

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

grants with the necessary clothing or articles of furniture, or tools of their various trades, or implements of agriculture, &c.—the establishment and support of schools, and supplying with books those who cannot afford to buy them;—local improvements in the Colony, such as the encouragement of agriculture by premiums, model farms, &c. the opening of roads, the improvement of water courses, the establishment of mills and other machinery too expensive for individual emigrants, &c.—and occasionally the purchase of some meritorious individual now in slavery, upon whose freedom and removal to Africa may depend the freedom or removal of many others, &c. &c. The two hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the state, will suffice for the transportation and protection of all who may wish to remove, for many years; but those collateral purposes, some of which only are enumerated, will afford an inexhaustible field for the enlightened liberality of the friends of the cause throughout our country, and must indeed depend in a great measure upon their aid.

The Board propose to despatch at least two expeditions during this year—one in the present month, and the other in October. To accomplish this work, much assistance will be required, and the Board reiterate their calls upon their friends in this state and throughout the country, for prompt and efficient aid and co-operation.

Donations may be forwarded to "Robert Mickle, Esq. Treasurer of the Maryland State Colonization Society; Office, Md. State Col. Society, Baltimore." The Society is authorized to receive bequests of property, real or personal—and any made to it, by its corporate name, "The Maryland State Colonization Society," will be valid.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1835.

TO EDITORS OF PERIODICALS.

The committee on publications will send this Journal to the editors of all the religious, literary, political and miscellaneous periodicals in this state, with whose existence they are acquainted. They are instructed to take this course by the board of managers of the State Society; the board regarding it as highly important to ask for this cause, the co-operation of all who have it in their power to diffuse general information. It is evident that a correct knowledge of the real nature and merits of colonization on the Maryland plan, may be soon made familiar to the people of every county in our state, if extracts from this be copied by other papers and illustrated with editorial comments. As the doctrines to be advocated in this journal on colonization, are not of a cast to give just cause of dissatisfaction to any, the board do believe that all sensible men in Maryland, will be gratified with the principles and facts which will from time to time appear in its columns. We hope, therefore, for a wide circulation of those facts and principles, by our collaborators of the press;—and that we may know to whom philanthropy will be indebted for this valuable service, we respectfully request editors to forward to the Maryland Colonization Journal, such numbers of their papers as shall contain extracts from our columns, or original editorial remarks on colonization. We have obtained the following list of periodicals in Maryland, but are not sure that it includes all. If any be omitted we shall be thankful to be informed of their names, and places of publication.

A list of Papers published in this State.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.—American, Chronicle, Republican, Gazette, Patriot, Young Men's Paper, Saturday Morning Visiter, Methodist Protestant, Maryland Temperance Herald, Religious Magazine, Lutheran Observer, Southern Pioneer.

W. S.—HARFORD COUNTY.—Bel Air Citizen, Republican, Bel Air. **FREDERICK CO.**—Examiner, Times, Citizen, Herald, Frederick; Carrolltonian, Westminster. **WASHINGTON CO.**—Torchlight, Mail, Herald, Hagerstown; Banner, Williamsport. **ALLEGANY CO.**—Advocate, Civilian, Cumberland. **ANNE ARUNDEL CO.**—Maryland Republican, Gazette, Carrolltonian, Annapolis. **PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.**—Bulletin, Marlboro'. **MONTGOMERY CO.**—Maryland Journal, Rockville.

E. S.—CRECH CO.—Republican, Gazette, Elkton. **KENT CO.**—Bugle, Chestertown. **QUEEN ANN'S CO.**—Times, Centreville. **CAROLINE CO.**—Advocate, Denton. **TALBOT CO.**—Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Easton. **DORCHESTER CO.**—Borderer, Snow Hill; Chronicle, Cambridge.

THE MARYLAND PLAN.

The Maryland State Colonization Society has adopted the principle of state action, independent of the American Colonization Society. The system that it prefers, and hopes, one day, to see universal, gives to each slaveholding state the exclusive control of the subject of colonization within its own limits, repudiating, alike, the unsolicited interference of the general government, and of societies and individuals from other states, either slaveholding, or non-slaveholding. The latter, under this system, confine themselves, in like

manner, to their respective limits, and forming colonization aid societies within them, appropriate their funds to assist such institutions among the slaveholding states, as may apply thereto, and avow and prosecute the plan of colonization for purposes in accordance with the views entertained by the donors.

The advantages of this system are manifest. The greatest difficulty, heretofore experienced by the American Colonization Society, has been to conciliate the antagonist views of the two great divisions of its friends, the North and the South. The former required a clear and emphatic avowal, that the extirpation of slavery was the society's legitimate and immediate object,—an avowal, which could not be made, without at once estranging the whole body of southern friends, and destroying the society's influence, where it was most wanted, in the midst of the slave-holder and the slave. At first, and while the society was in its infancy, and its colony unknown, little inconvenience was found to arise from this state of things;—but when Liberia grew into importance, when political questions, more or less connected with slavery, were discussed with violence, the American Colonization Society became an object of suspicion—and its enemies, both at the North and South, found, in the speeches of its friends, grounds of charge against it, either as an abolition society, or else, one whose tendencies are all in favor of the slave-holder. Its annual meetings threatened to become theatres of political discussion, until its very existence might be made the pivot upon which the question of the union or disunion of the states might turn.

Under these circumstances the Maryland State Colonization Society adopted the system already indicated, as one, which, if it became universal, would free the slaveholding states from the dread of extraneous interference upon one of the most delicate questions involved in their political existence, and leave the non-slaveholding states the amplest field for benevolence, in aiding such of the slaveholding states as were desirous to get rid of slavery, and adopted the plan of colonization as a means of doing so. Even, if this plan were not the best, in the opinion of every one of the friends of colonization, still all would concede, that no advantages offered by any other could compensate for the mischief it might do, if liable to be used as a pretext for political agitation.

But the Maryland State Society believes its system to be the best that has yet been suggested, not only for the reasons of a political character just stated, but in reference to the scheme of colonization itself. The American Colonization Society has demonstrated the practicability of establishing colonies of coloured people, from the United States, on the coast of Africa; and in doing so, it is thought, has fulfilled the most important object of its existence. It now remains to be demonstrated that the slaveholding states can, by means of these colonies, become non-slaveholding states. While the friends of freedom are most deeply interested in this untried experiment, yet it must depend upon the slaveholding states, of their own accord, to make it. In several of the slaveholding states it is generally admitted that slavery is against their interests. These states are ready to make the experiment; Maryland has commenced it. If they are goaded, however, with the constant apprehension of fanatical interference in their domestic concerns, colonization, viewed as the pretext for this, will share the fate that abolition has long since experienced, and be viewed with disgust and bitter enmity. Establish, however, throughout the states, the system adopted by Maryland, of independent state action—let Maryland succeed in becoming a non-slaveholding state by means of colonization, and the influence, of her example, not weakened by the jealousy of extraneous interference and the high-toned pride of her southern neighbours, will become all powerful for good.

In obtaining success, the most powerful means is the concentration of effort. The true friends of colonization throughout the land, should therefore unite in assisting the Maryland State Society in accomplishing its end, and proving that by means of colonies on the coast of Africa, a slaveholding state may get rid of slavery. If colonization stood still even in all other quarters, and this great object could be accomplished, there would be no delay that would not be more than compensated by the illustration that would then be afforded of the benefit of the scheme. L.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society was held in the Light street Church, during the anniversary week, on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was not as large as had been anticipated, but still the house was pretty well filled. We were glad to see, so large a proportion of gentlemen who were very attentive, and appeared to be deeply interested by the proceedings. And well they might be, for certainly it was a most delightful meeting.

The chair was taken at 8 o'clock, by Nathaniel Williams, Esq. one of the vice-presidents. After a hymn sung by the choir, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge. Mr. Latrobe, the corresponding secretary, then read the address of the colonists to their coloured brethren in Maryland, which will be found in one of our columns, and several extracts from the despatches recently received from the colony at Cape Palmas, which were listened to with deep interest. The following resolution was then offered by

A. W. Bradford Esq. of Harford county, who addressed the meeting in a powerful and masterly manner:—

Resolved, That the system of state action, adopted and pursued by the Maryland State Colonization Society, is not only admirably calculated to advance the best interests of the cause, but to obviate all difficulties growing out of the conflicting views and opinions entertained by different portions of the Union on the subject.

The speech of Mr. Bradford was argumentative and forcible, and at the same time uncommonly brilliant and eloquent. The matter, style and manner were all excellent, and elicited, we believe, universal applause. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Boardman of Philadelphia, who offered the following resolution and delivered a very able and eloquent address.

Resolved, That African Colonization presents to the christian, the patriot, and philanthropist, the noblest incitements to exertion, in a cause which imparts civilization and the Gospel to one continent, with the freed, willing, and regenerated emigrants from another.

Mr B. exposed in a strong light the futility of the objections to colonization; and demonstrated with great force and clearness the superiority of this to any other plan yet suggested, for improving the condition, and promoting the best interests of the coloured race. We regret that more were not present to listen to the powerful appeals addressed to the understanding and the heart in favor of this most important cause. We trust that some hearts were touched that evening, and some valuable friends won to the cause; and that an interest has been awakened that will soon be manifested by liberal contributions to the funds of the society. A.

That part of Dr. Hall's despatch dated Oct 15, 1834, which alludes to missionaries, renders it proper to publish a resolution passed by the managers of the State Society, April 29th, 1834, viz:—

Resolved, that this Board offer to the members of all religious denominations, every facility in their power to establish schools and enter upon the field of missionary labour, within the jurisdiction of Maryland in Liberia, so that colonization may be fully recognized, not only as the means of restoring the descendants of Africa to the only land where they can be really free, but as the most efficient agent of civilization and the gospel.

Besides recent despatches from Governor Hall of Cape Palmas, and an address from the Colonists there—communications from Rev. Mr. Wilson and Rev. Mr. Gould, were received via New York by the brig Bourne.

A short time before the departure of the Bourne for Cape Palmas, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, sailed thither, with his wife and several teachers. The brig Ann had taken out the frame of a house for the missionary establishment. Few men could be better qualified for his situation than Mr. Wilson. To profound piety he joins firmness of character and sound judgment and discretion, together with manners admirably calculated to win his way to the hearts of the rude people to whom he has devoted his existence. The teachers who accompanied him went out to superintend the schools, which the kings require to be established as part of the consideration for the purchase of the territory. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, have assumed this part of the duties of the Board of Managers, and in so doing have relieved the Board from considerable expense, and rendered their relations with the natives far less complicated. The Managers highly appreciate the kindness of the American Board, in this respect, and have already tendered to them the thanks of the society.

CAPE PALMAS, JAN. 27, 1835.

MY DEAR SIR,—I write to fulfil my promise—I have neither time nor strength to add more than a few lines. I am just recovering from the effects of the fever—it did not prove very severe in my case, nor that of any of my family. It certainly assumes a much milder form here than at Messurado.

I am happy to say that the prospects of your Colony here, in my opinion, are quite flattering; and I think you have abundant reason to prosecute the cause with increased zeal. The location has proved a very fortunate one, both as to a pleasant climate and a fertile soil. Any coloured person from the United States, of industrious habits, can do well here—and none but the indolent would be dissatisfied. Dr. Hall has prosecuted the interests of the Colony with the utmost zeal and judgment—and he deserves, I think, your most decided confidence. The course he is pursuing with the natives, I think, will ultimately incorporate them into the Colony, and this will be of infinite service to both parties.

Allow me to add one or two suggestions, which may be of service to the cause. In the first place, it is very desirable that the emigrants that are to be sent out during the infancy of the Colony, should be select men—men of moral and industrious habits, and do not let their expectations be raised too high with regard to what the Society will do for them. This is a source of endless trouble and perplexity for your agent. In the second place, you must expect to incur heavy expenses in the outset. There are a thousand unavoidable expenses here, which you cannot know unless you were present.

But if you will meet these and go on with zeal, I have no doubt if your agent lives and has health, you will be rewarded by having a

flourishing and happy Colony. I suppose Mr. Latrobe is absent. I have not forgotten my promise to send him some shells. Kind regards to all friends, especially the members of your Board. Yours with esteem,

J. LEIGHTON WILSON.

Mr. MOSES SHEPPARD, Baltimore.

It will be recollected by most of our readers, that the Rev. Mr. Gould, whose untiring devotion to the moral and religious culture of the coloured people of this state, had caused a large number of them, in Calvert and Anne Arundel counties, to look upon him in the light of a disinterested and judicious friend, was despatched by the Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, in December last, to Cape Palmas, having in charge a select number of emigrants, mostly from the counties named above.

The following letter will doubtless be received with much joy and gratitude by such of the coloured people as have heretofore regarded him as one among their best friends, and we cannot but indulge the hope that many of them will make speedy preparations to follow their friends to the Maryland Colony.

CAPE PALMAS, AFRICA, JAN. 28, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me much pleasure to inform you and the Board of our safe arrival at this place on the 24th inst. after a pleasant voyage of forty-one days from Baltimore, including the two occupied at Monrovia.

Myself and emigrants have landed in possession of improved health and high spirits, realizing all that could be expected.

The information that I have been able to obtain from three days' observation and otherwise, enables me to state with freedom and great satisfaction, that the prosperity of the Colony exceeds all my calculations. The Governor I find to be a man of business, and well calculated to conduct the affairs of the Colony, and I have every promise of passing a very agreeable visit at this place.

The state of affairs in the Colony is fairly represented in the report you will receive. Therefore, I shall decline all specifications, only, by request of the Governor, will state that the difficulty anticipated by yourself and the Board on account of the death of Charles,* has been settled without the least difficulty.

So far as three days' observation have enabled me to judge, I freely and honestly say, that the location of our town is one of the most beautiful I ever saw. The lands are as good, or better than those of America. It is abundant in the production of timber and of fruit trees.

The staple commodity of the country is not positively known, but so far as observation will bear us out, I think we may place it upon cotton and rice, which can without doubt be raised in the greatest abundance.

We have oysters and fish in abundance, and we must make some arrangements to procure a seine of fifty fathom length, and from six to eight feet depth. This will supply our Colony with mackerel and other fine fish.

In the bush or woods, there is plenty of cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, antelopes and a species of the deer, all very fine. We have fowls, guineas, ducks, &c. and many other good things that Americans know nothing about.

When you commence your operations to collect emigrants—say—and say no more, that this is the coloured man's home—one that offers him more comforts than America. This you are authorized to say in my name, where I am, and where I am not known.

With much respect, your friend.

RICHARD B. F. GOULD.

REV. WM. MCKENNEY, Baltimore.

P. S. Our emigrants had a meeting and drew up some resolutions expressing their satisfaction, but I have not time to put them in proper order, and also think it will have a better effect to send them hereafter.

We are indebted to Mr. Sheppard for the following pleasing communication. One remark of the correspondent is inestimably important to all who design to emigrate. We refer to his emphatic caution against the use of ardent spirits. As the older colonial settlements in Liberia were made before the commencement of the temperance reformation, the salutary regulation of a temperance pledge was not, as it is with the Maryland Colony, an original element of the colonial code of civil government. We are however gratified to learn that the first settlers have begun to form temperance societies. The February number of the Liberia Herald, contains the notice of one lately organized at Monrovia.

The American Colonization Society, is now also unalterably determined to send to their Colony none but such as are willing to pledge themselves to total abstinence from ardent spirits.

The rules on this subject at Cape Palmas may be learned from the second and third article of the Constitution of Maryland in Liberia, as follows:—

ART. 2. Every emigrant of full age, before he or she shall be received in Maryland in Liberia, shall read or have read to him or her this Constitution, and sign a declaration to support the same, and they shall, in so doing, bind themselves to refrain from the use of ardent spirits, except in case of sickness.

ART. 3. No person shall hold any office in the said territory, who either uses ardent

* Charles was the son of King Weah Boleo—and had been sent to the Maryland State Colonization Society by his father, to receive a christian education.