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"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them."
JEFFERSON.

THE THIRD VOYAGE OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.

IMMEDIATELY on the return of the Packet from her present voyage, she will again be despatched for the colonies. It is hoped she will be able to sail by the 1st of January, but perhaps not until the 15th, or even the last, depending altogether upon her arrival from Liberia. Whether she is able to complete her three trips per year, as is confidently hoped, or not, she will be kept constantly in the trade between the Chesapeake and the colonies.

There are so many individuals and Institutions interested in the movements of the Packet, that we have introduced on our last page a standing advertisement, with regard to the plans and operations of the company which own her, the terms of freight, passage, &c. in order to extend the usefulness of the undertaking and increase the profits of the company, as well as to save the trouble of answering in detail many inquiries often addressed to the agent of the company. It is hoped that those periodicals which advocate the cause of Africa, whether colonization or missionary, will give it insertion.

As to emigrants from this city or state by the next expedition, we at present have no prospects, at least no more than we had one month before the sailing of the last on the 1st of September, which ultimately mustered some eighty odd, all told. Whether we shall make out as well again, remains to be seen, but we frankly acknowledge, we do not expect it. The season will be unpropitious, and there are no colonists now in the country to stir up their friends. Yet when the packet comes in, she will tell that she has been *somewhere* and that she brings *something*, say some 50 or 100 casks of Palm oil, some 50 or 100 tons of Camwood, and we hope some bills of exchange, say from \$3,000 to \$5,000; all of which will tell on the credit side of shipment per voyage A, and voyage B. Her officers and crew will also have something to tell. Some, perhaps, will tell that nothing would tempt them to go again to that *nigger* country. Such, we may safely conclude, went ashore on liberty on Sunday, got drunk, and found themselves in the Coal Hole on Monday morning. Some will tell, 'tis no

If we understand Mr. Baltimore, he gives no intimation of his "going to Africa," and instead of the editors having any occasion to remind him "that the National Convention was not called to further the objects of the American Colonization Society," he, apparently, only wishes to remind the editors that the object of the Convention was not to "have a fling at the American Colonization Society." But we are too much obliged to the editors, for permitting so candid a notice of Liberia, to appear in their columns, to quarrel with them for discharging a little bile at the writer.

EMANCIPATION.—Those benevolent owners of slaves, who intend at their death to emancipate them, in order to send them to Liberia, would carry out their benevolent object much more effectually by sending them off in their own life time. They would then live to witness the success of their experiment, and would enjoy the satisfaction of having done a noble act. They would also avoid all collisions and contests about the probate, authentication and validity of their wills.—They could more cheaply provide for their passage and outfit than any other persons, and could superintend the preparatory measures for their departure to the best advantage. The sooner an intended act of benevolence is done the better. **ARGOS.**

(From the N. E. Religious Herald.)

COLORED PREACHERS FOR AFRICA.

MR. EDITOR:—My eye feasted with great delight upon the little article in your paper of the 7th inst., under the above title, on the third page. The facts therein recited, from the last fifteen years' history of Methodist Missions to Africa, are worthy of the serious attention of the church of the Redeemer.

My own observations, for some years, have led to the most painful apprehension that the cause of Missions in Africa would eventually suffer for want of educated colored preachers.

All that I saw during six months travel in the West Indies, has tended strongly to confirm that apprehension. There are many strong reasons that I, as a colored man could name, why the Christian Church should turn her attention to the education of colored preachers for Africa, were this the proper time and place.

You say if there are objections to this scheme, you would like to see them stated. The fact is, there are no objections to the scheme of educating colored preachers for Africa. The Church is not called to educate politicians and merchants for any heathen land, nor is she for Africa. But well informed colored preachers of the gospel are what Africa now and ever has needed.

I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet: but I will venture to say, that that branch of the Christian Church in this country which will take hold of this work in good faith, and do the most at educating talented and pious colored men for African Missions, will do the most effective work against Slavery in this country, and the Slave trade in Africa; will, in future ages, occupy the largest place on that page of history which shall record the usefulness of those who shall have labored for the good of that land; and besides the blessing of God, and of those that are ready to perish, will come, like showers upon them in the midst of their work. Indeed, this whole subject is one that kindles with deeper and deeper interest at every turn of thought in regard to it.

And may I tell you candidly, Mr. Editor, that I have sorrowed deeply over the leanness of the work which the Congregational Church in New England has done in this field. Nor has the home department been attended to with any greater degree of liberality. We have in New England a colored population of 23,000. There are but three Congregational churches among them. Two in Connecticut and one in Maine. These churches are at present supplied with pastors, but one only is a native of New England, and but one has been educated in her bounds.

Permit me, then, most cordially to second your motion to put an efficient agency at work to bring a large number of pious and talented colored young men into the ministry with a view to Africa.

Hartford, August, 1847.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

EXTRACTS FROM LIBERIA PAPERS

FROM MARCH TO JUNE.

We have seldom found less interesting matter in the Liberia papers, than in those last received, from which we make the following extracts. From the Luminary we make but two, viz: Gov. Roberts' Proclamation and the communication of the Rev. A. F. Russell to the superintendent of the mission. All the others are from the Herald. The arrivals and departures of vessels seem to be on the increase for the season. We introduce a couple of advertisements and a price current, as samples of the business part of the Herald.

"Unto thee, O God, do we give thanks:—It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O Most High."

PROCLAMATION.

It is not less the duty of nations, or communities, than of individuals, at all times, to acknowledge with grateful hearts, the goodness and mercies of God, the wise and holy Governor of the Universe. And, perhaps no people under heaven have greater reason to adore and praise the Supreme Disposer of events, than the people of these Colonies. God has dealt infinitely better with us than we have deserved:—For, instead of wars, which are producing distressing calamities in other countries, we are enjoying the blessing of peace, and a good understanding with our surrounding neighbors;—instead of famine—of which, thousands are now suffering in many parts of Europe—we are blessed with a competency of the necessaries and comforts of life;—instead of wasting sickness, we are enjoying, in a great degree, the inestimable blessing of health;—and in the course of His good providence, the Father of all mercies has bestowed upon us many other favors, which call for our grateful acknowledgements:—Therefore,

I have thought fit to appoint Thursday, the 8th day of July next, to be observed as a day of public *thanksgiving* throughout this Commonwealth; hereby calling upon ministers and people, to meet for religious worship on the said day, and *devoutly* to offer up their unfeigned praises to Almighty God, the Source and benevolent Bestower of all good, for the many blessings, both spiritual and temporal, which we have received at His hands;—that the necessary means of subsistence are afforded unto us;—that such a measure of health is enjoyed among us;—that all the efforts of our enemies to alienate the affections of the natives, and to prejudice them against these Colonies, have signally failed;—that our rights and privileges, both civil