

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

HARTFORD AUXILIARY

COLONIZATION SOCIETY :

A

LIST OF OFFICERS

CHOSEN AT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY ;

TOGETHER WITH

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.



HARTFORD :
PRINTED BY LINCOLN & STONE.
1819.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Hartford, at the Episcopal Church, October 6, A. D. 1819, pursuant to public notice, given at the request of the Rev. Mr. Mead, agent for the "American Colonization Society."

After an able and impressive Address from Mr. Mead, shewing the importance and practicability of establishing a Colony on the coast of Africa, of Free People of Color, to be transported thither from this country, pursuant to the design of said Society, and requesting that a Society may be established here, auxiliary to the said design, a number of gentlemen present invited the Hon. Mr. Peters to take the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Peters having taken the Chair,
On motion,

Voted, "That it is expedient to establish an Auxiliary Colonization Society."

A committee, consisting of Mr. Peters and several other members, was appointed to consider and report at a future meeting what measures in their opinion should be adopted to carry the above vote into effect.

Adjourned to Oct. 13th, 1819, then to meet at the North Conference room, at 6 P. M.

At a meeting of the Hartford Auxiliary Colonization Society, Oct. 13th, pursuant to adjournment, the Chairman being absent,

Mr. MICHAEL BULL was chosen Chairman,
SETH TERRY, Esq. Clerk.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting reported the form of a Constitution ; recommended the adoption of sundry Resolutions ; and that they had appointed a Committee of their own body, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Flint, Rev. Mr. Grew and Mr. William L. Stone, to prepare and lay before the Society suitable addresses, to be adopted and published by the Society.

The said Report having been under consideration, and being amended, was accepted.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Hartford Auxiliary Colonization Society.

ARTICLE I.

THE object of this Society is to co-operate with the American Colonization Society, by its funds and otherwise, in furthering the views of that benevolent institution.

ARTICLE II.

Any person may become a member of this Society by paying, *annually*, a sum not less than *one dollar*; or paying at one time the sum of *twenty dollars*.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and twenty-four Managers, seven of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. The officers shall be chosen annually by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

The annual meeting of this Society shall be on the first Wednesday of April in each year; but the President, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, may call occasional meetings, either of the Managers, or of the Society; and any two of the Managers may request such a meeting.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence, of one of the Vice Presidents, to deliver, at each annual meeting, a summary account of the proceedings of this, and the General Society, together with such remarks as shall seem most likely to promote the views of this Society.

ARTICLE VI.

This Constitution shall be unalterable, except at an annual meeting of the Society, and then shall be amended only by a majority of the votes of those present.

Mr. Stone, of the Committee for that purpose, reported, that he had prepared an Address, pursuant to the request of the Society, and the same having been read was approved.

Mr. Grew, of the same Committee, reported that he had prepared a Circular Letter, which having been read was approved.

Voted, that this meeting be adjourned until Tuesday evening next, then to be held at the State-House at 6 o'clock.

Attest, S. TERRY, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Hartford Auxiliary Colonization Society, held at the State-House, October 19th, A. D. 1819, pursuant to adjournment,

Mr. Michael Bull in the Chair,
the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Society :

The Hon. JOHN T. PETERS, Esq. *President.*
 Rev. ABEL FLINT, D. D.
 Rev. ELISHA CUSHMAN,
 Rev. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,
 Rev. JOEL HAWES,
 Rev. HENRY GREW,
 JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. Wethersfield,
 JOHN SARGEANT, Esq. Windsor,
 CHAUNCEY DEMING, Esq. Farmington, } *Vice-Presidents.*
 SETH TERRY, Esq. *Secretary.*
 ANDREW KINGSBURY, Esq. *Treasurer.*

<p><i>Hezekiah Huntington,</i> <i>Michael Bull,</i> <i>Henry Hudson,</i> <i>Rev. Thos. H. Gallaudet,</i> <i>Abner Reed, E. Windsor,</i> <i>Rev. Thos. Robbins, do.</i> <i>Samuel Tudor,</i> <i>William L. Stone,</i> <i>Alfred Smith,</i> <i>Joseph B. Gilbert,</i> <i>Jeremiah Brown,</i> <i>Spencer Whiting,</i></p>	<p><i>Managers.</i></p>	<p><i>John Russ,</i> <i>John Hall, Ellington,</i> <i>Joseph G. Norton,</i> <i>James M. Goodwin,</i> <i>Nathaniel Goodwin,</i> <i>Eliphalet Terry,</i> <i>Stephen Spencer,</i> <i>Silas Andrus,</i> <i>Daniel P. Hopkins,</i> <i>Henry Kilbourn,</i> <i>Horace Burr,</i> <i>Roswell Bartholomew,</i></p>
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Voted, that the Address and Circular adopted by this society, be signed by the President and counter-signed by the Secretary, and that the same, and also the Constitution, be published, under the direction of the Board of Managers.

Adjourned sine die.

Attest. SETH TERRY, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS.

To a humane and liberal Community—

BELIEVING that “concentrated action is powerful action,” and that “the same powers, when applied by a common direction, will produce results impossible to their partial and divided exercise;”—and believing also, that good men, in different and distant parts of the union, should, without delay, combine together for the laudable purpose of extirpating from the nation the deep and deadly disgrace of slavery; a number of the citizens of Hartford, most cordially approving of the benign intentions avowed by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, have resolved to form a Society auxiliary thereto; and for which purpose they solicit the countenance and support of their fellow-citizens in this vicinity.

The objects of this society are stupendous, noble, and heavenly; and every way worthy of the vigorous and united efforts of a Christian world. These objects are no less, than, by establishing colonies upon the Western Coast of Africa, to restore, *by their own consent*, the free people of Colour in America, to the bosoms of their own kindred and people, and to the luxuriant soil of their own country; to give them freedom, and the lights of science and the Gospel; to dispel the gloom of paganism, and the grossest idolatry, from the benighted regions of Africa, by unfurling the banner of the cross; to raise the sons of Africa to their proper rank in the scale of intellectual existence; to encourage, and ultimately to produce an entire emancipation of the slaves in America; and *last*, though not *least*—to break up and de-

stroy that inhuman and accursed traffic, the SLAVE TRADE—the offspring of avarice, and all the viler passions of the human heart.

Surely, purposes so noble ; so humane ; so benevolent and Christian ; ought to engage the immediate and earnest attention of every individual in our Republic. What, though *we*, in Connecticut, in consequence of the religious principles and wise precautions of our virtuous ancestors, are free from the complicated evils incident to a slave population, and consequently from the crime of trafficking in human flesh and blood ? What, though *we* hear but at a distance, the lash of the task-master's whip ; the groans and shrieks of the miserable captive ; or the clanking of his chains ?—Are we not inhabitants of the same nation—citizens of the same Republic—and in a national point of view, if no other, partakers of the guilt and disgrace ?—Nay, more : Are not the helpless and suffering captives, “bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh ?” Does not the voice of humanity and affection, therefore, as well as the dictates of our holy religion, and the wounded honour of our nation, call upon us in tones deep and potent as thunder, to interpose our utmost exertions in behalf of “suffering humanity ?”

But, it will very naturally be inquired by prudent men, before lending their exertions in the glorious work, or contributing of those stores of wealth which a bountiful Providence has lent to them:—Are the contemplated objects *practicable* ? Can suitable territories for colonies be procured in Africa ? Are the natives friendly disposed, either to receive back their brethren, who have been torn from all the endearing relations of life, by the rapacity of *white men* ; or to

receive and embrace the doctrines of Christianity? And, it will be inquired, if these obstacles can be removed, will a sufficient number of the free coloured people, to form a colony, be found willing to go?

With those who have the means of information, and who have investigated the subject, there is no longer any doubt upon either of these points;—and the UTILITY of the scheme, both to the coloured people themselves, and to the nation at large, can be questioned by none.

The project of founding a Christian colony of coloured people upon the Western Coast of Africa, is neither new nor untried. Grandville Sharp, Mr. Clarkson, the great philanthropist Wilberforce, and others, in 1786, projected a plan for transporting emancipated negroes from England, the West-India Islands, and America, to Africa. About four hundred of these people, ignorant and destitute, who had been wandering in the streets of London, together with some whites for the direction of the colony, constituted the first embarkation for Sierra Leone, the place selected for the settlement. In 1792, one thousand one hundred and thirty-one coloured people, who had fought in the British ranks during our revolutionary war, were transplanted at their own request from Nova-Scotia, to Sierra Leone. The number of colonists have from time to time been greatly multiplied by captives rescued from slave-ships and slavery on the African coast, by the British government. Several hundreds of the Maroons, or free negroes in the West-Indies, and a number from the United States, carried thither by Captain Paul Cuffee, have also been added. True, the prosperity of the colony has been considerably retarded

by a succession of untoward circumstances ; not the least of which was the cruel invasion and almost entire destruction of the colony, by the French, in 1794. But these difficulties have happily been surmounted, and the colony, embracing a population of more than twelve thousand, is now in a flourishing condition. The number in all the schools, including some adults, is about two thousand. In the judicial department, the juries consist of the people of colour ; and it is remarked that when their education shall qualify the colonists for complete self-government, they will doubtless enjoy that satisfaction. At first, this colony was planted and supported by the munificence of a few individuals ; but it was taken, we believe in 1807, under the immediate protection of the British government.

The coloured population, in general, are said to be sober, correct, good husbands and good fathers ; they give numberless proofs of their honest sentiments, and enjoy all the advantages of a social state. They exercise civil functions with firmness, mildness and justice. Meeting-houses are erected ; divine service is punctually attended ; the civil laws are obeyed ; and the children are carefully instructed in the schools.

Such have been the wonderful effects of this partial attempt at colonizing and improving the condition of the free people of colour. Nor is this all :— This colony, its institutions and advantages, have already had a powerful influence upon the surrounding country. Besides, (say our accounts) its successful exertions in opposing the slave trade, it has done much to introduce agriculture and some of the arts among the native tribes. The latter show an

increasing disposition to cultivate their lands, and to adopt European habits of dress and living. The children of the princes, and others, have been educated in the colonial schools, and many of the natives are employed in the colony as laborers. The confidence of the tribes is secured, and the word of God is scattered among them in the English, and in some of their native languages.

We have been thus particular in detailing the facts connected with the rise, progress, and present condition of this settlement, that the public may see how much has been accomplished by comparatively limited means and exertions. And with these facts before us, shall Americans, who pride themselves so much upon their liberality and enterprize, fold their arms with sluggish indifference, and say that the attempt to colonize, and diffuse the blessings of education, freedom, and Christianity, among the American and native Africans, will be vain and impracticable? We trust not.

As it respects suitable territories for the contemplated settlements, the researches of Messrs. Mills and Burgess, have dissipated every doubt upon that head. The rulers and inhabitants of various salubrious and fertile districts, have not only cheerfully offered sufficient of their lands, but they urge a speedy return of their long-lost brethren. "These faithful agents have found at Sherbro, and elsewhere, about two hundred miles from Sierra Leone, territories abounding in springs, brooks and rivers; pleasant in climate; rich in soil and fruits;" well calculated for all the arts of husbandry, and for the advantages of commerce; and sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of all the coloured population in the

United States. These territories are generally thinly populated, owing to the devastations of the slave-trade, and the removal of the affrighted natives deep into the interior. And the philanthropists of Europe, and the Africans themselves, allow, that to colonize this coast, will be the most sure and potent remedy for this horrid traffic, that can be devised. By this means, the natives will be taught the arts of civilization; a knowledge of their own resources, soil and climate; and they will no longer need the plea of poverty and necessity, as an excuse for the sale of their sons and daughters. Nor will their gross and revolting superstitions drive thousands of their people into captivity, as a punishment for imaginary offences;—but the laws of conjugal and parental affection “will again stir within their bosoms, and assert their violated claims.”

Providence seems already to be fast preparing the way. In addition to the cordial promises of land to which we have already alluded, Mr. Kizell, an intelligent and well educated native, says of the inhabitants of Goree, “they are pleased with the idea, that our people will build churches for the worship of the true God, and will teach the native children to read the words in God’s Book.” While on the coast, five offers of land, on different rivers, were made to the agents.

In addition to an abolition of that “scorpion scourge,” the slave trade, the colonization scheme will have a powerful tendency to produce the gradual emancipation of those now in *bondage* in this land of *freedom*. It is a fact that a strong desire exists in the breasts of many slave holders, in the Southern Atlantic states, to emancipate. This does

not rest upon the declarations of a few individuals, alone, but upon the fact, that in times past, so many did liberate their slaves, and such numbers were turned out without property or education, that the legislatures of those states judged it necessary to pass laws positively prohibiting emancipation. The increase of virtue and piety in those states, leaves no reason to doubt that this disposition has strengthened. By these, the Colonization project is hailed with joy and gladness; and the repeated assurances of large slave-holders, given to Mr. Meade, the agent of the parent society, who has recently visited this city, and to others also, of their readiness to send their slaves to Africa, confirms our belief that emancipation will go on as rapidly as the interests of the proposed colony would require. Should the object be accomplished, (and the American nation has only with one heart and one voice to will it,) "our republican principles will be purified and rendered consistent; our morals chastened; our apprehensions annihilated; our comforts improved; our national strength augmented; and our national character will cease to wear its most marring blemish."

As it regards the *willingness* of the free people of colour among us, to change their place of abode for a land more congenial to their constitutions; where they can become not only the *cultivators*, but the *lords* of the *soil*; and where they can enjoy civil and religious liberty, and an equality of rights in every particular; we can anticipate but little difficulty. If we are rightly informed, hundreds have already declared their readiness and anxiety to depart. And let the work be commenced; let a colony be planted; let a commerce spring up, so that the emanci-

pated can have an intercourse with this country, and of course with their relatives and friends whom they may leave behind; and there can be no doubt that the great work will then progress with rapidity. It is not at all surprizing that the people of colour should be slow and reluctant at first. Alas! *white men* have been the cause of their slavery, their tears, and their woe! And what abundant cause have they therefore to distrust *white men's* professions! But let us prepare them a place of refuge; and convince them by our kindness, of the purity of our motives, and the blessings we wish to confer upon them; and hundreds and thousands will be found eager to change their state of comparative insignificance and misery, for independence and happiness.

True, it has been urged by some, that the Africans are a different and distinct species from ourselves—a race of inferiour beings; incapable of the finer arts of civilization, or of self-government. But we trust that in New-England, we have no such prejudices or opinions to encounter. *Our* fellow-citizens can never be made to believe, that in point of native intellect, the descendants of the once conquerors of Egypt; of the founders of the ancient arts and civilization of Abyssinia; or of those who victoriously crossed the Alps, and carried their arms to the gates of Rome; are but a grade higher in point of mental powers, than the most sagacious of the brute creation. Peter the Great, of Russia, had too acute a knowledge of human nature, to raise one of these inferiour beings to the proud rank of Lieut. General; nor could such an animal very readily have acquired the Degree of Doctor in Philosophy, and afterwards a Professorship, at the University of Wit-

temburg. And were this revolting and unscriptural theory correct, we doubt whether the coloured people would have been able to overthrow the French in St. Domingo; or afterwards to have established the governments now existing in that island.

But we shall take another, and still more important view of this subject, before concluding this address. On the vast continent of Africa, there are millions of precious souls, destitute of the light of life. Darkness, gross darkness, covers the people, and overspreads the land. If one soul exceeds in value the whole world, which our Saviour has explicitly declared; who can estimate the value of these millions? If one soul, redeemed by the blood of the Lamb, and sanctified by the Holy Spirit, is by the knowledge of the Gospel made capable of enjoying "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of Glory;" what must be the glorious consequence, when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God? And is it not a rational and scriptural hope that we cherish, concerning the colonization of the free people of colour amongst us, on the coast of Africa; that it will ultimately be one of the means of spreading the cheering light of the Gospel over that benighted region? Among those who shall leave these shores for the land of their fathers; will there not be some, who will embark on the wings of holy faith, and love, to proclaim "the glad tidings of great joy" to their perishing brethren? It cannot be doubted. There will be many, who, having themselves partook of "the fountain of the water of life," will rejoice to be instrumental in imparting the Heavenly gift to their benighted countrymen.

Let us, fellow-citizens, add our mite to aid in the consummation of the great work now commencing. Let us endeavour to recompense unhappy Africa for the dire calamities which have been heaped upon her. Let us exert ourselves to soothe the sorrows, and dry the tears, and redress the wrongs of the unhappy captive, by restoring him to his freedom and country ; and the banks of the Senegal, the Gambia, and the Niger, rendered productive and fertile by our assistance and instruction, shall resound with invocations of blessings upon us, and with songs of praise to our God !

“ The object of the Colonization Society, is the plain dictate of humanity ; of justice ; of piety ;— Reason and Christianity sanction it ; God approves it ; and it must prosper. Let us, therefore, be helpers in the good work. If any have lifted up the spear of hostility, let them quickly convert it into the staff of support, lest they offend the God of all flesh, and pierce their own souls.” Let all contribute to the extent of their means ;—the poor bestow their mite, and the rich of their abundance.—“ Such a charity will be a luxury to the soul ; a blessing to millions ; and an ascending incense to God !”

In the name of the society,

JOHN T. PETERS, *President.*

SETH TERRY, *Secretary.*

(CIRCULAR.)

HARTFORD,

1819.

SIR--

Among the various benevolent exertions which signalize the present era of peace, our attention is solicited to the grand object of meliorating the condition of that unhappy and long abused portion of the human family; the **SONS OF AFRICA**.

The hearts of the humane have rejoiced at the successful opposition manifested by the United States, and some of the European powers, to that diabolical traffic, in which the happiness, liberty, and lives of thousands of our fellow-men have been bartered for sordid gold. A traffic, which has ever been attended with circumstances of misery and guilt, the bare recital of which has caused the heart of humanity to bleed.

It will be admitted, however, that much more may yet be accomplished by the benevolent for this suffering people—much, both for time and eternity. It is a fact deeply regretted, that this inhuman commerce is still pursued on the coast of Africa. Yes, the earth is still disgraced with men, whose souls, blacker than the faces of their slaves, appear to be callous to every noble principle. It is also a lamented fact, that great numbers of this unhappy and degraded race, now in the United States, are in a state of wretchedness, which loudly calls for the commiseration and beneficent exertions of the community, so far as those exertions can be made without intruding on the legal rights of individuals. The condition of many of the free people of color, in different parts of the United States, and particularly at the south, is exceedingly deplorable; and consequently, less inducement for emancipation is excited in the minds of those who at present hold slaves, who feel much reluctance in retaining them in a state of bondage; while a plausible argument is afforded those, who, alas! appear to be wholly unaffected by the perpetual degradation and suffering of their fellow-men.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, and believing that thousands of our fellow citizens participate with us in feelings of compassionate humanity, we respectfully and earnestly solicit the benevolent attention of the public to this important subject.

Among the numerous institutions which reflect honour on our beloved country, we consider "the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States," to be of no inferior character. This society has been formed by the wisdom and benevolence of some of our fellow citizens, highly distinguished for their talents and patriotism. It has for its object, the glorious attempt to remedy the evils we have adverted to, to raise a large portion of the human family, from the depths of degradation and misery, to that happy condition, which, by "the blessing of the Lord," shall contribute to their present and everlasting felicity.

Having been correctly informed of the nature and objects of this admirable institution, on a public and interesting occasion, by Mr. Mead, one of its authorized agents; and impressed with a view of its important design, a number of the citizens of Hartford have united, as an auxiliary Society, to aid by its funds and co-operation, the benevolent intent of the parent Institution.

We submit to the candid examination of the public some considerations, which impel us to engage in this undertaking, and to request a general association for its promotion.

First, the obvious improbability of free people of color ever attaining that rank and happiness in society among a white population, which they are capable of attaining by the use of suitable means, if they are separately associated in a proper situation. The general consciousness of superiority, the deep-rooted prejudices and partiality, which more or less exist among the whites, of which the Africans are fully aware, and which they are prone to exaggerate, appear to be insurmountable obstacles to their improvement and felicity. It has been observed by the most competent judges, that these considerations have damped the native ardor of their minds, by depriving them of a stimulus to exertion, and tend to keep them in that state of mental inferiority, which many have erroneously supposed to be peculiar to their nature. Associated in a separate capacity, this great obstacle to their progression in knowledge and happiness would be removed; and with the proper means in possession, they would doubtless feel the same motives to improve in all the arts of civilization and social life, which we feel who enjoy equal rights and privileges. Encouraged by these expectations, and sensible of the hindrances to their improvement attending their residence among us; some, we are correctly informed, are already desirous to embrace an opportunity as soon as it shall be afforded them, for commencing the settlement of a colony on the coast of Africa.

Another consideration encouraging us to engage in this measure, is the fact, that the experiment has been successfully tried by the British government. The colony of Sierra Leone presents a scene gratifying to the friends of humanity. The public have recently been informed of the flourishing state of this colony, through the medium of the second report of the American Colonization Society, which contains an interesting abstract of a journal written by the late Mr. Mills, one of the society's agents, while in Africa. From this journal some extracts have appeared in the public papers, which have been read with great interest. In this colony, two thousand children and adults are now receiving the blessing of instruction, which is about one sixth of the whole population. As a proof of the absurdity of the opinion, that difference of skin is attended with difference of natural capacity, we are happy to notice the declaration of Mr. Mills, who says, "I believe schools of white children seldom give fairer proofs of good improvement."

We are also excited to favor the views of the American Colonization Society, by the general favorable accounts given by their agents, who have visited Africa for the purpose of obtaining particular information respecting the country, and for ascertaining the most eligible situation for a colony. They express their views in the following language: "The more we learn of Africa, the more confident we are, that the plan of the American Colonization Society will eventually succeed. We obtain increasing proofs of the fertility of the soil, and ascertain a greater variety of the productions of the country." "It seems to be generally admitted here (Sierra Leone) that settlements of the free people of color of the United States on this coast, will promote the culture of the soil, increase the means of an honorable commerce, and assist in the more complete abolition of the slave trade."

It appears also, that the kings and the principal natives with whom they conversed, were favorable to the views of the society. They are willing that their long-lost brethren, should share with them their paternal soil. And, what must be considered as peculiarly auspicious, they appear to appreciate beyond our expectation, the advantage of instruction, and the blessing of reading "God's book." They have requested that our people may come, and impart unto them these privileges.

The important fact, that the Colony on the coast of Africa does "assist in the more complete abolition of the slave trade," must strongly recommend the institution whose object we advocate, to the hearts of the benevolent. In the vicinity of Sierra Leone many miserable captives have been rescued from the fangs of their oppressors. This abominable traffic has been "renewed by the French at the Senegal and Goree to a great extent." Nor is our own country clear from this guilt. There are among us, some monsters whose ill-gotten wealth has been procured at the price of blood: Awful thought! At the shrine of their avarice, they sacrifice the liberty, the happiness, and the lives of their fellow men. How important it is that we concur in all lawful means, to drive from the earth this barbarous custom. Do not the past injuries and woes inflicted on this wretched people, imperiously call upon us, to use every possible means consistent with justice and peace, to meliorate their condition? Have not their cries "entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth?" Have we not reason to fear that the thunderbolts of divine vengeance are preparing for their oppressors? And have we not cause to tremble for our country? Let us then endeavor to induce the arm of divine mercy to hold back those thunderbolts, by our sincere repentance, evinced in a combined vigorous exertion to improve the unhappy condition of the oppressed.

The most important view of this subject, remains to be more particularly considered. We mean its connexion with the eternal salvation of immortal beings, and the increasing glory of the Redeemer's kingdom. Should the eye of Omnipotent Love smile on this institution, for which our ardent prayers are offered, the regions of superstition, idolatry and death, shall glow with the cheering light of the Gospel. The health of nations will be secured. "One that hath a heart of desires" "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." The fountain of redeeming love shall be opened to our brethren of Africa, and they shall wash their robes, and make them white in the blood of the Lamb. Those mountains which now witness sacrifices to devils, shall resound with praises to Him who sitteth on the throne and to the Lamb. The eye of faith, guided by the unerring light of divine truth, rejoices to look forward and behold the "wilderness blossom as the rose," and "an highway in the desert prepared for our God."

If the effects of the operations of the American Colonization Society, should be only the melioration of the present misery of our fellow men; if some rays of knowledge shall beam on their benighted minds; if some of their tears shall be wiped away, and the blessings of civil freedom diffused among them, surely all our gifts, and all our exertions will be amply rewarded. But if in addition to this, the Father of mercies shall be pleased to render our humble efforts, the means of imparting the richer blessings of the everlasting kingdom; if in any degree, these efforts shall favorably combine with other means for the renovation of a lost world, how glorious will be the crown of our rejoicing. What a rich remuneration of peace and blessedness will return into our own bosoms.

To promote these benevolent designs, Sir, the Hartford Auxiliary Society respectfully solicit your co-operation. We hope for the approbation and aid of the benevolent in your vicinity. The payment of any sum not less than one dollar annually, or of twenty dollars at any one period, entitles to membership.

Any returns addressed to the Secretary of the society, will be gratefully received.

In the name of the Society,

JOHN T. PETERS, *President.*

SETH TERRY, *Secretary.*