patriating society. But it had never exerted any | who came to these shores would not be discourinfluence to compel the coloured people to go to | aged nor disheartened by the difficulties they had | all.' Africa. Emancipations had been made with this to encounter. He adverted, also, to the rise and condition; but the society did not make the con- progress of the reformation, and also, the early dition. And, however much the minority of the history of the christian church, to illustrate the Cape Palmas as well as in Baltimore—somewhat south may desire to emancipate their slaves, they same point. cannot do it, unless they send them out of the state. But, even in these cases, he believed it our weakness and ignorance, even in the prosecuhad been, in every instance, with their own con- tion of the most benevolent objects; and so far but I'm used to that. I've been for seven years sent. He was not aware that any individual in from being a ground of discouragement, they the southern country had exerted any influence | should but increase our ardour. to compel the slaves they desired to liberate to receive liberty in Africa. It has been proposed globe from ignorance and degradation. He was when I begun. Mr. Crey treats me well too, bama, are to the servant and accepted by him; and it is con- aware, however, that, by many good men, it was ferring benefits which they cannot receive in | viewed with distrust. It is said that this is a secret this country, even though they were free; for he | scheme to perpetuate slavery. But how are we to maintained that a distinct people, occupying a judge of the secret motives of men, so as to declare position beneath the shade of an overpowering | them to be what they do not profess? We have nation, could not rise up and compete success- | the reports and speeches, from the commencement fully with the superior race. And shall we wait of the society; and no evidence can be found in till prejudice is removed, and every slave free, be- them of any such design—on the contrary they all are getting worse. Germans come, Irish come, fore we do any thing for them?

ties. But was America settled without difficulty? scheme was adapted to produce this result. It hard at Cape Palmas as I've been working in in the following terms: Why did not the little band that sailed in the | was immediately introducing into Africa, a popu-Mayflower stop to inquire whether there were lation very much higher in point of intellectual any difficulties in their way? You know the improvement than the native tribes-it was preachdifficulties encountered at every step in the pro- | ing the gospel there immediately—it was giving gress of this nation; and they have made us the to the western coast of Africa all the advantages | ble. They tell me I'd have a lot of land given to | kingdom in the world. greatest people under heaven. He would have of trade and commerce-planting schools-and me, and that's more than I'll ever get here, the the coloured people follow our example and make | connecting Africa with America and Europe, by | way things are going. I've thought the matter by some of his friends, as something of an enthu- diffusion of freedom and truth. Then let these siast in this cause, and that he was presenting it | settlements grow-let them cement themselves as too comprehensive; but he had only followed | together-let new settlements be formed all along the views of the greatest and best of those philan- | the coast, and far into the interior of Africa; and | thropists to whom it owes its origin.

colour in this country will not seek a residence | edness, under which she has for ages growned. there? Think you that we shall then have to ask | He spoke of the difficulties which had been them to go, and pay their passage? No, they encountered by the society, and maintained that fall.'

own means. England it would survive. It was destined soon | country, he said, to our shame be it spoken, that to rise in public favour. He knew there were | they are the subjects of a most unrighteous prejumany who believed that missions might be prose- | dice, by which, instead of treating them as equals, | Palmas. cuted better in Africa without than with colonies. | as good by nature as ourselves, we have treated | But the United brethren had repeatedly, and un- | them as an inferior race, as if it were condescensuccessfully attempted to establish themselves on | sion in us to bow to a coloured man in the street. the African coast. The reason is, that the native | Shame on such feeling! He went on to show the | of his situation is applicable? Are there not to perpetuate the slave trade; and they of course, from the condition of these people, which he main- difference between this individual and those whom oppose the introduction of christian missions. | tained would be much greater than with the same There was therefore as much reason to support | number of whites. The soil and climate, also,

cast his eye across the ocean, and not feel a sym- with barbarous hordes, where the prevailing traffic they are not. He, the poor street paver, has set the question.—16. pathy with this people? I go then, said he, for was in human beings. That, in the midst of all colonization, as I have for many years, because I | these difficulties, the society and colonies should regard it as a scheme projected in the greatest be- have been brought into difficulty is no wonder. nevolence—because the southern people propose | The grand wonder is that these colonies have gone to unite on this principle—because a feeble bond on with a progressive increase from year to year. of union is better than none-because it may be | He therefore regarded the colonization scheme as the preliminary for other measures-I go for it, one that should engage our earnest endeavoursbecause it connects the improvement of those | that we should persevere untrammelled, and undiswho choose to emigrate, with that of their more | mayed; and if we go down to the grave without wretched brethren in Africa-because it is des- | seeing our hopes realized, those that follow us tined to break up the slave trade-because it sends | shall feel that we have laid the foundation wall, renovation to that continent-because it is the | that the edifice may stand forth in its beauty and beginning of good to that land, such as were the strength, that they may look back upon our toils trials of our New England fathers to this-because | and disasters, and press onward and win for themthose who succeed us will point to a great and selves enduring renown, and for others a happy prosperous republic on the coast of Africa, as a home, in the midst of the barbarous African coast.

some resolutions which were to have been offered | tioned by Mr. Gurley on a former occasion; and probation of the cause.

the plan of the American Colonization Society is entitled to the firm and generous support of the whole United States.

Resolved, That the scheme of this society is specially adapted to unite the efforts of patriots and christians of the north and south, and east and west, for the benefit of the coloured popula- COLONIZATION

tion, both in this country and in Africa He loved the Colonization Society, because it set before us a specific object. If his brethren, who had spent their time and money to wake up the people, consider that the most important object to be done-and if they choose to spend all their energies in waking up-very well. But, if any of us see and feel that here is a noble object to be accomplished, then let us go for this thing. As to the difficulty and danger of the enterprise, twentyfive of Briton's best men, with more than three hundred retainers, had perished in the attempt to discover the source of a single river; and this was more than had been lost in this enterprise from its commencement. It had been said that colonization tends to keep up the feeling of separation; but so far as he could understand it, he thought it pearance, came to the colonization office, and said Peter Wheeler, most happily calculated to bring it down. Society was divided not by colour, but by the progressive state of improvement; and if in Africa or Hayti, the coloured people should become elevated, it of the society, and as nearly as the writer can would raise them to a level with the whites in this country. It was not long since he had had an opportunity to invite some coloured gentlemen from Liberia to his table; and without any fears he invited some of the most respectable members of his congregation to the same table. They took their station according to their worth. One of them was the governor of a colony. The abolitionists had expended \$46,000, in measures for acting on the public mind; and he thought something ought to be done for the method of elevating

Rev. Mr. Gannett offered a resolution, in substance, that the accomplishment of any great and permanent object is not to be expected without temporary difficulties and discouragements; and that the errors and calamities incidental to the scheme for the colonization of Africa, should but inflame our zeal, confirm our hopes, and give new energy to our efforts.

The whole history of the world, he said, was a history of reverses and successes—the triumph of | here.' efforts that, in their early existence, were encompassed with difficulties. The early history of New England could never be named without awakening a deep response. It was a history of constant struggle with disaster and difficulty. And what was the result? Why do we now see New Eng- | and without having weighed the matter well.'

The Colonization society had been called an ex- | land the glory of the world? Because the people

Errors and calamities are ever growing out of

profess that the design was to benefit Africa. As He was willing to give full weight to these ob- | candid men, we are bound to believe their profesjections; and he admitted that there were difficul- sions. But he contended that the colonization | year. I think from all I hear, that if I work as to Judge Wilkeson, general agent of the society, Liberia to Africa, what Plymouth has been to the additional ties of interest—it was planting over as well as I could, and I've made up my America. He admitted that he was deemed, even | there churches, christian communities, and the thus let civilization and christianity every year If these colonies become a prosperous commu- take a wider range; and he did contend that Africa nity, presenting opportunities for enterprise and | must be raised by the laws of Divine Providence wealth, can it be believed that the free people of from dishonour, barbarism, ignorance and wretch-

will flock there of their own accord, and by their great difficulties were to be expected, from the very nature of the enterprise; and in speaking of Although this society had been chilled in New | the condition of the free coloured people of this And is there a son of New England, who can | another disadvantage. They were also surrounded

specimen of the capabilities of the coloured race. Mr. Brigham offered several resolutions, com-Rev. Mr. Malcom said he held in his hand | mending the plan of fitting out a ship, as menby Rev. Mr. Winslow; but as that gentleman was | agreeing to appoint a delegate to the parent socienot present, he had been requested to present | ty, and a committee to make arrangements for the them; which he should do without saying any annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society, more than to express his hearty and cordial ap- | which were adopted; and Hon. Richard Fletcher | was appointed delegate, and Howard Malcom, Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, Wm. Brigham, Henry Edwards, Henry Holmes, and T. R. Marvin, were appointed a committee of arrangements. The meeting was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Gannet.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1839.

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

## A Man of Sense.

On the morning of the day fixed for the em- Benj. Berry, barkation of the emigrants for Cape Palmas, in Robert Brawner, he wanted to join the expedition, then on the eve James Wheeler, of departure. He was referred to the president John Skinner, recollect, the following dialogue took place.

'Well, my friend, what may your business be

with me? 'I wish to go to Africa, sir.'

'When?'

'I wish to go to-day, sir. They tell me a vessel is to sail to-day, and I wish to sail in her.'

'I am afraid you are too late, the emigrants are now on their way, and it will take some time to get the people of colour proposed by the Colonization | you ready. Why did you not apply sooner! Why do you apply at all?"

'I hope I'm not too late sir. I was employed last week to do some work at the house where the people who are to go to-day boarded, and I heard them talk, and say what led them to go, and I thought I should like to go myself-but I did not know where to apply for leave. This morning early, I met one of them, and he brought me

'Well, my friend, it is a short notice for you to get ready, or for us to receive you as an emigrant: What do you think you'll get by going to Africa. We should be sorry if you went from a mere freak,

'Why, sir, I think that if you will let me go, I it will be THE MAKING OF A MAN OF ME, that's

'In what respect?-people have to work at harder too, in the first instance, for it is a new country, and hardships are to be expected.'

'I know I'll have to work, sir, and to work hard working with Mr. Crey, the street paver, and at It is a scheme for raising one quarter of the | the end of seven years I'm no better off than and pays me regular; but it all comes to nothing after all-I was a labourer seven years ago, and | president; Wm. Kitchens, second vice-president; I am a labourer now. The white men I labour with don't respect people of my colour. I'm shoved here and there, and don't feel encouraged, and I don't see any change. Things if any thing, and if any thing, its harder for me to get on every | nois, under date of the 2d inst. expresses himself Baltimore, I could raise out of the ground enough to live on, and after a while, lay something byand if I behaved well, I might get to be respectamind-I may have a hard time at first, but some how or other, I have a notion that IF I GO TO THE COLONY IT WILL BE MAKING A MAN OF ME.

'Well, my friend, your views are certainly very satisfactory to me, and if you will bring evidence of your being a free man, and a certificate of good character, from some respectable white person, and benighted portion of our world, which has alwho has known you, Mr. Easter, the agent, will ways been the great reservoir of slaves for all nasee whether you can be got ready to go out this

The man left the office, and in a short time returned with the necessary proof of his freedom | You, sir, are entitled to the honour of hitting upon and good character, and he is now on his way, a plan which is calculated to be of lasting benefit, with the other emigrants of the Oberon, to Cape

state of Maryland to whom this man's description | tive' between the two factions that are rending tribes in concert with the traders, have combined | difficulties in the way of this enterprise, arising | ninety-nine out of the hundred of them all? The he has left behind him is, that he has a liberal for an agent I do not know. I am now near sixty the colonies as there was for sending missions being different from that to which the colonists and proper view of his interest—they are blinded years old, and not very healthy, but what of me had been accustomed in this country, presented by ignorance, prejudice, or evil purposes. He is worthy to be a freeman in fact, as well as in name, them all an example. He has enterprise, judgment and courage. In them these qualities have yet to be developed.

> The Home Agent acknowledges the receipt of subin the month of December, 1838.

Piscataway. Thos. J. Marshall, \$1 00 Robert P. Boyd, 1 00 Fielding Dean, Miss Marshall, Wm. Lyles, 1 00 Maj. A. Greer, 1 00 M. A. Mitchell, Clement Nott, Daniel Moxley, 2 00 Dr. Bennet Dyson, 2 00 1 00 Alex. Grey, Michael Martin, H. R. V. Cawood, 1 00 Rev. Rob't Prout, 10 00 Eliza S. Brown, Port Tobacco. 50 Charles P. A. Pye, 1 00 Ann G. Marshall, Thos. H. Marshall, 5 00 James R. Brent, 1 00 Eliza A. Marshall, 4 00 John Ferguson, E. D. Hardesty, 1 00 Rev. Thos. Lilly, 1 00 2 00 Eliza E. Hanson, John M. Brown, 1 00 Mrs. Chapman, Sarah Marshall, Bryan Town. Wm. S. Marbury, 5 00 John H. Marbury, 5 00 E. Turner, Thos. O. Bean, N. Tubman, S. E. Tubman, Wm. Matthews, 5 00 W. N. Bean, G. W. Tubman, M. D. Tubman, Aquila Turner, W. S. Shaw, M.R.F. Wilmer, 1 00 and I pretend to common sense .- 1b. 1 00 Mark Richards, Thos. B. Berry, John H. Claggett, 1 00 Benj. N. Blanford, 1 00 Thos. D. Claggett, 1 00 Allison Roberts, 1 00 Wm. H. Cook, 5 00 Woodville. Pomonkey. Mr. Chapman, 1 00 Henry T. Parker, 1 00 Henry Brawner, 5 00 Benedict. Jas. F. Brawner, 2 50 Elijah Moran, Aug. P. Brawner, 2 50 J. T. Thomas, 1 00 John F. Gardner, 1 00 F. Nelson, Alexandria Ferry. 5 00 1 00 Thomas Berry, 2 00 Donations in sums 1 00 of one dollar and Harris' Lot. 1 00 Mrs. E. H. Edelin, 5 00

The fine and fast sailing ship Saluda will sail from Norfolk about the 15th of next month. (January,) and the friends of colonization in Vir ginia and elsewhere, are requested to give notice of this opportunity for emigration. Application for passage in behalf of respectable free coloured persons may be made to Joseph Gales, Sen. Washington; B. Brand, Richmond, or John Mc-Phail, Norfolk. Editors are respectfully invited to copy this notice.—Christian Statesman.

The Abolitionists purpose sending an agent to Liberia, 'to ascertain what persons, if any, are desirous, and at the same time unable on account of their deep poverty, to get back to the United States.' Mr. Gerret Smith, of Peterboro', offers of the executors of the estate of the late Capt. \$300, out of his own private purse, towards de- Ross, recently said that no attempt would be made fraying the expenses of such an agent. We hope by the relatives of that noble-minded man, to the necessary funds will be raised, and the 'trust- | defeat the provisions of his will. worthy agent' despatched. We anticipate, as the result of his inquiries, a report that will strengthen | this will should be promptly executed. The anxthe confidence of the country in the security, hap. | iety of Mrs. Reed (one of the most intelligent. piness and prosperity of the colony. There will accomplished and benevolent of women) on this probably be found a few indolent, discontented, subject before her decease was great. Surely the refractory spirits, desirous of returning; but the | high-minded friends and relatives of Captain Ross. abolitionists, we doubt not, will provide for their can never permit a regard to property to make maintenance, and perhaps exempt them from them unmindful of what is due to his fame, or some of those wholesome restraints, to which what by their own, as well as the public sense, is they are now subjected.—Ib.

## Colonization in Alabama.

The cause of African Colonization is rising in every section of the Union. A society auxiliary to the Parent society, has just been organized in Baldwin county, Alabama, and one hundred and eighty five dollars collected in aid of its object. The proceedings of the meeting for the establishment of this society, appear in the Mobile Chronicle. We trust the State Society of Alabama, will soon be revived and reorganized in accordance with the present constitution of the American society. The officers of the Baldwin county Auxiliary Colonization society of Ala-

Cyrus Sibley, president; Joseph Hall, 1st vice-Aaron Barlow, Gerald Byrne, Wm. Hall, John Gallagher, Joseph Booth, managers; Origen Sibley, secretary; Wm. C. Dennis, treasurer .- Ib.

### Colonization in the West.

A distinguished gentleman in the State of Illi-

'My great anxiety now is, that I may spend the remainder of my days in the most useful manner can to promote the happiness of my fellowbeings, and advance the cause of the Redeemer's

I most cordially enter into the views taken by the managers of this grand, and I would say, glorious plan of promoting the happiness and independence of our coloured population. From my earliest youth I have been opposed to involuntary slavery, and when the Colonization Society was first organized, my heart rejoiced that a plan had at last sprung up free from any reasonable objection which, if patronized, would give liberty to a large portion of our blacks, and at the same time be the means under God to evangelize that dark tions of the earth, and I have been ever solicitous for the advancement of the society's interest, and whenever it prospered my heart was elated, and whenever it declined my spirits drooped with it. and which will give a new impetus to the cause of colonization throughout our whole continent, and as you have very justly remarked, will place How many other coloured persons are there in the | the society in her true attitude as the 'conservaasunder the bonds of our beloved country.' I do most cordially agree with you in the views you have suggested.

Whether I possess the necessary qualifications remains you are welcome to. I have all the zeal and affection for the cause you could ask, but whether there are not better materials at hand, is

Colonization Society. Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT, Dear Sir :- About eighteen months since I became a member of the New York Anti-Slavery society, but not a conspicuous one. Last fall I scriptions to Colonization Journal, and donations | travelled through the South-west, the slave states, to the Society, made to MR. ROBERTS, by the | and had then an opportunity of seeing American citizens of Prince George and Charles counties, | slavery in all its full bearings; and I am happy to say that American slavery is not in reality what it Dr. J. P. Gilroy, 1 00 is represented to be by the abolition lecturers. In consequence of this, I have withdrawn myself from the said society; I now feel strongly persua-1 00 ded that the Colonization society is destined, under the blessing of God, to become the means of conferring the greatest amount of happiness and real good to the coloured population of this country. I have the honour to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant.

> General agent to the American society for promoting the principles of the Reformation.

New York, 18th Dec. 1838. We have a letter from a very respectable cler-1 00 | gyman, in New England, one of the signers of 1 00 | the original 'Anti-Slavery declaration of sentiments' in which he declares his deep attachment 1 00 to the cause of colonization. He says 'I have not 1 00 | time to tell you the why and wherefore, which 1 00 | should lead a signer of the Anti-Slavery declara-1 00 | tion to address you in this strain, but when we 1 00 | meet I will do myself that pleasure. For the 1 00 present suffice it to say, I hope I am a christian,

# A Noble Act.

We have received information, on which we can rely, that Mrs. Reed, of Mississippi, daughter of the late Captain Isaac Ross, has bequeathed her large estate to the Mississippi Colonization Socie-1 00 ety. This donation consisted of her farm, one 2 00 | hundred and twenty-three slaves, and about six hundred bales of cotton. The Rev. Z. Butler, and others, were appointed to carry the benevolent purpose of this lady into effect.

Captain Ross, some time since, left his estate to the American Colonization Society, but from some 9 40 | cause, to us unknown, efforts are now making to break the will. Should this be done, Mrs. Reed has made such arrangements, as to secure her patrimony, which is one-third of the whole estate,

to the Mississippi Colonization Society. This truly benevolent act serves to show most conclusively that the colonization cause is on the march, and that its influence is doing much in the South and South-west, for the cause of gradual and voluntary emancipation. by this single act, 123 of Africa's degraded children have not only been permitted to return to the country originally assigned them by heaven, but the means to convey

them thither also furnished. The friends and patrons of this noble enterprise have great reason to rejoice and take new courage since they have the most conclusive evidence that their labour of love is not in vain .- Kentucky

We are assured by the best authority that one

The executors, we believe are all desirous that due to philanthropy.