divine favour which has thus far blessed the labours of the weak hands employed in the cause of colonization. At an expense less than is often lavished on the mansion of a dweller in our cities, a nation has been planted on the coast of Africa, without one adverse circumstance having checked or marred its young existence; and growing in size, prosperity, and happiness, it promises to become, under His protection, another beacon of civilization and the gospel.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
Prest. of the Md. State Col. Society.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

OF THE STATE COLONIZATION FUND, FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR; TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

To his Excellency THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland:

The report of the Managers of the State Colonization fund, respectfully represents:—

That during the past year, the Managers have expended the annual appropriation committed to their charge, in the removal of the free people of colour from the state, to the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, and in the preparation there, for the further emigration which it is expected will take place. The expenditure has been made through the agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society, the usefulness and efficiency of whose operations are fully proved by the thriving and prosperous condition of their settlement. Of this, the managers are satisfied, not only from the statements furnished by the State Colonization Society, but from the current testimony of numerous and impartial visitors.

The managers, in adopting a system to govern them in the expenditure of the annual appropriation to the object, deemed that they would best promote the views of the legislature and the interests of the state, by placing the colony at Cape Palmas on a safe and permanent foundation.

The act of Assembly under which the managers were appointed, authorizes them to provide a place on the coast of Africa for the reception of emigrants from Maryland, as well as to furnish the means for the transportation of such emigrants.

The managers took the colonization plan as the one which is to be made ultimately successful, through the voluntary emigration of the free people, in the same way that the emigration from Europe to America is now carried on; and they believe that all that is necessary to bring about this result, in addition to the pressure of circumstances upon the free people of colour *here*, is to make the colony on the coast of Africa, an industrious, happy, and moral community. The managers are satisfied that this can be done, and that a judicious expenditure of the funds at their disposal, in the providing for the reception of emigrants, and in promoting the improvement of the colony, is more desirable in the early periods of the colony than the crowding of emigrants upon it. As far as they can judge, and they have every possible opportunity, the managers believe the proceedings of the State Colonization Society have been wise and to good effect. The managers are persuaded that the agency of the society have been productive of much saving to the state; in this way the society invests the funds obtained from the managers, in goods, which their experience enables them to select, with reference to the African market,—and these are sent to the colony, where, at an hundred per cent. advance, they constitute the money of the settlement. Were the agent in Africa, for instance, to require a thousand dollars worth of goods to make preparations for emigrants, and was obliged to procure them on the coast, he would have to give a draft on the managers for that sum, to the transient trader, from whom he would receive in return, goods that had cost but five hundred dollars in the United States; whereas, by converting the one thousand dollars in the goods required, in the United States, and sending them to the agent in Africa, he would have two thousand instead of one thousand dollars worth of available means. To conduct the business of colonization in this way, requires a mercantile system of management, which the managers would not be able, without great trouble and expense to obtain, and which is fully obtained through the agency of the state society.

In their last annual report the managers alluded to the prevalence of an abolition feeling among many of the free people of colour, which interfered with the proceedings of the agents for collecting emigrants; and they are sorry that they cannot announce that it has ceased to exist. From all that they can learn, the effort of abolitionism is directed mainly to the defeat of colonization; and the agents are still followed by those who strive by falsehood and misrepresentation to prevent emigration to Africa. The Board of Managers are informed, however, and believe that a change in this particular is gradually taking place, and the most powerful agent in producing it, is intelligence, well authenticated, of the growing prosperity of the Maryland colony.

During the past year ninety-two emigrants have been sent to Africa, and the prospect is good for a much larger number during the coming year. Indeed, when the agents were collecting the last fall expedition, the applications were more numerous than the state society deemed it proper to send, and applications were, in consequence discouraged.

The sum drawn from the treasury during the fiscal year of the state was $10,000. With a view to carry out the plans and views hereinafter stated, the managers propose to draw for a larger sum during the ensuing twelve months. They believe that by so doing they will the more essentially promote the objects of legislation on the subject—hastening the period when the emigration of the free coloured people from the state to the Maryland colony, will be the result of a general feeling in its favour, and be carried on without cost to the state, by the free coloured people themselves.

The number of manumissions, immediate and prospective during the past year has been two hundred and eighty-six, and the whole number of manumissions since the passage of the act, under which the managers were appointed, is eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HOWARD,
WM. R. STUART,
FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1839.

☞All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to the Rev. IRA A. EASTER, Home Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

Maryland State Colonization Society.

At a meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held on Tuesday, January 1st, 1839, at the Colonization office in Baltimore, Doct. Thomas E. Bond, Senr. was called to the chair, and William Crane, appointed secretary.

On motion *resolved*, That the Society now go into an election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following persons were put in nomination and unanimously elected.

President.
JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.
THOMAS E. BOND, JOHN H. BRISCOE,
CHARLES HOWARD, HUGH D. EVANS,
PHIL. R. HOFFMAN, JOHN G. PROUD.

Managers.
WILLIAM CRANE, FRANCIS H. SMITH,
WM. WOODWARD, GEORGE M. ROGERS,
WM. R. STUART, THOMAS WILSON,
GEORGE S. GIBSON, WILLIAM BOSE,
LUTHER J. COX, AND. F. HENDERSON,
WILLIAM MASON, HUGH JENKINS.

FRANKLIN ANDERSON, *Cor. Secretary.*
WILLIAM F. GILES, *Rec. Secretary.*
ROBERT MICKLE, *Treasurer.*

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at Annapolis, on Wednesday the 23d January.

Agents.
REV. IRA A. EASTER, *Home Agent.*
REV. JOHN H. KENNARD, } *Travelling Agts.*
JOHN M. ROBERTS, }

Managers of the Maryland State Fund,
Under 'An Act relating to the People of Colour in this State,' appointed by the Executive of the State of Maryland.

CHARLES HOWARD,
WILLIAM R. STUART,
FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting held at Annapolis.

At the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held in the Senate chamber of the state house, at Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 23d January, 1839, in the absence of the President, Col. WM. R. STUART, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair, supported by the honourable Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Rev. IRA A. EASTER, acting as secretary pro tem. The meeting was opened with an address to the throne of grace, by the Rev. Mr. VINTON, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

After which the secretary read to the meeting extracts from the seventh annual report of the Board of Managers.

On motion of Mr. RICAUD, senator from Kent,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Board of Managers, for the able and successful manner in which they have discharged their duties the past year: and that the annual report and accompanying documents be printed.

On motion of Mr. SOLLERS, of the house of delegates, from Calvert,

Resolved, That abolition is a curse to those whom it pretends to benefit, and that colonization presents the only practicable plan by which the condition of the coloured population can be ameliorated.

On motion of Mr. CAUSIN, of St. Mary's,

Resolved, That this Society hold colonization to be the antagonist of abolition, and find the best proof of the importance of the former to the states where slavery exists, in the untiring efforts made by the latter to defeat and prostrate it.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. EASTER,

Resolved, That the Rev. Clergy of the state of Maryland, be requested to take up collections on or about the coming fourth of July, in aid of the State Society.

The meeting was addressed successively by Messrs. RICAUD, SOLLERS and CAUSIN, with animation, point and energy, each of them presenting with much eloquence, the views connected with the resolutions offered, and were heard with great satisfaction by the large and intelligent audience in attendance.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS WILSON, a member of the Board of Managers from Baltimore,

Resolved, That this Society greatly approve of the plan of purchasing a vessel for the purpose of establishing a regular packet between this state and Maryland in Liberia, believing the same will greatly promote the cause of colonization.

Mr. WILSON presented to the audience a lucid statement of the advantages which would result to the Society, from the possession of a vessel to be run as a packet between Baltimore and Cape Palmas, and concluded by expressing an earnest wish that the object embraced in the resolution might be speedily accomplished.

The resolution was seconded by the honourable Judge CHAMBERS, who made a most effective speech. The honourable Judge left the conviction on every mind, that as Maryland had taken the lead of all the states in the union in the cause of colonization, and had thus far most successfully sustained and carried forward the enterprise,—planting on the coast of Africa, a colony called by her own name,—giving existence to a state, and supplying it with all the elements of prosperity,—she was bound by every consideration to fulfil the contract, which she had made with those who, under her patronage, had consented to become inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia.

He said it was our duty to inquire into the most efficient means for the accomplishment of this important end. Among them, perhaps, none had been devised more efficient than the object presented in the resolution. Could the Society become possessed of a vessel, the direct communication between the city of Baltimore and the Maryland colony, would enable the colonists and their friends in this country, to interchange frequent visits, through which, he thought, the prejudice against colonization, now entertained by the coloured people, would be more speedily and effectually removed, than by any other means which could be devised. He stated some facts which came within his own knowledge, of the influence of such visits. Alexander Hance, formerly a citizen of Calvert county, left this state some years since, and became a citizen of Maryland in Liberia. He left a part of his family behind him, and at the time appointed, he returned on a visit to his friends, and took his relations with him. More recently, Thomas Jackson had pursued the same course, with similar success. These instances served to demonstrate how the system would operate when the intercourse between Maryland and her colony should be more frequent and direct. He read a letter just put into his hands by a friend, written by an intelligent gentleman on the Eastern Shore, fully corroborating his own experience. He therefore united cordially with the mover of the resolution, in the expression of an earnest desire that the most effective measures would be adopted by the Society, to secure, at the earliest period, the ownership of a vessel.

On motion of Mr. SOLLERS, of Calvert,

Resolved, That the gratitude of the friends of colonization in Maryland, is due and hereby tendered to the Rev. JOHN H. KENNARD, an agent of the State Colonization Society, for the zeal and untiring assiduity which has characterized his labours in the discharge of the duties of his station.

The exercises of the meeting were closed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. MCILHENNY, when the Society adjourned, *sine die.*

Our Prospects.

The friends and patrons of colonization have just witnessed the close of another year in the progress of an enterprise, which has been thus far owned of God, and found favour with a large and intelligent portion of the American community. Those who have watched the regular advances of the cause, and seen the increasing interest which it gathers, must be stimulated with the hope of ultimately realizing all that was anticipated by the founders of the enterprise.

Maryland is peculiarly situated, possessing advantages for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the scheme, far beyond any state in the union, where colonization is a favoured object by the legislature of the state, united with sound public sentiment to sustain the act of appropriation made by the state, and the voice of the press to encourage the Board of Managers in their efforts to give efficiency to their plans, both here and in Africa.

This Journal commenced without individual patronage, issued at the commencement with a view to disseminate in the cheapest form the principles, objects and success of the Society, is gradually gaining the favour and confidence of the community, and must at no distant day occupy an important place among the periodicals devoted to philanthropy and religion. We are assured by gentlemen of intelligence and influence from different portions of the state, that no paper is received into their families with more pleasure, or read with greater interest. Such testimony from sources so respectable, ought to produce corresponding efforts on the part of the Board to render their paper every way acceptable to its readers, and a valuable auxiliary to the institution whose claims it is designed to advocate.

It is the object of the Board to expend the receipts for the Journal in giving it wider circulation in the hope of increasing one of the sinews of the sheet on which it is printed, and its publication as often as the public taste, with the increasing interest of the cause may demand. The public are already indebted to the Agent who was employed nearly a year ago to obtain subscribers for the Journal, and to solicit contributions to the Society. His success, taking into consideration the peculiar difficulty of the times, has been most encouraging. The counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's, have generously contributed towards the enterprise, and the list of subscribers is greatly augmented through their liberality. Should other portions of the state do as well, his efforts during the present year will place the Journal on an independent footing.

The whole interest of colonization, both at home and in Africa, so far as Maryland is concerned, is in the most healthy condition; and trusting in the protection and assistance of a kind Providence, we have much to encourage us to diligence and perseverance.

Annual Report.

The seventh Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be found on our first page, and is commended to the careful perusal of all who take an interest in the coloured race. The information which it gives of the operations of the Society, renders any remarks which we might wish to make, unnecessary. To the citizens of Maryland in particular, it cannot fail to prove an interesting document, as colonization is now, evidently, a favourite scheme of the state. In the present attitude of affairs in regard to the coloured race, when one degree after another of excitement prevails in almost every part of the United States, the citizens of Maryland may congratulate themselves on the quiet and tranquillity which exists throughout our borders. The cause of colonization is every where discussed by the agents of the Society, and received with the warmest expressions of approbation by the citizens: and their labours are regarded as salutary, in keeping in check the lawless and exciting doctrines of modern abolition. We rejoice that the report makes known officially such important facts, and invites the co-operation of the citizens in every part of the state with the agents of the Society, to render ineffectual any attempt on the part of abolition lecturers, to disturb the public tranquillity, now so eminently enjoyed.

The report dwells at length on the precise principles of the scheme of colonization, and makes plain the way in which it is designed to accomplish its benevolent purposes. Let no one say hereafter that the scheme is chimerical, or incapable of removing to their fatherland, the coloured population of the United States, as any excuse for withholding their contributions. The report states with peculiar force and clearness, that the object of the colonizationist does not aim at the accomplishment of this end by voluntary aid. But they design to plant in Africa, colonies capable of self-support and self-government, combined with industry, intelligence and religion. This has to some extent been already accomplished at an expense comparatively trivial, and with success unprecedented in the history of colonies.

Surely if light and facts in regard to this benevolent enterprise, can produce increased conviction of its importance, those who will give the time necessary for a careful perusal of the report, will receive such information as will produce this desirable effect.

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 receipt of donations since the 1st of January, from the following individuals:

J. A. Ackland,	$5 00	Meredith & Spence,	5 00
Otis Spear,	5 00	Jones, Woodward & Co.	10 00
E. W. Merrill,	5 00	Tal. Jones & Co.	20 00
Geo. C. Addison,	2 00	F. & R. Voss,	5 00
H. Beadell & Co.	50 00	J. Armour,	2 00
S. Prather,	1 00	R. Sinclair, Jr.	5 00
Jacob Heald & Co.	5 00	A. T. Baxter,	5 00
Geo. S. Gibson,	50 00	Richard Lemmon,	5 00
Wm. Gibson,	10 00	Robert Lemmon,	5 00
F. H. Smith,	5 00	Orem & Morling,	5 00
Col. J. Mosher,	5 00	Jos. Merryhyle,	5 00
Hoffman & Baughman,	5 00	Joseph Hiss'r,	5 00
J. Landstreet,	5 00	Wm. Alexander,	5 00
Lot Ensey,	5 00	John & S. Higham,	5.00
S. D. Walker,	5 00	J. Q. Hewlett,	5 00
A. B. Davidson,	5 00	John Kipp,	5 00
A. Constable,	10 00	Benj. C. Ward,	5 00
McKim & Bro.	5 00	Wm. Tiffany,	5 00
F. Bubier,	50	Geo. Tiffany,	5 00
Mrs. Donnel,	4 00	Robt. P. Brown,	5 00
W. Gist,	5 00	W. A. Patterson,	5 00
E. T. Ellicott,	5 00	N. B. Whitaker,	10 00
T. Flint,	5 00	Mrs. Orndorff,	1 00
J. R. Kelso,	5 00	James Hance,	5 00
R. N. Smith,	5 00	A. B. Murray,	5 00
R. S. Stuart,	5 00		

Abolition vs. the Christian Ministry.

The following communication, put into our hands by an esteemed friend, is published in the Journal with a view to furnishing information of the effect which the spirit of abolition is producing on the state of society at the north. In Maryland, happily for society and the ministry, we are exempt thus far from the encroachments of abolition lecturers, and judging from the present extensive and decided opposition to their ultra measures, there is little to be apprehended for the future. But we can and do sympathize with those of our brethren in the northern states, who are extensive sufferers from the labours of a class of men who think they are doing God service by uprooting the foundations of social order and ministerial influence. With such men the propagation of abolition doctrines is deemed of much greater importance than preaching the doctrines of the gospel, or the preservation and maintenance of the peace and harmony of society. May heaven defend us from these wolves in sheep's clothing!

(For the Colonization Journal.)

Extract from a letter from a gentleman to his correspondent at the north.

I cannot forbear to tell you there is a paragraph in your recent letter that has occasioned me much anxiety. You inquire, 'what strange thing do you suppose has happened here,—in this place of steady habits and ministerial influence? Why nothing less than this, the Rev. Mr. ——, of the church, came along lecturing on slavery. Some of our influential men determined to hear him, and they did it, without the knowledge of our minister, because they thought he would oppose it.'

Whether you are aware of it or not, this statement is made with an air of triumph,—a kind of exultation as though some influence adverse to human welfare had been overcome. Now if I suppose this state of mind peculiar to yourself, though I might esteem you personally the less, I should also see less ground for anxiety. But so widely different is this from every thing I have seen in you, in time past, that I am constrained to believe it is imbibed from those agitators of the public peace who have come amongst you. So far, then, as their power extends, all ranks are to be levelled, and all influence destroyed which cannot be dragged into their service. Not even the altar of God is to be spared, and its ministers are to be made victims. In other words, modern abolitionism is the separatism of ancient Rome, and the jacobinism of revolutionary France, in another form. I am sorry to make the admission, but yield to the force of evidence. I adjure you to pause, and call upon all around you to pause, and survey the ground on which you stand!

What do you expect to gain if the people should learn to disrespect the ministers of religion? What good do you anticipate for yourself, or your children, from such a result? Will either you, or they, be more likely to enjoy the sweets of piety in life,—to die in the triumphs of a christian's faith, and enter heaven at last, from having learned to despise the ambassadors of Christ? I cannot tell you what anguish it has caused me that you should discover such a spirit. It would be quite befitting in an infidel, but coming from a professed disciple of the Saviour, is passing strange!

A ministry invested with civil power, seeking the emoluments of time, merits no advocate. Such it is not with you. From the landing of our fathers on the rock at Plymouth, its influence has been exerted to advance all that adorns and blesses society. Has any class of men been more active and successful, than this now to be insulted class, in promoting the cause of learning, industry, economy, temperance, morality, and piety! Not one. Has there been an institution of learning established, from the oldest of your universities down to the common schools, where ministerial influence has not been prominent? I challenge an instance. Have you had founded an asylum for the deaf, the insane, the blind, where this influence has not been used to the best effect? Not one. I state only a fact when I say, ministerial influence, more than any other cause, has made New England a land of churches, of colleges, and school houses. Yet it is this influence that you rejoice to see destroyed! Alas for the day when such attempts shall be successful. I cannot dismiss the subject. Look at ministerial influence as we have seen it from infancy. That venerated man of God who for more than fifty years ministered to our parents and us, in holy things!—where within his reach, was there sorrow and he was not there to sympathize? or joy, that he did not rejoice? or ignorance, that he did not seek to dispel? or vice, that he did not try to do it away? or virtue, that he did not endeavour to encourage and confirm! Has not the ministry of his successors been essentially the same? Our fathers were wise enough to let his influence live, aye more, to nourish it! Far was it from them to devote his pulpit to a purpose which he thought unbefitting its sacredness, as his children have done, even in stealth, with that of him who now occupies his place.

I repeat I would not invest the christian ministry with civil power, or give them any undue influence or authority. Still it is an institution of God's appointment, and within its legitimate sphere cannot be innocently assailed. Let the radical spirit of the age bear that in mind! Let me admonish you, with all the fervor of the love I bear you, look well to your position when you think to lay rough hands on the 'anointed of the Lord!' Is not that cause suspicious whose advocates trifle with things holy?

In the end, let me advise you to withdraw from the companionship of those wild men, to say the least of them, by which your judgment has been so far perverted! Let me tell you that they will never succeed. I rejoice to know that every with you the great mass of intelligence and worth is against them. They ought not to succeed. Their measures are senseless, fitted to defeat the end at which they aim. They may divide the union, they give liberty to the slaves they cannot. Nay, they rivet together their chains of bondage. I could weep tears of bitterest sorrow over the effect of abolitionism upon the African freedom!

Your 'eloquent lecturer'—who not satisfied with the trouble he has given his own church, was willing to walk into the pulpit of another denomination over the head of its rightful occupant—like others of his kind doubtless declaimed vehemently against African colonization. I cannot, therefore, close without saying, I have investigated this subject long and thoroughly, am favourably situated for discovering its true tendency, and my full conviction is, that this cause is inferior to no one of the benevolent institutions upon which philanthropists and christians are bestowing their prayers and benefactions. The Lord give it success!

Yours in the love of the gospel.

Convention of Societies

HAVING COLONIES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

At a meeting of committees from societies having colonies on the coast of Africa, held in the office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, September 25th, 1838, the following named persons were present, viz:

From the New York City Colonization Society.—Dr. Alexander Proudfit, and A. G. Phelps, Esq.

From the Maryland State Colonization Society.—Messrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, Stuart, and Wm. Crane.

From the American Colonization Society.—Messrs. R. R. Gurley, Seaton, and Wilkeson.

From the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Messrs. Joel Jones, John Bell, Thos. Buchanan, Stephen Caldwell, Lewis P. Gebhard, and Robert B. Davidson.

Dr. Proudfit was called to the chair, and Messrs. Latrobe and Davidson appointed secretaries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. R. Gurley. After which, Mr. Buchanan stated the object of the meeting to be—to devise a plan for securing the colonies in Africa under one general government.

Judge Wilkeson then offered the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That to promote the best interests of Liberia, it is expedient to unite the several colonies under a general government.

After considerable discussion and several substitutes being offered for the above resolution, the meeting determined that the votes should be taken of the individuals present, and two votes allowed to each society represented.

The first vote in order was on Mr. Gurley's substitute, viz:—

Resolved, That a more perfect union of the friends of African colonization in their counsel and measures in this country is most desirable, and that it is expedient to adopt a general government for the several colonies in Liberia.

The foregoing resolution being withdrawn, Mr. Latrobe's substitute was next in order—a motion was made to lay it on the table, but was lost, New York and Pennsylvania both being divided, and Washington voting in the affirmative, and Maryland in the negative, Mr. Latrobe's resolutions gave rise to considerable debate, and at a late hour a motion was made to adjourn until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, which was lost—several of the members being obliged to leave town. Mr. Latrobe's resolutions were then adopted unanimously—the Washington members not voting—on the ground that they were not authorized to adopt the measures proposed.

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that there should be held a convention of delegates from the several societies having colonies on the coast of Africa, to consider a general plan for the commercial concerns of the colonies and their mutual intercourse and harmony.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the chair of members from each society here represented, which shall be instructed to prepare a general plan for the commercial concerns of the colonies and their mutual intercourse and harmony.

3. *Resolved*, That such committee be directed to furnish to each of the said societies a copy of such general plan as they may agree upon—with a day and place named by said committee—at which each society shall be invited to send delegates to a convention—for the purpose of discussing and adopting the plan aforesaid, either as reported or amended by said convention.

The following named persons were then appointed the committee under the foregoing resolutions.

From New York.—Dr. Proudfit.
Pennsylvania.—Mr. Buchanan.
Maryland.—Mr. Latrobe.
Washington.—Judge Wilkeson and Mr. Gurley.

Mr. Latrobe then moved to adjourn—for the purpose of letting the Maryland members retire—as they could unite no further in the plans proposed. The motion was lost.

Judge Wilkeson called up Mr. Gurley's resolution which had been withdrawn.

Mr. Phelps moved to adjourn sine die. Lost.

The question was taken on Mr. Gurley's resolution and carried—the Maryland delegation declining to vote.

Mr. Gurley then moved to adjourn sine die. Lost.

Mr. Buchanan moved a re-consideration of Mr. Gurley's resolution in order that the Maryland delegates might be permitted to retire, as they could not unite in any plan for a general government. The motion prevailed, and without taking the question again on Mr. Gurley's resolutions, on motion of Mr. Latrobe, the convention adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, } *Secretaries.*
ROBT. B. DAVIDSON, }

Articles of Association

Between and among the Colonies of Liberia, being Colonies of free coloured persons from the United States of America on the western coast of Africa.

1. The style of the Association shall be the Associated Colonies of Liberia in West Africa.

2. Any colony composed of free coloured persons from the United States of America, may become a member of this association if its legislative authority adopt these articles, and notify the fact to the legislative authorities of the older members of the association.

3. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between and among the associated colonies of Liberia in West Africa. Each of them for itself renounces the right of making war upon each or any of the others. Any differences which may arise between them shall be referred to the arbitration of the convention of delegates hereinafter spoken of, or of all or some of the associated colonies, and the award made by such arbitrators shall be final, and the faith of each of the associated colonies is hereby pledged to abide by the same.

4. The associated colonies of Liberia in West Africa shall have a common flag, which shall be that now used by the colonies in Liberia and Maryland in Liberia, until the convention of delegates hereinafter mentioned shall otherwise provide.

5. The associated colonies hereby adopt the decimal currency of the United States of America as the currency of the said associated colonies and each of them.

6. Fugitives from justice in any of the associated colonies, shall be given up by any other of them upon the demand of the principal executive authority of one colony upon the principal executive authority of another, accompanied by a proof of the crime and of the identity of the criminal. The executive of each colony shall have authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of any such fugitive. No person shall be accounted a fugitive from justice, unless at the time of committing the offence he was personally and actually within the jurisdiction of the colony, whose laws he is charged with violating—a mere constructive presence shall not be sufficient.

7. Full faith and credit shall be given in each of the aforesaid colonies, as well in courts of justice as elsewhere, to the legislative and judicial records of 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, by which we mean not the privilege of becoming residents of any of the colonies at their pleasure, and shall be admitted to the rights of citizens upon the same liberal 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 a 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 confiscating or 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 merchandise, 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 merchandise, 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.

(From the Christian Statesman.)

African Colonization.

The following letter from a member of the Theological Seminary at Andover, to the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, corresponding secretary of the New York Colonization Society, will be read with satisfaction,—we were going to say by every friend of the coloured race. But the present day is prolific in solecisms and absurdities, and accordingly we find many who regard the only institution in this country which has yet accomplished any thing good for the slaves, or effected the liberation of any, (except possibly by enticing them away from their masters,) denounced an enormous evil, and the gentleman who has done most for the promotion of its interest, declared to be the 'guiltiest man in the nation.' We are however rejoiced to find that so large a portion of the theological students at Andover, the future clergymen of the country,—are staid enough to resist the tide of denunciation which of late has rolled in upon the society and its objects, and bold enough to do it justice.—*Jour. of Com.*

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ANDOVER,
21st Dec. 1838.

Respected Friend—Knowing the pleasure with which you regard any indication of the beam favourably on the great and benevolent object to which your labours are devoted, I am induced to address you with a short account of what has recently transpired in this place. The results of an examination into the excellency and practicability of colonization which we have been permitted to witness here, must be in a high degree gratifying to its friends, for it furnishes a clear illustration of what I am fully convinced is true; that all that is necessary, to secure the most favourable regard and warm support of the intelligent and christian community in favour of colonization, is the more general diffusion of *facts*, showing the great good which must flow to the coloured race from its operations.

A short time since, Mr. Cresson, of Philadelphia, visited this place, and gave several lectures on colonization. These were well attended, and listened to with great interest, both by the citizens and students of the various institutions of this place. The Rev. Mr. Gurley was present on one evening, and exhibited the cause in so luminous and satisfactory a manner, as to secure the highest regard of the audience for his enlightened benevolence and christian philanthropy. On the next day, Messrs. Cresson and Gurley met the students of the Seminary, at their request, for the purpose of answering any question which the friends or opponents of colonization might wish to propose. A paper was handed to Mr. Gurley containing the most common objections which are urged against the Society, to all of which Mr. Gurley replied most fully; and in the most frank and candid manner. Indeed the freeness and eloquence with which all the questions were answered, and the interesting view which was presented of the principles and operations of the Colonization Society, left a most favourable impression of the cause, on the minds of those who were present. That much interest was excited on this subject was evinced by what immediately followed. A discussion was proposed, to be conducted by the Rhetorical Society of this institution, on the following resolution; 'that the Colonization Society, is deserving the confidence and support of the people of the United States.' I need not say, that this resolution was ably supported, both by the eloquence of argument and the convincing power of facts. The first meeting was adjourned, and on the second, after a very animated discussion before a large audience, the debate was arrested, though the interest was still high.

On calling for the ayes and nays, the resolution was carried by a decided and handsome majority. I need not add, that the discussion throughout was conducted in a most christian spirit, and that there is reason to believe that its influences in favour of our cause will long continue. I have adverted to this discussion only because I supposed you would be gratified to know the fact of which it affords proof—that there are so many in this institution whose feelings are identified with the glorious cause which promises so much good to the African race, and that they will doubtless hereafter stand up as its firm supporters.

And now, dear sir, pardon me for troubling you with so long a communication, and permit me in conclusion to express my ardent desire that all your efforts in behalf of our degraded fellow-men may be successful, and that the blessing of a merciful Providence may accompany every enterprise, tending to elevate the African race, and to hasten the time of their deliverance, and the day when 'Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God.'

With great respect,
I remain your sincere friend.

☞ LOOK ON THIS.—*Opinions of free people of colour in Boston.*—It is well known that many of the most intelligent free coloured persons in this country, were at the origin of the society, its warm and decided friends. Captain PAUL CUFFEE, a most respectable free coloured man of New England, before the origin of the Society, made two voyages to Africa, and one to England, and expended much money to aid his coloured brethren in New England to remove and settle in Sierra Leone, and the Rev. PETER WILLIAMS, a coloured preacher of distinction in the Episcopal church in New York, in a discourse on his death, commended his efforts as full of benevolence to the coloured race. It is true, some of this class early opposed the Society, but the opposition was never general or strong any where, we believe, until aroused by the abolitionists. We have no doubt they will shortly be as much in favour of the scheme as they are at present opposed to it. A coloured congregation in Hartford, Connecticut, recently listened to our statements on the subject, with candour and liberality. It is not true that we were unwilling to bring the subject before the coloured people of Boston, and hear their objections to the scheme. Engagements elsewhere did not allow us to remain after their wishes to that effect were expressed to us.

HOW THE MEETING WAS GOT UP.—The Liberator of the 7th of December, contained the following notice:

Coloured citizens of Boston—Take notice.—The coloured citizens of Boston and vicinity, are invited to assemble—*one and all*—at the infant school room, in the basement story of the Belknap-street meeting-house, on *Wednesday evening*, next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of bearing their testimony afresh against that mischievous and unrighteous association, the American Colonization Society, the deadliest foe of the coloured race, and the main prop of the diabolical slave system; and also to express their righteous indignation in view of the recent attempts of R. R. Gurley, the artful and implacable agent of that Society, to excite new interest in the colonization scheme in this region. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN T. HILTON,
JOHN E. SCARLETT,
S. R. ALEXANDER,
DANIEL HANSON,
JOHN ROBINSON,
COFFIN PITTS,
LEONARD BLACK.

BOSTON, *December* 7, 1838.

Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting on Wednesday evening, the 12th of December, were the following.

Resolved, That we owe it to our self-respect, to our enslaved brethren at the South, to Benevolent Africa, to the cause of justice and humanity universally, once more in our united capacity, and in the most solemn manner, to enter our protest against the American Colonization Society, as purely selfish in its origin, basely deceptive in its pretences, utterly corrupt in its principles, and truly diabolical in its designs.

Resolved, That just in proportion as we fear, deprecate and abhor that Society, as our bitterest foe and the giant protector of the slave-system, is our regard for the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, which makes no compromise with slavery, denounce that prejudice seeks our banishment to Africa, and claim for us equal rights and privileges with others on this our native soil.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Rev. R. R. Gurley, General Agent and Secretary of the American Colonization Society, the most guilty and prominent of all our persecutors—the man who, as editor of the African Repository, and as the writer of the annual reports of the Society, is responsible for all the apologies in behalf of slavery, all the slanders heaped upon us as free colo