in his possession relating to the object of this Society; also addresses may be delivered or read by members, or other persons that may be present, in reference to the object of said Society.

Rule 7th. Any free person of color, native or resident of this State, can become a member of this Society by signing this Constitution.

Rule 8th. The stated meetings of this Society shall be on every 4th of July, unless otherwise directed by the officers of the Society.

Rule 9th. Any person may cease to be a member of this Society by giving intimation of the same, either verbal or written, at any stated meeting.

Rule 10th. The officers of this Society shall be governed by the Rules usual in Social Societies.

Members' Names affixed.

Isaac Foreman,	J. Ennis,
William Jones,	George Dutton,
Hezekiah Irimos,	Maria Jones,
William Johnston,	J. Smith,
William Williams,	Frances Williams,
Anthony Wood, (Cape Palmas, Liberia,)	Rebecca Taylor,
David Williams, (Harford County, Md,)	Abigail Foreman,
Garrison Draper, Baltimore,	Susanna Giles,
Lloyd Jackson,	Charlotte Kennal.

On motion, *resolved unanimously*, That J. FOREMAN be the President, and David Williams, of Harford County, its Vice President, and Anthony Wood, of Cape Palmas, Liberia, 2d Vice President, and Garrison Draper, No. 43 Forrest street, Baltimore City, Corresponding Secretary.

After which the meeting adjourned.

Govanstown, Oct. 6th, 1844.

In an appeal to the Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of missions, contained in the last No. of the Christian Advocate and Journal, we find the following touching passage respecting Africa.

AFRICA, bleeding, degraded Africa, was never so rich with promise. The incidents which have been recorded by the superintendent of the African mission, and recently published, are of the most thrilling character. Ethiopia is literally stretching out her hands to God! At least *twenty additional missionaries* could now be advantageously employed in that mission, if the board could command the means, and if the bishops had the men. As to men, we are hapy to say that several coloured preachers of good character are now ready to go to Africa. God is now stirring up the spirits of that class of men who seem, so far as we can judge, the appropriate instruments to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the nations and tribes in the interior, which are now anxiously waiting to listen to "the God-palaver," which is as happily adapted to the condition and wants of the untutored African as it is to those who enjoy the blessings of civilization. Did Jesus, in the days of his flesh, have "compassion on the multitude, because they were faint and scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd," and does he now despise the lost "sheep in the wilderness?" Surely not. This voice comes to every Christian heart with the freshness of originality—the authority of a divine call from heaven. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. PRAY *ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth* LABORERS *into his harvest.*" And while we see our prayers answered—our coloured brethren standing forth and saying, *Here are we,*

send us—shall the *means* to send them be wanting? Shall the work be retarded? Shall the regeneration of Africa be delayed for want of the small amount of means which is indispensable? No! God forbid—let us hear the response from the the east, west, north, and south—*it shall not be!* The hungry poor spread over the sandy deserts, the sunny hills, and the verdant vales; and ensconced in the deep, dark, dense forests of the land of Ham, *shall have the bread of life.* And to this response the missionary board will answer back again, AMEN—and will, with all, send up to the great Head of the Church a fresh tribute of gratitude and praise. But we must restrain our feelings. The subject is thrilling—the interest is overwhelming; but after this mere glance, we must leave our brethren to make up a just estimate of it, and pass on.

GEORGE PECK, GEORGE LANE,
JOHN DEMPSTER, CHARLES PITMAN,
D. P. KIDDER.

The following address was once published in the old form of the Journal, but we believe we shall be excused, for want of novel matter, for again presenting it to our readers. Independent of its possessing the power and vigour which usually characterise the productions of the author's pen, it contains many important historical sketches which are well worth preserving.

Extract from a Speech delivered before the Kentucky Colonization Society, 6th January, 1831, *by the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge.*

The scheme of African colonization, as exhibited by our national society and its various auxiliaries, is a most noble conception. It is a stupendous plan—spanning the Atlantic, and encircling in its wide embrace a nation of slaves, and a continent of heathens.

Africa is classed as one of the great divisions of the earth, and is a vast peninsular continent, extending from the 37th degree of north, to about the 34th degree of south latitude; and from the 17th degree of west, to the 51st degree of east longitude. Its greatest length is about five thousand miles, and its greatest breadth more than four thousand. Considering its peculiarly advantageous situation, it is surprising that, in all ages, it has been comparatively so little known by the rest of the world; for standing, as it were, in a central position, between the other three quarters, it affords a much more ready communication with Europe, Asia, and America, than they do with each other. It is opposite to Europe along the Mediterranean, whose shores were the nursery of our race, in a line from east to west, for almost a thousand miles, the distance being seldom one hundred miles, and never that many leagues. It is over against Asia for a distance of one thousand three hundred miles, the whole length of the Red sea, whose breadth sometimes does not exceed fifteen miles, and seldom one hundred and fifty. Its coast for two thousand miles, lies opposite to America, at a distance of from five hundred to seven hundred leagues, if we include the islands; whereas America is scarce any where nearer to Europe than one thousand leagues, nor to Asia, except in the inhospitable climate of Kamschatka, than two thousand five hundred leagues.

At a period to which profane history does not reach, but on which the word of God sheds its holy light, Africa was planted by the descendants of Ham, the son of Noah. Cush settled in Lower Egypt, and from him were descended the ancient Æthiopians, known to us as the Nubians and Abyssinians, and embracing, also, those unknown nations inhabiting the equatorial

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