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COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

(From the Christian Statesman.)

tion Society. The annual meeting of this society was held

on Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, in the hall of the House of Representatives. The overflowing and intelligent audience that filled this magnificent hall, testified to the deep and general interest felt by the country in the great and benevolent object of this society.

In the absence of the president (Mr. Clay) the Hon. C. F. Mercer, one of the vice-presidents, societies. took the chair. The Rev. Dr. Laurie offered up prayer. Delegates were present from several states, and other auxiliary societies. The report of the board of managers, read by the secretary, represented the cause in this country as rising in public estimation; its friends, as resolved to impart new vigor and extent to its proceedings, and the communities in Liberia, as advancing in knowledge and prosperity, and as already anima- grants. ted with zeal and enterprise for their own improvement, and the elevation of their race.

It is not in our power, to give even a sketch, said that at no anniversary of the society has the limits of the colonies. cause received a nobler impulse.

On motion of Z. C. Lee, Esq. it was Resolved, That the report of the managers be accepted and published in the African Repository, separate pamphlet form.

On motion of Dr. Reese, Resolved, That the experience of another year of African colonization, designed to confer large and lasting good upon a whole race of men, and same are not repugnant to this constitution.

In relation to the disbelief that there was no such place.

In relation to the disbelief that there was such this country; and there could not be produced any upon one quarter of the globe, occasional misfortunes should but inflame the zeal and increase the

their exertions. The Hon. Henry A. Wise submitted the fol-

lowing resolution: Resolved, That the cause of colonization should at their next annual meeting. be hereafter, as heretofore, (in contrast to the exwould be pollution to its character and death to and enter upon their duties as a board. its hopes of doing good as the cause of humanity, civilization. philanthropy and patriotism.

[An interesting debate arose on this resolution, in which the Hon. mover and Rev. Drs. Bethune and Spring, and Col. Stone participated. It was adopted.]

On motion of the Rev. George Cookman, given to the clergy who have taken up collections after which the Rev. Dr. De Witt made a prayer. pay for her. on or about the 4th of July; and that they be re- The Rev. John Seyes, missionary to Africa, then spectfully invited, with their congregations, to addressed the meeting, and said that a resolution continue to patronize the cause of African coloni- had been given him, with a request to propose and meet the present emergency, and he had been left this country.

On motion of Col. Wm. Stone,

Resolved, That since a union of the northern, southern and middle states in the colonization of to Africa, manned and navigated by coloured men, our free coloured population, is most important to the destiny of the coloured race, both in the lence.' United States and in Africa, such a union should be cherished by every friend of this society. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Garland, seconded

by the Rev. R. R. Gurley. Resolved, That while this society is an object of violent attack from opposite portions of the Union, and by men of the most opposite and hostile sentiments, it is the duty of those who regard it as safe for the Union, benevolent towards our whole coloured population, and fraught with blessings inestimable to Africa, to unite their counsels-their devotions and their prayers, to give to its operations ten-fold energy and success.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the society met and took into consideration certain amendments to the constitution, which it had been agreed by certain committees of conference of the Parent Pennsylvania, and New York societies, should be submitted to the general meeting. The whole subject was referred to a committee, who modified these amendments and reported them; when, after considerable discussion, they were, with some few alterations, adopted, and the following thereupon became the constitution of the society.

CONSTITUTION.

of Colour of the United States.'

regulations on the subject. shall have paid to the funds of the society a sum | enterprise would tend to elevate the coloured man

and societies for the District of Columbia, and their white brethren that they were not formed territories of the United States. Each society only for the lowest and most debased offices of life, contributing not less than one thousand dollars | but were capable of filling the very highest, if they | good, and imploring divine direction. annually into the common treasury, shall be enti- had the same opportunities and facilities as the Rev. Mr. Gurley secretary and general agent he understood that they were not permitted to tled to two delegates, each society having under white man. This enterprise would undoubtedly of the Parent Society, said he felt that it was un- return. It was not so; they were free to go any its care a colony shall be entitled to three dele- tend to elevate the coloured man, and what effect necessary for him to go as much into detail as he where they please—they could return if they society shall be a director for life.

planted colonies. They shall also appoint annu- American coloured people in this country, and to do so, because he did not regard them as enterally the executive committee of five, with such could read and write. The young woman whom ing into the essential principles of this enterprise. officers as they may deem necessary, who shall he married was also a native African, who had He wished, if possible, to detach it from these obbe the ex-officio members of the executive com- been educated and instructed in christianity. Thus jections and difficulties, and place it upon its mittee and board of directors, but in the latter a little leaven would leaven the whole lump. One | broad principles. Annual Meeting of the American Coloniza- case shall have a right to speak but not to vote. of the greatest matters to be achieved was to give The said board of directors shall designate the the native African a more elevated opinion of his he said, an attempt at perfectability, and an atsalaries of these officers, to adopt such plans as own capability, and impress him with the convic- tempt to found society and carry it forward on

they may deem expedient for the promotion of the tion that if he applied himself he could learn all those principles of justice, which would exist in colonization cause. It shall be their duty to pro- that was known to the white man, and he thought such a state of society, without regard to provivide for the fulfilment of all existing obligations no means were more likely to effect such an dential arrangements. He might attempt to prove of the American Colonization Society, and nothing | object than the enterprise in question. in the following article of these amendments shall Some persons feared that the effect of colonizing one race of men, and one form of government. limit or restrain their power to make such provi- Africa with coloured men from America would But we must look at the general course of Provision by an equitable assessment upon the several have the same effect as the colonization of Europe dence—we must look not exactly at what things

Africa, shall be borne by the several associated the two cases. In the one instance the two peo- christian prudence and discretion. societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the ple differed in colour, and in every other particular After recapitulating some of the arguments and board of directors.

own funds in the colonization and care of its emi- | should amalgamation take place.

society shall be elected annually by the society. I house.

committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies | such a place as Liberia, and that every one that | rienced in the progress of these colonies; but has shown satisfactorily to this society, that as, in occurring in their respective numbers during the went there did not die the moment they reached these were no greater than the nature of the enevery great scheme of good to mankind, so in that year, and to make such by-laws for their govern- it, which some people were led to believe, while terprise renders inevitable; and they were far less

altered, upon a proposition to that effect, by any A captain who some time back sailed with emi- means, which has advanced so rapidly, and which devotion of its friends, and give new energy to all of the said societies, transmitted to each of the grants for Liberia, determined to abandon the can furnish as good an example of a sober and insocieties, three months before the annual meetings usual track of going there, and sail straight to dustrious population. The society had been held of the board of directors: Provided, such proposi- Liberia, and after being out two months they were up to reproach, as having involved itself in various tion receive the sanction of two-thirds of the board | glad to put into Barbadoes on their way to Liberia. | embarrassments. The truth was, that, from a

(From the New York Mercury.)

New York Colonization Meeting. following resolution.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that a ship sent would tend to elevate the coloured man, and give success, and especially so in its influence upon additional confidence to the friends of benevo-

He had this object in view long before the present moment. And he would now point out the beneficial objects likely to arise from it. It would held and supported the colonization cause to the has been called in question, because it is said the tend to cause respectable coloured men to go to Africa. Many of this description had already gone the measure which was now proposed would be a have been made are strictly true. Dr. Skinner there, but they were obliged to suffer many inconveniences and indignities on the voyage. But a by means of it, our deceived coloured brethren resided at the colony, agree in testifying that, in ship navigated and manned by coloured men, would enable respectable coloured men to go to Africa and see the country and judge for themselves. A vessel of this kind would also greatly benefit the commerce of the colony. A respectable merchant of this city had this day reminded him, that some time back, he received from a coloured merchant of Monrovia, a consignment of cam-wood to the amount of \$7,000. This was a pretty good proof that trade was not extinct in Liberia, or that the people were deteriorating into up here, and promised that the chains of every that vessels of doubtful character have not entered poverty or scoundrelism, as some persons would have it believed. He appealed to those who traded on that coast if they were not obliged to employ Africans to work their vessels while on of Egypt, when the rod of Aaron swallowed up some indirect connection between the native the coast, as the climate was so deleterious to their serpents. All their efforts to impede and traffic and these colonies—as impossible as for a white men that it prevented them from exercising discourage colonization have proved abortive, and man in Virginia to refuse to receive any article their physical energies, and hence he considered ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called 'The | that a vessel navigated by coloured men could be American Society for Colonizing the Free People | worked cheaper and more efficiently than a vessel navigated by white men. There were also many 2d. The object to which its attention is to be of the colonists who understood navigation, and exclusively directed is to promote and execute a were often employed to pilot vessels from one part plan for (colonizing with their own consent) the of the coast to another. If this enterprise was free people of colour residing in our country, in once set affoat, he anticipated that instead of a Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem | single ship, there would bye-and-bye be a fleet expedient. And the society shall act to effect | navigated by Africans, and that such a fleet would this object, in co-operation with the general gov- be employed in carrying hundreds and hundreds ernment, and such of the states as may adopt of Africans to the land of their forefathers, and bring back the produce of the rich soil of Africa 3d. Every citizen of the United States, who in return. The resolution had well said, that this of one dollar shall be a member of this society. | in the estimation of the white man, and he had no 4th. There shall be a board of directors, com- doubt of it, for it would give coloured men an posed of delegates from the several state societies, opportunity to develope their talents, and show gates; and any two or more societies uniting in | would it have on the native African? When he otherwise should, had he not recently had an op- wished, in the first ship. the support of a colony composing at least three | saw a ship navigated and brought across the waters | portunity of addressing a meeting in this city hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any in- by black men, it would give him ideas of his own and having repeatedly, on other occcasions, predividual contributing one thousand dollars to the | capabilities, which would have the happiest effect, | sented the claims of the society in Boston. and be a powerful incentive to make him endea- would be folly for him to imagine or represent the free coloured people, he could not cease to 5th. The society and the board of directors shall | vour to break through the yoke of ignorance which | that he had found that warm and devoted attach- | urge it upon the favour of the whole American meet annually at Washington on the third Tues- now bound down his energies. No man was more ment to the object contemplated by this society, people. He had admitted that there was a cruel day in January, and at such other times and places | susceptible of education or civilization than the | to which its claims, in his views entitled it. as they shall direct. They shall have power to | native African, and he would mention an incident | he felt no disposition to enter into apologies. organize and administer a general government for in illustration of it. A few months before he left had been intimated by a friend that this occasion and should this society succeed, as he was confithe several colonies in Liberia; to provide a uni- | Africa, there was a marriage of a native African | could not be better improved than by answering form code of laws for such colonies, and manage | who had been reared by a coloured emigrant, and | the objections and difficulties which were enter-

United States, except within the states which as his forefathers was as civilized as any of the sincere and upright men. He had no disposition

had on this continent, namely, the destruction of ought to be, but what they are; and in all our 6th. The expenses of general government in the aborigines; but there was no analogy between efforts to improve them, we must be guided by so widely that it was impossible they could ever facts mentioned at the last meeting, he said the 7th. Every such society which has under its unite or amalgamate. But the coloured colonists | Colonization Society was founded in the desire to care a colony, associated under the general gov- who went to Africa, would there meet people of extend the greatest possible blessings to the greaternment, shall have the right to appropriate its | their own race, and there, and there only could or | est number of the coloured people. It was believed

8th. The board of directors, shall have the he would mention what had lately occurred there. | native land, which would be denied them in all exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to Baphro, a powerful African king, said he could not other lands. Is there not reason in this? He did negociate treaties with the native African tribes, live any longer in a thatched house, but must | not stop to inquire whether there was a cruel this week, of the various speeches; but it may be and to appropriate the territory and define the have a house like the American man, and he prejudice against the coloured man, nor whether came up to Cape Palmas and got mechanics to much more might not and ought not to be done for 9th. The president and vice-presidents of the | build one for him, and he also erected a school- | the elevation of those of them who choose to re-

10th. It shall be the duty of the president, (or | This enterprise would also constrain men to | he did say that their prospect of success in this in his absence the vice-presidents, according to take away the bandage which they had so long country was much less, and their field of enterand that fifteen hundred copies be printed in seniority) to preside at meetings of the society, worn over their eyes; for when they saw this ship prise less inviting. and to call meetings when he thinks necessary. going to Liberia, and coming back freighted with Allusion has been made of the various difficul-11th. The board of directors and the executive its produce, they must acknowledge that there was | ties and discouragements which had been expe-

12th. This constitution may be modified or a place as Liberia he would relate an anecdote. colony of the same age, sustained by the same Here they were kindly treated, and the captain desire to increase the number of emigrants, it did 13th. The representatives of the societies pre- again put to sea, and again sailed straight for advance beyond its means; but from an intimate ample of abolition, the declared antagonist and sent, at the annual meetings, adopting this consti- Liberia. Two months more, however, passed be- knowledge of the affairs of the society from the enemy of colonization,) guarded jealously from tution, shall have the power to elect delegates to fore he got there, and his coloured passengers, beginning, he must be permitted to express the all union, association, or contact with the party serve in the board of directors until others are finding themselves so long on the voyage, said, belief, that no human sagacity could have preventpolitics of the country; and that such union, asso- appointed by their societies. The delegates shall 'the fact is there is no such place as Liberia, and ed this result. The debt is now greatly diminciation or contact, in any form, or to any extent, meet immediately after their election, organize it will be very two months we ished; and the remainder is in stocks redeemable meet such a grand port as Barbadoes.' And thus | in twelve years. The society thus involved itself it was with the enemies of colonization. Because by its earnest desire to advance the object for the whole of Africa had not been already colonized | which it was formed. and christianized, they say the fact is, there is no Much was said, some years ago, with regard to such place as Liberia. After some further remarks | the introduction of ardent spirits into the colonies, The friends of colonization held a meeting No- he proposed the resolution. Judge Wilkinson as an objection against the society; but there was vember 14th at the Tabernacle. The Rev. Doctor seconded the resolution, and said that it was in- not a place in the world, of equal population, Milnor presided. The Rev. Spencer Cone opened | tended to purchase the vessel and sell her to some | which was more sober, and where a less amount Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be | the meeting by reading the 60th chapter of Isaiah, American blacks, and give them ample time to of ardent spirit was used. Rev. Dr. Skinner says

> the society was in immediate want of \$5,000 to | toxicated, and they were intemperate before they say something in support it. He then read the authorized to say that three gentlemen would give Much had been said of the little advance that \$500 each, so that the sum requisite for the pre- | had been made in agriculture; but it must be resent week was thus reduced to \$3,500. But as | collected that the cultivation of cotton, rice, and they had not the faculty of getting 8 or \$10,000 | coffee, which were the productions best fitted to at a time, or if they had, they had too much honesty | the soil, required more capital than could readily friends, and he relied upon not being disappointed. make much progress. He did not intend to inflict a speech upon them, It has been said that the influence of the colony and would merely remark that he had always up- is to destroy the slave trade; and this assertion very best of his ability, and had long thought that | slave trade still exists. Yet, the statements which most effectual one for promoting it, and that when, and Dr. McDowel and other persons who have were convinced that there was really such a place all parts of the coast which is occupied by the as Liberia, they would spontaneously rush to the colonists, the slave trade is broken up. It may be shore and embark for that better country which | true that it has taken a different channel, and that was ready to receive them. Colonization, he it has not on the whole been diminished, to the knew, was bitterly opposed by some, but so also extent to which it has been driven away from were other attempts at colonization. When Moses particular points along the coast. Hints have proposed his mighty scheme of colonization, the been given, that these colonies tolerate and conmagicians of Pharaoh laughed him to scorn, and nive at this trade. But nothing can be more false said they could work mightier miracles than he than that the government of these colonies has did. And so also, have some magicians started done any thing to countenance it. I will not say slave should snap asunder, and all the coloured into these ports. But in a country where the people of this country become free. But the result | slave traffic is the chief business of commerce, it has been with them as it was with the magicians is impossible that there should not be occasionally we may see by the glorious account we have heard | that has passed through the hands of a slaveholder. to-night, that we have only to make the cause of But that the individuals who compose these colocolonization a national one—and national we will nies are sincerely and firmly set against this make it—and force our legislature to take it up, traffic, and that they have induced many of the and the African will regain his home and heritage, native tribes to pledge themselves to abandon it, and return to that country and kindred, to which was a fact known to the world. God intended he should return.

(From the Boston Recorder.) Massachusetts Colonization Society.

boro' Chapel, on Wednesday evening last, William | could be found in all the colonies, who could be J. Hubbard, Esq. in the chair, and Charles At- induced to return; and those were such as could wood, Esq. Secretary. Rev. Mr. Malcom offered | not be contented any where. Is it possible that prayer, confessing, in a tender and humble spirit, these statements can be without foundation? our liability to err even in our attempts to do | Why then do they not return? A very respecta-

the general affairs of colonization throughout the this young man, instead of being the same savage tained against the scheme, in the minds of many this is given all others may oppose it in vain.

One of the fundamental errors of the age, was, that it would be better to have but one climate,

that they would find the means of elevating them-To show how far example incited the African, | selves, by being placed in a wider field, in their main in this land. All this, he admitted. But,

that, during a residence of twenty-eight months Colonel Stone (of the Commercial) said that in those colonies, he had seen but two persons in-

to procure it, in the way some of their abolition | be commanded by poor emigrants; and it was not friends did lately, they must trust for it to their to be expected that they could, in so short a time,

In regard to the moral and religious character The resolution was then adopted, a collection of the colonies, he could bring forward the testimade, and the meeting adjourned. mony of unimpeachable witnesses to show that it stands high. And, as to the feelings of the colonists. Dr. Skinner had stated in a public meeting in Connecticut that he did not believe if a ship was fitted out on purpose to bring back all A meeting of this society was held in the Marl- | who wished to return, that more than 10 or 15 ble man of colour had stated to him that day, that

Believing that this scheme was founded in pure benevolence, and that it was entitled to the support of all classes in this community, particularly But prejudice against the people of colour; but the Colonization society did not foster this prejudice; dent they should, they would have the confidence and support of the coloured people; and when