John Calmp Jr.

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POETRY.

It is the property of the truly sublime in nature to inspire the true poet. The same exhibition of the mighty work of HIM who "spake and it was done," calls forth various songs of exultation and praise, as the minds of the gifted beholders are variously tuned; but all that the true poet utters, expresses and imparts a proper consciousness of the cause of the inspiring wonders, and the song sends back upon the scene it describes a new sublimity, just as the upper lakes create new impressions of the majesty of the o'erbending Alpine summits, by the deep and dark reflections upon their glassy waters. The following is from one of the annuals.—The concluding stanzas is peculiarly grand, and is marked by a profitable moral reflection.

THE ALPS.

By Willis Gaylord Clark.

Proud monuments of God! sublime ye stand
Among the wonders of HIS mighty hand:
With summits soaring in the upper sky,
Where the broad day looks down with burning eye;
Where gorgeous clouds in solemn pomp repose,
Flinging rich shadows on eternal snows:
Piles of triumphant dust, ye stand alone,
And hold, in kingly state, a peerless throne!

Like olden conquerors, on high ye rear
The regal ensign and the glittering spear:
Round icy spires the mists, in wreaths unroll'd,
Float ever near, in purple or in gold:
And voiceful torrents, sternly rolling there,
Fill with wild music the unpillar'd air:
What garden, or what hall on earth beneath,
Thrills to such tones, as o'er the mountains breathe?

There, through long ages past, those summits shone,
When morning radiance on their state was thrown;
There, when the summer day's career was done,
Play'd the last glory of the sinking sun;
There, sprinkling lustre o'er the cataract's shade,
The chastened moon her glittering rainbow made,
And blent with pictured stars, her lustre lay,
Where to still vales the free streams leap'd away.

Where are the thronging hosts of other days,
Whose banners floated o'er the Alpine ways?
Who, through their high defiles, to battle wound,
While deadly ordnance stirred the heights around?
Gone—like the dream that melts at early morn,
When the lark's anthem through the sky is borne:
Gone—like the wrecks that sink in ocean's spray,—
And chill Oblivion murmurs—where are they?

Yet "Alps on Alps" still rise;—the lofty home
Of storms and eagles, where their pinions roam:
Still round their peaks the magic colors lie,
Of morn and eve, imprinted on the sky;
And still, while kings and thrones shall fade and fall,
And empty crowns lie dim upon the pall;
Still shall their glaciers flash—their torrents roar—
'Till kingdoms fall, and nations rise no more.

Philadelphia.

From the New York Mirror.

Gentlemen.—Allow me the pleasure of enclosing you some unpublished lines of a distinguished and populer English poet, written in the common place book of a fair country woman of ours, some few years since, under the engraved portraits of Lord and Lady Byron. They record the whole history of that unfortunate couple, and will, no doubt, find many admirers among the numerous readers of the Mirror. PORTIA.

Lines written after the perusal of numerous essays relative to the marriage and separation of a certain noble lord and lady, who, once upon a time, were paired, not matched

She said she never would forgive
And yet forgave him—
She vow'd a single life shee'd live,
And never have him:—
She swore she never would repent,
And yet repented—
By Jove! she never could consent,
And yet consented!
Was this well done, or sensible, or witty?
And yet 'tis woman-like, ah, more's pity.

Well, then, she married him—of course they parted
Within a twelvemonth from their wedding-day;
She sobbed and sighed—was nearly broken-hearted,
And, with her babe, went sadley on her way.
He sought out foreign climes, and wrote and swore
Whole books of nonesense 'bout his child and wife,
And toy'd with pretty women by the score,
And, not long after, breathed away his life.

The world, since then, has studied rather hard,
To solve the riddle of this strange event;
Some think the lady wrong'd; and some the bard,
And some in tears have o'er their story bent;
Yet all agree, 'tis very, very odd
That man and wife should cut up such a caper—
But one is resting 'neath the quiet sod,
The other wasting silently life's taper.

Now for the moral of my fretful verse—
(Unlike the writings of the man I sing
It has a moral, sensible and terse,
Though it nor cash, nor critic's pratses bring)—
And mark it well; young ladies should not wed
The man whose hand they've once rufused in scorn;
For, if the parson joins them, heart and head
Will rue the day that ever they were born!

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.

Annexed we present to our readers a list of the Members of both Houses of the 23d Congress. In the Senate there are four vacancies, viz: 1 in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, one in Missouri, and one in Pennsylvania. In the House of Representatives, three vacancies, viz: one in Massachusetts, one in Rhode Island, and one in Mississippi. In regard to Nullification, we have not attempted to draw the line,—because although several might be named as avowed Nullifiers, yet there are others who run so close on the wind, that it is impossible to say what tack they are taking. The figures opposite the names of the Senators, indicate the year when their respective terms of service will expire. Those in Italics are Opposition members: those masked† were not members of the last Congress.

SENATE.

Maine.		North Carolina	
Peleg Sprague	1835	Bedford Brown	1835
†Ether Shepley	1839	W. P. Mangum	1837
New Hampshire.		South Carolina.	
Samuel Bell	1835	J. C. Calhoun (c)	1835
Isaac Hill	1837	Steph. D. Miller	1837
Massachusetts.		Georgia.	
Nathan'l Silsbee	1835	Geo. M. Troup	1835
‡*Daniel Webster*	1839	John Forsyth	1837
Rhode Island.		Kentucky.	
Neh'h R. Knight	1835	Geo. M. Bibb	1835
‡*Ashur Rubins*	1839	*Henry Clay*	1837
Connecticut.		Tennessee.	
Gid'n Tomlinson	1837	Hugh L. White	1835
‡*Nathan Smith*	1839	Felix Grundy	1839
Vermont.		Ohio.	
Sam'l Prentiss	1837	*Thomas Ewing*	1835
†*Benj Swift*	1839	Thomas Morris	1839
New York		Louisiana.	
Silas Wright (a)	1837	*G A Waggaman*	1835
†N P. Tallmage	1839	One vacancy (d)	——
New Jersey.		Indiana.	
T. Frelinghuysen	1835	Wm. Hendricks	1837
S L. Southard	1839	John Tipton	1839
Pennsylvania.		Mississippi.	
Wm. Wilkins	1837	Geo. Poindexter	1835
One vacancy	——	One vacancy (e)	——
Delaware.		Illinois.	
John M. Clayton	1835	J. M. Robinson	1835
‡*Arnold Naudain*	1839	Elias K. Kane	1837
Maryland.		Alabama.	
E. F. Chambers	1837	Wm. R King	1835
†*Joseph Kent*	1839	Gabriel Moore	1837
Virginia.		Missouri.	
W. C. Rives (b)	1835	One vacancy (f)	——
John Tyler	1839	‡T. H. Benton	1839

The whole number of Senators elect is 44. Whole number when the vacancies shall be filled, 48. Of the 44 elected, we have put down 19 as Anti-Jackson. If to these be added Miller, Calhoun, Poindexter, King and Tyler, (Nullifiers,) there would be a majority of five against the administration. The chance is, that most of the vacancies will be filled by Jacksonians.

‡Re elected. †New Members.

(a) In the place of Governor Marcy, resigned.

(b) In the place of Littleton W. Tazewell, resigned.

(c) In the place of Gen. Hayne, resigned.

(d) Occasioned by the death of the Hon. Josiah S. Johnston.

(e) filled during the last session by John Black, by appointment of the Governor.

(f) Occasioned by the death of Senator Buckner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine.	William F. Gordon
†F. O. Smith	Thomas T. Bouldin
Rufus M Intire	William S Archer
Edward Cavanagh	Nath'l H. Claiborne
‡Gordon Parks	Joseph W. Chinn
‡Joseph Hall	*Charles F. Mercer*
Leonard Jarvis	†Edward Lucas
†Moses Mason	†*Sam. McDowell Moore*
George Evans	Andrew Stevenson
New Hampshire.	Thomas Davenport
Henry Hubbard	†*John J. Allen*
Jos. M Harper	†George Loyall
†Benning M. Bean	†James H. Gholson
†Franklin Pierce	†*Edgar C. Wilson*
†Robert Burns	†James H. Beale
Vermont.	†William P. Taylor
Hiland Hall	‡John H. Fulton
Horace Everett	†William M'Comas
Heman Allen	†Henry A. Wise
William Slade	North Carolina.
Benjamin F. Deming	M. T. Hawkins
Massachusetts.	Thomas H. Hall.
Isaac C. Bates	William B. Shepard
Rufus Choate	Jesse Speight
John Quincy Adams	James M'Kay
John Davis	Abraham Rencher
George N. Briggs	Daniel L. Barringer
Edward Everett	†*Edmund Deberry*
George Grennell, Jr.	*Lewis Williams*
John Reed	A. H. Sheperd
†William Baylies	†Henry Conway
†*Benjamin Gorham*	†Jesse A. Bynum
†Gayton P. Osgood	†James Graham
One vacancy	South Carolina.
Connecticut.	James Blair (a)
Jabez W. Huntington	George M'Duffie
William W. Ellsworth	†Thos. D. Singleton
Noyes Barber	†William K Clowney
†*Samuel A. Foot*	†Henry L Pinckney
Ebenezer Young	†William J Grayson
†*Samuel Tweedy*	†Warren R. Davis
Rhode Island.	John M Felder
Tristam Burgess	John K Griffin
One vacancy	Georgia.
New York.	J. M. Wayne
†Abel Huntington	R. H Wilde
†Isaac B. Van Houton	†G. R. Gilmore
C. C. Cambreleng	A S. Clayton
Campbell P. White	T M. Foster
†C. W. Lawrence	†R. L. Gamble
†Dudley Selden	†Seaborn Jones
†Aaron Ward	†William Schley
Abraham Bokee	†John Coffee
†John W. Brown	Florida.
†Charles Bodie	Joseph M. White, Del.
†John Adams	Alabama.
†Aaron Vanderpool	Clement C. Clay
Job Pierson	Dixon H Lewis
Gerrit Y. Lansing	†John Murphey
†John Cramer	Samuel W. Mardus
†Reuben Whalen	†John M'Kinley
†*H. C. Martindale*	Mississippi.
†Ransom H. Gillet	†Henry Cage
†Charles M'Vean	One vacancy [B]
†Abijah Mann, Jr.	Louisiana.
†Samuel Beardley	*Philemon Thomas*
†Joel Terrel	*Henry A Bullard*
Daniel Wardell	*Edward White*
†Sherman Page	Arkansas.
†Nodiah Johnson	Am'se H. Sevier, Del.
‡Henry Mitchell	Tennessee.
†Nicol Halsey	John Bell
†Sam. G. Hathaway	Cave Johnson
†William Taylor	James K Polk
†William K. Fulier	†D. W. Dickinson
†Rowland Day	†Bailie Peyton
†Samuel Clark	John Blair
John Dickson	†Samuel Bunch
†Edward Howell	†Luke Lea
†*Frederick Whittlesey*	James Standifer
†*George W. Lay*	†*David Crocket*
†*Philo. C. Fuller*	†John B. Forrester
†*Abner Hazeltine*	†William M Inge
†*Mellerd Filmore*	†William C. Dunlap
†*Gideon Hard*	Kentucky.
New Jersey.	*Chittan Allen*
†Philemon Dickerson	*Thos. A. Marshall*
†Samuel Fowler	†*Amos Davis*
‡James Parker	Richard M. Johnson
†F. S Schenck	†*Thomas Chilton*
†William N. Shinn	Thomas P Moore
†Thomas Lee	†*Benjamin Hardin*
Pennsylvania.	Chittenden Lyon
†*Horace Binney*	*Martin Beaty*
†*James Harper*	*James Love*
John G Watmough	*Christopher Tompkins*
William Hoister	†P H. Pope*
†*Wm. Darlington*	†Albert G. Hawes
David Potts, jr.	Ohio.
†*William Clark*	†Robert T Lytle
Harmer Denny	†Taylor Webster
†*George Chambers*	†William Allen
T. M. T. M'Kennon	†Jeremiah McLene
John Banks	†Thomas L. Hamer
Andrew Stewart	†John Chaney
†*Charles A. Barnitz*	†Robert Mitchell
G. Burd	†John Thompson
†Jesse Miller	†Benjamin Jones
†Joseph B. Anthony	†Wm. Patterson
Henry A. Muhlenburg	Humphry H. Leavitt
Joel K. Mann	†*David Spangler*
†Robert Ramsey	†*James M Bell*
David B Wagener	*E Whittlesey*
Henry King	*Thomas Corwin*
†Andrew Beamont	*Joseph Vance*
†John Laporte	*Samuel Vinton*
†Joseph Henderson	*Jonathan Sloan*
†John Galbraith	*Joseph H Crane*
†Samuel S. Harrison	Indiana.
Richard Coulter	†Amos Lane
J. B. Southerland	Jonathan M'Carthy
Delware.	John Carr
John T. Milligan	†George L. Kinnard
Maryland.	†Edwd. A. Hannegan
†James P Heath	Ratliff Boon
†James Turner	†*John Ewing*
†J. T Stoddart	Illinois.
†Isaac M'Kim	Joseph Duncan
†R. B. Carmichael	Z. Casey
Francis Thomas	Charles Slade
†*Wm. C Johnson*	Missouri.
L. P. Dennis	Wm. H. Ashley
Virginia.	John Bull
John M. Patton	Michigan.
John Y. Mason	†Lucius Lyon, Del.

The above list embraces the names of 237 members, besides the three delegates. If to those be added 3 for the 3 vacancies, the whole number will be 240. Of the 237 elected, we have put down 77 as Anti Jackson, to which should be added a dozen or twenty Nullifiers. Still, there will be a decided majority in favour of the present Administration. The proportion is greater than in the last Congress, and there are more who are opposed to the U. States Bank.

[A] Union man. All the other Representatives from South Carolina are Nullifiers.

[B] Franklin E. Plummer was elected from the other district, but has resigned, with a view to become a candidate for the United States Senate.

ADDRESS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society have deemed it proper, at this time, to anticipate the usual period of their Annual Report; and in the address which they now submit to the members of the Society, and the friends of Colonization generally, they propose to state particularly what they have done in the execution of the trust reposed in them, with a view of obtaining that co-operation and assistance which are essential to the successful prosecution of their labors.

It is already known that the Maryland State Colonization Society was formed in January 1832, auxiliary to the objects of the American Colonization Society; but differing from all other auxiliries, inasmuch as its constitution required, that the funds raised in Maryland should be appropriated, by the Society, within the limits of the State. Immediately after its organization an agent was appointed to form auxiliaries and disseminate information upon the subject. In October, 1831, the Orion was fitted out by the State Society in Baltimore, and sailed for Monrovia, with Dr. James Hall and thirty one emigrants. At the December session of the Legislature succeeding, the State embarked nobly in the great cause, and made its munificent donation of two hundred thousand dollars for the transportation and reception of emigrants in Africa; and the state society was incorporated with ample powers to accomplish the ends which it had in view.

It was early foreseen that a difficulty would arise in the limited capacity of the present settlement to receive emigrants from Maryland to the extent that, hereafter, might be desirable. The parent society acting for the entire Union, was bound to apportion the number of Emigrants that Liberia was capable of accommodating, among the applicants from the different states when, if the quota of Maryland should not be equal to her demand, a check might be given to emigration, at times when it might be most prejudicial. Indeed, a very small increase of the number of emigrants would have produced this effect during the present year. With a view, therefore, to this anticipated emergency, the state society determined to form a new colony, which, increasing in its capacity to receive in the same proportion that the spirit of emigration increased at home, would be the means of placing the state beyond the reach of any circumstances over which it, or the state society, could have no control.

There were reasons, besides that above mentioned which particularly moved the state society to undertake, by itself, the establishment of a new settlement, under its own auspices. It had so happened, that the present colony of Liberia had assumed rather a commercial character in the course of its brief, but valuable existence. The wealth, that some of its settlers had acquired, was owing to the trade which they carried on with the natives and with the vessels that frequented their harbor. It was the desire of the Maryland State Society to see agriculture made the object of primary importance—not only as placing the means of their own sustenance in the hands of the colonists, and rendering them independent of remote places or the native inhabitants for food; but because nine-tenths, if not a far greater proportion, of the emigrants from this country would make better farmers than traders: besides which, instead of having all their bad feelings brought into play by the artifices of a petty native traffic, engendering vicious habits by the intervals of idleness that it afforded, the emigrants finding employment, in agricultural pursuits, from the moment of their arrival, and occupied with healthful labor, would have their minds in the best state to receive and preserve those sentiments of religion and morality, which it was the wish of state society should form the character of the population. It was believed also, that an agricultural community, spreading itself to the interior, would not only present better examples to the surrounding heathen, whom it was designed to bring to Gospel light, but would afford greater facilities for a rapidly increasing emigration from this country, than could be afforded by trading towns, however prosperous they might be. Of the soundness of these views, the Board of Managers had ample assurance, in the endeavors of the parent society to introduce an agricultrual spirit into Liberia.

There was another object, which the board of managers thought of much importance, and which they proposed to combine with emigration from Maryland; and which could be best effected at the commencement of a settlement, and for which exclusive control was necessary. This was the establishment of the temperance principle as a fundamental one—prohibiting any person from Maryland for Africa, who would not first agree to forbear the use of ardent spirits, except in case of sickness; and holding any person ineligible to office in the colonial government, who either used, or trafficked in it. An opportunity was offered of founding a nation upon the principle of temperance, and the board of managers thought it wise to lay hold of it.

It must not for a moment be supposed, that in determining to form a new settlement, under the auspices of the state society and subject to its control, the board of managers intended either rivalry or opposition, in the remotest degree, to the American Colonization. On the contrary, the board of managers held in too high esteem the labors of the fathers of colonization—they found themselves profiting by their experience too often, to be influenced by any other motive than the ardent desire to co-operate in the most efficient manner in the great object of their labors. This, it was believed, after the experience of fifteen years, since the founding of the institution, could be best effected by each State's undertaking the scheme of colonization within it's confines.—This had been done by the Maryland society in 1831, with results that never could have been anticipated, under the system, which imposed upon the board at Washington duties, in regard to informing the people that could only be accomplished by state societies, not existing for the collection of funds only, but interested in the application of those funds for the immediate benefit of the contributors. It was also believed, that the entire success of colonization in Maryland would do more to [illegible] than the removal of twice the number of emigrants in the same period to Africa, taken indiscriminately wherever offered throughout the Union. The State Maryland might be made a non-slaveholding state, was admitted, and the board of managers, in determining to establish a new settlement, felt satisfied that they were adopting the best, if not the only means, by which under existing circumstances, it could be accomplished.

The next question that presented itself was the selection of a site for the new colony; and, after the most full and careful deliberation, the Board of Managers selected Cape Palmas, or its immediate vicinity. The coast of Africa, after pursuing a southeast direction from the Rio Grande, passing by Sierra Leone, Cape Mount, Monrovia, Grand Bassa, and Cestos river, here turns to the east northeast, towards Cape Three Points, the mouth of the Niger, and Fernando Po in the Bight of Biafra. The return voyage from Cape Palmas to the United States or Europe, is at all times easy, the trade winds being constant and regular from the northwest; but from the leeward, or eastward, towards the mouth of the Niger, out of the reach of the trades, the prevalence of calms and currents renders a return to the windward round Cape Palmas extremely long and tedious. The position of Cape Palmas, alone, is, therefore, sufficient to make it, one day, a most important commercial depot. All the vessels destined for the Niger must pass by it on their way from Europe or America; and the delay and uncertainty of a voyage to the east of it will, no doubt, in many cases, make it the place of deposit or exchange for European or American manufactures, the further transportation of which will either be, by land, towards the interior, or by the coasting trade of the colony, to the great river of central Africa.

The temperature at Cape Palmas is about the same as at Monrovia. In point of health, it is believed to possess superior advantatages. Dr. Hall, the physician, who went out in the Orion, and who resided for upwards of two years at Monrovia, explored the coast from that place to Cape Lahou, considerably to the east of Cape Palmas, and stated the fact, from his own experience and observation, that a vessel rarely entered Monrovia roads from the windward about Rio Grande, Nunez or Pongas, in a healthy condition; while, on the contrary, a case of sicknes as rarely came to his knowledge on board vessels returning from the leeward about Cape Palmas. Captain Spence, an English gentleman, who has for fourteen years maintained a settlement at the mouth of the Cestos river, between Basa and Cape Palmas, informed Dr. Hall, "that during his long residence there, he had often had occasion to employ on shore masters of vessels and their crews direct from Europe, and that they had frequently remained on shore for weeks, and even months, and that during the whole time, but few cases of disease had occurred among foreigners, which could in any degree be attributed to the climate." At the present settlements, the danger to foreigners from remaining on shore a single night is well known. These facts may be accounted for upon an inspection of the map of Africa, where it will be seen, from the Senegal, north of Cape Verd, to the St. Pauls, in the present colony, the country is intersected with rivers rising far in the interior—as the Gambia, the Domingo, Rio Grande, Nunez, Pongas, Kaba, Sierra Leons, Karamanka and Pissou,—bringing to the ocean vast quantities of alluvial deposit, to create and give rank luxuriance to the mangrove swamps, the supposed prolific cause of disease,—while from the St Paul's, round by Cape Palmas, to the Assince, near Cape Three Points, no rivers of any length appear upon the map.

One of the greatest advantages, however, next to its healthiness, that Cape Palmas possesses, is the facility with which agriculture may be pursued there. "All the rice," says Dr. Hall, in a letter dated July, 1832, "now used by the few emigrants on hand, and by most of the old colonists, is shipped from Cape Palmas. Our schooner is hardly able to supply the demand, and in fact does not." "To give some idea of the comparative importance of Monrovia and Cape Palmas," continues Dr. Hall, "I will just say, that the object of my last voyage down the coast, was the purchase of rice. We used all exertions, at every town, between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, to accomplish our object; but a sufficiency of rice to support a crew could not be obtained on our passage down. We arrived at Cape Palmas, and in three days received on board two hundred bushels. We then weighed anchor, and dropped about fifty miles to the leeward, and received two hundred bushels more.—While lying at these two places, we saw and spoke two Spanish vessels, an English ship and brig, and an American barque, all of which were filling with rice—and, in fact, no vessel, homeward bound, passes the Cape without receiving a few hundred bushels of rice, either for this port, (Monrovia) Cape Verds, or the West India Islands."

"The face of the country," continues Dr. Hall, "is entirely different from that around Monrovia. As far as the eye can reach, it is open, and in a great degree cultivated; and no part is covered with that dense, impenetrable undergrowth so prejudicial to agriculture and extensive inland communication, as with us (at Monrovia.)

"As regards the advantages of locating the town itself, I think there are superior at Cape Palmas to any other section of the coast. At the southermost point, where the promentory is connected with the main land, is located Cape Town, as it is called. This overlooks the south anchorage or roads. From this point the Cape runs in a northwest direction parallel with the windward coast, terminating very abruptly in almost perpendicular inaccessible cliffs, forming between this and the main a fine secure bay, where all small vessels which the Colony may possess, can have, in the worst seasons, a perfectly secure harbor. A small river empties into the bay at its head or eastern extremity.

"I shall advise," says Dr. Hall, "the purchase of the whole of this cape, including the town, bay, and as much of the surrounding country as practicable. The town would serve well for emigrants, until they could have time and means to erect a more suitable one. The highest point, or extremity of the promonitory, is cleared, but not occupied. It is about one hundred feet above the level of the sea, and a small fortification here, with a few good guns, would effectually command the bay, the roads, the native town, and in fact, the whole surrounding country, within cannon shot. Should the natives wish to retain their town, still the point ought to be secured and fortified, as it would completely cover the settlement, which would in that case, be made on the opposite side of the bay, at the mouth of the river."

In another part of his letter, after speaking of several points between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, Dr. Hall says: "But the object paramount to every other connected with the Society, on this side of the Atlantic, appears to have been entirely overlooked; I mean the purchase of Cape Palmas."

The account thus given by Dr. Hall, from his own observation, is fully confirmed by the testimony of other persons, who have either visited Cape Palmas, or who have made it a subject of inquiry from traders on the coast. Indeed, for five years, Cape Palmas has been spoken of as a fit site for a new settlement, and during that time every opportunity had been taken to obtain information respecting it, and now when the Board of Managers find it necessary to make a selection, its position, agricultural advantages, health, soil, and climate, constitute the best reasons for their choice of it. Its commercial advantages, also, are important; for although agriculture will be the object of peculiar solicitude, yet commerce will have every facility afforded to it, and will secure that trade and constant intercourse with the United States, which will multiply the facilities of emigration to such a degree, that when the colony offers sufficient inducements, numbers of emigrants will, at their own cost, seek the shores of Africa, with the same eagerness, that the natives of Europe, with far less reason to emigrate, now seek the shores of America.

The site of the new colony having been thus fixed upon, Dr. Hall, who had returned to this country, was selected as the first agent of the Board of Managers in Africa. His knowledge of the territory in question; his acquaintance with the manners and customs of the natives; his skill in the diseases of the country; and the high character, which he bore among all the emigrants in Liberia, recommended him strongly to the Board. He is now preparing for his departure, with the first expedition this fall.

The expedition will be made in a vessel, calculated to accommodate comfortably from seventy to one hundred emigrants. About twenty five of these will be taken from this country; and the remainder will be selected from among such of our already acclimated emigrants in Liberia, as may be willing to remove. The vessel will take out the merchandize required to pay for the territory, arms and ammunition, provisions for six months, the frames of a store and agency house, tools, agricultural implements, in fact every thing that may be necessary to meet the wants of the emigrants on their arrival. After receiving at Monrovia and Bassa, the settlers from these places, the vessel will proceed to cape Palmas, and remain there until a stockade is erected, cannon mounted, &c. and the settlement made. Exdedition will then follow expedition, as the capacity of the colony to receive them will justify. Every emigrant will receive his land immediately on his arrival, and every proper aid will be afforded him, in the first instance, to get it at once under cultivation. When the first settlement has become strong enough, another stockade will be built at a suitable distance, aronnd which, new farms will cluster, then another, radiating from a common centre; the stockades being as it were the citadels, to which, as to the "stations," in the early settlement of America, the neighboring agriculturalists may retreat on any occasion for alarm. In this way will the capacity of the colony to receive new emigrants be rapidly increased, the agricultural habits of the colonists be secured, opportunities for civilizing and christianizing the heathen will be afforded; and the cost to this country, for some time, of maintaining the new emigrants, until acclimated, will be materially diminished if not wholly avoided.

These are the plans of the board of Managers, with regard to the settlement at Cape Palmas. They feel most truly gratified in being able *at this early date*, to inform the Society, that the American Board of Missions have so far approved the location, and the principles upon which the new settlement is to be made, as to have directed their first missionary to Africa to make an establishment at Cape Palmas, for the commencement of a system of missionary labor, which, while its more peculiar object will be the instruction of the heathen, will nevertheless exercise the most salutary influence on the morals and habits of the colonists.

There is another subject connected with state colonization, which is here important to notice. It has been charged, again and again, against the general scheme, that its tendencies were to perpetuate slavery; and, at this moment, both in this country and in Europe, there are those who stigmatize the labors of men like Finley, Caldwell, Harper, Ayres, Ashmun, Key, Gurley, Anderson and Randall, as leading to this end. Unfounded as is the charge, it has many believers. The colonization law of Maryland is based upon a far different principle; for the immigration of slaves is expressly prohibited, and the transportation of those who are emancipated is amply provided for. In accordance therefore, with the general sentiment of the public, and anxious that colonization in the state should be relieved from the imputation put upon the cause, the resolutions accompanying this address were unanimously adopted, avowing that the extripation of slavery in Maryland was the chief object of the society's existence. The right of property in slaves was recognized by the laws of the country, and all their muniments clustered around it. It was admitted that it could only be touched by the voluntary action of those immediately interested in it — But the board of managers believed that the time had nearly arrived when this action would take place in Maryland; and when it was determined to avow the extirpation of slavery in the state as an object worthy of every exertion, although it was with a confidence in success, yet it was with a full conviction that it could only be brought about, in the words of the resolutions by "efforts addressed to the understanding and experience of the people, and by advocating and supporting colonization as the best, truest and most efficient auxiliary of freedom, under existing circumstances." Any other course would be as inconsistent with the feelings of the state, as injurious to the very class intended to be benefitted.

The views of the board of managers extended still further, with reference to the general scheme of colonization. The system which they prefer, and which they suggest, in the hope of seeing it carried into effect, is one which gives to each state, what Maryland has already assumed, the sole management of colonization within its confines—those states having emigrants to send to Liberia, sending them for such reasons as please them—those states having no emigrants for Africa, but which are willing to contribute their money to the cause of colonization, selecting for them—[illegible] the particular objects, or the peculiar views, connected with the subject, which they are most desirous to advance, and contributing accordingly—it being a rule to avoid interfering, by word or deed, with the subject of slavery in other states. When each state thus holds colonization in its own keeping, it will cease to be an object of dislike or apprehension to any one of them. It will no longer be the pretence for raising the cry of interference, on the part of the north, with the slavery of the south, which has already excited such angry feelings, and which threatened at one time to jeopard the continuance of the Union itself. The philanthropy of the north will still have ample room for its best efforts under such a system. Maryland has avowed the principle which the north has long contended for, as the proper basis of colonization; and her state society, in its exertions to add another non-slaveholding state to the Union, will present as interesting an object to the friends of colonization northward, as has ever yet claimed their attention since the first promulgation of the scheme. Other slave holding states will follow the example of Maryland, and all the sooner for being let alone. Any attempt, on the part of the north, to procure the avowal, in the parent society, of principles obnoxious to the south, could only succeed after a bitter contest, and would, if successful, be followed by the withdrawal of nearly all, if not all, the slaveholding states from any participation in the general design—while the success of the south in such a contest, would perhaps be followed by the north's withholding that assistance which it has heretofore so liberally afforded. Separate state action upon the subject, however, as in Maryland will at once abate all irrating questions connected with the subject between the north and south, without loosing a single friend to colonization; and to the system that secures this, coincident, as it will be, with the course pursued by Maryland, the board of Managers will give their most hearty concurrence.

The Board of Managers have thus stated their views and declared their plans; and they now call for aid from the members of the society throughout the state, and from the friends of colonization generally. Ample as is the endowment of the Legislature, it is limited in the objects of its application. To pay for the transportation of emigrants, and to provide for their reception in Africa, are the duties of the managers of the state's fund. For the erection of schools, the supplying of teachers, the encouragement of agriculture, the defence and good government of the colony, and the many wants of a young people in a strange land—all these require, in the outset, funds, which Philanthropy must furnish:—and, with a humble reliance for success upon the goodness of that Divine Being, who has watched over the infant settlement of Liberia, until it has become a shining proof of the practicability of colonization, the board of directors make their present appeal—not only in behalf of Maryland, but of Africa—not only for the removal of an evil from our country, but for the spread of civilization and the Gospel through a benighted land.

On behalf of the Board of Managers,
GEO. HOFFMAN, *Pres't.*

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, October 7, 1833.

Resolved, That this board trusts that the contemplated settlement on Cape Palmas, of Maryland colonists under the auspices of the Maryland State Society, will effectually promote the great object of that Society in rela-

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