LETTER OF DR. HALL.

BALTIMORE, *January 1st*, 1859.

REV. WM. MCLAIN, *Financial Secretary A. C. S.*

DEAR SIR:—I hand you herewith a summary of the expenditures and earnings of the ship M. C. Stevens, for two voyages, her third and fourth, designated as C. and D., comprising the second year's service of the ship. They are made up from accounts furnished you at different times, to which I refer you for items. You will note discrepancies in the footings of the enclosed and those accounts, which arise from the fact that many items are there entered not strictly appertaining to the ship, being merely debits and credits of the A. C. S.

I very much regret that the present exhibit shows a material falling off from the same of last year, or the two first voyages of the ship; but you will note that it arises mainly from a diminution of the business of the Society. The paying freight, it will be seen, has increased. Last year the charges to the Society amounted to $14.697—adding to this the sugar mill, taken gratis, estimated at $500—$15,197; whereas, this year it amounts only to $9,871; a difference of $5,326. The paying freights and passengers last year amounted to $5,762; this year to $8,023;—an increase of $2,261. You will also note that voyage D. is the first that yields any amount for freight *home*. I will add, that in voyage E., which will come into our next year's account, the freight bill out exceeds that of any previous voyage, and I have reason to hope the home freight will also. You will notice that the expenses of the ship average about the same at each voyage. I think we may safely calculate that the paying freight both ways will gradually increase to the extent of the full capacity of the ship, not required for emigrants and the Society's freight. And this will much exceed the amount heretofore taken in consequence of ballasting with iron, which you are aware was done previous to her departure on her last voyage, to the estimated increase of her capacity of near 1000 bbls. The insurance on the ship is diminished one-half, agreeable to a resolution of the Board of Directors at their last meeting. I have set the salary of myself as Agent in the general summary of the year at $1,000, as I see you have charged that amount paid by a vote of the Board of Directors, but I considered it as due for the first year's services as Agent. For my services the present year I shall deduct from freight furnished voyage E., as per vote of the Board, 1000 bbls.

It may not be superfluous to remark, that the ship performs as well as during her first year's service, making passages on an average in less time than any square-rigged vessel in the trade. I have thus far been fortunate, too, in securing the services of a good master and officers, having heard no reasonable complaint from any quarter. From this cause, and the superior accommodations of the ship, and provisions for cabin passengers, she is sought by such to their great inconvenience in many other respects, both by Liberians having occasion to visit this country, and by missionaries to different parts of the coast. In fine, she may be said fully to answer the expectations of those who have ever advocated the running of a ship by the Society.

Accompanying this you will find the letter-books and files containing the correspondence relative to the business of the ship, together with bills vouching for the various items in the accounts furnished you, heretofore referred to.

Very respectfully yours, JAMES HALL.

Mr. Whitlesey, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred the action of the N. Y. State Colonization Society concerning the suppression of the slave trade, and other important matters, made the following report, which was accepted. The resolutions recommended dy the Committee were then taken up *seriatim*, and adopted. On motion of Mr Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing report be approved, and with the resolutions attached, be published in the African Repository.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred copies of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society on the 3d of January, 1859, report—

That for convenience of reference, the Committee number said resolutions in consecutive order:

The first resolution renewedly expresses the opposition of said Society to the slave-trade in Africa, open or disguised. The 9th section of the first article of the Constitution provides, that "the migration or importation of such persons, as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808." At the 2d session of the 9th Congress, Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, presented that section of the Constitution to the attention of Congress, and invited legislative action thereon. By an act approved March 2d, 1807, the importation of negroes to be enslaved after the 1st of January, 1808, was prohibited. If New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut had voted in the convention to form the Constitution of the United States, to prohibit the slave trade after January 1st, 1800, it would have ceased at that time.

When the act of March 2d, 1807, was passed, there was harmony and unity in the views and feelings of the people throughout the United States on the subject of the slave trade; and now the Committee entertain no doubt, that in each of the great divisions of the United States, a large majority of the people are as strongly opposed to a renewal of the slave trade, as the Society, whose resolution is under consideration. This Committee has no reason to doubt, that the Administration, and the Government of the United States, deem the trade to be odious, and will exercise their constitutional power to suppress it. The Committee think that every humane, well disposed, and patriotic citizen of the United States, has a high duty to discharge in this matter, as well as the officers of the Government; and it is cause of regret, if not of astonishment, that in the principal ports of the United States, where the unanimous voice of the people is ostensibly raised against the traffic, ships are built, fitted up, and furnished with manacles for the trade, in all of which a large number of mechanics and laborers are employed, without any interference whatever on the part of the people. This Committee recommend a concurrence in the views expressed in the first resolution.

2d. The second resolution expresses an earnest desire for a more effective action of the Government of the United States to suppress the slave trade, by substituting small, but well armed war steamers, for the large sail vessels now employed. It is wise, in all instances, to adapt the best means to acquire the object in view. The settled principle and policy of the United States has been, and is, to deny to all sovereign Powers the right to search their vessels, sailing under their national flag. The practice of Great Britain to search American vessels for deserters

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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