than she is in Louisiana, and the climate of no one depraved, and abandoned. There are many ho- gers paid them over to the cause of missions or eduof the southern states is supposed to be more fa-vourable to rearing the offspring. The serfs of sure in bearing testimony to some I know. It is Russia possess a market value inferior to that of | not so much their fault as the consequence of the African slaves of the United States; and, their anomalous condition. Place any men in the timation of those who adopt it, be very prudent | Congress has precisely the same right to abolish or although the lord is not believed to be bound to like predicament, and similar effects would fol- and salutary, but it is totally inefficient so far as missions of the serf are very frequent, influenced | but prejudices, more powerful than any laws, in some degree no doubt by his inconsiderable | deny them the privileges of freemen. They oc-

a much more extensive object of culture than | can best practise and conceal their crimes. keeps it up in his own.

Partial cases may retard the decline in the Is there no remedy, I again ask, for the evils of value of slaves. The tendency of slaves is to | which I have sketched a faint and imperfect piccrowd into those countries or districts, if not ob- | ture? Is our posterity doomed to endure forever structed by the policy of the states, where their | not only all the ills flowing from the state of labour is most profitably employed. This is the | slavery, but all which arise from incongruous law of their nature, as it is the general law of all | elements of population, separated from each other capital and labour. The slave trade has not yet | by invincible prejudices, and by natural causes? been effectively stopped in the Island of Cuba. | Whatever may be the character of the remedy Whenever it is, as slaves can be there more pro- | proposed, we may confidently pronounce it inadefitably employed, on more valuable products than | quate, unless it provides efficaciously for the total in the United States, and as the supply there is and absolute separation, by an extensive space of much below the demand which will arise out of water or of land, at least, of the white portion of over the District of Columbia, has been ceded to the susceptibilities of the island for agricultural our population from that which is free of the produce, they will rise in price much higher there | coloured. than in the United States. If the laws do not forbid it, vast numbers will be exported to that | ticular scheme of the American Colonization So- | respectively. They have, therefore, the power to

they will bear.

cause, can for any length of time, check the fall | the late Rev. Mr. Finley, of New Jersey, and Mr. | the power, and that no legal obstacle exists to the in the value of slaves to which they are inevitably | Caldwell, of the District of Columbia, were enti- | exercise of that power. destined. We have seen that, as slaves diminish | tled to great praise for their spirited exertions in | But it is always to be remembered, that it is | morality;—that such attempt to set aside a solemn in price, the motives of the proprietors of them to the formation and organization of the society. one thing to say that a man has a right to do a par- contract by an individual, would load him with rear the offspring will abate, that consequent neg- But the original conception of such a project is to | ticular act, and a different thing to say that it is lect in providing for their wants will ensue, be traced to a date long anterior to their laudable | right and just for him to do that particular act. and consequent voluntary emancipation will take efforts on this subject. However difficult it might | The right to do the act may be absolute, but the place. That adult slaves will, in process of time, have been supposed to be in the execution, it was fitness, and propriety and justice of exercising that all this is proved by the work of Dr. Wayland. sink in value even below a hundred dollars each, an obvious remedy, and the suggestion of it may right, may be conditional. A man has a right to The truth is, clear as the noon-day, that the peobrought about by the termination of the first period | lutionary war. The state of Virginia, always | his children during their minority, that is, he may of their duplication, but that it will come, at some pre-eminent in works of benevolence, prior to the do it, and there is no law to prevent it; nay, in subsequent, and not distant period, I think per- formation of the American Colonization Society, doing it, the law will protect him from interfe- by two distinct acts of her Legislature, separated rence. But the justice of his exercising this right shall be less than the cost of raising him from in- by intervals of time of sufficient length to imply is certainly conditional. He may do it justly, if advance the welfare of the human race! fancy, what inducement will the proprietor of the full deliberation, expressed her approbation of the it be necessary for their common support. But, parent have to incur that expense? In such a plan of colonization. state of things, it will be in vain that the laws prohibit manumission. No laws can be enforced or will be respected, the effect of which is the ruin of those on whom they operate. In spite of all their penalties the liberation or abandonment COLONIZATION JOURNAL. of slaves will take place.

As the two races progressively multiply and augment the source of supply of labour, its wages will diminish, and the preference already noticed will be given of free to slave labour. But another Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, effect will also arise. There will be not only a | should be addressed to the Rev. IRA A. EASTER, Home | hinges. competition between the two races for employ- | Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building. ment, but a struggle, not perceptible perhaps to the superficial observer, for subsistence. In such a struggle the stronger and more powerful race will prevail. And as the law which regulates the state of population in any given community, is derived from the quantity of its subsistence, the by want and neglected by their masters, who would | Colonization Society. regard them as a burthen, they would be stimulated to the commission of crimes, and especially

those of a petty description. negro slavery, its nature, the character of the free institutions of the whites, and the irresistible progress of public opinion, throughout America as well as in Europe, it is impossible not to anticipate frequent insurrections among the blacks in the United States. They are rational beings like ourselves, capable of feeling, of reflection and of judging of what naturally belongs to them as a portion of the human race. By the very condition of the relation which subsists between us, we are enemies of each other. They know well the wrongs which their ancestors suffered at the hands of our ancestors, and the wrongs which they may be unable to avenge them. They are kept in subjection only by the superior intelligence and superior power of the predominant seen an act of the president of the republic of the United Mexican States, dated no longer ago than the 15th of September last, by which the whole of them in that republic have been emancipated. A great effort is now making in Great Britain, which tends to the same ultimate effect, in regard to the negro slaves in the British West

Happily for us no such insurrection can ever be attended with permanent success, as long as our Union endures. It would be speedily suppressed by the all-powerful means of the United States; and, it would be the madness of despair the condition in which we are placed by the benevolence, than when I intend to use them for in the blacks that should attempt it. But if attempted in some parts of the United States, what shocking scenes of carnage, rapine and lawless violence might not be perpetrated before the ar- | the christian church were equally friendly to our rival at the theatre of action of a competent force enterprise, and would adopt the same method of may not so interpret it, let my intention be what sin, and who will be induced to flee from that to quell it! And after it was put down, what showing it. As a general remark the ministers it may, in regard to the proceeds. other scenes of military vigor and bloody executions would not be indispensably necessary to punish the insurgents, and impress their whole race with the influence of a terrible example!

provide for the support of his dependent, as the low. They are not slaves, and yet they are not the agency of the society is concerned. American master is for his slave, voluntary manu- free. The laws, it is true, proclaim them free; cupy a middle station between the free white to lend us their aid in buying or building a vessel What has tended to sustain the price of slaves | population and the slaves of the United States, | to be sent out with the emigrants to the colony in the United States has been, that very fact of and the tendency of their habits is to corrupt both. the next fall, they may be assured it would be the acquisition of Louisiana, but especially the They crowd our large cities, where those who increasing demand for cotton, and the consequent | will work can best procure suitable employment, increase of its cultivation. The price of cotton, and where those who addict themselves to vice sugar cane, regulates the price of slaves as uner- | the vicious habits and propensities of this class | there is now scarcely the need of another arguringly as any one subject whatever is regulated were not known to every man of attentive obserby any standard. As it rises in price, they rise; | vation, they would be demonstrated by the uneras it falls, they fall. But the multiplication of | ring test of the census. According to the last slaves, by natural causes, must soon be much enumeration of the inhabitants of the United since arrived at the conviction, that vessels owned greater than the increase for the demand for them; | States it appeared that the rate of its annual in- | and managed by the different societies, are essento say nothing of the progressive decline which | crease was only about two and a half per cent. | tial to the vigorous and successful prosecution of has taken place, in that great southern staple, whilst that of the other class was about three. the cause. Judge Wilkeson, general agent of within a few years, and which there is no reason | No other adequate cause for this disproportion to believe will be permanently arrested. When- | can be assigned, but that of the improvidence and ever the demand for the cultivation of sugar and vices of the class referred to. If previous enucotton comes to be fully supplied, the price of | merations exhibited different results, they were | by the executive committee of that society; and slaves will begin to decline, and as that demand owing chiefly to the accession of numbers which the Colonization Society of Mississippi have purcannot possibly keep pace with the supply, the it received by the acquisition of Louisiana, and chased the brig Mail, which has already completed satisfactory to the people of the south. I hope price will decline more and more. Farming agri- the events of St. Domingo. But, if the reasoning one voyage to their colony. culture cannot sustain it; for it is believed that | which I have before employed be correct, this no where in the farming portion of the United | class is destined, by voluntary manumission or States would slave labour be generally employed, abandonment, to increase and ultimately perhaps if the proprietor were not tempted to raise slaves | to be more numerous in the United States, than | to accomplish this most desirable result? Permit for their removal to another country.

island. And if they do prohibit it, many will be | ciety, to which this is auxiliary. That scheme | abolish slavery within that District. smuggled in, tempted by the high prices which | does not owe the first conception of its design to | Nay, I am willing to go farther. I am willing to any individuals, by whose agency the society was allow that congress has a right to abolish slavery But neither this, nor any other conceivable | first constituted. Several of them, and especially | in the District. By right, I mean that they have have not a doubt. This result may not be be referred back to a period as remote as the revo- exact the personal labour of his wife, and also of ple of the states where slavery exists, alone have

[To be concluded in our next.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1839.

All communications intended for the Maryland

Colonization Resolutions

PASSED BY THE BALT. ANNUAL CONFERENCE. 1. Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference

to the members thereof, the taking up of collec- we have, by the spirit of the compact, bound ourtions on or about the 4th of July in behalf of this | selves to leave it to their own free will. That bia to be forwarded to the American Colonization | by others, to control; and we have no right to Society, and those in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia to the societies in those states.

Methodist Episcopal Church favourable to Colonization.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its last session in | cipate, that, without their consent, this use would this city, during which the resolutions copied be made of it? Did the southern states generally, above from the Christian Advocate and Journal were adopted with great unanimity. By these they believe they continue to endure, although resolutions it will be seen that this large and respectable denomination of christians maintain a | right has not, in fact, been unconditionally given. dignified, consistent and persevering course of It is a thing out of the contract, so far as the animus | There cannot be less than two thousand dollars Their brethren have been liberated in policy, in sustaining in their highest judicatories, every part of the continent of America, except in a friendly and efficient co-operation with the the United States and the Brazils. I have just friends of colonization. These resolutions have right cannot, without the consent of the other very properly, we think, assigned to the Coloniza- party, be justly and honourably exercised. If I gers. The citizens of this city have already contion Society of each state, the funds which may be make a contract with my neighbour, and by the tributed to the general cause from TWELVE to collected by their ministers in their respective letter of that contract, obtain a power to do some fields of labour. Thus, the societies of Virginia and Maryland will receive the funds collected in | To do so, is an act of knavery, and every man of those states respectively, and the American Colo- sound principles would so consider it. nization Society, such collections as may be obtained in the District of Columbia.

The old adage of 'beggars must not be choosers' of other denominations do little or nothing in the way of asking collections of their congregations pret the contract, I think may be clearly shown by was at one time the greatest in England, though to aid the society. In some instances where Of all the descriptions of our population, and of | funds have been voluntarily contributed and

cation under the control of their own denomination. This way of helping colonization may, in the es-

If we knew in what way to approach the friends of this cause at present, to induce them done most gladly. Of the importance, yea, the necessity for the society's owning a vessel to If | trade regularly between this city and their colony, ment. All the intelligent friends of colonization in this state, and north and south of us, have long at all. the American Colonization Society, has purchased

Can it be doubted that the citizens of our state will furnish the requisite funds to the State Society | we may proceed to improve the condition of our by the high price of the southern market, which | their brethren in bondage, if there be no provision | us then on behalf of the Board of Managers ear- | this unbecoming interference from abroad. nestly to solicit the united assistance of all who feel concerned in the success of the cause.

> (For the Colonization Journal.) 'Has congress a right to abolish slavery in the

District of Columbia?

last I should do, some observations of Dr. Way- which congress has nothing to do. land, on the above much 'vexed question.'

the United States. I grant that Congress has the same power over the District, as the legislatures This brings me to the consideration of the par- of the several states have over their own states

it surely would be an atrocious violation of justice, if he should live in indolence and splendour, and demand that they should thus labour to maintain him.

It is manifest, then, that, granting a right to just to be exercised? In other words, although the following extract. we have the right to do it, yet would it be right and just for us to do it? This is really the point on which it seems to me the whole question

itself? Is it merely because, as citizens of the United States, we are opposed to slavery in any territory over which we exercise jurisdiction? Or, is it for the sake of something ulterior, that is, further consequence would be an insensible de- in Conference assembled. That we cordially ap- the slave-holding states, that the citizens of those cline in the increase of the weaker race. Pinched | prove of the objects and aims of the American | states will be obliged, whether they approve of it or not, to abolish slavery? In so far as this latter 2. Resolved, That this conference recommend is the object, I think it unconstitutional; because, use our power, either of one kind or another, for this purpose. I think, therefore, we have no right accomplishment of this object.

I ask, in the next place, was the power over the District of Columbia ceded to congress, for this purpose? Did Maryland and Virginia ever antiwhen they became parties to this contract, sup- either idle or indifferent. We have made no pose that this power would be claimed and used by congress? I think that all these questions must be answered in the negative. If so, the of both parties was concerned. If it be so, already pledged in Baltimore by some six or eight although it may be granted by the letter, it is not granted by the spirit of the instrument, and the act, which power he never intended to convey, cannot, as an honourable man, avail myself of it.

Now, if it be so, it matters not what may be | the prospect is so encouraging? the purpose, for the sake of which we propose to take an unfair advantage. I have no more right to impose upon my neighbour, when I intend to admonishes us of the propriety of submitting to use the proceeds of my trickery for purposes of influence of public sentiment. But there can be | the purpose of usury. The real question is, is it | the purpose of introducing one of the last letters no impropriety in wishing that other branches of right for me to interpret the contract in this man- of the accomplished, the learned Duke of Buckner? If it be, I may so interpret it, let me do | ingham. It may meet the eye of some young what I will with the gain. If it be not right, I | men just entering upon a course of pleasurable

> the results of an extension of the principle con- | he died in abject poverty. A few days before his tended for. It must be granted, that the power to death, while reviewing a life spent in pleasure abolish and the power to establish, are the same. I and folly, and consequently in sin, he wrote the

was consequently bestowed on their children, and now no where is the African female more prolific of colour are, by far, as a class, the most corrupt, they have, without consulting the Board of Manalonging to the general government, that it possesses over the District of Columbia. Many of these have been ceded to the United States, by the free states, and are still embosomed within them. to establish slavery in all these, as it has to abolish or to establish it in the District. But would it be a just, fit and proper exercise of this right, were congress to establish slavery in all these little portions of territory? Were such a thing attempted, I ask any candid man, whether we should not, at once, exclaim, that this power was never conferred for this purpose; and that the contract could not be thus interpreted, without overreaching and trickery? Now, I do not see that any principle is involved in the one case, that is not involved in the other. I say, therefore, that, although the power is conferred by the letter of the contract, it is not conferred by the spirit; and, therefore, we cannot use it honourably; that is, we cannot use it

But if the right to use this power be contingent, it may be asked, when will the contingency arise, in which we can rightfully use it? I answer, it may arise in several ways. First, whenever the southern states agree to it, it will be proper to use it. Secondly, whenever Maryland and Vira ship on his own responsibility, to be controlled | ginia, or either of them, shall abolish slavery, it will, I think, be perfectly right to use it.'

> These views, I presume, will be very generally their dissemination will tend to restrain agitating movements by the people of the free states, so that coloured population, as we were doing previous to

I was led to inquire, while perusing the above remarks, 'what would be the result, were petitions from every part of the south poured into congress, praying for the establishment of slavery in fort Adams, and the various fortifications and navy yards of the free states.' Might it not hasten I now present, Mr. Editor, as I intimated in my | the universal conviction, that it is a subject with

One more thought and I have done. Southern 'I grant that the unrestricted legislative control | members of congress have been thought, even by some of their friends, to be too sensitive on the subject of petitions relative to slavery in the District. I have not heretofore thought so. But my present feelings are that, were I a member of congress, I would not object to at least one full and free discussion of the subject. I am confident that the great majority of this nation would be convinced that an attempt at interference by legislation, on the part of the free states, is gross imindelible disgrace:-that society could not exist if contracts were not held more sacred. I think power to legislate on this subject.

May the Lord direct all these difficulties to such an issue as will most glorify his own name, and

Very truly, yours.

The president of the society has recently received a letter from Mr. Kennard, who is engaged exist. in the signification above given, the ques- | collecting funds on the Western Shore for the purtion still remains, is it a right, fit and proper and pose of purchasing a vessel, from which we make

'I write in great haste to say, that we have succeeded in obtaining in this neighbourhood, subscriptions towards the building of the Cape Pal-I ask, then, in the first place, what is the object | mas packet, amounting to SIX HUNDRED of the act of abolition? Is it ultimate within AND THIRTY DOLLARS. At least one hundred more may be obtained from persons on whom I have not called, being from home at the time of my visiting their houses. The above amount for the sake of creating such a state of things in | together with Two HUNDRED DOLLARS pledged in Annapolis, and a subscription of one HUN-DRED DOLLARS made by Charles Waters, Esq., of Anne Arundel county, make NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS, obtained in this (Anne When we consider the cruelty of the origin of noble enterprise; those in the District of Colum- free will, we have no right, either by ourselves or we may safely calculate on additional subscrip-Arundel) county; and I cannot doubt but that tions to the amount of five hundred dollars.'

> The success which attends Mr. Kennard's to exercise the power which we possess for the effort furnishes convincing evidence that nothing is needed on the part of the citizens of Maryland but to be called on by the society's agents, in regard to this very important object.

> > The friends of the cause in this city, have, as yet, done but little, but it is not because they are adequate effort to draw out their resources. Whenever this shall be done, we have convincing proof that the funds can and will be raised. persons, and many others, we know only wait to be invited to co-operate with the Board of Mana-EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, since the organization of the State Society, and the feeling is now far more favourable than at any other period of the enterprise. What is to prevent success when

(From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.) Christian Biography.

MR. EDITOR: -- I continue my digression, for which he sees can end only in sorrow. The es-That it would not be right for us thus to inter- | tate of Buckingham, says the Earl of Clarendon,