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An Gration alivered on the Celebration of the 24th of August, at the Methodist Eniscopal Church by Met. J. B. Payne.

My Fellew Citizene:

tiaring buen requested to address you on this day, and their desireus of doing any thing that her is my pewer, for the good of my country men, I have come to attempt a compliance: and while I acknowledge it a great bonor conferred upen me, I regret my inability to comply with your wish, in a manaer corresponding with the importance and interesting character of this aspieleds der; however, as a citizen, an is one that holds the dectrine that true religion is milmately connected with the love of couriv. I cannot be backward to do whatever lies whom I am associated; with this assertion ! hope you will bear with me, while I endeavour e comply with your request, as hest I con

and those patriotic feelings which should on this day fill every hosom, it hecomes necessary to past with the present, and infers as far as human foreeight is capable of doing so from certain ir. on the history of our race, and tracing its ennals to the present, a dark spot, which fills the whole relina, immediately arreste our attention; -a spot that has been in historical existence for contato the mineteenth, and biding fair, to all human appearance, to increase its blackness and ers. youngest son, almost immediately, but the other | ar the pains to examine the statistics of these | in dans and trees | Among them he established | eries and barbarities inflicted for centuries up- was expected; for could a remuneration of a pe- what would have been the condition of this paralleled in the history of any nation. Histo- of justice could that society have received it, duction of these among them, who, ascording to inn empire were, compared with the duration African suffering, momentary; The sufferings of the descendants of Abraham, though compeled to abandon their former and delightful land and in great numbers sold into foreign countries, are mitigated by the privileges they here of late oniny in all civilized governments. But it is to Africz, that troubles and unheard-of atrocities have found their way and brought about

powerfully enervating effect

they lost their ancient energy, so oppressed were as a vivid fulfillment of that carso. ble incubus, to quicken and resuscitete them. | shall stretch forth ker hands unto God." ca, is too shvious to all who may have traveled | tien to the dignity of men; we have admitted the known a rehearsal of it is unproductive of the lations, for the two races to live together on equi christian profession, were nevertheless friends | had they a better right to some, than to the land to humanity. These individuals looked apen, of their fathere? and eighed over the lamentable condition of beings differing from them in easte, but of the seme nature, and having with them a common destiny. Great as was the prejudice in the generality, that there were some who waited ony an opportunity to vent their noble feelings in the amelieration of the condition of the colored | sion; -here also it was justly supposed that the population. Evident in this; for, as seen as | blessings of christianity and civilization, emaaway was opened to accomplish the deliverence | mating es it were from a foces, would irradiate of come, by precuring an asyluin in the land of | this benighted weste, and, in God's own time, be heir fathers, it was eagerly embraced, and instrumental in appreximating the fulfilment of with a degree of evergy, that has ever since as- that remarkable prophecy. Whether this con- this con- that treaties of friendship and commerce companied their lubors, they began the great sideration entered distinctly into the plans of ale the productions of only sim arly independent work of deliverance. The Colonization Society | the Colonization Society, or was only ranked powers. The weight of these reasonable arguments thus took its rise. It erose to relieve and to | namung the things that might possibly take place, my power, for the entication of those with bless. From a popular continent, and the would no may, though some of them must cause of this general oppression, it was asser- bave had some distinct recognition at the idea | trading markets to manopulize the products of this tained by the humane that the only way in from the ready encouragement given to all miss sountry, but to obtain and enjoy in quiet possessen which they could be a blessing to this unhappy | stonaries of the authodex faith; however, it can in order to call into exercise that gratitude race, weald be in their removal beyond the reach | he safely sencluded that it entered into the provof oppression, and those influences which op- idential arrangement of the God of nations, pered all their efforts to resussitate. This en- without whom, nothing comes to pass; It as-"call to mind the farmer days"-te compare the | tire work was undertaken by a Seciety; and | cords with what was His manner efectemplishwe are witnesses this day of its auchiess. It was | ing this kind of good in past ages. If we carry not only begun, for the God of mercy was con. | our minds back, we shall notice in the anna! refragable and all important considerations, what | tissally prempting to its execution, and there- | of history, that colonizing was early practised enough that we give the world to understand that the feture will be. In casting the eye back up- unto actually disposing the hearts of his ser- with great advantage to both parties, and, if we we have come in possession of this turnitary by vezts to contribute their means and energies to admit the supreme rule of Him who orders the lawful and honorable murchase, and that therein we the gigantic undertaking, until, le! we see it I the affinire of the children of men, we must ougappreximating to a glorieus completion.

fall it had been deprived of all life, and broken | benevolent and uncontaminated in its motives. Can any one say that these things transpired to pieces. And indeed, it cannot be said that This society was not local in its operations; its without the intervention of Him who orders the evils that have come upon it, have not had a resources were not to be spent upon the accom- the affairs of the children af men in all their phehinent of only one object; they were to generations? It appears Providence designed The faculties of the soul by eppression, had | diffuse themselves, that their healing influences that this heathen and barbarous country should sunk into a state of dormancy: no longer did the | might extend to other than the immediately bone - | be enlightened in the same way. It is not mind work as once it did, when it sent forth i fited: therefore while it contemplated the amelio-, enough that missionaries should spend among from their ewn resources, exhibitions of its powers | ration of the oppressed of the U. States, it plan- them a few years; this may be attended with which quickened in its progress remote nations; ned the bestewment of the blessing so that the | infinite good, but it may not be as permanent as Its mental and moral powers had become so wretched of this land might ultimately partake stunned by the fall, that it has become a prob- of the effects ammarating from it. The society do we believe the Most High, intends the enlightlem of difficult solution, whether minds of the knew that as there was in Holy Writ, a denuaci - enment of this dark land; nor are we singular in same stock, with these that originated and sent ation upon the descendants of the unfortunate this belief; cir numstances are continually transpiring forth the arts and sciences to bless and aid men- Ham, there was also a prophetical declarakind in their toils, be capacitated for equal ut- | tien, that signified the termination of the mistaiments with the caucassions. So truly had eries and barbarities, which were looked upon

their souls within, that the consideration of their New the great question was, how shall former glory, of the attainments of their ances- | these two great works be started? Mew can the ! try, and of the once polished state of seciety | condition of the degraded of the U. States be so and the flourishing of the christian principles, in | relieved, that they may in time be the instrutheir fathers' land, was not sufficient, while they | ments in the hand of the Lord, of bringing about | a blessing which we hope will not lose its proper remained under the weight of the intolera- | the fulfillment of the prophecy-"Ethiophia In a word, the humiliating and deplerable con- | have seen that a semeval of the first mahappy dition of the African race, especially in Ameri- | class was indispensably necessary to their elevathere, or read of their unhappy situation, to be truth of the sentiment that it is impossible, under to us, -uot for any discentinuance of their dwelt upon here because, being genrally existing projudices and hamiliating considernobler feelings But it should not be forgetton terms in place And new we sak, where were that amidst this general oppression, there | they is be seat? - is what land could they find were honorable exceptions; there were some of a home? -- in what part of the globe could a spet the pieus of all christian denominations, and be tound en which they might cland "selfthere were those who, though they made no poised and erect?" Where on the whole globe

> "God drave sesunder and assigned their lot, To all the Ratione. Asmie was the hoose He gave them, in its distributions fair,

And squal; and bade thein dwell in pease." Here it was thought very properly they sould find a beme, an asylum from all oppres-I clude that it was not fallen into by chemce or at This Secrety cannot be impenshed; nothing | the dictates of face, but by a remarkable proviries; augmenting with scarcely an opposition | unboly or sordid can be brought to impuga its | dence of God. We are informed by history that | metives. It aimed at the accomplishment of Greece was colonized by a band of Egytians un- urbanity, saw proper to co se; bat we wanted mere; a great object. It was fraught with immense | der Cecrops, who found them, polished and en- | though our succesters were sertainly of this land. mality unto the twentieth century. If the pro- good to the oppressed in the U. States, and the lightened as they afterwards became, in the lawphetic depunciation of Noah, involved the degraded senge of this peninsula. Very easily est state of degradation, living not in hely weak whole of Ham's descendants, effecting his one errive at this conclusion, if he will be lock and in societies, but like bruts, in the ferest, members of his family remotely, as some be- colonies, and of the Colonization Society. It I laws and introduced the worship of the gods; lieve, we have a clear and certain fulfillment | may be enquired what has that seciety received | he divided them into cities and began a reformaof that denunciation in the entire subjugation as a remaneration from the colonists? Naught but ; tion that raised them to the most polished and of the descendants of Canann, and in the mis- their gratitude; it asked no more: no more seientific of the encient nations. New, we ask, on the Africans; which, in their duration, are un- | cuniary kind have been made, on no principle | wation, so famous in history, but for the introty informs us of the sufferings of many nations, without going to the trouble of making a divi- Herodotus the historian, had black skins and but in few instances have they been otherwise | dend thereof, between all the contributors to | frizzled hair?-what would have been their litthan smort-lived:-The Canaanites were, short- I this great and humane scheme; hence that so- | erature had not the Phonisian characters, origily after the introduction of the Israelites into ciety nevertanticipated any thing of the kind. It nally from Egypt, been introduced among them? Palestine, subdued and lest in the mass of other | is true, remittances of African produce, in small | While in this way the colonized were untrambarbarous nations. The punic wars which ter- quantities have been made to it by its agents, | maled, and upon an arona on which they could minuted with the destruction of the Carthage- but we apprehend they were never turned to exert themselves to the development of these personal benefit, but to the augmentation of its faculties with which God has endowed man; the funds, the better to enable it to continue the judividals, with whom they united, became presecution of its great work. Nor was it to immediate benificiaries. It is known that this is nequire territory on this extended coast for the not the only instance of colonizing among the U. States, that the Colenization Society exert- ancients; numbers found their way into Europe ed itself. This has been amply and authorita- | at the down-fall of Troy, and from Phonicia tively declared to the world, in the diplomatic | behold the celebrated Princons Blissa or Dide, correspondence of the governments of the U. and a celony of her countrymen pursuing their States and Graot Britian Here let all such sur- way until they landed in Africa, located near its fall, from which, it has not yet risen. Long misings terminate, and let us come to the con- the spot where Tunis now stands, and thereupbes it lain in its fallon condition, as if by that | clusion that, the Solonization Society is purely on founded the powerful Carthagonian empire.

if enforced continally by the precept and example of those domiciled among them. In no other way which convince the world that this is the case. We are here then for the amelieration of our condition-fer the refermation and ultimate elevation of these that "sit in darkness? For these purposes we have been conducted by the providential hand of the God of nations, to this our ancient patrimes

We realize a great blessing from the active and

philanthropic exertions of the Celonization Society.

effect upon, nor be limited only to us; the effects of which begin aircady to exhibit themselves amid the general darkness and wretshedness of this miserable country. But it may be inquired why this separation from this disinterested and philanthreats society? Not for any evil they have done efferte to accemplisa their humane purposes, because it is now ascertained that the great good contemplated for our race, canunt ba secured to it without the assumption of independent perogatives. It has been made known offcially that these selenies sustain relation to mo goveramont. From this isfirmation it became a question, how it was that columnes under a society, susuld exercising national powers without having acquired there in the manner in which they are usually postessed: Considering the short period of the settlement of these evionies, it man be acknowled ad but an unusual degree of interest bas been amakened by theru; yet, the privileges and powere necessary to consummate the great design of their benefactors were dealed them. Their lawacould be vislated and advantages taken of them, because neither they nor their ususfactors could treat with severeign sewers on these subjects .- They had no national flag, that signalized them as one of the notions. It is a naiversal custom that laws to which other nations or individuals of sovereign powers are required to conform, must have been enzered by sime was telt, and has impelled these calonies to assit to the world, that their object in not to make addia home, as ealy asylum, and equal rights and privileges, to take a stand in the world, and by landable and just conduct to arrive to many dignity and heast-to lay the foundation and rear up a goveinmest that our children may sall their own, and whore they may dwell salely. But these privileges we have been denied, unless we signalize and dehave become pussessed of the sovereignty of its original ewhere, for while this might be acceeded to, it nould sais place us upon a level with the native tribes of whom we segaired it: no more We elaimed to se civilized and christain people and desired to be treated as such. Again, it is not the policy of the civilized world to second to any people want they have not elaimed; too great is the thirst for territory, to accord one point likely to prove a wational benefit, or a valuable accession, or to allow the quiet persession of that, the claim to which has pot been asserted. Therefore, it begame necessary. these colonies were sovereign and independent. to declare the same to the world, and set up those claime, without which no prosperity can attend tham; a step it was agreed by the Colonization Sociaty, we should take as soon as we attained nuto a proper schaition, and were possessed of ability to conduct the weal. It is true there has been some opposition to it, bat it arose from groundless apprehornion,s not from a carelessnous about the pesition, if it could be assumed and maintained without destruction to the government; bur when all learned that there was no other alternative than to answer the question, "who are you!" they united to give the hearty Declaration that Liberia is a Sovoreign and Independent Government. It is done; the , step in takan; the position is assumed, and we have passed the Rubicon: not to engage in hostilities, not to encreach upon anether's deminione, but to take a stand upon the field of nationality,-te exercise those privileges and national prerogatives peeulier to independent and sovereign peners. We congratulate the Republic of Literia. But we would not tender this congratulation to the citizens of Liberia, were we not firm in the belief that it is

the only course that can be pursued by this geverne

Maryland Historical Society

. The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers B. Liberia Herald

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