The Board trust that the society which has thus been formed, will not be suffered to languish for want of that share of the public patronage that it richly deserves.

In the last report, the Board announced that they had appointed a citizen of Maryland in Liberia, J. B. Russwurm, Esq. governor of the colony, and they gave at length the reason that influenced them in so doing. They are happy to be able to state, that the experience of the year has corroborated their policy in this respect, and that the inconveniences which were anticipated have not yet been felt. Mr. Russwurm promises to make for himself a high reputation, and the Board have every reason to be satisfied with their selection.

The relations of the colonists with the natives, have been in the main friendly, the occasional difficulties that occurred being but of short duration. New purchases of territory have been made, and that of Rocktown, the next town to windward, and a very considerable rice market, is deemed most important. The advantages of settlements of civilized men to the natives, and the establishment of schools, in addition to the trifling dash or present, which is given when the treaty is made, are the only considerations for these cessions.

Among the inconveniences experienced in the conduct of affairs in the Colony, one of the most troublesome has arisen from the want of a suitable circulating medium. The system of barter, which was necessarily resorted to, threatened to defeat the wishes of the Board in regard to native trade, by forcing each colonist to keep on hand an assortment of goods to exchange for the articles wanted from the natives for the use of his family. It was at first proposed, to send small silver coin to the Colony, but the information acquired by the committee having the subject in charge, satisfied the Board, that if silver was sent, the first trader that stopped to trade at the Cape, would bring it all off, and that it would be at present, impossible to keep a sufficient quantity there, to answer any useful purpose. There were objections to issuing a base metal which seemed to have considerable weight; and at last, as the subject pressed, the Board determined to send certificates for five, ten, twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred cents, receivable in payment for goods at the public store. To make these intelligible to the natives, there were represented on them, objects to which the natives attached the values represented by the certificates—as for instance, on the five cent certificate, there was a head of tobacco—on the ten cent, a chicken—on the twenty-five cent, a duck—on the fifty cent, two ducks, and on the dollar certificate, a goat. The success of this experiment is not yet known, although it is expected to answer at all events, among the colonists. It will be at once seen, that no view towards profit has influenced the Board in adopting the paper currency here described; for the certificates will be returned to the store as fast as issued, and can only answer the purpose of facilitating exchanges, and breaking up the present system of barter.

In their present report, the Board cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction which they feel at the success, which during the past year has attended colonization in other quarters. The settlements of the American Colonization Society, seem to have recovered from the depression occasioned by the native wars around them, which in forcing them to direct their attention to agriculture, by cutting them off from native trade, opened to them, even through present distress, prospects of permanent prosperity. It is gratifying also to the Board to know that the American Colonization Society's settlement is under the actual government of a coloured agent, Mr. Williams, whose success in the management of affairs still further corroborates the Board in the choice of Mr. Russwurm as their agent at Cape Palmas. The settlement of the New York and Pennsylvania societies is evidently in a flourishing condition, and the Board are gratified to see, that recently, on the addition of Edina to their jurisdiction, the people of the last named place were only admitted as citizens of Bassa Cove, on taking an oath of allegiance recognizing the temperance pledge.

The settlement of Greenville, belonging to the Louisiana and Mississippi societies at Sinou river, has been made, and may be considered now in prosperous operation. The country is described as admirably adapted to the purposes of a settlement, and the agents who have the control of operations in Africa, appear to be sensible and experienced men.

With a view to competent medical skill in the Colony, the Board have now under their charge, the son of the assistant agent, S. F. McGill, who is studying the profession of medicine in Vermont. He is an intelligent and persevering young man, and the Board believe, that when he leaves this country on his return to Africa, he will not only be well qualified to practise himself, but be able also, to instruct others in his profession.

If funds enough can be obtained for the purpose, the Board propose to send an expedition from Baltimore to Cape Palmas, in May next: and in a short time, the agent of the Society, will make an appeal to the friends of the colonization cause for assistance: it is hoped that the appeal will not be made in vain.

By order of the Board of Managers,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *Pres't.*

BALTIMORE, *December*, 1837.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE FUND.

To the Governor and Council of Maryland:

The Report of the Board of Managers appointed under the second section of an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 281, entitled an act relating to the people of colour of this state, respectfully represents:

The number of persons of colour removed from Maryland to Africa, during the past year, has been one hundred and forty. They have been all sent to the settlement of the Maryland State Colonization Society, called Maryland in Liberia.

Hitherto great opposition has been encountered among the free people of colour to remove to Africa: and with every effort that they have been able to make, neither the agent of the Board, nor the agent of the State Society, have succeeded at times, in removing the impressions against colonization, created by the calumnies of its enemies.

It is the opinion of the agents, and many well judging and observing citizens of the counties in the State, that this condition of things was owing to the active, but secret efforts of the abolitionists; who considering, as it is well known they do, that colonization if successful, must destroy their wild and impracticable schemes, have sedulously devoted themselves to follow and defeat the agents of the Board of Managers and the State Society, as the best mode of forwarding their views and plans in a State where public opinion and the strong feelings of the community would not tolerate, for an instant, the open promulgation of their doctrines. The importance of the colonization plan is made the more evident by these efforts of the abolitionists to paralize its operations.

Within the last year, a great change has evidently taken place, in several of the counties, among the free people of colour: and when the last expedition was in preparation, there were upwards of one hundred and twenty applicants for a passage to the colony, eighty-five of whom were sent. The greater part of the remainder were prevented, by want of time, from getting ready—but with many others, are preparing now to embark in the spring. The agent reports, that, hereafter, he expects to be able to obtain as many emigrants as it will be desirable to send in any one year.

The Board attribute this change wholly to the labours of the agents, and to the success of the Maryland colony in Africa. The Board believe that in proportion as the colonization scheme becomes known, will the willingness of the free people of colour to emigrate increase. They believe that the unwillingness, heretofore, and still existing, is to be traced to the dissemination of abolition doctrines.

By the act appointing them, the Board were authorized 'from time to time to make such preparations at the colony of Liberia, or elsewhere, as they may think best, which shall seem to them expedient for the reception and accommodation and support of the persons to be removed, until they can be enabled to support themselves.'

In carrying the act of 1831 into effect, so far as it depended upon them, the Board found it absolutely necessary to use the authority given by the act as above quoted, and provide a place for the reception of emigrants from Maryland. This, with the aid of the State Colonization Society, has been done. The colony of Maryland in Liberia was founded February 22d, 1834. Its population is now near four hundred souls. The soil is inexhaustibly productive. The climate is genial to the coloured emigrant—subsistence is easily obtained—and comfort and competence are the rewards of industry. A salutary system of laws is in operation: and the advantages of the situation have attracted to it the attention of the religious community, until it has become the most important and largest missionary establishment in Africa.

The Board are therefore able now to report, that a settlement on the coast of Africa, under the exclusive control of the State Society, and for the use of emigrants from Maryland, has been firmly made, which is competent to receive any number of emigrants which it is probable can be sent to it, with the means appropriated by the state, or derived from the contributions of individuals: and also that there is the appearance of such a feeling among the people of colour as will keep up a constant tide of emigration hereafter.

The settlement has been made by the State Society, upon whom all the complicated duties connected with its government devolve. It has been made with an economy unexampled in the history of similar undertakings, and at an expense to the State, much less than if the Board had established it, under the law, without the intervention of the State Society; for this last has added to the funds obtained from the Board, a large amount of individual subscriptions, all applied to the same object. The Board present herewith the Annual Report of the State Society, in which the situation and prospects of the colony are given in detail.

The Board have endeavoured to conduct their operations in the State upon the most prudent and economical plan. They employ an agent and a clerk, who are the only persons receiving salaries connected with the disbursements of the state fund, the services of the Board being gratuitous. The State Society employ another agent who is paid by them out of collections made from individual benevolence, and is therefore no charge upon the fund.

The account current connected with this report, exhibits the expenditures of the Board, and their objects.

When the colonization laws, as they are generally termed, were first adopted, the want of a place to which the free people of colour and emancipated slaves might emigrate, furnished reasons why they should not be carried into full effect. This reason no longer exists, and it will be for the legislature to determine upon such additional measures, if any be necessary, to give full efficiency to the system adopted in 1831. Public opinion should particularly be brought to bear upon the subject; and if the residents of the different counties in the state would take the matter in hand, the immigration of free people of colour from other states, or the introduction of slaves into Maryland from thence, or the residence here of slaves, manumitted on condition of removal, could be much more effectually prevented, than it can be by the efforts of a Board of Managers, who, to accomplish these objects would have to employ more agents than the whole annual appropriation to the colonization fund would be sufficient to compensate.

The number of persons manumitted during the past year, as reported to the Board, has been two hundred and four, including those whose freedom is prospective. The number previously reported was thirteen hundred and seventy-seven, making the total number reported, fifteen hundred and eighty-one, since the enactment of the law of Dec. 1831.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HOWARD.
WM. R. STUART.
FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

BALTIMORE, *December* 20, 1837.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1838.

☞ All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to the Rev. IRA A. EASTER, Home Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

MANAGERS OF THE STATE FUND,

Under 'An Act relating to the People of Colour in this State,'—for 1838.

CHARLES HOWARD,
WM. R. STUART,
FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

At a meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held at the Society's Rooms in Baltimore, Dec. 30, 1837, John H. B. Latrobe, Pres't of the Society, in the chair, and William Mason, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Woodward, an election of officers was then gone into, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

President.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

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

Managers.

WILLIAM CRANE, FRANCIS H. SMITH,
WILLIAM WOODWARD, GEORGE M. ROGERS,
WILLIAM R. STUART, JOS. J. NICHOLSON,
GEORGE S. GIBSON, CHARLES F. MAYER,
LUTHER J. COX, THOMAS WILSON,
WILLIAM MASON, GALLOWAY CHESTON.

FRANKLIN ANDERSON, *Cor. Secretary.*
WILLIAM F. GILES, *Rec. Secretary.*
ROBERT MICKLE, *Treasurer.*

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Managers having determined to publish a much smaller edition of the Annual Report, than on former years, the Colonization Journal is issued a month in anticipation of the usual time, with a view of furnishing the documents for more exclusive circulation through the medium of its columns. The next number will appear on the first of March, when it is hoped, we shall be able to furnish some intelligence from the Colony. We have heard nothing from the Niobe since she left the Capes.

SPRING EXPEDITION.

Already our friends are writing from different parts of the state, making inquiries relative to the spring expedition. This is very gratifying; as it evinces an increasing interest for the prosperity of the Colony, and the success of the enterprise. Had this feeling prevailed a few years ago, a very different state of things would now exist, both here and in Africa. We are not authorized to fix on a day, so long in anticipation of the usual time for sailing; but presume it will be about the middle of May. There are already thirty-three names entered on the list of applicants for the spring expedition, and we know of many more who are making their arrangements to sail in the next vessel. Indeed, as far as it is possible to foresee events, there appears to be no difficulty in the way of having as many emigrants as there will be means for sending future expeditions.

AUXILIARIES TO THE CAUSE.

With the beginning of the new year, there is reason to expect an increased efficiency from the American press, in support of African colonization. We learn with pleasure, that the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, are contemplating the enlargement of their Herald, and will issue it weekly, instead of once in two weeks as heretofore. We are also informed, that the able Secretary of the American Colonization Society, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, will publish in Washington city, a large weekly paper, to be called the Christian Statesman, in which the principles and interests of this enterprise will be advocated. From the personal knowledge which we have of the talents of the editor, and the long experience he has enjoyed in managing the affairs of the American Colonization Society, we are fully persuaded, no man in this country is better qualified for the task he is about to assume, and surely no one can better deserve the patronage of a liberal community. As he richly merits, so we hope he will receive extensive encouragement.

It has long been the settled conviction with us, that it is only necessary to put the American community fully in possession of the facts and arguments which can be abundantly furnished in support of this scheme, for ameliorating the condition of the coloured race, to raise up an immense number of such friends as will render it most efficient assistance. Just in proportion as we have given circulation to the Maryland Colonization Journal in the state, have there been most gratifying evidences of the increase of friendly feeling for the cause. In the city of Baltimore more especially, the effect has been most gratifying. The editors of the city papers have in this respect, rendered the most important service, and they deserve the thanks of the friends of the cause, for their kindness in publishing whatever they have found to contain matter of interest, in connection with any of the existing societies.

There is one remarkable fact which ought not to be overlooked in the history of Colonization; while its enemies have exerted all their influence by the press, and the employment of numerous agents to bring it into contempt, its friends, with few exceptions, have done very little to counteract their influence. It is only recently, that persons of intelligence could be induced to believe, that the agents of abolition societies are travelling secretly, and in disguise in every part of this state, endeavouring to counteract the labours of the friends of colonization. So secretly have they carried on their operations, that the effect of their plans has assumed the appearance more of magic than reality. It is high time that the community were awake to a system which promises evil without any mixture of good: whose zeal never slumbers,—whose energy does not tire. It is therefore, with no ordinary satisfaction, that we hail new and efficient auxiliaries in wielding the power of the press, by which it is hoped the American community will be effectually put on their guard.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The very gratifying manner in which his excellency, Governor Veazey, has noticed the Sixth annual Report of the Maryland State Colonization Society, will, it is hoped, exert a salutary influence on the whole State. The truth is, that notwithstanding the general assembly has given such efficient aid to the cause of African colonization, the community generally, are but superficially acquainted with its merits. The subject is, however, we are pleased to see, attracting a much larger share of attention, and many minds have been waked up to examine its claims, to confidence and support, that a short time since regarded it only in the light of an experiment. We sincerely hope that the governor of Virginia, in his next annual message to the legislature, will follow the enlightened policy adopted by governor Veazey, in calling their attention to the importance of sustaining this noble enterprise, by a liberal appropriation from the State.

With these remarks, we respectfully invite the attention of our readers to that portion of the governor's message, which relates to the Society's operations during the past year.

'We herewith present the annual report of the Board of Managers appointed under the act of December session, 1831, chapter 281, entitled, 'An act relating to the people of colour of this state,' and it gives us pleasure to call the attention of the legislature to the diligence and success of the gentlemen, whose gratuitous services have been rendered to the State, since the adoption of the system indicated in the act last mentioned.

The plan of independent State action, first suggested in Maryland—pursued by the State Society, and countenanced by the managers of the State Fund,—appears to us, to be that, which is best suited to the condition of the slave-holding states of the union. It repudiates all foreign and unsolicited interference, whether by the general government, societies or individuals, with the subject of slavery within the limits of the states where it exists, and leaves it to such State, exclusively, to adopt such measures in regard to it, as are suited to its peculiar circumstances. The plan has here been so far successfully pursued, as will be seen by the accompanying report, that there is now, in prosperous existence on the coast of Africa, a settlement of near four hundred emigrants from this State, under the separate control of the State Colonization Society, appropriated to the use of emigrants from Maryland, and now, capable of receiving any number that may be prepared to emigrate.

It has often been said, that colonization was an antagonist to the schemes of the immediate abolitionists; and, that where the former was cherished and flourished, the latter could find no favour. The Report of the managers of the State Fund, and the experience of every observing and reflecting man in the state must prove this; nor could

we suggest a more certain method of keeping down that wild and fanatical spirit, which has thrown so many firebrands among the slave-holding states, than the adoption and maintainance of the colonization plan, upon the footing on which it now stands in Maryland.

It is gratifying to learn from the report that the attempts secretly made by the friends of immediate and general abolition, to defeat the agents of the Society in their efforts to inform the free people of colour of the advantages of emigration, are losing the effect which they at first appeared to have, and that there is now, the prospect of a constant emigration from the state to the colony of Maryland in Liberia.

It would be injustice to the managers of the State Fund, and to the State Colonization Society, not to express the satisfaction that is felt with the economical, prudent and energetic course pursued by them, the past year.'

(From the Baltimore American.)

'We are highly gratified to observe that governor Veazey, refers with particular emphasis, to the efforts made by the friends of African colonization, in Maryland, and the success which has thus far attended them. The exemption which the state plan enjoys from the objections to which other schemes are liable, gives it peculiar claims to our support and confidence. In its operation, no vested rights are assailed, nor public interests placed in jeopardy. The excellence of the system has been demonstrated by nothing more conclusively than the signal success, with which it has been blessed. Accounts are constantly received from the emigrants, representing themselves as perfectly contented and happy. The laws instituted and officers appointed by their own community. In the land from which his forefathers came, the African is restored to the climate and habits, for which the all-wise Creator has intended him, and under their genial influences his endowments become amplified and exalted. For him the sun has charms, that to the white man are unknown, and surrounded by a tepid atmosphere, his faculties recognize and requite their presence.'

LIBERALITY.

The secretary of the Ladies' Society, for the promotion of education in Africa, has politely favoured us with the names of clergymen who have been made life members of that institution by the payment of thirty dollars and upwards, through the liberality of the ladies of their respective denominations. We rejoice in this manifestation of good feeling, both towards the clergy and the society, and hope it may be considered an earnest of future support to the cause of education in Africa. Why may not the benevolent ladies in every part of the state, unite with those of our city, in perpetuating the blessings of education to multitudes of minds now shrouded in darkness and ignorance, in a heathen land?

Names of clergymen constituted Life Members of the Ladies Society, for the promotion of education in Africa, by the payment of thirty dollars and upwards.

Rev. STEPHEN WILLIAMS and Rev. JOHN C. BACKUS, by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church.
Rev. JOHN JOHNS, D. D., by the ladies of Christ Church.
Rev. J. P. K. HENSHAW, D. D., by the ladies of St. Peter's Church.
Rev. WM. E. WYATT, D. D., by the ladies of St. Paul's Church.
Rev. JOHN G. MORRIS, by the ladies of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.
Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, by the ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church.
Rev. G. W. MUSGRAVE, by the ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church.
Rev. G. W. BURNAP, by the ladies of the Unitarian Church.
Rev. THOS. H. STOCKTON, by the ladies of the Methodist Protestant Church.
Rt. Rev. BISHOP WAUGH, by the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following names of contributors to the Maryland State Colonization Society, should have appeared in the last number of the Journal, but were inadvertently overlooked by the clerk, in copying from the Rev. S. R. Wynkoop's letter.

Contributions made to the Rev. S. R. WYNKOOP, in Trenton, New Jersey, viz.

Sam'l Stryker & Co.	$5	Z. Rossell,	$5
W. Halstead,	3	C. Burrowes & Son,	3
C. C. Yard,	1	S. Southard,	5
Joseph Titus,	5	Mr. Bond,	2 50
J. Voorhees,	3		

Contributions in Baltimore.

Dr. Philip Rogers Hoffman,	$50

We are very much obliged to the Secretary of the Ladies' Society for the promotion of education in Africa, for the privilege of inserting in our Journal, the Report of the Executive Committee to the 'Board of Managers—believing it will be read with deep interest, and materially aid in directing public attention to the important object, the success of which they are trying to promote.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Executive Committee think it proper to report to the Board of Managers, an account of business transacted since their last meeting. It was then resolved, that should the Maryland State Colonization Society, not require during the present year, the payment for the house built at Cape Palmas for the use of their teacher, then the Executive Committee are authorized to employ a qualified teacher, to take charge of a school in the Maryland colony, allowing two hundred dollars for an outfit, and a salary of three hundred dollars for the first year, leaving it to the discretion of the Board, to diminish or increase the amount hereafter. The next day, the Secretary of this Board received the following communication from the Home Agent of the State Society.

'On my return to the office, I found our Board still in session, and read to them the resolution adopted by your Board. On motion it was resolved, 'that the Maryland State Colonization Society, will not call on the Ladies' Education Society, for payment of a school house built for them at Cape Palmas, so long as they furnish a teacher or teachers, for this colony, or provide for his support.'

The committee after much deliberation, and many inquiries as to the requisite qualifications, &c. have engaged Benjamin Alleyne, who has consented to accept the very responsible office entrusted to him, and has promised to take every opportunity of rendering himself worthy of the confidence of the Board. The treasurer has already paid to him three hundred dollars—two hundred allowed for his outfit, and one hundred of his salary in advance. This money has been raised principally, from the clergy of various denominations, life members—eleven have already been so instituted, and the Right Rev. Bishop Waugh, Dr. Wyatt, the Rev. Stephen Williams, the Rev. John C. Backus, the Rev. G. W. Burnap, the Rev. G. W. Musgrave, and the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, have returned most kind and polite acknowledgments to the Board, and very particular remembrances to the ladies of their respective congregations, who have contributed to them this mark of their regard, at the same time wishing, that the laudable efforts of this Society, may be abundantly prosperous. The committee would now most earnestly recommend to the Managers, the utmost diligence in endeavouring to procure annual subscriptions, as hereafter the support of the teacher, and other expenses, will depend entirely upon this fund.

The committee would acknowledge, the very kind and efficient co-operations of the Rev. Mr. Easter, Home Agent of the State Society, and tender to him their thanks.

November 21st, 1837.

(From the Colonization Herald.)

THE EXPEDITION PER SHIP MARINE.

The general agent who went on to Wilmington, North Carolina, to aid in the embarkation of Louis Sheridan and family from that port to Bass Cove, gives us the most cheering and unexpected intelligence. He writes, 'I succeeded in gathering a considerable number in the two counties of Bladen and Brunswick, (N. C.) among whom are about forty in one family, of emancipated slaves, with whom a sum of eleven or twelve hundred dollars, over and above the cost of provisioning, &c. for the voyage, is promised. The expedition will comprise between eighty and ninety persons, who as far as I can judge, will form desirable emigrants, except that there is a larger proportion of women and children than I could have wished; but they are so connected in families that it is improper to divide them. L. Sheridan is in high hopes for the voyage, and has concluded to take all his slaves who are willing to go with him. The delay consequent on concentrating the people here, from different places, will detain the vessel, probably till near the close of next week, and as the important business of the Washington meeting will require my presence there, before that time, I shall not be able to see her off. However, I am happy in being able to leave the consumation of this interesting work, in the hands of governor Owen, who has kindly consented to come down here from his residence, (a distance of about sixty miles,) and attend to it, at my departure. Truly our cause is signally favoured in having such powerful and practical friends.'

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

On the 3d instant, the ship Emperor, Captain Keeler, sailed from Norfolk for Liberia, with about 100 emigrants, mostly from the estates of the late Rev. John Stockdell, of Madison county, Virginia, and John Smith, of Essex county, in the same state, who left them free by their wills, with sufficient funds to defray the expenses of their voyage and settlement in Africa. The agent of the American Colonization Society, who attended to the embarkation of these coloured people, thus speaks of them, in his letter to the managers of the society: 'These emigrants are very orderly and well-behaved, and I have no doubt, will prove to be amongst the most industrious farmers that have ever been sent to Africa. They went off in perfect health and good spirits.' Dr. Skinner, (late governor of Liberia,) and his daughter Mary, sailed in the Emperor; the former as physician, and the latter as a teacher. They were also accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Barton, a missionary of the Methodist Church.—*Ib.*

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

COLONIZATION.

ROCKSPRING, ILLINOIS, *Nov. 14th*, 1837.

REV. DR. PROUDFIT:

DEAR SIR:—I have just read with much interest, your communication to Dr. Scott, of Aberdeen Scotland, of 22d June, in the Colonization Herald, relative to the infamous Thompson.

My apology for writing, (if apology be necessary in the cause of humanity,) is, to request of you by mail, copies of the reports of the New York Colonization Society, for 1836 and 1837. The paper (Western Pioneer) which I send you of November 4th, will in part, explain why I want those reports. Circumstances, that have existed amongst us, and which have resulted in bloodshed and death, have called up our citizens to the subject of African colonization, and an effort will be made to revive the cause, which, for three or four years, has been suffered to languish.

The paper alluded to, will furnish you the outline of a meeting at Upper Alton, which was first started as a compromising principle, to calm the popular fury, which had been excited against the unfortunate Mr. Lovejoy, and enlist the pious, liberal and philanthropic in efforts to do good to the coloured man, and liberate the slave, in a way consistent with the peace of the community, and the safety of all concerned. This effort was followed by another meeting, held in the Baptist church in Alton city. The experiment has shown that we not only can discuss the question of slavery, in all its bearings, in peace and quietness, but can direct the current of feeling and liberality with much success, on behalf of African Colonization.

We intend to get up meetings in various parts of the state, and also, revive and re-organize a state society.

As concerned in conducting the periodical press, I desire to be able to give a brief outline of the operations of your society, and hence need its annual reports.

Though a resident, for the last twenty years, on the frontiers of Illinois and Missouri. I have not been indifferent to the movements and labours of colonization, nor am I, a stranger to the circumstances, feelings and opinions of slaveholders and slaves. Much of my time, for ten or twelve years, was spent among them. Nor can I look upon slavery but with unmingled feelings of disapprobation. Yet it is an evil far more difficult to reach and remove, than most persons in the free states suppose.

Colonization at least, affords access to the consciences and good feelings of slaveholders.

I know this by experience. In 1825, I was invited to deliver a fourth of July address in St. Louis. I ventured to discuss, very prominently, the bearing the colonization scheme would have upon emancipation of slaves, and the extinction of slavery. A large auditory, mostly slaveholders, were present. I was heard with attention and respect, and at the close, a motion was made for a copy for the press, which was carried by acclamation. It was printed and widely circulated in that state, and read by many hundreds of slaveholders. Since that time, I have travelled much in that state, and some in Kentucky, and know that colonization principles are working a slow, but safe and radical change in the community.

A slaveholder must feel you to be his friend, or he will not listen to emancipation. Convince him, you are his friend, and aim to relieve him of an evil, and you have access to his conscience. The modern anti-slavery process, produces the contrary effect; and hence the slaveholder, or even his friends, will not listen for a moment but braces himself up, in the attitude of defiance and resistance.

I heard Thompsen, at the anti-slavery anniversary in 1835, and sat a silent witness to the falsity of his statements, that 'the American Bible Society, had wickedly, and designedly, withheld the Bible from five hundred thousand families, and hypocritically published to the world, that they had supplied all the population of our land,' for I had given away, more than fifty copies to slaves, and sold many more to them, while an agent of the American Bible Society in 1824—5.

Slavery is certainly bad enough, without such exaggerations and misrepresentations. The cause of benevolence and humanity needs not the armament of the devil for its support.

I am very respectfully, yours, &c.

COLONIZATION.

The correspondent of the United States Gazette at Baltimore, under date of November 28, states that the brig Niobe, with about eighty emigrants for Maryland in Liberia, cleared out on Monday last, from that port, and would probably sail in the course of a day or two. He adds—'I have just returned from the wharf where they embarked, and it was truly a gratifying scene, to see a body of coloured people about to leave these shores, to return to the land of their ancestors—and it is no doubt, the commencement of an era, when many, very many, will return to their original soil. I will state the fact that I alluded to some time since, that the emigrant who returned to this country to get his remaining children, now goes to his adopted home with *all* his children, and he became an intelligent man; his name is Alexander Hance, from Calvert county, Md., and he has always borne an excellent character.

(From the Colonization Herald.)

LETTER FROM CAPE PALMAS.

We find in a late number of the Charleston Observer, the following interesting letter from the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, to the Rev. E. White, Pastor of the Church of John's Island and Wadmalaw, S. C.

Fair Hope, Cape Palmas,
July 8, 1837.

Rev. E. WHITE:

My Dear Brother,—I have seen in the Charleston Observer, that the Church of John's Island and Wadamalaw has resolved to raise the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, for the support of this Mission.

The measure itself is one of commendable liberality—but so far as it has respect to me personally and the mission, which it has been the privilege of my companion and self to found, it is peculiarly touching to my heart; and assures and encourages me to hope that we have a strong hold upon your affections, sympathies and prayers. It will be interesting to you and the dear people of your respective charge to know something of the present condition and prospects of this infant mission; and although I am at this present moment labouring under an unusual weight of care and business, I feel it incumbent to make all other correspondence for the present secondary to this.

You have learned from our published letters, that more than one year after our arrival in this country, we were cut off from almost all Missionary labour by severe and protracted sickness.—Indeed it was not until the spring of 1836 that we could commence our labours on a systematic plan. Since then until the present, we have enjoyed good health, and our labours have been continued with little or no interruption from sickness. Our school was organized in March of 1836, with twelve or fifteen boys—that number has gradually increased up to forty-one or two. This is our boarding school, and all the children connected with it come under our immediate inspection and instruction. During the latter part of the year '36, and the first of the present, we were enabled to establish three other day schools in neighbouring villages, and embraced in all these schools more than one hundred children.—Since then one of these schools has been suspended by the death of the teacher. The other two are suspended for a few weeks but will be resumed. The progress of the children, and especially those of our boarding school, in learning I would not say is *good* but *extraordinary*. A large proportion of the boys and girls can read the English Testament with as much ease and facility, as the children of similar ages and advantages in any school in the world. I am aware that many persons regard the inhabitants of Africa, as a *stupid, dull* race of men; but I feel confident no one would, who would look into the progress of these children. I might adduce many instances of extraordinary capacity for, and proficiency in learning, but must limit myself to a single one. The man who has borne the relation to me of both teacher and pupil, determined last Autumn to learn to read and render himself more useful to his fellow countrymen. I remember well the morning he commenced. He seated himself in the room, and called his little daughter, who had already made some proficiency, and placed her on his knee, and for the first time in his life attempted to learn the alphabet. And in half an hour from the time the book was first opened to him, and having no other teacher than his own child, he *thoroughly* learned every character in the Alphabet. And in less than six months he could not only read, but wrote an intelligible note. He is brother to the king of Cape Palmas, and promises to be a very useful man.

A little more than one year ago we organized a Presbyterian church, and it embraced at that time *three members*—at present the number embraces ten, one of whom is a native convert, and a member of our boarding school. Another of our native youths, has given us satisfactory evidence of a change of heart, but as we do not wish to admit him or any other heathen convert hastily into the church, we have postponed his admission for the present. Others of our boys we believe to be under serious awakenings, but none but the two above mentioned have as yet given evidence of a change of heart. Many of the adult population to whom I preach every Sabbath are beginning, we hope, to feel that there is a reality in religion. Their attendance upon preaching however, is very irregular, and we secure a considerable attendance at any time only by the toilsome process of visiting them individually, and urging them to it. There is a natural repugnance in the human heart universally to the injunctions of the Gospel, and as much here as any where else.—Still the entire exemption of this people from any thing like an established system of false religion—their natural simplicity of character, and the high regard in which white men are held, are encouraging reasons to hope that they will more readily embrace the Gospel of Jesus Christ, when it is thoroughly understood, and their need of it is felt.

In my opinion, no section of the heathen world whatever, offers so inviting and promising a harvest to missionary labour as this. I have visited the country around this point to the distance of one hundred and twenty miles—it is densely populated, and I believe there is not a village or community within this circuit, which would not gladly receive a christian teacher. Indeed on a recent tour which I have made to the valleys of the Cavally river, the entreaties of the people when they knew the object of the visit, were peculiarly touching. They did not, as in South Africa, offer to 'buy' a teacher, but I have no doubt but that they would be willing to give a liberal sum for one, if this were made the condition of his coming. A venerable looking old chief, as he stood by me on a lofty summit of the bank of the Cavally river, said, as he surveyed his town and territories 'here is my country, if you will come and live here, you may have any situation, and as much land as you please.' It will not be supposed that these wishes arise from any enlightened views of the nature of the Gospel, or of the value of education. But this open-heartedness and cordiality does seem to betoken a peculiar preparedness for the Gospel. We are in want of missionaries and teachers. We cannot, by a great deal, even now meet the desires and wishes of the people in relation to education; and it pained me much to be obliged to turn away, as we constantly have to do, applicants for admission to our schools. My whole time is almost wholly absorbed in preparing elementary books and tracts for the press.—The native language is very meagre, and I do not know that we will ever make much more of it than a *stepping stone* to a knowledge of the English.

The insalubrity of the climate is a serious impediment to the enlargement of this mission. I am disposed to think however, that young men brought up in the south-eastern section of the United States, will generally acclimatize without much exposure of life; and it does seem to me that the dependence of West Africa is upon the Southern church. Oh! that my dear brethren would consider this matter, and lay it to heart.

You will have the goodness, (my dear brother,) to present me affectionately to those of your charge who are *our* patrons, and ask that their contributions may be followed by their prayers.

Mrs. W. and myself desire to be remembered to your family and your parents, with whom we have the pleasure of acquaintance.

INCREASING LIGHT AND CONVICTION.

We were gratified to hear the remark of a young man who has been warmly engaged in the ranks of the opposers of colonization. Having attended the meeting of the Young Men's Colonization Society, and heard some letters from Africa read, he remarked that of two things he was now convinced. First, that men from this country could live in Africa, and enjoy good health. Second, that so far from being discontented, as has been generally represented, the colonists are contented and happy. And why should not all acknowledge facts which cannot be called in question? Of the health of the colonies various writers speak in explicit terms.

Those who left this port last June, after having been at Bassa Cove for twenty days, write, 'we are all in good health.'

Rev. Dr. Savage who has been some time at Cape Palmas, says in a letter under date of June 8, 1837. 'There is not one old settler that enjoys his health better than I do.'

Dr. McDowell, who has resided at Bassa Cove for years writes, 'I enjoy perfectly good health.'

'Rev. Mr. Mylne, Baptist missionary in the Bassos country, says in his last letter, 'My health now is very good.'

Dr. Bacon, from Connecticut, in his report of the health of all the colonies, says, 'after a full and thorough examination of all the cases of sickness and disease, I can say, that according to the number of inhabitants in all the colonies, there has been as little disease and as few deaths among them for the past year as among the people of Philadelphia or of the New England states.'—Among the thirty letters received, all bear testimony to this one fact, that health in general prevailed among all the colonies. A single fact in reference to the Kroomen who are the most exposed of all the natives along the coast, is worthy of remembrance, that they are seldom affected with any thing like fevers, and that it is almost an unheard of thing for a young man to die of disease among them. This evidently shows that

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XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

1. May 1835 (I, 1)—May 1841 (I, 51)

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