DR. DELANEY'S TREATY WITH YORUBA.

This treaty, made between His Majesty Okekanu Alake, Shomoye Iboshorun, Shokenu Bolagun, Ogubona Bolagun, Atam, Bolagun, Ogushey Anaba, N. G. Tabo Bologonoshe, Ogu Dune Age Oko, Chiefs and Bologuns of Abeokuta, on the first part; and Martin Robinson Delaney, and Robert Campbell, of the Niger valley exploring party, commissioners from the African race of the United States and the Canadas in America on the second part, covenants:

Art. I. That the king and chiefs of Abeokuta, on their part, agree to grant and assign unto the said commissioners, on behalf of the African race of America, the right and privilege of settling in common with the Egba people on any part of the territory belonging to Abeokuta not otherwise occupied.

Art. II. That all matters requiring legal investigation among the settlers be left to themselves, to be disposed of according to their own custom.

Art. III. That the Commissioners, on their part, also agree that the settlers shall bring with them, as an equivalent for the privileges above accorded, intelligence, education, a knowledge of the arts and sciences, agriculture, and other mechanical and industrial occupations, which they shall put into immediate operation by improving the lands, and in other useful vocations.

Art. IV. That the laws of the Egba people shall be strictly respected by the settlers; and in all matters in which both parties are concerned, an equal number of commissioners, mutually agreed upon, shall be appointed, who shall have power to settle such matters.

As a pledge of our faith, and the sincerity of our hearts, we each of us hereunto affix our hands and seal, this twenty-seventh day of December Anno Domini one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-nine.

his
Okekanu + Alake,
mark.
Shomoye + Iboshorun,
Shokenu + Bolagun,
Atambola + Bolagun,
Ogushey + Anaba,
N. G. Tabo + Bolagun Osho,
Ogu Dune + Age Oko.

S. R. Delaney,
Robert Campbell.

Witness, Samuel Crowther, Jr.
Attest, Samuel Crowther, Jr.

From the Baltimore Daily Exchange, of July 24th.

As enterprising American merchants are constantly on the lookout for neglected fields of Commerce, and as they are as a general thing, prompt to seize every opportunity for pushing their ventures in directions that promise a profitable return for the risks incurred, it seems somewhat surprising that they should permit England to almost entirely monopolize the lucrative trade with Liberia. Actuated by the purest spirit of philanthropy we founded, at great cost, a negro colony on the West Coast of Africa, and after having nursed it through the earlier stages of its growth; furnished it, during a period of forty years, with fresh supplies of emigrants; appropriated, through our State Legislatures, large sums of money to promote the object in view; encouraged donations, and taken up collections for the same purpose, we abandon to other nations, but more especially to England, a valuable commerce that is rapidly increasing in magnitude and importance, and which, from our past relations with the

Liberian Colonists, we could have readily made our own. It must be admitted, however, that our merchants are less to blame in the matter than the Federal Government. It has not been thought beneath the dignity of England, France, Prussia, Belgium, and even of Brazil, to recognize the nationality of Liberia; but the United States not only evades an acknowledgement of its independence, but deliberately forces its trade into other channels, by refusing to admit its vessels into our ports at the same rates of duty as are imposed upon American vessels in Liberia. We are perfectly aware that to enter upon a treaty of amity and commerce with a negro Republic, which owes its existence to the American Colonization Society, would prove an exceedingly delicate matter, and would be especially repugnant to the people of the Slave States, because involving the question of Consular and other diplomatic appointments. But as the Liberians are willing to waive official recognition, and simply ask to be permitted to trade with us upon the same footing as they allow our merchants to trade with them, the policy which rejects these overtures is certainly short-sighted and injudicious. How deleteriously it has already operated upon our commerce the following facts will show. Not many months ago, as we were reminded by the New York Commercial Advertiser, the Liberian brig E. N. Roye arrived at New York, from Monrovia, for the avowed purpose, on the part of her captain and owner, of opening up a regular trade between the two ports. The cargo was a valuable one, consisting chiefly of camwood and palm oil, and was brought direct to the United States, under the impression that the principle of reciprocity would govern the rates of duty exacted. But such was not the case. On the contrary, the duties imposed were so heavy as to preclude the possibility of prosecuting this new branch of trade to a profit, and the consequence has been that the E. N. Roye, repulsed from our own ports, now plies between Liberia and England. The cargo with which she left the port of Monrovia for the latter country, in May last, very accurately indicates the nature of the trade we have lost. It comprised, among other products, "thirty-seven tons of camwood; twenty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-five gallons of palm oil; four thousand eight hundred and forty-eight pounds of sugar, and five hundred and eighty-one ounces of gold dust." Now, as camwood and palm oil constituted by far the greater bulk of the cargo, we shall have to incur the increased expenses of importing these articles from England, and, as they are both in large demand with us, it is evident that the enhanced cost of obtaining them must effectually preclude us from competing with England in the sale of the commodities into which they enter—the profits on our part being swallowed up by the difference between direct and indirect importation. The Schooner Moses Sheppard—so named in honor of one who was for many years a well known citizen of Baltimore, and a liberal friend to the colonization cause—was also, at the last advices, taking on board a cargo for England, and had already stowed away "fourteen thousand gallons of palm oil, twenty tons of camwood, and four hundred and ninety-eight pounds of ivory." But these illustrations—though pertinent enough so far as they go—while they show how carelessly we have sacrificed a lucrative commerce and driven it into other channels, by no means exhibit the extent or variety of the productions of Western Africa. The quantity of palm oil, which is exported from Liberia alone, amounts annually, at this time, to over seven hundred thousand gallons. In addition to this, its export consists of camwood, ivory, gold dust, coffee, rivaling in quality the best Mocho, and ground nuts. The latter are shipped chiefly to France, and, in part, are exported subsequently to the United States, in

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1)--May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

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