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THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

'COLONIAL JOURNAL.'

VOL. 24, 1848.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT $1.50 PER YEAR, IN
ADVANCE, WHEN SENT BY MAIL, OR $2 IF NOT PAID TILL
AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF SIX MONTHS, OR
WHEN DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS
IN CITIES.

WASHINGTON:

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
NEAR WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

1848.
in order to prevent their becoming
nuisances; and in case of neglect,
the town authorities shall be au-
thorized to abate such nuisances at the
expense of the Society.

"Article II. The Society shall have
the privilege of introducing and sell-
ing in the Republic any and all the
articles included in the monopoly of
said Republic, the proceeds to be
appropriated to the support of emi-
grants after their arrival in Liberia.

"Article III. The Government shall
allow the Society to introduce all its
stores, provisions, and furniture, for
the support and use of emigrants,
free of duty; and the vessels char-
tered by the Society and carrying
emigrants, shall be free from light
house and anchorage duties.

"Article IV. Recaptured Africans
shall be admitted as heretofore, the
United States Government making
provision for their support.

"Article V. The Society shall give
to the Republic of Liberia the Govern-
ment House, furniture, and public
offices, Fort Johnson, and such mu-
nitions of war now in Liberia as
were presented by the Government
of the United States to the Society.

"Article VI. These articles may be
altered at any time by the mutual
agreement of the Directors of the
American Colonization Society and
the Government of Liberia.

"Article VII. It is hereby agreed,
that after the said Republic shall have
acted upon and duly ratified the fore-
going articles, as herein provided
for, and shall have furnished the So-
ciety with the duly authenticated evi-
dence thereof, the Society shall be
bound, and hereby binds itself to
execute and transmit to the said Re-
public such instrument of writing or
deed as shall he by said Republic
deemed necessary fully to confirm,
convey and vest in said Republic the
title in fee simple to all the said lands,
subject only to the conditions and
reservations herein contained.

"In testimony whereof, the com-
mmissioners of the said Republic, and
the chairman and secretary of the
Board of Directors, and secretary of
the Society duly authorized to sign
the foregoing agreement, have re-
spectively set their hands and seals
in duplicate."

BEVERLY R. WILSON, [seal]
JAMES S. PAYNE, [seal]
JOHN MACLEAN, [seal]
Chairman of Board of Directors.

JOSEPH TRACY, [seal]
Secretary of the Board.

W. MclAIN, [seal]
Scc'y Am. Col. Soc.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
our presence,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
ELLIOTT CRESSON,
JOHN N. MCLEOD,
PAUL T. JONES,
JOHN B. PINNEY.

Citizens of Liberia in the United States.

There are at the present time up-
wards of a dozen citizens of Liberia
in the United States. Some of them
came on their own private business,
and some on the business of the Government. It has been our privilege to be with them, to see and to hear them in various circumstances and situations. And suffice it to say, that the favorable opinions which we had previously formed of them, have not been in any manner changed. We attended several public meetings, at which they delivered addresses. The impression was uniformly good. The Editor of the N. Y. Recorder makes the following remarks on the subject:

"We were present at the Rev. Mr. Jacobs' church in Brooklyn last week, at the meeting which was addressed by President Roberts and his associates. It is difficult to allude to the tone and bearing of the addresses made on the occasion, with any hope of conveying to others the impression made upon our own mind, for the reason that we saw the African race under a totally new aspect, and witnessed developments of its powers in the reality of which we could not have believed before seeing them. A gentleman was with us whose long Southern residence had made him familiar with the race as it exists in this country, and he declared it difficult to believe the evidence of his senses, so great were the changes which a different and better condition had wrought in these sons of Ham. The tone of conscious inferiority and servility, so universally and so naturally characteristic of the race here, had given place to a manly bearing which at once commanded respect. It would be difficult to collect a more intelligent or respectable audience, and upon such an audience they made a most favorable impression. It added to the interest of the occasion that the speakers had been long residents of Liberia—one of them from ten years of age. His education had been, therefore, wholly Liberian."

We may truthfully say that these men have fairly brought Liberia before the audiences whom they have addressed. None could hear them, without feeling that he was called to look at and decide upon a question disconnected as it were from the Colonization Society. Has not the "Ruler of Nations" called the Liberians to a high commission? is not their influence to extend to the interior, unknown tribes? are not civilization, republicanism and Christianity to proceed from them over that vast continent? they may! why should they not? the Liberians themselves seem to have grasped the great idea, and to have incorporated it into the foundations of their Republic.

They are gathering strength and nerving themselves for the fulfilment of such a destiny!

We venture to say that there were but few persons present at their meetings, in whose minds thoughts similar to the above are not awakened.

Under such light and influence, we do not see how it is possible for the opposers of the Colonization Society longer to maintain any decent pretence for a justification of their course. The paper above quoted makes the following statement of the question:

"Independent of the Colonization Society, the Liberian republic ought not to share in the prejudices with which that Society has been hitherto,
and is now to some extent regarded. 
The question which now presents itself to the wise, the philanthropic and the good, is—not whether Colonization will abolish slavery; nor whether the Colonization Society was originated in good or bad motives; but, as facts now are, is the Liberian Republic worthy of sympathy, encouragement and patronage? Does it offer to the colored man a home where he may attain the inherent rights of his nature, and develop them unimumbered with a mountain weight of repugnance to his color and his race? Does it promise to facilitate the abolition of the nefarious slave trade, and to open the way to the civilization and Christianization of the degraded people of the African Continent? These are the real questions which now demand consideration."

And they are capable of a satisfactory answer. Who that heard the Liberians speak could doubt as to the facts!

We would therefore put this question, if the Republic of Liberia is worthy of sympathy, how should that sympathy be shown? If it is the proper home of colored men, and there are many of them who are convinced of the fact, and anxious to go there, but have not the means, is there any thing which can and ought to be done to aid them? If the slave trade can be put down by colonies along the coast, how can colonies be planted there? If Africa can thus be Christianized, ought not the work to enlist in its aid liberal donations and fervent prayers? And without or apart from the Colonization Society, how is this great work to be carried on! Is there any other cheaper, speedier and successful means of doing it! Who can answer? The value of the Colonization Society thus far may be estimated by what Liberia now is and must become!

Here, then, we are willing to rest the question, whether the Society is worthy of support. In such company we hazzard nothing in leaving it. May the response come speedily!

Movements among the Colored People.

The Rev. S. S. Ball, the delegate sent by the colored people of Illinois to Liberia, returned in the Liberia Packet, and spent several days in this city during the past month, and was treated with great respect and hospitality by the colored people. Large meetings were held in the Baptist Church in 21st street, in Asbury Chapel, and in first Colored Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of having his report about Liberia. He spoke about an hour and a half each evening, giving a very minute account of the soil, climate, productions, citizens, laws, institutions and government of Liberia. He expressed himself as well pleased with the country. And it is his intention to endeavor to interest his brethren in Illinois and take with him a large emigration. His addresses in this city were well received by the colored people, among whom we do not know of any who are disposed to oppose Liberia, or deny its claims