gretted to say that during the five succeeding years, namely, from 1835 to 1840, the average number had again risen to 99,342. Consequently, in this latter period the number of slaves exported from Africa had risen to its extreme height.—The average annual number of slaves exported from Africa during the last three years—from 1840 to 1844—was only 28,000, being the least number by far that had ever been exported in the course of a year. The year when the least importation of slaves into Brazil, Cuba, &c. took place was 1842, the improtation then only amounting to 17,000. He was sorry to say that during the last year (1843) the number had risen to 38,000; making, as before stated, on the average of three years the annual number of 28,000. The increase during the last year was to be attributed to two causes: one cause was the necessity which arose for removing a considerable number of the vessels belonging to the squadron employed on the coast of Brazil from watching that coast in order to attend to British interests, which were materially affected and endangered by the senseless war carried on between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in the river Plate."

ANOTHER EXPEDITION SAILED FOR LIBERIA.

The splendid ship Virginia, chartered for the purpose, sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on the 14th ult., with FIFTY-EIGHT emigrants on board, destined to their home in the colony. They are a first rate company of people, well supplied with every thing necessary to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty. The bare outfit of one company of twenty-two of them cost upwards of eighteen hundred dollars. They were liberated by the will of the late Hardinia M. Burnley, of Hanover county, Virginia, and well provided for—and have been under the management of John H. Steger, Esq., who has acted a most liberal part toward them. He also liberated one of his own best servants that she might accompany her husband who was one of the above number.

Four others were from Richmond, Virginia. They were liberated by Mrs. Sarah Brooke, to whom they were left by her sister, Mrs. Catharine Ellis, deceased, with the request that she would send them to Africa. She also made a bequest to the Female Colonization Society, which, however, was void, the said Society not being incorporated. These people have been under the care of John B. Young, Esq., of Richmond, who deserves much praise for the interest which he has shown in their welfare.

One was from Fredericksburg, a young man of fine appearance and good character, liberated by Mrs. Mary B. Blackford. It is no more than justice to Mrs. B., a firm and long-tried friend of colonization, to say that she has had Abram under a course of preparation for years, and has devoted much care and attention to his education. We doubt not he will make a valuable citizen, and be a lasting credit to her generosity, and a blessing to his race.

Seven of them were from Washington county, D. C., liberated by our fellow-citizen, William G. Sanders, Esq., and provided with tools, clothing, and furniture, requisite to their comfort in commencing life in a new country.

Eighteen of them were from St. Charles, Missouri, having been liberated by the will of the late Thomas Lindsay, and provided with a very expensive outfit under the direction of G. C. Sibley, Esq. As an evidence of their good character and industrious habits, it is worthy of remark that they have been waiting at Norfolk since the first of May, during which time they have supported themselves by their labour, and have gained the respect of the good citizens of that borough.

Three of them were from Nansemond county, Virginia, liberated for the

purpose by the will of the late Mr. Kelly, having for some time been under the direction of Hugh H. Kelly, Esq., of Suffolk, and hired out for their own benefit. They are able-bodied young men, and took some money with them.

One was from Augusta county, Virginia. He has purchased himself, and has been very anxious to purchase his wife; but from some cause he could not secure her. He leaves her behind, intending, if life and health are spared, to return for her as soon as he can command the necessary means.

One was a free man from Smithfield, N. C., who has been anxious to see the colony for himself. He paid his own passage out; and if he is pleased with the place and his prospects there, will return or send over for his family.

It has been said that where slaves are liberated to be sent to the colony, their masters are governed by selfish purposes: that none are set free unless they are old and worthless, or young and vicious, and then, only to get clear of the trouble and expense of keeping them. If there is any body silly enough to believe this, we most ardently wish that such person could have been with us in Norfolk and seen this company of emigrants! It would most undoubtedly have brought them to their senses, and have impressed them with a sense of the benevolent and philanthropic feelings of those southerners who are seeking the removal to Africa of the coloured race!

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES, AND COLONIZATION.

From Rev. Mr. Andrews's Memoir of Mrs. Page.

The last chapter brought the biography of Mrs. Page to the year 1817. From this period, for nine years she was engaged in a series of happy and successful labours for African colonization, during which time she had also effected no inconsiderable changes for the better among the many slaves under her own eye. Meanwhile, the divine life in her soul had been in a state of constant and rapid progression, so that by her conversation and example all took knowledge of her that she lived for eternity.

But severer trials awaited her. In the year 1826, she sustained the loss of her husband, a gentleman who, though he had not entered fully into her views with regard to the preparation of slaves for colonization, had been a kind and indulgent husband, and had afforded her many opportunities for doing what she conceived to be her duty.

It is not necessary to dwell upon what she suffered under this bereavement, as it was not distinguished from other cases of a similar kind.

The following papers were written sometime after this event.

"Heavenly Father, thou art my protector, safeguard and trust, when the night closes in and all is darkness around us, a helpless female band. Once my dear husband was my trust, and I felt as if I could never live in the unprotected state which I and my children would be left in, if our visible protector were called from us.

"But I found a sudden and unexpected repose given to my spirit, a faith and trust which I was so sensible came from Heaven, that I was able to repose in peace without a doubt, on thy power as overruling all things. Thus have I, who never deserved the least favour, been favoured.

"Thy mercies to me are past the power of numbers, speech, or thought. The silence of midnight is present. My children repose in quiet in their beds. Thy watchful care surrounds us—all is peace—while thy goodness wakes my spirit to praise and glorify thy great name. My soul wait thou only upon God."

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