strated, but collateral results of the most beneficent and exalted character have been produced in the execution of this scheme. It is now time to appeal, with all the powerful arguments that we are possessed of from the general and imposing character of our undertaking and the vast and beneficial results which thus far crowned our efforts, to the ruling powers of the land, to come to the rescue, and complete a work which has the most powerful claims upon the statesman and patriot, as well as the philanthropist and christian. So thought the convention, and to this end were all their measures adapted and their efforts aimed. And from the high standing of those who readily come forward and boldly pledging themselves to advocate the claims of this cause in the councils of the nation, we have the strongest reason to hope that the Colonization Society will be placed on an entire new basis, and that the general results so ardently desired and so prophetically forseen by the whole founders of the cause will most speedily be consummated. We can with reason expect from the most scrupulous interpreters of the constitution, an advocacy of a general superintendence and patronage to these colonies on the part of the general government. This the colonies can in truth and justice claim for themselves, rather as a matter of *right* than *favour*, on account of the very great advantages resulting to American commerce through their instrumentality. We can reasonably expect from the general government all aid requisite for any purposes, other than the transportation of emigrants and their support during acclimation. This granted, it at once becomes the duty and interest of the several states in the Union, who feel disposed from any cause whatever, political or moral or both conjoined, to take the business into their own hands and at their own proper cost and expense, colonize their own free people of colour and manumitted slaves in Africa. The action on all matters respecting the coloured population, belongs exclusively to the states themselves, and if they *will act*, foreign intercourse *will cease to annoy;* if they *will not* they cannot expect to remain quiet.

We trust the memorial which we publish, addressed to the governments of the several states of the Union, will have the effect to induce them to take this subject into full consideration. *Consideration* thereon is all that is wanting to produce *action*. All must come to the conclusion that there is no other ground on which the people of this Union can act with harmony upon the subject of their coloured population, *than colonization with their own consent in Africa.* What will be the precise and definite action of the state legislatures we are unable to say. Doubtless some, who in fact have little interest in the matter, may give it the go-by. Others will be disposed to make some appropriations to the American Colonization Society. But we trust there are some, among whom will be Virginia and Kentucky, who will take a stand by the side of Maryland and found new states, bearing their own names, where they can colonize their own coloured population, who will not only cherish the free institutions of their parent state, but the memory of their benefactors, who have thus done their utmost to repay to Africa and the Africans, the wrongs which their fathers have suffered in a less fortunate period of the time.

SKETCH OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION, IN WASHINGTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CAPITOL, *4th May*, 1842.

On motion, Hon. Joseph Underwood, of Kentucky, was appointed President, and M. St. Clair Clarke and Jno. Underwood, were appointed Secretaries. Rev. William Hawley invoked a blessing on the meeting.—R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, addressed the Convention, and introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the American Colonization Society, like our federal Union, rests upon principles in which all wise, patriotic and benevolent men may agree, and by the support of which they promote the good of our common country, the best interests of our coloured population, the suppression of the African slave trade, and the moral and intellectual renovation of Africa.

Resolved, That this society, in the prosecution of its exclusive object, the colonization, with their consent, of the people of colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as congress shall deem most expedient, being required by the terms of its constitution to co-operate with the general government, and such of the states as may adopt regulations on the subject, may justly look for such aid and support from the federal and other governments of the country, as they may deem consistent with their constitutional power and duty.

Resolved, That the results contemplated in the execution of their scheme, by the fathers of the American Colonization Society, were of unequalled grandeur and beneficence, and that the success of their efforts in the establishment, mostly by private means, of the colony of Liberia, is demonstration that these results can be, and therefore ought to be, by the application of adequate powers and resources, attained.

Resolved, That the members and friends of the Colonization Society are solemnly pledged before earth and Heaven, not to abandon in their weakness, those persons of colour who, confidingly, under their auspices, have gone forth in the face of difficulty and danger, to plant upon the barbarous shore of their mother country liberty and christianity, but rather to extend to them assistance and encouragement in their honorable and magnanimous enterprise.

Resolved, That at the time, when our country is agitated by conflicting opinions upon the subject of our coloured population—when Africa is deprived annually, by the most cruel commerce, of nearly or quite half a million of her inhabitants—when thousands are turning their thoughts to Liberia as a small and attractive christian state, looking forth to our hopes of the redemption of the most degraded and afflicted portion of the world—when this colony is exposed to extreme danger—we are urged, by the highest and most affecting considerations that ever roused patriotic and christian men to action, to adopt a national policy that shall tend to unite our own citizens, benefit our coloured population, overthrow the slave trade, and enduringly bless two races of men, and two of the largest quarters of the globe.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1)--May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

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