could be obtained for that purpose, which would be given for none other. Let Congress be petitioned for aid to enable the Society to run a steamer, and while this is pending, and pending it likely will be for a long period, let a suitable sailing vessel be procured and set running. When assistance shall be obtained and the steamer procured, it will then be time enough to speculate as to the disposition of the sailing Packet. We see no possible objection to this course, and to do nothing, because we cannot do the thing most desirable, is, to say the least, questionable policy.

We are gratified to introduce the following notices of the travelling agent of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Seys, from an Ohio paper. Not that Mr. S. requires a trumpet sounded for him, but as an evidence, that he is duly appreciated by all who have had the good fortune to hear him upon the subject of African Colonization.

From the Democratic Expositor of Springfield, Ohio.

REV. JOHN SEYS, OF BALTIMORE.

This eminent divine, father of Dr. Seys, of this city, is upon a visit to his children. He preached in the M. E. Church, in Columbia street, on Sunday morning and evening last, and will preach in the same church on Sunday next. Mr. Seys was among the first missionaries sent by his church to Liberia. He has been the only white man who remained in that country three or four years, and survived the pestilence that has destroyed nearly every white man and woman who have been sent there. The lamented Cox will never be forgotten. Others might also be named. Having buried four of his children in Africa, and after having perfected the organization of the church —having superintended the erection of seventeen churches in different parts of the mission, and an excellent academy in Liberia, he returned to America. Being a regular travelling preacher in the connection, Mr. Seys has occupied some of the most important appointments in New York and Connecticut.— Four years since, the Maryland Colonization Society selected him as the man for the agency of that work in that State. Having been upon the ground nearly four years, he was prepared to tell to the free colored man, just what he might enjoy in that colony. He has been a successful agent, as he is a successful minister of the Gospel.

His sermon on Sabbath morning last, was one of the best, probably, ever preached in that church. It will richly repay all who may go to hear him.

Mr. Seys' Lecture on Colonization.—We were not greatly disappointed in seeing so small an audience at the High Street Church on Monday evening, although notices of this Lecture has been announced in all the Churches of the city, on the Sabbath previous. We profess to know something of the genius of our people. Every thing with them goes PER SALTUM, just as it happens to strike their caprice or humor. If a company of *exotics* should come along, who can exhibit a few extra flourishes on the fiddle, or who can touch the keys of a piano with a little more than ordinary pretension, then it is that we are all *agog*—and, not to be seen on such an occasion, is either evidence of bad taste, gross stupidity, or, which is no less humiliating, that the absentee is out of funds, and can't pay a dollar! But, if you set up a standard of high moral excellence, whose legitimate aim and object is to diffuse intelligence, to inculcate principles of public virtue, to enlarge the sphere of patriotism and philanthropy, to stimulate afresh the declining energies that are making for the happiness and amelioration of our race, why, then again, our people are *mum*—the intellect is frigid and indisposed—and even the powers of locomotion are stiff and inflexible.

The lecture of Mr. Seys was decidedly the best we ever heard on African Colonization. To all the amenities of a graceful, impressive, and dignified speaker, he brought to his aid the many collateral advantages he had derived from long personal experience and observation, while resident as a missionary in the Liberian colony. He was sparing, to a fault, in adventuring upon untried experiments, or visionary speculations, on the theme of his discussion. His attention was directed, mainly, to such historical facts and incidents as were connected with the Colonization Society, from the period of its earliest formation—that it was founded on principles of the purest patriotism, and has ever since been fostered by a liberal and enlightened philanthropy—that although the means of its sustentation have fallen far below the magnitude of its object, yet its friends have had abundant cause of congratulation, when looking at its stupendous and gratifying results. He challenged the archives of history, to furnish an example of so rapid progress, and expanding prosperity, as that which has characterized the colony at Liberia, yet within the fourth decade of its existence.

The arguments offered in proof of missionary enterprise and christianized effort, as being the most effectual barrier to a continuance of the slave trade, were ably and triumphantly sustained. This problem has been so successfully demonstrated by experience, that it need no longer claim the attention of statesmen and politicians. Our expensive maritime co-operation upon the African coast, in conjunction with that of England and France, have heretofore been signalized by fruitless if not disastrous results. The lecturer showed that the conservation of the colony, its high purposes and achievements, depended more on extended moral influences and religious culture among the heathen of that great continent, than all the armaments and fleets that could be thrown around it. He stated, if our memory is not at fault, that the colony had now jurisdiction of 700 miles of coast, and that 120,000 of the native population, heretofore sunk in the lowest scale of barbarism, ignorance, and idolatry, were now the obedient subjects of law and order, and contributors to the general weal of the Government.

In noticing, briefly, that the American Government had heretofore withheld its recognition of the Liberian Republic, the speaker became strongly animated, as though impressed with a high sense of national injustice and discourtesy, when it is known to the world that Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Belgium, had united in such recognition. The unfairness of such a refusal becomes the more apparent, from the consideration that the infant republic derived its existence from ours, and has become tributary, to some extent, in fostering our commercial interests. He stated, that President Roberts was, at this moment, negotiating with the English Government for their possessions at Sierra Leone, which, if accomplished, would reflect the highest credit upon his diplomatic skill, and would be a vast supplemental accession to the home republic.

Mr. S. dwelt at some length on the ill-adaptedness of the climate on Liberia, to the physical constitution of the white man—that many who had gone there, had fallen victims to disease, and had found a premature grave. The opposite of this he reasoned, in favor of the man of color. The natives enjoy excellent health, and the foreign colored emigrant immediately be-

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)

1854