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CONDUCTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MANAGERS OF THE STATE FUND.

Vol. I.

Baltimore, December, 1838.

No. 23.

When gratuitous please circulate.

(From the Connecticut Observer.) Colonization Meeting in Hartford.

A meeting in behalf of the cause of African

following sketch:

lows: It was now some years since the Coloniza- population of Africa. It was of the greatest, if tion society was formed, but that owing to various | not of indispensable importance to unite in such causes it had not been regarded with that atten- | a plan the philanthropic of the north and south. tion on the part of the public, which from the It was a consideration of no small moment, that nature and importance of its objects it was enti- | while the north were ready to unite in the scheme tled to claim. Public attention had been occupied of colonization, the south adopted it not simply for with other enterprises of philanthropy and bene- | the benefit of those now free, but as opening the volence, in a great measure to the exclusion of | door for voluntary, and ultimately perhaps, with this society; and the interests of this society, the full consent of the states interested, for entire though not forgotten, were in danger of being | emancipation. Even if the bond of union between overlooked. Last week, however, we were unex- | the wise and good of the south and north on this pectedly surprised by a visit from a beloved friend, subject, was slender, it was better than none, and a native of our own Connecticut, (the Rev. R. R. | it might terminate in a union of sympathy and Gurley, secretary of the American Colonization | action, more strong and more effective of all the journeyings at the south and in Africa, had never | desire. forgotten the land of his birth. A meeting was gard to the objects and designs of the colonization | grandeur is the parent of noble deeds. America society; but it was thought desirable that another | stretches her mighty arm across the ocean for the and fuller meeting should be held-at which more | deliverance of Africa. What are the means by ample explanations might be given of those objects | which she may accomplish her object. They are and designs. He would now proceed to state those | men like ourselves, descendants from Africa, civiobjects in brief, leaving to others who might follow | lized, to some extent educated, many of them him to give the details.

was to establish colonies where free people of | build the cities, and re-people the deserts and the colour from this country, removed beyond the | wildernesses of their mother country. They go reach of prejudice and away from the remem- back under the auspices of this society, on the brances of degradation and oppression, might pos- | loftiest errand of humanity, to upbuild the fortunes sess the blessings of liberty, of civilization, of of their race, to rear up free institutions and the religion-might found and foster and enjoy all that | church of God, and the ruins of a once glorious, which is calculated to educate, to enlighten, to but now barbarous and ravaged land. Can we

Colonization society, that, as a result of their en- | working out the redemption of their race, and terprise, the shackles of slavery in this country | winning the respect, not to say the admiration of would be loosened. As the society should make | mankind? Their well administered governments. views would be entertained in regard to the nature | plantations, and gardens, their industry, sobriety, and capacities of the coloured man-he would be | contentment-their well-built villages-three hundesire to emancipate their slaves would be awa- of the experiment of this society. kened in the bosoms of humane and philanthropic men-and the opportunity of doing so satisfactorily | should receive the approbation and support of the | of christian colonies planted on her coasts.

civilized colonies on her shores, they thought, | regards? might be the means of introducing christianity and The Rev. Mr. Gallaudet observed, that on accivilization into that pagan—that barbarous and count of the indisposition of Dr. Fisk, he was the nature of a government of laws to be estab- | a few simple facts. lished in Africa, and reducing their ideas of civil | 1. The practical operations had been carried on life and civil government to practice, would afford | by men of piety and prayer, of irreproachable intea living model of civilization to the inhabitants of grity. Can we believe that such men would conthat country, which they might at length learn to | secrate their time to a cause under the influence imitate.

Again, the colonization scheme possessed the | cause. singular advantage of promising to unite philan- 2. The men engaged in the practical operations thropists of the north and philanthropists of the of the society had devoted themselves with a selfsouth together in the great object of promoting, by | denying spirit to their work—had undergone great common labours, and common sacrifices and ef- privations and sufferings-had sacrificed life itself. forts, the well being of the coloured race.

ties, and your prayers. rican Colonization Society, then rose, (and after | them. just presented, by the respected chairman, of the reasonable doubt. principles, objects, and prospects of the American | The following resolutions were then read and Colonization Society, as well as by his conviction | adopted :that his deficiencies would be amply supplied by early, constant, and efficient exertions for the nization, as set forth in the constitution of the

sepulchres of my fathers. My connection with the Colonization society has quenched in no degree | American public by several of our most respected that love of human liberty which is so vigorous | fellow-citizens, who have within the last one or

colonization was holden in the Centre church in | ville Sharp in England, and Dr. Hopkins of Rhode | self-denying effort, with regard to the present prosthis city on Tuesday evening, the 6th instant. Island, both advocates of the doctrine of immediate | perous and promising condition of those colonies, The Hon. Thomas S. Williams, chief justice of abolition, had, long before the existence of the is entitled to entire confidence, and is full of en-Connecticut, president of the Connecticut Coloni- | Colonization society, been friendly to African co- | couragement to all the friends of the coloured zation Society, presided, and the Rev. Thomas H. | lonization, and that Captain Paul Cuffee, a most | race. Gallaudet was chosen secretary of the meeting. respectable man of colour of New England, had After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bangs, of the made two voyages to Africa in his own vessel, and unite the benevolence of the north and the south inst. that on the superintendent of that mission Methodist Episcopal Church, the Hon. Thomas | conveyed at his own expense, several coloured | in efforts for the rapid and extensive improvement | S. Williams, Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. Thomas H. families from the vicinity of Newport to the coloured race, commends it to the warmest Gallaudet, and Francis Parsons, Esq. delivered | ny of Sierra Leone, to show that in the minds of | regards of all patriotic and christian hearts, and spirited and eloquent addresses, setting forth the | such men, there were good and sufficient reasons | that in the judgment of this meeting there are character of the enterprise in which the American | for the scheme of colonization in the improved | special and | for the purpose of informing our brethren and Colonization Society and her auxiliaries are en- | condition and better advantages which must be | earnest exertion in this state and throughout New gaged, viz: that of establishing free people of secured to those who might embrace it, when England to sustain the principle and augment the colour (emigrating there from the United States) established as a separate community from the funds of the American Colonization Society. on the shores of Africa. The speakers were lis- whites. The founders of the society saw that tened to with great attention, and their addresses | there were causes operating to depress and embarseemed pervaded by a most excellent spirit. The rass free men of colour in this country-causes chasing a suitable vessel to be sold to free coloured Rev. Dr. Fisk, president of the Wesleyan Univer- | too deep probably ever to be removed, which | sity at Middletown, who was to have addressed | could not operate against them in Africa.

the meeting, was by sudden illness prevented In any plan of good for the coloured race, it any thing like justice to these addresses, in the intellectual elevation of the small portion of that race in the United States, with the deliverance | zens. Judge Williams remarked, in substance, as fol- and improvement of the vast and more degraded

Society,) a man who, in his long absence, in his great ends which humanity and religion might

Let us look at this scheme then in its simple then held, and some statements were made in re- | but most imposing magnificence. The sense of generous, noble-hearted men, long exiled, but now And first, the object of the Colonization society | prepared to return and repair the wastes, and reregard without sympathy the four or five thousand Again, it was believed by the founders of the | emigrants, who are now on the shores of Liberia, progress in the accomplishment of its objects, new | their courts of justice, their churches, schools, found susceptible of being made free and intelli- | dred miles of coast reclaimed from superstition in society as a man, a citizen-in a word that the | nigh expelled, testify to the remarkable success

What then is necessary but that the society whole American people? And should not this Again, the founders and patrons of the Coloni- | single idea that the society proposes to unite all | had done to Africa, to do something in her behalf | work of establishing free and christian communito repair the wrong. Establishing christian and | ties and institutions in Africa, entitle it to such

tions of civil society—who were acquainted with | colonization, he observed, had arisen from noticing | the land of their fathers. That previous to the

of sinister designs, or to any other than a good

3. The coincide is striking between the progress These were the objects which the Colonization of the colonies and the features of God's provisociety had in view. How far they had succeeded | dential dispensations. His great designs unfold in their accomplishment it was not his province to | slowly, of which the history of Moses, and the decide. He would refer rather to the testimony | redemption of the Israelites, and their establishof men who had visited Africa, and returning, ment in the promised land, is a striking illustrabore witness to what their own hands had done | tion. But the colonies had made progress from and their own eyes had seen. If all had not been | year to year. Nothing there was retrograde. They accomplished which could be desired, enough had were never in so flourishing a condition as at prebeen done to show that much more might be done, | sent, and this on the testimony of unimpeachable and to this end we invite the co-operation of all eye-witnesses. They are already beginning to good men, we ask for your labours, for your chari- introduce christianity and civilization into Africa, and will yet do it on a much larger and more The Rev. R. R. Gurley, secretary of the Ame- | magnificent scale. The blessing of God is upon

expressing his regret that the meeting was not | 4. The colonization cause is exerting a favourafavoured with the presence and aid of a distin- | ble influence at the south in cherishing the spirit guished friend of the society, (the Rev. Dr. Fisk,) of emancipation, and of kind treatment to the slave whose character and ability would have given very | while yet in bondage. Mr. G. sustained this posigreat interest and attractiveness to the occasion,) | tion by a statement of facts, and a course of argusaid that he felt his own responsibility much les- | mentation, which unless the facts themselves be sened by the able and comprehensive statement | shown to have no existence, place it beyond all

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves the gentleman who would succeed him, to whose of the great object of the scheme of African colocause, the society had been greatly indebted, and | American colonization society, regarding it, in al who was well prepared to do justice to this or any | its legitimate results, as having already produced other cause he might consent to advocate. You great good both to the coloured population of our have. Mr. Chairman, kindly alluded to the fact own country, and to Africa, by introducing among been long absent, yet for the people and institu- and especially in connection with the protection tions, for the very rocks, and streams, and trees of | and aid it affords to the missionary cause on that New England, I cherish a warm and unabated | continent, and as promising under the blessing of | city for a similar purpose. regard. Nothing can ever sever the bond which God, still more auspicious and magnificent results. The subscription has since been increased to unites me to the place of my nativity and the | in these two great departments of benevolent effort. | the amount of \$335.

Resolved, That the testimony presented to the and all pervading among the population of New | two years, some still more lately, returned from the African colonies, where most of them have Mr. Gurley then alluded to the fact, that Gran- | held official stations of great responsibility, and

Resolved, That the project first proposed by Judge Wilkeson, of Buffalo, New York, of purpersons in the United States or Liberia, who will engage to run her, manned by coloured men, between this country and Africa, commends itself to from being present. We are very far from doing | was extremely important to connect the moral and | the judgment of this meeting, and is recommended to the generous patronage of our fellow-citi-

> Francis Parsons, Esq. then read the accompanying resolution, observing that if his remarks should appear to be desultory, his apology might be found in the fact, that he had not been requested to take a part in the deliberations of the evening, until after the assembly had convened. He said he was in favour of this cause on four grounds. The benefit conferred on the immediate object of the society's bounty. Its anticipated influence upon Africa. The barrier it opposed to the slave tradeand its effect in meliorating the condition, and paving the way for the ultimate emancipation of the slave. He was aware that prejudices to some extent existed against the society. That it was supposed by some to have been founded in selfishness and with no better motives than the removal of those who already enjoyed the blessings of free. dom,-but from what he knew of its origin he believed it to have been founded in benevolence, in the increase of human happiness. That if some of its advocates were men who contributed to increase their personal safety, or from any other selfish motives, the blessings communicated were | felt at home and abroad. no less real, nor the subjects of them less happy. That if the whole slave population could not at once become the constituents of a free and independent nation, a few, at least, could be rescued from the bondage of civil death. That the fact, that so large a portion of the world was enveloped in moral darkness, furnishing no argument why an with christian light.

That as to Africa, it was an object of commiseration. Its inhabitants allied to the brute creation. A country whose soil was the resort of the lion | established. and the tiger, the viper, and the crocodile. On whose children misery in every form had made were ignorance and barbarity; who made no secret with his temples, and were making daily appeals gent, and of becoming fitted to act well his part | and crime, and from which the slave trade is well | to him as their acknowledged divinity. That | nothing could elevate or modify their character, could never be expected but through the channel

of this society that nefarious traffic was already be made for them.

rare occurrence; but that liberated slaves were by aiding us in this matter. offered in greater numbers than the means of the society would enable them to transport.

Mr. P. said that in urging a liberal subscription to the cause for which they had assembled, he would remind them that it was a characteristic of the age, that success attended every benevolent enterprise; -that those who commenced or united in such schemes, were surprised to find obstacles so easily removed, and the good accomplished so extensive; -that but a few years since many kept a record of the number of Bible and Missionary societies—they were now almost innumerable; then it was not difficult to tell into how many languages the Bible was translated, but it would soon be read in every language under heaven;—that in the various enterprise of benevolence a little one had become a thousand, and a small one a great nation. That the contributions of an enlarged benevolence might seem inadequate to the noble object of that society whose wants they deplored, yet in bearing their humble part to sustain its unlifted hands, and having done all they could, they might rest assured that other resources of mightier efficacy remained, which divine wisdom would develope; that when His will is to be accomplished, whose power is omnipotent, the waters issue from the rock at his command, and the ravens feed his servants on the tops of the

The following resolution was then adopted:-Resolved, That the Connecticut Colonization Society, one of the oldest and most efficient auxiliaries of the American Colonization Society. deserves to be sustained by every patriotic and benevolent citizen of the state, and that we will do all in our power to extend its influence and increase its resources, and that subscription papers be now circulated to add to the funds of the Connecticut Colonization Society.

(From the Christian Advocate and Journal.)

Africa's Luminary. Prospectus of a paper to be denominated 'Africa's Luminary,' and published semi-monthly at the office of the Methodist Episcopal mission press, Monrovia, Liberia.

MESSRS. EDITORS: -The board of managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, having at last succeeded in obtaining a printer, to be connected with the Liberia mission, Resolved, That the tendency of this society to and having resolved at their meeting, on the 14th shall devolve the editorial department of such publications as may be issued from their press at Monrovia, I take the liberty of requesting a place in one of the columns of the Christian Advocate friends generally, throughout the United States, that Providence permitting, as soon after our return to Africa, as practicable, we design publishing on the first and third Fridays of every month, a paper of the medium size, neatly printed, to be entitled 'Africa's Luminary;' to be devoted to religious intelligence, researches into the manners and customs of the tribes in Western Africa, some accounts of the geology; mineralogy, and botany of the country, as well as its natural history, and especially the prospects and success of the Liberia mission. To this, it is considered, may be profitably added, from time to time, some account of the different settlements in Liberia, their climate, population, agriculture, commerce, &c.

I feel confident that but little need be said to recommend such a periodical to the patronage of the friends of Africa. It must appear evident that a great deal of useful and interesting matter may be constantly gathered in a field like that, which we can neither communicate in our private correspondence, nor yet embody in our annual report of the Liberia mission. How interesting then to have such a messenger from Africa, bringing occasionally news of her degraded children, and the success of the gospel among them; exhibiting her claims on the christian community of the United States, and thus constantly reminding them of the great field which invites their cultivation. As we anticipate, with good grounds too, that we shall have many subscribers among the citizens of Liberia, a department of and well deserving the patronage of all who delight our paper will be devoted to foreign intelligence, in which selected extracts from the American periodicals will be published for their accommodation. Thus we trust a mutual interest will be

It will be impossible for us to secure a very punctual delivery of the Luminary, inasmuch as opportunities to this country are not very regular: But we promise, with divine aid, to let slip no opportunity of forwarding the numbers on hand, in which case our friends here will be similarly situated with us in reference to the receipts of our island of the sea should not become resplendent | American papers. It is highly gratifying to us to add, that in this respect, however, there will be in future increasing facilities, as a regular packet between New York and Liberia is about to be

TERMS:-The Luminary will be published at \$2 per annum, payable in advance. American many successful attacks, whose characteristics subscribers will please pay to the Rev. Thomas Mason, to whom all the papers will be sent, careof worshipping Beelzebub, having filled their land | fully marked and boxed up. As our printing establishment will greatly increase the expenditures for the Liberia mission, we must charge \$2 50 for our paper, if not paid for within six but the benign influence of gospel truth, and this | months, and \$3 if not paid till the close of the year.

A number of surplus papers will be generally on hand at No. 200 Mulberry street, New York, That as to the slave trade, through the influence | care of Mr. T. Mason, to whom application can

zation society thought it due to the injuries we | the wise and good throughout the union, in the | banished to the distance of about three hundred | In presenting this subject to our friends, we miles from Liberia; and that pecuniary aid alone | wish those who intend to patronize our paper to was needed to rescue that entire continent from | send in the names of subscribers, post offices, the most wanton and unhallowed depredations. | towns, counties, and states, in a line to the sub-That influence of colonization was seen in our scriber, (remember, Frost paid,) at 200 Mulcountry, in the repeated instance of masters relin- | berry street, New York, before December 1st, and benighted quarter of the earth. Colonists who had | unexpectedly called upon to address the meeting. | quishing, by their wills, the services of their slaves, | on the receipt of the first number of the paper been educated to know something of the institu- His attachment to the great scheme of African and providing for their comfortable settlement in we shall consider the subscription to commence. Brethren, you will help Africa, help our mission formation of this society, such instances were of there, help the cause of our common christianity;

> Very respectively yours, &c. &c. New York, Nov. 15, 1838. JOHN SEYS.

> > (From the New York Churchman.) African Mission.

Many of your readers who have felt a deep interest in the welfare of Africa, will rejoice to learn that the mission of our church on the western coast is about to be enlarged. A little company of five is preparing to sail for Cape Palmas, in the Emperor, from this port, about the 25th inst. It consists of the Rev. Dr. Savage, (who has been already about eighteen months upon the coast,) Mrs. Savage. Mr. Perkins and wife, and a female teacher, a young lady from Boston.

Mr. Perkins goes out as lay assistant, and having formerly resided in this city, where he became a communicant, is favourably known to many as peculi arly fitted for his expeted duties. The devoted females who go out are qualified in various ways to exert a powerful influence in removing the gross darkness which covers the people, and in elevating their character. Perhaps in no region under the degradations of paganism is such an influence more needed, or greater encouragement for devoted females to labour in faith.

This accession (with another missionary who will probably leave in the spring,) will complete the number designed by the committee for Cape Palmas and its out-stations. These may now be increased, under the widening supervision of the missionaries, so much relieved from the cares of primary instruticon, and of the secular concerns of the mission. A new series of stations may then be commenced from some fresh starting point on the coast.

The prospect of permanency now attending the station at Cape Palmas, the rapidly gathering population in its immediate vicinity, and the in-[We are able to give but a very brief and imper- | creasing congregation already worshipping in the that I am a son of New England. True, I have her barbarous tribes, civilization and christianity, fect sketch of the remarks of the several speakers.] mission dwelling-house, plead urgently for the The sum contributed at the meeting amounted | erection of a plain but substantial chapel. The to \$280, and was the largest ever made in this | missionaries sensibly feel the want of such a place of worship as limiting the result of their labours. The estimated cost of such a building is from one thousand five hundred to two thousand dollars,