each of the other colonies, which, when produced on evidence shall have the same effect in any other colony as in the colony in which it may originate. The proof of a record shall be a copy of it attested by the proper officer, to which shall be attached a certificate from the governor or chief magistrate of the colony that the said certificate is in due form of law, and by the proper officer.

8. The citizens of each of the associated colonies shall have in each of the other associated colonies all the rights of citizens, except the right of suffrage and such other rights as are necessarily connected with residence. They shall also have the privilege of becoming residents of any of the colonies at their pleasure, and shall be admitted to the rights of resident citizens upon the easiest terms upon which the most favoured class of persons are so admitted.

9. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except involuntary servitude for a limited time as the punishment of crimes, shall be forever unlawful in each and all of the associated colonies.

10. The slave trade shall be forever unlawful in each and all of the associated colonies. They each hereby yield to each of the others, the right of search for ascertaining whether a vessel is engaged in the slave trade, and of capturing and condemning as prize any such vessel belonging to any of the citizens of any of the associated colonies, which may be so engaged together with her whole cargo. The presence of a slave on board any such vessel shall not be necessary to constitute or prove her a slave-trader, if the proof of the intention to take slaves on board can be otherwise satisfactorily made out.

11. Each of the associated colonies by adopting these articles, recognizes the law of nations as understood by the civilized nations of Europe and America, as binding upon it and upon its courts of justice and citizens individually.

12. Each of the associated colonies by adopting these articles, adopts the admiralty and maritime law, as understood and practised in the courts of the United States of America, as well in prize causes, or other, as its admiralty process to the enforcement of the revenue laws, and the laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

13. Every vessel arriving at any port, within any of the associated colonies, for the purpose of trade, or of delivering goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be entered upon the books of the custom-house of such port, and it shall not be lawful to sell or land any part of her cargo until such entry has been made, and the duties hereinafter imposed paid upon the goods so landed or sold, under penalty of forfeiting the goods so landed or sold and also the vessel, if the amount of the goods so landed or sold shall exceed five hundred dollars.

14. In order to make an entry under the provisions of the last preceding article, it shall be necessary for the master of the vessel to deliver to the collector, or other proper officer, a manifest or manifests in writing, verified by affirmation, and signed by him, containing a list of his whole cargo, with the name or names of the port or ports, place or places, where goods in such manifests, as mentioned, shall have been respectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places, for which the same are respectively destined, and the name, description and tonnage of such vessel, and the nation to which she belongs, and flag under which she sails, and the name of all consignees of any part of the cargo resident within such colony.

15. It shall not be lawful for any merchant vessel to sail from any of the ports of the associated colonies, without obtaining from the collector or other proper officer, a clearance in the following—*(insert usual form of clearance in the United States.)* No such clearance shall be granted until the requisitions of the revenue laws shall have been complied with.

16. All goods, wares and merchandize, imported, landed or sold in any of the associated colonies, shall pay duties after such rates as the colonial legislature may have imposed.

17. Each colony may enact such revenue laws and regulations consistent with the provisions of these articles, as it may deem proper.

18. All persons and vessels violating the revenue laws of any of the associated colonies, may be arrested or attached and proceeded against in the

courts of any of the other colonies, in the same manner as in those of the colony whose laws have been violated.

19. These articles shall be binding on each colony which adopted them, provided they are adopted by at least two, and they shall be considered as the supreme law of the land in every place in which they are binding. The mode of adoption shall be by the action of the supreme legislature in each colony.

20. No change shall be made in these articles, or any of them, or in any of the laws, or obligations which they impose, by any of the associated colonies without the unanimous assent of all.

21. There shall be a convention of delegates held from time to time for the purpose of revising these articles, in which each of the colonies shall have an equal voice, or one vote, to be entrusted to so many delegates as its supreme legislature may think proper. The convention shall not meet oftener than once in three years, or seldomer than once in four years. Each convention shall by a plurality of colonial voices or votes, fix the time and place of the next meeting. It may also decide by a majority of votes, differences between the colonies referred to it. It shall have no other authority except to propose alterations in these articles to the legislatures of the several colonies, which when adopted by the legislatures of all the associated colonies, and not before, shall be binding on them all, and until so adopted shall be binding on none.

22. The supreme legislative authority in each colony, may from time to time suspend within its own jurisdiction, the operation of the thirteenth and fourteenth articles aforesaid, until such time as this article may be abrogated in the manner prescribed in the twenty-first article.

23. The terms legislative authority and supreme legislature throughout the articles, are to be understood as applying in the first instance to the society or board in the United States, which exercises legislative powers over any colony; and whenever such society, or board, renounces its authority, and it passes over to a legislative body in Africa, then and not before, to such local legislature.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

'The system, which they (the Board of Managers) prefer, and which they suggest in the hope of seeing it carried into effect, is one that gives to each state, what Maryland has already assumed, the sole management of colonization within its confines; those states having emigrants to send to Liberia, sending them for such reasons as please them; those states having no emigrants for Africa, but which are willing to contribute their money to the cause of colonization, selecting for themselves the particular objects, or the peculiar views, connected with the subject, which they are most desirous to advance, and contributing accordingly; it being a rule to avoid interfering, by word or deed, with the subject of slavery in other states. When each state thus holds colonization in its own keeping, it will cease to be an object of dislike or apprehension to any one of them. It will no longer be a pretence for raising the cry of interference on the part of the north with the slavery of the south, which has already excited such angry feelings, and which threatened, at one time, to jeopardize the continuance of the Union itself.

'The society fully appreciate the necessity of a common system; but it is, in their opinion, a system, that must be carried on, for some time, at least, in this country, and they propose, that for the purpose of forming a common system, there shall be held a convention of delegates, from the American Colonization Society and the several State Societies, at which each shall be equally represented, and by which a code of laws shall be prepared and approved, which each society will then make the law of its particular colony; it being understood, that each society shall regulate, as it now does, the internal

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VIII. Commissions and Reports

D. Reports of the Board of Managers
1835-47