APPENDIX.

Extract from the Report of the Board of Managers of the State Society to the Managers of the State Fund, Dec. 30, 1834.

THE State Society has always held, that any action upon the subject of Slavery, belongs exclusively to the States respectively, in which the institution exists; and that each slave-holding State in the Union should deprecate and prevent any foreign and *unsolicited* interference, both as unauthorized and impolitic. The State Society looks forward to the time, and by all proper means would hasten it, when Maryland will cease to be a slave-holding State; but it anticipates that this result will be brought about by the consent of those interested in this species of property. The State Society holds, that, generally speaking, the condition of the emancipated slave, should he remain in this country, is much worse than that of the same individual before he obtained his freedom; because here, the presence of a race, with which he cannot amalgamate, and with whom rests all power, operates to repress his energies and prevent the expansion of his intellect: the highest rank he can ever hope to obtain is a degraded one; and deprived of all those incentives of honorable ambition, which ordinarily operate so powerfully, and with such effect, he falls almost immediately after emancipation into the paths of vice, and hurries along them to an early grave. The Society believes, from close observation for many years, that the position here assumed is incontrovertible. The Society believes also, that this state of things, so far from ceasing to exist, is daily becoming more universal in those States where there are coloured people, slave or free; as the increasing white population comes more and more into competition with the colored people for employment, and jealousy and contention take place, in consequence, between the two races, which always end in the discomfiture of the latter. The late riots in Philadelphia and New York might be cited as instances, not, perhaps, so much, just now, of a competition for employment, but as instances of the existence of a spirit, which circumstances are daily giving strength to. Protected by his master, the slave need not fear it; emancipated from such protection, if he remains where the spirit exists, he becomes its victim. The State Society further believes, that, while the ultimate happiness and prosperity of Maryland would be advanced by the extinction of slavery within her borders, yet the interests of both the white and coloured population require that eman-

cipation should, in most instances, be accompanied by emigration; for if, as is believed, the emancipated slave, owing to the causes already alluded to, makes a worse member of Society, both with respect to himself and others, than the same individual when in bondage, his emigration is to be desired both by himself and the whites around him. The State Society believes also, that in Africa, the condition of the coloured people will be far better than in this country; because, amply provided there with the means of support, they will be there relieved from all that now presses, as a moral incubus, upon them, and free scope will be given to their capabilities for improvement and self-government. Entertaining these views, the State Society has co-operated with the State of Maryland, in carrying into operation the system contained in the Act of December Session, 1832, 'in relation to the people of colour in this State,' so far as to provide a suitable place for them upon the coast of Africa. With regard to the immediate subject of colonization, the State Society holds to what it terms the principle of independent State action—those States having slaves, advocating and supporting colonization for such purposes as best suit them, without unsolicited extraneous interference—and those States having no slaves, appropriating their funds, applicable to the subject, to such purposes, in furtherance of the plan of colonization in the slave-holding States, as the donors best approve of, and for which contributions may be solicited. If this system is carried out in all the States, the subject of slavery will cease to be the exciting one, between the North and the South, that it now is; jealousies that now run high will subside; dread of interference with what the law makes property, and custom sanctions as such, will no longer exist, and the gloomiest cloud that threatens to overshadow the political horizon of the Union, will be utterly dispersed. The State Society are thus explicit in stating their views, because they have often been misrepresented or misunderstood. While, on the one hand, they look forward to the extirpation of slavery as an ultimate end of their labours, they wholly repudiate the character of abolitionists. Public opinion, religious and philanthropic, influencing the spirit and feeling of the age, are their only, but as they believe most efficient, means of obtaining success. To use any other, to interfere with, or attempt to abrogate existing rights, would be as improper and unjust, as it would be impolitic.

Report of the Rev. Wm. McKenney, Agent of the State Board.

Messrs. C. HOWARD,
C. C. HARPER,
PETER HOFFMAN,

Emigration and Colonization Office,
Baltimore, Dec. 24th, 1835.

Gentlemen,—I herewith hand you a statement shewing the number, sexes and ages of the people of colour, together with their respective occupations and the names of the counties from which they emigrated, all

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

VIII. Commissions and Reports

D. Reports of the Board of Managers
1835-47