



prevent any agitation of that subject for the future. These resolutions have been communicated to the President of that Society, and laid before the Board of Managers, they came to the conclusion that the interference of the colonial government...

If it were the only difficulty in the case your committee might have hoped, from the Christian courtesy with which the whole correspondence has been carried on, that the President of the Society and the Secretary of the Board, that some arrangement of that subject might still have been effected, which would have relieved this Board from the painful necessity of removing their mission from the limits of the territory of the colony...

Another law provides that persons of African descent emigrating to the colony shall obtain a certificate of residence from the local government of the colony, which certificate of residence brings them necessarily within the operation of the ordinances relative to their property...

Your committee, however, from the correspondence of the missionaries and other persons, has been fully apprised of the real cause of the difficulty of continuing missionary operations within the territorial bounds of the colony, with the view of effecting the liberation of the native tribes of this part of benighted Africa...

This report was unanimously adopted. It speaks for itself. It professes not to pass upon the merits of the various resolutions, as such, but the facts it states involve the whole question. That which they speak of as the 'real cause' of the difficulties is decisive of the whole matter.

of slavery and its abolition, is, as it seems to me, taken out of the way.

Methodist Missionary Society. The Methodist Missionary Society has a mission in Liberia, for the support of which large appropriations have been made. It is by far the most expensive mission they have, as they have to transport not only the missionaries, but a great number of the Methodists...

The land had a serious difficulty with the government of the colony, particularly on account of its demanding duties on goods &c. for the mission.

Rev. Ivory Clark, a worthy Baptist Missionary at Edina, near Liberia, writes as follows, March 25, 1840. "Almost every missionary with whom I have any acquaintance deprecates the steady influence of the capitalists on this island."

Slave Trade. The suppression of the slave trade has been another of the bloated pretensions of Colonialism. Its agents are American missionaries...

This is not the only instance of the influence of the capitalists on this island. The trade has not been diminished in the least, but rather increased; and probably during no year has that colony been clear of participation in it, notwithstanding colonization reports and speeches, have abolished it nearly every year.

The slave trade has been utterly destroyed along its (Liberian) entire coast. [Report: Publ-Youth Men's Col. Soc. Feb. 24, 1835, U. S. Gaz. March 4, 1835.]

Just in proportion as the fall spirit of colonization has prevailed, the oppression of its victims has followed.

The British Parliament, about two years since, published an intercepted letter from the Capt. of a slave to his owner in Cuba, dated Little Bessa, (Liberia) Sep. 5, 1838, as follows: "To-morrow the schooner sails for New Sassa, (in Liberia) to take on board a cargo of slaves which I have ready here."

"I have had constant difficulty with the natives in consequence of the wars in which they are engaged to the capture of persons to sell as slaves; some of whom have been taken from our purchased territories. Bouts have been sent from Spanish Slavers into the St. Paul's, and slaves have been bought in that river."

"I hope the Board will adopt some more effectual measures for suppressing the slave trade within the territory of Liberia."

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dependent of foreign power, what assurance can be offered—that improbability even—that it will not plunge into the trade without restraint?"

The Government of the United States and G. C. Garrison, declared in their late treaty, that the slave trade could not be stopped until all markets are closed. They forgot colonization altogether!

Colonization and Free People of Color. The Constitution of the free people declares the exclusive object to be, to colonize free people of color. For the reason, we look to colonization, writings and measures. This, Mr. Gurley asserted to arise from the pure benevolence to the colored people; and the charge is repelled, that it is sought to rid the country of what colonization may regard a pernicious and dangerous population.

But how does this benevolence seek to accomplish its objects? By making the color of the population, without discrimination, so odious that their condition will be insufferable.

"Of all descriptions of our population, and of either portion of the African race, the free persons of color are by far, as a class, the most improved, degraded and abandoned."

"This class of persons—a race and color everywhere they reside." [Af. Rep. Vol. 3, p. 203.]

"There is a class (free blacks) among us, introduced by violence, notoriously ignorant, degraded and miserable, mentally dark, and unprincipled, and in their demeanour by the heavenly light." [Ed. Af. Rep. Vol. 1, p. 65.]

"The free blacks are a greater nuisance than even the slaves themselves." [Address of C. C. Harper, Af. Rep. Vol. 2, p. 180.]

Do they take these miserable men by the hand and seek their good? No. They spread the dark, dismal cloud of utter despair over every hope and aspiration. And lest some influence should relax the animosity with which they are regarded, and cause a ray of hope to play upon their brows on this side of the globe it is declared beyond the control, not only of the "friends of humanity, but of any human power," and is emphatically called "an immutable law of the nature of things."

"The free people of color are thus degraded by circumstances, which, hereafter may be changed." [General Circular, signed R. R. Gurley, Sec. Washington, May 1, 1838.]

"It is neither wise nor benevolent (here) to increase more in the minds of the colored race." [Letter from Mr. Gurley, N. Y. Observer, June, 1840.]

Mr. Gurley stated here publicly, that he opposed not in the least the improvement of colored people. "Build churches," says he, "support schools for them, we discourage it not at all."

But colonization goes further. It invokes the aid of legal oppression and persecution, to accomplish its justifiable benevolence.

"We do not ask that the provisions of our constitution and statute book should be so modified as to relieve and exalt the condition of the colored people, whilst they remain with us. Let these provisions stand in ALL THEIR FORCE."

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Several of her most splendid victories were achieved by their heroism, both by sea and land. Through two wars they struggled, dauntless and unweakened, for their country's freedom. They fought on Brainerd Hill, and through the war of the revolution; my father suffered and died in the last war, and I claim this country as mine."

"Our country has the deepest interest in the proposed work. The population which we would remove is injurious to the morals, the industry, and the strength of our nation. Colonization in Africa affords the only hope of deliverance from the evils of this population."

"By removing the most fruitful sources of discontent (free blacks) from among our people, we shall be able to devote more fully and attentively to our commands."

"To remove these persons from among us, will increase the usefulness of those who remain in servitude, and with whose labors the country is unable to dispense."

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free in this country." (Af. Rep. vol. 6, p. 226.)

"Slavery is an evil entailed upon the present population of slaveholders, which they must suffer, whether they will or not." (Af. Rep. vol. 5, p. 178.)

"It is the business of the free, their safety requires it, to keep the slaves in ignorance." (New York Colonization Society, 21st Annual.)

"Come, ye Abolitionists, away with your self-enthusiasm, your misguided philanthropy!" (Af. Rep. vol. 7, p. 100.)

"The emancipation, to which the resolution directs your attention, is not that contemplated by a few visionary enthusiasts, and a still fewer number of reckless incendiaries among us." (Chancellor Walworth's N. Y. Oct. 9, 1838.)

"We owe it to ourselves not to remain silent spectators of this evil, but to remain its earnest foes." (T. Freligh to N. Y. Colonization Society, Jan. 21, 1834.)

"But why multiply questions? It is known to all that colonization has been arrayed against anti-slavery, in direct hostility from the hour of its birth. In its public acts it has denounced us as 'mud,' as 'incendiary,' as 'demagogues of the south.'"

"The name of this man, who was forward by Mr. Gurley, for great names of the most important in his scheme, he was claimed as a friend to colonization. He stated that he once gave his approval to it, but Mr. Gurley was very careful that he had not yet withdrawn his name."

"The following testimony is from Tappan, of New York, in the Emancipator of October 24, 1841. Mr. Tappan was doubtfully on the committee of the Boston, and held a meeting in Dr. C. C. Garrison's vestry. He there unfolded the colonization scheme. The writer replied in arguments, which were approved by a large meeting in Marlboro' House—DANIEL WEBSTER, Esq., President. A set of resolutions introduced. Judge Story and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The committee was closed to report a Committee of the Massachusetts State Colonization Society, if they saw fit. The committee exchanged views, and came to the conclusion to report the necessity of a society for the suppression of the slave trade."

"The great and good man was highly complimented by Mr. Gurley, as being essentially a colonizationist, and had he not been would now give it his support. It is proper that Mr. Buxton should be heard against this charge of policy by us."

"In a letter dated July 12, 1833, he says, 'My views of colonization you are aware of. They do not fall far short of those expressed by my friend Mr. Freligh, when he termed it a just and noble enterprise.'"

"In 1840, Mr. B. in the world's convention, renewed his protest against it, which he, Wilberforce and others, had formerly made. But the Col. Society, not satisfied with this, sent Mr. Gurley over to England in 1840, to see if Mr. B. and others could not be enlightened into the truth. After spending months in annoying and most persevering effort, he was recalled by Mr. Gurley's request. Mr. B. sent him a letter as a *faute de mieux* of which the following is an extract, and taken from the London Patriot.

"My objection, then, lies not so much against the Colonization Society as set forth by the letter of its Constitution, as against those which I find promulgated in the speeches of its public advocates, and against what I believe to be the real practice of the Institution itself. I hardly need tell you that I am, in the fullest sense of the term an 'immediate abolitionist,' that I believe in the right of every man to have no right to property in man, and that the restoration of freedom can in every country be effected without permanent injury to either party, and greatly to the eventual benefit of both."

"I have always been ready and desirous to publish all the knowledge I possess, and to do so as far as possible, without any difficulties 'medius inveniatur' have ever prevented me from making a communication to the world in the ordinary and considerable amount of its papers prepared for the press before me, and have lain in my hands two years; but time and means to prevent the painful task still laid me, though I was yet wholly despairing, being able to relate to you the fact, that I have had numerous friends—once like myself—the devoted and inquiring friends of colonization."

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then support a Society which acknowledges no interest in the rights of caste? I have still another objection, I will be free people of color even indifferent to the will of the slave, it is justifiable measure to remove them. I have escaped from bondage through the natural protectors of those of their who still remain in slavery, and I think hard to press a plan to withdraw from the world a measure to remove them. The most ablest companions. The arrangements employed for your scheme are, in them, I must own, repulsive to me."

We make no comment upon this. Under will make his own.

Mr. Gurley stated in his lecture here Mr. Clay supported the Colonization by an account of its tendency to promote immediate emancipation. Let him speak himself. If the question were submitted whether there should be either immediate, gradual emancipation of all the slaves in the United States, without their removal, I do not doubt it would be wise to emancipate them." (Speech of Mr. Clay to Ky. Soc. Rep. vol. 6, p. 5.)

"From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it has disclaimed all intention of interfering in the smallest degree with the rights of property, or the object of emancipation, gradual or immediate." (Speech of Mr. Af. Rep. vol. 6.)

The world knows well, that the famous Speech in the U. S. Senate in Mr. Clay expressed himself in the strongest terms against all emancipation, gradual or immediate. He was opposed any measure whatever having that view.

What then shall we make of Mr. Gurley's representation?

Daniel Webster. The name of this man, too, was forwarded by Mr. Gurley, for great names of the most important in his scheme, he was claimed as a friend to colonization. He stated that he once gave his approval to it, but Mr. Gurley was very careful that he had not yet withdrawn his name."

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LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, Oct. 12, 1842.

There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the rights of the colored people can be secured...

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NO MINORATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

can desire the inquisitorial power with respect to the sources from which contributors obtain their funds...

General Intelligence.

DEATH OF REV. DR. CHANNING.

The Boston Times of Wednesday last gives the following interesting notice of the death of Rev. Dr. Channing.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Glimm Toel was crossing a bridge...

Congregational A. S. Conven

The undersigned, believing that important benefits will result from the measure, propose a convention of ministers and members...

You may remember, too, that I thro' solemnly forced you that they would never answer these questions.

We hope our readers will excuse the want of usual variety this week for we wish to remove that not obstacle to the slave...

The Ladies of North Yarmouth have responded to the appeal for aid in the tract cause...

There is no election yet of representatives in Belgrade, or Waterville district.

The Bangor Courier was very confident that the whigs would succeed in the third trial for representative.

A friend from New Shiron writes: "We have had a second trial for representative, which was more encouraging than the first."

At the first balloting the votes stood as follows: Whigs 99, Dem. 159, Liberty 75.

F. O. J. Smith has been appointed Postmaster at Portland.

There was no choice of Representative at Bangor. The Liberty vote increased at each election.

The Freshman class in Bowdoin College already numbers 65.

For the Liberty Standard. MR. WILLEY: I had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the American Board...

With respect to the case of Mr. Wilson, the Board were informed that his wife had slave laborers...

As to the methods, which the Prudential Committee are pursuing to obtain funds, we know nothing, said the committee in their report...

Remember the Convention at Winthrop next week.

An immense meeting of the friends of Mr. City, estimated at 130,000, recently met at Dayton, Ohio.

Encouragement for Liberty Men.

The rapid increase of the Liberty party should encourage Liberty men to persevere. Within one year, in Maine, the Liberty vote has increased from 1,000 to more than 4,000.

British West Indies.—Important Experiment.

The most interesting fact which has met our eye in the West India files, is from the small colony of Antigua...

CHANG IN THE CABINET.—Hon. Walter Forward

Walter Forward, who had retired from the post of Secretary of the Treasury this day morning, has been re-appointed Secretary of Massachusetts.

FROM CAMPBURY.—Late dates from

From Campbury.—Late dates from received at New Orleans. The Mexican force was hourly expected...

PARK FOUNTAIN.—We learn that an experiment

We believe, and we doubt not every man of sense in the Union, whether of the slaveholding or the non-slaveholding party, is in the belief, that negro slavery is the greatest evil that has ever befallen the rising fortunes of our country.

LOSS OF OFFICERS IN THE FLORIDA WAR.

LATER DATES FROM YUCATAN have reached New Orleans. The Mexican fleet, it was ascertained, had returned to Vera Cruz.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Han, the Cong

A negro woman, belonging to the Messrs. Farmers, of Jones's Bluff, was committed to the Jail of the County on a charge of having been her own child, a girl about 12 years old.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, BANZOR.

The fall and winter term of the Theological Seminary at Bangor commences on Thursday, Oct. 20th.

VEGETABLE JAUNDICE Elixir.

Prepared by the subscriber, has given relief to many cases of jaundice, dropsy, swellings, sickness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the liver.

THOMAS W. NEWMAN, HALLOWELL.

Office in the Granite Building, Water St. EXECUTES ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND FANCY PRINTING.

The Case of Miss Maria Weston, late of Casco.

The accused appeared before the Court Martial yesterday, and his defence was read by Judge J. W. Weston, of Maine.

RETIRED FROM THE CABINET.—Walter Forward

The Quincy (Mass.) Patriot states that the services of John Quincy Adams have been declined by the President.

We hear, says the N. Y. Tribune, that the mother of the slaughtered Thomas McCarty has become insane.

Two bridges were burnt on Monday night on the Reading Railroad—supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

A Card.

The undersigned, gratefully acknowledging the kindness of the friends of the congregation of Winthrop, in the contribution of thirty dollars to constitute him a life member of the Anti-Slavery Society...

MARRIAGES.

In Silsbee, Aug. 29, in John tram, Esq. Mr. M. G. Allen, and Miss Mary Weston.

DEATHS.

In Winthrop, Mr. James Elizabeth Corran, aged 64.

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We believe, and we doubt not every man of sense in the Union, whether of the slaveholding or the non-slaveholding party, is in the belief, that negro slavery is the greatest evil that has ever befallen the rising fortunes of our country.

LOSS OF OFFICERS IN THE FLORIDA WAR.

LATER DATES FROM YUCATAN have reached New Orleans. The Mexican fleet, it was ascertained, had returned to Vera Cruz.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Han, the Cong

A negro woman, belonging to the Messrs. Farmers, of Jones's Bluff, was committed to the Jail of the County on a charge of having been her own child, a girl about 12 years old.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, BANZOR.

The fall and winter term of the Theological Seminary at Bangor commences on Thursday, Oct. 20th.

VEGETABLE JAUNDICE Elixir.

Prepared by the subscriber, has given relief to many cases of jaundice, dropsy, swellings, sickness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the liver.



