(From the New York Observer.) American Colonization Society. ANNUAL MEETING.

anniversary of the Parent Colonization Society; all the purposes of happy social existence. Dr. colonization name.

of the president, the Hon. HENRY CLAY, the | shores the unsearchable riches of Christ; and chair was taken by the Hon. C. F. MERCER, of soon, very soon, from the Atlantic to the Indian been opened with prayer, by Dr. Laurie, extracts of Good Hope, entire Africa bids fair to become different. He was sure he spoke the feelings of from the annual report were read by Mr. Gurley, one great enduring monument of American pathe secretary.

sources of the society, and the necessity of renewed efforts, and increased zeal in the cause. It then noticed the bequest of Capt. Ross, of Mississippi, the demise of his excellent daughter, Mrs. | would offer the following resolution: Read, and her liberation of one hundred and twenty slaves on condition of their removal to the colony, estate to the society. Another estate, that of the late Mr. Pomeroy, of Ms., which was left to three societies, has realized them five thousand dollars each, of which the American Colonization Society has received its quota. The sum of one thousand dollars has also been left to it by the late Walter Heron, of Va. These are solid and cheering evidences of the hold this institution has taken on the confidence, esteem, and affection of the good in different quarters of our land.

at the colony, who went out in the ship Emperor; | manity, religion, civilization, law, science, the the address to the people of the United States put | abstract of the rights of man, his practical liberty, the appointment of Judge Wilkeson, of Buffalo, of the slave's master. This was recommendation general agent of the society; the report proceeded | sufficient for him. It was the friend of all, the to notice with commendation his new plan, of enemy of none. Mr. W. then adverted to the purchasing a vessel, to be navigated entirely by infuriated enmity of the abolitionists of the north people of colour, to be regularly employed in the | toward the colonization cause. They had beat deportation of new settlers to the colony; the the 'drum ecclesiastic,' and appealed to religion liberal patronage the plan had received; and the against is. Colonization met them, and appealed final purchase of the ship Saluda for the purpose | also to religion. They had appealed to benevoproposed.

general cause in New York, New Jersey, Mary- man. At last, they had made their appeal to the land, Virginia, Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, fiend spirit of party; a spirit which, if once and especially the founding of a colony by the | thoroughly united with that of fanaticism, threat-State Society of Mississippi, at the mouth of the | ened to scatter fire and desolation over this union. river Sinoe, and the measures taken in Louisiana In that appeal colonization would not follow them. toward a similar enterprise.

account was given. It appears that Monrovia tion between them. It was impossible for the now numbers 1,200 inhabitants; New Georgia, cause of morals and philanthropy ever to unite 300; Caldwell, 600; Millsburgh, 500; Marshall, 150; and Edina, 300. The too great fondness for trade and commerce, to the neglect of agriculture, an evil which has greatly retarded the solid prosperity of the colonies, begins now to yield to the lights of reason and experience, and the settlers are devoting themselves in a greater degree to the cultivation of the soil. It appears that the territory of Little Bassa, which was hypothecated as a security for the debts of individuals there to the society, having been, according to the terms of the agreement, forfeited, the government of Liberia had appointed commissioners to take possession of it in the society's name. A full report is ordered by the board of this transaction, its causes, and

consequences. The slave-trade, having been rendered more hazardous, and if possible more infamous, by its being declared piracy, has also become more ferocious; and new and yet more cruel devices have been resorted to, to evade the laws and carry it on with aggravated intensity. The treaties entered into by European nations to repress it, have been very imperfectly enforced, and the trade is, on the whole, reviving; but the youthful Queen of England, with an earnest humanity which does her honour, has announced her intention to enter into new treaties for the securing of this great good, and is, by her ministers abroad, urging the fulfilment of those already existing. The report states, as a proof of her sincerity and zeal, that half a million sterling has been applied to purchase the concurrence of one of the continental states.

It was then, on motion of Mr. Z. C. LEE, supported by a short and able address,

separate pamphlet form.

the following resolution.

Resolved, That the experience of another year has shown satisfactorily to this society, that, as in | he would abandon the society in a moment. He every great scheme of good to mankind, so in that of African colonization, designed to confer large and lasting good upon a whole race of men, and upon one quarter of the globe, occasional misfortunes should but inflame the zeal and increase the devotion of its friends, and give new energy to al their exertions.

He congratulated the directors on the success which had crowned their efforts, and confidently appealed to all past history to show a parallel When, before, in the history of the world, had a colony, in twenty years from its first feeble beginning, exhibited the spectacle of a happy population of 4,000 souls; of 9 flourishing villages; containing 18 christian churches; 20 day schools; manual labour school; a literary lyceum; 17 Sabbath schools and bible classes; all existing together, under the regular establishment of civil and military government, with courts where justice was openly and speedily administered by judges, lawyers, and jurymen, all taken from among the colonists themselves? And all this without governmental patronage, but by mere volunteer, individual benevolence? Had the resources of the whole nation effected this, we might, as Americans, point to it with pride. But it had been done, not by a nation, but by a few feeble associations, with very limited means, in the midst of evil report, and under the most uncompromising, malignant, and ferocious opposition and persecution. In the face of all this, they zation. had held the even tenor of their way, and every year witnessed new triumphs, and added fresh evidence of the fulfilment of the most sanguine | mated remarks on the success and prospects of predictions of the friends of the cause. He then | the society; and as a representative of the chrisadverted to the vituperation which had been di- tian church and ministry in the United States, rected against the society for having done too assured the directors that the society and its | tion. Such an one is Elliott Cresson, of Philadel- promising opposition .- Lutheran Observer.

little; but contended that events had rather shown | enterprise had the hearty approbation and support | phia, who is now on a visit to New England, for that it had done too much. Had it attempted to of a vast majority of both. do more, the cause would have been in extreme | Col. Stone then, after a very few words, inti- correcting misapprehensions relative to this deeply danger. It had done enough, at least, to demon- mating in substance, that the good and intelligent interesting subject. He proposes to deliver sevestrate that the black man was abundantly capable men of the north and south needed only to know ral lectures in Boston. He is a gentleman of un-GENTLEMEN :- I send you some account of the of self-government, and had sufficient capacity for each other better to love each other more, offered common abilities, a practical merchant of enlarged for so it may surely with great propriety be called. R. dwelt with enthusiasm on the future prospects It has, indeed, several grown up children, who of colonization, and especially as subservient to have set up for themselves, and live in their own | the higher and nobler ends of christianity. If the houses; but she is nevertheless their mother still, | question had been asked twenty years ago, where and is entitled to be treated with all tenderness | shall we find an open door for the introduction of and reverend consideration, as the venerable an- | the forms of civilization and the lights of chriscestor of all, be they so many as they will-God | tianity into the dark continent of Africa,-there multiply them an hundred fold—who bear the | would have been no response. Now the door was opened-opened wide; and already forty chris- tiveness of southern minds, as evinced in the The meeting was well attended. In the absence | tian clergymen were preaching on Afric's heathen triotism and American christianity, personified as

It commenced by noticing the decreased re- | they were, in the American Colonization Society. Mr. Wise, of Va. said, that as a delegate from the State Colonization Society of Virginia, as well as in his private and individual character, he

> hopes of doing good as a cause of humanity, civi- missionary prospects in Africa. lization, philanthropy, and patriotism.

He expressed his hearty friendship for coloni-It had been founded by the friends and fathers of After touching on the safe arrival of emigrants | the south; and it was not only the friend of hulence, and claimed to be the exclusive friends of It then referred to the exertions made in the man. Colonization claimed to be the friend of No: the cause was holy, and repelled such foul Of the state of the colony in Africa, a cheering | contamination. There was no union, no affiliawith the baser passions of mankind, without losing its purity, and losing at the same time the undeceived and undeceiving friends of true humanity.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Wise, by striking out the words, 'its declared antagonist and enemy;' understanding those words as intended by the mover to refer to colonization as the enemy of abolition.

Under this misapprehension, Mr. B. went into a course of very eloquent and feeling remarks, in which, with much warmth, but in a truly christian spirit, he disclaimed and utterly refused, as a friend to the colonization cause, to be the enemy of any man, or an adversary to the emancipation of slaves, and the final extinction of slavery from

The president suggested to Dr. B. that he had misunderstood the phraseology of the resolution; since the words objected to related not to colonization as the enemy of abolition, but to the abolitionists as the enemies of colonization.

Dr. B. then retracted, but hoped the resolution would be so modified as to prevent the possibility of misapprehension, or of misrepresentation, or which the enemies of the cause would instantly avail themselves. He then went on to insist that colonization should be kept on its original ground of strict neutrality, and be neither perverted in defence of slavery or against it. Its whole object, and its exclusive object, was the colonizing of free coloured persons on the coast of Africa with their ultimate abolition of slavery. Nothing recomabolition of slavery from among men, or to love his fellow-man because he had a darker skin, should hold himself recreant to the cause of philanthropy, and condemned in the world to come,

Dr. B. denied with energy, as a foul slander, the imputation that the people of the north were desirous of interfering with the rights of the south under the national compact. Dr. B. would rather die than attempt such a thing; and that was the feeling of an overwhelming majority of all that was virtuous and respectable at the north. They abhorred the schemes of those who would give to mercy a torch, and bid her go burn and destroy, Dr. B. concluded by withdrawing his amendment. and Mr. Wise, after responding to his speech, modified the resolution so that it assumed the form I send you.

Col. Stone, of your city, followed, in a few remarks on the necessity of great circumspection, on account of the watchfulness of the abolitionists and their readiness and ingenuity at perversion and misrepresentation. He considered them as the most dangerous enemies of the republic, and the society should be very cautious not to put arms in their hands.

The Rev. Mr. Cookman, of the Methodist Church, offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the clergy who have taken up collections on or about the 4th of July; and that they be respectfully invited, with their congregations, to continue to patronize the cause of African coloni-

He supported the resolution by a course of ani-

the following:

Resolved, That since an union of the northern, southern, and middle states in the colonization of of African colonization. It is hoped that the our free coloured population, is most important to | intelligent and philanthropic among our citizens success, and especially so in its influence upon the destiny of the coloured race, both in the United States and in Africa, such a union should | speaker .- Comm. be cherished by every friend of this society.

Dr. Spring spoke with sympathy of the sensispeech of Mr. Wise; but had that gentleman stood with the adversaries of abolitionism at the north, and witnessed the tempest to which they Virginia. The exercises of the evening having Ocean, and from the Mediterranean to the Cape were exposed, his feelings would have been very the whole north, when he said, that they stood, and should continue to stand, on the grounds of the constitution, and were utterly opposed to the proceedings and designs of the Abolition Society. In evidence of this, he stated, that the unhappy further of Washington, the brave youth who led divisions in the Presbyterian church had grown | the Virginians into that thicket when the warout of this opposition; and painful as it was, they Resolved, That the cause of colonization should were obliged to rend the church to avoid being be hereafter, as heretofore, (in contrast to the engulfed in the sentiments, feelings and schemes and the contingent bequest by her of a valuable example of abolition, the declared antagonist and of the abolitionists! (Many heard this declaraenemy of colonization,) guarded jealously from tion with astonishment; having understood that all union, association, or contact with the party | the ground of division in the church was declared politics of the country; and that such union, asso- by this gentleman and his friends, to be the dread ciation, or contact, in any form, or to any extent, of Pelagian heresy and congregational church would be pollution to its character and death to its | government.) He closed by adverting to the

Mr. Key, (district attorney for the District of Columbia,) suggested an amendment, to include zation, as being, in effect, the friend of the south. | the middle as well as the northern and southern states; since there was a distinct feeling in the middle section of the Union from either. He adverted to what had lately been done in Maryland, as evidence of this. She had placed the line forth last winter; the designation of agents, and and the friend of the slave, but it was the friend which separates the slave-holding from the nonslave-holding states, to the south, instead of to the

north of her. Col. Stone readily modified his resolution accordingly. The more could be united in the cause the better. He adverted to a common error of southern gentlemen, in overrating the number of abolitionists at the north. Empty barrels always emitted the loudest sound. A great part of their vaunted numbers consisted of females and of children in Sunday schools. The hydra had much fewer heads than was generally believed.

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, delivered an able and eloquent speech, urging a more practical support | typed,' and if carried into execution will no doubt of the society and its designs, by pecuniary contribution to its funds. He appealed to the report, as demonstrating the practicability of successful colonization; to the constant process of voluntary emancipation going on at the south; and the necessity of some remedial measure.

fervid and eloquent language from Mr. Gurley, from the last move of the abolitionists it would who, it was generally observed, never spoke with | really seem that the raw materials of the fanatics greater unction. He had recently returned from is pretty nearly all used up. Having done all the a tour in New England, and very exciting meetings in Boston, and the glow seemed yet to remain upon his mind. I can notice only two points of mestic concerns of others, they are now about to his remarks. The one was, that the only remedy | set on foot an expedition to the colonies in Africa. against abolitionism was colonization: and the other had reference to the character and purposes of Mr. Garrison, whom he considers as the true head, heart and soul of the abolition cause, and as cherishing purposes of wide extent and far-reaching duration, reaching to no less than a subversion and radical change of the existing state of society, as well in the church as the state. On his motion

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 its operations ten-fold energy and success.

But I have detained you too long. The meeting broke up at near 11 o'clock, the society having adjourned for a meeting of business the next morning.

NEWSPAPERS vs. DRINK .- 'I positively never own consent. It would be death to the society at | knew a man in the country who was too poor to the north, to represent it as an adversary of the take a newspaper. Yet two out of three, even respectable people, read no papers, but what they mended it more to judicious and temperate minds, borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend | policy of the state of Maryland, to encourage the Resolved, That the report of the managers be | than its being so furiously assailed by men utterly | none. If I do, the greater necessity to speak out. | purposes of the Colonization Society, and with accepted and published in the African Repository, reckless of the bonds of union among the states, Every man is able conveniently to take a news- good reason. Other states are not less zealous in and that fifteen hundred copies be printed in and of the safety of the safety of the safety and that fifteen hundred copies be printed in and of the safety and many who think themselves too poor the cause, and many of their most wealthy and held necessary for him, as a friend of coloniza- to take a newspaper, pay four times as much daily distinguished citizens have bequeathed large sums Dr. Reese, of your city, followed, and offered | tion, to cease to pray and to labour for the final | for drink! Miserable man, thou art poor indeed! [Ben. Franklin.

> Colonization.—An arrangement has been made by the Mississippi Colonization Society and some individuals in New Orleans, for the purchase of a vessel to run as a regular packet, between the United States and the various American colonies on the coast of Africa. The brig Mail, of one hundred and eighty tons burthen, has been purchased for this purpose. She is admirably con-

> structed for the business. Mr. John Anketel, of Claiborne county, Mississippi, has emancipated twenty-seven slaves; and is expending upwards of five thousand dollars in their outfit, and in securing their comfortable and prosperous settlement in the colony. He has taken much pains to prepare them for usefulness, and has attended to their instruction in the prin-

> are ready to take their departure. The prejudices of the negroes against colonization are giving way before the success of the gratitude toward their benefactors. Their own

interest attracts them to the colony. The Mississippi Colonization Society is furnishing its colony with a large supply of agricultural opening a large public farm, for the cultivation of coffee, sugar, cinnamon, pepper, gum elastic, &c. articles valuable to its commerce, and every facility is granted to the introduction and settlement in the colony of competent teachers and ministers.

In the present excited state of public feeling on

the purpose of communicating information, and and liberal views, and sterling integrity. He has devoted his property and his talents to the cause will not let the opportunity pass without showing their regard for a good man and a most interesting

THE HUZZAS OF POSTERITY .-- A little boy near Hagerstown, in Maryland, was one day pointing out to me a copse of trees as the place where Washington, at the head of the Virginia Rangers fought a battle long before the revolution with some Indians headed by the French from Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh. The little fellow had some balls of lead which had been fired in that battle, chopped from the centres of the now massive and aged oaks. I saw the sunbeam of some moral emotion was in his eyes, and I asked him whoop shook its boughs, and the rifle rung in its gloom. His mind seemed to glance like lightning through the illustrious deeds of arms in which Washington had engaged, and settled down at the scene of Yorktown. He told me of one circumstance only. Said he, 'when the British troops marched out of their entrenchments to lay down their arms, Washington told the American army, 'My boys, let there be no insults over a conquered foe! when they lay down their arms, don't huzza; posterity will huzza for you!'

I could have hugged the little boy to my bosom. Although he had not been able to read more than four years, yet his mind had drank deep in the moral greatness of the act of sparing the feelings of a fallen foe. I asked him what it was that Washington said that posterity would do? he quickly answered huzza. 'Huzza! then,' said I; and he sent his clear wild shout into the battle wood, and I shouted with him, 'Huzza for Wash-

S New Opposition Line.

We cut from the Baltimore Chronicle of the 20th December, the following editorial paragraph, which shows that the Abolitionists are about to send out a vessel to Liberia to bring home discontented colonists!! This is fanaticism 'stereoprove of signal advantage to colonization.

The more violent and relentless the opposition of this sect to the measures of colonization, the greater and more certain its success.

'Fanaticism is often reduced to the necessity of The meeting was closed by a stream of most | hunting up subjects on which to fasten itself, but mischief they can by their intemperate zeal in a bad cause and impudent interference with the dowith a view to induce the emigrants there to return to this country! Their first effort had the merit of being founded on a false philanthropythe last is entitled to the credit of being the extreme of folly.

> It is gratifying to learn that a large majority of the students at the theological seminary at Andover, have expressed themselves boldly in favour of African colonization. Feeling convinced, as we do, that the only way of procuring a proper appreciation of this great scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the coloured race, is to afford ample opportunities for investigation in regard to it, we hail every occasion on which its merits are freely and fairly discussed, as productive of good. As facts in regard to the African colonies become extensively known, the erroneous impressions that have heretofore existed in some quarters, are gradually yielding to the influence of sober practical reason. It is time for the friends of the system throughout the country to unite in a concerted effort in its behalf. If they will do so, their utmost anticipations will be gratified.—Balt. Am.

> > Cause Advancing.

Colonization.—It has been a measure in the in aid of the project. Among others, it is well known that the late Captain Ross, of Mississippi, bequeathed a large estate to the Mississippi Colonization Society, and it was rumoured that efforts were being made in some quarters, to break his will, but it is stated in the Washington Statesman, that one of the executors of the will has declared that no attempt would be made to frustate the intentions of the testator. His daughter, Mrs. Reed, at her death, bequeathed the whole of her patrimony to the same object. In the Eastern States a similar feeling prevails among all but the mad incendiaries, calling themselves abolitionists. A gentleman in Boston, has recently sent to Mr. Cresson, of that city, a donation of one thousand dollars, in aid of the cause.—Balt. Sun.

The Colony on the Western Coast of Africa. It is now about twenty years since the Americiples of the christian religion. Other emigrants | can colonization commenced its operation on the coast of Africa, and as a mere matter of intelligence, we wish to inform our readers of the present state of the colony. It now exhibits the enterprise. Confidence is taking the place of spectacle of a happy population of four thousand suspicion, and alarm is yielding to the affectionate | souls, of nine flourishing villages, containing eighteen christian churches, twenty day schools, one manual labour school, a literary lyceum, seventeen sabbath schools and bible classes, all existing together, under the regular establishment of and mechanics' tools; and making a provision for | civil and military government, with courts where justice is openly and speedily administered by judges, lawyers and jurymen, all taken from among the colonists themselves. And all this without governmental patronage, but by mere voluntary, individual benevolence! Had the resources of the whole nation effected this, Americans might point to it with pride. But it has been done, not by a nation, but by a few feeble the subject of slavery, it is truly gratifying to meet | associaations, with very limited means, in the with temperate and judicious advocates of coloniza- midst of evil report and under the most uncom-