in the third section of this act, for the purpose of their location and settlement, in any place beyond the limits of the state, to which they may desire to be removed.

"SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That no free coloured person or persons, either leaving or being removed from Charles county, under the provisions of this act, shall enter or be removed to any section of country in this state, beyond the limits of Charles county, to remain longer than ten days.

"SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That if any free coloured person or persons shall enter or be removed to any section of country in this state, beyond the limits of Charles county, after the passage of this act, they shall be treated as are free coloured persons coming from another state or foreign jurisdiction into this state, or according to the discretion of the courts of justice of that section of country to which they may have removed, or which they may have entered.

"SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That after the passage of this act, no person, a citizen of Charles county, shall by deed or last will and testament, manumit any slave to remain in Charles county, or in any county or section of country of this state.

"SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners of Charles county, shall be clothed with full authority to adopt any process for the most effectual execution of the provisions of this act, and select any agency they shall deem most efficacious and expedient for the transportation and settlement of the free coloured population of Charles county."

REVIEW OF MR. KENNEDY'S REPORT, IN THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY, OF JANUARY, 1844.

We notice with extreme gratification, that the conductors of this standard Religious Quarterly have fairly taken up the subject of African colonization, and treated it in a manner worthy of its merits, and of the high character which that publication sustains.

At any time, and under any circumstances, the publication of the article now before us would contribute greatly to the strength of the colonization cause, but coming as it does, immediately subsequent to the removal of the Presbyterian Missionaries from one of the Liberia colonies, which has given occasion to much scandal and abuse from the enemies of colonization, and even caused distrust on part of its friends, its importance can hardly be appreciated. In alluding to the subject of the difficulties, which caused the removal of the Mission from Cape Palmas, the Reviewer merely remarks: "It is not our purpose to inquire into the grounds of this misunderstanding, every such difference has two aspects, and we are too imperfectly acquainted with the circumstances of the case, to be impartial and intelligent judges of the matter. It is, however, deeply to be regretted, that such things should occur. But we trust that the providence of God will overrule it for greater good: for we learn, that Mr. Wilson's prospects in the new region to which he has carried the light of the Gospel are very promising."

After copying the Report and Resolutions of the Committee of Commerce, the Reviewer proceeds.

"Here the matter for the present rests, and whether the subject will be taken up by the present Congress, is altogether uncertain; but we expect very little from them except the expresion of a favourable opinion. Strong

opposition would be made to Congress assuming on themselves the government of those colonies. This opposition would arise from two opposite quarters, from the abolitionists, and from the pro-slavery men. It would come down with violence from the north, and would come up with equal violence from the south. And upon the whole, we are of opinion, that it would not be for the benefit of Liberia to become a colony of the United States. Such a political connexion would, no doubt, give great enlarge- to these infant colonies, but their character would be changed, and soon the lively interest of those philanthropic individuals, who have hitherto sustained this cause, would be lessened. Establishments of this kind never will succeed so well in the hands of political agents, as of those selected by a voluntary association, such as the American Colonization Society. If our Government should assume the direction of the affairs of Liberia, the inhabitants would no longer be actuated by the same spirit of enterprise and independence, which has characterized them in time past. No idea is dearer to them than that of becoming an independent nation. And we acknowlege, that it is our earnest wish, that Liberia may never become dependent on any nation. Let it under Providence, become a great and virtuous republic. No nation, in its beginning, ever had a brighter prospect before it. Let the American Government become the ally and protector of these colonies. Let them assist them to complete the purchase of those portions of territory, the title of which has not yet been acquired from the natives, Let them avail themselves of the advantages which these colonies present, for prosecuting that valuable commerce, which is now opening to the world. And let them combine their efforts with those of other nations, in untiring efforts to suppress the slave trade; in which benevolent enterprise, they will find the Liberians their most efficient coadjutors. BUT LET LIBERIA FOR EVER BE FREE. The greatest difficulties attending the establishment of a colony are already overcome. We do entertain the confident and pleasing expectation, that Liberia is destined to be a grand republic, which shall extend its benign influence into the very centre of the dark continent of Africa. And we do believe that it is the design of a wise and benignant Providence, to make Liberia, the asylum of the whole African race, now dispersed over a large part of this continent, and the West India Islands. In our view, there is no spot on the globe better calculated to interest the Christian and the philanthropist, than this little republic on the Western coast of Africa. *When the future historian shall survey the events and revolutions of the first half of the nineteenth century, we are of opinion, that his eye will fix with intense interest on the bold, but benevolent enterprise, of colonizing the free people of colour on the coast of Africa. And that such an enterprise should have been undertaken by a voluntary association, without the co-operation of the Government; and that it should have been successful, will be a subject of wonder to future ages. It is our sincere persuasion, that no event which has occurred in the world since the commencement of the nineteenth century is it all equal, in real importance, to the successful establishment of this little colony. We do not think that the history of the world can furnish a parallel to the accomplishment of this work by a voluntary association of benevolent men.*"

The Reviewer then proceeds to give an historical and geographical description of the Liberian colonies, the productions of the soil, agriculture, commerce, government, &c. &c. quoting largely from documents which we have, from time to time, laid before our readers in the columns of this Journal. It closes with the following candid remarks, to which we wish particularly

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