Norfolk; and of the fifty-eight who sailed in the Liberia, forty-nine were emancipated slaves.

Two Swiss missionaries, Messrs. Rudolph Dietschy and H. Granur, together with Dr. Anderson, appointed to succeed Dr. Mechlin, as colonial physician, went out in the Liberia.

At the close of the year 1830, twelve State Legislatures had expressed their approbation of the American Colonization Society.

At the very close of the year 1829, Henry Clay delivered a discourse before the Colonization Society of Kentucky, which, though long, deserves a place in this history.

"*Gentlemen of the Colonization Society of Kentucky:*—I most sincerely wish that the task of addressing you on this occasion, had been assigned by the Board of Managers to some individual more competent than I am, to explain and illustrate and enforce the claims of the society to the friendly and favourable consideration of the public. I yield to none in a thorough persuasion of the utility of the scheme of the society, in a profound conviction of its practicability, and in an ardent desire for its complete success. But I am sensible that there are many others who could more happily than I can, throw around the subject those embellishments which are best calculated to secure attention, and engage the cordial and energetic cooperation of the community. When the application was first made to me to deliver this address, I hesitated to comply with it, because I apprehended that my motives would be misconceived, and my language be misrepresented. Subsequent reflection determined me to adhere to the maxim of my whole life, to endeavour to render all the good in my power, without being restrained by the misconceptions to which I might expose myself. In entering upon the duty which has devolved upon me, I ask only the exercise of ordinary liberality, in judging the imperfections which will doubtless mark its performance.

"In surveying the United States of North America, and their Territories, the beholder perceives, among their inhabitants, three separate and distinct races of men, originally appertaining to three different continents of the globe, each race varying from the others in colour, physical properties, and moral and intellectual endowments. The European is the most numerous; and, as well from that fact, as from its far greater advance in

civilization and in the arts, has the decided ascendency over the other two, giving the law to them, controlling their condition, and responsible for their fate, to the Great Father of all, and to the enlightened world. The next most numerous and most intelligent race, is that which sprung from Africa; the largest portion of which is held in bondage by their brethren, descendants of the European. The aborigines, or Indian race, are the least numerous, and, with the exception of some tribes, have but partially emerged from the state of barbarism in which they were found, on the first discovery of America. Whence, or how they came hither, are speculations for the research of the curious, on which authentic history affords no certain light.

"Their future fortunes or condition, form no part of the subject of this address. I shall, I hope, nevertheless, be excused for the digression of dedicating a few passing observations, to the interesting remnant of these primitive possessors of the New World. I have never been able to agree in the expediency of employing any extraordinary exertions, to blend the white and copper-coloured races together, by the ceremony of marriage. There would be a motive for it, if the Indians were equal or superior to their white brethren, in physical or intellectual powers. But the fact is believed to be otherwise. The mixture improves the Indian, but deteriorates the European element. Invariably, it is remarked, that those of the mixed blood, among the Indians, are their superiors in war, in council, and in the progress of the useful arts, whilst they remain in the rear of the pure white race, still farther than they are in advance of the pure Indian. In those instances (chiefly among the French) during the progress of the settlement of this continent, in which the settlers have had most intercourse with the Indians, they have rather sunk to the level of their state, than contributed essentially to their civilization.

"But if there be no adequate recommendation to the white race of an union, by intermarriage, with the Indian, we are enjoined, by every duty of religion, humanity, and magnanimity, to treat them with kindness and justice, and to recall them, if we can, from their savage to a better condition. The United States stand charged with the fate of these poor children of the woods, in the face of their common Maker, and in the presence of the world. And, as certain as the guardian is answerable for the education of his infant ward, and the management of

Maryland Historical Society

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XIV. Books
3.
A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa
by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846