happy independence, and uniform comfort and enjoyment of the colonists. Indeed we doubt not, but if the true condition of the emigrants to the colony of Liberia could be clearly laid before the coloured population of our city and state, voluntary emigration would increase in ten-fold proportion every year, until it could do so no more."

We have to express our thanks to the editor of the Sun for the above kind notice of our Journal, and also our conviction that were he and all the other editors in the state to act from the sentiments therein contained, he would not have occasion to express his regrets that the details contained in the Journal do not receive a larger share of public interest.

If it be true that "the facts presented in the Journal are of the most gratifying character and well calculated to assure the reader of the happy independence and uniform comfort of the colonists;" if it be true "that the making known to the coloured population of our city and state the true condition of the emigrants to Liberia, would increase the voluntary emigration ten-fold proportion in each year, until it could do so no more;"—we would ask, how are results so desirable to be obtained? How are we to place facts so gratifying and details so important, before the coloured population? To these questions but one answer can be given, viz: through the medium of the daily and weekly press; by the instrumentality of just such agents as the widely circulated and influential Sun; and without such countenance and aid, we cannot hope to effect that most important object. The subject of colonization and of the colony of Maryland in Liberia should be the *common*,—yea the *essential* topic of every news print in Maryland. There is no one subject of such deep and abiding interest to every citizen of the State.

It is not to be presumed that this Journal will disseminate the requisite information upon this subject through all classes in the state. Its circulation must necessarily be limited. It was established mainly to embody all information upon the subject, and to communicate the same to those who might volunteer as the most active friends of the cause, and to the periodical newspapers of the state, and it is for them to copy and disseminate the same among all classes. It is only through the hearty and active co-operation of the editorial corps that justice can be done to this subject, and that the designs and policy of the state can be consummated. We, therefore, for the third time since we have had the honour of conducting this Journal, appeal to the press throughout the state, *to come to our aid—and that right speedily*. Copy details, statistics and interesting facts; we ask no more.

(From the Spirit of Missions.)

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. MINOR.

Most of our readers have already been informed, through the weekly religious press, of the afflicting intelligence received from our mission in Western Africa. Our excellent brother, the Rev. Launcelot B. Minor, is no more. He died at Cavalla, on the 29th of May, sustained to the last by the refreshing presence of a faithful Redeemer, and even in his dying moments cheering on the church to the more vigorous prosecution of the work for which he was laying down his life. The Lord vouchsafe a gracious

answer to the prayers which went up with his parting breath, and send down upon the church at this time a more abundant outpouring of his quickening spirit; so that we may pray more earnestly, and labour more untiringly, and give more abundantly, to sustain this mission, from which *they* have not shrunk who are bearing the burden and heat of the day.

Mr. Minor's death, added to the other trials which had been permitted previously to fall upon this mission, is a heavy affliction to our brethren in Africa and to the church at large, and will possibly give rise to the question, "Why this waste?" The members of the mission feel these repeated dispensations more keenly far than the church will or can. Every individual taken from their midst, in this stage of their operations, is an inexpressible loss. But their apprehensions arise chiefly on account of the effect on the church. Will she be discouraged? Will she close her hands? Will she withdraw from the work? are questions of no little moment, and cause no little anxiety.

But is there in reality ground for discouragement, *if her agents in the field* do not falter at the prospect before them? Are the trials that have arisen more and heavier than were anticipated at the outset? Are they as many and as great? Are they more than other missions have been called to sustain, which are now reaping the rich fruits of their trials and labours?

If the question of discouragement be asked in reference to those in the field, we answer in the negative. They call now for more assistance, and never was the demand more pressing. Besides the vacant station at Taboo, we are solicited to assume the three stations of the American Board, made vacant by the removal of that mission to the river Gaboon. If we do not occupy them, they will fall into the hands of the Church of Rome.

"Shall the work go forward?" was the question put to our dying missionary, in view of death and of all the circumstances of discouragement by which the mission was surrounded. "Yes!" was the emphatic reply, with the scenes of the judgment and of eternity opening before him; "Yes let it go forward more than ever: I have never regretted coming to Africa!" And the words of this dying brother are echoed by every member of that mission.

"Who will take my place?" was one of the anxious inquiries of the expiring Minor. The question waits a reply. We put it to the church. To her it belongs. Who will take the place of Minor, vacated at the call of his Master?

From Dr. Savage we have received the following information concerning the mission:

Upon my leaving Mount Vaughan it was thought best to break up the male department of the school, and distribute the scholars among the different stations, and otherwise diminish the duties of that station, that they might not be too burthensome to Mr. Hazlehurst. That school is now composed wholly of girls (number fifteen,) under the charge of Mrs. Thomson, superintended by Mr. Hazlehurst. I left it in a very promising condition. The children had made good progress in the ordinary branches of instruction, and sewing. Two deaths had occurred in connection with the station since my last report: Henry Harmon, the coloured teacher of the male department—his disease was the consumption; also, a native boy, English name, *Wm. E. Byrd*—his disease was a scrofulous affection. He died at his father's, having gone home four days previous to his death. He was an excellant boy, his age about twelve, and, such had been the manifest effect of my instruction upon him that I cannot but hope he is now with God. He had for two years entertained the strongest dislike to his native

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