be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers managers have taken the subject in hand, and the safety of the master, and secure the future their own—from the increasing severity of the by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no propose calling upon the citizens to aid them in gladly conceded, after an extensive personal aclonger be regarded as an imaginary danger. The accomplishing it. abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their All accounts heretofore received from the Mary- quaintance with the south, that a wide spread African states open up new channels to profitable present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free | land colony, represent it to be in a prosperous and | sympathy for the happiness of the slave does | industry, until the emigration shall reach 56,000 states as one man, against the inhabitants of the healthy condition. It is the largest missionary prevail. slave states. Union on the one side will beget establishment on the west coast of Africa. It is union on the other. And this process of reciprocal gradually and steadily improving; and it is beconsolidation will be attended with all the violent | lieved that the time is not remote when the adprejudices, embittered passions, and implacable | vantages that it offers to the coloured people of the animosities which ever degraded or deformed hu- state will be fully appreciated by them. Nothing man nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union | can be more certain to bring this state of feeling will have taken place, whilst the forms of its about, than ease and frequency of intercourse being sold into a bondage far worse than when cases at the proper cost of the parties themselves. existence remain. The most valuable element of between Maryland in Liberia-to held by hereditary possession, which the exercise If only that point was reached, an access of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, promote which will be the main object of the the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, | Cape Palmas packet. will have been extinguished forever. One section | The State Colonization Society of Louisiana will stand in menacing and hostile array against and Mississippi own the brig Mail, which trades long as surrounded by a slave population, the ed too, by the circumstance that the emigrants the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly between New Orleans and Mississippi in Africa. freedmen would, with few exceptions, be found to would generally be of the young, the active and followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt | The New York and Pennsylvania societies have to describe scenes which now happily lie con- recently purchased the ship Saluda, mainly through increased in physical comfort by emancipation. portion of the races would be rapidly felt through cealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves the contributions of one benevolent individual Did he propose their settlement in the free states? the great increase of the whites. Nor ought it to would shrink back in dismay and horror at the | (Judge Wilkinson,)-for the purpose of estab- This at once brought him to actual colonization; be forgotten that it has been proposed to introduce contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated lishing an easier and more frequent intercourse but under circumstances the least calculated to into all future acts of emancipation, a clause enticities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow with their colony at Bassa, and it is now proposed of the fairest fabric of human government that that the Maryland society shall likewise own the colour marked him as one of the race of bonds- his servitude as a fund to establish him in Liberia, ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. | vessel that takes their emigrants to Cape Palmas. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting them than that which the society now have in distinctions ever have, and, too probably, ever ber of emigrants without further cost to the benethe people of the free states, they will enter the | hand; and we earnestly hope that our fellow contest with a numerical superiority that must citizens will respond so liberally to the call about they destroy, too frequently, his self-respect—and foundations. insure victory. All history and experience proves to be made that the Cape Palmas packet may take the awful disparity of crime between the two I am well aware that it has been most gratuithe hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are out the fall expedition of emigrants to Maryland races, as established by our criminal calendar, tously and absurdly asserted, that our whole admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to | in Liberia. the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they In the earlier period of the colonization cause, were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A it derived its principal support from the people of | zen regions of Canada, is too cruel to require | ping only making two trips each year, and allowforeign foe -one who had insulted our flag, invaded | Baltimore. The greater part of the funds that our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; fitted out the first expedition were obtained here. no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, The state of Maryland was the first that ever negro state in Texas. without glory-a self, a suicidal conquest-a con- appropriated money to the cause. The feeling of over another portion of the descendants of com- in its favour, and we trust that on this occasion it mon ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, will be shown that it is unchanged. their fortunes, and their sacred honour, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the COLONIZATION JOURNAL. British crown, and established our national inde-

The inhabitants of the slave states are sometimes accused by their northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. | should be addressed to the Rev. IRA A. EASTER, Home But, before they can be rightly judged, there | Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building. should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave states were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pe- the Maryland State Colonization Society the subcuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout all their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capiin the ocean the gallant ships of the northern states. | immediate accomplishment of the object. Hither-Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded to the time of the agents has been so exclusiveas neighbourly and friendly, and consistent with ly occupied in canvassing the state, collecting the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no emotion? Oc. | nually, that no time was left for the procurement casion no manifestation of dissatisfaction, nor lead of funds, of sufficient amount to purchase a vessel. to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the sup- It is believed that public sentiment in Maryland posed case falls far short of the actual one in a was prepared more than a year since to insure the most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitals, manufactories and ships rise in rebellion and massacre inhabitants of the north- | been commenced in earnest. All that was needed

pendence.

ern states.

of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty | a vessel. of my own country to that of any other people; and the liberty of my own race to that of any the annual meeting at Annapolis, in connection other race. The liberty of the descendants of with the deep interest manifested by the members Africa in the United States is incompatible with of the legislature, have furnished a powerful mothe safety and liberty of the European descendants. I tive to the board, to enter at once and without Their slavery forms an exception—an exception | delay on the work of soliciting contributions from resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity - | their fellow-citizens of the city of Baltimore; to the general liberty in the United States. We while Mr. Kennard will proceed to Annapolis to did not originate, nor are we responsible for, this | secure the active co-operation of the friends of | necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could | the cause in that city. only be established by violating the incontestible

and cheering light that beams all around us? Was | cedented success of the society's agent, in collectever a people before so blessed as we are, if true | ing funds in this city, for the general purposes to ourselves? Did ever any other nation contain of colonization, we might venture to predict a within its bosom so many elements of prosperity, | correspondent liberality among the wealthy citiof greatness, and of glory? Our only real danger | zens towards this popular measure. The Board lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated, and visible. It of Managers have done nobly in resolving to call was clearly discerned at the commencement, and personally on the citizens with a view to obtain distinctly seen throughout our whole career. Shall their contributions. Energy and perseverance on we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the their part, in connection with the labours of their glorious anticipations of the high destiny that agents in other portions of the state, it is not chiawaits us? I beseech the abolitionists themselves | merical to predict that the next expedition will solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amidst the infinite variety of objects of humanity and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small portion | citizen, we doubt not, stands prepared to contriof the clergy, which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the divine mission of the Founder of our religion, and to profit by his peaceful examples. I entreat that portion of my countrywomen who have given their countenance to abolition, to remember that effort and that the contributions were cheerfully they are ever most loved and honoured when made by a few liberal individuals. Thus has an the society has, from its very commencement, goodness of God, that they are not called upon to moving in their own appropriate and delightful object long contemplated, commenced under the been distressed by offers of emancipation—dis- report the death of a single one of the agents or sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition | most flattering auspices. petitions may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free states to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all, as countrymen, as friends, and as brothers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the revolution, as, if adhered to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensations of Providence, be reserved for them.

(From the Baltimore American) Palmas Packet.

to be owned by the society.

There is no measure of more importance to

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1839.

All communications intended for the Maryland

At a late meeting of the Board of Managers of emigrants and preparing for two expeditions anwas the exclusive and undivided attention of the I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The agents of the society to insure success. Other searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation interests, however, demanded, and received their desire to see every portion of the human family | then regarded paramount, even to the purchase of

The speech of the Hon. Judge Chambers before

To secure the undivided attention of the agents, powers of the states, and subverting the Union. | the board have determined that no spring expedi-And beneath the ruins of the Union would be | tion shall be sent to their colony this year; inburied, sooner or later, the liberty of both races. | tending if practicable to send a larger fall expedi-But if one dark spot exists on our political hori- | tion than usual, and to prepare their packet to zon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent | take out the emigrants. Judging from the unprebe sent out in the society's packet.

state is fully alive to its vast importance. Every bute of his substance to give energy and success

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser.) What can Colonization do?

ticable measures that could be suggested? An years from 1820 to 1830? And when we recolemancipation on the soil. Here the friend of the lect that they would under our system, be wafted negro was met, in limine, with the difficulty, that | thither free of expense to themselves, there is the laws of nearly all the slave-holding states, every reason to believe their numbers would soon denied that privilege, under the severe penalty of equal the British emigration, which is in most of benevolent feelings had voluntary severed. If 20,000 per annum would accrue beyond the prehe asked for leave to permit the enfranchised to sent natural increase, and thus create an actual remain, all agreed in the melancholy fact, that so diminution in our coloured population-augmenthave deteriorated in morals, and not to have the procreating class-while the relative dispropromote the black man's best interests. His very | tling the slave to the proceeds of the last year of men. The pride of the freeman forbid association | so that the colonies when their resources are more with even the offspring of the enslaved. Such fully developed, may receive any reasonable numwill obtain. They are galling to the black man- volent institutions now engaged in laying their attest the inadequacy of this mode of relief. The marine is insufficient to convey to Africa this

quest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one | the people of the state generally has always been | the christian philanthropist looked upon the vo- | great nation, with a surplus of ten millions anlume of sacred history, and there found his war- | nually, is unable to carry to Africa, one third as rant for colonization abroad. From the time of many of the offspring of oppression as a band of Moses to the present period, mankind has never | pirates and outlaws each year drag away in chains ceased to pursue the same system; whenever two from her shores? A late writer in Blackwood's distinct races, have been thrown together under | Magazine asserts that no less than 200,000 slaves the same government, the subjection of one of were shipped in 1831. Walsh, that 50,000 were these races, or scenes of mutual slaughter, have landed at Rio Janeiro alone, in 1828. We may been so universal, that we cannot but honour | then eventually colonize without difficulty 100,000 those wise and benevolent men who sought an annually—that number would in thirty years escape from these terrific evils, by recourse to transfer our whole coloured population to Africa, that system which had so early received the divine | by an outlay of three millions of dollars yearly; a sanction, and indeed had been commanded by sum which a weekly contribution of three cents Deity himself. But the founders of the American | by one-seventh of our people would supply; or, Colonization Society, although they wished that if voted as a measure of justice for the many the whole of this long suffering race might even- wrongs received at our hands by poor Africa and tually seek and find a home and an independent her children, would afford a safe mode of depletject of building a packet to trade between this government of their own, among their own kin- ing our national treasury. city and the Maryland colony was discussed with dreds after the flesh,' in the land of their fore. Other considerations might be presented, highly tals, destroy the productive manufactories, and sink peculiar interest, and measures adopted for the fathers, never anticipated that it could be effected calculated to incite us to the prosecution of this by the society, per se. They well knew that its great measure of national retribution: but enough restricted resources could never be adequate to the has perhaps been already advanced to dispel the removal of two millions and a half. They equally | doubts expressed and to rally every friend of reliwell knew, that ours being a representative go- gion and humanity; every friend to peace on vernment, they must endure the incredulity of earth and good will towards men; around the the unthinking—the scorn and ridicule of the standard of Colonization. If so, Africa will crowd—until by a long course of benevolent soon be numbered among the civilized nations of labours, they establish the feasibility of their sys- the earth—her sons, no longer sold as beasts of tem to the satisfaction of a majority of the nation. | burden, may sit under their own vine and fig tree, They looked for no miracles—they tickled not the | with none to make them afraid—and America requisite funds for the purpose, had the object ears of the nation with the Utopian dream of relieved from her heaviest burden—her darkest 'immediate and unconditional emancipation'-they | stain-proclaim to the world that all her sons are created no fierce and feverish excitement among | free! the slaves by unreal promises—but, trusting to the goodness of their cause, and the good sense and good feeling of the American people, they diligently attention; interests which the Board of Managers | applied themselves to the mighty task of building up

an independent nation, with materials the most atrocities of the slave trade. And what has been | following individuals. the success of their experiment? It may indeed | Charles Fischer & Co. \$10 | Henry Robinson, be said to be little short of miraculous, for in the | Wm. A. Patterson, brief space of sixteen years, with funds whose | Earnest & Cowles, aggregate amount scarcely equals the individual | Hugh Jenkins, outlay of Sir Walter Raleigh, in Virginia, they | Samuel Elder, have banished the slaver from nearly two hun- Gillingham & Jessup, dred miles of coast, and rescued hundreds of his | Charles R. Pearce, hapless victims-they have settled nearly five Judah & Block, thousand emigrants (one-half of them emanci- Geo. R. Vickers, pated for the purpose,)-they have established schools, churches, temperance societies, and a newspaper:-agriculture, the mechanic arts, and a legitimate commerce, employing nearly twenty sails of coasting vessels, have sprung up, while the activity of their foreign commerce is attested

by our own marine lists.

That the despised colonizationists have effected all this, is beyond the reach of cavil—it is now a part of the history of our enterprising country. And while our opponents have been gravely debating the possibility of establishing one colony, a little constellation has arisen-star by star-and shed its light along the dreary coast, giving promise of a new 'United States' in due season. May not these benevolent founders of Liberia be | Ricard, Betts & Co. well satisfied with their experiment? Need I blush to acknowledge that these results have dispelled all my doubts? And may not the statesman This subject is too well understood and appre- safely assume that if a feeble society, assailed ciated to need our commendation. The whole from its very formation with ridicule and reproach, has been able to found and sustain young states, the patriotism, the philanthropy, and the piety of this great nation can accommodate the noble work of justice to them and mercy to both? Nor | committee feel themselves called upon, as heretoto this most popular and benevolent enterprise. is it among the least cheering of the results fore, to acknowledge with devout thankfulness, It is gratifying to learn that about fifteen hundred achieved by this noiseless and unpretending sys- the continued favour with which it has pleased dollars have been already obtained with very little tem of practical benevolence to the black man, that Almighty God to smile upon their efforts to proit has won its way to the love, and confidence, mote the interests of this society. and gratitude of benevolent proprietors—so that They would record it as a mark of the signal tressed, because its funds have not enabled it to officers of this society, either in this country or in relieve a tythe of the cases presented. There Africa, nor has a single death as yet been reported are at this moment, between one and two thou- to them amongst our colonists. sand applicants for the privilege of colonization, At the last annual meeting of this society, and thousands more are in a state of training, for | intelligence had been received from our colony as SIR:-Having observed, with regret, an article | the same purpose, and the late venerable president | late as the 4th of August, 1837, communicating in one of the daily journals, doubting the practi- Munroe, assured the writer, that if adequate funds | the fact of the arrival of Mr. Josiah Finley, and cability of effecting the benevolent purposes of were possessed by the Colonization Society, he Dr. J. L. Blodgett, the governor and physician of the colonizationists, permit one who was long | could procure ten thousand slaves by voluntary | the colony, and of the preparations that had been incredulous himself, to state the process which emancipation in his native state alone. Each made to receive them by Mr. Johnston, a colonist brought him to the full and unwavering confi- year's devolopment of the ample resources of the of Liberia, of singular merit, who has acted as dence that this system was entitled to the co-ope- | colonies for securing the welfare of the colonists, | our agent in taking possession of the territory, and ration of every American christian, and challenged and of their importance to the commerce and commencing a settlement upon it. The committhe services of every true patriot. That the manufactures of this country, will increase the tee are happy to report, that since that time whole fabric of slavery, was incompatible with tide of emigration, until, with due aid from the repeated communications have been received from christianity, he never doubted; but as this evil | national treasury, the stream shall exceed the our colonial officers, giving a full report of the Maryland State Colonization Society-Cape had unhappily become interwoven into the very annual increase, and then a rapid decrease in the progress made in our colony up to the 30th July, elements of our social and political system, it re- existing total of coloured population will ensue. 1838; and that these communications fully justify At the last annual meeting of this society, held | quired but a cursory glance at our relation with | This I know will be denied—but I appeal to facts | the flattering expectations held out by them in at Annapolis, a resolution was adopted, eloquently | the south, to perceive that violent measures for as the best data for my conclusions. Let us then | their letters of the 4th of August, 1837. intervention, it was no less evident that only such | our poor blacks quite as many reasons for seeking bers of the committee, and other friends of the

In pursuance of this resolution, the board of measures must be offered as would at once consult an asylum in that growing realm—so emphatically per annum-which was the average yearly increase What, then, were the most beneficial and prac- of the whole coloured population during the ten

> idea of transplanting this tropical race to the fro- annual increase!' And yet 42,000 tons of shipcomment: - and the slaveholder will never permit | ing each emigrant six times the space allowed on us to spring a mine at his very door by planting a | board the slavers—or one ton and a half each would accommodate the whole! What then shall Thus foiled in his merciful purposes at home, we say to those who assert that the wealth of this

> > ELLIOTT CRESSON.

Contributions to the Maryland State Colonization Society, by the citizens of Baltimore, through their agent, MR. JOHN M. ROBERTS.

The Home Agent would respectfully acknowledge the crude, and on a shore long cursed by all the receipt of donations since the first of February, from the

5 P. Wilson & Co. 5 John G. Proud, Pike & Neal, Thos. E. Bond, Jr. 25 | Henry P. Sumner, 5 Pratt & Keith, 5 Thomas Hughes, 5 E. Shaw, James Cheston & Son, 5 L. W. Stockton. Alexander Crawford, D. Whiteford, Geo. M. Gill, J. Hanson Thomas, Charles F. Mayer, Mrs. Chase, Ryland & Griffith, John Glenn, Edward J. Cobb, John Hurst, Geo. A. Hughes, James Carroll, H. D. G. Carroll, Isaac Reynolds, Wm. McDonald & Son, 5 Thomas Swan, Doct. Ridout, of Annapo-G. Brooks, lis, per Mr. Kennard, J. H. McCulloh, John Easter of John, Wm. Frick, Joshua Royston, Abner Williams, Mr. Berry, Joshua Dryden, John Gibson, Geo. W. Andrews, J. F. & J. S. Eichelberger, 1 James Brundige, Rev. John Johns, Martin & Matthews, 25 | Cash in sums of \$5 and

Ninth Annual Report

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MIS-SISSIPPI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In presenting to the Mississippi Colonization Society their ninth annual report, the executive

urged by Judge Chambers, requesting the board its cure would necessarily involve us in all the remember that by official returns, the emigration | Our colonial physician, Dr. J. L. Blodgett. left of managers to use their best endeavours to pro- miseries of civil and servile war. And equally from the United Kingdom was 76,000 last year, the colony in April last for the United States, for cure the funds necessary to build a packet to sail aware of the morbid sensibility pervading the during the year 1836, nearly 100,000 emigrants | the benefit of his health. The personal interviews between this state and Maryland in Liberia, and slave-holding states in relation to any foreign were landed at New York alone. And have not which this gentleman has had with different mem-