who, in the midst of their rejoicings to-day, have remembered the miseries of Africa, and offered their contributions for her relief. Can you withhold from such an enterprise *your* voice of approbation? Can you, if you pray for any thing—can you refuse to pray for this undertaking? Can you look round on the abundance wherewith God has blessed you, and refuse to bestow some little offering on such a cause?"

It is pleasant to be able to record, that the torrent of abolitionism which has swept away so many of the former friends of colonization, has produced no unfavorable effect on this gentleman. He continues to be the warm friend of this only plausible and practicable scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the African race, either here or on the continent of Africa.

Auxiliary societies sprang up so fast, that it would be tedious, as it is unnecessary, to name them all: and even in remote parts of the country, speeches were delivered and published, which did credit to the speakers, and evinced, beyond a doubt, that the talent and eloquence of the country were enlisted in this cause.

The Society received much encouragement also from the fact, that the hopes entertained that many conscientious persons would embrace the opportunity to emancipate their slaves, began to be realized. Nathaniel C. Crenshaw, near Richmond, Virginia, informed the society of his wish to send his slaves to Liberia. And the Rev. Cave Jones, a chaplain in the United States navy, manumitted two men of colour, and directed them to be delivered to the society, in order that they might take passage to the colony at Liberia.

The society also received some seasonable donations of articles peculiarly suited to the wants of the infant colony. Among these, one deserves a particular notice, from Mr. E. S. Thomas, of Baltimore. This gentleman had with great pains collected a large quantity of seeds, which he presented to the Colonization Society; among which were no less than twelve hundred pounds of turnip seed, of various sorts. A more appropriate present for a young colony could not have been devised.

The American Board of Foreign Missions began to turn its attention to Africa as a missionary field. They authorized the Prudential Committee to admit the descendants of Africa into the Foreign Mission School, which was then in successful operation at Cornwall, Connecticut, with a view to their preparation for missionary labours on the coast of Africa. They also resolved to recommend to the committee to establish a mission in Africa, as soon as they shall find it practicable, and be able to make the requisite preparations.

Legislative bodies, also, had their attention turned to the subject of making some provision for emancipated slaves in a suitable colony.

The Hon. Rufus King, a Senator of the United States from New York, submitted for consideration to the august body of which he was a member, a resolution, that after the public debt was paid, all the proceeds of the sales of public land should constitute a fund to aid the emancipation of such slaves within the United States, and to aid in their removal, and the removal of such free persons of colour as by the laws of any of the States may be allowed to be removed, to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, March 2d, made a motion in Congress, that the Secretary of War be requested to ascertain the probable expense of extinguishing the Indian title to a portion of the country lying west of the Rocky Mountains, that may be suitable for colonizing the free people of colour, &c.

The State of Virginia, as early as 1816, as we have already seen, requested the Executive of the State to correspond with the President of the United States on the subject of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place not within any of the States or Territories of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such people of colour as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The State of Maryland, in 1818, by their Legislature, resolved unanimously, that the Governor be requested to communicate to the members of both Houses of Congress from Maryland, the opinion of the Legislature, that "a wise and provident policy suggests the expediency, on the part of our National Government, of procuring, by negotiation, by cession, or purchase, a tract of country on the Western coast of Africa, for the colonization of the free people of colour of the United States."

A similar resolution was also passed by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XIV. Books

3.

A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa

by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846