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There is a long and very well written article, with the above title, in the last number of the North American Review, which does honor alike to the intelligence and benevolent feelings of the Author. The extracts which we now present to our readers are less numerous and copious than we could wish to make, but many, doubtless, have already perused the entire article in the Review, and much which we omit is historical, and though important, not new to those who are familiarly acquainted with the Repository and the Annual Reports of the Society. The selections made by us, will be found worthy of a very attentive perusal, and we trust will induce hundreds whose attention has not been attracted to this Article, to examine and consider the statements and arguments of the writer.

Colonization in Canada and Hayti, compared with Colonization in Liberia.

The plan of colonization in Canada is the only one of this class, which has assumed character enough to make it a subject of argument. The attention of some of the free blacks was first turned towards this quarter, in consequence of measures adopted a few years since by the State of Ohio, for the exclusion of that class from its territory. The laws which were passed for this purpose took effect in June, 1839; and the colony established in consequence, commenced its operations early in the ensuing season. It consisted originally of about two hundred persons, who purchased land from the Canada company, at Wilberforce, U. C. The number of settlers is now between one and two hundred, most of whom emigrated during the first year. Some hundred acres of land have been partially cleared, and several log houses erected in the settlement. Now, as to what the actual
condition of this establishment may be at present, our only
means of information have already been before the public. An
agent of the emigrants visited the United States some months
since, for the purpose of soliciting aid in its behalf, on the
strength of a certificate from a respectable authority, that the col-
ony was, at that date,—about a year since,—‘from circumstances
beyond its control, in a state of great suffering.’ It also appears,
more recently, that as many as two thousand colored emigrants
from the States have, within about two years, transiently lodged
at the Wilberforce settlement, and subsequently left it for other
parts of Canada. But, without reference to the history of the
colony, it is sufficient to observe, that its means of doing good,
like its prospect of enjoying comfort, situated as it is, are neces-
sarily both limited and precarious. The bearing it might have in
time of war, in case of becoming prosperous and populous, is a
consideration which concerns this country, more, perhaps, than
itself. The light in which it is at least liable to be regarded at
all times by the government which now suffers it to exist, may
be inferred from the tenor of certain resolutions adopted by the
House of Assembly of Upper Canada, about two years since.
The following is the first of the series.

'Resolved, That this House has great cause of alarm, for the
peace and security of the inhabitants of the western parts of this
Province, by reason of the rumored intention, on the part of the
Canada Company, of introducing large bodies of negro settlers
into this province.'

The second resolution is a more special stricture upon the
management of the Company. The third recognizes the impor-
tance to the Province of encouraging all proper emigration.—
The fifth expresses a fear of the evils which must arise from the
project under discussion. The fourth is more deserving of no-
tice than either of the others.

'Resolved, That although this House has long observed, with-
out uneasiness, that fugitive slaves of color do occasionally escape
into this Province; and, recognizing the law of nature which says,
that ‘the fugitive shall not be delivered up to his pursuers;’ this
House is still unwilling to shut the door against the outcast; yet
the introduction of a mass of black population, likely to contin-
uous without limitation, is a matter so dangerous to the peace and
comfort of the inhabitants, that it now becomes necessary to prevent or check, by some prudent restrictions, this threatening evil.'

We shall make no comment upon the policy here disclosed, or upon any doctrines of international courtesy or law which these declarations rather suggest than refer to. The policy itself is abundantly plain, being precisely similar to that adopted about a century ago by the Spanish sub-government of Florida, in reference to the other extremity of the Union. Waiving this point, it is evident, that the advocates of the Canadian scheme can hardly look for any considerable patronage either on the American or foreign side of the line. The slave-holders, especially, if they choose to emancipate their negroes, will have more reasons than one, independently of the public interest, for preferring a remote rendezvous to a near one. The British government will provide for their own 'peace and security,' on the other hand, by maintaining a proper surveillance over the settlement, and at all events by restraining its increase and influence within such limits as to render it, were it ever so well situated in other respects, a matter of consequence only to the individual emigrants, and not to the American community, either of whites or blacks. We might remark upon the comparative adaptation of the Canadian and the African climates, to the African constitution; and the comparison might be illustrated by the history of the only colony of colored people whom we recollect to have heard of in a northern latitude, viz: the refugees removed from our Southern States to Nova-Scotia, near the close of the Revolution, at their own pressing solicitation, and after much more time than they coveted for experiment and reflection.—But, in fine, granting to the Canadian project all the success it can hope for,—and the parent government, it is well known, is recently in no such want of good settlers as to make it more of an object to them than it has been heretofore, to encourage 'the introduction of a mass of black population;'*—at the best, there is not the slightest occasion for jealousy between the friends of that project and those of the African one. Our own opinion certainly is, that the former promises to be of more detriment than ben-

* Last season, the number of emigrants by way of the St. Lawrence alone, was estimated at 55,000; it must be vastly greater during this.
efit to every party concerned. Others may have the same opinion of the latter. But all will probably agree, that there is no probability of too much good being done by either or both.

To the subject of Haytian colonization, we might content ourselves with applying the same observation. The location and political character of that country make it a no less objectionable asylum for our black population, as regards the general American interest, than that of the settlement last named. Its extent is much more limited, and the emigrants who resort thither, are, and must be, absolutely dependent upon the will of a foreign government, in law and in fact; whereas, an important principle in the design of the Colonization Society, is, to give its emigrants the benefit and comfort of a government of their own management and choice. As to the actual situation of the emigrants to Hayti, this, if it can be ascertained, must certainly be more conclusive than any reasoning upon the subject. Hitherto, our accounts have agreed in scarcely any thing, but in being alike superficial, and for the most part contradictory. Some facts, however, are of a less ambiguous character. One is, that Haytian emigration has nearly, if not altogether ceased. Another is, that a considerable number of those who have emigrated, have returned to this country. The most authentic rumors which have reached us, represent, first, that a great many of the emigrants would gladly return if they could; and secondly, that such as are apparently contented to remain, have by no means meliorated their condition by removing. It is but a few months, since a minute and manifestly candid account of the 'Court of Hayti' was circulated in the newspapers, as coming from the pen of an intelligent naval officer of the United States. His description of the Haytians is the most favorable we have met with. 'It is a matter of surprise,' says the writer, after detailing many facts, which certainly support his conclusion, 'that a people who, little more than a quarter of a century since, were in the most ignorant and degraded state, should so easily have assumed the manners and polish of the most enlightened nations.' His next paragraph we heartily commend to the notice of the friends of Haytian Colonization, only adding, without comment, the bare fact, that the emigrants speak a different language from the natives.
There can be no people more dissimilar, than the natives of this Island, and the colored emigrants from the United States; and I am inclined to think it will be long before they will con-
Ise, or that the latter will become reconciled to their situation here. They are too indolent to work, and finding themselves looked on as inferiors, become dissatisfied, and prefer living as they were wont to do, on contingencies and occasional depreda-
tions on their neighbors. I have been told that many of them have returned to the United States, and others that I have con-
versed with, are desirous of doing so.

Such are some of the objections to the different places of set-
tlement fixed upon or proposed by the patrons of as many dif-
ferent schemes. Of the location chosen by the Colonization So-
ciety, we only observe, for the present, that it labors under none of the disadvantages which much reduce if they do not outweigh the value of the others. Liberia is separated from us by the breadth of the Atlantic ocean,—a circumstance involving many essential considerations which require no remark. The settle-
ments being upon the coast, and upon navigable rivers near the coast, the facilities for the emigration and location of settlers are of course greater than they can be in cases where the whole distance is to be travelled by land, or where a long journey is to be performed at the end of a long voyage. No foreign power lays claim to the territory. None ever did, excepting the native kings; and with them peaceable negotiations have procured the cession of a tract extending in one direction nearly three hun-
dred miles. The opportunities of increasing this domain are unlimited. It may be made the seat of an independent empire; and the jurisdiction now retained by the Society, is ready to be surrendered to the colonists themselves, as the government already is in a great measure, whenever the efficient assistance now rendered them by the Society, shall be no longer desirable. The population will be homogeneous. Distinctions of rank will arise only from distinctions of worth. The climate is the na-
tive climate of the African, and the soil is among the richest upon the face of the earth.

Of the moral influence which the Society may exert on the system of slavery, the writer has the following observations.

We have spoken of the slave-system, and of the bearing