In former Reports it has been mentioned that governor Russwurm is a person of colour, and that the colonial physician is now Dr. Samuel Ford McGill, also a person of colour, who received a diploma with much credit to himself in a northern college of medicine. And the Board deem it due to these persons in their annual communication to the Society and the public, to state their entire satisfaction with them, and to express their belief, that the policy which, five years ago, induced the Board to put the executive power in Africa into the hands of a coloured person, was the only wise and just one. There is now not a white man in office in Maryland in Liberia. There is no white superintendance even, on the coast; no other directions are given to the governor than to enforce and maintain the charter (or constitution) and the laws, which are written; and yet the Board hazard little in saying, that the colony, as regards quiet, and orderly, and contented government, will not suffer by comparison, with any of the same age that has ever been established in Africa or elsewhere.

In concluding their Report, the Board of Managers cannot express their satisfaction with the progress and condition of their colony at Cape Palmas, and their belief, that a continuance of the policy pursued towards it will, under the Divine favour, make it the noble illustration of the usefulness of the labour that has established and maintained it.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE.
President Md. State Col. Soc.

Report of the Managers of the State Colonization Fund,

For the removal of the Free People of Colour.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, BALTIMORE, } *January 20th, 1841.* }

To his Excellency, WILLIAM GRASON,
Governor of Maryland:

THE Report of the undersigned, Managers of the State Colonization Fund, under the act of 1831, ch. 281, respectfully states, that during the last year they have drawn from the treasury the sum of $10,000, being the amount limited by the act of the legislature of the last session; a part of which has been appropriated through the agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society; in the payment of the expenses incurred in the transportation of emigrants to Africa heretofore, and in the maintaining of them there, as authorized by the act above mentioned, and a part in the dissemination of information through the State, as also authorized by the same act. The number of manumissions during the past year has been 128, making the whole number since the passage of the act 2,300. During the past year no emigrants have been sent from the State to Africa, the current feeling among the free coloured population having turned their attention to the British West India islands, and diverted it wholly, for the present, from other quarters. The undersigned believe, from the events of the last twelve months, that the feeling is increasing among the free coloured people, that this is not their appropriate home, and that, sooner or later, emigration to other lands will be to their happiness and well being. Hitherto they have remained in the United States, with the belief, that by preserving here their numbers undiminished they would ultimately obtain social and political equality with the whites. This has been the abolition doctrine that has been spread among them, and by which they have been influenced heretofore. It is believed now, however, to have lost its weight, in a great measure, and there is a restlessness among the thinking and prudent of the free coloured people, which indicates a thorough change in their feelings with reference to removal. That emigration to the British West Indies will long continue in favour, the undersigned cannot believe—for the persons wanted there are labourers for the sugar crops—a species of toil, to which the negroes from Maryland are unaccustomed, and in which they must be brought into competition with the emancipated slaves of the island, whenever these last choose to return to the habits of labour from which their emancipation has released them.

The undersigned mention this in no hostility to emigration of the free coloured people to Trinidad and Guiana, but as indicating a probable result, which under any circumstances it would be prudent to provide for, and which has been most fully provided for in the establishment of the colony of Maryland in Liberia, whose prosperity and success thus far is believed to be without a parallel in the whole history of colonization. This colony is now capable of receiving all the persons that may choose to emigrate to it; and, when the restless feeling among the coloured population, already alluded to, becomes disappointed in the results of the West India scheme, will furnish an alternative by which it can be gratified, in a manner promotive, not only of *their* best interests, but of the best interests of the people of Maryland from whom they will go forth.

In the year 1790, there were 8,043 free negroes in Maryland; the late census shews that there are 17,980 in the city of Baltimore alone, and 61,937 in the state of Maryland. This population, which is among us, but not of us—which has no interest in common with us, which is debarred political and social rights, and which can anticipate no change for the better, may well be dissatisfied with their position, and look abroad for a more congenial home. It is the part of a wise policy to provide one. This has been done—and however the free coloured people may, for a while, vacillate in the selection of their permanent abiding place, there is little doubt that they will ultimately prefer removing to a place where the coloured man fills all the offices in the government, rather than to a place where their removal still leaves them under the predominant influences of a white population, in which the coloured man is trusted with power, not as his right, but as a favour. The condition of the coloured population is of great interest, and the undersigned see nothing yet to induce them to doubt the policy of the State in relation to it.

The undersigned transmit, herewith, a copy of the Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, being the last they have issued, which is fully explanatory of their plans and policy. And have the honour to be, most respectfully,

CHAS. HOWARD,
WM. R. STUART,
F. ANDERSON.

BALANCE SHEET, 1840.

Maryland State Colonization Society.

Dr.	
Orion Expedition,	$3,230 89
Rev. Wm. McKenny,	93 96¼
Lafayette Expedition,	345 70
Contingent Expenses,	742 18
Sarah & Priscilla,	661 26¼
Brig Bourne,	1,096 07
Am. Board of Com'rs of For. Missions,	10 45
African Civil List,	17,666 95
Personal property in Africa,	4,946 07
Bills Receivable,	508 18
Peter Hoffman,	422 95
Purchase of Territory in Africa,	2,054 93
Colonial Store,	6,266 95
Ann Expedition,	2,727 11
Expenses of Emigrants in Africa,	14,484 42
Public Improvements in Africa,	16,469 38
Expenses of Agency House in Africa,	2,247 29
Contingent Expenses in Africa,	5,353 33
Individual accounts in Africa,	3,238 44
Harmony Expedition,	872 69¼
Savings Bank of Baltimore,	100 00
Fortune Expedition,	1,321 41
Financier Expedition,	620 98
Niobe Expedition,	1,120 00
Colonization Journal,	1,946 93
American Col. Society,	1 80
E. Harrington,	71 41
J. B. Russwurm,	3,567 38
Samuel F. McGill,	744 25
Prot. Ep. Board of Missions,	28 01
Mrs. E. H. Tubman,	320 78
Military stores in Africa,	1,195 05
Niobe Expedition, 2d.	2,654 89
Rev. Thos. C. Thornton,	35 00
J. M. Roberts,	14 00
Joshua Stewart,	10 00
Dr. R. McDowell,	105 00
Oberon Expedition,	1,751 25
Mount Tubman Farm,	1,408 01
Collection and outfit of Emigrants,	4,713 72
Martin & Mathers,	1 50
Ladies' Society,	94 58
Public Farm, C. Palmas,	2,844 66
Colonial School,	452 82
Home Expenses,	16,223 19
Boxer Expedition,	599 37
R. Mickle, Treasurer,	568 96
Discount and Interest,	344 46
Trafalgar Expedition,	1,480 44
	$127,825 07

Cr.	
George Hoffman,	$120 00
State Appropriation, 1827,	930 00
John Hoffman,	100 00
Profit and Loss,	16,448 90
State Colonization Tax,	3,218 61
John D. Toy,	513 00
Baltimore Expedition,	76 19
Jacob Hiss,	21 00
Stephen Smith,	173 68
Benjamin Alleyne,	14 95
Colonial Currency,	1,400 00
Thomas Gross,	5 00
J. & J. Williams,	21 25
Charles, in Liberia,	20 00
Columbia Expedition,	248 88
Cape Palmas Packet,	53 00
Colonial Agency in Africa,	821 06
Samuel Bayard,	8 00
John Bordley,	194 94
Rev. J. H. Kennard,	131 42
Contributions,	15,632 72
Geo. R. McGill,	100 00
John Easter, of John,	12 19
State Fund,	76,139 91
Rev. I. A. Easter,	120 30
Bills Payable,	11,241 63
Md. State Bible Society,	13 45
	$127,825 07

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*The United States vs. the Schooner Catherine.*—This vessel, it may be recollected, was captured by a British cruiser, near the coast of Africa; being then engaged, as it was alleged, in the slave trade. A suit was instituted in the United States District Court for the forfeiture of the vessel, and the court decided that, under all the circumstances of the case, it did not come within the provisions of the laws forbidding American vessels to engage in the slave trade. The court therefore dismissed the libel against her, and ordered her to be restored to the claimant.

The circuit court has now reversed the decision of the district court, and ordered the vessel to be condemned.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—*The fourth Tuesday of February*, is the day appointed for simultaneous temperance meetings throughout the civilized world, when the friends of temperance, without regard to religious sects, or political parties, or conditions of life, assemble together in their different towns, or districts, and celebrate the triumphs, and seek to extend the blessings of the temperance reform.

Boston Journal.

He that would be well spoken of himself, must not speak ill of others.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1841.

All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to DR. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

The duties of conducting this Journal, which have heretofore been performed by a select committee of the Maryland State Colonization Society, appointed for that purpose, will in future devolve upon the General Agent. This change has not been effected with the view or the hope of improving the general character of the Journal, of rendering it more acceptable to the subscribers, or more useful in fulfilling the intent of its publication; but to relieve the gentlemen who have heretofore conducted it, from duties which they have for a long time gratuitously and most ably performed. And the present conductor has only to hope, that proper allowances will be made for any deterioration in character which it may suffer by the change, on the grounds that not only the duties thus devolving on him, are those to which he has been entirely unaccustomed, but the subject of colonization, in a political point of view, on which, in Maryland, it is chiefly based, is one which he has not heretofore been called to investigate.

The object in establishing the Journal, was to disseminate throughout the state of Maryland, all information that could be obtained, in any way affecting or bearing upon the subject of colonization, as avowed and prosecuted by the State Colonization Society.

At the present time, the first and most important point, and that which we judge will go farthest to assist in executing the designs of the society, is, to lay before the public all information that may come to hand respecting the colony of Maryland in Liberia.

Not only its physical geography, natural advantages, its political history and position, but the most ordinary and common-place transactions, and *every day* occurrences of the colony, should be laid before the public; rendering the *living* thing *visible*, showing definitely what the colony *is*, what are the peculiar characteristics and capabilities of its inhabitants, thereby enabling the people of Maryland to judge, from what has been done, and what is now actually doing, of the powerful claims of the cause to a continuance of their patronage and support; and the men of colour also, to appreciate the advances made by the Liberian in the road to freedom, independence and true respectability, what is for his best interest and most judicious course of policy.

The most important occurrences and transactions of the other American colonies on the coast will also be noticed, which (as we trust they with our own colony, will ultimately form but one general government) will be equally interesting to the patrons of the Journal, and useful to the inquiring emigrant.

Next will be given in detail, the transactions of the home department of the society. A statement of the operations and success of its travelling agent, of the contributions of its patrons, all reports and ordinances of the Board of Managers, with regard to home affairs and the government of the colony.

All political movements that can in any way affect the interests of the society will be noted.

The movements of the various abolition and anti-slavery societies, shall also from time to time receive notice, and many articles relating thereto be transferred to the Journal; not with the view or wish to open in any way a controversy with them, or to return the abuse so liberally bestowed by them upon the colonizationists, nor to increase unnecessarily the antagonistic feeling at present existing between them, but that the people of Maryland may see the grounds taken by that body of men, and be induced to adopt such measures as will render nugatory their efforts to disturb the peace and well-being of the state.

As matter of the above character will not always be at hand sufficient to fill our little monthly sheet, choice selections will be made from some of the religious publications of the day to supply the deficiency.

The friends of colonization throughout the state, are earnestly and respectfully solicited to give any aid in their power in making the Journal interesting and fitted to fulfil the intent of its publication.

ADDRESS
TO THE
Friends of Colonization in Maryland.

At the annual meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held on the 28th January, in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis, it was unanimously resolved to hold a convention of the friends of colonization in Maryland, during the coming spring, and the Board of Managers were directed to appoint such time as might be most convenient for the purpose, and to give general and public notice thereof. They have accordingly fixed upon the first Thursday in June next, falling on the third day of that month, for the meeting of the convention in the city of Baltimore; and they have constituted the undersigned a committee to give the notice, directed by the resolution of the annual meeting, in such manner as to secure the full representation of the state of Maryland, on the occasion.

In the necessarily brief space allotted to a notice in the public prints, it is impossible for the committee to state fully all the considerations that make the proposed convention a matter of deep interest to the people of the state; nor perhaps, would it be important to do this, even did the space allow it. The state of Maryland was the first to embark in the cause of colonization; and no other state in the Union has done so much, and so effectually done it, to promote its success. A frontier state, between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding states of the Union, it was not permitted to Maryland to remain indifferent in any matter affecting her coloured population; and colonization, when matured into a practicable scheme, was at once embraced as a means of procuring, in the words of the founders of it, 'the removal of the free people of colour of the state with their own consent, to the coast of Africa.' The first expedition that ever left the United States, was mainly fitted out with funds obtained in Baltimore. This was in 1820. In 1826, the legislature made an annual appropriation of $1,000 in aid of the cause—and in 1831, increased the appropriation to $200,000—to be expended in sums of $10,000 per annum. To the people of Maryland, therefore, it would seem unnecessary to enter into any explanations of the purpose and importance of colonization. All that is necessary to be said is, that the events of the years that have elapsed since the subject was first advocated in the state, have tended to give to it a constantly increasing importance, until it is now of vital, and, it ought to be, of all absorbing interest. In Maryland the system pursued, and which originated here, is that of independent state action; the State Colonization Society holding, that in a state where slavery exists, the subject of the coloured population is one that admits of no foreign interference or extraneous influences. The state society, therefore, has no connection with any other in the Union, and the colony of Maryland in Liberia, founded for the use of emigrants from Maryland, is independent of the other establishments on the coast of Africa. In calling a convention, therefore, of the friends of colonization in Maryland, the state society deemed that it was taking the step best calculated to procure efficient action in a matter in which every citizen of the state was interested, not in behalf of the general undertaking as philanthropists only, but in what might be considered a domestic matter of fireside and every day concern. It is for the weal of the people in Maryland, white and coloured, slave and free, that the convention has been called. If twenty years ago colonization was deemed important enough to enlist the feelings, and obtain the pecuniary aid of Maryland, its importance is this day increased twenty fold. Beyond the limits of Maryland, much has been done, of which her citizens should be aware, and which they should gravely consider as it relates to her coloured population. Within the limits of Maryland much has yet to be done, that can only be appreciated and determined after the most careful deliberation. For the full interchange of opinion, for the diffusion of information, for the promotion of the cause of colonization in the most efficient manner, has the convention been called; and it is most earnestly hoped, that not only every county, but every town, village, and district in the state, will be represented when on the day of its meeting arrives.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,
HUGH DAVEY EVANS,
JOHN L. CAREY.

Baltimore, February 10, 1841.

The ratification of the treaty between England and Texas, has caused no little trouble among those who claim alone to be the friends of the African race, on both sides of the Atlantic. But a very short time since, we were told that the idea was preposterous; that the English government would not harbour the thought; that she viewed the infant slaveholding and slavery creating republic, with the same horror and disgust, that she did the people of these southern and middle states, and many went so far as to assure us, that she would make the abolition question, the *sine qua non* of a treaty, or recognition; that she would buy up the slaveholders and slave importers of Texas with the *precious metals*, which she so well knew how to wield, should the honour and advantages of a treaty with England, not alone induce them to amend their constitution and extinguish slavery in the outset. But as it happens, they have done no such thing. They have doubtless made a judicious, advantageous commercial treaty, and little care they how deep the stain upon the hands they have grasped, provided it brings gain to the good people of England.

We did hope for the honour of these United States, that her citizens would cease to abuse their own government, would open their eyes to the policy pursued by the English nation, and no longer harp upon her sacrifices for the good of the African race, and her universal philanthropy. We should expect to see the wrath of our northern friends boiling over at this unlooked-for backsliding movement of England. Not so, although they foam a little, still one of high note among them is found to apologize for the act, and make the following very cool, business-like and statesman-like remarks. If they would but take the same course with regard to the southern and middle states, (which, as it regards the question of slavery, are truly independent governments,) we should have less trouble from them, and in fact go hand in hand with them. When the southern states consider it *expedient*, (as did England in abolishing slavery in the West Indies, and in forming the late treaty with TEXAS,) to abolish slavery, they will lose no time in doing so, in that way which they shall deem the most judicious and safe for all parties, and that too, without the aid or exhortations of the north, and with little pretensions to philanthropy. The people of Maryland feel that they have at least equal claims to the courtesy of their northern friends, as is tendered to England, in the following paragraph, and they ask no more.

'This measure does not dishearten me. According to the usages of nations, Great Britain was not called to inquire into the legitimacy of this new government, but simply whether it could sustain itself and sustain the usual relations with foreign powers. I doubt not that Guizot Britain thought much of getting a good customer, but unless I am deceived, she had two other objects, first to settle a boundary between TEXAS and Mexico, which she will feel herself authorized to maintain, and next, to keep Texas separate from this country. In both these objects she has a palpable interest. Her West India possessions require that she should not suffer Texas to stretch itself along the gulf of Mexico; and seeing, in this country her great competitor, she cannot but be willing to prevent our extension, and to get up a rival state on our borders. I trust, these foreign alliances have secured us against the annexation of Texas. Her great men, after figuring as heads of a nation, and carrying on diplomatic intercourse with foreign countries, will have little disposition to shrink into state offices under our confederation.'

The abolitionists of England abuse their government in good set terms. How much they expect to effect thereby, and how sincere they are, all must judge for themselves.

The following is an extract from their proceedings:

'At a meeting of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held at 27 New Broad Street, London, on Wednesday, the 2d day of December, 1840.

JACOB POST, Esquire, in the chair.

'It was unanimously Resolved,

'(1.) That, inasmuch as the system of slavery forms an integral part of the Constitutional Law of the new Republic of Texas, this Committee have heard with feelings of the deepest sorrow and humiliation that Her Majesty's government have been induced to enter into a Commercial Treaty with its Representative, by which act that Republic has been introduced to the high distinction of a place among the great family of civilized nations, and to the national dignity and national honour of this great country have been outraged, the dearest interests of multitudes of human beings—their liberty and happiness—trampled under foot, a fearful impulse given to slavery and the slave trade, and the sacred cause of christianity, civilization and freedom immeasurably retarded.

'(2.) That in view of the great fact, that the Legislature of this country, stimulated by the christian zeal of its people, has abolished for ever the guilty traffic in human beings, and terminated the atrocious system of bondage, which formerly existed in the British colonies, 'strikes us not being *exactly* an *admitted* fact. It has even been questioned by many, and those too, most fitted to judge of the causes which induced the British government to abolish slavery in their West India possessions, whether she was not as much actuated by other causes, as the *christian zeal of her people*. It was clearly perceived that other desirable results would grow out of it, than the mere consciousness of having done a good and meritorious act, in partially repaying a long and increasing debt to the African. The government well knew the utter impossibility of maintaining the then existing condition of their West India possessions, without a great and continual increase of their already enormous expenditures, and nothing could insure a tolerable degree of tranquility, except again filling their colonies with white troops. The black soldiers, although shipped from island to island, and from the coast of Africa, were still not to be depended on, and in case of rebellion, the greater probability was, that they would join their fellow-slaves, and re-enact the scenes of St. Domingo. The question, and the only one that ever came before the English government, in regard to this matter, was a question of interest, of pounds, shillings and pence. Rather than have the increasing burthen upon their shoulders, which they well knew would ultimately become insupportable, they chose quietly to lay it down. They chose rather to make one great and sufficient outlay, and thereby extinguish all claims, than suffer an increase of expenditures that would avail nothing, but ultimately lead to greater sacrifices than the one already made. They chose rather to grant that as a favour, which they knew would be wrested by violence, or retained at an expense far exceeding its value. They chose rather to retain the West India possessions, as dependent and friendly allies, which they will ultimately become, rather than as expensive and troublesome colonies. That the British government was actuated by such and the like considerations, in this measure of abolition, I say was believed by those well able to judge. But this no longer requires *belief*. The test question has been practically put, and answered in the affirmative. The treaty with TEXAS has decided it. And although we may still continue to hear of the *christian zeal*, which stimulates the abolitionists of England and the northern states to vilify and abuse those who happen to differ from them in opinion, yet, as it regards the English government, we trust they will continue silent.

Maryland State Colonization Society.

OFFICERS, ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS E. BOND, JOHN H. BRISCOE,
CHARLES HOWARD, HUGH D. EVANS,
PHILIP R. HOFFMAN, WILLIAM R. STUART.

Board of Managers.

FRANKLIN ANDERSON, GEORGE S. GIBSON,
WILLIAM BOSE, WILLIAM CRANE,
HUGH JENKINS, FRANCIS H. SMITH,
J. H. MCCULLOH, THOMAS WILSON,
CHARLES F. MAYER, WILLIAM MASON,
OLIVER HOLMES, JOSEPH KING, JR.

JOHN L. CAREY, *Corresponding Secretary.*
WILLIAM F. GILES, *Recording Secretary.*
ROBERT MICKLE, *Treasurer.*

JAMES HALL, *General Agent.*
JOHN H. KENNARD, *Travelling Agent.*

Managers of the State Fund.

Appointed by the Executive of the State, under 'An Act relating to the People of Colour in this State.'

CHARLES HOWARD,
WILLIAM R. STUART,
FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held at Annapolis.

The meeting was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capital, on Thursday evening, January 28, 1841. The president, JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in the chair, supported by Messrs. HOWARD and HOFFMAN, vice-presidents. The Rev. Mr. KENNARD, agent of the society, acting as secretary. The meeting was opened by appropriate religious exercises, performed by the Rev. Dr. HUMPHREYS, president of St. John's College.

Mr. KENNARD then read the annexed Report of the Board of Managers.

Mr. LATROBE, (Mr. HOWARD, being in the chair,) then offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted.

Whereas, The colony of Maryland in Liberia was founded by the Maryland State Colonization Society, under the auspices and patronage of the state of Maryland, with the understanding, that the colony should receive a continuance of countenance and assistance, and also from time to time such additions of emigrants as would enable them to feel a confidence in their permanent establishment, as a free and independent nation; *And whereas*, we have the fullest assurance that the prosperity of the colony now established at Cape Palmas, is unparalleled in the history of Colonization, that the inhabitants thereof have proved an honour to their race.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the present citizens of Maryland in Liberia, have a moral claim to a continuation of that patronage and countenance hitherto afforded them, and induced by which they emigrated to a foreign land; that as a matter of justice to them, every philanthropist and friend of the African race in Maryland, should use all practicable efforts to sustain and succour them, until they shall have such means in their own power, and such numerical strength as will enable them entirely to fulfil the intentions of the first projectors and founders of the colony.

On motion of J. L. CAREY, Esq.

Resolved, That the society views, in the success which has thus far attended the system of independent state action, which they have adopted in reference to Colonization, the best evidence of its wisdom, and attribute to it, in a great degree, the freedom of the state from the excitement which during the past year has agitated the country at large on the subject of slavery.

On motion of Mr. GANTT, member of the House of Delegates, and seconded by Mr. JONES, also a member of the House of Delegates,

Resolved, That it is deemed expedient for further promotion of the cause of colonization in the state of Maryland, to hold a Convention of its friends in the city of Baltimore, on ——— day of ——— next, and that the Board of Managers be requested to take such measures as may be necessary to give publicity to this call, and to procure a full representation from the counties of the state.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. MITCHELL,

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be presented to the clergy who have hitherto taken up collections in aid of the society, and that they be respectfully solicited to continue their good offices in this respect, by inviting their congregations to contribute to its aid on the Sunday succeeding the fourth of July next.

The Hon. JUDGE CHAMBERS, also addressed the meeting.

The various resolutions passed were supported by the gentlemen offering them with spirit and ability; and the general merits of the cause of colonization, and its peculiar claims upon the people of Maryland, were fully discussed and most eloquently elucidated.

The resolution to call a State Convention, met with the most universal and hearty approbation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned without day.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.)

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 28, 1841.

Dear Sir: The Maryland State Colonization Society held its Annual Meeting last night in the Senate Chamber, which was attended by a very large and highly intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen. A very interesting report was made, in relation to our infant colony at Cape Palmas, which gave infinite delight to all who heard it; and ought to thrill the heart of every true son and daughter of the 'old Maryland line' with feelings of delight, and cause them to redouble their noble exertions in the great and glorious cause of colonization.

After the reading of the report, J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. of your city, the accomplished and efficient President of the meeting, addressed the assemblage for about one hour in one of the most happy and satisfactory speeches to which it has ever been our good fortune to listen. Mr. Latrobe is one of the earliest advocates of colonization in Maryland, and has been so intimately connected with every thing pertaining to the establishment and growth of the colony at Cape Palmas, that he is thorough master of his subject, and of course imparted a vast deal of useful information to his audience, of whom a large number were members of the Senate and House of Delegates, and it is to be hoped they will give to his argument mature and earnest deliberation, and act with a liberal and benificent hand to that future land of liberty, law, and religion. The state of Maryland owes it to herself, at once to plant herself as the firm, decided and unwavering friend of colonization; her character, her people, and above all her central position among the states of this Union, are the dividing line almost between the wild and dangerous fanaticism of the abolitionists; and the peaceful, praiseworthy benevolence of the true friend of rational freedom and the union of these states, imperatively demands that she should define her position in such a marked manner as that all may see and understand. Mr. Latrobe in his address introduced a mass of interesting statistical information in which he traced the history of 'free people of colour' through the last half century in Maryland, and compared the increase and decrease in our population, and as strange as it may appear in nearly every county in the state, but particularly on the Eastern Shore, and lower counties of the Western Shore, the white population has wonderfully decreased, while the coloured population has enormously increased, and in some instances in a double proportion. The fact seemed to strike his audience with astonishment, but there it was in figures, which cannot lie, and which fact of itself, ought to arouse the slumbering energies of the people of Maryland, to the great and important work. Mr. Latrobe concluded his remarks with a most beautiful and feelingly eloquent allusion to the late Mr. Hoffman, of your city, the former president of the society, and the ardent friend of colonization. He offered some resolutions for the Cape, which is often running three miles to the hour. The 'Doctor' on this account has been absent nearly three weeks on her second trip, which ought to have been performed in ten days, as the distance is not over 60 miles.

Since my last, I have purchased from the English schooner Gil Blas, the goods to the amount of $492 65, to be paid for in oil at 33¼ cents a gallon, and camwood at 60 dollars per ton. Also, from brig Atalanta, of Philadelphia, supplies for store and officers, 450 dollars, to be paid for also in oil at 42 cents, including casks—the oil for which amounts, with 200 dollars camwood, is now in store waiting the return of both vessels. All this has been collected by the 'Doctor;' and thus we have been supplied partially with goods without drawing on the Society.

I believe I advised you sometime ago, that the warehouse was breaking down on account of the great quantity of rice on hand. I have since erected a wooden house, 24 by 32 feet, which is now being shut in, for rice and palm oil, with a small counting-room, for masters of vessels to transact their business in, as we have no commission merchant. Dr. Hall was consulted, and agreed that the Rock store was too small for present accommodation. In fact there was a necessity, as the two girders are rotten at one end. Could not iron tanks be procured to put palm oil in? At present we are in great want of casks *and hoop iron*. Sperm oil casks shocked up, are much the best—most others are unfit.

I hope that Mr. McGill's visit will prove so satisfactory to the Board and coloured people, that he will be able to return here about Christmas, with a full expedition of all supplies for your store. Your agent and colonists look for both, and will feel disappointed without them. The progress of all building, at present, is at a stand for want of nails, and I hope 25 kegs will be the least quantity sent out. We want 5, 6, 8 and 10*d.* and none larger. The missionaries are also out. I have to beg for 20 *oz. Quinine*, at least, to be sent out with the medicines. We have long been out, and dependent on the charity of others. Our apothecary shop is quite bare, and as most of the colonists require medicine for the least ailment, you can have but a faint idea of the quantity consumed. They take medicines through pure love, I verily believe.

You will be pleased to hear that the Barraca palaver is in a fair train of adjustment, as they have lately sent in a flag of truce with a petition to be allowed to send in 'proper men' to talk and settle the palaver. They complain bitterly of the scarcity of tobacco, iron, cloth, &c. since the non-intercourse. They are a wild looking set.

We have had no rain for the last four months, and consequently but little has been done in the farming line; but we indulge the hope that the gentle showers which generally descend about this time, annually, will soon clothe the ground in nature's carpet of liveliest green, and instil new life into every thing which the hand of industry shall sow or plant. While other colonies have been troubled with wars and rumors thereof, our course has been a silent and peaceful one, and our trust is, that the same overruling Providence which has protected Maryland in Liberia from its foundation, will still be our panoply in our course onward.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM,
Agent Maryland State Colonization Society.

but very powerful, brilliant, and eloquent address, in which he called upon the friends of colonization to arouse themselves, and be prepared to meet the mad schemes of the abolitionists at the very threshold and to drive them back. Mr. Jones declared they were not few in number, nor insignificant in force, and that they had not yet been sufficiently rebuked. A voice of determination must go up from the South, she must rally around and cherish her colonization principles as the very best means of checking their mad career; he said very truly, there were only two questions for the people of Maryland, colonization or abolition? which will they choose? the former certainly; then let them cherish her infant, and watch its growth with paternal care. Mr. Jones deserves the thank of the society for his manly defence. A reverend gentlemen, whose name I do not know, but I believe a resident of your city, but formerly of New York, and who has devoted a great deal of his life in this cause, made a short but very happy speech, in which he related a number of instances to shew the wretched condition of the greater portion of the free people of color in the northern states under the influence of abolition, and stated the free people of colour in Maryland were far more happy, and assured the meeting a very large body of the northern people were for colonization, and would go heart and soul with us; all that was wanting to remove prejudice was information. Judge Chambers, that good and benevolent man, then closed the meeting in a speech full of the soundest sense and information, and urged with his usual power of eloquence, and which was listened to with that profound attention which powerful talent and statesmanship always command.

It is the design of the Convention, which is to meet in Baltimore, to draft an address to the people of Maryland, and I hope also to the southern states, generally, in which a request ought to be made for a convention at some central point, of all the slaveholding states. All parties can here unite, and the May convention will doubtless be one of the most powerful ever assembled in Maryland. I fear I have tired your readers, but I hope the importance of the subject will plead my excuse. Very respectfully,

Balt. Patriot.) Your ob't servant, S.

DESPATCHES FROM CAPE PALMAS.

Extract from GOV. RUSSWURM'S *letter to the President of the Maryland State Colonization Society.*

AGENCY HOUSE, *Cape Palmas,* } *September 27th, 1840.* }

Dear Sir,—I had the honour of addressing you last by brig Cipher, Capt. Dailey, via Cape Coast, (July 26,) since which date nothing of interest has occurred.

As predicted, our rice crops will probably fall short 33 per cent. at the least calculation. I am not disturbed, however, on this account, as the overplus of last year's rice on hand, among the natives, must still be considerable. You will see by the inventory that the number of crops on hand, July 1st, was 2000.

The palm oil season is now over, and our boat 'Doctor' is now engaged in buying camwood at Tabou, Robookah and Bassa; but she is too small to stem the current to the leeward of the Cape, which is often running three miles to the hour. The 'Doctor' on this account has been absent nearly three weeks on her second trip, which ought to have been performed in ten days, as the distance is not over 60 miles.

Since my last, I have purchased from the English schooner Gil Blas, the goods to the amount of $492 65, to be paid for in oil at 33¼ cents a gallon, and camwood at 60 dollars per ton. Also, from brig Atalanta, of Philadelphia, supplies for store and officers, 450 dollars, to be paid for also in oil at 42 cents, including casks—the oil for which amounts, with 200 dollars camwood, is now in store waiting the return of both vessels. All this has been collected by the 'Doctor;' and thus we have been supplied partially with goods without drawing on the Society.

I believe I advised you sometime ago, that the warehouse was breaking down on account of the great quantity of rice on hand. I have since erected a wooden house, 24 by 32 feet, which is now being shut in, for rice and palm oil, with a small counting-room, for masters of vessels to transact their business in, as we have no commission merchant. Dr. Hall was consulted, and agreed that the Rock store was too small for present accommodation. In fact there was a necessity, as the two girders are rotten at one end. Could not iron tanks be procured to put palm oil in? At present we are in great want of casks *and hoop iron*. Sperm oil casks shocked up, are much the best—most others are unfit.

I hope that Mr. McGill's visit will prove so satisfactory to the Board and coloured people, that he will be able to return here about Christmas, with a full expedition of all supplies for your store. Your agent and colonists look for both, and will feel disappointed without them. The progress of all building, at present, is at a stand for want of nails, and I hope 25 kegs will be the least quantity sent out. We want 5, 6, 8 and 10*d.* and none larger. The missionaries are also out. I have to beg for 20 *oz. Quinine*, at least, to be sent out with the medicines. We have long been out, and dependent on the charity of others. Our apothecary shop is quite bare, and as most of the colonists require medicine for the least ailment, you can have but a faint idea of the quantity consumed. They take medicines through pure love, I verily believe.

You will be pleased to hear that the Barraca palaver is in a fair train of adjustment, as they have lately sent in a flag of truce with a petition to be allowed to send in 'proper men' to talk and settle the palaver. They complain bitterly of the scarcity of tobacco, iron, cloth, &c. since the non-intercourse. They are a wild looking set.

We have had no rain for the last four months, and consequently but little has been done in the farming line; but we indulge the hope that the gentle showers which generally descend about this time, annually, will soon clothe the ground in nature's carpet of liveliest green, and instil new life into every thing which the hand of industry shall sow or plant. While other colonies have been troubled with wars and rumors thereof, our course has been a silent and peaceful one, and our trust is, that the same overruling Providence which has protected Maryland in Liberia from its foundation, will still be our panoply in our course onward.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM,
Agent Maryland State Colonization Society.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

1. May 1835 (I, 1)—May 1841 (I, 51)

1841