ject of collecting fines of the man Banks, before referred to:—"Furthermore, I charge you never again to authorize one of your officers to enter my premises for the purpose of collecting fines, serving writs," &c. It may readily be supposed that conduct and deportment towards the chief magistrate of the colony, corresponding with the above language, would readily account for the existence of difficulties, without attributing them to unkind feelings on the part of the colonists.

The Report then goes on in a disingenuous and unfair manner to contrast the colonists and missionaries; representing the one as seeking only temporal prosperity and worldly good, and the other of devoting themselves solely to the great work of evangelizing the heathen; stating as a "fact that the local authorities of the colony, find or at least suppose the temporal interests of the colonists, as such necessarily conflict with the object of the Board in establishing its missionary stations in the colony, or its neighbourhood, to civilize or christianize its native inhabitants." And "the result of such a conflict of interests and of duties between the colonists and missionaries has been in this case to render the colonists hostile both to the native inhabitants of the coast and to the missionaries who are labouring for the spiritual welfare of such nations." That the colonists at Cape Palmas in point of respectability and intelligence cannot compare with the white missionaries, I readily admit; that a majority of us did not leave this country with the same exalted and noble views and purposes; that our conduct and daily walk is not so exemplary; that we direct our attention to the increase of wealth, the supply of temporal wants and the securing of our personal safety, I also admit. But it is *untrue* that we, as a people are in *any degree* opposed to the *most extensive prosecution* of *missionary labours among the nations within the limits of the colony and its vicinity;* and it is not "a *fact* that the government of the colony supposes the temporal interests of the colonists to conflict with the object of the missionary Board." The colonists are generally a devotedly pious and religious people and consider themselves as a great mission family, labouring for the good of their benighted brethren, and I can now select many colonists in Liberia who have trained up more native children in their families as christians,—now members of the christian church, than are to be numbered as native communicants in the Presbyterian mission at Cape Palmas. The statement that the colonists at Cape Palmas are "hostile to the native inhabitants of the coast" is also untrue. In proof whereof I adduce the fact of the eight years existence of the colony, and the promiscuous intermixture of the colonists and natives in all the various occupations in life without any open rupture or declared hostility. It is the principle of the Maryland Colonization Society, the intent and policy of the colonial government and the desire of all intelligent colonists that *all means should be used to elevate and improve the character of the natives.* The principles and interests of all demand this, as but little hope can exist, under the present slow rate of immigration, of the permanency of the colony, unless a community of interest between the colonists and natives is induced and a way opened for their ultimate amalgamation.

I have thus endeavoured in as brief a manner as possible to repel the unjust charges against a people far remote, and who seem to have no other advocate before the bar of public opinion but my humble self. I have studiously endeavoured to avoid any general discussion of the subjects referred to, or any recrimination for the injury done myself and my fellow-citizens in the Report. In fact, I have no disposition to do so. I have the highest respect for the missionaries of the American Board at Cape Palmas, have considered them as my personal friends, and can only wonder that

through them should be furnished data for the satements contained in the Report. I should most deeply regret to have the members of the mission leave Cape Palmas, but if it must be so, I could wish that the arrangement might be effected without this unwarrantable attack upon the colonists and the colonial government. With much respect, I am,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L F. MCGILL,

Colonial Physician of Maryland in Liberia.

(From the New York Observer.]

THE CAPE PALMAS DIFFICULTIES.

Office of the Mass. Colonization Society, October 3, 1842.

Messrs. Editors,—As some things which have appeared in print, show that the late action of the American Board, in relation to its Mission in Western Africa, is misunderstood by some persons, will you allow me to call attention to the following facts, by way of correction?

1. The Board has never had a Mission in any of the colonies in Western Africa, except the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. The other colonies being been occupied by older missions of other societies, the Board could not, according to its established policy, plant missions in them.

2. The reasons assigned by the Board for removing its Mission, are such as exist only at Cape Palmas. The policy of the Maryland colony, which makes the removal necessary, is neither practised nor approved by the American Colonization Society, or by any of its colonies. The late action of the Board, therefore, has no more relation to Liberia, than to the British colony at Sierra Leone. It relates only to the colony at Cape Palmas, which is as distinct from those of Liberia, as are the Foreign Missions of the Wesleyan Methodists from those of the American Board.

3. The mission is not yet removed from Cape Palmas; nor is it certain that it ever will be. The Prudential Committee say, that two of the Missionaries have gone eastward, in search of an eligible location; and if they find one, and their lives are spared, "*it was supposed that the mission will remove;*" and this, it seems, is in consequence of the "fixed determination" of the Maryland Colonization Society, to adhere to its present policy. If that policy should be changed before the removal,—which is certainly possible,—the mission may not be removed at all, even though a favourable location should be found, and a station occupied beyond the limits of the colony.

Finally, no information has yet reached this office, showing that colonization is not beneficial to Africa. Of all the authentic information which has been received, the following extract from the Message of Governor Roberts to the Legislature of Liberia, on the 4th of April last, is a specimen:

"We find great occasion to rejoice in the general welfare of the colony; we are in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace; civil and religious harmony exist, and future prospects are opening before us; through the past year, and up to the present time, peace has been in our borders. Our civil and religious institutions are exerting a most happy influence over the natives around us, they acknowledge our superiority, and are daily adopting our customs.

"Although diseases for the last few months have visited our land, and deprived us of some valuable citizens, (and with them our most excellent Chief Magistrate,) at present the general health of the people is good, and we are called upon to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued his mercies and blessings towards us. If we find

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