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nevoleat institutions, and in the eloquent language of the legislature of that
day, "in grateful commemoration of our happy deliverance from that state
of unconditional submission to which we were doomed by the tyranny of
Britain:" It seems therefore proper, that an association of enlightened and
philanthropic men, who have united to form for free persons of colour, an
asylum in the land of their fathers, should receive the countenance and sup-
port of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; and from the success
which has already attended the colony at Liberia, there is reason to hope
that it may be extended and enlarged, so as to offer a home and a country
to all of these people who may choose to emigrate there, and their removal
from among us, would not only be beneficial to them, but highly suspicious
to the best interests of our country. It also holds out to the Christian and
philanthropist, the hope, that by the means of this colony, the lights of
Christianity and civilization may be made to shine in a land shrouded in the
darkness of barbarism, and thus atonement in some measure be made for
the wrongs which slavery has inflicted on Africa. As the evil which this
Society seeks to remove, pervades the whole country, it would seem to
deserve the attention of those whose duty it is, and who are provided with
the means "to provide for the general welfare." Therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common-
wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That in the opinion of
this General Assembly, the American Colonization Society eminently de-
serves the support of the National Government, and that our Senators be
directed, and the Representatives in Congress be requested to aid the
same by all proper and constitutional means.

Intelligence.

Report from Haiti.—We have perused with much interest, the Report
of Thomas Kennedy, a citizen of Wayne County, N. C., who has recently
visited all the coloured emigrants sent out to Hayti by the Society of
Friends in that State. He found them "generally, unpleasantly situated,
and very much dissatisfied. They complained to me (he observes) that
the proprietors of the lands for whom they had laboured, for two years
and a half, had entirely disappointed them; that they had received but from
six to ten dollars each, as a compensation for their labour during the
above time; and said they had rather be slaves in North Carolina, than to
remain there under the treatment they had received since their arrival.

Mr. Kennedy bore testimonials and instructions from the yearly meeting
of Friends in North Carolina, and was treated with civility by the Presi-
dent; but all his efforts to improve the circumstances of the emigrants from
the United States, proved ineffectual, and in attempting to take under his
protection for removal, a family which he had formerly emancipated, he
was treated with great indignity. The following are the observations with
which he concludes his statement.—
"Observations on the Country, etc.—The land is vastly rich, producing with but little cultivation, most of the necessaries of life. The climate, air, and water, are salubrious and pure.

"Their Government (in my view) is an aristocratic, military despotism. Their Congress and its powers are a mere fudge. Their laws are better worded than administered. In fact, I think the will of the President may be deemed the law of the land, with a standing army (report says) forty thousand strong to enforce it.

"Their agriculture is very much neglected, particularly the growth of articles for exportation. Hence their commerce is declining. Their manners and customs are disagreeable; their way, or mode of living, particularly in the country, is very poor and coarse. Polygamy is tolerated; at least, concubinage is practised with impunity. Hence they have but few children. The people are generally ignorant, yet conceited and self-wise. As for their religion, I fear they have but little; notwithstanding, they mostly profess to be Roman Catholics.

"From my short acquaintance with the Haytiens, and my observing their dispositions towards our American blacks amongst them, I am not disposed to encourage any free people of colour to go from the United States to settle in Hayti; but as a friend, I would suggest to them the propriety of emigrating to Liberia, where I believe they would live under good government and laws, enjoy equal privileges, and be among their own country people. The present Colonists would have their own manners, customs, language, and religion. Added to which, they would be in the land of their forefathers' nativity; where, by proper application on their part, they might be instrumental in civilizing and christianizing benighted Africa. Then we might expect to see verified an ancient prediction, 'Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God, the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing. The glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon, they shall see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God.'"—Isa. chap. 35. v. 1, 2.

Newbern, 2d month 4th, 1829.

Emigrants to Hayti.—The schooner Cicero sailed yesterday (February 17,) for Port au Prince, and has on board as passengers, twelve coloured persons, who have been liberated by Joseph Leonard Smith, Esq. a gentleman of Frederick County, for the purpose of establishing them as Colonists in Hayti.

Mr. Smith has not only generously relinquished his legal rights to the services of these people for life, but has also provided them with a handsome outfit, of provisions, clothing, and agricultural implements. He has paid their passage to the island, and has besides engaged at his own ex-
Slavery in Missouri. — The following extract of a letter from the Rev. T. R. Durfee, of Missouri, to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, may draw the attention of some to certain influences of slavery that they have never considered, and to certain duties that have been too much neglected by Northern Christians.

Here let me mention what I fear will be a permanent obstacle to a regular and competent support of the ministry in this State. This obstacle is found in the existence of slavery. Slave-holders purchase extensive plantations, and in this way the inhabitants are kept in a scattered state. They are too far removed from each other, to unite in the formation of religious societies, and in the support of a settled minister. This evil, it is true, will not exist in towns; and it may find a partial remedy in a minister's dividing his time between two or three settlements: but this remedy is, after all, only partial; and such a state of things will always diminish the effect attending the dispensation of God's word. I am aware that I have now touched a subject of a very delicate nature. Slavery, perhaps, exists in its mildest form in this State; but it is still a great evil, and one that is most sensibly felt by slave-holders themselves. How is this evil to be removed? Not by denouncing the slave-holder as an unprincipled and unfeeling man. This only tends to aggravate the difficulty. It must be removed by action, and not by declamation. The people at the East must feel that there is a duty devolving upon them in relation to this subject. The evil is attached to us as a nation, and if it is ever removed, we must, as individuals of this nation, contribute our proportion. When an owner of slaves tells me that he will freely relinquish his slaves, or even that he will relinquish one-half of their value, on condition that he be compensated for the other half, and provision be made for their transportation, I feel that he has made a generous proposal, and I cannot charge him with all the guilt of slavery, though he may continue to be a slave-holder. Some remarks have lately appeared in the Eastern papers, which will be hailed by many at the West and South, as indications of the increasing prevalence of just views on this subject, and as harbingers of good to the degraded blacks. Let it be acknowledged by the inhabitants of the free States, that slavery is a national evil, and that they are bound in duty to contribute to its removal, and there are thousands at the South and West who will join them, heart and hand, in the great work of emancipation. Slavery is a subject of much feeling among us, and never have I conversed with a slave-holder who did not profess himself a warm friend of the Colonization Society. It should be re-