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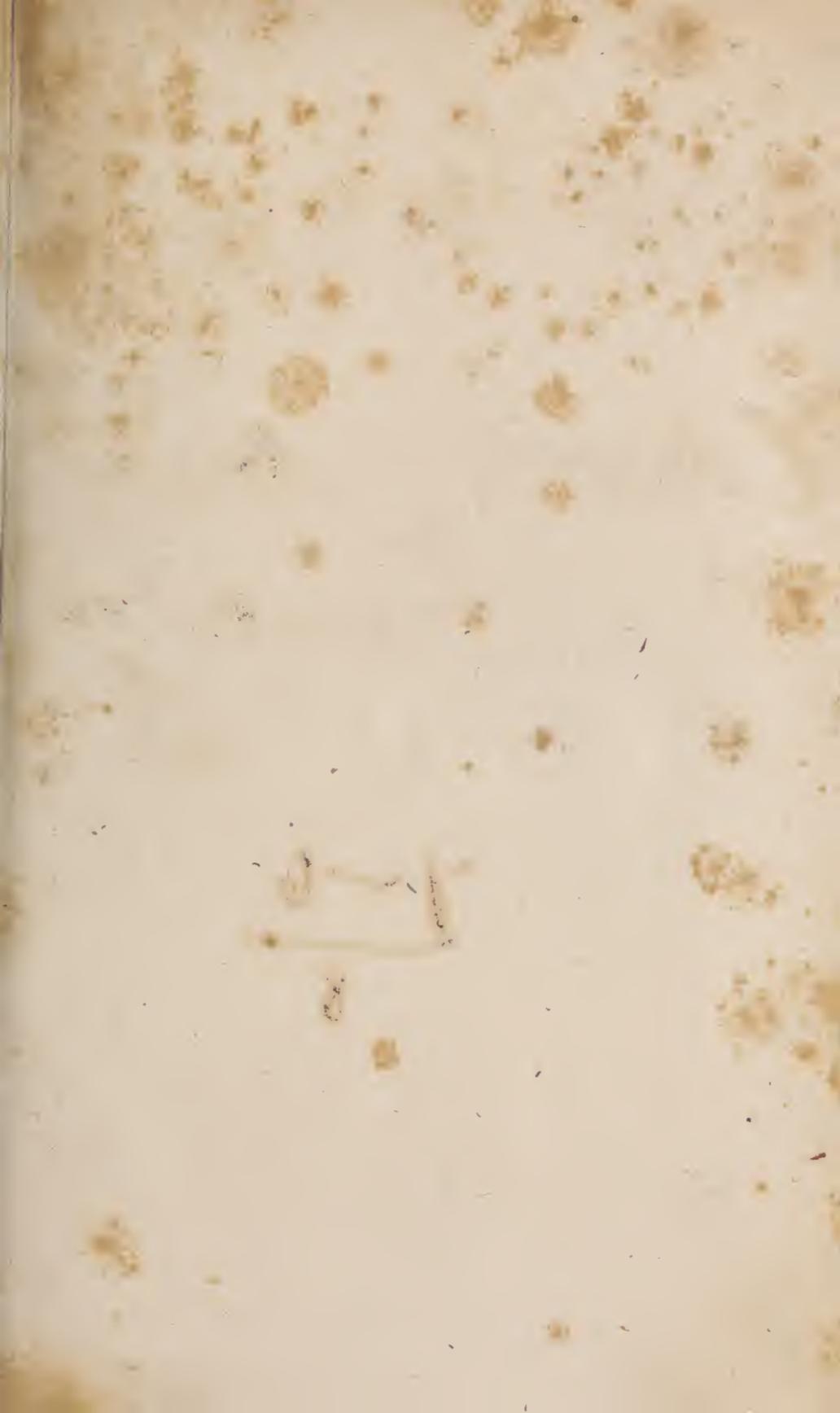
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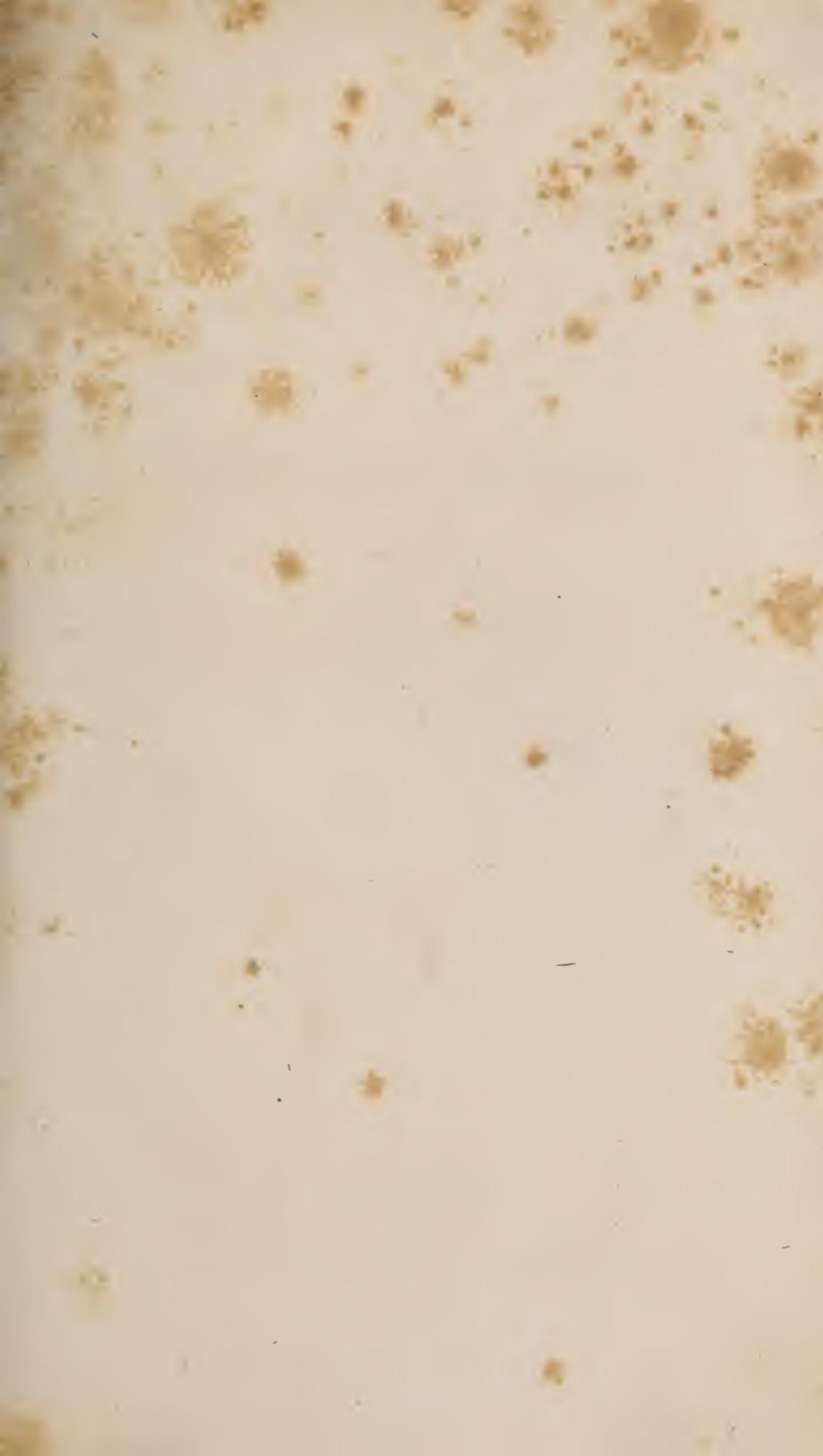
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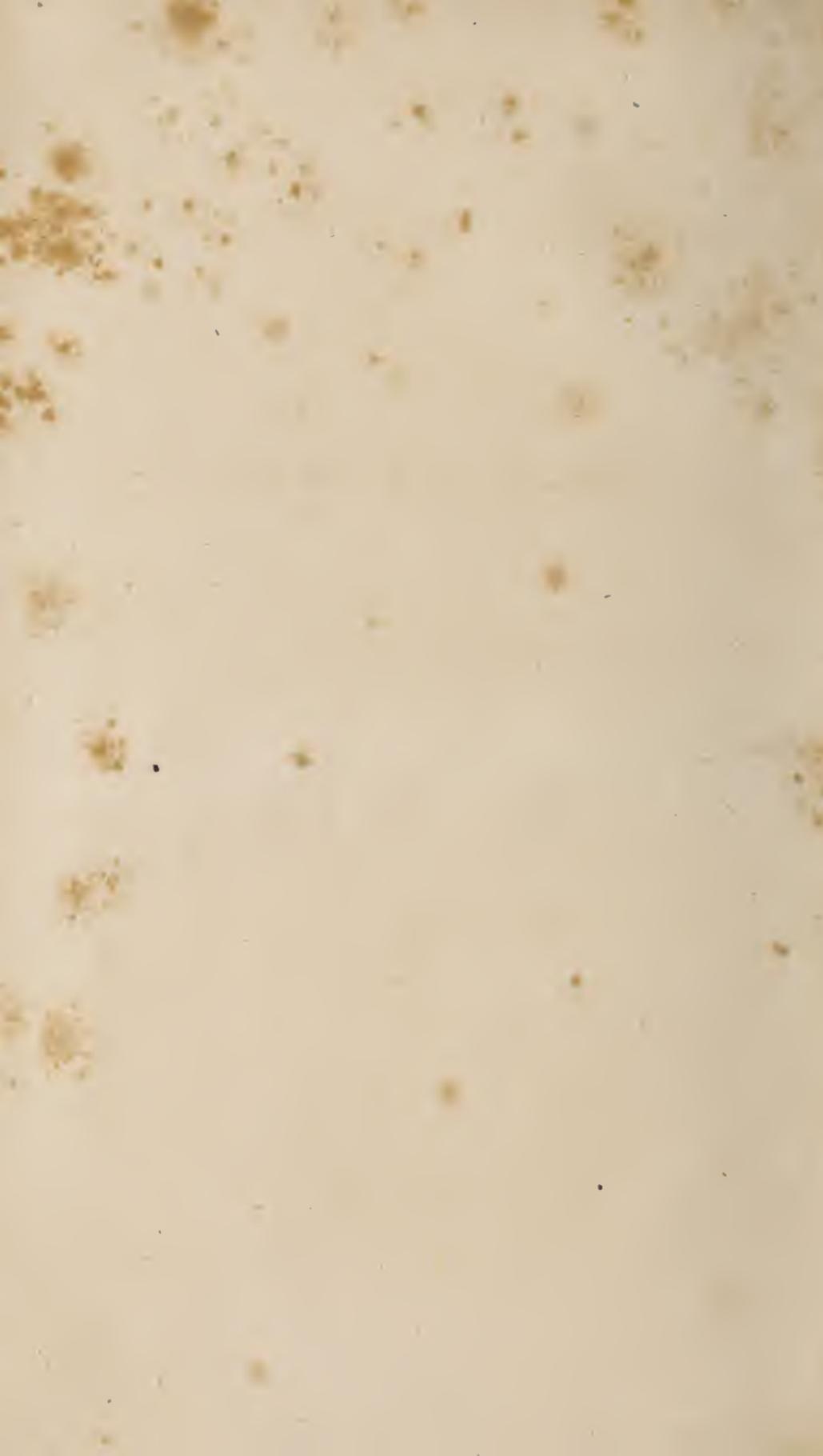
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III.

Published by order of the Managers of
THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE PROFITS ARISING FROM THIS WORK, ARE DEVOTED TO THE
CAUSE OF THE SOCIETY.

Washington:

1828.

JAMES C. DUNN, PRINTER; GEORGETOWN, D. C.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

THE deep and increasing interests which is felt in many parts of this country, on the subject of the efforts to colonize the free people of colour of the United States, on the African coast, has induced the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society to propose the establishment of a periodical work, which shall furnish the public with accurate information concerning the plans and prospects of their Institution; give a minute account of its operations, and of the condition and progress of the Colony; communicate any new and interesting intelligence which may be received, relating to the Geography, Natural History, Manners, and Customs of Africa; and admit into its pages such essays as may be thought calculated to advance the interests of the Colony, or the cause of African Improvement, as well as select passages from authors who have already written on this subject; and important extracts from the Reports of such Foreign Associations as are making exertions to suppress the Slave Trade or relieve the African race.

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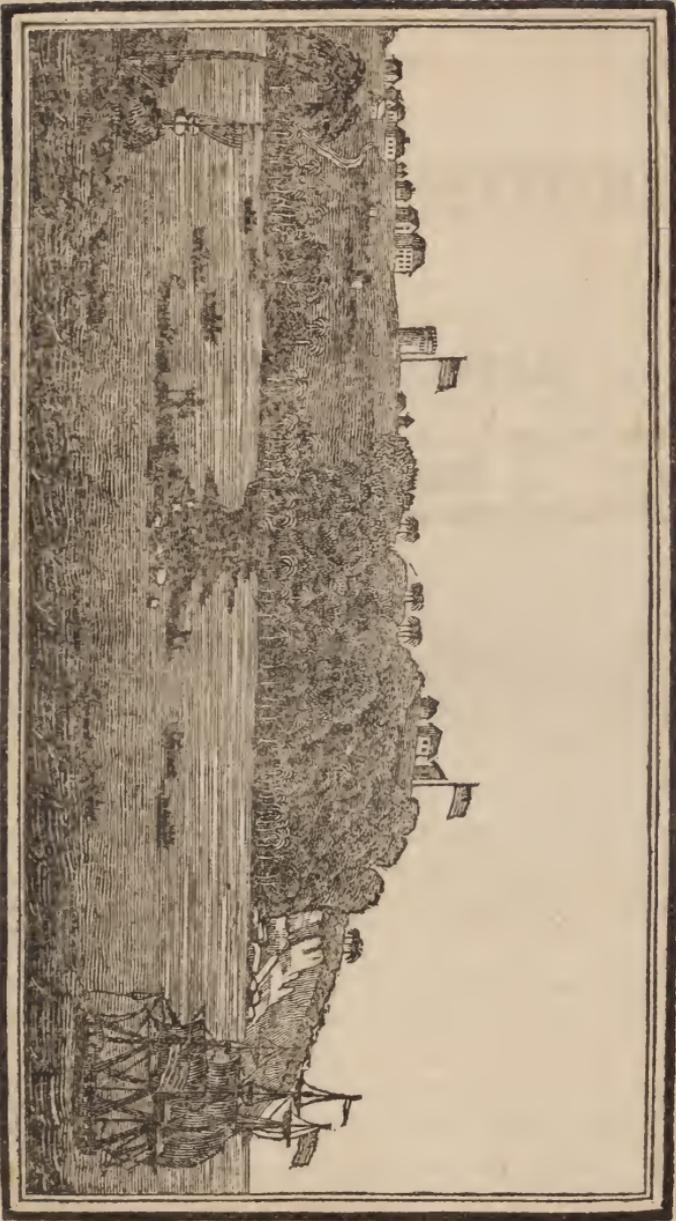
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Washington, March, 1827.

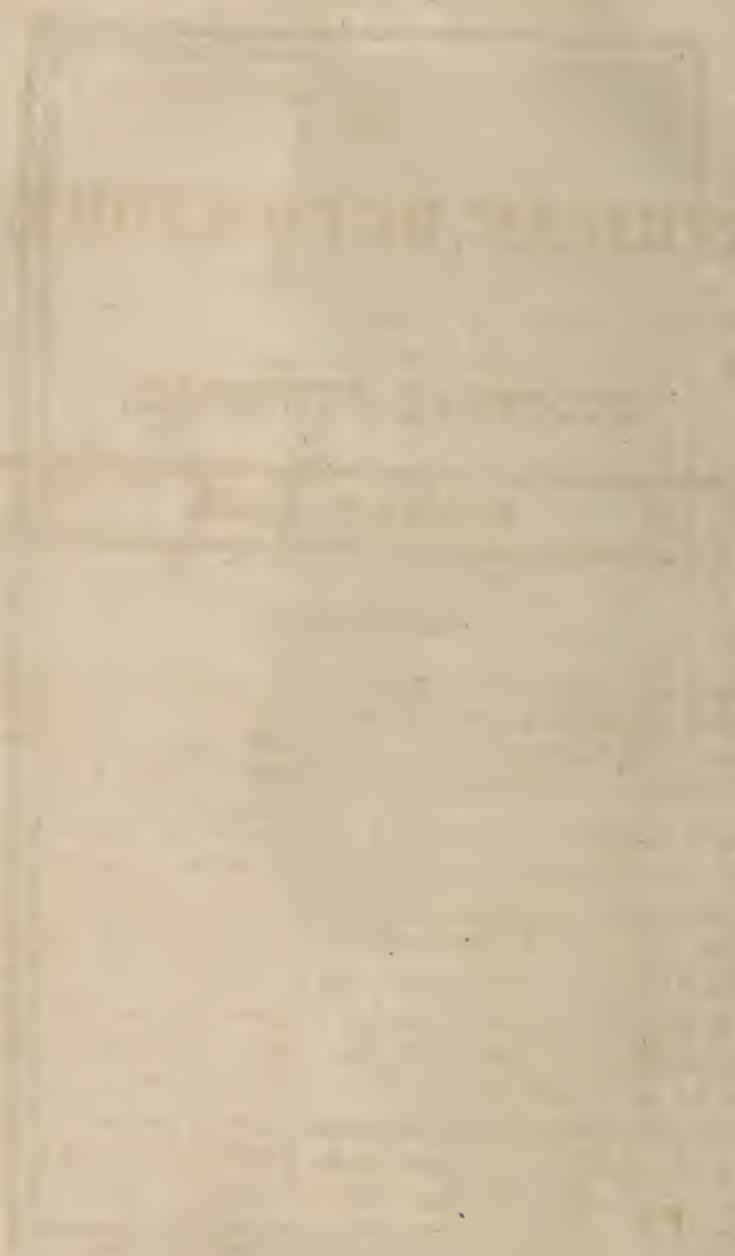
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View of the Colonial Settlement at Cape Montserado.



THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III.

MARCH, 1827.

No. 1.

Review.

Controversy between Caius Gracchus and Opimius, in referenee to the American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States. (First published in the Richmond Enquirer.) Georgetown, D. C. 1827. 8vo. pp. 118.

ON a subject so various in its relations as the design of the American Colonization Society, and looking to consequences of such interest and importance to our national character and condition, unanimity of sentiment is not to be expected. The predictions of human sagacity are never infallible, and it is impossible to foresee the precise results of measures the best adapted to promote the public good. But this ought to constitute no objection to such measures.

The obscurity results from the limitation of our faculties, and from our ignorance of the purposes of Providence, and equally involves private transactions and public affairs. Surely, no reasonable man will consider the want of the gift of prophecy a valid excuse for inaction. We doubt not, however, that much of the apathy which exists in regard to the plans of the American Colonization Society may be traced to an incredulity little af-

fectured by evidence, because induced by feeling, and which time and experience alone can remove. The greatness of the scheme makes it appear chimerical. The grandeur of the object gives it a visionary aspect.

There are those, however, who will not despair of the execution of a work merely because it is great, but who will consider whether the necessity for its execution is not greater—whether the powers of the country are not greater; and who, if told that it is a perilous undertaking will inquire, whether the neglect of it be not attended with far greater danger. There are those, also, who admit the authority of Christianity in the discussion of political questions, and with whom it is a maxim, that, “what is morally wrong, cannot be politically right.” Such men believe, that the laws of the Deity extend to every department of human affairs, and that obedience to their mandates, can never be inexpedient. They do not consider nations exempt from the obligations of duty, nor that the discharge of a national duty, at whatever sacrifice or expense, can possibly prove a permanent disadvantage. By them, no higher motive for public exertions can be imagined, than that of securing the approbation of Him, upon whom depends all human authority, and who has declared to the world, that Righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people.

In a free community, the sober and candid promulgation of the truth, among those capable of appreciating its value, on any questions involving the duty or interests of the public, can never, on the whole, prove injurious: for should it awaken opposition in some minds, it will strengthen right principle in others; and both experience and the divine word assure us, that in the controversy which may ensue, truth will be victorious. Nor should those who contend for the truth, defer the contest from their apparent inadequacy to meet the hostile powers: for the certainty of their success is not ascertained by ordinary calculations; it lies in the motives by which they are animated, and in the nature of the cause which they seek to advance. Who but one skilled in the purposes of Providence, would have predicted that the almost imperceptible seed planted by Jesus, would so soon have become a tree, whose branches reached to Heaven; and that the doctrines which he taught to a few humble and unedu-

ated men, would have demolished the idolatrous temples of the Roman Empire, and in a few centuries have spread their influence over almost half the world? Or who would have imagined that the effect of Luther's preaching, would have been like "the lightning which cometh out of the east and shineth even unto the west," so that the Roman hierarchy trembled to its foundations, and all Christendom was in a few years moved by its powers? And how rapidly, at a more recent date, spread the flame which the wrongs of England first kindled in the breasts of our countrymen; and how gloriously did truth and justice triumph over all inferior and all conflicting opinions, until our Republic rose as by creating power, to stand, we trust, through all ages, the wonder, and example, and light of the world.

We have thus written, because we are convinced that according to all correct rules for forming a judgment on such a subject, the only obstacle which can prevent the entire fulfilment of the design of the American Colonization Society, lies in the will of the American people. Render the popular disposition universally favourable to this design, and its accomplishment is sure. And shall we despair of effecting this revolution in the public mind, when a thousand causes, beyond our control, are already working to effect it; when the principles of our government, the nature of our institutions, the spirit of the times, and all the elements of our national character, seem favouring such a change? Shall those who feel its necessity, restrain their exertions, and conclude that effort will be of no avail? Rather, let them embark upon the tide; nor doubt that He who rules it, will bring them to the object of their wishes and their toils.

We know of no publication which affords so comprehensive a view of the interesting questions involved in the design of the American Colonization Society, as the Controversy before us. These questions are discussed, also, with uncommon ability on both sides. We candidly avow our opinion, however, that Opimius is very superior in style, as well as in argument. Though his language is less figurative than that of Caius Gracchus, it is more concise, correct, and energetic. But we have no disposition to criticise words and sentences: our concern is with the opinions and arguments of the controversialists, and with their probable influence upon our cause.

We feel surprise that Caius Gracchus should have left unnoticed an argument which is among the most obvious which can be urged in favour of the American Colonization Society,—the absolute necessity of relieving our country from the evils of a coloured population. If something must be done; if no better scheme can be devised, than that adopted by the Society, is it wise to waste time in starting objections, and in endeavouring to multiply and magnify the difficulties of the work to be executed? Or, would Caius Gracchus act the part of a physician, who should inform a patient, when in danger, that the best medicines sometimes aggravate disease, and that reliance should be placed only upon time?

We are also astonished, at the cold and heartless manner with which this writer regards those *moral sentiments* that we have ever considered as of paramount authority, constituting the only safeguard of human rights and republican institutions.

A declaration that any individual or class of men can be justified in perpetually violating *these sentiments*, amounts, as it appears to us, to a warfare with our species, and destroys the only basis of human confidence. We do not say that Caius Gracchus has made such a declaration; yet his whole opposition to the moral influence of the Colonization Society, has forced upon us the conclusion, that he is more familiar with the doctrines of political expediency, than with the ethical system of Christianity.

Caius Gracchus attempts to prove, 1st, That the scheme of planting a distant Colony, by means of private charity alone, is impracticable.

2ndly, That if the Colonization Society intends to rely upon the aid and patronage of the Federal Government, there is no principle of *right or policy* upon which such aid and patronage can be afforded.

3dly, That the Society is aiming to produce a total extinction of slavery throughout the Union, which is impossible.

4thly, That the public discussion of the plans of the Society, is likely to produce the most injurious consequences.

It is unnecessary for us to add any thing to the masterly vindication, by Opimius, of the principles and proceedings of our Institution. Believing as he does, that the objects of the Soci-

ety are entitled to national aid, and that the powers of the Government are indispensable to the full attainment of these objects, he leaves unnoticed the numerous errors of his antagonist in that part of his reasoning, by which, to our astonishment, he finally arrives at a correct conclusion,—correct, according to the principles of Opimius, though not very obviously resulting from his own argument.

True it is, that the interests of our country, and the condition of our free coloured population, urgently demand the establishment of a Colony upon a larger scale than can be effected by mere private charity. But we by no means admit the correctness of the statement of Caius Gracchus, “that private charity is always unsteady and irregular in its contributions, and never to be relied on for the purpose of sustaining any uniform and extensive system of expenditure.” The whole history of the missionary operations of the age, contradicts the assertion. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has for many years been sustained in an extensive system of expenditure, by what Caius Gracchus calls “cold charity;” and this, too, when the “demands are annually renewed, and no one is able to look forward to any determinate period when these calls are to end,” and, indeed, when the avowed object is to repeat the calls until Christianity becomes the religion of the world.—Nor do we entertain a doubt that thousands, whose charity is (not like that of Caius Gracchus, a mere “cold abstraction,”) a warm and ever-active principle, would annually and liberally contribute to protect and enlarge the Colony of Liberia; so that, if unaided by the national powers, it might prove of inestimable and lasting importance.

But while we adduce the *fact* of the present existence and prosperity of the Colony of Liberia, in opposition to all the reasoning of Caius Gracchus to show that private charity cannot establish a Colony; and the *fact* that the Christians of our country, are contributing from fifty to sixty thousand dollars, annually, in support of the *permanent* system of missionary operations adopted by the American Board; we acknowledge, that the work of African Colonization can be executed only by the Government, in a manner worthy of the plan, and equal to the necessities of our country: and that, in the language of Opimius, “pri-

vate charity has already accomplished nearly all that was expected from it." Should the authorities of the States and the National Legislature refuse their aid to this truly patriotic as well as Christian enterprise, we shall not have laboured in vain: the light which is already kindled, may still burn in Africa, and thousands of her exiled children seek a home and happiness on her shores. But should this be the case, (which Heaven forbid) we must despair of the deliverance of our country from the most terrible evil which afflicts it; and thus witness the extinction of hopes which have been cherished by many of our best and wisest statesmen, ever since the origin of this nation.

The selections from this Controversy, which we present to our readers, will comprise the principal arguments for, and against, the constitutional right of Congress to afford aid and protection to the Colony of Liberia; and the expediency of legislation for these objects.—The opinion of Caius Gracchus, that the Federal Government possesses no constitutional right to aid the Colony, is distinctly stated in his earliest essays; but it was not until Opimius had controverted this opinion, that he taxed his ingenuity to discover arguments to defend it. Indeed, he affirms on this subject, with as little hesitation, as though each of his propositions were an axiom in politics. He seems startled at the boldness of Opimius; and confesses that the doctrine of his opponent, he did not expect to hear so unequivocally avowed.

But before we introduce the very able reasoning of Opimius, to prove that the Federal Government may, constitutionally, and wisely, adopt and complete the design which the Colonization Society has so auspiciously commenced, we cannot forbear citing a few sentences from the second essay of Caius Gracchus, which afford melancholy evidence, that absurdities the most palpable may be adopted, even by intelligent men, who lend themselves to the support of error.

“And permit me, in conclusion upon this branch of the subject, to assure you, that in all civilized countries which have ever yet existed, there have been, and always must be, a labouring class. There must be ‘hewers of wood, and drawers of water.’ And if there be not a particular description of persons, as in the Southern States, by whom those duties are to be performed, they must be drawn from the great bulk of the population of the country; the result of which is well known both in Europe and in the non-slave-holding States of America.

“Those who perform these menial duties, in their intercourse with their employers, are almost as servile as the southern slave; and while they are admitted, by the forms of their government, to an equality of civil rights, form a separate and distinct class from their wealthy employers. This state of things has a direct tendency to produce a real aristocracy in society, founded upon the possession of wealth, the most odious of all distinctions. Hence, it may safely be affirmed, that whatever may be the fact in regard to the whole population of a State, including both black and white; yet, as it respects the white population, slavery has a natural tendency to produce a greater degree of equality, than exists in States where slavery is unknown.”

The opinions here expressed, are contradicted by every fact relating to the subject, with which we are acquainted. And we venture to assert, that the observation of Caius Gracchus must have been extremely limited, or he would not have hazarded his reputation by the expression of sentiments so preposterous. We have place at present, for extracts only from the first three numbers of Opimius; but shall give in our next, the most important arguments of Caius Gracchus in reply, and some of the subsequent strictures of Opimius.

“Private charity has already accomplished nearly all that was expected from it. It has enabled a few disinterested but not undistinguished individuals to demonstrate, that with the most limited resources, a colony might be planted, and successfully maintained on the coast of Africa. And, what is of still more importance, it has furnished abundant means for awakening the public mind to the necessity of an early attention to a subject, that, sooner or later, must force itself, most painfully, perhaps, on the attention of a very large proportion of our community. By the faithful, and the successful use of the means that have been thus furnished, the Society feels itself justified in making immediate application to the Government of the country, for aid and protection; and it rests its hopes of success, in an honest conviction, not only that the object to be accomplished, is intimately connected with the “common defence, and the general welfare” of the nation, but that the means for its accomplishment have been abundantly supplied in the delegated powers of the Government, and that their exercise on the present occasion, will be in strict accordance with the uniform practice of every Administration. In sustaining these several propositions, I trust I shall be able to furnish a suitable reply to the multiplied, and sometimes irreconcilable arguments of Caius Gracchus.

“Whoever is at all conversant with the character of the free coloured population of our country, must be satisfied that it is a source of evil rather than of good to us. The very limited addition which it makes to the labour of the country, is more than counterbalanced, not only by its extraor-

dinary deductions from the gross amount of that labour, but by the indolence and the immorality inseparable from its condition; by the distinctions which it creates in our society as well as in our laws; and above all, by the paralyzing influence which it must necessarily exercise over the physical energies of the nation. In the slave-holding portions of our country, this balance of evil is infinitely increased by the effect of an intermediate class of population, such as that we are considering, on the relations subsisting between the master and the slave. Made up, for the most part, either of slaves or of their immediate descendants; elevated above the class from which it has sprung, only by its exemption from domestic restraint; and effectually debarred by the law, from every prospect of equality with the actual freemen of the country; it is a source of perpetual uneasiness to the master, and of envy and corruption to the slave. Its effect is to diminish the comfort of the one, while it increases the burthens of the other; and to leave to the society, in which it exists, no other security than can be derived from an arbitrary system of laws, not less revolting to humanity, than inconsistent with the general character of our institutions.

“That these are no ordinary evils—that, however unequal they may be in their operations, they are, nevertheless, general and national in their effects—and that their removal would contribute essentially to “the common defence and the general welfare,” are truths which your correspondent will hardly venture to deny. And, whatever may be his own opinion as to the power of the General Government to expend its money on objects, merely because of their connexion with “the common defence and the general welfare,” a recurrence to his memory alone, will satisfy him, that the power has been conceded by a large proportion of the wisest and best men of our country, and has been sustained by the uniform practice of every Administration, from the first to the last. How else will he account for the appropriations made for the purchase of Louisiana and Florida? for the repeated acquisitions of Indian Territory—for ameliorating the condition of the savages—for relieving the distressed inhabitants of Carraccas—for restoring captured Africans to the homes from which they have been torn—for the suppression of the slave trade—for the promotion of internal improvement—and above all, for the late act of grateful munificence to the venerable La Fayette? None of them can be brought within the enumerated powers of the Government; and in the school to which Caius Gracchus evidently belongs, but few of them would be admitted among the means “necessary and proper” for the execution of enumerated powers. They are all, however, conducive, either directly or indirectly, to “the common defence” or “the general welfare.” This alone has designated them as fit and proper objects to be accomplished. And it has been solemnly “decided,” that the power of appropriation was sufficiently comprehensive to embrace them within its terms. Let the removal of the free people of colour from the country be tried by the same principles. Let it be examined in its relation to the general interests of the nation, and it will not suffer in

comparison with the most favourite of the acts that have been enumerated. So long, therefore, a principle is maintained, or precedent respected, its claim to the pecuniary aid of the Government, cannot be resisted on the ground of a want of authority to grant it.

“I trust, however, that the Colonization Society, in its application to Congress, will not rely exclusively on its power of appropriation; but will endeavour to draw to the accomplishment of its object all the necessary powers of the Government. I hope and believe it is the intention of the Agents, to whom this interesting subject has been committed, to ask their Government to do for the Colony at Liberia, what the Government of Great Britain has already done for a similar settlement at Sierra Leone: to take it into their possession, to enlarge its limits, to provide for it a suitable government, to guarantee its safety, and to hold out the necessary inducements to the free people of colour to return to the land of their fathers. They owe such an application to the cause in which they are engaged; to the few Colonists that have already embarked in their enterprise; to the thousands who are yet contemplating their efforts with anxious solicitude; but above all, to the deep and lasting interests of their own country. Nor should they be alarmed by constitutional difficulties, existing only in the imaginations of those who have suggested them. Should they ask of Congress all that I have proposed to them,—and should Congress grant them all they ask, “no holy barriers of the Constitution” will be broken down, and no powers will be exercised, but such as have been exercised before, and are already acknowledged to exist. Territory must be acquired, as in the case of Louisiana and Florida, with a view to “the common defence and the general welfare:” “needful rules and regulations,” in the language of the Constitution, must be provided for its government, and their efficacy must be ensured by suitable appropriations, such as necessarily appertain to every legitimate exercise of power.

“Such, then, is the aid to be solicited of the Federal Government: and these are the provisions under which it may be constitutionally bestowed. In acting on the subject, Congress will not be influenced by the idle jealousies and direful forebodings of Caius Gracchus. They will not be alarmed by apprehensions as groundless as a fervid imagination, operated on by habitual suspicion, could possibly have suggested. They will not be deterred from the accomplishment of an acknowledged good, by the fearful alternative prescribed to them, of either saddling the country with “a permanent Colonial System,” or “of extending the rights and privileges of the Federal Union to the shores of Africa, and to a negro population.” Neither will be necessary. The territory to be acquired will be acquired for a special purpose, believed to be conducive to the general interests of the nation. No provision need be made, as in the case of Louisiana and Florida, for its future admission into the Union, because no considerations of expediency will require its permanent connection with our Government. Purchased as territory, it will retain its territorial character, subject to “the

rules and regulations of Congress," until its accomplishment of the purposes for which it was intended, will justify its erection into a separate and independent government."

Such is the aid, which, in the view of Opimius, the Society is justified in invoking from the National Government. In his second essay, he proceeds to advocate an application of the powers of the Government to the fulfilment of the design of the Society.

"Against the colonial systems of the nations of Europe, a very decided and well-founded objection has ever prevailed amongst American politicians. The advantages occasionally afforded by the Colonies, to the commerce and navigation of their mother countries, have been more than counterbalanced by the fierce and protracted contests to which they have so often given rise. And the continued restlessness and ultimate struggle for relief that have sometimes resulted from a long continued state of colonial dependence, have rendered it doubtful, whether remote settlements, established for commercial purposes, and regulated on commercial principles, are productive of very great advantages to any nation. An early contemplation of the evils inseparable from them, has, at all events, produced a decided impression amongst ourselves, that the systems out of which they have grown, would be wholly unsuited to the character of our institutions and the habits of our citizens. And it will be a matter of very serious regret, should the pride of foreign conquest, or the spirit of commercial enterprise, ever seduce us from the wholesome principles which have hitherto regulated our conduct on this subject. But it will not be fair to consider the proposed establishment at Liberia as a deviation from these principles. Wholly unconnected with views of national ambition, and designed neither to gratify our pride, to foster our navigation, nor to vary and enlarge the channels of our commerce, it furnishes, in its origin, no food for jealousy to other nations. And should it be continued in the spirit, in which it begins, of steady devotion to the purposes of Christian benevolence and national justice, it cannot fail to draw around it the sympathies of mankind, and to find in the objects of its creation, its surest protection against the enmity of any portion of the civilized world. These very objects too, by requiring for their accomplishment a course of legislation, adapted rather to the permanent prosperity of the Colony, than to any temporary interests of our own, will guard us against the restlessness and distrust of parental authority, inseparable from the colonial systems of Europe. And the obvious advantage to ourselves of dissolving as soon as possible, the connection that may be created, will furnish us at all times, with certain means of protection against a struggle for independence on the part of the Colony, the only additional danger that has ever been suggested.

“Such, then, is a fair estimate of the actual risk to be encountered in the contemplated removal of the free people of colour from the United States to the Western coast of Africa. We have yet to ascertain the probable amount of expenditure, that would also be involved. This, however, must depend so much on contingencies that cannot be calculated, and so much on the extent to which the Government may think proper to interfere, that all estimates on the subject must be as indefinite as the contingencies on which they rest are uncertain. We have, nevertheless, some data for calculating the most material expenses to be incurred; and I avail myself of these, to show, that in relation to mere expense, there is, in reality, nothing to alarm the fears of a Government, possessing the abundant resources that belong to ours. Land in Africa is of so little value, that the acquisition of a territory sufficient for the whole negro population of the United States, would hardly constitute a serious item of expense. The proceeds of a single year’s sales of Western lands, or the cost of a single Indian settlement, would procure an African dominion of indefinite extent.—Nor would the expense of providing and maintaining in force, “the needful rules and regulations” for the government of the territory, be of a more serious character. Judging from the operations of the Colonization Society, we may consider an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars as fully commensurate with the demands created by the civil list and the military establishment of the Colony in its earlier stages. And this appropriation, so far from increasing, would, in the course of a very few years, be entirely supplied by the resources of the Colony itself.

“But the great expense to be incurred, would be that of transportation: and although a considerable portion of it might, as heretofore, be left to the contributions of particular communities, to the general benevolence of the nation, and in many instances, to the individual means of the negroes themselves, we will, nevertheless, in forming our estimates, consider the whole of it as falling on the Government of the United States. The expenditures of the Colonization Society under this head, have been continually diminishing, as the attention and experience of its Agents have increased.—In the expedition of last spring, the cost per head, including a supply of provisions for several months, did not exceed twenty dollars; and, if I mistake not, the present intelligent Agent of the Society, anticipates a still further reduction, possibly to ten dollars. But that I may err (if I err at all) on the right side, I will assume the average cost of the transportation of the Colonists to be twenty-five dollars;* and Caius Gracchus himself, will probably be surprised to learn, that, at this rate, the whole black population of the country might be removed to the shores of Africa for fifty millions of dollars, while that

*“Since writing the above, I am informed that a commercial company in Baltimore have proposed to the Colonization Society, to transport any number of Colonists to Africa, at twenty dollars each, to be paid by the Colonists themselves, at the end of two years.

portion of it, already free, would cost something less than six millions of dollars."

"But the present object of the Colonization Society, and that to which the attention of the Government will be first directed, is, the removal of the free people of colour, consisting of something less than two hundred and fifty thousand. Their annual increase at three per cent. would be seven thousand five hundred; the cost of removing which, at twenty-five dollars each, would be one hundred and eighty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars. But as the object is not only to prevent their increase, but also to ensure their rapid decrease in the country, it is hoped that if the Government be induced to act on the subject at all, such an appropriation will be made, as will ensure the removal in the course of ten years, not only of those who are now free, and their descendants, but of all such also, as the humanity of individuals may, in the course of that time, liberate with a view to their colonization on the coast of Africa. And such, I venture to assert, would be an annual appropriation of one million of dollars, calculated to defray every expense connected with the transportation and government of thirty thousand individuals. Whether such an appropriation would exceed in value, the object to be accomplished, will appear from the considerations which I am now about to offer.

"In forming a just estimate of the objects of the Colonization Society, and of their claim "to the aid and patronage" of the General Government, it is impossible to overlook entirely, their influence on the present degraded condition of Africa, or to forget how large a share of the long continued sufferings of that devoted section of the world, might be traced to the cupidity and inhumanity of our own countrymen. I should be sorry to see the energies and resources of our Government withdrawn from objects of importance at home, and wasted on idle attempts at civilizing and improving the condition of foreign nations. But I cannot consider it an objection to any scheme of domestic policy, that its benefits are to be participated in, by others as well as ourselves. And when it is Africa and her wretched inhabitants, on whom these benefits are to fall, I envy not the feelings of that man, who can contemplate with hostility, or even with cold indifference, the effort of his country, to carry civilization and religion to those who have hitherto received at its hand, nothing but stripes, and chains, and death. America stands deservedly foremost in the noble struggle to arrest the injuries of Africa. But she will have accomplished little, if she stops here. The recollection of the injuries she has done, is yet fresh in the memory of mankind; and while the moral and political degradation of Africa continues, she will find in it, a perpetual remembrancer to herself of her former deeds of injustice and cruelty. If the plan of the Colonization Society, therefore, presented no other claim to public consideration, the opportunity which it offers for removing from before us, this horrid spectre of early and unatoned-for guilt, ought alone to secure to it, the countenance of the nation, and the patronage of the Government. But, fortunately for the

cause of humanity, it addresses itself to feelings more powerful in their operation, because more directly connected with our interests, and more intimately associated with the ordinary pursuits of our lives.

“I will not stop to inquire into advantages merely pecuniary in their character. I will not dwell on the spur that must necessarily be given to our navigation by the annual transportation of thirty thousand individuals to the coast of Africa; or on the additional employment to be afforded to our enterprising seamen; or on the commercial advantages to result to us from an independent settlement on the coast of Africa, bound to us not less by habits of early association, than by a grateful recollection of the act of national justice, to which it will have owed its origin. These are considerations that will of course occupy the attention of our statesmen; and if they do not furnish an inducement for the interference of the Government, will nevertheless diminish, and perhaps entirely dissipate the fears of indefinite expenditure, which have hitherto been allowed too powerful an influence.— But there are other advantages to result from the colonization of the free people of colour, that will be felt by every class of the community, and will operate alike on our morals, our habits, our laws, our wealth, and our strength. It is these that have already awakened so deep an interest in the public mind, and it is on these that reliance must be principally placed for an early application of the powers and the resources of the National Government to the great objects to be accomplished.

“I have endeavoured, in my first number, very briefly to designate the evils that must necessarily result to us from the continued presence of a population differing from us in habits; idle, because deriving from wealth but few of its most valuable privileges; dissolute, because furnished with none of the most powerful incentives to moral rectitude; animated by no patriotic sympathy for a country, in which it feels itself oppressed; and requiring for its special government a system of laws adapted to its moral and political degradation. That I have not been too extravagant in my estimate of these evils, is fully attested by the records of our courts, by the exhibitions of our public jails and penitentiaries, and by the despotic character of our laws “concerning slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes.” Whoever can contemplate these evidences of the unhappy influence of such a population on our society and our public institutions, and not desire its removal, is (to say the least) an unfit subject for reason and argument: “He would not be persuaded though one should come to him from the dead.”

“But there is another and a more interesting view of this subject, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the public, and to elicit whatever of humane and just and generous feeling yet exists in the bosoms of our countrymen. The removal of the free people of colour from the country, under the auspices of the General Government, while it cannot fail to ameliorate the present condition of our slaves, will furnish the only practicable means for their ultimate elevation to the rank of freemen. Slavery, in its mildest form, is an evil of the darkest character. Cruel and unnatural in its origin,

no plea can be urged in justification of its continuance, but the plea of necessity—not that necessity which arises from our habits, our prejudices, or our wants; but the necessity which requires us to submit to existing evils, rather than substitute, by their removal, others of a more serious and destructive character. It was this which procured the recognition of slavery in the Constitution of our country; it is this which has justified its continuance to the present day; and it is in this only that we can find a palliation for the rigours of our law, which might otherwise be considered as the cruel enactments of a dark and dismal despotism. There have not, I am aware, been found wanting individuals to deny both the existence and the obligations of such a necessity. There are men, actuated, in some instances, by a blind and mistaken enthusiasm, and in others, by a spirit of mischievous intent, loudly calling on us, in the names of justice and humanity, for the immediate and unqualified emancipation of our slaves. To men of this description, it is in vain to point out the inevitable effects of such a course, as well on the objects of their real or pretended solicitude, as on the community in which they exist. It is in vain to assure them, that while the preservation of the latter would require a policy even more rigorous than pertains to slavery itself, the short-lived and nominal freedom of the former must end in their ultimate and utter extinction. All this is of no consequence. Provided slavery be abolished in name, it matters not what horrors may be substituted in its room.

“There is another class of our citizens, on the contrary, less numerous, it is true, but not less mistaken in their opinions, and not less intolerant in maintaining them. They look upon slavery as something of divine origin, “stamped with the seal of destiny,” and not to be assailed by “the feeble efforts of man.” Acknowledging no term to its existence, they even contemplate, with undissembled hostility, every attempt to ameliorate its condition. It was by men of this description, that the abolition of the slave trade was so long and so successfully resisted. It was men like these, who fought and conquered for a while, but finally fell before the triumphant eloquence of Pitt and Fox, of Wilberforce and Burke. And it is the same class of politicians in our own country, who are now endeavouring to throw every obstacle in the way of whatever may soften the hard necessities of slavery, or open the way to its gradual and voluntary extermination.

“With the more rational and intelligent part of the community, it will constitute no cause of objection to the Colonization Society, that in its principles and its plans, it avoids both of the extremes which I have thus endeavoured to explain. Recognising the constitutional and legitimate existence of slavery, it seeks not to interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the rights which it creates. Acknowledging the necessity by which its present continuance and the rigorous provisions for its maintenance are justified, it aims only at furnishing the States, in which it exists, the means of immediately lessening its severities, and of ultimately relieving themselves from its acknowledged evils. It is for these purposes, in part, that

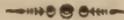
it is now about to urge the Government of the Union to commence the gradual removal of the free people of colour to the Western coast of Africa. The existence of that description of population in the vicinity, and in the very midst of our slaves, has ever been a source of complicated evils to us. Distinguished from their unfortunate brethren only by their freedom from domestic restraint, the comparative facility with which they are enabled to indulge their vicious propensities, while it is a source of envy and of restless anxiety to the slave, furnishes him, at the same time, with a temptation to guilt and with the means of concealment. Hence, have arisen some of the severest provisions of our laws—hence, the most cruel restraints to which slavery is subjected—and hence only, the early discouragement, and of late years, the absolute prohibition of emancipation in many of the Southern States. Let the cause of these evils be removed, let the source of these rigours be dried up, and the evils and the rigours will disappear together. The very first step that shall be taken by the Government of the United States, for the removal of the free people of colour to the coast of Africa, will be a signal for the general amelioration of the condition of slavery, and in the end, will leave humanity but little to deplore in relation to it, but the continuance of its name and its forms.

‘Nor am I without a hope, that even these will ultimately be abandoned. There is no riveted attachment to slavery prevailing extensively in any portion of our country. Its injurious effects on our habits, our morals, our individual wealth, and more especially on our national strength and prosperity, are universally felt, and almost universally acknowledged. Its evils are submitted to, from the stern necessity which imposes them upon us.— We have made no effort to relieve ourselves from their operation, from the fear of encountering others still greater than those we should escape. We have felt the utter impossibility of uniting in the same community and of admitting to an equality of privileges two classes of freemen, not more unlike in colour than in the characters of their minds and the propensities of their natures. From this dilemma, the plan of the Colonization Society affords us the only effectual relief. The asylum (under the auspices of the General Government, the safe asylum,) which would be provided in Africa for liberated slaves, would furnish abundant scope for action, to individual humanity and the legislative wisdom of the States. Of the certain operations of the former, we have the means of judging in what it has already done. The favourable reception of the propositions of the Colonization Society in every part of the Southern country, evince a general and heartfelt interest in its success. And the many sacrifices of individual wealth which have already been made to a generous and enlightened philanthropy, are unerring prognostics of the more extensive operation of the same benevolent feeling, when its happy results in relation to those by whom it is excited, shall be rendered certain by the protection and support of the Government of the country. The interference of the authorities of the States will be more slow, perhaps, but not less certain in the end. The feelings

of the people must ultimately reach their legislative bodies—and these will find, in the contemplated African establishment, the removal of the greatest, if not the only serious obstacle to the gradual emancipation of the slaves within the limits of their respective States. No longer perplexed with the difficulty of providing for them when liberated, they will more readily engage in the less arduous but not less important duty of determining how and when their liberation shall be effected.

“Such, then, are the objects of the Colonization Society, and such the grounds on which its claims to the favourable consideration of the nation, and to the aid and patronage of the General Government, may very fairly be urged. It remains with an enlightened public to decide, whether objects such as these shall be defeated by arguments calculated to strip the Government of its most necessary powers, and to perpetuate to the nation the acknowledged evils of domestic slavery. For my own part, I fear not the result. *‘Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.’*”

(*To be continued.*)



Extracts from Correspondence.

Our recent correspondence affords evidence of the most decisive character, that public opinion is changing rapidly and extensively in favour of our Institution. The intelligent and reflecting cannot be expected to approve what they do not understand; but we are daily confirmed in the belief, that the merits of our cause require only to be known, to command the patronage of the nation. For the correctness of this opinion, we appeal to the language of our friends.

From a Gentleman in Ohio.

“Remotely situated as we are, from the best sources of intelligence, and novel as is the scheme proposed to the people, it cannot but be expected that views very dissimilar and incongruous will be entertained in regard to its success. We are happy, however, in being able to announce, that the countervailing forces are becoming feeble and powerless; and every day is furnishing new demonstrations of the absurdity and incorrectness of their unfavourable predictions. Pride of opinion, connected with the most deeply-rooted prejudices, are rapidly giving way to the superior lights of reason and experience. We cannot but yield to the conviction, that we are approaching near to a glori-

rious era, when humanity will no longer mourn over her sons, doomed to degradation. May Heaven prosper our little Association, and give it a claim of equal merit and importance, to the many others throughout our Western country.”

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

“I suppose there are many still wofully ignorant of the whole nature and progress of our engagement; and I have had some proofs of it, which would amuse and amaze and distress you altogether. However, I cannot help hoping, that all will go right in the end, and all the better, perhaps, for a little delay. We must learn to curb our impatience as well as we can, and be satisfied to make haste slowly, as the proverb says. By the way, I must think that the fine examples of Kentucky and Maryland, upon which I congratulate you, cannot be thrown away upon us. I am more and more persuaded, that it is our duty to pursue this great subject with the tone and spirit of the Gospel, in meekness instructing those who oppose themselves, if peradventure God will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth.”

From another in the same State.

“I feel disposed to make my best efforts to accomplish the objects of the Society, and shall devote my time and talents to the cause, believing that it will finally succeed. I hope the circulation of the Repository will induce many who are now wavering, to engage heartily in the cause. I think the Clergy of the Methodist Church can be enlisted very easily. Many of them are now engaged in it; and I do hope, that the Clergy of other Churches may be enlisted also. If so, what a powerful influence would their combined efforts have on the public mind! I have just returned from a tour through the country; and I believe I may venture to say, that the prospects of obtaining aid to the Society are as promising as I could reasonably have expected. There is a probability that some Auxiliaries will soon be established.”

From a Gentleman in Maryland.

“It is with pleasure that I inform you, that our Society is in a flourishing condition. The cause is gaining ground so rapidly in this County, that this Society has already four Auxiliaries;

and I am confident it will soon have an Auxiliary in nearly, if not in every District in the County. All that is wanted by our citizens, is more information as to the great benefits expected to arise from these Societies, and the prospects of success. I am in hopes it will not be long before all will be convinced and converted; as we are now calling meetings in the other Districts of the County, and appoint delegates to attend and deliver addresses, explanatory of the great and mighty cause.”

From a Gentleman in Connecticut.

“I have read with much interest the numbers of the African Repository, which you have been so good as to forward to me. The work to me is very interesting, both on account of its contents, and the deep concern with which I regard every thing relating to our African population, and to the effort which is now making to provide, for a part of them, a home in the country of their fathers. I cordially wish success to the American Colonization Society. I was never opposed to it; but I am now satisfied that it is both a *private Christian* duty, and a *public national* duty, to give it *efficient aid*; and were I in Congress, I should feel it to be my duty to act and speak in its favour. It is our duty to provide an asylum beyond the ocean, and beyond the reach of scorn and contempt, for those coloured people who are willing to emigrate; and it is our duty to return to Africa the light of civilization and Christianity, and the blessings of commerce and the arts, and of free and regulated institutions, as some small compensation for the evils which we, in common with the rest of the Christian world, have inflicted upon them. I enclose five dollars towards the African Repository; requesting you to forward me the first volume entire, and to continue the second, of which I have received ten numbers. I wish the work continued until I countermand it.”

From another in the same State.

“Your Society is gaining ground every year, as it seems to me. The simple fact, that a Colony is planted on the Coast of Africa, and that it continues to exist from year to year, even if you should be able to send forth no more Colonists, will ultimately have a powerful bearing on the condition, not only of Africa, but of the whole African race, and a bearing hardly less important on the destiny of our own country. Should your In-

stitution cease to exist to-day, the money and labour, nay, the lives which have been expended, would not be in vain. All that now remains to be done, is only to accelerate and magnify the results, which are already certain, save as they may be prevented by some unforeseen interference of a Sovereign Providence."

From a Gentleman in North Carolina.

"I enclose to you a bill of ten dollars for the treasury of the Colonization Society. It is a contribution, which I propose to continue annually, so long as God shall spare and prosper me. It has occurred to me to suggest the inquiry, whether it would not be well to find out persons, with habitual advertency to the object, to whom the African Repository may be sent, in all the different parts of the United States, though they should not be subscribers. Should expense be somewhat enlarged by this, at first, would it not probably be found more than compensated by the accessions it would occasion, successively, to the friends of the Society? It would promise to convince, to enlighten, to interest, to conciliate. This may already be your practice. If so, I should think it much to be approved. It might be mentioned, by way of notice, that if any such person to whom it is thus sent, should, at any time, become a subscriber, and especially should he be willing to become, in any manner, a contributor, it would be thankfully deemed an augmentation of strength to a holy and benevolent cause."

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

"We are only able to send you seven dollars from our Society this year. We wish it were as many thousands. Our prayers are, that God would open the hearts of the people, and their purse-strings, that the treasury of the Colonization Society may be filled to overflowing."

From another in the same State.

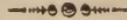
"Enclosed you will find ten dollars for the Colonization Society. It is sent by the Youths of the New London Academy, who take an interest in your Society. It is true, the offering is small; yet, considering whence it comes. I am sure it will be acceptable."

From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.

“Permit me to offer you twenty-five dollars, in five annual payments, in promotion of the great and benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society. Among the many and astonishing efforts, whether individual or associate, that are making, throughout the civilized world, to improve the condition, and advance the happiness of man, I know of none more *obviously* entitled to encouragement and patronage, than the American Colonization Society. I rejoice to learn, from a great variety of sources, that the once doubtful question of African Colonization, is every where assuming a more *decided* aspect in favour of this grand national enterprise. The regeneration to be effected by the progressive efforts of the Society, must, of necessity, be slow and gradual; but all the chances of moral calculation are palpably in favour of the belief, that the issue will more than recompense the efforts and sacrifices of religion and philanthropy. Patience and perseverance, vigorous and united effort, will be necessary; and these, with the blessing of Him who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, must ensure success.”

From a Gentleman in Mississippi.

“Since I received the Memorial to Congress, I have had an opportunity of forming a satisfactory opinion on the subject of your question. I have introduced the subject into almost every company into which I have entered, and it has met with almost universal approbation. You are engaged in a great work; but be of good courage, it is also a good work. God is on your side; and, although difficulties throng your pathway like mountains, strong is ‘his hand, and mighty his right hand, to lead you and bear you above them all.’ ”

**Approbatory Resolutions.***Resolutions of the Synod of the German Reformed Church.*

The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Frederick County, at a meeting in August last, adopted the following Resolution:

“*Resolved*, That the President appoint a Committee of three, to appear before the Clergy and Lay-Delegates of the German Reformed Church, when they meet in Frederick, and lay before them the objects which this Society have in view, their means of effecting them, and all such facts as may, in their judgment, be calculated to interest them in favour of said Society; and that the Committee urge upon such meeting, the importance and necessity of their aid in establishing Auxiliary Societies, where none exist, in the respective neighbourhoods where said Clergy and Lay-Delegates reside.”

In compliance with the above Resolution, the President appointed Frederick A. Schley, John Nelson, and George Baer, Esqs. as the Committee. Those gentlemen waited on the Synod when in session; and after an able address from F. A. Schley, Esq. the Synod unanimously resolved, in substance, as follows:

Resolved, That the Synod view with deep interest and hearty approbation the American Colonization Society, and regard their cause as equally worthy the efforts of the philanthropist, the Christian, and the enlightened statesman.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the Clergy belonging to the German Reformed Church throughout the United States, to take up collections annually in their respective congregations, on the fourth of July, or such other day as they may deem most expedient, to aid said Society; and to recommend to their congregations the establishment of Auxiliary Societies.”

Resolutions of the Grand Jury in Ross County, Ohio.

The Grand Jury empannelled for the County of Ross, for the March term of the Court of Common Pleas, after having disposed of their official business, adopted a preamble and resolutions, in which their opinions are thus expressed:—

“Whereas the benevolent scheme to colonize the free people of colour, on the continent of Africa, merits the decided concurrence and the entire approbation of the members which compose the Grand Jury:

“*Therefore resolved*, That we, the members of this Grand Jury, do heartily concur in the great and benevolent plan instituted by the American Colonization Society at Washington city, for the purpose of colonizing the free people of colour on the continent of Africa; and do recommend it to the patronage of the good people of this County.

“*Resolved*, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be signed by the Foreman of this Grand Jury; and that it be made public through the medium of the newspapers of this place.”



Intelligence.

The Editor of the New Hampshire Repository makes the following judicious remarks, in reference to the Colonization Society.

Colonization in Africa.

We gave our readers, last week, a brief account of the late meeting of the American Colonization Society.—The objects of this Institution are unquestionably of a pure character, contemplating no possible movement that can jeopardize the interests of the slave-holders, and fully answering the most liberal views of the judicious philanthropist. Its whole design has been repeatedly and explicitly avowed, and all who have candidly examined the subject, are surprised, not only that it has opposers, but also that the whole nation does not unanimously approve it and put forth every energy to carry it into full execution. The American Colonization Society contemplates at least the partial, and, if possible, the entire removal of the free coloured population of the United States. Although there are individual exceptions distinguished by high moral and intellectual worth, yet the free blacks in our country, are as a body, more vicious and degraded than any other which our population embraces. Now if they can be returned, no one will question that their own condition *may* be bettered, and that a great and growing evil will certainly be removed. These two considerations, joined to the belief that by restoring them to the land of their ancestors, a way will be effectually opened for totally extinguishing the slave trade, and also for the successful introduction of civilization and Christianity into that quarter of the globe, form the basis of our confidence that every man may safely patronise the Society as one which Providence will assuredly bless.—The Colony at Liberia, it should not be forgotten, has planted the standard of Christianity on a pagan shore. The spirit of the Lord has already given an approving sanction to the cause by a revival of religion among the colo-

nists. The slave trade has also received a check, and if the noble intentions of the Society can be carried into effect, this unholy traffic will be forever annihilated.

The able speech of Mr. Secretary Clay, recently delivered before the Society, contains a full and explicit declaration of the objects of the Institution, and thoroughly repels the objections which, in the two extremes of the Union, have been repeatedly urged.

The Editor of the Public Leger, a valuable paper published at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana; announces the arrival of sixty or seventy free negroes lately, under the patronage of the Society of Friends in North Carolina.

He expresses great respect for the benevolent views of this Society, but cannot approve of the removal of the free people of colour to the Western States. We select the following from his observations, to show the opinions entertained in that part of our country.

In consequence of his own inveterate habits, and the no less inveterate prejudices of the whites, it is a sadly demonstrated truth, that the negro cannot, in this country, become an enlightened and useful citizen. Driven to the lowest *stratum* of society, and enthralled there for melancholy ages, his mind becomes proportionably grovelling, and to gratify his animal desires is his most exalted aspiration. Connected by no endearing link to surrounding society, he cannot feel a *citizen's* nameless incentives to a manly and noble conduct. Thus unconnected, in interest and feeling, with those who oppress him, he is too frequently disposed to yield to the allurements of vice, and raise his depredating hand against the community which degrades him. We know, from our own observation, that the free negroes in general sustain a character which might be inferred from causes so pernicious. There are worthy exceptions, but, alas! they are "few and far between."

If, then, they are a useless and dangerous species of population, we would ask, is it generous in our southern friends to burthen us with them? Knowing themselves the evils of slavery, can they wish to impose upon us an evil scarcely less tolerable? We think it a mistaken philanthropy, which would liberate the slave, unfitted by education and habit for freedom, and cast him upon a merciless and despising world, where his only fortune must be poverty, his only distinction degradation, and his only comfort insensibility. And at the same time that the negro's condition is not alleviated, an unkindly act is done to the free states in throwing upon them a population which cannot be useful, but must be dangerous. Dangerous, not only to the free states, but more so to the slave states themselves. If the time

should ever come, and it *must* come, when the oppressed shall rise against the oppressor with a desolating vengeance, the partially enlightened negroes of the free states will be an accession to the sable amount of exterminating fury, which will be at once efficient and dreadful. These are gloomy anticipations, we admit, but not the less true. We would say, liberate them only on condition of their going to Africa or Hayti. But because we say so, we must not be deemed advocates for slavery. No, Heaven forbid! Is there an individual whose soul indignantly disclaims so unworthy a bias, and whose heart bleeds for the wrongs of suffering Africa?—our feelings are not less poignant, nor less opposed to the inhuman custom. But the evil is now pending over our land, and it should be averted by prudent and cautious measures. The negro, while in this country, will be treated as an inferior being—but send him to his native Africa, and he may, he *will*, walk forth in all the equal rights and conscious superiority of man.

Legislature of Alabama.—The Legislature of Alabama, at its last session, passed an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into that State for sale or hire. The act provides that any person carrying negroes into the State after the 1st day of August next, for sale or hire, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 for each negro carried into the State, and imprisonment. It further provides that persons who carry slaves into the State for their own use, shall not sell or hire them within two years after their arrival.

Abolition of Slavery.—The law for the abolition of slavery in this state, coming into force on the 4th of July ensuing, a meeting of the descendants of Africans has been held in Albany, where, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Paul, a resolve passed to express the gratitude of the Africans to Almighty God, by a public celebration of the day. [New York Observer.

Religious Charities in Africa.—At Sierra Leone, is an Auxiliary Bible Society, which in ten years has remitted £800 to the Parent Society. A Prayer-book and Homily Society has also been formed, and flourishes. The Church Missionary Auxiliary supplies instruction to 1550 children, exclusive of those in Freetown; also to 3,100 persons on the Sabbath, and half that number on week days. At all the stations, are nearly 500 communicants. There is also a Society for the relief of the poor, which had in hand at the last report £270. These institutions have been depressed during the trials the colony has had to encounter from pestilence and war, but they are now reviving. [Family Visitor.

Christian Philanthropy.—From a highly respectable source we learn that Gerret Smith, Esq. of Peterborough, New York, has the design of establish-

ing, during the ensuing season, a Seminary for the education of pious and promising young men of colour, who are desirous of qualifying themselves for the Gospel ministry. In pursuance of this object, he is desirous of obtaining information in answer to the following queries. Are there any young men of suitable qualifications? What are their names? Where do they reside? What is their age? Are they single men? What is their character? Are they professors of religion? What is their desire in regard to education? Mr. Smith is a gentleman of independent fortune and liberal education.

[*Freedom's Journal.*

It is stated that the yearly meeting of Friends, late in session in Philadelphia, have appropriated \$3000, towards defraying the expense of removing certain free people of colour from the State of North Carolina, (where their laws will not permit them to remain) to Liberia, Hayti, and the Free States, as they may prefer.

[*National Gazette.*

Manumissions.

An old gentleman, of the name of Ward, recently died in Pittsylvania county, Virginia; and by his will, liberated his slaves—in number, one hundred and ten. It was intended to remove them to Pennsylvania; but it is now probable that they will be transported to the Colony of Liberia.

The Rev. Robert Cox, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died lately in Suffolk county, Virginia; and has provided in his will, for the emancipation of all his slaves, (upwards of thirty) and left several hundred dollars, to aid their emigration to Africa. He had offered to transport them to Liberia during his lifetime; but they chose to live with him, and receive wages.

Formation of Auxiliary Societies.

We have been informed of the establishment of several Auxiliary Societies, since the publication of our last number. One of these, is at Lexington, Kentucky; and has been organized under circumstances well adapted to awaken inquiry in reference to the character and objects of our Institution. At Versailles,

in the same state, a county Auxiliary has been established, and forty of the most respectable citizens have entered their names as members. The multiplication of Auxiliaries in this state, is confidently expected.

Three additional Societies have recently sprung up in Ohio, and the existence of many others may be expected shortly.

The citizens of Berkley county, Virginia, formed a Society on the 22d February, of which the following is the list of officers:—

Philip C. Pendleton, *President.*

Edward Colston, }
Meverill Locke, } *Vice-Presidents.*

Thomas Davis, *Cor. Secretary.*

John Rogers, *Recording Secretary.*

John K. Wilson, *Treasurer.*

Directors.

Alexander Cooper,
Moses T. Hunter,
Aaron Hibbard,
Bernard C. Wolff,
John Doll,
John Strother,

Rev. Charles C. Krauth,
Rev. John T. Brooke,
James M. Brown,
Almond Sortwell,
James N. Riddle,
Washington Evans.

A similar Society has just been established in Nelson county, Virginia, and the following gentlemen elected officers.

Rev. James Boyd, *President.*

John M. Martin, *Vice-President.*

Col. Alexander Brown, *Treasurer.*

James Garland, *Secretary.*

Managers.

Robert Rives, Senr.
John Whitehead,
Col. Charles Perrow,
Lee W. Harris,
Rev. Isaac Paul,

Rev. John Shepherd,
Dr. Robt. I. Kincaid,
Robert C. Cutler,
Lucas P. Thomson.

We now publish the names of the officers of the Auxiliary Colonization Society in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and those of the Society in Cincinnati, Ohio; which were not received in time for insertion in our Annual Report.

OFFICERS OF THE DINWIDDIE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Daniel Gilman Hatch, *President.*

Wm. B. Thompson, *Vice-President.*

Robert H. Booth, *Secretary.*

Beverly Anderson, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

John Wainwright,	John N. Fisher,
John Atkinson,	Robert V. Tucker,
Robert C. Booth,	Stith Thompson,
Douglass Muir,	Joseph H. Harper.
W. H. Cousins,	

OFFICERS OF THE CINCINNATI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Joseph S. Benham, *President.*Bellamy Storer, } *Vice-Presidents.*
J. T. Henderson, }Samuel Lewis, *Treasurer.*Robert Smith Finley, *Secretary.**Managers.*

M. Lyons,	Samuel Robinson,
Rev. D. Root,	Moses Brooks,
Rev. Dr. Rooter,	M. G. Williams,
Rev. James Challen,	L. Watson,
James Mason, M. D.	Henry Miller, Senr.
J. R. Sparks, M. D.	G. Graham.

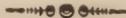
The following is the list of the Frederick county (Maryland) Auxiliary Colonization Society; which was incorrectly published in the last Report of the Society.

Major John Graham, *President.**Vice-Presidents.*

Rev. D. F. Schaeffer,	Hon. Abraham Shriver,
Rev. John Johns,	Wm. Ross,
Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein,	George Baer,
Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler,	John Schley.
Fred. A. Schley,	

Managers.

Rev. Samuel Helfenstein,	John Nelson,
Richard Potts,	Lewis P. W. Balch,
Moses Worman,	Cloteworthy Birnie, Junr.
Simon Cronise,	Richard H. Marshall,
Dr. Jacob Baer,	Thomas Carlton,
John H. M'Elfresh,	Casper Mantz.

James M. Shelman, *Secretary.*Henry Doyle, *Treasurer.*

Latest from Liberia.

Letters have been received from Liberia, up to the 11th of February, representing the Colony as in the enjoyment of health, peace, and prosperity. The Colonists are engaged in the construction of new and more extensive fortifications, and various

other public buildings, and are greatly improving their condition. The agriculture of the Colony promises well for this year. Tobacco is seventy-five cents per pound, and none can be bought even at this rate. A valuable grant has been obtained of the Junk Territory, forty miles South of Cape Montserado, and a Factory commenced at that place. The establishments at St. John's, Grand Bassa, Young Sesters, and Factory Island, are still maintained, and promise important advantages. Lieut. Norris arrived at Liberia on the 12th of January, and sailed from thence on the 13th of February. The guns and ammunition sent out by this vessel, had been received and landed safely; and the presence and services of the Shark proved equally seasonable and advantageous to the Colony. Not a Slaver had attempted his operations between Cape Mount and Trade Town, (which limit, at the two extremes, the line of coast, along which it is an object of great solicitude with the Colony to effect its entire abolition,) since the last communications, until five days previous to the arrival of the Shark; when a small French schooner landed her cargo at Little Bassa for 200 slaves. The Shark, in detaining this vessel on the 3d of the month, for a few hours, in order to investigate her character, prevented her escape from a French Man of War, then cruising in search of her, and which at that moment hove in sight. She has since been sent to Goree for condemnation.

Captain Norris observes, in a letter addressed to a gentleman in this City, "From all that I could learn while on the coast, it appears, that the slave trade is nearly extinct; at least on that part of the coast between Cape Mount and Trade Town. It gives me great pleasure to state, that the Colony is in a very flourishing condition; the people contented and healthy, and the neighbouring tribes friendly." The Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, expresses his determination to visit the United States early the ensuing Summer.



Fourth of July.

The collections in various Churches, on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding this day, constituted a large proportion of all the

funds received by the Society the last year. But the amount was a mite, compared with what it would have been, had the collections been universal. We trust that ministers of all denominations, will bear this subject in mind the present season. However small may be individual contributions, much will be realized, if the measure of taking them up is universally adopted. We insert the following circular, which we desire may receive the attention of every Clergyman:—

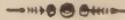
(CIRCULAR.)

WASHINGTON, 14th MARCH, 1827.

Reverend and Dear Sir: Urged by the most powerful considerations, the President and Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society respectfully solicit your friendly exertions in aid of the great enterprise in which they are embarked.—Obliged to depend, at present, upon the charities of their countrymen, they cannot but hope, that you will be pleased to bring the claims of their cause before your congregation on the Sabbath which shall immediately precede or succeed the Anniversary of our National Independence, and invite contributions for its benefit. As the Society will make application to Congress at its next session, the Managers transmit, herewith, the form of a memorial, which they perceive has been already circulated to some extent by the friends of the Society; to which, should it meet your approbation, they would earnestly request you to obtain the signatures of those who may regard the object of the Society as one of national interest, and that you would transmit it to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BUSH. WASHINGTON, *President.*

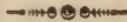
R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*



To our Friends.

We regret the necessity of making an apology to our Subscribers for the delay, which, owing to unexpected and unavoidable circumstances, has occurred in the publication of the present number of the Repository. These circumstances will probably

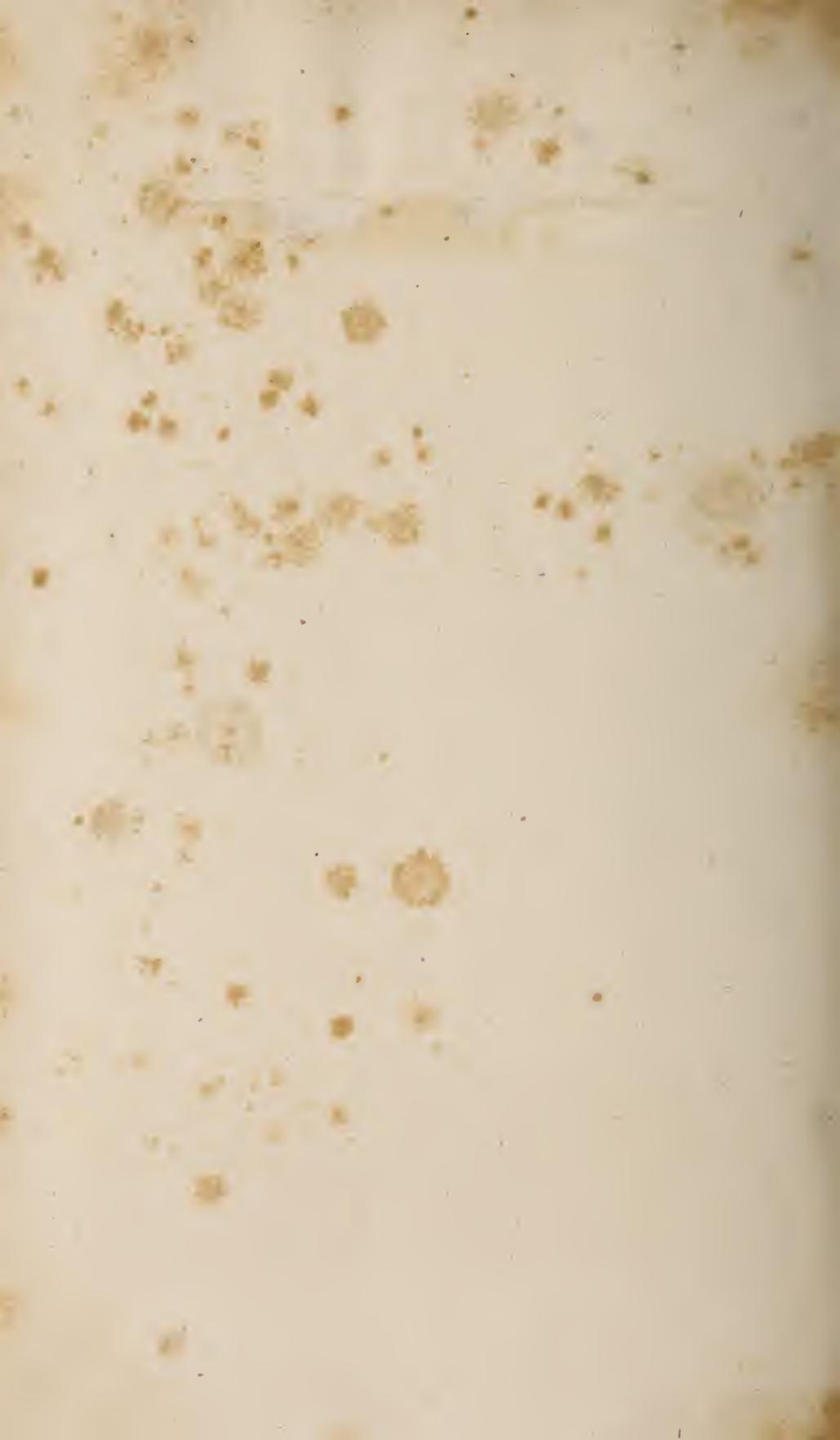
never again exist; and after the April number, it is our purpose, to have the work ready for distribution by the 15th of each month. For the sake of the cause to which it is devoted, we confess that we desire for it a wider circulation and more general patronage. At the suggestion of some of our friends, we have struck off extra copies of the present number; and we cannot but express the hope, that those to whom they may be sent, will feel some interest in bringing the work to the notice of their acquaintances, and in adding, if possible, some names to the list of our subscribers. Especially do we trust, that those who regard the objects of the American Colonization Society, as truly philanthropic and Christian, bearing important relations to the moral interests of our country and to the Redeemer's cause, will make an effort, in this way, to bring the claims of our Institution before the public mind. Inquiries are frequently addressed to us, from a distance, both in reference to the condition of the African Colony and the operations and prospects of the Society. Timely and full information on these subjects, it is intended to publish in the Repository.— All donations to the Society, also, will here be duly acknowledged. The enterprise in which the Colonization Society has engaged, is a national work; and it is necessary that the whole nation be made acquainted with its merits. This can be accomplished only by great and persevering exertions.



We have just received from the Hon. Mr. Joseph I. Speed, the gentleman who brought this subject before the House of Delegates, a copy of the Bill recently passed by the Legislature of Maryland, authorizing the American Colonization Society to draw for \$1000 per annum; to be expended in the removal of free persons of colour from that State to Liberia. We hope to be able to publish it in our next number.



 In the January number, five dollars is acknowledged as received from "John Croes, Esq.;" it should have been *Right Rev. Bishop Croes.*

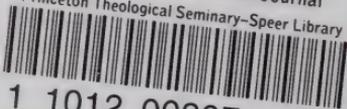


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