corn in America, and we make sugar. My established home is in Clay-Ashland, about sixteen miles from Monrovia. I have a house and lot there. My farm land is about a mile back from the town, very good land, productive and well timbered. I have planted rice, potatoes and other things.—"*Balt. Sun.*"

THE IRON MOUNTAIN.

In a northern direction from Cape Palmas, and some five or six days' journey distant, is a mountain of great interest.

The Geobos call it Gedeya. It abounds in iron of remarkable quality, having the appearance of silver and almost the pliability of lead. The mountain itself is very lofty, its summit being lost in the clouds. It is the high way to the celestial regions. A woman passed up thither and returned. She brought such a good account of the heavenly world, that the people about the mountain have never been known to weep any more for the dead! Beneath the mountain is a subterranean passage to parts unknown.

But besides these things, the region possesses an interest of another kind. Wonderful accounts have been brought to the Coast from time to time of an oracle or deya, residing there; but the place is so remote, and the intervening tribes so many and hostile, that within the memory of the living none have had the boldness to make the attempt to penetrate to the mysterious land.

Lately, however, the Rocktown people, having become involved in great perplexity, growing out of a disastrous war, determined to make the attempt. They were joined in this by the Cavalla people. Both had been faithfully warned that the great God hates greegrees—hates idolatry. But they determined to disobey God and consult demons.

Well, what was the consequence? After long journeying they reached the deya. But who was the deya? Only a man. And by the accidental discharge of the gun of one who went to consult him, he was killed, and his enraged people killed two of the Grebos, and sold the remainder into bondage. And now the poor Rocktown people and Cavalla people are in the greatest trouble, trying to redeem their brethren from bondage. Truly "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Inauguration of Governor Drayton.—On Monday, the 3rd August, his Excellency Governor Drayton was inaugurated. The ceremony took place in front of the Government House, Cape Palmas, where a stage had been erected and appropriately decorated. The military formed a semi-circle in front, the ladies were on the piazza behind, and on the stage were seated many citizens and officers of the Government. At 12 o'clock the Governor rose and delivered an appropriate and well written address. The oath of office was administered to him by the Hon. J. T. Gibson, after which, amidst the roar of cannon and the congratulations of the people, the formalities of the occasion were terminated. A dinner was prepared in the rear of the Government House, and at 3 o'clock, the Governor, officers of State, and citizens to the number of 150 sat down to the repast. The weather was favorable, and everything was harmoniously and with propriety conducted.

We hope, the new ship Mary Caroline Stevens, will return from Africa in time to sail again from this port, by May the 10th.

We anticipate her having a large number of emigrant passengers, about sixty of whom will go to Cape Palmas.

All applications for freight or passage should be made immediately, to Rev. William McLain, Fin. Sec. of the American Colonization Society, Washington, or to Dr. James Hall, at the Colonization office, 65 Second Street, in this City.

The Reports for this month of Rev. Messrs. Lipscomb and Cullum, Travelling Agents, will be published in the Journal for April.

MARYLAND
COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY

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The continued indisposition of the Editor of the Journal since his return from Liberia, has prevented his contributing any original matter for its columns the present month. He begs its readers to accept of the following summary of news which he prepared for the daily papers of this City on ship board.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

The late war at Cape Palmas—peace restored—annexation of Maryland in Liberia to the Republic—the interior settlement—proposed treaty with England—Cape Mount—coming election—state of trade, &c. &c.

By the new colonization ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, thirty-one days from Monrovia to the Capes, we have intelligence from that place up to the 12th of March, at which time affairs were generally in a prosperous condition. The war which had existed at Cape Palmas for the past few months, between the Maryland settlers and the Grebo tribe, has been brought to a close, and we trust a permanent peace established. At one period the settlement at Cape Palmas was considered in imminent peril, and Governor Drayton applied to the republic for aid of men and munitions of war. The Government promptly responded to his call and a company of one hundred and fifteen men, well armed and equipped, was forthwith enrolled and dispatched to Cape Palmas in the Society's ship, which happened to be in port at that time. The timely appearance of this force, the conciliating and judicious course pursued by General Roberts, who went down in charge of the troops, and other concurrent causes, put an end to actual hostilities and induced the establishment of peace on a basis which promises permanency.

The friendly feelings evinced towards the Cape Palmas people by the Government of Liberia, in furnishing assistance in time of their great need and the dangerous crisis they had just experienced, induced the citizens of that place to take into serious consideration the subject of annexation to the Republic. Accordingly a petition was drawn up and signed by a large majority of the people, requesting their legislature, then in session, to have the question of county annexation submitted to the voice or vote of the people, which was granted, and a unanimous vote given for immediate annexation to the Republic as a county. A petition for admission to the Republic was drawn up and forwarded to President Benson, who forthwith called a special meeting of the legislature to act upon it, and no doubt the measure will be speedily consummated. This change in the Government of Maryland in Liberia, however in no degree affects the free operations of the Maryland State Colonization Society, the Republic assuming the position and responsibilities of the State towards the Society.

The interior settlement, or experiment, as it has been termed, to test the climate in the interior and compare it with that of the coast, is in a fair way

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