He never works hard nor exposes himself to inclement weather, but is always busy about something useful. He minds his own business, and rules his family well. He has a deed for his town and farm lots, two acres of the latter are under good cultivation, and well secured; the produce of which will doubly supply his family with vegetable food. He is almost entirely free from debt. He declares that he is very glad he removed to Africa, is better situated than he ever was, or hoped to be in America, and no consideration would induce him to forsake his newly adopted country.

B. a single man, 24 years of age, arrived in the same expedition; suffered slightly from the fever, was without capital, but in other respects has enjoyed the same advantages as A. In addition to this, he has had no one but himself to supply with food or clothing. He has not cultivated his farm lot, nor built a house, has not a fortnight's provisions in the ground, a decent bed for his use, nor decent apparel for his person, and is equally as much in debt as A. He laboured only when circumstances compelled him. Yet this man is satisfied and contented in the colony; is a peaceable orderly citizen, but for the lack of energy, ambition, and industry he is good for nothing.

C. one of the first settlers, from Cape Messurado, acclimated with a family of four small children, very poor and destitute; has a good house in town, two acres of land under cultivation, which would more than doubly supply his family with vegetable food; his family are well clothed and fed, he is nearly free from debt, and contented with his situation.

D. a healthy *single* man, in other respects under exactly similar circumstances with C. and equally industrious, is now without a house or a week's supply of food, from his want of prudence, and economy, and capacity to take care of himself. He is discontented, and justly concludes his labour would procure him better food in America.

E. came to the colony at the same time, a single man, has enjoyed good health, and generally been industrious, although not a hard labourer; is a mechanic, and received from one to one dollar and fifty cents per day, as such, when employed by the Agency; has a good house and lot in town, and two acres of farm land under cultivation. He is indebted to the Agency near one hundred dollars. He is a man of superior sagacity, and possesses a great degree of influence over the minds of the colonists; and like all other demagogues he exerts this influence for patriotic purposes, when it can be done without sacrificing his popularity. He is an active, efficient, patriotic officer, but a discontented, troublesome citizen. He is as happy a man in Liberia as he could be any where, and as well contented.

F. a man seventy years of age, with a wife and seven children, arrived in the colony in February, 1835. Being naturally feeble, he was much reduced by the fever, and has never been able to perform but little

manual labour. His mental energies are also very much enfeebled from the same cause, which unfits him for properly managing his family, and enforcing the industry of those who are able. He has consequently, effected but little towards providing for himself and large family, who are almost wholly dependent on the Agency for support. This family of course are unhappy, and of no advantage to the colony.

G. a mechanic, aged about forty-five years, with a wife and seven or eight small children, all under fourteen, arrived in the colony in the Harmony. He died of dysentery three months after his arrival. His family although very industrious and well bred, are thrown upon the Agency for support; and a long time must elapse ere they can feel that their condition is improved by a removal to Liberia.

H. a single man, twenty-five years of age, arrived in the Bourne: suffered slightly from the fever, is very industrious and economical. He has now two or three acres under cultivation, which will more than trebly supply him with food; has a good snug house, and gained a prize of a yoke of bullocks for having the best cultivated farm, and being at the same time clear of debt. This man is independent and in more enviable circumstances than nine-tenths of the young New England farmers, one year after they commence for themselves without capital; is an orderly, well behaved, moral man, and very capable of managing the business in which he was engaged. Yet he is not fit for a freeman, nor capable of feeling any change in his situation, save that of diet and temperance. He is determined upon returning to the United States, and solemnly declares he would rather live a slave in America, than a freeman in Africa.

This brief sketch of a few individuals, taken from the different classes in the colony, will serve to show that industry, prudence, and economy, meet with abundant reward: that indolence and improvidence produce beggary and wretchedness: that the necessaries, and even some of the luxuries of life, are within the reach of almost every individual, and that the causes of discontent and inquietude, are generally attributable to the individual, rather than the circumstances in which he is placed. The distress and unhappiness of some few is caused by circumstances beyond human control, and in a great degree irremediable, although it can be rendered of less frequent occurrence by a proper selection of emigrants.

SIMLEH BALLA AND KING FREEMAN.

Dr. Hall, before leaving Cape Palmas for the United States, advised King Freeman to send Simleh Balla, one of his head-men, to the Board of Managers of the Maryland Colonization Society, with a message. King Freeman, without any hesitation, agreed. Simleh Balla accordingly accompanied Dr. Hall to the United States, and, while in Balti-

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VIII. Commissions and Reports

D. Reports of the Board of Managers
1835-47