be manumitted, yet no hope would remain of their ever attaining social or even political equality with the whites; that the only course for them was to *separate* and leave the whites in possession. But then the question would arise, where shall we go? What hope is there that Canada offers adequate inducements to the coloured man, when he is to be thrown in contact with the same class of the white population from which he has suffered so much in the United States, viz: the lower classes of the working population of old countries? And with a government wholly in the hands of the whites what more can be expected or ultimately realised than in the United States? In the West Indies too, what can we expect more? Certainly nothing at present. Ultimately to be sure the West Indies may, and probably will become free and independent, but how long first none of us can tell. But in Africa and in Africa alone—in the land from whence our forefathers came, can we be really and immediately free and independent!

Dr. McGill spoke of the African coast fever, not as an objection to emigrating to Africa—not as a curse—but as the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon the African race. It affected the black man but lightly, the white man severely and fatally. It is the black man's wall of defence against the encroachments of the white race; a pillar of fire to the African, but a cloud of darkness to the oppressive whites. He closed by strongly inviting his coloured brethren to emigrate to Africa, expressing his perfect satisfaction with the colony, and his aversion under any circumstances to ever residing again in this country.

Dr. McGill's remarks were received with a round of applause, and it has often since been remarked to us, that considering the delicacy of his situation, and the very difficult task he had to perform of addressing a white and coloured audience in the city of Baltimore, he acquitted himself remarkably well.

The President of the Colonization Society, Mr. Latrobe, then addressed the meeting in a style powerful and effective, even for him. He said he required no better demonstration of the effects of African colonization than was furnished in the person of Dr. McGill and his father's family. He said one of his earliest labours in colonization many years since was to fit out the father of Dr. McGill, then a coloured citizen of Baltimore of ordinary standing for one of the better class, for Africa. And now behold the result of that one man's removal. George R. McGill, the father, is now the second officer in the colony of Maryland in Liberia—his eldest daughter is now the wife of John B. Russwurm, Esq. the governor of that colony—his eldest son is the gentleman who has addressed you this evening—his second son is now a commission merchant in Monrovia and commercial agent for the largest mission station on the coast—his third son has for the past two years been supercargo of a vessel out of the port of Baltimore, trading on the coast of Africa with a cargo under his sole control of $20,000. And now, said Mr. Latrobe, can there be found in the whole United States a coloured family of the intelligence, standing and respectability as that of George R. McGill? And to what cause is this surprising change to be attributed? To Colonization! to the removal of the coloured man from the influence of the white race. Mr. Latrobe's address was very short, confined

mainly to the subject as illustrated by the McGill family, but it was a convincing and powerful one, and was most warmly applauded by the audience. In fact we doubt if there ever was gotten up a colonization meeting in Baltimore productive of more interest in the cause. As proof of which they came down liberally with the cash at the close of the meeting in aid of the large expedition which is now fitting out.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Latrobe at the conclusion of his address, and adopted.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting entertain undiminished confidence in the wisdom, humanity, and ultimate success of the colonization cause, and regard it whether as a missionary enterprise intended to plant a christian nation among a heathen people, to the evangelizing of the latter; or as a scheme of philanthropy and patriotism, as deserving the attention and support of the entire community.

"*Resolved*, That the statements of Dr. McGill, have been heard with much interest by this meeting and are highly gratifying, and that the success which has attended him individually, and the position which he now occupies should have a powerful tendency to influence others of the people of colour in appreciating the advantages of colonization.

"*Resolved*, That the increase of the spirit of colonization among the free coloured people of the state, as manifested in the number of applicants for passage to Cape Palmas, calls for a corresponding liberality on the part of the friends of the cause, to furnish to the emigrants the means of seeking a home in Maryland in Liberia.

"*Resolved*, That a subscription be set on foot this evening, the proceeds of which shall be applied to fitting the expedition which it is proposed to send from Baltimore, in the early part of the ensuing month.

The following letter addressed to the Editor of the New England Puritan, (the paper in which Chancellor Walworth's Report appeared,) is from a clergyman of the Presbyterian communion, a warm friend both to the colonies and the African missions, and who knows more of the character and position of the parties therein referred to, and in fact of the merits of the case, than any man in the United States; and it is a source of the sincerest gratification to us, that *such* a man comes forward and expresses fair and liberal views upon this subject. It is our serious conviction, that the colonists, and the colonies, have been unnecessarily assailed, and unjustly censured.

ED.

REV. DORUS CLARK: WATERBURY, *Vermont, Oct.* 26, 1842.

Dear Sir,—Our former acquaintance induces me to trespass on your time with a few remarks relative to the difficulties at Cape Palmas.

My attention was called a few days since to the communication of Dr. McGill, and your appended notes. I think your notes, instead of securing "justice to be done," are calculated to have the contrary effect. Under note (*a*), after admitting the *error* of the Committee of the Board in stating, that the difficulty grew out of a fine upon *a Native* instead of *a Colonist*, which you *term*, as I hope is true, an "*inadvertent fall*," you remark, "it has no particular bearing upon the merits of the case under consideration." I differ from you entirely. It is as I suppose a *material* point in settling the *origin* of the difficulties. If it had been a "native African" over whom the colonial authority had attempted this exercise of power, the course of

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