physical ability or has evinced that capacity for the instruction of the native youths, as Elizabeth Thompson; and where is the female missionary that has laboured so untiringly, perseveringly and successfully? Here we institute no comparison: with the highest appreciation of the capacity and devotedness of others we are unable to find a parallel.

These comparisons might be extended to the other colonies on the coast, and we pledge ourselves that for every prominent white labourer in Africa, whether distinguished for piety, devotedness to the cause of African christianization, or for mental ability, we will produce his equal—his acknowledged and proved equal from among the Liberians. As we before remarked, we institute these comparisons from no invidious feelings, for we have the utmost respect and kind regard for most of those to whom we have alluded, but because we consider it a mere matter of justice to those whom we conceive suffer from unwarrantable aspersions. By permiting the dissemination of such sentiments as those of Dr. Savage, in such form and under such sanction, without remark or comment, we conceive we should prove recreant to the cause in which we are engaged, and ungrateful to those whom we have the strongest reasons to respect and esteem.

We trust the Episcopal and other Missionary Boards will yet learn, ere it is too late, that the most available agents for effecting any object in Africa are the Africans themselves, the Americo-Africans: and if those of the right faith or profession are not to be obtained in the colonies, they can be in the United States. If it is objected that they are not willing to embark and devote themselves to the cause, the reason is to be found in the communication of Dr. Savage—"*they must act as aids—for years they can sustain no higher relation.*"

Offer to the intelligent coloured man in the United States (and there are plenty of them) the same position in the mission as the whites of the same capacity and acquirements, give him the same outfit, and allow him the same establishment in Africa, and there will be no lack of volunteers, able and efficient men too, whose constitutional adaptedness to the climate will enable them uninterruptedly to continue their labours. If this course is not pursued, let the Board of Missions be assured that all efforts to extend and perpetuate their mission will prove abortive.

Near the close of the Report another section occurs, not less interesting to the supporters of colonization in Maryland, viz:

"No further difficulties appear to have arisen between the missionaries and the colonists at the primary station. It is very probable that things remain much as they were at the last annual meeting of the Board.—From the semi-annual accounts, just received from the primary station, it appears that charges are still made for military fines. The Committee have not sought another conference with the managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, under whose jurisdiction is the colony at *Cape Palmas*, because there appeared no sufficient grounds for anticipating a more favourable result. When this site was selected as the field of our missionary operations in AFRICA, in preference to all others, it was assigned as a principal reason by the Committee, in their first Report, that, "it being the chief design of the Mission to operate on the native inhabitants of the country, there existed fewer obstacles here than elsewhere to a peaceable and friendly intercourse with them; whereas, at other places mentioned, circumstances had occurred calculated to alienate the natives from the colonists, and to render them less accessable to any attempts for their religious and moral improvement." Encouraged as the Committee were to select this site, given under these circumstances for this purpose, it would be a source of mortification and deep regret to find the friendly attitude of the Maryland State Colonization Society, succeeded by apparent hostility to the spiritual interests of the mission. The Committee hope better things, and trust that an amicable arrangement may yet be made, consistent with the mutual interests of the colony and the mission. The instructions given to the missionaries, subsequent to the last annual meeting of the Board, were, to *retain* the primary station at *Cape Palmas*, except in the *last resort*."

We copy the above as italicised in the Report, but are really at a loss what comments to make thereon, as we are unable clearly to conceive *what* and *how much* is *meant* to be understood. Certainly nothing is distinctly asserted, except in the third paragraph, that "it appears charges are still made for military fines." Fines from whom or what is not stated, but we recognise the name of one colonist among the *attachées* of the *primary* station. If the fine is for his neglect of duties as a citizen of the colony, why this mention of it; for the Secretary of the Board of Missions was assured that no colonist possessed the power of denaturalising himself and still reside within the limits of the colony; and that fines for neglect of military or fatigue duty should always be collected of such. If the fine was not exacted from a colonist why not say so?

The last sentence but two, commencing "encouraged," evidently insinuates that the Maryland State Colonization Society has changed its friendly attitude and become hostile to the Episcopal Mission. Now we conceive that a document like this, on a point of so much importance and delicacy, ought to speak out plainly, or not at all. If the *assertion* had been made that the Maryland State Colonization Society was unfriendly to the Episcopal Mission in any way whatever, we should at once deny the charge, and prove from public documents and recorded acts, both in this country and in Africa, that a contrary disposition has ever been manifested. But "the Committee hope better things," says the Report, and "Instructions have been given to the missionaries to *retain* their primary station at Cape Palmas except in the *last resort*." Here then is another insinuation, more unfair and disingenuous than the former. One unacquainted with the state of the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, would be led to infer therefrom, that it was in the most critical circumstances—that its position was so hazardous that it was found necessary to send out discretionary instructions, to act only in case the dreaded and much feared emergency should happen—to bear, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue and then abandon all and flee.

We can conceive of no better answer to the three last paragraphs of the forgoing quotations, it being from an official document, than for the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to meet and issue one equally ambiguous and at the same time significant: something like the following for instance. "Encouraged as the Board was by the professions of the Missionary Board that their intentions were to endeavour through the instrumentality of their missionaries to enlighten and christianise the native Africans within and on the borders of the colony, and to raise

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1)--May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

1843