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THE EXCITEMENT.

THE movements of the Anti-Slavery Societies, so called, have produced an excitement at the South as intense as it is deeply to be deplored by every friend to the Constitution, the peace and the integrity of the Union. Papers of an inflammatory and dangerous character, emanating from members of those Institutions, and in many instances issued by their authority, having been circulated throughout the Southern States, public feeling in that quarter of the Union has at length expressed itself in terms of indignant and denunciatory reprobation. Meetings have been held, and calls for them are continued, for the purpose of adopting measures suitable to the crisis. In many places of the North, the citizens have also convened, and passed Resolutions, strongly censuring the conduct of the Abolitionists, and conveying to their Southern brethren assurances of sympathy and support.

Of the proceedings had on these various occasions, we had prepared an account, containing some of the Resolutions adopted; but the article is too long for insertion in the present number. Instead of it, we shall state the times and places of the principal meetings in both sections of the Union, and a brief view of their respective results. A distinct image of the feelings and opinions of the persons present, is exhibited by two speeches which we republish: one pronounced by a distinguished Senator of the United States, from Virginia, and the other by a no less distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, whose eloquence, once powerful in the councils of his country, is not less impressive on the occasion which has drawn him from his retirement.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Henrico County and the city of Richmond, in Virginia, was held at the capitol on the 4th of August, Dr. JOHN DOVE, Chairman; a public meeting at Norfolk, on the 17th of August; one at the Court-House, Fairfax County, on the same day, Gen. JOHN C. HUNTER, Chairman; one at the Court-

credible colored men who have resided for a time in Liberia, and revisited this country. They may have gone reluctantly, but now find, by experience, that it was best; so it will be with thousands more: and I feel persuaded, that if our more intelligent and industrious colored men were twelve months in Africa, it would allay all this opposition and prejudice, and make them as zealous for Colonization as they are now against it.

Mercy to the slave, relief to the conscience of him who holds him, and the diffusion of the spirit of emancipation—the love of God and the love of man—all, all, plead in justification of those means of Emancipation and Colonization—all bid us to encourage them by our commendation and our prayers, and to aid and sustain them by our generous contributions. Hail Colonization! thou friend of mercy, of liberty and of man. May he, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, give thee more abundant favor with our citizens—and by his propitious providence, hasten thy triumphs—and thy glorious consummation!

DR. PROUDFIT'S ADDRESS TO EMIGRANTS.

The Address of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit to the Emigrants, on embarking for the Colony recently established at Bassa Cove, contains so much wholesome advice, applicable to Colonists in any part of the Liberian Territory, that we have for some time anxiously awaited an opportunity of inserting it in the Repository. It is as follows:

ADDRESS.

Respected and beloved Friends:

The moment for which you have been anxiously longing, and many of you, I trust, fervently praying, has at length arrived. You are now embarking for the land which must be dear to you, as it contains the sepulchres and the venerated ashes of your forefathers; where you will sit undisturbed "beneath the shadow of your own vine," in the full fruition of your rights, civil, social and religious; and probably the actual enjoyment of these privileges cannot afford more exquisite pleasure to you than it is gratifying for us to reflect, that we have been honored as the instruments of imparting them. Be assured that, although your lot will be cast in a distant part of the world, and we will probably never see you again "in the flesh," we consider our own happiness as intimately blended with yours; we will not fail to remember you in our prayers at the throne of our common Father; we will always rejoice to hear of your prosperity and joy, and be ready to sympathize with you in whatever afflictions you may be called to endure. Recollect at the same time, that your situation is highly, and I may add, awfully responsible; results are involved in your future behaviour unspeakably interesting to us, to you, to your colored brethren whom you leave behind you, and to the unnumbered millions of Africa, whose welfare, both temporal and spiritual, we wish through you as the instruments to promote. If you are careful to improve the privileges which you have in prospect, our hands, as your benefactors, will be strengthened; our hearts will be animated to persevering exertions in meliorating the miseries of your race, and the blessings of generations unborn may rest on our heads and your own. But, should any of you after reaching your new settlement, prove idle, untoward, or vicious, our efforts in the cause of colonizing must be paralysed, and your colored friends in this country who might have been liberated, may be doomed to languish for ages in the chains of oppression. Therefore, in taking our final farewell of you for time, we feel constrained to offer, in the spirit of love, the following directions for regulating your future conduct:

1st. Attend with diligence to the duties of your several stations. Industry in some lawful pursuit, is the honor and interest of every man; it is ornamental to himself and useful to others, and without it neither prosperity nor respect can be expected in any part of the world. It was ordained by our Creator that we "should

eat bread by the sweat of our face, till we return to the ground," and we are taught in the oracles of truth, that "he who will not work shall not eat;" we are also commanded to "labor with our own hands," that is, to be industrious in some calling, "that we may have to give to those who need;" and while diligence in business is equally your duty, and interest, and honor, idleness and sloth must be considered as demoralizing and degrading in the extreme. Many of your colored brethren, who have gone before you to Liberia, by their honorable enterprise, have already acquired not only a competency, but an independence, and the path to wealth lies open for you by the same attention to business.

2nd. Adhere strictly to the principles of temperance, of which your settlement is designed to be a *model*. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the baneful consequences of indulging in the use of spirituous liquors, or any intoxicating drink. Who can calculate the number of your color, and of our own, who have been led to ruin for time and eternity, by the vice of intemperance: you must know from observation that it necessarily destroys the health, wastes the property, blights the reputation, and at last exposes to endless perdition the soul of its miserable victim.— "Who hath wo? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." We therefore beseech you, beloved friends, by all that is desirable in the present world, or in the future, "touch not, taste not, handle not," the intoxicating cup; "avoid it, pass not by it, its way is the way to hell, leading down to the chambers of death." There is no safety but by entirely abstaining from every species of liquor. There is no victory over this enemy but by retreat. Besides, temperance in eating and drinking constitutes your principal security against those diseases which occasionally prevail in that hot climate where you expect to reside.

3rd. Pursue a course of the most rigid economy in every part of your living.— Industry in acquiring property can be of little advantage without suitable caution in the use of it. Many are laborious all their days, and yet through imprudence and extravagance, are always poor and dependent, and at last are thrown on the charity of others for support. But by prudence and industry, you have the prospect, under the divine blessing, of laying up a comfortable provision for sickness or old age; you will thus possess the means of supplying the wants of the indigent and helpless around you, and may be able, in due time, to assist us in diffusing the light of divine truth through the land of your fathers, which is yet covered with the shades of moral night.

Again, in all your dealings with the natives, be strictly upright. By all that respect which you owe to us, your benefactors, and as you regard your own peace and happiness in that new world where you expect to spend the residue of your days, *never*, *never* take advantage of their ignorance or credulity; be guilty of no action which might tend to shake their confidence in you as their sincere friends; but by a deportment upright and amiable, endeavor to soften down any prejudices which they entertain against us, on account of those cruelties which they have experienced from unprincipled white men. Assure these poor natives in Africa, that we sympathize with them in all that they have suffered from such by having their dear relatives torn from them, and sold as slaves in other countries; that by the establishment of colonies along their coast, we hope to put an end to this inhuman traffic; that we wish also to repair as much as possible the injuries thus sustained by giving them that gospel which "makes wise unto salvation," and promoting among them the arts of civilized life. In short, by the display of "all that is lovely and of good report," aim at securing their confidence and affections, and thus prepare them for the reception of that religion which is our glory, and which we wish to propagate among them for their present and eternal welfare.

But, above all, my beloved friends, "fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man;" without an interest in his favor, every other enjoyment is vanity here, and will issue in vexation and disappointment forever. Therefore, "seek first" and principally, "the kingdom of God and His righteousness." This our Master has pronounced "*the one thing needful, the good part which will never be taken away, the meat which endureth to everlasting life.*" and He has admonished us that "*a man is not profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul.*" What will it avail you to obtain freedom from slavery to man if you should continue to

wear the more galling yoke of Satan, and be bound hereafter "in everlasting chains." And while you "give all diligence" to secure your own salvation, let your light shine on the benighted regions of Africa. Let the millions of that country, who are ignorant of our divine religion, be convinced of its reality and excellence, by the blamelessness of your lives, who are recognised as its professors and friends. Never forget that it is a fundamental article of that society under whose patronage you expect to enjoy these privileges, to provide "for civilizing and christianizing Africa, through the instrumentality of colored emigrants from the United States." As many of you have assumed the name, see that you imbibed the spirit and imitate the example of Him "who was holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners." It is an encouraging fact, that in the country of your forefathers there is seemingly a "shaking among those bones" which have been lying motionless for ages; that many of the poor, perishing Pagans are occasionally calling at our colonies to hear of that Jesus "who came into the world to save sinners;" they have felt their moral diseases, and are anxiously inquiring whether there is no "balm in Gilead," and physician to apply it. Let every opportunity of this nature be zealously improved for giving them the knowledge of redemption through the blood of Jesus; relate to them the "tidings of great joy," that for us a "Saviour is born, even Christ the Lord;" that He is a "propitiation for the sins of the whole world;" and that whosoever, of any color, "feareth God, and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him."

"With these few instructions, beloved friends, we bid you an affectionate farewell; "be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace," and the God of love and peace shall be with you. May that ever present, Omnipotent Being, "who sits on the floods;" whose voice "the winds and waves obey," protect you on the "mighty deep;" may he prosper you in your voyage, and convey you in safety to the shores of the land of your fathers."

By order of the Executive Committee.

ALEX. PROUDFIT,
Gen. Agent, and Cor. Sec. of the N. Y. Col. Soc.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR TYLER,

AT THE GLOUCESTER MEETING.

Mr. TYLER said, that he had promptly and unhesitatingly attended at the present meeting upon being invited to do so. He would be frank and declare, that as a resident of the county, he had resolved to attend before their invitation reached him, and from the moment he had heard that the people were in motion. He had, however, had no hand in putting them in motion. These were times in which no man who was attached to the Union of the States, (and he could solemnly declare that no one was more sincerely so than himself,) and the peace and tranquillity of the country, could properly remain at home an inattentive and passive spectator of what was passing. After the lapse of more than half a century, during which time all had acquiesced in the undisturbed condition of things as they were; and the most unexampled prosperity had blessed us and the land bequeathed to us as an inheritance by our forefathers, a new sect has arisen, possessed, pretensively, of nicer sensibilities, a more refined moral sense, and greater love of the human race, than those who have gone before them; who were disposed to manifest their superiority in all these particulars, by setting the people of these States by the ears, and threatening the overthrow of political institutions which have been the source of unmeasured happiness, and which we had fondly hoped to hand over to our posterity as the richest legacy we could leave them. Nor are their pretensions and their movements confined to native-born citizens of the several States, who may have been misled into the belief, that it was sufficient for a mere majority to will in order to enforce; but a foreign emissary had dared to venture across the broad Atlantic to aid in this work. I confess, Mr. Chairman, that I regard it as not among the least portentous signs of the times, that native-born citizens should gather themselves together to listen to anathemas uttered against their own brethren.