still to shun the appearance of disorder, and inculcate the principles of 'peace on earth, and good will to men.'

(To be continued.)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1838.

All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to the Rev. IRA A. EASTER, Home Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

Our agents, Messrs. Kennard and Roberts, have so far recovered their health as to resume their report their success in the next number of the Journal.

That there may be no disappointment to the friends of the missionaries or colonists residing at Cape Palmas, it is earnestly requested that those who intend to send freight by the fall expedition will notify the agent of the society on or before the 1st November, stating as nearly as possible the quantity in barrels. Our friends have blamed us for excluding their freight, brought to us after the cargo was all on board and the hatches down themselves for omitting to send in time. We have always more freight than our vessels carry.

Amalgamation of Colours.

There are misfortunes or evil consequences of slavery which are not the fault of the slaves themselves. One among these, is, that slaves cannot bear flattery. Most persons in relatively inferior conditions cannot bear much flattery from those in stations above them. Slaves who have been made free by the voluntary acts of their masters have not heard much flattery. But when emancipation is attempted to be effected by public discussion in speeches, and newspapers, and periodical publications, the speakers, in order to carry their point, feel bound to show all they can in favour of slaves, and leave the task of pointing out their failings and vices to their opponents. Rhetoric and eulogy are commonly freely used; and the slave who hears or reads defences of his rights and liberties, has every inducement to put the most favourable construction upon every word. Feelings of a downward tendency, like bodies when they receive an impetus strong enough to give them an opposite direction continue their not flatter an equal to tell him, that he is so; but to tell a slave he is as good as his master, flatters him greatly.

One of the objects of immediate abolitionists is, to destroy castes, as they express it, that is, all distinctions of colour, which leads directly to amalgamation, of course. Now the ancient distinction into castes, and which is still preserved in Hindostan, was among a coloured or black race, themselves. It was wholly artificial. And the distinction among the white races in Europe, into nobles, and people is also artificial, having no natural marks. But in all the political revolutions in which liberty and equality have been contended for, the persons in the inferior condition have been | this able and interesting paper much enlarged and flattered, and so stimulated into a degree of action, improved. We sincerely rejoice in the success in which they have impelled themselves beyond | which attends this experiment. The enterprising this proposed point, and become subject to re- publishers merit the patronage so liberally bestowaction. Hence, the violence and extremes of such | ed by an enlightened public. As an advocate and struggles. The advocates for equality seem not | defender of the principles of African colonization slaves and inferiors their high susceptibility of flat- | try, and on that account we are gratified to see it gallantry? Will he stop, can he be stopped, heaven prosper his labours. when equals in colour and condition find themselves checked and restrained? Can the newly emancipated, and flattered coloured man give the security, or pledges of character and honour that parents and brothers demand of white men? The impositions, and villanies so often consequent upon unguarded intimacies, have compelled parents and guardians to demand good evidences of charac-Every person conversant with slavery, knows how hazardous it is, to praise a slave, even for his real merits. But immediatists admit none of these elements into their system of destroying castes of activity. The slaveholder after having seen slaves made drunk with the flattery of immediatists is bidden by these men, immediately to emancipate these very slaves, regardless of every consideration drawn from history, and foresight. Slaveholders are commanded to give their slaves freedom for the avowed purpose of destroying caste, and that this effect may be the more speedily accomplished, protests, and all kinds of impediments are opposed to colonization. The two colours must be shut up, and confined in the same pen.

The distinction between the unflattered, voluntarily emancipated individual slave, and the flattered thousands or millions of immediately emancipated slaves, must strike every reflecting mind in the slave-holding states. This multitude, will have no title to the land; they will have no houses, nor property. Will they want none, and that withholds this knowledge, or delays it, can be be content with their freedom, and the destruction said to love his neighbour as himself. He who S. Morsell, Jr., Joseph T. Richardson, Hezekiah judicious teachers would ultimatety render most

increased beyond all bounds.

passions with white free men. These passions will gather strength by time. They will desire | country, our Bible, Missionary, Tract, Sunday | tain Richard Hance, Capt James G. Allnutt, to add house to house, and field to field. They School, Temperance, Peace, and Prison Discipline Mr. James A. Bond, Levin Stanforth, Esq. Mr. will yield to the romance of the softer passion, and they will be ambitious of offices. No man, late Mr. Grimke, who would exchange them for Mr. Joseph Blake, Jonathan Y. Barber, Esq. who has studied human nature can present to his | thrice the seven wonders of the world?' own mind a flattering picture of the results of this immediate abolition, involving the whole property of a number of contiguous nations, and all shut in fields and gardens of old English literature, to Harrison, Esq. Dr. Edward Johnson, Mr. William together without the chances and resources of open the deep and precious treasures therein con- Morton, Thomas J. Hillen, and Joseph Stevens. emigration or colonization. Would not a fore- tained, and to scatter abroad some of the gold and sighted statesman, if he had it in his power to gems of truth and wisdom, which enriched the closed by prayer being offered up by the Rev Mr. effect this emancipation on the great scale, provide an open door, a way of escape in colonization beforehand, for fear of an emergency, in so untried Howe, and Hooker, we shall not have lived in Proper Method of promoting Colonization. duties in different parts of the state. We hope to an operation? What a retreat and hiding-place vain. has these United States proved for multitudes during the revolutions of Europe. Supposing a civil war, in which the coloured people should be the greatest and best ever submitted to public nity, some thoughts as to the proper method of a party, and should be conquered, would not consideration, and which, we cannot doubt, will African colonies be needed? But what means soon be sustained by the great body of American offers so much promise as a prevention of civil christians, and by the governments of the country. commotion, on the hypothesis of universal emancipation as flourishing African colonies, where genius, and enterprise, and ambition may operate unfettered by prejudice of colour? There are up, with everlasting honour, a civilized and chrispersons, whose zeal for emancipation, and colonization were equally ardent, until the abolitionists and the vessel ready to sail. They should blame repudiated them, as enemies of the former while friends of the latter. We are told that king Charles of England lost his head, by the hands of the land, to unite in the support of this cause. the men, whom he ordered to disembark, when on shipboard as emigrants to the American colonies. It is political wisdom not to confine ambition by stopping up all its vents, and seeking to smother it. It may explode. African colonies are the natural chimney to any restless fires which may burn in the coloured race. Let our laws, our customs, and all our usages direct all the aspiration of the coloured man to our African colonies, as to his promised land, where he may gain the summit of his earthly ambition. Let him know that there, lands and honours await him. As a true philanthropist ought not one to seek to increase the caste of colour, rather than to destroy

experience. But we write not as a party to the abstract question of the right or wrong, or the pro or con of the caste of colours; but to show the impossibility of freeing the subject of immediate abolition from this element, and the danger to be apprehended from it. If immediatists cannot be convinced that they are wrong, can they not be convinced, without an experiment, that we all must know, is not always sustained by immediate omnipotence. In showing how newly emancipated coloured men may act, under a belief, derived from wiser heads, that they are doing God service, in destroying the caste of colour, we do his nature, and human nature no injustice. Stranger things than this have been done. We reject immediatism, as destructive of all precaution and prudence, and of all sagacity in the choice of means, and times, and seasons.

Christian Statesman.

We have received No. 2, of second volume of to have kept steadily in view, in their praises of | we think the Statesman has no equal in this countery, and its tendency to convert men into con- fully sustained. But its columns abound with querors of others, while ostensibly contending for able articles admirably calculated to advance the their own definite rights. What can be more flat- | best interests of education, morality, and religion. tering to a coloured man than to be told that, the | The candid, dignified, and magnanimous course of | and things as the interest of the society may youth, beauty, wealth, and accomplishments of the editor must be approved by every lover of his require. free white women, are the rightful prize of his | country, every friend to God and man. May

Animated by voices of encouragement from by him, he shall pay over the moneys of the nearly every section of the Union, and anxious to society only to order of the board of managers, or meet every reasonable expectation, we now send | by order of the president, countersigned by the forth the Christian Statesman on an enlarged secretary. sheet. To the generous friends who have extendprospects of success.

Christian Statesman. Our desire is to do some service to our country and our nature, to strengthen love to the union, to increase the spirit of humanity, and to rouse to action as we may, in the | become a member of this society by paying an minds of men, those principles and motives which annual contribution of one dollar or upwards, and their influence, bless universally mankind. Never | any one time. will christianity have exerted its full power, or accomplished the design of its author, until each man becomes the friend of every other man, and | tive vote of a majority of the members present. every other man the friend of him.

mainly upon national character, that righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people, that what is morally wrong can never be politically right, it will be our object to give strength and stability to public virtue, as the only

foundation of public happiness. said Dr. Johnson, 'obedience to the will of God be | Cosmo Sunderland. necessary to happiness, and knowledge of his will be necessary to obedience, we know not how he

them by nature. It would better become them, intermarry with the heiresses of the soil, must be him who should extinguish the taper of a light. John M. Williams, Walter B. Wilson, Young D.

To the great benevolent associations of our tus R. Sollers, Esq. Samuel Y. Dorsey, Esq. Cap-Societies, we shall give an earnest and constant Richard Beckett, Benjamin Harrison, Esq. Mr. support, adopting cordially the sentiment of the William J. Harrison, Dr. James B. Robertson,

of art, of genius, and of science, and especially to | G. Mackall, Col. William H. Specknall, Mr. Wilvisit occasionally with our readers, the glorious | liam H. S. Boswell, John P. Wailes, Esq. James times of Elizabeth and James, of Charles and Coffin. Test, Thomas Mitchell, Sec'ry. Cromwell. If we can induce our readers to study the works of Bacon and Milton, of Cudworth and

We need hardly allude to the interest with which we regard the scheme of African colonization-a scheme which, in our judgment is among While, if duly prosecuted, it must secure good, inestimable to the United States; it promises to raise millions of men from the ignorance, and shame, and barbarism, and misery of ages-build tian republic upon the coast of Africa, and gather her countless tribes from their gloomy haunts of vice, superstition and ruin, into the blessed fold and commonwealth of christianity.

We call upon all editors, upon all christians in Why should we engage in an enterprise so good great, and glorious, with half a heart? Why should we pause, why hesitate? It is to raise up | serious injury and its progress been greatly imthe fallen, to support the weak, to comfort the distressed, to pour daylight upon blind eyes, to kindle hope in despairing hearts, to proclaim liberty to captives, and open the prison doors to those that are bound. The scheme is safe, practicable, and full of beneficence. It may add one and illiterate; and in considerable numbers, ow-

Colonization Meeting at Prince Frederick.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Calvert county, assembled at the courthouse of said county on the fourth day of July, adopted country, where all their associations are 1838, James S. Morsell, Jr. Esq. being called to new and interesting, even as they lived while That its destruction will hasten abolition, is the chair, and Thomas Mitchell appointed secrebut an hypothesis of men, who have the least tary. The meeting being opened by reading a portion of scripture, and of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bulkley, the meeting after being addressed by wishing to perpetuate their early habits. They Augustus R. Sollers and Joshua Morsell, Esqs.; only act like other human beings. If his early the Rev. Mr. Kennard, agent for the Maryland State Colonization Society, and the Rev. Messrs. Coffin and Israel, determined to form a colonization society, to be called the Colonization Society of Calvert county, auxiliary to the Maryland State | previously to emigrating, it is not at all probable, Colonization Society. Whereupon, on motion of | that a voyage across the Atlantic, even with the the Rev. Mr. Kennard, it was resolved, that a motion after the impetus is withdrawn. It does they are not infallable? The right, in this world committee of three be appointed by the chairman to draft a constitution and appoint officers for the said society. Whereupon the chairman appointed the Rev. Messrs. Coffin and Bulkley, and John by no means certain, that education is as accessi-Beckett, Esq. for that purpose, who after retiring | ble to him or his children as could be wished. a short time returned, and presented to the society | Schools and teachers cannot be provided in a day the following constitution, viz:

ARTICLE 1 .- This society shall be called the Colonization Society of Calvert county, auxiliary to the Maryland State Colonization Society. ART. 2.—The object to which its influence and funds shall be exclusively devoted, shall be the

colonization in Africa of the free people of colour of Maryland, and those who may hereafter become

president four vice-presidents, a secretary and Liberia. These imperfections in the system, as treasurer, and forty managers, to be chosen by the society annually, the officers of the society shall hold their offices until others are chosen to fill their places. ART. 4 .- The president shall preside at all

meetings of the society and board of managers, in | could not be controlled. his absence the chair shall be filled by one of the

of all doings of the society and of the board, furnish the treasurer with a list of contributors and members of the society, and do such other matters

ART. 6.—The treasurer shall keep a correct list of the members and contributors to this society;

ART. 7 .- The board of managers shall have ed to us their patronage, to our editorial brethren | charge of all the interests of the society, furnish who have kindly noticed our labours, and to all information to the people on the subject of coloniwho have favoured us with contributions to our | zation, increase the list of members and contribucolumns, we offer our truest gratitude. With no | tors, use their influence in obtaining emigrants for have found opening before us daily, cheering furtherance of the objects and interests of the society. (The president, vice-presidents, secre-To the cause of the union, of truth, of liberty, | tary, treasurer, and all ministers of the gospel, the board of managers,) ten members shall constitute a quorum for business.

ART. 8 .- Any citizen of Calvert county, may

ART. 9 .- This constitution may be altered at | any annual meeting of the society, by an affirma-

place as shall be designated by the said society at | ever sent. Hence, quality and not quantity should any annual meeting. Which was unanimously adopted, and the fol-

lowing named gentlemen as officers, viz: We shall advocate universal education. 'If,' ran, Esq. James A. D. Dalrymple, Esq. and Mr. have been, or may be prospectively emancipated

> Secretary .- Thomas Mitchell. Treasurer .- William Hance, Esq.

and endearing qualities within the sphere assigned of castes? Why the eagerness of such men to voluntarily continues in ignorance, is guilty of Coberth, James J. Bourne, Capt. John Hance, Coloured free men will become men of like shipwreck.'

house, might justly be imputed the calamities of Mr. Isaac Bower B. Wilson, Young D. Shipwreck.' Joshua Morsell, Esq. Richard Sunderland, Esq. We shall rejoice to invite attention to the works | Mr. Thomas B. Gibbons, John W. Fowler, James

Which was agreed to. The meeting was then

As the colonizing of the free people of colour, on the Western Coast of Africa, is becoming increasingly interesting to the American commucarrying out this great scheme of benevolence on a sure and solid basis, cannot prove uninteresting to the philanthropist, patriot, or christian. However important it may be considered, to separate the conflicting interests of the white and coloured population, in view of their mutual safety and happiness, there are other considerations which should be kept steadily in view, that may, if judiciously sustained, exert a most benign influence on the future condition of the colonists in Africa. and ultimately, by reflex impressions, on the great majority of the people of colour here.

It cannot be denied that the cause has received peded by the character of the emigrants, sent out from time to time, by the societies in this country, to their several colonies in Africa. In the main, they have in large majorities been, both indigent quarter of the world to the empire of christianity. | ing to age and other circumstances, beyond the reach of intellectual improvement. Many of them too old to change their habits of indolence for those of active industry, especially of an intellectual kind, are content to live and die in their here. Nor is there any thing remarkable in this tendency of the coloured race thus educated, in training led to entire reliance on the provision made for support by a white master, with a very imperfect trial on the principle of self-support power of a new association, will at once, if ever elevate the mind to independence.

Again, when the colonist arrives in Africa, it is in sufficent numbers and quality, to place education within the reach of all who desire it. The expense of transportation and support is always very considerable, and the impression on the American people, favourable to the success of the enterprise has not hitherto produced that copious benevolence which might have extended the bles-ART. 3.—The officers of this society shall be a sings of education to every colonist settled in its advocates and friends have heretofore been compelled to conduct it, are felt and candidly acknowledged; not as inherent in the system itself, but arising out of circumstances which

We now propose two measures in reference to vice-presidents, and in the absence of these by one an improvement in the system, neither having ART. 5.—The secretary shall conduct the so- any claim to originality, but now placed side by ciety's correspondence, keep and preserve a record | side, and presented to the public at a period, and under circumstances, as we think, decidedly more favourable than heretofore, that they may, if thought worthy, lead to practical results:-

1. We greatly need men of intelligence in Africa, for the wise administration of the laws, the elevation of morals, and to render it a desiraand an account of all funds received and disbursed | ble place of residence to the coloured people of this country. To effect this object, the plan of providing suitable teachers, male and female, selected from among the people of colour here, must be diligently pursued. Funds should be furnished by the benevolent citizens of our state, to push this point as fast as practicable, impressed with the fact, that it is vastly more important to all the ter of those who seek admission into their families. | reliance but upon the public and a good provi- | Maryland in Liberia,' counteract the mis-state- | great interests of colonization, to have one thoudence, we commenced our paper, and though in | ments of the abolitionists, and do such other mat- | sand well instructed colonists in Africa, than ten conducting it we have not satisfied ourselves, we ters and things as circumstances may require, in thousand of the class we have hitherto been almost obliged to send. Heretofore the desire to send large expeditions has well nigh absorbed the colour. They are, however, elements of great | humanity and religion, we dedicate anew the residing in Calvert county, shall be members of more judicious system of selecting proper materials for the foundation of the colonies; owing perhaps, to the fluctuation in popular feeling in reference to the success of the scheme-as if sending out large numbers of emigrants would be ennoble the possessor, and to the full extent of a life member by the payment of ten dollars at the most likely to produce a beneficial change. All who have paid the least attention to the subject, must have perceived, that favourable reports from Africa, of the prosperous condition of the ART. 10.—The annual meeting of this society | colonies is far more influential in removing preju-Convinced that national prosperity depends | shall be held on the fourth day of July, at such | dice against the scheme, than all the expeditions be our motto.

> Another important auxiliary for elevating the President .- The Hon. Thomas H. Wilkinson. intellectual condition of the colonists is, by train-Vice-Presidents.-John Beckett, Esq. John Par- | ing a number of children in this country, who on condition of emigrating to Africa. There are now in Maryland not less than forty or fifty such