And then, confining our view to the occurrences of the last year alone, what more could one say, or need to be said, than has been so well and admirably said by yourself, sir, and in the extracts from the report we have heard this evening? I feel, sir, that in these documents we have received, not only the text, but the full sermon of this occasion. We need not call a more special attention to the topics therein discussed. They

What, therefore, remains for me, as an humble but honest friend of the cause, but only to add my testimony in a few brief words, and, as I said, to make a little exhortation following this great discourse? But where shall I begin, or what shall I say? Perhaps it makes but little difference. But, as we look at Africa, and ponder the dismal records of her past, we may truly wonder at the prospects which are now beginning to open upon her. As a natural philosopher, or as a political economist, we might have said, not one hundred nor even fifty years ago: There is no redemption for the sons of Ham; every thing is against them, and chiefly their own vices and degradation. It is a land of pillage and slaughter, given up to the spoiler, and shadowed all over by the most terrific forms of barbaric violence and superstition. But, in an old book, written long ago by the prophets of Israel, stands this mighty sentence: "Ethiopia shall soon

stretch out her hands to God." In that sentence stands also the unbroken purpose of the Almighty, and there confounding the pride of all human calculation, lies the secret of those events which are now in progress before our eyes for the salvation of Africa. In that sentence was hidden the electric fire which was to kindle the souls of the men who have in our times originated and born forward the cause of African Colonization. In the secret of that sentence was the meeting held in this metropolis on the night of the 21st December, in the year 1816, where the grand conception was fostered into life, and whence soon after it took organic and living form, amid the correspondence of Presidents, and Senators, and Representatives, and of other wise, distinguished, and philanthropic men. But though eloquence and religion came to its assistance, it had to struggle for its life. I need not now recall the objections which fell upon it from every quarter, like a storm of hail. It is now almost half a century since that beginning, and those difficulties have vanished, one after another, before the steady and resistless tread of the Divine purpose. The struggle has been indeed severe, and the trials have seemed at times almost appalling; but to this hour a Divine Providence has maintained its own cause against all opposition. We have now no longer need to argue over again the points already settled, Speculations may well give place to positive and ocular

There stands Liberia, speaking for herself—there is the fruit of forty-four years of toil; there it stands a monument of God's truth and fidelity to his word, in spite of human prejudice and passion, in spite of ignorance, apathy, and unconcern—in spite of misrepresentation, calumny, and abuse—in spite of former disasters, and present dangers, and every hostile demonstration, to tell what God hath wrought through the agency of this American colonizing force. If any yet remain who doubt the tendency of these events, or deny the wisdom of the movement to which they may be traced, I turn them over to the coming time, when God, in his providence, shall confound their skepticism, if not arouse them to an earnest co-operation in his designs.

Suppose the originators and friends of Colonization had for the last fifty years directed their energies only to the condition and prospects of the colored people in our own land—suppose their views had been limited, and confined to work out some social or political salvation for this race within the borders of this Confederacy—where, to-day, would have been the scion of that Republic which is now flourishing on the shores of a continent, and which bears in its capsules, we fondly hope, the seeds of regeneration to all its tribes and territories?

Or suppose that the whole people of this Union had yielded a cordial and undivided support to the aims and objects of African Colonization from the beginning, where, to-day, might have been the advancing standards of the Liberian State? over how many millions in the heart of Africa yet unreclaimed, might they have floated, the symbols of civil and religious freedom, of progress, improvement, civilization, and Christianity?

Nay, sir, you would not now be perplexed with the difficult question which is pressing on you to-day—that is, how, in the far-off Liberian hive, to crowd the increasing swarm which the powers of the civilized world have rescued from hands of rapacity and violence, and gathered up from the sweep of the high seas, over which they were being borne in bondage.

For one, sir, I have been astounded at the facts not only intimated in the report of your Secretary, but even more fully disclosed in the usual annual report of the venerable Secretary of State, General Cass, for the current year; showing a frightful activity in the execrable business of the slave-trade, and some of the efforts which have been made to arrest it.

It is stated, upon these authorities, that no less than twelve slavers, with the aggregate number of 3119 negroes, have been seized by our Government vessels alone during the past twelve months; while we know that many more than this have been taken by vessels from Europe, in the very act of their inhuman work. Of the number of Africans thus recaptured, nearly 4000 have been returned to Liberia, in part by the agency of your Society. Sir, I thank God that it exists to-day, if for no other cause than that, to aid in mitigating, and, so far as possible, in counteracting the indescribable horrors of this piratical and despicable trade.—But I will not dwell upon this.

Here is a proposition which has always struck my mind with a peculiar torce, and early made me a friend of this cause. It is, that in reference to the white and black races, as they exist either in our own country or in other portions of the world, no plan, viewed in whatsoever light, has ever been broached or propounded, from any quarter, so feasible, and at the same time so benign in its influence upon all sides, and all the genuine interests of mankind, as this very system. No other scheme has actually succeeded so well, taking all things into view, and therefore, thus far, no other system has been able to so great a degree to array in its behalf the approving smiles of Providence. All other ideas are still struggling in embryo, or yet crude and half-developed, have consigned thousands of their unhappy subjects to the terrible relapse of savage ignorance, anarchy, cruelty and blood. Tell me, then, you who have read the story of the African, wheresoever found, for the last two hundred years, where 18 the record of any success in the amelioration of his condition, like that which has attended the projects and operations of this Society, on both sides of the ocean. This has been the thought and the foresight of many of the wisest and best men in all parts of our country for the last fifty years, and down to this day they have not been disappointed. Time and commerce, philanthropy and religiou, prosperity and Providence, have all set their seal upon the Herculean enterprise. Can there be any doubt

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