Like Payne, he was left an orphan in a land of *strangers*, but not in a land of *oppression*. He was enabled through the free schools in the colony to get a fair education, and now enters the unbounded field of usefulness.

We feel that we have hardly been able to throw sufficient interest into this brief sketch, to render it acceptable to our readers, and had almost forgotten why it should affect them less than ourself. On looking at this Phalanx of sixteen *African* missionaries to *Africa*—sixteen such too, as never before entered that broad and ripe field of labour; we could but compare them with those of the same cast whom we see daily around us, and ask how came these things so?—What has wrought this mighty change in the destinies of these sixteen men?—Colonization!! This then is one of the results, one of the *collateral, incidental* results of that much abused, much scouted scheme of African colonization!!

We have also received three subsequent numbers of the Luminary which are as usual interesting, but filled mainly with details of missionary transactions and proceedings. A large deputation of the Methodist Mission, headed by Mr. Seys, has performed a journey of some considerable extent into the interior, and at every step have met with fresh inducements to persevere in their great work.

Our limits will not permit us to insert the brief but interesting journal of their tour. We must, however, make room for the following notice of Mr. Moore's sugar patch.

SUGAR MAKING.

We do not remember when we have been more gratified than during a short call at the colonial farm or sugar plantation, some ten or twelve days ago. It was the day we were returning to Monrovia from the trip in the interior. Mr. Ralph Moore, the overseer, happened to be standing on the bank of the river as our boat was passing. After a friendly salutation, he exclaimed, "come on shore and I'll show you as good sugar as was ever imported in Liberia." Now be it known that we never need a second invitation to go where the process of sugar making is going on. It is so intimately interwoven with the remembrance of childhood's days—boyhood—youth—native country—relatives—that it possesses a charm, most powerful. We landed and walked to the "works" as we say in other lands, and sure enough there was the mill—the canes—the boilers—the juice undergoing the boiling process—the soft sugar just made—and about fifteen barrels of clear, pure, well granulated, fair muscovado, as fine as any *unclayed* sugar ever shipped from Havanna. "Well done for Liberia," we exclaimed with a most sincere feeling of pleasure at this other item in the list of improvements. Indeed here was a sugar plantation in miniature on Bushrod Island soil, which nearly ten years ago we pronounced rich and peculiarly adapted to the sugar cane. Time has proved it so. Mr. Moore says very little attention has been paid the last year to hoeing the canes, and yet they grow and thrive almost spontaneously and yield abundantly. But there is a great draw-back. It is the want of a proper propelling power. To hire natives to pull around a heavy iron-mill must be tedious and a great expense. But this is the method used. Would it not be profitable to have a hundred acres in canes instead of a few? And then to import a small steam engine of five horse power. No more would be required. Or, erect vanes to the very mill now in use, and let the fine sea-breeze do with ease and uniformity what is now done by means of manual labour. Or, import a half-a-dozen *mules* from Cape de Verde. Neither horses nor horned cattle will do as well. Mules after years and years of trial in sugar making countries, are found the best where animals are used at all. This is but the humble suggestion of a disinterested well wisher to the prosperity of Liberia.

After being kindly permitted to sip a draft of the warm juice of the cane, a beverage of which we are very fond, we left the busy little scence well pleased and repaid for the time spent in the visit.

THE LIBERIA HERALD.

The three last numbers of this truly African journal have come to hand, viz: those for January, February and March, and we give a few extracts, if for nothing else, to shew how things go on there, and allow our readers to seek out the difference between *black* and *white* newspapers, if there happens to be any.

The following short editorial upon a subject of which we have often had occasion to treat will serve to show the probable influence of the colony upon the native Africans. It will at least indicate what the feeling and disposition of the editor is on that point, and we will venture to assert that his sentiments are those of a very large majority of the colonists, certainly of all having any claim to consideration and respectability.

NATIVE CHILDREN.

Some idea may be formed of the influence which the colony is exerting upon the minds of the natives from the fact, that from all the adjacent tribes native children are poured in upon the settlers by their parents until they are really becoming a burden. We have ourselves a whole yard full, and in the space of only a few days have felt compelled to refuse three or four others, sent, some of them, quite from Boson's. The natives are beginning to "like" civilized manners and habits. *I sen you my piccanninie*, say they, *I want you for keep him, larn him white man fash, pose he no larn, flog him. I no want him go country make fool fash all same me.*

It is to be hoped that those who take native children to rear, will feel the responsibility of the charge. Such have it in their power to confer a lasting blessing upon the country. One native mind imbued with the feelings and aspirations of civilized life—formed upon correct and christian principles, going out among the aborigines, will be more efficient in good than a dozen foreigners. The complaint that "those natives that have had the advantage of civilized instruction, have only proved the greatest scoundrels," may be true to a certain extent. But wherefore. Simply, because those who had them in charge, felt no further interest in them than as they were serviceable or could be turned to account. It perhaps never entered into their heads to impress upon them the lessons of morality and virtue, to inspire them with sentiments of self-respect and an abhorrence of vice. They laboured probably to make them shrewd and sharp traders, and taught them diligently to turn every man and every thing to account. This the half-tutored savage regarded as the chief end of man, and returning home acted upon the principle. This should not be. He who does not look at something beyond his own immediate personal interest, is unworthy to have a native child under his care. The spirit of philanthropy and patriotism should direct the conduct of guardians. The elevation of the tribes around us—the future well-being of the soul and the advancement of our colony, should be the governing motive. For it does not require the eye of prophecy to forsee that our population is to be swelled by the incorporation of these aborigines.

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)

1844