This is the case of an appeal from the decree of salvage. It rejected the claim made by the Attor- the most solemn edicts and declaration of that go-

mon Ferrer, and Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montez, all Spanish subjects. The former had with him a all Spanish subjects. The former had with him a negro boy named Antonio, claimed to be his slave. Interpose of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree which awarded salvage on the profit of the decree of the libels in the case. It is and the profit of the coast of Africans, and recently imported into Cuba, as allowed in their answers to the libels in the case. It is and the profit of the coast of Africans, and recently imported into Cuba, as allowed and recently imported into Cuba, as allowed and the record, that these negroes were native upon the record, that these negroes, and stated to be his slave. Africans, and recently imported into Cuba, as allowed in their answers to the libels in the case. It is an advantage on the profit of the coast of Africans, and recently imported into Cuba, as allowed are the coast of Africans and recently imported into Cuba, as allowed are the coast of Africans, and recently imported into Cuba, as allowed are the coast of Africans, and nau with him as his slaves, and stated to be his property in a similar pass or document, also signed by the Governor-General of Cuba. On the voyage, and be
vernor-General of Cuba. On the voyage, and before the arrival of the voyage at her part of desti
The arrival of the voyage at her part of desti-

District Court of the Office States. A fiber for salvage was also filed by Henry Green and Pelatiah Fordham, of Sag Harbor, Long Island. On the 18th of September, Ruiz and Montez filed which it is not necessary at this moment to dwell.

or the United States under such circumstances as made it the duty of the United States to cause the same to be restored to the true proprietors, pursuant to the treaty between the United States or robbers, or as fugi-States, and brought within the United States con- asserted in their respective allegations. ond prayer above set forth in his former one. On to maintain their freedom.

No question has been here made as to the prothe same day, Antonia G. Vega, the Vice-Consul

No question has been here made as to the promere rule of municipal jurisprudence. Nothing is
the law of nations as an established.

It is probable that the attendance here at the the same day, Antonia G. vega, the vice-consult in the question has been here at the more clear in the law of nations, as an established convention will be quite general from all parts of spain for the State of Connecticut, filed his prietary interest in the vessel and cargo. It is more clear in the law of nations, as an established convention will be quite general from all parts of rule to regulate their rights and duties and interest.

by him to his lawful owner in the Island of Cuba.
On the 7th of January, 1840, the negroes, (Cinquez and others,) with the exception of Antonio, by their counsel, filed an answer denying they first direct our attention. It has been argued on counsel, filed an answer denying they first direct our attention. It has been argued on counsel, filed an answer denying they first direct our attention. were slaves, or the property of Ruiz and Montez, behalf of the United States that the court is bound in the reports of this court—and confidence in the feasibility and propriety of the were slaves, or the property of Ruiz and Montez, or, that the court could, under the constitution or laws of the United States, or under any treaty, exercise any jurisdiction over their persons by reason of the premises, and praying that they fied in 1821. The sixth article of that treaty is the univiliant and sixth article and immunities and sixth article are sixth article and sixth article and sixth article are sixth article and sixth article are sixth article and sixth article are sixth ar reason of the premises, and praying that they seems to have had principally in view cases longing to bona fide subjects of Spain under our to know that considerations of a most powerful to know that considerations of a most powerful swer that they were native born Africans, born free had been taken possession of within the territoral treaties or laws, and she should in reality belong kind urge on to present action; and the convicand of right ought to be free and not slaves; that jurisdiction of the other, during war. The eighth to the subjects of another nation, which was not tion that whatever is done in the enterprise is so they were, on or about the 15th of April, 1839, article provides for cases where the shipping of entitled to any such priviliges, immunities, or much practical good accomplished, is sufficient unlawfully kidnapped, and forcibly and wrong- the inhabitants of either state are forced, through rights, and the proprietors were seeking by fraud to overcome a thousand speculative doubts.

they rose on the master, and took possession of officers of that port, in order to be taken care of the parties is engaged in a war. stealing several thousand dollars from his master the vessel, intending to return therewith to their and restored entire to the true proprietor, and as has a large to the true proprietor, and as has a large to the true proprietor, and as has a large to the true proprietor, and as has a large to the true proprietor, and as has a large to the true proprietor, and as has a large to the true proprietor, and as large to the true proprietor to the true proprie mative country, or to seek an asylum in some free soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made the treaty. It never was annexed; and the respect to the treaty. It never was annexed; and therefore, in the act by certain abolitionists, with a view to state; and the vessel arrived, about the 26th of August, 1839, off Montaug Point, near Long Is
This is the article on which the main reliance Is the treaty. It never was annexed; and therefore, in the act by certain abolitionists, with a view to in the case of the Amiable Isabella, (6 Wheat. R. It never was annexed; and therefore, the purchase of his freedom, has recently been It is true held incorrective. land; a part of them went on shore, and were is placed on behalf of the United States for the I.) it was held inoperative. seized by Lieut. Gedney, and carried on board; restitution of these negroes. To bring the case It is also a most important consideration in the By the faithful attentions of the prison Chaplain and all of them were afterward brought by him within the article, it is essential to establish,— present case, which ought not to be lost sight of, and others, he has fearned to read,—and what is On the 7th of January, 1840, Jose Antonio Tel- stances, fall within the description of merchandise slaves, but kidnapped and free negroes, the treaty a true christian. On leaving the prison, (some

owners to certain portions of the goods found on the hands of pirates and robbers, which, in the as much as those of Spanish subjects. The conflict himself now. He replied that Mr. Darg had On the same day, all the libellants and claimants, themselves are pirates and robbers; and, Thirdly. stances becomes positive and inevitable, and must his days with him. One of the abolitionists said by their connsel, except Jose Ruiz and Pedro
Montez, [whose libels and claims, as stated of record, respectively, were pursued by the Spanish Minister, the same being merged in his claims,] appeared, and the negroes also appeared by their counsel, and the case was heard on the libels, claims, answers, and testimony of witnesses.

On the 23d of January, 1840, the District Court made a decree. By that decree, the court reject- cluded under the denomination of merchandise, ori the doctrine must apply where human h

for Antonio, on behalf of Ferrer's representatives. Ruiz and Montez or of any other Spanish subjects. Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of this delivery of the negroes, but admitted them for the in violation of the laws and treaties of Spain, and cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned the cargo, with the exception of the cargo, with the excepti it Court of the District of Connecticut, ney of the United States, on behalf of the Spanish ney of the United States, on the negroes, under the African slave trade is utterly abolished—the Minister, for the restoration of the negroes, under the African slave trade is utterly abolished—the in their original claim, filed it in the alternative,

was brought by Lieut. Genney into the District of the Connecticut, and there libelled for salvage in the District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States. A libel for District Court of the United States.

dictional limits of the United States, and were taken possession of by the said public armed brig of the United States under such circumstances as of the United States under such circumstances as of the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United States in contravention of our own into the United

with their treaty stipulations. But, if it should cation, is a tortious act. They simply confine with their treaty supulations. But, it is should act. They simply common appear that negroes were persons transported from Africa in violation of the laws of the United to the restitution of their property, upon the facts established, it overthrows all their sanctity, and to the restitution of their property, upon the facts established, it overthrows all their sanctity, and to the restitution of the restitution of their property, upon the facts established, it overthrows all their sanctity, and to the restitution of the restitution of the restitution of their property. trary to the same laws, he then prayed the court In the next place, the parties before the court Fraud will vitiate any, even the most solemn trary to the same laws, he then prayed the court to make such order for their removal to the coast of Africa, pursuant to the laws of the United States, as it should deem fit.

On the 19th of November, the Attorney of the United States filed a second information or libel similar to the first, with the exception of the second proves shows at forth in his forman are a forth or who was the second proves shows at forth in his forman are a forth in the country and an asserted title to property founded upon it is utterly void. The very land an asserted title to property founded upon it is utterly void. The very land an asserted title to property founded upon it is utterly void. The very land an asserted title to property forman and an asserted title to property for the man asserted title to pr

of Spain for the State of Connecticut, filed his libel, alleged that Antonio was a slave, the property of the representatives of Ramon Ferrer, and praying the court to cause him to be delivered to the said Vice-Consul, that he might be returned by him to his Island of Cuba.

The pretary interest in the vessel and cargo. It is admitted that they belong to Spanish subjects, and that they belong to Spanish subjects, and course, than the doctrine that the ship's papers that they ought to be restored. The only point that they ought to be restored. The only point that they ought to be restored. The only point that they ought to be upon the payment of salvage or not. The be upon the payment of salvage or not. T

uniawiully kidnapped, and lorcibly and wrongfully carried on board a certain vessel on the coast
of Africa, which was unlawfully engaged in the
slave trade, and were unlawfully transported in the same vessel to the Island of Cuba for the purpose of being there unlawfully sold as slaves; that made a pretended purchase of them; that afterward, on or about the 28th of June, 1839, Ruiz and Montez, confederating with Ferrer, (captain of the Amistad,) caused them, without law or sight to be applied to be a right, to be placed on board of the Amistad, to be out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the transported to some place unknown to them, and high seas, shall be brought into some port of either evidence of property on board of the ships of both His Own Choice.—Tom Hughs, (the slave of there to be enslaved for life; that on the voyage state, and shall be delivered to the custody of the

First. That these negroes, under all the circum- that, supposing these African negroes not to be more and better, gives evidence of his becoming lineas and Messrs. Aspe and Laca, all Spanish subjects residing in Cuba, filed their claims as present case, can only be by showing that they of rights between the parties under such circum- always treated him well, and he intended to spend

January Term, 1841.

Itates, appellants, vs. The libellants
to of the schooner Amistad, her

to give rise to the casus fæderis. It is plain, be
to give rise to the casus fæderis. It is plain, betackle, apparal and furniture, together with her claims of Ruiz and Montez, with costs, as being to give rise to the casus fæderis. It is plain, be-It rejected the claims of Ruiz and Montez for the They are natives of Africa, and were kidnapped poses no obstacle to the just assertion of their

primary and areas and and

appear upon the transcript of the proceedings, are the treaty; but it decreed that they should be delivered to the President of the United States, to be and the negroes thereby introduced into the do- ty, restored to the proprietors; or if not slaves, transported to Africa, pursuant to the act of 3d minions of Spain are declared to be free. Ruiz but negroes who have been transported from Afand Montez are proved to have made the pretentica in violation of the laws of the United States. From this decree the District Attorney, on be- ded purchase of these negroes with a full know- and brought into the United States contrary to of Cuba, for Puerto Principe, in the same island. half of the United States, appealed to the Circuit ledge of all the circumstances, and, so cogent and the same laws, then the court to pass an order to of the schooner were the captain, Ra- Court, except so far as related to the restitution irresistible is the evidence in this respect, that the enable the United States to remove such persons mon Ferrer, and Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montez, of the slave Antonio. The claimants Tellineas District Attorney has admitted, in open court,

vernor-General of Guda. On the voyage, and before the arrival of the vessel at her port of destination, the negroes rose, killed the captain, and
took possession of her. On the 26th of August,
the vessel was discovered by Lieut. Gedney, of
the United States it has been contended,
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part of the United States it has been contended,
part of the United States it has been contended,
part of the United States do not now insist
upon and inlegally detained and restrained
to Cuba, and illegally detained and restrained
on board of the Amistad, there is no pretence to
upon any affirmance of this part of the decree;
well upon the merits as upon a motion on behalf
on board of the Amistad, there is no pretence to
upon any affirmance of this part of the decree;
well upon the decree; the United States brig Washington, at anchor on the high seas, at the distance of half a mile from the property has been made to authorize the restituthe shore of Long Island.

A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were then on shore at A part of the negroes were never taken from Africa or brought they cannot be deemed pirates or robbers in the total product of the negroes were never taken from Africa or brought they cannot be deemed pirates or robbers in the total product of the negroes were never taken from Africa or brought they cannot be deemed pirates or robbers in the total product of the negroes were never taken from Africa or brought to the United States in contravention of those acts. Culloden point, Long Island, who were seized by pursuant to the treaty with Spain of the 27th of Spain, or the laws of Spain itself, at least so far as When the Amistad arrived, she was in possession Lieut. Gedney and brought on board. The ves- October, 1795. 2. That the United States have been brought to our knowledge; of the negroes asserting their freedom; and in no sel, with the negroes and other persons on board, a right to intervene in the manner in which they nor do the libels of Ruiz and Montez assert them sense could they possibly intend to import themwas brought by Lieut. Gedney into the District of have done, to obtain a decree for the restitution to be such. This posture of the facts would seem selves here, as slaves, or for sale as slaves. In

claims and libels, in which they asserted their Before entering upon the discussion of the main hind these documents; that full faith and credit it wholly unnecessary for us to give any opinion ownership of the negroes as their slaves, and of points involved in this interesting and important is to be given to them; and that they are to be upon the other point, as to the right of the United certain parts of the cargo, and prayed that the controversy, it may be necessary to say a few held conclusive evidence in this cause, even alwight be 'delivered to them or to the repre- words as to the actual posture of the case as it though it should be established by the most satissentives of her Catholic Majesty, as might be now stands before us. In the first place, then, factory proofs that they have been obtained by as several minor points made at the argument. most proper.' On the 19th of September, the attorney of the United States for the District of Con- are the United States, intervening for the sole stituted authorities of Spain. To this argument service, it is understood that the United States do necticut filed an information or libel, setting forth purpose of procuring restitution of the property as we can in no wise assent. There is nothing in not now desire to interpose any obstacle to the that the Spanish Minister had officially presented to the Government of the grounds stated by the other parties claiming the to the proper department of the Government of the grounds stated by the other parties claiming the grounds s d States, a claim for the restoration of the property in their respective libels. The Univessel, cargo, and slaves, as the property of Span- ted States do not assert any property in themselves, fic on the part of any of the colonial authorities such as, by the general principles of maritime law, ish subjects which had arrived within the judris- or any violation of their own rights, or sovereign- or subordinate officers of Cuba, because, in our is always deemed a just foundation for salvage.

and Spain: and praying the Court, on its being tive criminals found within our territories, who made legally to appear that the claim of the Span- have been guilty of offences against the laws of are to be deemed prima facie evidence of the rected the negroes to be delivered to the President ish Minister was well founded, to make such or- Spain. They do not assert that the seizure and facts which they purport to state, yet they are alder for the disposal of the vessel, cargo and slaves, bringing the vessel and cargo and negroes into ways open to be impugned for fraud; and whether of the 3d of March, 1819; and, as to this, it ought as would best enable the United States to comply port by Lieut. Gedney, for the purpose of adjudi-

WM. THOS. CARROLL, C. S. C. U. S.

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## MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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

Baltimore, Saturday, May 15, 1841.

When gratuitous please circulate

Counties-BY THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE accuracy MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY. | and deductions

tive position of the different castes which compose | is capable of effecting to the coloured race, both only in case of aggression. They were made fully | vernment. The principal points of which were the population. Objects and events of magnitude | the American emigrant and the native African, to understand that our object in planting the co- extracted from some of the charters of the origiand vastness must be viewed from a distance to can be best shewn by a brief history of the ope- long in their country was to improve their condi- nal states, particularly that of Rhode Island. enable the beholder to judge correctly of their rations of the society. Upon this subject, from | tion and character. They were made clearly to | Nearly the same rights were guaranteed to the insize, proportions and bearings to each other. I my intimate connection with the colony since the comprehend the meaning of political and com- habitants of the new colony, as are enjoyed by the believe one fact will be admitted by all who re- period of its establishment, to the present time, I mercial faith, and honesty, and were assured that citizens of our territories, previous to their admisflect upon the subject, whether long residents of speak with confidence, and trust that I may obtain the same would be observed in all intercourse sion to the Union. The Colonization Society the state and observant of the slight but regular full credence for what is stated as fact at least. | with them, and would always be expected and only reserving of all the officers of the colony, the

It now numbers 151,556. The number of the supported in different parts of Maryland. free coloured population at that time was but 8,043. It now amounts to 61,937. The proporter of conjecture. Opinions upon this subject are so varied and differ so widely that to cite any thing like ordinary authority, would but little avail, especially with those who may in some devalues of the management and advocates of the management and society. The autumn of 1833 was fixed the interested as partisans and advocates of the management and governation of the manag

immediate and unconditional abolition on the one upon as the time for the commencement of ope- dwellings, clearing the dense and matted wilder hand, and perpetual slavery on the other. I will rations. Accordingly an agent was appointed, ness, opening means of communication take the liberty, however, to make a few brief emigrants collected, a vessel chartered, and mili- marsh and jungle, and of the repeated fails Delegates, holden in Washington and Cumberland astonishing powers of observation and contract the restance of contract th powers of observation and extreme frame of a public building, and all that provident necessarily experienced in forming the of alsmall settlement in a barbarous and unciviliz- ing upon themselves not only individual, t In speaking on this subject he says, 'As soon as ed country, were procured and put on board; and litical responsibility, and above all, of the se the 3d of June next, was authorized by a resolu-tion passed at the ninth annual meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held in the Stuation of two alien communities, it will be really and tedious passage—took petty thefts, depredations and other annoyances of dily understood, that there are but two alternatives on board some already acclimated colonists, for their less civilized neighbours. Of all these and anuary last, at which were present a large pro- lor the future: the negroes and the whites must merly of Maryland, and sailed for Cape Palmas, the like topics much might be said, and much ature | Wholly part, or wholly mingle. I do not imagine | the place of their destination, where they arrived | commendation given, still the one-half re that the black and white race will ever live in any about the 18th February, 1884. Negotiations were told, and their merit rest unacknowledged. That

that the importance of the subject with regard to one country upon an equal footing.' He again at once opened for the purchase of territory, and they have struggled long and nainfully. I hear this state, at this time, would fully warrant the remarks, 'I am obliged to confess, that I do not with little comparative difficulty this was effected. I them witness: that they have endured and over adoption of such call upon the citizens of Mary. regard the abolition of slavery as warding off the A grant was made by the associated kings to the come manfully, gloriously, the present state of the land, to meet in Convention, to examine into and struggle in the United States. The negroes may Maryland State Colonization Society of about 500 | colony affords triumphant evidence: And to this discuss the merits of African colonization to see long remain slaves without complaining, but if square miles of territory, reserving to themselves I will for a few moments solicit your attention what were its claims to a continuance of the state's patronage, and to judge whether, and to what extent it was capable of effecting the objects | civil rights: and as they cannot become the equals | time possessed. On the 22d of February, a land- | ing on the sea-board about 35 miles, includ t was instituted, and which are so of the whites, they will speedily declare them- ing was effected, and formal possession taken of near its north-western boundary the important loudly called for by the present existing state and selves their enemies.' Mr. Jefferson, whose saga- the country. The number of male adults capa- promontory called Cape Palmas. Geographics character of our coloured population; and if found city gave his opinion of the future almost the new colony considered, this section of the coast is very imporworthy, to give it their countenance and sanction | sanctity of Phrophecy, in speaking of this subject | was 23, these were coloured men, taken promis- | tant, as it constitutes the south-westernmost and adopt such measures as would secure to it the says, 'Nothing is more clearly written in the Book | cuously from that class of the population of Mary- of the African continent, and is used as a land patronage and support of the people of the state. of Destiny, than the emancipation of the blacks: land. But a fraction of this number could read or mark by seamen, in their voyages to the leeward and insure its permanency and stability as a state and it is equally certain that the two races will write, were at all acquainted with the use of fire- coast, and in the India trade. It ranks next is institution. It is proper, therefore, in soliciting never live in a state of equal freedom under the arms, entirely ignorant of every thing appertain. this respect to the capes of Good Hope and Verd. the appointment of a delegation to represent this same government, so insurmountable are the bar. ing to civil government, or even the ordinary The territory is well watered, and the land ric riers which nature, habit and opinion have estab. business transactions of life. Within two hun- and productive. It is gently undulating, su that the matter to be acted upon by that body lished between them.' Such are the opinions of dred yards of the site selected for the erection of ciently so to render it at once easily cultivate hould be laid before this meeting, not only for | these distinguished men as to this point, and they | their temporary dwellings, was a native town con- and free from any extent of marshes. The land the purpose of securing the selection and atten- are confirmed by all history of the past, and from taining some two thousand inhabitants, and of generally is well timbered much better than dance of prominent and efficient men, but that | what we know to be the inherent and unchanga- | these were about 300 men provided with and ac- usual in tropical climates, affording supplies and they may be prepared by a full knowledge of facts. | ble principles of our nature. What then must be customed to the use of fire-arms in warfare after | ply sufficient for all purposes of house, shin and reflection upon the same, to act for what they the result of a state of things which if left to their fashion. Two hours notice would call to building and fencing. The natural indigenous shall consider to be the general good of the com- own course, the next succeeding generation will their aid four times that number from the same products of the country furnish a greater varie munity. The professed and immediate object of witness, yea, perhaps will be witnessed by many tribe residing in neighbouring towns. The cha- of vegetables for food than can be procured the Maryland State Colonization Society, as offi- presents. One of two alternatives, intermarriage racter of this people although not fierce and war- the inhabitants of this region, and they are procially announced on its first organization, was sim-ply this, to remove to the coast of Africa such and equality of political rights; or oppression, re-bellion, bloodshed, and the final forcible expulsion when occasion offered to commit the most atro-

free persons of colour and manumitted slaves as of the weaker and less energetic race. From the cious, if not daring acts of piracy and robbery. zone. Their vegetables are plantain, banana were desirous of going thither, and to assist and one result we shrink with disgust, and from the But four years previous to this period the inha- yams, sweet potatoe, paw-paw. cassada. eggsupport them there until they should be able to pro- other with horror. The only remedy proposed to bitants of this very town had sallied out in their plant, okre or gumbo, peas and beans in the vide for themselves; inducing as the direct results avert these impending calamities, is the removal canoes, attacked and captured a British brigantine, greatest perfection; and many species. with the of the measure, the more frequent manumission of the free coloured race from among us. For steered her into their harbour, and dismantled use and qualities of which we are here entired of the slave, the lessening the number of the free | which purpose and to which end, the Maryland | her. She would have been entirely destroyed had unacquainted. Rice is the principal grain, and is coloured population of the state, materially impro- | State Colonization Society was established. That | not a vessel of war opportunely hove in sight. | cultivated to great extent for exportation. Indian ving their character and condition, and effecting this is the only remedy for the approaching evil Such was the character and such the comparative corn yields a ready, sure and abundant crop. an important and much desired change in the na- | no one can question, that it will prove entirely | numerical strength of the two classes of men now | Cotton, coffee, and the sugar cane, can be cultitive African tribes with whom they will be thrown effectual, only, can be doubted. That the whole at once thrown into immediate contact. And it vated to the greatest perfection. Their domestic into immediate contact, and who can be approached population will be removed at the expense of the may not be irrelevant to notice the causes which animals are bullocks, sheep, goats, swine. fowls. and acted upon in no other manner nor through society or state, is not asserted or presumed, but preserved them from that collision, which it might ducks, guinea hens and pigeons. Asses have been any other means. Thus the object proposed is. that such additions from time to time can be made | be supposed would naturally arise from their mu- introduced into the colony as beasts of burden. when carried into operation, to prove materially to the colony of Maryland in Liberia, as to insure tual position, both parties being so pregnant with The first settlement was effected on the point of beneficial to three distinct classes of the human its permanence; and its moral and political condi- the elements of discord, and neither possessed to the cape, and the town called Harper: from this a race. The Anglo-American, or the European. | tion rendered such as to induce a free, voluntary, any great degree of conservative moral power. | well graded carriage road, called the Maryland The Africo-American and the native African: and and self-supported train of emigration, that war and bloodshed was not the almost im- avenue, extends near five miles into the interior: as affecting each, the scheme calls for the counte- mately so reduce the number of our coloured popu- mediate consequence, perhaps affords a stronger on each side of which are located the five acre nance and support of different classes of men and lation, that the political affairs of the state will never argument in support of a belief in the special in- lots of colonists. These are surrounded by a appeals to very different principles of our nature. be disturbed thereby, the present success of that terposition of Divine Providence than is to be fur- hedge and ditch, inside of which may be a row or I shall first take the liberty to notice the claims of colony affords ample proof. It is at least due to the nished by any incident of modern history. Still, two of the broad-leaved banana of the most beaucolonization upon this community, as affecting the African to provide and keep in readiness an asylum | however strong might have been the confidence | tiful pea-green. The principal part of the land is interest and character of the white population of to which he may flee when interest, ambition, or the in Divine protection, it served not to deter the filled with sweet potatoes and cassada, the latter. the state. I should deem it necessary to apolo- force of circumstances, shall induce him to abandon agent from adopting all human means to preserve a dark-green plant of about five feet in heigh gise, not having been long a resident of the state. his present unhappy position in society. Provided peace and harmony; without which, all the hopes Here and there are a few orange or lime trees. for presuming to address the citizens thereof, upon this be carried out as proposed, colonization will of the colony must be sacrificed. The main re- filled with beautiful yellow fruit. Where the clia subject with which they must be supposed to have proved, as I above stated, decidedly benefi- liance was placed upon reasoning and moral sua- mate is ever of an agreeable temperature, even in be vastly more intimate than myself, were it not | cial to the Anglo-American race, and is the only | sion. True, the first step was to put the colony | a state of nudity, and the soil so very productive. the fact that this very intimacy with the to- means yet devised of insuring a permanence to in the best possible state of defence, which their it may reasonably be supposed the inhabitant must pics to which I would advert, renders them less our political institutions, and preserving the purity limited means would allow; but the natives were be physically a comfortable, if not a happy being. sensible of their vast importance, and less appre- and identity of our race from a mongrel posterity. given to understand that the armament was strictly Previous to the settlement of the colony a con hensive of unhappy results from the peculiar rela- What good the scheme of African colonization one of defence, and would be brought into service stitution was formed as a basis of its future go

changes that are taking place with the coloured | It will be recollected by most of you conversant exacted in return. It was impressed upon them | right of appointing the governor, he, of course. population thereof; or foreigners to whom our | with the subject, that the American Colonization | that mutual good could only grow out of mutual | being bound to administer such laws as they may whole social system and organization is new, and | Society commenced its operations, and founded a faith, and that a breach thereof on either side enact, not infringing upon the rights guaranteed who, as from a distance, view the heavings and un- settlement at Cape Messurado, on the West Coast | would be productive of ill consequences to both | the citizens by the constitution. A full code of dulations of the two distinct classes of men who of Africa, in the year 1822, through the agency parties. The demonstration of the real utility of laws, free from the forms and technicalities of the compose our population; I say the fact must be ad- of Dr. Ayres, subsequently agent of the Mary- these principles by all intercourse with them of profession, was drawn up by a legal gentleman of mitted by all, that the present existing relations be- land State Colonization Society. This colony what kind soever, although not adequate to pre- the first eminence, and sent out for their use. tween the white and coloured inhabitants of Mary- suffered severely from the hostility of the natives, | vent individual altercations, and petty strifes, and | For the past five years the chief executive officer land must ere long cease to exist. Independent of and the diseases peculiar to the climate, and was indulgence in their strong natural propensity to of the colony, with the title of governor, has been the spirit of liberty or radicalism, as its advocates or very often reduced to a state of extreme distress | thest, has yet for a period of seven years, con- a coloured man. He is a native of Jamaica, was opposers may term it, which is rapidly gaining and suffering. It owes its preservation during the tinued to preserve the colony on terms of peace educated at Bowdoin college, in the state of Maine, ground among the free blacks, and from them trans- dark and stormy periods of its early existence, to and good fellowship with the surrounding tribes. and stood high in his class, particulary as a Bellesmitted to the slaves, there are other causes of a the enthusiasm and firmness of Ashmun, the Thus, this negro colony affords the second in- lettre scholar. He is a man of learning, prude physical nature, which demonstrate with mathe- Washington of Liberia, as a leader, but not less stance in modern times of the establishment of a and profound sagacity, modest and yet dignified in matical certainty, a proportional change so great as to the determined bravery and good conduct of civilized government in a barbarous land, in con- his deportment—he is admirably well adapted to to leave no question in any rational mind of the cor- | the colonists. The expedition which established | tact with, and embracing within its limits the | the important and responsible station which he rectness of my position. I refer to the late census this colony was fitted out in Baltimore, and a aborigines of the country, without war and blood- has filled for five years, with so much credit to shed. The first was furnished by Wm. Penn in himself and advantage to the colony. The colobefore you some few comparative results afforded | nished by the citizens of that city. Subsequently, settling Pennsylvania, but with a people, and un- nial physician is also a coloured man, received his The whole coloured population of Ma- various auxiliary societies in aid of the American der circumstances affording no parallel to that of degree at Dartmouth college, N. H. and was deryland at the first census in 1790 was 111,079. Colonization Society, were established and well Maryland in Liberia.

tion of the free coloured population to the whites of transporting emigrants to Africa by the Ame- ardent spirits from its borders, either as an article his secretary, store-keeper, and justice of in 1790 was 1 to 27, it is now very nearly 1 to 5. rican Colonization Society. In 1831, the Mary- of domestic consumption or traffic. In several of the counties the free coloured is to land State Colonization Society was organized This principle is incorporated into the very con- They consist of a body of three selectmen, whose the white population as 1 to 3, and in one in- and chartered, to act as auxiliary to the Parent stitution of the government, and has been scrupu- duty it is to provide for the poor, to set loafers stance where it was 1 to 10 in 1790, it is now 1 to 2. Excluding the increase of the city of Baltimore, the white population of the state has di- direction of her own Board of Directors, and for assembled colonists, 'shall ardent spirits be ad- of the public morals for the township; a commi minished for the last ten years, and in the mean the purpose of transporting and maintaining emitted as an article of use, either with or without tee on new emigrants, to see to their location, and the purpose of transporting and maintaining emitted as an article of use, either with or without tee on new emigrants, to see to their location, and restriction, no hand would be raised save to smite that they receive proper provision, medical attentions. In nine of the counties of the state there has been autumn of 1831, immediately subsequent to the proposer. The government itself is an or- dance, nursing, &c.; highway surveyors, to see a gradual decrease of the white population since Southampton massacre, the legislature of the ganized temperance society, and as such, will that the roads are kept in order; measurer of lumber, sheriff, constables and registers of deed, wills, state feeling deeply the importance of definite and In one instance the whites have lessened one-half and the free coloured more than doubled. In 1790, sum of 200,000 dollars to be expended in transthere were 103,036 slaves in Maryland, in 1810, porting the free coloured population and manuthere were 103,036 slaves in Maryland, in 1810, porting the free coloured population and manuthere were 103,036 slaves in Maryland, in 1810, porting the free coloured population and manuto time have threatened its utter extinction, to jor. All these offices, so far as my knowledge exmitted slaves from the state, and making suitable to time have threatened its utter extinction, to us it will be perceived that the coloured popu- provision for them in such places as they might enumerate the trials, the anxieties, hardships and tends, have been filled by men well fitted to perlation is gradually changing its character from be disposed to choose for a residence : and enacted privations, to which the expatriated American form the duties of the same, and in no instance has slave to free, and that the free are rapidly increa- such laws as was supposed would effect the object | emigrant has necessarily been subjected, in a cli- any one failed to do his best to sustain the hosing. The inevitable result of which will be an desired. Soon after this appropriation two vessels mate to which for centuries his race has not been nour and dignity of the government. ultimate numerical equality of the white and free were despatched to Liberia with about 180 emi- accustomed, in a land the produce of whose soil There are two schools constantly in operation coloured population of the state. This is as cer grants, under the direction of the Maryland State he was entirely ignorant, in which the seed time in the colony; one supported by an association tain as the occurrence of any future event. What Colonization Society. Subsequently, for reasons and harvest to him were unknown, and where of ladies of Baltimore, by whom has been erected will be the attendant consequences is more a mat- which it is unnecessary to detail, it was resolved from his isolated situation and extreme poverty he a fine stone edifice, which at once does credit

Another distinctive characteristic of our colony, resided in Liberia some ten years ere he compeace; all other officers are elected by the peo.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers A. Maryland Colonization Journal

1. May 1835 (I, 1)-May 1841 (I, 51)