COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1840.

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

Collections for the month of July.

English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Rev. Dr. Morris, - - - -	$33 35
Presbyterian Church, Frederick City, Maryland, - - - - -	12 30
M. Macfarland, - - - - -	10 00
Rev. T. H. W. Monroe, Liberty Town, Maryland, - - - - -	2 65
Wm. M. Webb, of Friendship, Md. to the Cape Palmas Packet, -	5 00
Miss Augusta Foreman, of Easton, Md. to Colonization Journal, - -	1 00
M. Macfarland, do. do. - -	1 00

(From the New York Journal of Commerce)

Liberia.

THE ATTACK ON HEDDINGTON.—An account of the attack upon the Methodist Missionary Station at Heddington, (about 25 miles from Monrovia,) by a body of natives 300 or 400 strong, and successful defence of the place by three coloured Americans, aided to some extent by four friendly natives, has already been published in our columns. Take it all, it is one of the most extraordinary conflicts on record. It seems incredible that half a dozen men, some of them not much accustomed to the use of arms, should have been able to resist and defeat such a body of assailants, led on by brave and experienced chiefs. But so it was. The first of the annexed letters is from Sion Harris, a coloured American, residing at Caldwell, in the colony of Liberia, who being a carpenter by trade, was at Heddington when the attack was made, engaged in the duties of his calling. Mr. Demery, also of Caldwell, was assistant to Mr. Harris in the carpenter's business. The temporary sojourn of these two men at Heddington saved the town, and doubtless the lives of many innocent persons. They deserve great credit for their bravery, perseverance, and skill.

Persons unacquainted with the causes of the recent aggression of the native kings, may be led to suppose these attacks will be frequent, and the improvements in the colony thereby retarded. A slight acquaintance with the circumstances that produced them, will dispel all apprehension on this head.

King Boatswain, or Boassin, was one of the most extraordinary Africans of his day. When young, he served two or three years on board a British man-of-war Having subsequently been landed at Monsurado, he married a wife, and set out to seek his fortune in the interior. He proceeded to the valley of Boporah, some 100 miles from Monrovia, and there, among strangers, set up his flag, (British) and assumed the title of king. Being a giant in person, and dressed in British uniform, many flocked to his standard.

Artful, fearless, and enterprizing, he soon engaged in war, which he continued with great cruelty, until he became the most powerful king west of the Ashantees, and the greatest slave trader, perhaps, in Africa. His talent at collecting around him great warriors was remarkable. When he captured a bold daring enemy, he made him his friend, and gave him command. His officers feared him and dreaded his displeasure.

Boassin was the friend of the American colonies—in fact saved them, when weak, from destruction, and continued his friendship during his life. After his death, (a few years since,) the chief desperadoes whom he had collected and made generals, each set up for themselves. Goterah, recently killed, was the most ferocious. Gay Toombay was also a cruel warrior, and had never lost a battle. He is now powerless, having lost his town and his fetish, (the bones of his brother, dressed up in a leopard's skin.) None of his people will again fight under him. In fact, the defence of the mission-house and the capture of the strong fort of Gay Toombay have filled the native kings with dread. Within a fortnight of the action eleven kings had entered into treaties, some of them living many miles in the interior, and others had sent messengers with presents, soliciting the friendship of the governor. Not only will the American colony have nothing to fear from those bloody wretches, schooled by king Boassin, but the governor's influence will enable him to act as arbitrator between the kings of the country, and prevent those bloody wars which would otherwise take place; indeed this is stipulated in all the treaties, to submit their quarrels to him for settlement. It will prevent incalculable misery. Those chiefs, Goterah, Gay Toombay, and their allies, combined their forces two years since against the Deys, a powerful tribe north of the St. Paul's, and nearly destroyed them, leaving but a few individuals, to whom governor Buchanan gave permission to settle at Millsburgh. They were, however, attacked even there, and several of them carried off. This gave rise to the present war, which, had it happened two years ago, would have saved thousands of the Deys, who have been murdered or sold into slavery. But we must not longer detain the reader from the letters:

CALDWELL, (*Liberia*,) *April* 16, 1840.

After various threatenings from Goterah and Gay Toombay, the town of Heddington was attacked on the 17th of March, about day-break, by three or four hundred warriors, composed of Boatswains, Mambos, Veys, and Deys, headed by Goterah and four other chiefs. On the day previous my wife was very sick, and I was up quite late. Until about 4 o'clock in the morning sleep departed from my eyes. My wife several times asked me to lie down, which I finally did across the foot of the bed. I had scarcely got down before I heard the report of a gun at a half-town, a mile off. I arose quickly and went to the window, but it was too dark to shoot, and at that moment I heard a voice crying 'War! war is come!' This alarm was given by a man and woman from the half-town. I quickly called to Mr. Brown to get up and load guns. At this time two boys were despatched to see what they could discover, but they had scarcely got out of the yard before they returned, and said that war was at town already. I snatched my gun and shot-bag, and hastened down and ran into town. Several picked up muskets and ran, the head-man with them. Upon this I shouted that if they did not bring back the guns I would shoot them. But only four returned. As soon as I got back from town I jumped over a picket fence in front of the enemy, on whom I poured a double load of ounce balls and about twenty-five buckshot. I had not fired more than twice before brother Demery, an elegant marksman, whom I had employed to assist in building at Heddington, took his station by me in front, when a general battle commenced. After firing the third gun, I and my colleague retreated to the front door of the mission-house, before which, at a distance of about ten yards, a little store-house had been built. Day began to break.

After firing at natives not two rods off, (taking good aim) which they returned upon the house, I got out of cartridges, and called for more. Seven were brought me, which lasted about a minute and a half. I then ran to a large chest, in which I had six pounds of buckshot and the same quantity of powder, with which I filled my large pockets, and my bosom with tow, and flew back to my post. During this interval my friend Demery had fired twelve of his cartridges, and three which he received from Brown. The native army, or a part of it, now moved to get behind the church, about forty feet from the dwelling house; upon which I left my station and ran for the church, but found it locked. The shot of the enemy whistled by me to such a degree that I had to get behind a large stump, from which I gave them three charges of from fifty to sixty buckshot each, they not being more than two rods off. I then hurried back to my former position in the doorway, and at this moment the assailants broke through the fence and two of them came in, one a head-man. Demery dropped one of them and I the other, about a rod and a half from the door. At this time Goterah appeared, bellowing and roaring. Demery was out of ammunition, and both our guns empty. At the same moment, one of the four natives that remained in town, Baker by name, came in shot, and said, 'Daddy, look!' His bowels were out, and he left his gun by me, as I bade him go up stairs. It was loaded with three slugs about an inch and a half long, (I had seen them the day before,) made just to fit the musket. As Goterah advanced I reached for my axe, and laid hold of Baker's loaded musket, not knowing that it was loaded, and pointed it at Goterah. He then jumped behind the kitchen, shaking, growling, and bellowing, and calling upon his men to come on, for the town was his. When he stepped behind the kitchen I opened the pan, and it was well primed. Fear left me. Demery cried there was the head-man. Goterah returned back to the kitchen, which he seized and shook with one hand, and brandished a dreadful knife, about six inches broad, with the other. About one hundred and fifty men came up to the fence, to whom he said, 'Let us go in.' I took deliberate aim at him, (he was half bent, shaking,) and brought him to the ground. During this time I had supplied Demery with buckshot, and was firing with two muskets as often as I could; one was English with a large muzzle, which I used most, and kept the other loaded. We had to fire by turns, lest they should rush up. We must have been killed but for the house before us, and that the warriors fired at the upper window, thinking our smoke came from thence. You can judge how we were now situated. They came, twenty at a time, to take away their chief, Goterah; and as we poured upon them fifty or sixty buckshot they would fly. As many more would then run up and catch at him as if he were hot iron, we bestowing upon them the same compliment as before. By little and little, however, they got him off, but not before we had given them nine or ten shots. They then cried, 'battle is done, now the head-man is dead.' But not so. They retreated to the church, to find a shelter from our shot; upon which I flew to my stump with two loaded muskets, and they poured shot into the stump directly opposite to me, one passing through my hair. I gave the fellow that did it the contents of one load in his back. I then returned to my station at the door. Demery was gone, and I thought he was dead. I gave myself up to God, and recommenced firing, expecting to die. But I was soon comforted by the return of Demery. At this time a third chief came in at the gate, about twenty yards from the house, upon which one of the two remaining natives fired at him, but shot too high, which only made him growl and roar. I then took deliberate aim at him, and put thirty-two buckshot in his cloth and five into his head. The cloth you will receive, as I gave it to the governor. Ten or twelve of the enemy's shot passed through the house, one close to my wife, and one within five inches of my head. Perceiving the assailants to falter, in consequence of the death of this third chief, I took my bugle, a large French horn, and blew it, which made them fly. The natives came and licked my feet, said I had *greegree*, (charms,) and asked me for some. I told them I had none but what God gave me!

They carried off twenty-two dead, besides the last head-man, and left four dead on the ground. About 12 o'clock fifteen of king Governor's men followed them, and found Goterah, whom they had hid about fifteen or twenty miles from Heddington, with the other dead. They returned about sundown, and wanted a head-man to go and cut off his head; they, being common men, would not. By this time about fifteen Americans came from Caldwell, and we started with Zodaquee, a head-man, (a re-captured African.) We went about fifteen miles, and then returned. Zodaquee went on, and on his return said, 'here is Goterah's head; you have killed him—for true you have done this country good,' and shouted. Many wished the head, but I reserved it for the governor, with greegrees, a great quantity of which I delivered to him, and I expect you will see them.

I have given these facts as they occurred, being in front. I cannot say I was not frightened when the alarm was first sounded. I examined myself, and saw all was right. I had no thought of leaving my wife, but concluded we would all die together. I did not pray while in action, only that I asked God to let the sun rise, and that the dense fog, not of smoke, might pass off.

To HON. S. WILKESON.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Harris, dated

CALDWELL, April 16.

'Since I left you I have been surrounded with war and death. Indeed I thought my end was nigh; but God has spared my life. I informed you that I expected to remove to Heddington. I did so, and lived there pleasantly for three months. The seventh day of the fourth month, very early in the morning, war came upon Heddington; but God fought the battle, and delivered us out of the hands of our enemies. He was not asleep, neither gone on a journey. I am at Caldwell until war ends.'

It seems to us it would be highly proper, and only a due acknowledgment of merit, if to the brave defenders of Heddington, and those who were wounded in the expedition against Gay Toombay's town, and the families of those who were killed, some of which are needy, relief should be sent from this country. Not, indeed, as relief merely, but as a tribute to valour, and an encouragement to others to manifest the same virtue, when placed in circumstances which demand its exercise. Perhaps some of our readers will suggest the method in which this expression of regard for suffering merit, and for the colonies, and for African civilization, can be most properly and efficiently put forth.

In this connection we have great pleasure in stating that, so full of promise are the developments of Providence relating to African colonization and civilization, the New York City Colonization Society have resolved to redouble their exertions for the promotion of these great objects; and, in accordance with this purpose, have voted an appropriation of seven thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of the next expedition. It is deemed of great importance at this juncture, that the territories of the colony should be enlarged. Governor Buchanan has recently made a purchase of thirty miles square; but even this is deemed inadequate to the enlarged plans now embraced in the scheme of African colonization.

(From the Philadelphia Christian Observer.)

The Late News from Africa.

The account of the defence of Heddington by four coloured men, who repelled with Spartan bravery the fierce assault of three hundred of the barbarous natives, and drove them from the field, was given in our last; and it no doubt excited deep regret, that Christian men should be compelled to engage in a war with the natives, as well as admiration of the valour which they evinced in the crisis. The causes of this war are explained in the following communication of the Rev. Mr. Pinney:

DEAR SIR,—You ask me my opinion of the late news from Africa, and especially concerning the war with Gay Toombay.

I answer, unhesitatingly, that if ever a war is justifiable for the protection of the unoffending and defenceless, this war was peculiarly so. It was, in the strictest sense, a war of self-defence.

Having just returned from Liberia myself, and having an intimate acquaintance with the facts of the case, and the causes which originated the war, I have a better ground for my opinion than any can possess, who have only seen the statements and letters lately made public.

The facts briefly are these. Two powerful tribes, north of Monrovia and in the interior, the Codoe and Gonlat, have been engaged five years in continual wars with each other—partly originating from a desire of conquest, and partly from avarice, which could only be satiated by making and selling slaves.

Their distance from the colony, for a long time, prevented any other interference of the colonial authorities, than occasional efforts to become peace-makers.*

But, in the course of the war, they gradually approached the territories of the colony, by robbing and plundering, and carrying into slavery the defenceless inhabitants of the Dey country. Thousands of these have either been murdered or carried away captive; and the small remnant have either fled into the colony of Liberia, or on the bank of the St. Paul's, next to it, for safety and protection. The cruel persecutors and conquerors took possession of this country, and thus became the neighbours of the colony.

This occurred about one year ago, and the editor of the Liberia Herald, a coloured man, in a most able article written at that time, predicted the probability of a severe contest between them and the colony, which stood as the only bulwark between them and the weak remnant of Deys, Queahs, and Bassas, upon whom they were ready to fall, in a continuance of their conquests and warfare.

In a few months the impatience of one of their chiefs, Gay Toombay, led him to venture an attack, not upon the colonists, but upon a small village of the poor Deys, who had settled in the outskirts of Millsburg.

This attack was made without provocation and by surprise; it was made about daylight; it was made in the territories of the colony; and resulted in their taking away twelve captives, who were soon after sold into slavery, besides mortally wounding and maiming several others. The colonists in Millsburg hastened to the scene of murder and robbery as soon as possible, else the whole village might have been carried away.

Governor Buchanan, upon learning the facts, immediately sent a messenger to Gay Toombay to demand the release of the captives, and reparation for the wrong done to the colony. The reply was one of *insult and scorn*. The governor was told that Gay Toombay had a war to fight, and he wanted no colonial interference, and intimated an attack upon the natives of King Tom's town, or Heddington, where the Methodist mission was then in successful operation under Mr. Brown, some of whom he claimed as runaway slaves.

Upon receiving this reply, Gov. Buchanan immediately sent arms and ammunition to Heddington and Millsburg, called out the militia of Monrovia and Caldwell, and proceeded to Millsburg to build a fort.

While there a council of war was called, and it was determined not to make an attack upon Gay Toombay until another message, of a peaceful character, had been sent.

Accordingly, two interesting young men were sent to this monster of cruelty, and *both were murdered in cold blood!*

Governor Buchanan then, in hope that the king to whom Gay Toombay owed allegiance, would interfere and punish, still put off the day of vengeance until a message could go to Bopon, the capital of the Condo country, and ascertain his sentiments.

Affairs were in this posture when I sailed for America last February. The result you have seen in the last communications from Liberia.

Who, in view of these facts, will censure the colonists as having provoked a war? Who can fail to see that they have been a shield for the remnant of a murdered and innocent tribe? Who will say they ought to have refused the poor Deys people a shelter and a home, or that, having received them, they ought to have stood by passive, while these defenceless people were murdered and carried into captivity?

I believe that Harris, who stood in the door with his broadaxe and muskets, and who, though a poor carpenter of Liberia, working at day wages for the construction of a school-house and church for that interesting village, just converted from heathenism to Christianity, yet manifesting the courage of a Leonidas, deserves the praise of every benevolent and humane heart.

The poor around him were defenceless, his own life was at stake, and either the band of savage cannibals must be repelled, or they fall victims.

Who will condemn him? The God who gave Gideon a victory—who led the armies of Israel? I think not.

Very affectionately and respectfully, your friend,

J. B. PINNEY.

The Slave Trade—Mr. Buxton's Scheme.

We a few days since noticed a work from the pen of Mr. Turnbull, in relation to the Slave Trade and Slavery in Cuba. We also, a few weeks since, noticed the scheme of the Hon. Mr. Buxton, for the extinction of the Slave Trade. The subject has excited, and continues to excite, much attention in England, as well as in France. The best authorities affirm that, despite the efforts of Great Britain, and the immense sums she has expended with the object of suppressing the slave trade, that inhuman traffic has increased, and continues to increase, to an alarming degree. Such a fact was heard with surprise by those who had looked forward with hope to the ultimate extinction of the trade, and whose efforts and means for a number of years had been so earnestly directed to the laudable object. As already stated, Mr. Buxton's plan amounts to nothing less than an attempt to civilize Africa by the introduction of Christianity, the diffusion of the arts of peace, and by turning the cupidity of the native chiefs from the gains of man-selling to the profits of trade and commerce. Whether feasible or not, this plan has found thousands of advocates, and the British nation has risen up almost as one man upon the subject. Already a new society has been formed for the extinction of the slave trade, and for the civilization of Africa. Prince Albert presided at the first meeting—a number of the most eminent men of the kingdom were in attendance—also, the French ambassador, Monsieur Guizot. The government has already lent its aid to the project, and Capt. Trotter, of the navy, with a small expedition, has been despatched for the coast. He is directed to ascend some of the rivers, and endeavour to prevail upon the chiefs to adopt the plans advocated by the society. This gentleman is well known in that part of the world, and is the officer who succeeded, assisted we believe by Capt. Fatio, in capturing and sending to the United States a band of pirates, who had robbed an American vessel and murdered the crew. Several of this gang, our readers may recollect, were executed a few years ago for the offence, at Salem.

The proceedings of the meeting, which possesses deep interest for every benevolent mind, are now before us in detail. Mr. Buxton delivered an address, in the course of which he asked:

'What was the state of Africa? It was a universal slaughter-house. That could not be disputed. What was its trade? Traffic in human beings. Thousands fell daily traversing its burning sands, and the slave ship—what was that? It was impossible to describe it, except in the language of the Scriptures, 'Pestilence stalketh upon the waters.' The very sharks knew the bark of blood, and followed in its wake for his prey. No one could know better than himself how impossible it was to delineate the horrors of that traffic. 'The whole head is sick, and the whole heart is faint; from sole of foot even unto the head, there is no soundness in it.' At what did they aim? At nothing but this—the accomplishment of the very reverse of what prevailed in Africa at the present moment. They were for peace—as far as their objects extended—they were exclusively for peace. They wanted to bring Africa to such a state of things that the native could leave his house without fear of the man-stealer. They wanted industry to transform the face of the country. They wanted something more than industry; they wanted nothing but free labour. They had no intention of civilizing Africa by the whip and chain, but by honest and free industry; and they wanted—above all, they wanted—religion. (Loud cheers.) He was told that it was a fundamental error to depend upon missionaries. If it, however, be an error to trust in religion, he stood not only confessed but convicted, for he did trust in the missionary and in religion as the chief promoters, not only of civilization, but of all good.' (Cheers.)

[An interruption here took place by the entrance of Mr. O'Connell. The moment he was perceived, a general clapping of hands arose, which was followed by some hissing.]

Mr. F. BUXTON said, 'he perceived the cause of the interruption—the presence of Mr. O'Connell. He begged that the cause of Africa might not suffer by the exhibition of any private feelings; but he must be allowed to say, with regard to that gentleman, a more strenuous advocate for the abolition of slavery there never was. (Loud cheers.) He would, however—and he knew he might do it—make a pledge for that gentleman, and it was this, that if the cause of Africa was likely to suffer from his presence, he would retire immediately from the meeting. (Cheers, and cries of no, no, and go on.) The hon. gentleman then proceeded with his remarks without further interruption—the momentary expression of opposite political feelings having subsided. They wanted, continued the hon. gentleman, the hearts and exertions of this meeting, the influence of the powerful, and many were here, (cheers,) the help of the intellectual, the assistance of all. (Hear, and cheers.) It was his most earnest and hearty desire, that Her Majesty, His Royal Highness's consort, might long reign with unbounded splendor and glory. (Cheers.) He did not forget the great triumphs of this country, but these were greater battles than those of Trafalgar, of the Nile, and of Waterloo, in the cause of religion and the extinction of the enemy of mankind—slavery.'

After some further remarks, the hon. gentleman concluded by moving the resolution, to the effect,

'That notwithstanding all the measures which had been taken to abolish slavery, the traffic had increased, and still continues to increase, under circumstances of aggravation, which called for the strenuous exertions of the whole Christian community for its extinction.' (Cheers.)

This resolution was seconded and advocated by Sir Stephen Lushington, and finally adopted.

Sir Robert Peel also delivered an address, as well as the Bishop of Chichester. The latter submitted the following resolution, which was also adopted:

'That in the opinion of this meeting Great Britain is required, both by every consideration of sound commercial policy and by the higher motives of Christian obligation, to exert all her influence and all her power for the effectual suppression of the slave trade; and that the means proposed by this society, in accordance with the principles recognized in its prospectus and in the preceding resolution, appear eminently calculated to conduce to the attainment of that great result, and are therefore entitled to cordial approbation and support.'

A resolution was adopted, 'appealing to the whole Christian community, to further the operations of the society by pecuniary contributions, by private and public influence, and by all other means that are legitimate, in the prosecution of a purpose dictated by humanity, approved by sound policy, anxiously desired by the country, and undertaken in the humble hope that the blessing of Almighty God will be vouchsafed to its labours.'

This question of the slave trade, is one in which all parties and all sections, in this country, may unite with perfect propriety. The objects contemplated are boundless benevolence, and deserve the cordial approbation of every philanthropist and lover of his kind.—Major Noah remarks, that it is a very extraordinary fact, that the only nation openly and flagrantly engaged in this traffic, in defiance of all law and humanity, is the weakest of European powers—the Portuguese; and that government should be called upon peremptorily to condemn to death every one of her subjects participating in this abominable traffic. It is a fit and proper subject for war, in case Portugal shall persist in carrying on this trade. Wars for a less cause, less humane object, have been frequently declared.

We must not forget, however, that the American flag is sometimes prostituted to this object, although this prostitution is in violation of our laws. It behooves the American government to make an extraordinary effort upon the subject, and thus, if possible, to rescue the character of the country from a reproach so discreditable and foul.—*New York Enquirer*.

Report to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Some friend has forwarded us the report of a select committee of the Legislature of *Pennsylvania*, on the subject of raising money by tax, to defray the expense of such coloured persons of that state as might choose to emigrate to Liberia. We commend the views of the committee, as expressed in the following extract, and trust that the time is not far distant when colonization will become the policy of the country, and our free coloured people be enabled to establish themselves in Africa, where they can enjoy those social and political privileges, to which they can never hope to attain here:

'Two modes have been pointed out by which it is proposed to advance the condition of the coloured man. Each mode has been urged by its respective advocates with a zeal commensurate with the importance of the object proposed to be gained. One of these plans proposes to attain its object by knocking the shackles from the slave immediately, declaring him to be free, and that hereafter, he is to enjoy all social and political rights in common with the white man.

'The other plan proposes to separate the two races by colonizing the man of colour, and there extend to him those blessings of free government which the peculiarities of his race seems to forbid his enjoying whilst in contact with the white man. In regard to the merits of these two plans, it is proposed to say a few words. As to the first, the history of the past and present age affords ample proof of the impossibility of two distinct races of men existing together in equality. In every instance recorded in holy or profane history of two distinct races being thrown together under whatever auspices, whether by mutual agreement of the parties, as in the case of the Jews and Egyptians, or by war and rapine, one party has been sure to claim and secure privileges at the expense of the other party; advancing the interest of the one in the same degree that the interest of the other was retarded. Why should this result almost always follow a connexion of two distinct races of men—that one party should become the masters of the other? This effect so invariably follows, that a cause must exist somewhere to bring it about. That cause is to be found in the constitution and habits of the different races, which precludes a reciprocity of feeling betwixt them. The constitution and habits of the black man are so different from those of the white man—nature has drawn the lines of distinction so plain and so palpable between the two races, that it appears to be impossible they should live together in mutual and unlimited intercourse and equality. Sixty-four years have passed away since the Declaration of Independence, and yet we find the privileges of these people, instead of having increased, to have been materially abridged. Before the adoption of the new constitution, their right to vote was admitted by a great many. If they did enjoy that right before, the adoption of that constitution since, has effectually deprived them of it. If obstacles then so serious interpose to prevent the two races from living indiscriminately together, (for be it known that to enjoy equal privileges, this intercourse must necessarily be indiscriminate,) it becomes important to enquire, whether by a separation political equality will not be secured to both. The colonizationist, as sincere in his desire to promote the welfare of the coloured man as the abolitionist, has wisely concluded, that it can only be done by a separation. That so long as he remains in contact with the white man, he must necessarily continue to be his inferior. He proposes to carry the negro across the Atlantic, and place him on the shores of Africa, from whence his ancestors were cruelly torn to satisfy the cupidity of the white man; to give him a country rich in all the productions of nature, enjoying a climate peculiarly adapted to his constitution, for his ancestors have existed there from the earlist ages, granting him a constitution founded in the pure principles of freedom, guaranteeing the right to frame laws for his own government; in fine, placing him in the enjoyment of blessings second to no people on earth. That all this is feasible, your committee are fully satisfied; and they will give some of the reasons upon which this belief is founded.

'The first settlement of colonists in Liberia was made about the year 1821, although steps preliminary to this had been taken a few years before by the American Colonization Society. The progress of this colony, considering the difficulties the society, under whose auspices it was founded, had to contend with, has been unexampled in the history of colonies. Her institutions are of a permanent character—flourishing towns are springing rapidly into existence—churches and school houses have been erected on the sites of demolished slave factories; and the voice of Christian ministers is now heard in places where, but a few years ago, the man-dealer might be seen in pursuit of his unholy traffic. Their commerce has become of importance, and a packet now regularly plies between the ports of Liberia and the United States. If, then, in the short space of eighteen years, in a distant and almost unknown country, and amongst a savage people, a colony has sprung up, which can now boast of institutions that older countries might be proud of, can the most skeptical doubt for a moment the feasibility of colonizing, in time, the whole black population of this country. It is confidently believed, that as information becomes more diffused on the subject, and the war of opposition that has been so unrighteously waged against it shall have ceased, the coloured man will find it as much to his interest to emigrate to Africa, as the labourer of Europe now finds to emigrate to this country. Strong inducements present themselves to the christian, the philanthropist, and the statesman, to invite their co-operation in this undertaking. By planting colonies on the coast of Africa, a stop is immediately put to the slave trade. Feeble as the colony of Liberia yet is, its influence operates seriously to the disadvantage of the slaver. The fulfilment of the prophecy, that 'Ethiopia will stretch out her hands to God,' will be accomplished through the instrumentality of Christian colonies. How strong the inducement to ministers of Christ to enlist their services in a cause so just. The immediate and lasting benefits that are to be conferred on the coloured race by the removal—the vast field that opens to the enterprize of the American merchant—the greatness of the object proposed to be gained, by securing to the white and the black race the enjoyment of an equality of rights and privileges—to the black man by a removal to the country from whence his forefathers were cruelly torn, by the rapacity of the white man—to the white, by leaving him in possession of the country to which his forefathers were driven by the persecution of religious fanatics, altogether renders it one of the most magnificent undertakings ever agitated. In fact, your committee cannot conceive of any act more truly noble, than the restoration to the land of their inheritance of the whole coloured race. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

'*Resolved*, That the plan proposed by the Colonization Society, for the gradual removal of the coloured people to the colony of Liberia, for the purpose of securing to them the blessings of liberty, is worthy the highest consideration of the friends of humanity, as being the only mode by which an equality of rights can be secured to that unfortunate race.

'*Resolved*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.'

Extract of a letter to a Member of Congress.

'The South ought to regard colonization not only as the antagonist of abolition, but as calculated to promote greatly the consumption of her great staple—cotton—now largely checked and actually diminished by the immensely increased consumption of silks and worsteds, growing out of our unwisely admitting them duty free, and thus giving a premium both to the industry and raw materials of rival, and even hostile nations. The natives of the vast continent of Africa, probably 150,000,000 in number, are now mostly naked; but they exhibit an intense anxiety to follow the fashions of our colonists, and their first desire is to be similarly clothed—'to hab white man fash.' They even now exhibit considerable skill, for savages, in their manufactures; but their processes are necessarily inartificial, slow, and painful. Teach them the use of our looms, and supply them with cotton yarns, and each year many millions of pounds would be exchanged with them for the rich and varied products of their exuberant soil. Possessing the raw material ourselves, and enjoying many advantages over our unscrupulous rival in transforming it into yarn, we should rapidly follow up this first advantage, by supplying our neighbors of Mexico with millions more: India, China, the Mediterranean region, and some of the German states would gradually follow, and Russia, who bears no love to England, would gladly transfer her custom to us. Britain now threatens to exclude every article of our slave-grown produce from her ports; and influential societies, possessing great pecuniary resources, are now organized to carry out the design on a national scale; and, as we cannot afford to have eighty millions per annum cut off from our exports, we should, by adopting the policy in question, obtain, through our own industry and enterprize, indemnification for at least a portion of her present custom, she now shipping 126,500,000 pounds of cotton yarn per year, valued at about $35,000,000, which is principally manufactured out of our raw material, she can now depress it at pleasure; and our planters have ample reason to remember when, by one skilful manœuvre of her financiers, she did to the extent of some $64,000,000 in about sixty days! Secure to the planter a home market for a fair proportion of his crops, and this game could no longer be played by her at our expense. Her bankers, too, by a dark and disgraceful plot, have attempted to grasp again the monopoly of our foreign exchanges, and, by a foul conspiracy, to perpetuate her boasted command of the money market of the world, through the destruction of our great fiscal agent. Rescue our staples from her grasp, make our own ports the source of direct supply to the continent, both for them and for the yarns she now enjoys the sole supply of through our want of manufacturing enterprize, and we shall at least divide the monetary empire so far with her as to defy her future attempts to work our downfall.

The treasonable letter of Wendall Phillips, submitted to your inspection last month, and which has run through the whole round of anti-slavery society presses without a mark of disapprobation, is but one link in the chain of evidence, showing that every consideration of national honour and prosperity will, by these infatuated and infuriated men, be sacrificed at the shrine of their goddess of liberty. Good men and sound patriots of every party ought, therefore, to unite as brethren in saving our beloved country and her matchless institutions from their machinations, ere horrors worse than those of the French revolution be brought upon us. It ought to be known, also, that some of their most prominent men are now in the British West Indies, exciting, in the breasts of their negro population, feelings of malignity towards the United States, and replenishing the coffers of the Anti-Slavery Society by contributions obtained from the emancipated slaves. This fact is established on the authority of their official presses. Nor is the formation of whole regiments of black troops along our Canada frontier, and composed wholly of slaves invited and aided to desert their owners by these 'Philanthropists,' to be overlooked; especially as the same presses boast of their cherishing the most implacable hatred towards the land of their birth. Thus we may see that there is intimate connection between the projects of 'immediate abolition' and the exclusion of our products from England.* In my last letter from a very dear friend now in London—one of our most distinguished and estimable countrymen, he says that 'the British nation has determined to exclude all our slave-grown products, and the sooner we make up our minds to conform to the new state of affairs, the better.' A gentleman here is recently told by his English correspondent, that they have expended twenty millions sterling to destroy West India slavery, and will, if necessary, expend as much more in exterminating it from among us! Can we believe all this to be pure benevolence, when we know the extent of the miseries of India and Ireland? if, indeed, it is possible to conceive the horrors of British misrule in India. We may, by comparing their professions with their practice, doubt the sincerity of their love for our slave population, without any breach of christian charity. I repeat, then, that the real design is the dissolution of the Union, to effect the overthrow of our rising manufactures and the destruction of our commercial interference with them in foreign markets.

We have, then, the Anti-Slavery Society and its affiliated branches, an *imperium in imperio*, with alliances more entangling and mischievous than were ever dreamed of by the immortal Washington; and, regarding colonization as its antipodes, I cannot but look upon the general diffusion of its benign principles as eminently conservative. It is a system of inductive philosophy, which, by disclaiming all unconstitutional, illegal, or unchristian interference with the guarantied rights of our southern neighbors, would, if its true character were rightly understood, insure the co-operation of all the benevolent and pious of every sect and party throughout our wide-spread empire. But, even if not advocated on the grounds of religious duty, the benefits to be secured to our country by its successful prosecution recommend it to the patronage of the enlightened statesman. The important fact, stated in Governor Buchanan's last despatch, that there were then no less than 37 sail of British ships, many of them 800 to 900 tons burden, in the Bouny river, receiving cargoes of palm oil, an article only recently entering into the list of American exports, gives but a faint idea of the native commercial resources of that vast continent when properly developed. No less than 35,000 tons of this valuable article have been imported into England in a single year, worth, at nine cents per pound—its present value in our market—$7,056,000. Stop the slave trade, and the export may be increased tenfold. The sugar estates of Western Africa, destroyed by Portugal on the discovery of America, were deemed the finest in the world. Africa may yet afford us an immense supply, as sugar cane is one of her indigenous products. Her native coffee, too, of which twelve or fourteen varieties grow wild in the forests of Liberia, is unsurpassed in quality, and may be raised to any extent. Ship timber, furniture, and dye woods of almost endless variety, also abound, and even now are shipped to a large amount. One of my London friends told me that, in May, 1832, he received 18 cargoes of African oak from Sierra Leone. Cam wood, now worth $90 per ton, may be obtained from our colonies to almost any extent, as soon as roads shall be extended into the interior, and they will be very important to our cotton and woollen manufactures. Ivory, gold dust, gums, ostrich feathers, drugs, hides, goat skins, manilla hemp, indigo, rice, corn, pepper, beeswax, (and all the products of the tropics may be added,) would form the basis of a commerce, which, if duly promoted, would probably, within the next 25 years, rival in importance the whole of that between us and Great Britain 25 years ago. Indeed, at the present time, and under all the desolating influences of the slave trade, Britain enjoys an immense trade with Africa. One of her commercial houses alone received returns in three years amounting to about $1,500,000, principally in gold, ivory, and gums. Another in Liverpool realized a profit of £30,000, by a single voyage, from ivory and palm oil. This commerce absorbs a large amount of British manufactures, and though still comparatively in its infancy, is estimated by her writers to afford a clear annual profit of several millions. She naturally desires to retain this rich monopoly, and, jealous of our sharing it, arrogates to herself the right to denounce our benign and disinterested system, (she at the same time planning vast operations for commercial colonies in Africa for her own benefit) although for purposes so superior to hers! Her colonists have been a curse and a terror to Africa and Asia—ours only scatters blessings in their path. Ours, however, doubly annoy her: they open the rich field of African commerce to our merchants, foster our home manufactures, and, by enabling us to effect peacefully for the negro race all that we constitutionally can, their success will deprive her of the only available weapon for disturbing our domestic tranquillity. It is, therefore, highly desirable that our fellow-citizens should appreciate fully the real bearing of all these topics so intimately and inseparably interwoven; and, in hopes that these hasty hints may prove beneficial in the approaching discussion, I have ventured to answer your inquiries, perhaps too much in extenso. That it may be overruled for the extension of kind and paternal feelings between the members of this great confederacy, fervently prays,

Your friend, ELLIOTT CRESSON.

Africa before the Irruption of the Barbarians.

Those who argue, from the present state of the coloured population of this country, against the prospect of a high degree of civilization in Africa, reason from very imperfect data. Here the coloured people have laboured, and still labour, under almost every possible disadvantage. In most of the southern states, slaves are debarred from the attainment of the slightest rudiments of knowledge. And even in states free from slavery, the coloured people have little opportunity of cultivation. Condemned by poverty, almost universally, to the lowest occupations, they have neither time nor means to improve themselves. But they will not suffer much, on a fair comparison with whites of the same grade. The best criterion, however, by which to judge, is the progress they have made in Liberia, where they escape the degradation to which they are exposed here. Of their improvement in morals, and manners, and habits, the testimony of Captains Sherman and Nicholson, precludes all doubt. It may be confidently stated, that few of the American colonies made greater advances in the same space of time than they have done in the seven years that have elapsed since the establishment of order and good government in 1824.—The distance between the colonists at Liberia and the civilized inhabitants of Europe at present, is not so great as between the former and some parts of Europe in the olden time, when the latter painted their bodies, had no chimneys to their houses, lay upon straw on the ground, covered themselves with skins fastened with skewers, and were tenants in common with the pigs which partook of the hospitality of their houses.

Africa, though brutalized by wars, the invasions of barbarians, and the most grinding despotism, was once on as proud an eminence in point of civilization, as any part of Europe. Carthage contended for the supremacy with Rome, for one hundred and twenty years—and, but for domestic factions, the bane of republics, would probably have subjugated Italy. The destruction of the Carthaginian annals by the Romans renders it impossible to enumerate any of her great men, except her warriors. Rome never produced a greater general than Hannibal. Some of his relations were men of great talents in the same department. Jugurtha was superior to most of the Romans who were sent against him. Terence, the dramatist, was an African.

Christianity and civilization were early introduced in Africa. There were several provincial councils held there. At one of them, held in Carthage, in 397, the canon of the Roman Catholic Bible was settled. Another was held in the same place in 410—and two others at Milevi. In the fifth century, the number of Catholic Bishops in Africa was four hundred. Origen, Tertullian, Cyprian and Augustine, among the great lights of christianity in their day, were Africans. And it is not too much to expect that future Hannibals and Terences and Cyprians and Augustines will arise to defend and illuminate that now benighted country.—Should such a result take place, the merit will belong to the illustrious founders of the American Colonization Society.

[*African Repository.*

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—In our columns to-day will be found a circular from the executive committee of the American Colonization Society, and another from the N. Y. City Colonization Society, urging upon clergymen of all denominations the propriety of taking up collections in aid of African colonization, on the sabbath next succeeding the 4th July. The request is further urged by a number of influential ministers, of different persuasions; and we hope it will find a ready response in the breast of every individual to whom it is addressed. There are few congregations now, we presume, where the taking up of a collection for this object would give offence. It is a great object, having in view the welfare of two continents. The suppression of the slave-trade, which it contemplates as one of its *leading* purposes, is a matter in which all Americans profess to feel a common interest. So is the civilization of Africa. So is the developement of the energies and resources of that vast continent. Where there is so much which all can command, it seems unnatural to oppose the enterprise in the aggregate, merely because it involves the emigration, (which in numerous cases is synonymous with the emancipation from slavery,) of a portion of our coloured population, *i. e.* if they are disposed to go. What is there so dreadful in this? Ask those who have already gone. Read their letters. Behold their contentment; listen to their thanksgivings to almighty God, that he sent them to that land, where alone they ever enjoyed, or could enjoy, the full measure of their civil rights. Look at their churches—their schools. See their influence extending, both by land and sea. A few more such colonies, judiciously located, and sustained at first, if need be, by national vessels, would put an end to the African slave-trade; and in no other way can it be done, so long as there is a market for slaves in Cuba, Brazil, &c. This is the opinion of Mr. Buxton, and the British government, after long continued efforts at suppression by means of cruisers; it is also the opinion of the American Colonization Society.

[*Journal of Commerce.*

THE COMMERCE OF AFRICA.—The trade of Africa is beginning to be looked upon as quite important. It is stated, on competent authority, that of the single article of palm oil, the value of over $7,000,000, has been imported into England from Africa in a single year. Camphor wood which is worth $90 per ton, can be obtained in abundance in Liberia. A letter in the Merchants' Magazine states, that as soon as roads are cut into the interior, ivory, gold-dust, and many other valuable articles, may be obtained in abundance for the purpose of trade and traffic.

[*Pittsburgh In.*

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* I know an effort of this kind was made as early as 1836, at an expense of some hundred dollars, by sending commissioners to visit the various kings, but unsuccessfully.

The claims of humanity were, in this case, abetted by the motives of interest, for the continuance of the war was an extinction, for the time, of the most valuable trade of the colony—those regions having in times of peace annually furnished 10,000 pounds of ivory, and from 20 to 50 tons of camwood to the merchants of Liberia.

* It is not to be doubted that England, our ancient enemy, has lent her best efforts to aid and abet the abolition excitement as the surest mode of effecting our downfall, and thereby saving her now tottering fabric. Of this fact, there is a world of proof; and heaven forbid that we should blindly lend ourselves to the foe of our nation, to subserve her purposes, and bring ruin upon ourselves! It is not for the negro she toils, as her statesmen have declared in parliament: she dreads our manufacturing facilities and industry, and fears our commercial enterprise and rivalry. If we succeed, she knows that her own fate is sealed. On these points, the proof is too diffuse to be comprised within the compass of a letter, but, that such is the case, has been frequently admitted by Englishmen, scores of whom, under various disguises, are now preaching their mischievous and unconstitutional foreign doctrines throughout the free States. They are doubtless paid by their transatlantic employers.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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