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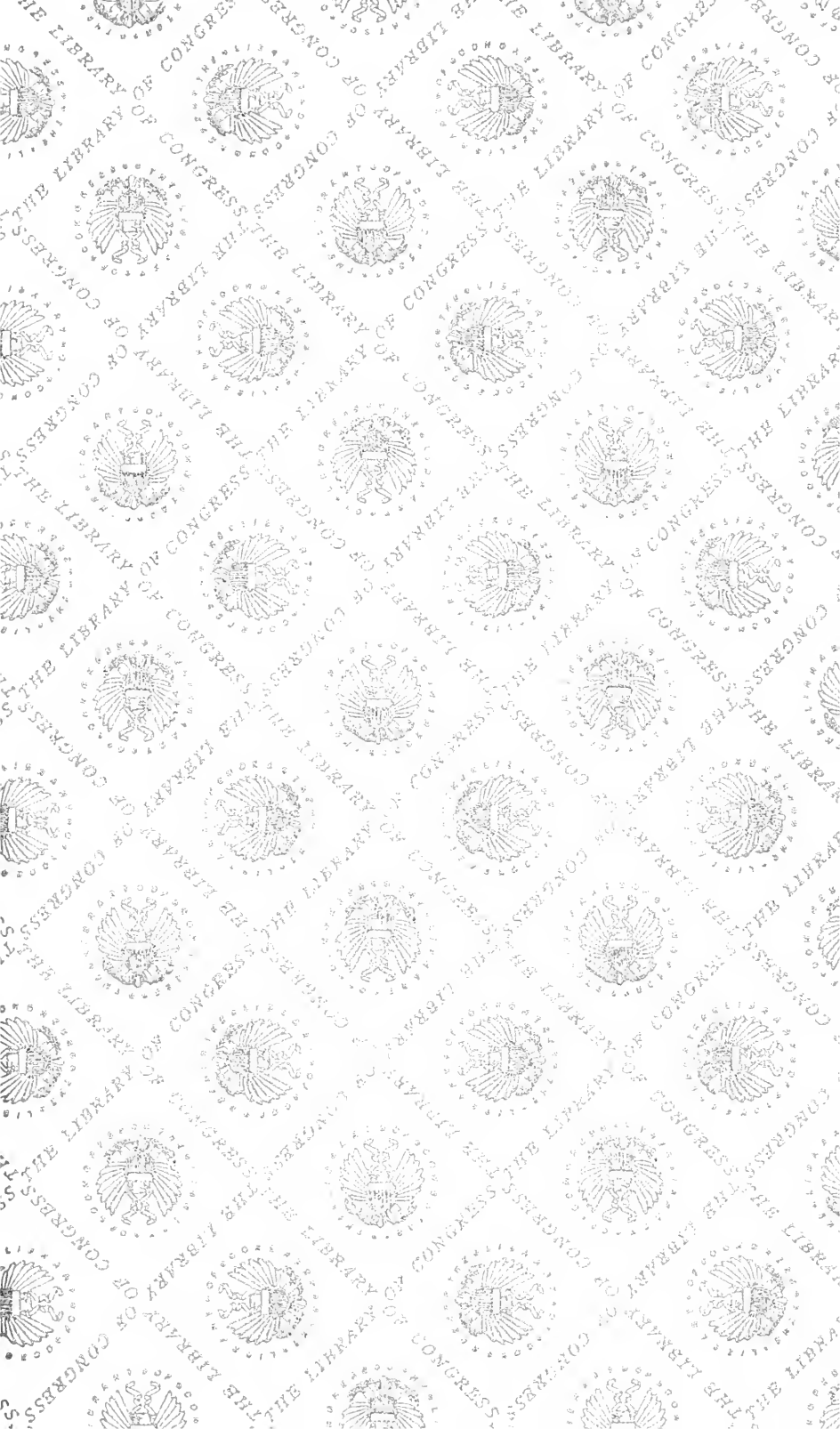
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CINCINNATI COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING,
JANUARY 14, 1833.

Published by Order of the Managers.

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FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE

CINCINNATI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AGREEABLY to previous notice, the members of the Cincinnati Colonization Society, held their annual meeting, in the First Presbyterian church, on Monday, the 14th of January, 1833.

The President of the Society being absent, Judge Burnet took the chair, and H. Starr, Esq. acted as Secretary. After the organization of the meeting, the Rev. J. Gallaher addressed the throne of grace; after which, George Graham, jr. read the annexed report.

When the reading of the report was concluded, Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. offered the following resolution, accompanied by appropriate remarks.

Resolved, That the efforts of the Colonization Society demand the confidence and cooperation of philanthropists, patriots, and christians, as a wise and successful effort, approved of Heaven, to facilitate the education and emancipation of slaves, and the abolition of slavery, at home; and by the introduction of christianity, and civilization, and civil liberty, and the extinction of the slave trade, in some measure to repay injured Africa for her protracted and unutterable sufferings and wrongs.

Rev. James Gallaher then offered the following resolution, with remarks upon the importance of the subject.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people of this country, to use every exertion to establish the means of education among the colored people, after their removal to Africa.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. J. K. Sparks, with a brief history of Mr. Findlay's exertions.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Robert S. Finley, Esq. for the well directed zeal he manifested to establish and sustain the Cincinnati Colonization Society, and the able and eloquent manner in which he has advocated the principles of the American Colonization Society, while agent of the parent institution.

On motion, the members proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, when the following persons were chosen.

REV. B. P. AYDELOTT, D. D. *President*.
 HON. JACOB BURNET, *first Vice President*.
 REV. J. L. WILSON, D. D. *second Vice President*.
 M. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer*.
 GEORGE GRAHAM, Jr. *Secretary*.

Managers.

JAMES FOSTER,	REV. A. MAHAN,
JOHN P. FOOTE,	E. FISHER,
P. S. SYMMES,	REV. J. GALLAHER,
R. S. FINLEY,	DR. J. K. SPARKS,
MOSES LYON,	GEORGE W. NEFF,
DR. J. C. FINLEY,	H. B. FUNK,
REV. S. W. LYND,	E. JOLLEY,
B. STORER,	H. STARR,

M. D. EVANS.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to procure subscriptions and receive donations to the Society.

First Ward.—Dr. J. K. Sparks and E. Williams.
Second Ward.—Henry B. Funk and Dr. James C. Finley.
Third Ward.—Bellamy Storer and Peyton S. Symmes.
Fourth Ward.—George Graham, Jr. and S. Burrows.
Fifth Ward.—Moses Lyon and James Foster.

R E P O R T .

THE Committee appointed to report on the condition of the Cincinnati Colonization Society, and the progress and prospects of the parent institution, beg leave to submit the following remarks.

The Cincinnati Colonization Society was organized in November, 1826, with the object of acting as auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, at which time, about one hundred and twenty members had subscribed the constitution, and agreed to pay one dollar yearly to the Treasurer.

A regular collection of dues, and remittance to the parent Board, continued until 1829, when the absence of some of the principal officers, and other causes operating, the members failed to hold their annual meeting, and to collect their dues. In 1830, several attempts were made to revive the Society, and to replenish the treasury; but owing to the removal from the city of many of its members, the withdrawal from the subscription list of others, and the objection made by some to pay annually, these attempts failed. Since that time, the managers, with a few who considered themselves members, supported the existence of the institution, by contributions, and by receiving collections taken up in the worshipping assemblies of our city; thus presenting to the friends of the system, a medium for the transmission of funds and donations to the parent Board. In 1831, the managers appointed a Committee to receive donations, for the purpose of assisting R. S. Finley, Esq. the agent of the parent Board, in despatching a vessel from New Orleans, with western emigrants for the Liberia colony. To promote this object, the Committee paid over to the agent,

between four and five hundred dollars, in cash and merchandize, which they received from individuals in this city and collections previously made in the neighboring towns. Dr. Shane, one of our members, with a zeal and benevolence worthy of the highest commendation, volunteered his services and accompanied the expedition to Liberia, where he remained until he saw the colonists comfortably provided with a permanent residence.

Thus you will perceive, that this Society has been an important auxiliary to the parent Board; and although the records for the last three years, do not furnish a system of regular order in its proceedings, yet the aggregate amount paid, is equal to the preceding three years. Add to this, the collections made in our churches, which did not pass through this Society, in their transmission to the parent Board; the very generous subscription of ten thousand dollars, made by Mr. McClure, a gentleman living in the vicinity of our city; the contributions by the Miami Colonization Society, and the Juvenile Society; and the well known services of Robert S. Finley, Esq. as agent, who is a resident of this city, and it will be admitted that this section of Ohio appreciates the importance of promoting the objects which are to be gained by the colonization of the free blacks on the coast of Africa. Yet we have not done as much as might have been done, nor are our efforts equal to the importance of the objects which we wish to accomplish; but enough has been done to encourage us to advance, and to cheer the patrons of this benevolence.

The success of the parent Society has fully demonstrated that the system is expedient and practicable; and every day adds proof that public sentiment at large, will cooperate with us, so soon as sufficient light is given to all classes of society to enable them to understand our intentions. As an evidence of this, we refer to the acts of thirteen of our states, expressing their approbation of the institution, by resolutions passed in their legislative halls; and many of them recommend the Society to the patronage of the general government.

The state of Maryland has appropriated two hundred thou-

sand dollars, annually, to enable her free blacks to emigrate to Africa. In the Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee legislatures, a similar law failed—in the first, by a division on the proper mode of appropriating the funds; in the second, by a small majority against it; and in the Tennessee legislature, a bill passed the lower house this session, which was rejected in the senate by a majority of one vote against an appropriation.

The southern states, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, see the importance of aiding this system, and large collections are now making by the auxiliary Societies in those states. The Society at Natchez, last season sent to Liberia two free colored men, for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the colony. Since their return, and the reception of the favorable report which they made, an unusual spirit for colonizing has been exhibited in that neighborhood. In New Orleans, the Society has met with unexpected success. A contribution not exceeded by any other, was lately made by Judge Workman, of that city, who ordered in his will, the payment of ten thousand dollars to promote the colonizing objects. In every section of the union, the collections have been increased during the last year, and a great many new auxiliary Societies formed. Forty-eight subscribers are now on the list, to raise, according to Gerrit Smith's plan, one hundred thousand dollars, in ten years. With these prospects, the parent Board has been enabled to enlarge the sphere of its operations, and to extend its usefulness. Three expeditions are now preparing to sail early in the spring—one from Baltimore, one from New Orleans, and one from Norfolk. These vessels will carry eight hundred emigrants, which, added to an expedition lately despatched from Savannah, will increase the number of colonists at Liberia, to four thousand.

The receipts of the Society, during the last year, were thirty-two thousand dollars. It is expected that this year's return will be much larger, as the agents in the different states have been more successful in obtaining contributions, and several thousand dollars having been received from Mr. Cresson, the agent now in England, forming auxiliary Societies in that king-

dom. In addition to pecuniary considerations, the Society has the approbation of many of the most eminent men of this age. Amongst others, Lafayette, James Madison, and Chief Justice Marshall, addressed letters to the parent Board, which were read at the last annual meeting of the Society, in which the two latter strongly recommended the institution to the patronage of the general government, and an appropriation of funds for the purpose of speedily accomplishing the objects for which it was created. It is also well known that Jefferson was one of the early advocates of the colonizing system.

Whilst enumerating the particulars of the parent Society, during the past year, your Committee would do injustice to the friends of humanity, were they to pass without notice, the death of one whose character is known to all—one who was, not long ago, the president of the American Colonization Society, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the first to patronize our institution. We allude to the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the great advocate of republican institutions and human liberty, who had aided our common country with all his energies, in her first struggles for independence, and who had lived to be satisfied of the success of our experiment at republican government, at the moment when a second and not less interesting case for the exercise of his generous and noble exertions was presented, and he survived long enough to behold the principles practically applied, in the colony at Liberia. For the public services rendered to his country, his influence in favor of emancipation, and the many virtues which adorned his private character, we cherish an affectionate remembrance; and may his example be an incentive to our exertions, in fearlessly advancing to that point to which benevolence leads us, and where hope promises to crown us with success.

Permit us now to direct your attention to the colony, and endeavor to ascertain whether the seed which we have sown, has fallen upon a barren soil, where tares will spring up and choke it, or whether it has fallen upon a rich soil, which will produce an abundant harvest.

In this sketch of the colony, we will furnish you with extracts from authentic documents and other respectable sources of information.

The colony of Liberia extends from Gallinas river to Kroo Settra, a distance of two hundred and eighty miles along the western coast of Africa, and stretching back indefinitely into the interior. It is watered by several rivers, the soil extremely fertile, and abounds in all the productions of tropical regions. The climate is favorable to the health of the emigrants, the deaths of the last year having been less than four per cent. of the population; which is a less mortality than the aggregate yearly report of deaths in our large eastern cities. The thermometer ranges from sixty to eighty degrees, in all seasons.

The population of the colony is now about three thousand, composed of free blacks, emigrants from the United States, and some recaptured Africans, all of whom pursue the occupations of freemen—governing, judging, teaching, and protecting themselves; worshipping our God, believing in our Savior, and making known the gospel of our salvation to the heathen around them. In addition to this population, it is believed that about fifteen thousand of the natives are under the influence of the colonial laws.

The present form of government was established in August, 1824, and was submitted to the assembled colonists for their adoption. A court of justice has been established, composed of the agent and two judges, taken from among the colonists. This court exercises jurisdiction over the whole colony. It assembles monthly at Monrovia, and since its organization, no crime of a capital nature has been presented to it, nor has any such crime been committed by any one residing within the bounds of its jurisdiction.

The Board of Managers of the Society appoint the agent or governor, who is a white man; all the other officers are men of color, the most important of which are elected annually by the colonists. The government, in its details, is republican, and designed expressly to prepare the colonists ably and successfully to govern themselves. Much is done to promote the

cause of religion. There are three churches—a Methodist, a Baptist, and a Presbyterian. Divine service is regularly attended in them on the Sabbath, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. In these societies, Sabbath schools have been established, to which all their most promising young men have attached themselves, either as scholars or teachers.

Captain Abels, who visited the colony in 1831, and spent thirteen days at Monrovia, says, ‘My expectations are more than realized; I saw no intemperance, nor did I hear a profane word uttered by any one. I know of no place where the Sabbath seems to be more respected than in Monrovia.’

The colonial agent remarks, in one of his communications to the parent Board, that ‘Many of the recaptured Africans, who on their arrival were scarcely a remove above the natives in civilization, are at present as pious and devoted servants of Christ as you will find in any community. As to the general morals of the colonists, I consider them much better than those of the people of the United States; that is, you may take an equal number of inhabitants from any section of the union, and you will find more drunkards, more profane swearers and Sabbath breakers, than in Liberia.’

By the position of the colony, great commercial advantages are enjoyed. It is the central point in a long extent of sea-coast, and relations of trade may be established between it and the interior. The colonists have sustained, and now carry on, an active and lucrative trade with the natives, disposing of goods supplied by this country and England, for dyewood, ivory, hides, gold, palm oil, and rice. This trade is rapidly increasing, the exports of the last year having amounted to one hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars, and the merchandize on hand, on the 1st January, according to Gov. Mechlin’s report, was valued at forty-seven thousand dollars.

The town is also becoming a place of resort for the natives of the Condo country; by which means the colony will be made known to the natives of the interior.

It is a port of considerable importance for foreign vessels, no less number than fifty-six having been recorded in the books of the port officer, for entrance, during the past year.

The colonists own four vessels for the accommodation of their own commerce, and to prevent slave vessels from communicating with the natives. Many of the colonists are turning their attention to agriculture, and the cultivation of coffee, indigo, cotton, &c. which are the spontaneous growth of the country. A plantation of twenty thousand coffee trees, owned by Mr. Waring, is nearly completed.

Large acquisitions of territory have been made this season, by purchase and by treaties with the natives. The last addition was by treaty with one of the native kings, who had violated the laws of the colony by selling slaves, some of whom had escaped, and found protection in the town of Caldwell. The king demanded his property, and on the refusal of the governor to give them up, he marched his army to attack the emigrants. The governor met him with a part of the colonial volunteers, and defeated him, which resulted in the surrender of his territory to the colony, to purchase their good will. Many of the tribes in the neighborhood have been induced by the governor, to cultivate Indian corn, potatoes, &c. for the supply of Monrovia, which proves successful in enlisting them in favor of the settlement, and establishes habits of useful industry.

In addition to these statements, we offer an extract from the report of Lieut. B. Page, commanding U. S. schooner *Boxer*, made to the Secretary of the Navy, and by him submitted to the present congress. After speaking of the prosperity of the schools, the condition of the colony, and enumerating the products of the soil, he observes: 'When it is taken into consideration, that such valuable articles of trade as have been enumerated, can be cultivated at an expense of five bars, or five cents per day, and sufficient rice for the daily subsistence of each native employed; that these natives do not work like slaves, but are a strong, laborious people, who might be brought out of their habit of giving up labor, after the farming season is over, and employing their time in singing and dancing; and that these articles are in demand in our country and in Europe, there can be but one inference drawn, and that is,

that in proportion as an industrious farming interest is established, who are disposed for agriculture and its peaceful pursuits, the commerce of the colony will flourish, and keep pace with their exertions. I have inquired as to the state of the health of the colony. The report has been favorable, and I am credibly informed by Dr. Todson, that he loses hardly in the proportion of four out of a hundred of those who are taken with the country fever, through which ordeal all have, sooner or later, to pass. With all the advantages that have been enumerated, it would be natural to expect to hear of the general contentment of the inhabitants; and so far as my personal observation has gone, I have found this to be the case. That you may see how much one house has done of the business above stated, I enclose you a statement which I have procured from the house whose name it bears.

‘WARING & TAYLOR.

‘ Sales—camwood, oil, ivory, &c. . . .	\$80,000
Merchandise, the produce of foreign countries, on hand, Jan. 1, 1832,	\$15,000’

For further notice of the colony, we refer to the letter of an English officer, who visited the western coast.

‘The colonists are a comely and well formed race of negroes, neat and clean in their persons, modest and civil in their manners, and comfortable in their dwellings.

‘Their houses are well built, ornamented with gardens and other pleasing decorations, and on the inside, are remarkably clean; the walls well whitewashed, and the rooms neatly furnished. They are very hospitable to strangers, and many English officers on the station have dined with them. At meals, the man of the house generally said grace, in which he was joined by the family. The complete success of this colony is a proof that negroes are, by proper care and attention, as susceptible of the habits of industry, and the improvements of social life, as any other race of human beings; and that the amelioration of the condition of the black people on the coast of Africa, by means of such colonies, is not chimerical. Wherever the influence of this colony extends, the slave trade has been

abandoned by the natives, and the pursuits of legitimate commerce established in its place. They not only live on terms of harmony together, but the colonists are looked upon with a degree of respect, by those of their own color, and the force of their example is likely to have a strong effect in inducing the people about them to adopt it.'

These accounts in relation to the prosperity of the colonists, are fully confirmed by Dr. Shane, in his letter to the secretary of the parent Society. About five years ago, a newspaper was established at Monrovia, which is now issued weekly, and supported by three hundred subscribers. This paper is entitled the 'Liberia Herald,' and edited by a colored man, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to make this medium of communication not only useful to the colonists, but serviceable to foreign nations, in giving a regular account of arrivals and departure of vessels, the condition of the interior of the country, and the appearance of slave vessels as they are reported on the coast. Extracts from this paper are frequently made in the United States, one of which we offer you, as a specimen of the intelligence of the editor, taken from the number dated Sept. 7, 1832.

'Growth of our Country.—Whoever has perused our columns, from time to time, for the last four months, must have perceived that our commerce is daily on the increase. With Great Britain, our intercourse is almost weekly, and if her vessels touch not for trade, they generally do to procure refreshments and kroomen, or gain information of what vessels have proceeded leeward. Should our port continue as open, we look forward in the course of a few years to the extension of our commerce, along the seaboard, and in the interior. In fact, we know of no place that will be able to dispute the palm.

'Sierra Leone and the European settlements to the leeward, are on the decrease, in every respect; and if they were not so, they could offer but feeble competitions against our infant republic, nurtured, as we trust she will be, by the protecting arm of our government. And while we indulge in those pleasing hopes, we wish not to forget the fond and indulgent parent,

who has heretofore watched over our infant progress with maternal solicitude. Let our interests be better understood by our citizens generally, and the ample page of knowledge more and more unfolded to the opening genius of our rising youth, and if any of the present generation survive fifty years hence, their tale of the early settlement of the colony would hardly be credited.

‘With our growth and increase, every man is deeply interested, and has it in his power to contribute, by precept or example, towards so desirable an object. We have been led into these remarks from an activity and bustle which have appeared in the business part of our city, during the greater part of these rains. Formerly, during the rains (and the case is still the same on the Gold coast), our harbor was visited but seldom, once every seven weeks or so, by European or American vessels.

‘American masters, as they become better acquainted with the coast and trade, pay but little regard to the seasons, or to the many stories circulated at home, of the unhealthiness of the climate, or the semi-annual descent of the rains. God, in his providence, has allotted a portion of sunshine and rain, of winter and summer, to every land, and foolish are they who expect to behold any country all sunshine or all rain.’

Your Committee presume to congratulate the members upon the highly prosperous state of the colony, in all its relations. There is an evidence in these facts stated, which must convince the greatest enemy to our system, that the man of color in Liberia, restored to all the human rights, feels the importance of his situation, and acts as one of those who is to assist in changing the character of millions of his fellow-beings; one who is to assist in laying broad and deep the foundation of a mighty republic, by which a great practicable good is to be achieved for himself and his posterity. Under such impressions, the colonists are now operating, and we can no longer doubt the reformation in habits, and the change which has taken place in the feelings of the slave, from imbecility to activity, manliness, and high anticipations of future usefulness. These are

the feelings which governed the pilgrims, when they landed at Plymouth; and as we venerate their characters, so will the descendants of the *pilgrims* who landed at Monrovia, remember *them*, as the *fathers* of their republic in Africa.

This brief history of the progress of the Society and of the colony, must be flattering to the friends of the system; but there are other inducements equally encouraging to the members, and promise additional aid to the colonizing system. Circumstances which are now developing, must operate with powerful influence in favor of our plan; and the steady march of public opinion in the old world, in favor of human rights and free government, will give, at no distant day, an increased action to our Society.

The late change in the sentiments of the people of Great Britain, in favor of a more liberal government, is also deeply connected with the liberation of the slaves of British subjects; and as this question is submitted as a test, in electing members, perhaps the first act of a reform parliament, may be the liberation and colonization in Africa, of all the slaves of the British colonies.

The French government have also awakened to this important question; and now, the liberal party in France, through the medium of the 'Christian Morals Society,' are petitioning the chamber of deputies to liberate all the slaves in the French colonies, or to establish a legal tariff, which shall determine the prices of slaves, differing according to the circumstances of age, sex, or capacity, but of which the maximum shall be fixed by law, according to which, the master shall not be allowed to refuse liberty to his slave. This Society, by circulars, entreats the people to address from every part of France, numerous petitions, covered with signatures, asking for this law, and at the same time, an appropriation of money, sufficient to execute on a large scale, these plans of redemption.

Not only France and England, but Germany, and the other nations of Europe, mingle their wishes with ours, for the welfare of our colony. In the British parliament, it has become a subject of debate, and a question discussed by her ablest statesmen.

The late and important discovery of the course and entrance of the river Niger into the Atlantic ocean, furnishes a new feature to the American Colonization Society, and opens a new field for the enterprising of all nations. This stream, as if it had been doomed to share the 'obscurity which covers the land to which it ministers,' had heretofore concealed its sources and its mouth, from the eager curiosity of modern science. The repeated failures which had already attended the various attempts to discover the true Niger, had almost convinced modern geographers that success was impossible, and that this great secret of nature was reserved for future generations to disclose. At this propitious period of the world, when the friends of humanity were looking with intense anxiety for a communication with the dark interior of this benighted land, the problem is solved by the servant of the enterprising and unfortunate Clapperton; thus opening into this unknown continent, an easy communication, by which the friends of humanity may introduce their system of colonization, the christian missionary plant the standard of his Savior in its centre, commerce extend her benefits to its remotest points, and the historian create a new era in the annals of the country. These late discoveries do not represent the interior as pervaded with a monotonous gloom. Throughout the picture, there are bright lights interspersed, which 'shine more conspicuously from the shadows with which they are surrounded.' In the midst of the wildest woods and mountains, there are scenes of pastoral beauty; and amid the moral darkness, there shine forth virtues which would do honor to human society in its most refined and exalted state. A flow of affection and hospitality characterize and pervade the society of many of the tribes, and a degree of knowledge and intelligence has been found in the interior, far different from the common opinions formerly promulgated.

With these prospects before us, what is our duty as members of the Colonization Society? As freemen and friends of our country; as friends of mankind and members of the American republic; as worshippers of a God who created all men free, we do not hesitate to say, that you will respond to us,—

go on! Let us remove from our national flag the only stain which soils it. Let us, as a nation, cast off this curse, which was entailed upon us in our infancy, without our consent; which has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, until it threatens our existence. Let us place on the original soil, the descendants of those who were conveyed from it as slaves, under the hellish system of the slave trade. But in restoring the offspring, let them carry with them the principles of freemen, and the knowledge and power to exercise them. Let christianity accompany them, and let the church of God be built and blessed amidst the wilderness; and like the pebble thrown upon the smooth surface of the lake, let the circles of its influence extend to the remotest corners of Africa. Let us have our names entered upon the historical page of our country, as the instruments by which the traffic in human blood has been abolished from the world. Let it be said, that we were the first to return science and religion to that country which gave the world the first knowledge of letters and the arts, but which has been for centuries deprived of science by the inhumanity of their fellow-men; for wherever the slave vessel has been anchored, and the white man put his foot upon the soil, social intercourse has been destroyed, the country blackened with crimes, and man taught 'to tremble at the sight of his fellow-man.'

There was a time when a portion of this continent was the seat of the arts. Nothing now remains of her greatness but her architectural monuments in the valley of Egypt, which still afford evidence of the expanded views of her former kings. The city of Thebes, with its hundred gates, once visited by the learned of all nations, now seen only by the pilgrim or the traveller, for the purpose of taking from its cemeteries the specimen of a mummy, or some other evidence of antiquity, with which he may be able to astonish the present generation, and gratify public curiosity. May we not hope that our colony will have an influence in disclosing some of the secrets of past ages, and giving more correct views to future generations on the history of Africa?

Should you object to the means of the Colonization Society, in achieving this work, we answer, that we do not expect this Society to do all; but it will form the medium of communication between this nation and Africa, when the slave states will find it their interest to change their slave population for the more profitable cultivation of their lands by free labor, and when the nation will be induced from popular opinion, to undertake the work. It will show to the world that we are sincere in that declaration of our charter, that 'all men are free and equal, and of right ought to be so;' or if you justify your passiveness by indulging an idea that a crisis has arrived, when political opinions and civil disturbances shall endanger the existence of this republic: to this we answer, that if the present alarming commotions in the southern part of our union, shall extend gradually and cause the decay of this fair fabric, raised by our fathers, cemented with their blood, and consecrated to liberty; or if the shock shall be so great as to shake it to its foundation and detach the parts, future history will find the cause of this dissolution, not in the unequal operations of a general law, but in the curse of *slave labor*. The discontent arises from causes at home—the loss in the political balance of the nation, of political weight, which has been produced by an emigration to free states from the slave states; the unprofitable product of slave labor, when in competition with free labor; the diminution of the value of their land and staples, by an increase of the same article in the new states, under a more economical system of cultivation; consequently, the planters have more difficulty in obtaining those luxuries of life in the old states, which they procured with scarcely an effort, whilst they had the monopoly of the southern trade. In reviewing the history of some of the slaveholding states, it will be evident to the most common observer, that there is a radical evil existing, which is deeper than the causes assigned by South Carolina. The unfortunate revolution in Virginia, produced by the fanatic Nat Turner, brought out the expression of the members of her legislature upon the evils of slavery. They discovered that the time had passed when this national defect could be concealed by reserve.

The question of slavery was no longer whispered in their halls; it became a 'legitimate subject of debate,' and they fearlessly declared the facts to the world. They acknowledged the wide-spread alarm which this insurrection had occasioned, and public opinion was strongly in favor of a preventive for future calamities of a similar nature. Virginia was not the only state affected. South and North Carolina were also alarmed. The idea that 'men will not always be slaves,' became to them an apparent truth; and the most gloomy anticipations of the future were evinced in the general anxiety, when it was announced that a few slaves had congregated at any particular point. The time is fast approaching when the nation will be called upon to act by general law for the general good.

Temporary relief may be afforded for a while, by the repeal of the tariff laws, and the sacrifice of our protective system; but the body politic will never be healthy, until the cause of the disease is removed.

If your Committee have convinced you that the plan of colonizing the free blacks is practicable, or if you believe that serious danger, arising from the evils of slavery, threatens our country; and if by the efforts of this Society, we can add another pillar to support and perpetuate our republic, then the act itself, to us is a sufficient reward. On the other hand, if we fail for want of patronage, or if civil commotions and anarchy should obscure the bright star of our liberty, which has been the admiration of the world for half a century; and if our free institutions should sink in the vortex, which has swallowed all other republics, we will have the consolation to know that a scion from the tree has been planted on the coast of Africa, which may at some future period overshadow the continent, afford shelter to the friend of human rights, and a resting-place to the genius of our country.

Your Committee therefore recommend the continuation of the Cincinnati Auxiliary Colonization Society, and increased efforts in promoting the objects for which it was organized.

GEORGE GRAHAM, JR. }
 JAMES K. SPARKS, } *Committee.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Jr. *Treasurer,*

To Cincinnati Colonization Society, Dr.

1829.					
Aug. 4.	Received from churches, collections 4th July, and from collector,				28,50
24.	Cash, from M. Brooks, Methodist Society,	-	-	-	12,00
	Mr. Kemper, Walnut Hills church,	-	-	-	6,75
1831.					
Jan. 12.	Cash from Elizabethtown Society,	-	-	-	4,37
April 25.	“ J. Hall's subscription to Mount Pleasant Society,	-	-	-	10,00
	J. Austin's subscription,	-	-	-	1,00
July 6.	Cash from Mr. Cist, collection in Presbyterian church,	-	-	-	18,35
	Rev. S. Johnston, Episcopal church,	-	-	-	10,00
	Bethel Society,	-	-	-	10,50
13.	Harrison Colonization Society,	-	-	-	20,00
Aug. 15.	Williamstown do. do.	-	-	-	4,50
	Batavia do. do.	-	-	-	13,50
17.	Milton do. do.	-	-	-	10,00
	Newberry do. do.	-	-	-	6,00
Sept. 22.	Fourth Presbyterian church,	-	-	-	6,31
Oct. 18.	James Lyon, of Pleasant Ridge,	-	-	-	10,00
	Oxford Colonization Society,	-	-	-	80,00
	Second Presbyterian church,	-	-	-	17,92
Nov. 2.	Collected from Managers, and sundry citizens, to assist western expedition,	-	-	-	180,00
	Received collection, by Dr. J. K. Sparks,	-	-	-	18,75
1832.					
Nov.	Received from Mr. Burnet, Rev. S. Johnston's collection,	-	-	-	10,00
					\$478,55

Cr.

1829.					
Nov.	By cash remitted parent Society,	-	-	-	47,00
1831.					
Nov. 4.	Cash paid Dr. Shane, for R. S. Finley, to assist western expedition,				418,75
					\$465,75

Balance, cash in Treasurer's hands, \$12,80

Also, a gold watch-seal, received in collection, in 1828.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Jr. *Treasurer.*

Cincinnati, Jan. 14, 1833.





WERT
BOOKBINDING
Grantville Pa
March-April 1989
We're Quality Bound

