benefit, were detailed to them. In that of confining the commerce of the colony, at its first settlement, to the colonial factory, they foresaw the preservation of the natives from the rapacity of unprincipled traders, and winning them to a just appreciation of the advantages of civilized life;—a new impulse to their own agricultural and mechanical pursuits;—in its profits, a provision for meeting the public wants;—and hence the means of supplying themselves, at a moderate price, out of the fruits of their own industry, instead of being a charge on our bounty. We have every reason to believe, that by thus implanting new and powerful motives to virtuous action, much will be done to conquer habits too frequently the concomitants of their former unfortunate position in society.

"In sending out this first expedition, the great principles upon which this society is to act, should be kept distinctly in view:

"1. Entire temperance in every colonist:

"2. Total abstinence from trade in ardent spirits and arts of war:

"3. An immediate Christian influence and operation upon surrounding heathen:

"All designed to accomplish the second article of our constitution,—'to provide for civilizing and christianizing Africa, through the direct instrumentality of coloured emigrants from the United States.'

"And, under the belief that this institution, if adequately supported, will confer upon the African race an inestimable blessing, and secure a salubrious and prosperous home for thousands of slaves, whose benevolent masters are now preparing them for the rational enjoyment of liberty; but more especially at this juncture, to meet the pressing solicitations, and secure the liberty of a body of colonists of high character in Georgia, long anxious to emigrate to Africa, we earnestly and affectionately solicit the patronage of our fellow-citizens, to enable us to comply with their wishes,—strengthen the colony now sent forth,—present a new barrier against the prosecution of the slave-trade,—and hasten the regeneration of that long oppressed continent.

"On behalf of the committee.

ELLIOTT CRESSON.

"*October* 31, 1834."

On the 24th of October, 1834, an oration, replete with sound sentiment and varied learning, was delivered before this society in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, by J. R. Tyson, from which it will be gratifying to our readers to peruse a few extracts.

After giving some account of the origin and proceedings of this society, the orator says, "As an association formed in Pennsylvania, guiding and directing the destinies of a colony bearing its honoured name, it will seek the establishment of those cardinal doctrines of government which rendered Penn illustrious and his province happy. It will imitate the colonial policy of its founder, conceded to be far-sighted and virtuous. It will infix as in corner stones of the *Pennsylvanian* fabric, the principles which he inculcated, and practised; the principles of *toleration* and *temperance*—of unbroken *faith* and universal *peace*. It will aim, in unison with the parent society, at those practical blessings to the American negro, and the native African, which it was the great design of that institution to promote and subserve."

The speaker in describing the degradation and depravity of the coloured race in this country, appeals to the statistics of crime in the state of Pennsylvania, and to a comparison of the numbers of whites and blacks committed and condemned by the criminal courts, from which it manifestly appears, that notwithstanding the multitudes of unprincipled white men, who have of late years sought an asylum in this country, and especially in Pennsylvania, yet facts clearly demonstrate, that the proportion of criminals among the blacks, in this favoured State, in which they are by law admitted to all the rights and privileges of free citizens, is so great, that although the white population, in the year 1830, was one million three hundred thousand, and the coloured population no more than thirty-eight thousand; yet the number of prisoners in the three penitentiaries of the State was nearly equally divided between the whites and blacks. The exact number, as given by Mr. Tyson, and no doubt taken from the public records, is as follows: "The number of persons in the three penitentiaries of the State, at the end of the year was five hundred and ninety-eight, of which two hundred and fifty-three were blacks. If the convictions among the white population were in the same proportion with the black, instead of there being three hundred and forty-five convicts in the different penitentiaries of the State, there would

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