From the New York Colonization Journal.

A NEW PAPER.

The first and second numbers of "THE SENTINEL." have just come to us from Liberia—a royal octavo sheet, published by E. J. Roy, Esq., Monrovia, which we welcome, and hope to see live and prosper. The following is its first editorial:

As it is usual to preface the first issue of a newspaper with a prospectus, that is, the terms of publication, (which we shall subsequently define,) and a statement of those tenable republican or whig principles and policy, based on natural justice and reason, which we will ever advocate and defend, and never depart from.

We embrace in these terms of policy the necessary wants of Liberia; but shall particularize out of their universality as concurring incidents may require. They are the policy which we will seek with the best interests of the worthy poor (new comer as well as old,) no less than those of the rich, and the honor and prosperity of the whole Republic. We advocate "that all are born free and equal, &c." We do hereby invite and cordially welcome to the columns of the Sentinel, communications; a free publication of such leading domestic, religious, political, foreign, and miscellaneous topics as we shall judge to be for the common weal. We will write in favor of like proper designs, and of the political means to be employed and the ends to be sought, to effect the amelioration of Liberia and the perpetuity of such as should stand of her republican institutions. First as a harbinger. For this object we allow the Sentinel to hold the proverb true, "that righteousness exalteth a nation, and that sin is a reproach to any people." We, therefore, recommend, as a fit passport, (the Sentinel being just about to ascend the watch tower on duty, holds the office of giving the alarm at the approach of danger, which its name implies,) the possession of piety to God through Christ, as a most safe and reliable quality, which is so esteemed by the better disposed of the irreligious; but more especially by every good Christian without distinction of creeds.

We also recommend it to be that piety upon which good Christians must agree not to disagree, and unite efforts for the general overthrow of sin amongst men; when it will be self-evident to the abandoned and incorrigible profligates that they are circumscribed. When persons of the different religious persuasions and doctrines accord to act, and co-operate piously, the consummation, as far as human agency goes, the spiritual interests of men being concomitant with their temporal, then their most desirable and valuable end in view will be attained.

Often, for the want of this principle, ministers of the gospel have wasted fruitlessly their best talents, energies, and zeal, without the desired effect. And not unfrequently communities have schisms which destroy the available capital of vital godliness of the whole, and mar the subsequent relations and healthy religious growth of the churches, until they recover from the causes which produced them. It is hoped that the Sentinel will be pardoned for taking notice of Christian matters; however, it is confidently expected from the generous, that it will be granted when it is believed that the Author of harmony and universal systems fated a decree that finds us a people here, directly or indirectly acting thepart of missionary heralds of civilization and Christianity to this long benighted race.

Secondly, the Sentinel will be allowed to maintain the position as a fact that for every ill of republicanism there may be found an effectual remedy. Republics are said to be either nominal or real. Nominal, when they are so only in name. For instance, the Republic of Hayti, under President Boyer, was one of this description. A real constitutionally republican Government, well understood by the people themselves, (the principles of which being justly and faithfully carried out to the letter and in the spirit premeditated,) must have the cordial approbation of the masses enjoying the common benefits arising therefrom. It will be deemed by them one of the best governments in the world. Now (if it be guarantied such, perpetuated, and handed down unimpaired to posterity,) it is necessary that there should be, widely existent among the people, a moral, well-informed, and rightly or truly independent conservative power, which power must be weighty enough to influence (against the selfish interests of officeholders,) the direction of that government policy which will be for the promotion of the greatest good to the greatest number.

It must be understood as one of the republican or whig principles, (for the better preservation of this power among this people not very generally so well informed in governmental policy,) that no subsequent President should be elected for more than two terms; that an undue Presidential influence would not be created and kept up, (in office-holders or office-expectants, biasing their action in elections, against the best interests of the Republic, and merely for themselves, under the hope of executive appointments to office,) for office' sake.

Thirdly; and lastly, it is a cherished policy of the Sentinel to be moved by right and liberal motives towards all men and things with which it may have concern; to seek soundest principles as the basis of our political action; and to seek not only the honor, happiness, and prosperity of Liberia without respect to party, but to advocate the use of effective means by which the African race, everywhere, may be absolved from the long continued and present mental, moral, and physical debilities of its condition.

It shall advocate that when the African shall have attained to the possession of par excellencies with the white, that he shall have par value and consideration with man, his fellow-man.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

A convention of colored people from many of the States convened at Cleveland on the 24th of August, a copy of the proceedings of which in a pamphlet form was sent to our office. We believe the originators of this convention are the leaders of that portion of the colored people of the United States, who are in favor of removing *somewhere—anywhere* but to Liberia. We did propose to make extracts from some of their reports, and may yet do so, but we find admirable running excerpts from their most important documents in our fellow Colonization Herald of New York for which we thank the editor and transfer them to our columns.

COLONIZATION IN OHIO.

There is a movement at the West among the colored people, on the subject of "emigration" or Colonization, which promises well.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet of eighty pages, doubtless from headquarters, entitled "Proceedings of the National Emigration Convention of Colored People, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August, 1854." Upon its face, it is evidently a genuine article, not prompted or put together from without, and manifests on every page sincerity and originality of purpose not at all secondhand. If the colored people were allowed habitually to act and speak for themselves, similar expressions of opinion would oftener come to light.

Maryland Historical Society

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