Stokes county, North Carolina, has determined to emancipate *seventeen* slaves for colonization in Liberia, of whom eight are males and nine females; to furnish them with comfortable clothing and necessary tools, and with one thousand dollars in money for their own use after their arrival at the colony. The liberality of this benevolent gentleman is made the more conspicuous by the fact that the value, at present prices, of the slaves whom he proposes to liberate is not less than *thirteen thousand dollars,* and that they constitute the greater part of his possessions. With these emancipated slaves several free coloured persons, connected by marriage with some of them, will emigrate; also four other free coloured persons; and a slave, husband of one of Dr. Shoman's women, who will be purchased for the purpose. Several of the free emigrants are professors of religion and partially educated, and all are honest, industrious, and able to defray the expenses of their transfer and settlement.

JAMES BROWN.

In a letter, dated July 27th, 1836, from James Brown, colonial apothecary, to the treasurer of the American colonization society, that respectable colonist offers some valuable suggestions for improving the condition of the colony, and for remedying some of its existing evils. His proposal to preserve and to send to the United States some of the African fruits and vegetables will, we trust, receive the attention and support which it deserves. The following passages are extracted from Mr. Brown's letter:

'I say now, as I have in former letters, and with more experience too, that nothing is required but proper management to make this one of the most desirable and happy places in the world. When I view the natural advantages of Liberia, I am ready to say, surely the benevolent God of nature intended it a happy asylum for the returning sons of Africa, and therefore the natural advantages of this country are more than would compensate them for their trouble in former days. The country is what the warmest friends of colonization would like it to be. But who has gathered precious jewels—who has plucked delicious fruit—without some trouble and proper management? That you have had trouble from the commencement of your society, is better known to you than to myself. I presume that nothing but the hope of the final success has enabled the friends of the society to withstand the uncalled for opposition they have met with. And who are those that oppose us? Of what avail will their opposition be?

'If you will put in the possession of some person here three or four hundred pounds of loaf sugar, for the purpose of preserving such fruits as have not been seen in the United States, and also with two or three barrels of vinegar to pickle such fruits and vegetables as have never yet been seen in the United States, with other curiosities that might be collected here; and they were then to be carried to the United States and exhibited in two or three of the large cities, in the way that the ladies used to hold their fairs, much advantage would follow. I am sure that when the object is made known, there will be more than enough raised for such a benevolent purpose. Indeed Mr. —— seemed to think of some such plan. * * He also stated that Mr. Reed, of Marblehead, said he would give five hundred dollars towards it. Those benevolent offers have been treated with indifference.

'In regard to the health of the colony, with few exceptions, it is as good as usual.'

The Rev. John B. Pinney, formerly colonial agent of the American colonization society, was appointed in July last, an agent of that institution for the New England States. This gentlemen is discharging the duties of his new agency with his characteristic zeal and ability. He has delivered public addresses on the subject at Longmeadow, Springfield, and other towns in the western part of Massachusetts, which were heard with attention and interest. On Tuesday evening, August 28th, a colonization meeting was held at the First church in Springfield, at which, says the Gazette, 'he gave an encouraging account of the condition and prospects of the colony, and of the vast benefits which it secures both to the colonists themselves, and to the natives of the country.'

'To shew the advance of the colony in population, he stated that twelve years ago, there were only 150 colonists, now they number over 3000. Hardly any of them had then property to the amount of $5—now there are many worth their hundreds and thousands. In Monrovia, are 500 good buildings, among which there are three stone churches, and the same number of stone warehouses or stores; and twenty trading vessels are owned by the colonists. Several schools are established in the colony for educating their children and youth, and an effort is now making to found a collegiate institution among them for instruction in the higher branches of learning. Morality and religion mark in a high degree the character of the colony. The Sabbath is strictly observed, and a flourishing temperance society exists among them, embracing a large proportion of the population In short, from the moral degradation and ignorance which characterized their condition anterior to their coming to Liberia, they have risen to the rank of enlightened and virtuous citizens, constituting a community of freemen, enjoying the independence, the rights and privileges which belong to freemen. They are exerting too a most benign influence upon the adjacent regions of moral darkness. Through their exertions and example, the slave-trade has almost ceased to exist in that part of Africa. The colonists furnish the natives in the way of barter, with all the articles of commerce which they want, and thus have taken away the motive for trafficking in the flesh and blood of their countrymen. They have also secured the respect and confidence of the native tribes, so that the head-men are not only willing but anxious to sell them land to any extent they may wish. They send too their sons into the colony to learn the English language, and the arts of civilization. Many other interesting facts were stated by Mr. Pinney, the whole showing most satisfactorily, that the enterprise of the colonization society is entitled to the cordial and liberal patronage of the public.'

COLONIZATION PATRONS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of yesterday, contains the pleasing item, that Charles Butler, esq. of Albany, has become a patron of the Colonization Society, by a subscription of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Mr. Butler is a munificent giver to every benevolent and deserving object; and we hope that his example, in the present case, will induce an enlargement of charity on the part of others, who, like him, have been blessed with the means.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

Under the head of the 'Mission at Cape Palmas, Western Africa,' is a communication from Mr. James Thompson, the coloured teacher of whom we have already made frequent mention to our readers. Mr. Thompson has taken fourteen native children into his family for their education, this being as many as he can do justice to at present. The following notice is made of their attention to the religious services, conducted by Mr. Thompson, who is licensed to officiate as a lay-reader.

'I still continue to hold meetings on the Sabbath, which are attended by the governor of the colony, my own family, and the native children. There are among them, two who understand the English tongue pretty well, and during service they endeavour to join in the responses, and the Lord's prayer and creed, in particular. Although their lisping is unintelligible to almost every one but myself and wife, yet they seem to express so much anxiety to speak English, and to say what others are saying, that instead of rebuking them for their apparently vain and formal attempts, I rather encourage them. They are all fond of music, and are always ready to hum the tunes of the psalms and hymns which we are singing. Indeed they are much delighted with this part of our service, and are very much pleased when Sunday comes. I am in the habit of telling them, through an interpreter, every evening, some pleasing religious anecdote, intending thereby to impress on their minds the importance of religion, and the benefit they will hereafter receive from living a virtuous and holy life. It is really gratifying to see how anxious they are every evening, for prayer time to arrive, so as to have an opportunity of hearing something that I have got to say to them, and to sing. I could scarcely inflict a greater punishment on them than to order them not to come into the house to prayers. I think if we ever have a church here, it will consist almost altogether of natives. They are at present our only hope.'

A day or two since we met with a clergyman whom we formerly knew in Massachusetts, where he was settled over a large and interesting congregation, loving and beloved, but on account of declining health was compelled to abandon his charge, and has for several years past been residing in one of the southern states. The purity of his character and the soundness of his judgment, together with the fact that he was by birth, education, and long residence, a northern man, induced us to ask his opinion as to the probable effect of the abolition movement upon the present and prospective condition of the slave. Not that we had ourselves any doubt on the subject in all its bearings and relations, but we wished *him,* who was familiar with the subject, also to show his opinion. His answer was brief and to the purpose: 'The abolitionists are doing no good to the slave, but hurt. They produce no effect but exasperation at the south, and if they succeed in gaining over public opinion at the north, so as to bring the majority of the people into their measures, that day the Union is dissolved. He farther remarked that he considered the question of slavery and abolition the most momentous which ever was agitated in this country, as affecting our political relations and prospects, and it endangered the disruption of the Union more than all other causes put together. He inquired with much interest whether we thought the abolition party was increasing, and when we replied that we regarded it as decidedly on the wane, he seemed to thank God and to take courage. Now be it known this gentleman deplores the existence of slavery from the bottom of his soul; but he has wit enough to perceive, and observation confirms it, that the evil is not to be done away by exasperating the minds of the slaveholders, who alone have the power to abolish or perpetuate the system. We wish this simple and obvious truth could by some means or other be beat into the skulls of the abolitionists, whose hearts, we have the charity to believe, i. e. the hearts of many of them, are a good deal better than their heads.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers

A. Maryland Colonization Journal

1. May 1835 (I, 1)—May 1841 (I, 51)

1837