NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

CONTAINING

POLITICAL,
HISTORICAL,
GEOGRAPHICAL,
SCIENTIFIC,

| STATISTICAL,
| ECONOMICAL,
| AND
| BIOGRAPHICAL

DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS AND FACTS

TOGETHER WITH


II. NILES, EDITOR.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

FROM MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, 1824—VOL. XXVI.

OR, VOLUME II.—THIRD SERIES.

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At the Franklin Press,
WATER-STREET, EAST OF SOUTH-STREET.
Colonization of the Blacks.

The rev. L. D. Dewey, an agent of the American Colonization Society, has addressed a letter to president Boyer, of Hayti, to ascertain on what terms these people of color could be received in that republic, if disposed to immigrate to it. A copy of this letter, and the reply of the president, is given below.

The "National Intelligence" undertakes to say that the act was "wholly unauthorized" on the part of Mr. Dewey—that he was an agent on behalf of the African Colonization Society; and it is a hazardous turn which the matter has taken, that it may be necessary for this society to disavow the proceeding—it object being "to restore the descendants of Africans to the country from which their ancestors were stolen."

But the main ground assumed by others, in opposition to the project of Mr. Dewey, is—that Hayti is "too near the United States to be strengthened by such an accession of population; and they further say that one of the main objects of the African Colonization Society is to build up an establishment which will have effect to abolish the slave trade."

I have always supposed that the leading purpose of the African colonization society was to reduce the amount of our slave population and the demand for negroes. The hope of doing this, by the transport of such persons to Africa, is visionary in the extreme. Millions of dollars a year would not pay the cost of it, if a sufficient number of persons were willing to go. The whole revenue of the United States would, probably, be inadequate to accomplish this object;—yet it is comparatively easy to build up a powerful colony that may, in time, become a great and independent nation, and command the slave trade on the adjacent coasts shall cease. For this latter purpose, the settlement at Messurado may be encouraged, and strengthened and protected; and the future commerce with it, will, perhaps, repay, in part, the amount expended—but for the design of reducing the colored population among us, the African colony is too distant to have any sensible effect whatever. If we should send away even 6000 persons a year, at the cost of only 100 dollars a-piece, the increase of a small district of one of the slave holding states, would, of itself, prevent a diminution of the number of such persons. But Hayti is close at hand; and, when the people should arrive there, our care of them, further than our good wishes might extend, would cease; for they would be placed under an exceedingly well organized government, and receive the protection of their rulers.

The objection that the island is "too near," does not seem to be a sound one. That the people will maintain their independence, and grow and increase to a mighty nation of civilised men, rival others in a knowledge of the useful arts and sciences, and be able to maintain a powerful army and a respectable navy, is what every man may expect; and that other islands will have the same general government, is a thing to be calculated on with reasonable certainty. The means of Europe and the United States combined, cannot stop their progress, though they may impede and harass the operation of the Haytians. The climate, soil and condition of this people may be said to render them invulnerable by a foreign enemy, unless by exciting domestic commotions—but, what

This, perhaps, is about the annual average amount of the stock from other parts of the world on which the American nation was built; and this amount is greater than that which, at present, is sent there, except ourselves as we may. As yet the whole quantity sent away is about, or less than 400 persons, and what have they cost?
ever may be the differences among themselves, the common feeling of resistance to the domination of white men, cannot be allayed. It has become the first principle in the mind of a Haytien. We would as willingly submit unto their will as we unto our’s.

In this state of the case, expediency approves what necessity imposes; and the object should be to cultivate the best dispositions in the people of Hayti, and so to act that, if possible, the free blacks of that great island may regard us as their particular friends: and probably there is no other way so well adapted to bring this about as by encouraging emigration to that country. But in vain do we shut our eyes and refuse to see these things and thus calculate them; and the sooner we do it the better.

The agent alluded to by president Boyer, has arrived at New York via Philadelphia. His name is Granville, and he is spoken of as a very well educated and intelligent gentleman—his complexion a dark mustee, "not darker than persons from Peru or Mexico."

One of the Philadelphia papers says that the Hayti government is now making arrangements to receive six thousand settlers, that they will be found with a passage; and four month's provisions allowed them on their arrival, and a reasonable portion of land. These advanatges are not done with a puerilary, but moral voice and brotherly love for an unfortunate and unjustly, inhumanly, and unchristianly oppressed portion of the human race.

Another paper says—"As Mr. Granville, the agent of the Hayti government, was on his way last week from Philadelphia to this city, he stopped at a public house in New-Brunswick to take supper. Between 60 and 60 persons sat down to the table, and Mr. G. among them. It happened that he was seated next to a U. S. officer, who was unfortunately ignorant of his rank and character. Observing Mr. Granville at his elbow, the officer remarked, "Sir are you aware that it is contrary to custom for white men and coloured people to eat at the same table." To this Mr. G. made no reply. The officer then repeated his observations in a more offensive form; and rose from the table, declaring that he would not eat with a negro. Mr. G. then rose, requested the officer to resume his seat, and addressed the company as follows: "I am informed, that it is contrary to the custom of this country for whites and coloured people to eat at the same table. I am a stranger, gentlemen, from Hayti, and my ignorance of the custom must be my apology." He then left the table. Immediately, we understand, more than half the company followed his example, and went to the landlord to request that he would set a table where they might have the pleasure of eating with that gentleman, (pointing to Mr. G.) The next morning, the officer, being convinced of his mistake, wrote an apology to the Haytiens, and received in return the following laconic and noble reply:

"Sir, I write insults in the sand; favors, on the marble."

Another incident is worthy of notice. As Mr. Granville was about to leave the table, observing the epaulette upon the officer’s shoulder, he remarked, "Sir, I am an officer also in my own country, and if I were necessity imposes; I must be to encourage these Haytiens who insult strangers."

If this is a specimen of Haytiens manners, it would not be amiss to send some of our young men to president Boyer that they may learn how to behave themselves like gentlemen and like Christians.

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser has recently noticed citizen Granville, and spoke of the importance of a good understanding with Hayti, received a letter from the agent, of which the following is a translation. There is a degree of frankness, liberality and good sense about this man that will force all to believe that a sable countenance may not indicate a black heart."

New York, 28th June; 1824.

Sir,—I have just finished the perusal of a passage in your Commercial Advertiser, in relation to Hayti: were it not that I am confined to my bed by a violent fever, brought on by a cold, I should have enjoyed the pleasing duty of thanking you in person for the liberal and philanthropic observations inserted in the Gazette of which you are the editor.

Allow me then to be the organ, and the same paper the medium, by which I may be enabled to transmit to you the expressions of sincere gratitude, which I tender to you in the name of my country. Glory redound to you, and to all those, who do not think that a sable countenance indicates a black heart.

As the concluding part of your article on Hayti concerns me personally, I shall here cite the names of Mr. McKeever, a superior officer in the United States’ navy, City-Hotel; Mr. Barnes, an American merchant, No. 173 Pearl-street; Mr. Abraham Slover, a merchant, No. 117 Bedford, in this city; Mr. Lachambre, of Monsieur Fontaine, French merchant, No. 131 Water-street; these gentlemen, and many others, whose names I regret not being able to recall to mind, have left nothing untried to make me forget a scene which must have so painfully affected me; and if kind acts and delicate attentions could forever obliterate afflicting recollections, I should not at this moment remember my having passed a night at New-Brunswick.

The superior officer of the American navy with whom this unpleasant affair occurred, behaved the following day in the most noble manner, and if history had not already handed down to posterity the renown of American gallantry, the conduct of this officer would alone suffice to proclaim it; for one must be truly magnanimous to blame one’s faults, when every thing conspires to commit them with impunity.

I should have much desired to dwell more largely on this subject, but my illness prevents my so doing; however, whether in good or bad health, you shall always find me, sir,

Your grateful servant,

J. GRANVILLE.

Note by the translator.—Some of the sentences in this letter are, in the French, quite idiomatic, and the phrase "Votre gracieux serviteur" is an English expression which is said to be very useful in the colored people of this country.

1. Were a number of families to migrate to Hayti, would your government defray any part of the expenses of the voyage, assign them land to cultivate, and aid them to stock their farms?

2. To what extent would your government encourage emigration—how much allow to each family for the expense of passage, how much aid to each family—and how much aid to stock each farm—and to how many families or individuals would all this assistance be given?

3. What encouragement would be offered to mechanics and merchants?

4. Though now assistance were given, would the opportunity to come and settle in your island, to any and all who might choose to migrate there, be given in the same unrestricted manner in which our
government gives it to all emigrants from other countries—what would be the cost of lands to such, and could three or four numbers settle down in the same neighborhood?
6. How far is toleration extended to different religions?
7. What are your laws in reference to marriage, and what is the state of society in this respect?
8. How far are schools supported by the government?
9. Would your government allow the society to plant a colony in your island, having its own laws, courts and legislature, in all respects like one of the states of the United States and connected with and subject to the government of Hayti, only as each state is with our general government; and would land be granted to the society at a reasonable price?

Full information on these points would be esteemed a great favor, and were the answer in the affirmative to the 6th inquiry, or to the first part of it, if land could be purchased in sufficient quantity and at a suitable rate, I think something would soon be done to plant a colony under your government."

Liberty.

**Republic of Hayti.**

*Port-au-Prince, 30th April, 1824.*

**Year of Independence, the 21st.**


Sir,—I had the satisfaction of receiving the letter of the 4th of March last, which you addressed to me, the contents of which breathe the most perfect philanthropy. To concurerate our cares, to meliorate the lot of a portion of the human race, sadly borne down by the weight of misfortune, is to prove the excellence of one's heart and to acquire an eternal right to the gratitude of every living creature that can feel. And the step which you have taken in reference to me, in favor of the descendants of the Africans, who are in the United States, and who are compelled to leave the country, because, that, far from enjoying rights of free-men, they have only an existence, precarious and full of humiliation, entitles you to the gratitude of the Haytiens, who cannot see with indifference the calamities which affect their brethren.

As soon as I was informed of the resolution taken in the U. states to transport into Africa, our unhappy brethren, to rest them in their native soil, so dry, I comprehended the policy which had suggested this measure, and at the same time conceived a high opinion of those generous men, who were disposed to make sacrifices, in the hope of preparing for the unfortunate men who were its objects, an asylum where their existence would be maintained and prosperous. Guided by a sympathy very natural, my heart and my arms have been open to grant in this land of true liberty those men upon whom a fatal destiny rests in a manner so cruel. I consider the intention to colonize barbarous regions with men accustomed to live in the midst of civilized people, as a thing impracticable, to say nothing more. The experiment made at Sherbro' and at Musura to prove that I was not far from the truth. In fine, sir, although Africa be the cradle of their fathers, what a frightful prospect is it for them, to see themselves exiled to insalubrious climes, after having inhaled the healthful breezes of the land of their birth?

I have often asked myself, why Hayti, whose climate is so mild and whose government is analogous to that of the United States, was not preferred as their place of refuge. Pecifying that my sentiments would be misconceived, if I made the first overture, I content myself with explaining the preferences of the society for such a destination. To Hayti, all the guarantees and rights that the constitution of the republic has established in their favor. I have aided in freeing those from debt who could not quite pay for their passage; I have given land to those who wished to cultivate it; and, by my circular, of the date of the 24th of December, 1825, to the officers of districts, of which I send you a copy, you will convince yourself that I have prepared for the children of Africa, coming out of the United States, all that can assure them of an honorable existence in becoming citizens of the Haytiens republic. But now that you make overtures, which seem to be supported by the government of which you are the general agent, I am bound to answer frankly to the eight questions which you have addressed to me.

1. "If a number of families," &c. The government of the republic will aid in defraying part of the expenses of the people of such a society, provided, the colonization society will do the rest. The government will give fertile lands to those who wish to cultivate them, will advance to them nourishment, tools, and other things of indispensable necessity until they shall be sufficiently established to do without this assistance.

2. "To what extent in number," &c. No matter what number of emigrants; all those who come with the intention to submit themselves to the laws of the country shall be well received. The price of passage and other expenses shall be discussed by agents to obtain the most advantageous conditions. The quantity of land shall be as much as each family can cultivate. For the rest, the utmost good will to the new comers, shall be the basis of the arrangements.

3. "What encouragement will be given to mechanics and merchants," &c. They shall have perfect liberty to labor in their respective professions. The only privilege will be an exemption from the law of patent for the first year.

4. "Will opportunity be given," &c. All those, I repeat, who, will come, shall be received, no matter what may be their number, provided they submit themselves to the laws of the state, which are essentially liberal and protecting, and to the rules of the police, which tend to suppress vagrancy, to maintain good order, and to confirm the tranquillity of all. There is no price to stipulate for, as respects the land; since the government will give it gratis, in fee simple, to those who will cultivate it. The emigrants will be distributed in the most advantageous manner possible, and those who may desire it, shall be placed in the neighborhood of each other.

They shall not be meddled with in their domestic habits, nor in their religious belief, provided they do not seek to make proselytes, or trouble those who profess another faith than their own.

What precisely is an answer to our fifth question upon the toleration of different religions.

5. "What are your laws relative to marriage," &c. Marriage is encouraged, and good husbands and wives enjoy the same consideration as in other civilized countries.

6. "How far are schools," &c. Every where, where there is a sufficient numerous population, the government supports schools to instruct the youth in the principles of morality and virtue.

7. "Will your government," &c. That cannot be. The laws of the republic are general—and no laws for laws can exist. Those who come, being children of Africa, shall be Haytians as soon as they put their feet on the soil of Hayti; they will enjoy happiness, security, tranquility, such as we ourselves possess, however our detractors declare the contrary.

In fine, sir, to prove to you that I am disposed to do in favor of our brethren who groan in the United States of America, under the yoke of prejudice, I am bound to send to New York, funds, and a confidential agent, to enter into an understanding with you and the Co-
Committee of Investigation.

The select committee, (of the house of representatives), to whom was referred the memorial, or address, of Ninian Edwards, having, in obedience to the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 28th of May, continued to hold its sittings, after the adjournment of the house, until the 31st day of June, have agreed on the following report:

In recommending, in their former report, a continuance of the existence and powers of the committee, it will be remembered, that the reason given for that recommendation was, the obvious propriety, before a final close of the investigation, of having the personal examination of the author of the address which had occasioned the appointment of the committee. Such examination has now been had. Mr. Edwards attended the committee, in obedience to its summons, on the 7th of June; has been examined as a witness, by its direction, cross-examined by a gentleman deputing in behalf of the secretary of the treasury; and his testimony, together with that of the other witnesses, is communicated with this report; as are also, various documents and papers, which have been referred to, and produced, in the course of the examination.

A paper, in reply to the communication heretofore referred to by the committee, from the secretary, and another, in the nature of an argument on the whole case, have also been presented by Mr. Edwards, and considered by the committee.

The evidence has run into much detail, and some parts of it, probably, have not a very material application to the main subject of inquiry. It seemed proper, however, to the committee, to allow those concerned a liberal indulgence in this respect.

After a patient attention to all the evidence, and to whatever has been urged, in the way of reasoning on the case, the committee see no cause to change or modify in any material respect, the result to which they came on the former investigation, and which have already submitted to the house. On the contrary, they find, in this further and fuller examination, a corroboration, generally speaking, of the opinions which they have heretofore expressed.

On some parts of the inquiry, indeed, evidence has now been produced to points which were not, individually, or in detail, very clearly brought within the view of the committee on the former occasion. Of these, perhaps, some reference ought now to be made. They may be considered as new articles, or new speculations of charge; and although not very definitely or formerly made, yet, as evidence has been taken, intended to support them, they are considered by the committee as important respects the depositions of public money, made or allowed by the secretary, in the banks of this District, at the instance and on the solicitation of the banks themselves, and as an accommodation to them, at a time of considerable pecuniary pressure, in 1819.

In their present report, the committee expressed their opinion in relation to depositions of this nature; and referred to a public communication of the secretary, in which the facts were avowed, and in which a practice of a like character, was stated to have been of early existence and long continuance. The committee did not deem it necessary to call for proof of that which was admitted; and, as it was of opinion that the practice itself was irregular and dangerous, it did not think it material to inquire particularly whether, in the only case in which loss was apprehended from this cause, the probability of such loss was either greater or less than the secretary had supposed. This apprehension of loss is in the case of the bank of Alexandria. In the letter of the secretary to the president of the senate, of the 26th of February, 1823, he says, in regard to this bank, that a letter of the district attorney, therewith communicated, showed that there was no danger of loss to the United States. The evidence now offered to the committee to show the probability of final loss from this bank; but in other respects, there is no new view of the case presented.

The debt due to the government from the bank of Vincennes, has also been brought forward, and made the subject of inquiry and proof. Nothing distinguishing this case from those of other western banks in which the public money had been deposited, and in regard to which loss had happened, or was expected, had attracted the attention of the committee, as important to be considered, at the time of their former report.

The case of this bank had been previously made the subject of a report to the house by the secretary, on the 21st of February, 1823, in answer to a resolution passed on the thirty-first of January preceding, in which a statement of the debt, and the means which had been taken and used to secure it, were laid before congress. The evidence now taken, relates principally, as in the preceding case, to the amount of the loss which may be expected to be incurred.

The only remaining charge which may be regarded as not before examined, is an allegation, or intimation, that, owing to the fault of the secretary, the pensioners and public creditors of the government in East Tennessee, were, in some instances, paid in bank paper of an equivalent to specie.

The circumstance attending this transaction seems to be fully stated in the testimony of Hugh L. White. It does not appear that any knowledge of these payments having been made in depreciated paper was communicated to the secretary. The measures adopted by the committee, in the reasonable charge of fund at the place of disbursement, were, as far as the committee can judge, suitable and judicious. He had a right to expect the payments to be made in specie, or its equivalent; or, at least, to be informed if anything should happen to prevent such payment. No information was given to him of any disappointment of his expectations in this respect, by those whose...
Emigration of the Free Blacks.

New York, June 19.—A meeting of a number of our most respectable citizens was held last evening at the New York institution, to take into consideration the propositions of president Boyer relative to colonizing our free blacks in the island of St. Domingo. Dr. Spring was called to the chair, and Hiram Ketchum, esq. appointed secretary. It was expected that the citizen Granville would have been present, to have explained more fully the objects of his government, and the extent of his powers, but he was prevented attending by indisposition. A free exchange of the opinions and opinions of gentlemen was had, and a very general opinion was expressed in favor of the organization of a society, for the purpose of forwarding the views of the president of Hayti. The principal question agitated was, whether any correspondence should be opened with the parent Colonization Society, or whether an independent organization should be formed, and distinct from any other. It was contended, on the one hand, that the National Colonization Society was decidedly opposed to sending any of our black population to Hayti—that place being considered too near for the safety of our southern brethren, whose numerous slave population might then become still more dangerous than at present. It was also contended that the project of an African colony had in a manner failed—that the climate was destructive—and that the project is not only becoming more and more unpopular in this section of the country, but will, in the end, be found to be impracticable.

Gen. M. observed, by special invitation, being requested to explain his views, and, as far as he could, those of the southern gentlemen, upon this interesting subject, addressed the meeting in an able and forcible manner for some time. He was totally opposed, and so was the society (at least) to which he belonged, to the Hayti project. But he denied that this opposition arose from any apprehensions of danger. He had never heard it objected that Hayti was too near. But he contended that the plan was entirely inadequate to the great object in view—viz: the colonization of all our free colored population, to the complete extinguishment of the slave trade. Hayti would not afford room for the whole of this population, and the slave trade could not be effectually stopped without planting colonies upon the western coast of Africa. In regard to the alleged failure of the attempt to plant a colony in Hayti, Gen. M. observed that the state of affairs to which he had, comparatively speaking, been equitably speaking, been equitably speaking, had not commensurate under such auspicious circumstances; and as to the country and climate, they are the most fruitful and delightful in the world. Gen. M. observed that, as it respected the offers, now made by the government of France, to the Colonization Society, the foundations were somewhat more favorable, inasmuch as the government of France, in favor of the which they had offered to settle this population in French Guiana, transport them thither, give them lands and support them until they should be able to take care of themselves, and even bring them back again at the end of two years, should the settlers be dissatisfied. The latter proposition had also been rejected, upon the ground that the great object of destroying the slave trade, so dear to philanthropists, would be defeated. A letter was afterwards read from Gen. Harper, in which opinions essentially different from those of Gen. Mercer were expressed. Gen. H. stated the great reason why settlers to the south of the south of Hayti, as a colony, was its proximity to us, and the facility of communication between the blacks of the two countries that would exist. From the tenor of the letter, however, if we understand it correctly, the writer and many others would have no objection to a distinct society for the purpose now in view, and be seemed to think that both colonies could be prosecuted successfully at once. The gentlemen present seemed, on the whole, to think that the Hayti project should be prosecuted, if at all, without any reference to the Colonization Society, and with this view a committee of nine was appointed to report upon the subject at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Friday evening next, at six o'clock. The following gentlemen compose the committee, viz.—Thomas Eddy, J. Weidertch, H. Ketchum, Geo. Nunez, P. A. Jay, Joseph Smith, Isaac Collins, Ald. Cowdry and Professor Grinnell. Com. Jdr.

At a special meeting of the managers of the New York Auxiliary Colonization Society, held at the City-Hall, on Monday, the 21st inst. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, a certain pamphlet has lately been published, purporting to be an official correspondence.
between Loring D. Dewey, agent of the Colonization Society and president Boyer of Hayti, in reference to the emigration of colored people to that island, and

Whereas, in consequence of said correspondence, citizen Granville has been sent by president Boyer to this country, as an agent, with funds for the purpose, of treating with the Colonization Society on the subject of said correspondence, and

Whereas, said correspondence was commenced and carried on by Mr. Loring D. Dewey, without the knowledge and contrary to the known views of the American Colonization Society, of which he is still an agent, and

Whereas, a meeting of certain individuals, has recently been held in this city, in consequence of such correspondence, with the view of forming at once an institution for the purpose of availing themselves of this occasion to promote emigration to Hayti, and thereby interfere with the great national objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society—Therefore

Resolved, That this board acting as auxiliary to the parent society at Washington, and as such, being fully apprised of their views and intentions to form an emigration from Hayti and elsewhere, on this subject, and to the propriety of directing their operations to the coast of Africa, do hereby feel constrained publicly to disclaim any knowledge and agency, and assert that it is not part of the parent society, or of this auxiliary, as to this correspondence.

Resolved also, That this application be made to the parent society for the purpose of superseding Loring D. Dewey from his commission as agent.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

HENRY RUTGERS, president.
ALANDER M. LEOB, vice president.
P. N. STRONG, corresponding secretary.
JOHN B. BECK, M. D. rec'y secretary.

Committee of the N. Y. Auxiliary Colonization Society.

To the editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

Gentlemen:—The board of the New York Auxiliary Colonization Society, having seen fit to publish in your paper and others, a preamble and resolutions purporting myself, I will thank you to insert the following.

The preamble begins with stating:

"Whereas, a certain pamphlet has lately been published, purporting to be an official correspondence between Loring D. Dewey, agent of the Colonization Society, and president Boyer, of Hayti, in reference to the emigration of colored people to that island."

The pamphlet is before the public, and those who will take the pains to peruse it, will perceive it does not purport to be an official correspondence.

The preamble then states:

"Whereas, said correspondence was commenced and carried on by Mr. Loring D. Dewey, without the knowledge and contrary to the known views of the American Colonization Society, of which he is still an agent."

There are two errors in this statement. The correspondence was not "commenced and carried on" contrary to the known views of the American Colonization Society, and Mr. Dewey is not 'still an agent' of that society.

As these are the basis of the resolutions which follow, it will be at once perceived they are wholly irrelevant, and I cannot but regard the publication of these resolutions, without once consulting me, or giving me the opportunity to inform them of the facts, as a hasty and very unhandsome proceeding.

In reference to your own remarks in your paper, I will say, the statement that I wrote at the request of several gentlemen is not correct, although I am well aware that you were so informed, and had every reason to believe in its accuracy. I wrote at my own suggestion; and the consultation which you refer to was not till the middle of April, and my letter to president Boyer is dated 4th March—so the apology you made for me does not apply, and the error you supposed I committed did not exist.

L. D. DEWEY.


Emigration to Hayti. An adjourned meeting of those gentlemen who have taken an active part in the incipient measures connected with this benevolent object, was held last evening in the New-York Institution. Dr. Spring not being present, Thomas Eddy was called to the chair. The committee appointed at a former meeting made a report in favor of the immediate organization of a society, and in the great object, which, after some little discussion, was adopted nearly unanimously. Indeed, the only difference of opinion that was manifested, was upon the comparatively unimportant question, whether the society should be general in its character, or by its title be made a local one, to co-operate with such others as may be formed in the neighboring states. On this one hand, it was contended, that this is a difficult and a delicate subject to manage, in consequence of the peculiar situation and feelings of our southern brethren; and in consequence also of jealousies that may spring up between the society about to be organized, and the Colonization Society. In reply to this it was urged, that there could be no reasonable ground for such feelings on the part of our southern friends, as the object we have in view is totally distinct from theirs. They are engaged in planting a colony upon the west coast of Africa; but, we propose no such thing. We are not aiming at a colonization society, but only providing a means to assist an unfortunate portion of our population to emigrate to a more genial country, among their own people, and where a well organized government is not only in successful operation, but firmly established. There is no necessity, therefore, for any fear on the least collision between us. It was also further urged, that there appears to be but little reason to suppose that these jealousies will exist to any considerable extent. The project has been very favorably received by the public, and very kindly spoken of by the editors of all the leading papers as far south as Baltimore. Indeed it seems to have enlisted all the generous feelings, and best energies, of the benevolent philanthropic, as far as we have heard from the adjacent cities and country towns. The report, as we have said above, was accepted, and a society organized upon the plan recommended, viz.: its concerns to be exclusively managed by a board of twenty-five directors. Twenty dollars secures a life-membership, and other than life members are to pay three dollars per annum.

These measures having been adopted, citizen Granville, who was present, rose, and in neat and forcible terms expressed the great satisfaction which he felt on the occasion. He moreover stated, that he was charged by his countrymen to make the inquiry whether, if a society of a similar kind should be formed in Hayti, it would be agreeable to this society to allow them to co-operate with us, and to place in our hands, and at our disposal, all the funds which, as private individuals, they might be able to raise. The proposition was accepted, with much satisfaction, and a resolution of thanks for the generous proposals adopted.

A communication was also received from the rev. Mr. Cornish, the rev. Peter Williams, and others, a committee appointed at a meeting of the colored
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population of this city, held a few days since, to take into consideration the subject of emigration to Ifayti. From this it appears that the greatest difficulty about the promotion of this very popular plan, and the most respectable part of that population are desirous of rendering all the assistance in their power in the important work. They express, however, in strong and feeling terms, the regret which they feel at the language too frequently made use of by persons professing to represent the moral character and condition of their people. It is true, they admit, that from the prejudice and oppression under which they have suffered, their condition is far from being an enviable one; but they are not all, without any exception, the miserable and degraded and vicious beings that they have been represented to be; and they fear that such representations will have a tendency to injure them in the country where many of them will undoubtedly feel disposed to emigrate. They are pleased with the organization of the society, and submit the proposition whether it would not be well for them to organize a society also, to aid and assist, and select and recommend to our attention those among their people who wish to emigrate, and whom they can so recommend. The communication was referred to the board of directors, and the meeting adjourned.

THE AFRICAN COLONY.


In conformity to your orders of the 24th of January, 1834, I sailed from Hampton Roads on the 25th February, bound to the coast of Africa. On the 4th of April I anchored at Cape Mesurado, and visited the colony of free people of color, where I remained eight days, and have the satisfaction to report that I found them comfortably settled and at peace with all the neighboring nations, although they apprehend that the tribes they had the difficulty with, previous to the visit of the Cyane, is not friendly to them, yet they do not believe they will venture to attack them again, particularly since my visit, as I gave the natives to understand that I should return there shortly, and they know that I supplied the colony with ammunition, etc., etc., a return of which I enclose. The appearance of the Grampus on the coast has been of essential service to the settlement. The trade with the natives in their immediate vicinity had been stopped for some time; but when they found the Grampus to be a vessel of war, the king sent in word that he would open the trade; and, before I left there, the natives began to come in with provisions and other articles in considerable numbers. The agent for the United States, as well as that for the Colonization Society, had left the settlement some time before my arrival. They have appointed acting agents, Mr. Way- ring for the United States, and Mr. Johnson for the society. The colored men have also elected a council of twelve, to assist in managing the affairs of the colony, and by what I could discover, they appear to be doing very well. But they are extremely desirous to have the advice of good agents. They say they do not yet feel themselves secure, and they hope the establishment. Their settlement is very healthy, and consists of several houses on a narrow promontory, the sea on one side and Mesurado river on the other, on high ground; and they have for its protection a tolerable good fort, built of stone, at one end of the village, on which are mounted, at present, one long eighteen pounder, and two eighteen pound gunnades. At the other side of the island is a long narrow island, the sea on one side and Mesurado river on the other, on high ground; and they have for its protection a tolerable good fort, built of stone, at one end of the village, on which are mounted, at present, one long eighteen pounder, and two eighteen pound gunnades. At the other side of the island is a long narrow islet, with one nine pounder and one six. They also have mounted one brass four pound pick field piece, and one two pound swivel, besides several other guns not mounted, and about one hundred muskets, eighty of which are in good order, and the others they will be able to repair with the tools and materials I gave them. The number of inhabitants is two hundred and sixty-seven, sevency-eight of them capable of bearing arms, who are formed into a company, and mustered, for exercise, every Saturday. They all have very good houses, and some of them begin to cultivate gardens. They have also cleared a considerable piece of ground intended for cultivating corn, sugar, melons, etc. The country, fine fish and plenty of oysters; they have an abundance of fine timber, and the soil is very good; and they all appeared to be quite contented with their situation. They probably enjoy as good health there as they would in any part of the world. Of the last emigrants, one hundred and five, all have gone through the trial—three young children only have died, and they with complaints incident to every climate and country.

"I have made this detailed report, believing it would be agreeable to you, to the society, and to all those friendly to the settlement, to know exactly how these people are situated, as I have been informed at St. Thomas that there are, at present, very discouraging reports in circulation in the United States."

From the National Intelligencer, of June 25.

TO CHRISTIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Colonization Society appeals to you, as the disciples of the most humane, benevolent and philanthropic master. It invites you to remember, on the day consecrated to a thankful recollection of our national independence and the high privileges of our political existence, those whose freedom is but a name, and whose degradation in this country must be perpetual. It calls upon Christian friends to contribute, according to their ability, to the execution of a plan which will raise the fallen, illuminate the ignorant, and plant the seeds of knowledge and virtue on a shore, where injustice and superstition have long and cruelly oppressed our race. It invites you to aid in a work of mercy to human nature, both in this country and in Africa—to remove obstacles which obstruct the march of freedom—to annihilate the yoke of slavery, the blood, and the name of a nation of free men a nation of immortality and salvation, before the barbarians of a mighty continent. It would influence you not only by motives of duty and charity, but also by those of policy and interest. Consider the condition and prospects of our country. The rapid increase of our colored population portends misery, if not ruin. We cherish within the midst of us the element of destruction. Let us, then, by a magnanimous effort, maintain and strengthen our African colony—a colony which God has protected—a colony which will afford to those who may be transferred to it, invaluable blessings, and, while it contributes essentially to our national felicity, will prove us benevolent—prove us just. Two hundred and forty emigrants were, by the most recent accounts, in health at Montevideo. They rejoice in their situation, and invite their brethren to become members of their society. It is with you, Christians, to decide whether this settlement shall live and prosper. The funds of the Colonization Society are exhausted. It therefore, in the name of humanity and religion, implores your assistance. Several ecclesiastical bodies have, much to their honor, requested their churches to contribute in aid of the Colonization Society on the Fourth of July. Ministers of Jesus! we ask you, in the name of millions of human beings, to consider and aid on that Sabbath which must excite the warmest gratitude of the patriot and truest devotion of the Christian, to this great cause of God and man.

By order of the board of managers.

R. R. GURLEY, Agent.
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After silence was restored, Mr. Clay rose, (we do not pretend to give all that he said, nor in his precise language,) and with deep feeling expressed the thanks, he said, of a heart overflowing with gratitude for the cordial reception and hearty welcome which his constituents had again and again given him, upon his return from the national councils, and especially for this new reception, which, in its appropriateness to the period of his public life, their confidence, affection and approbation had been to him a source of the greatest consolation and encouragement. These sentiments had not been measured out to him in a cold and sparing spirit, but with a generous, unreserved, lavish dispnce; and therefore, they appeared to him the most eminent of the measures of the last session of congress, which, in his opinion, had entitled itself to a distinguished place in the American annals. If, in respect to the tariff, the degree of protection which has been extended to objects of American industry, against rival articles produced abroad, is not as great in every instance as might have been desired, we must not forget how difficult is the task of reconciling what are the conflicting interests, (erroneously supposed, as he verily believed, to be conflicting,) in the different quarters of the union; that its adoption will tend to lessen if not to reconcile opposition, and to secure the harmonious and unanimous pledge of the fostering care of our own government. But we ought always to remember, that the business of government is defence and protection; that it does not produce nor create—that it must be left to individual exertion and enterprise to repair the losses in private fortunes, and to make the necessary accommodations which form the subject of commercial exchanges with foreign powers; and hence, that we should second the beneficent intentions of congress by steady and persevering industry, and by calculating an unfinishing economy. The kindred measure which was adopted last session was the internal improvement of the country, was also one of the most important. As far as the decision of congress can settle such a question, the constitutional power had been maintained; and hereafter it was to be hoped the only point would be, one of discrimination between objects which were national, and, therefore, entitled, in their execution, to the application of national resources, and those which belonged, more peculiarly, to the different states. In connection with this great interest, in which all parts of the union were concerned, a bill was passed which demanded grateful acknowledgments from the people of the valley of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. That bill, in the application for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, it was far from being contemptible, that he saw occasion for particular satisfaction, but it was the principle which that application recognizes and proclaims; and that is, that those rivers will be regarded as our seas—as our Atlantic ocean and Mexican gulf; and, as such, are considered as entitled to special care and attention; and he entertained no doubt but that adequate appropriations will be, from time to time, made, to effect every practicable improvement of which their navigation may be deemed fairly susceptible. He felt much satisfaction in referring to the liberal support which this important bill experienced in its passage through the house of representatives, from the north and east, to that of the latter in particular, because he knew that prejudices had sometimes unhappily existed between it and the western section. Nor was the country without the concurrence of respectable southern members; and he knew that other prominent and influential members from Virginia and the south were only restrained by their constitutional opinions, from giving to it their approbation. From the success of the measures to which he had thus adverted, Mr. Clay said, there was one cheering conclusion—that, however, for the moment, great interests may seem to be neglected—however those of a particular section may appear to be forgotten or put aside, the day would at length arrive, when they would obtain from congress a just and parental attention; and this view of the subject would, he trusted, tend to give fresh strength and attachment to that union, which, in the best and safest guarantee of all our rights and interests. Mr. Clay sat down with the expression of his best wishes for the prosperity of each of the gentlemen assembled)

WASHINGTON, Franklin, Shelby, Jefferson, La Fayette, and Charles Scott, were, in the "overflowing cup, grateful heart," the representatives of America and Greece complimented. The representatives in congress also, from that state, were extolled for their unanimity and perseverance.

The following were among the other toasts drank: The 1st session of the 18th congress—A brilliant display of the most splendid legislative assembly on earth.

E pluribus unum—Eternity to the motto, and victory to the standard that unfurls it.

Female education—The surest, if not the best, foundation of internal improvement.

Manufacturers and mechanics—May their talents, industry and energy always command the support of an enlightened republic.

The appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers—A good beginning in the good work of internal improvement.

The slave trade. The following may serve to show the manner in which this trade is now carried on from Havana. It never was in greater activity than it is now—ten or twelve new vessels were fitting out to carry it on, at our latest advices from this port:

A letter dated at Havana June 28, says—"A brig arrived a few days since with 406 negroes, captured on the coast of Brazil, under the Brazilian flag, by the Spanish privateer Romano, belonging to this port, and sent here for adjudication. 'Tis said that two hundred died the first night of her arrival of the yellow fever.'"

Now, the meaning of all this is—that the owners of the slave vessel fitted out a privateer, or bargained with some one who had a commission as such, to capture the slave ship and send her to Havana "for adjudication," by which means she was secured from seizure by the British or American vessels that might happen to be on the coast, and, when she arrived at Havana, the slaves were smuggled on board. If the people, who are doing the speculations in the slave trade, themselves suffer what is the inevitable fate of the white inhabitants of the West Indies, sooner or later, there is not any corner in my heart that holds commiseration for them: and it is mortifying to believe, that many such are citizens of the United States, most loudly, (at home,) professing an abhorrence of slavery; and abusing those of their countrymen whose misfortune it is to inhabit the states "blackened" by the accursed lust of "mother Britain" for gain.

Migration to Haiti. The following letter from gen. Harper to the rev. Mr. Dewey, may explain the views of many in respect to the matter to which it refers—a subject which is, indeed, of great importance to the people of the United States.

It appears to me that the word "coldization" is not properly applicable to the transmission of the free blacks to Haiti, which has an independent government of its own, to which all must be subject who take up their abode in the territories of the republic.

Favorable to the project, and seeing in it the only practicable mode by which we can have effect in reducing the amount of the colored population among us, I regret to see a doubt expressed by gen. Harper
as to the ability of the island to receive the "whole" of our black population. Has any one thought that the whole—perhaps, about 1,800,000 persons in all, could be sent away? Has the magnitude of the number been calculated? It would be the work of ages, including the increase, even if millions of money were bestowed, to condescend to the project.

If a large ship, capable of accommodating 200 people, was to depart from the United States every day in the year, we should send abroad only 73,000 per annum, and the increase of the stock, during the same time, would be not less than one third of that amount. All the sea and the hope for the black population to check while the white is advancing; and if the former could be done for 20 or 30 years, and attention was paid to encourage the migration of young females, the great design that we have in view might be insensibly accomplished, though the extinction of the color may not take place for centuries. But if it were possible that the "whole black population" should be sent away, I must suppose that Hayti is capable of receiving it. Jamaica, a comparatively large part of which is mountain land, or from other causes untiltable, with an area of about 6000 square miles, and a population of more than 400,000, has 38,000 square miles, with a greater proportion of tillable land than Jamaica, and is therefore surely capable of supporting 2,400,000 inhabitants—which is somewhere about the amount of its present people and that of all the persons of color in the United States, added together. But I believe that Hayti is a sort of through the range of commerce and new employments, that such an increased population would furnish, of conveniently maintaining three millions of persons and perhaps more.


Baltimore, July 7th, 1824.

I have no doubt, sir, that the colonization of free blacks in Hayti would be very useful, and it will give me great pleasure to see it in progress; for the more avenues that are open for the discharge of this species of population into places better suited to them, the better for them and for this country. Let all who prefer Hayti, therefore, go thither; and let all those Americans who think it a better asylum for them than Africa, give that direction to their contributions.

But the two plans are essentially different. Having different objects in some very important respects, although the same in others, I am one of those who doubt the effect of sending them to Hayti, unless it be to make, as Africa may, the receptacle of the whole black population of the United States, which it is not large enough to contain; and to send them thither, would not civilize and Christianize Africa, which is one of our great objects.

A still more immediate and formidable objection to blend the two schemes, arises from the alarms and apprehensions of the southern states, to which attention must be paid; and which would be excited in the highest degree, by seeing the negro population of the islands in the neighborhood thus increased. Such a measure could not fail to render them ardently and actively hostile to the whole scheme, which can hardly succeed without their aid.

The colonization of a few free blacks from the north and east, by a northern and eastern association, would not appear to them so dangerous; or be likely to excite their hostility and active opposition. Hence it appears to the most desirable course, to form a northern and eastern society for this special object, wholly and avowedly distinct from the American society: which, I think, ought to devote its whole attention and means to the establishment of colonies on the coast of Africa, for the fourfold purpose of improving the condition of the free blacks of this country—of opening the way for the entire but gradual abolition of slavery, in the United States, with the consent of the slave owners themselves—of completely extinguishing the slave trade—and of importing to Africa, by means of those colonies, the benefits of civilization and the blessings of religion. These are the great objects which the American society has, and must and will pursue. Those of the northern and eastern societies, though far more limited, are highly meritorious and important. The two schemes by no means interfere with each other. On the contrary, they may afford each other mutual aid, and both work together for great good. With very high respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant.


Rev. Mr. Devey.

A MISTAKE! A privateer, or a pirate, a short time since, hailed the brig Panopea, of Baltimore, commanded by our fellow-townsmen, Capt. Boyle, famous for his cruises, during the late war, in the celebrated privateers Comet and Chasseur, who declared the British islands in a state of blockade, fought several hard battles, was always victorious, and made many valuable prizes. The Panopea was armed, and, being fired into by the pirate, returned the compliment in such a salutary manner, that the other vessel very soon retired from the "unprofitable contest."

A GOOD MOITO. "The Greek Chronicle," printed at Missoula, has a motto in Greek, signifying "The greatest happiness of the greatest number"—a truly republican sentiment, and not less just.

A REPRESENTATIVE. Mr. McKim, one of the representatives from the district composed of Baltimore city and county in congress, personally differs with at least nineteen twentieths of his constituents, as to the election of a president of the United States; but his fellow citizens apparently indomitably meddle with his private opinion, provided he does not carry it into his public character, and he has published the following address to the citizens of the district—which is inserted as being worthy of imitation:

"Having been called on, previous to my election to the seventeenth and eighteenth congresses, to declare my sentiments as to the presidential election, in the event of its coming to the house of representatives, I did, without hesitation, declare, that I considered it my duty to be governed in my vote by the sentiments of the electors who might be elected by a majority of the district, having a different opinion, and shall exercise it in effect, so far as depends on myself, if the election of president should devolve on the eighteenth congress, at its second session in December next—it being well known that the members of the nineteenth congress, to be elected in October next, have no vote on the presidential election. A number of my constituents having called on me lately for the precise declaration made by me previous to my election, I deem it my duty to make this statement public, for the information of all."

Isaac M'Kim.

Baltimore, July 12, 1824.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. The following extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, esq. to a gentleman in Maryland, will show what Mr. Adams's present opinions are with regard to a general system of internal improvement, and will, it is presumed, be a complete answer to the questions put by a voter to col. David Schenley, in the Hagerstown Torch Light of the 5th ult.

Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, to a gentleman in this county, dated June, 1824.

"On the 23d February, 1807, I directed to the senate of the United States, of which I was then a member, two years ago—Ed. Ha.