their children should enjoy the same liberty as if they had remained, or born within the realm." Now take notice, neither were any of those adventurers sent, sold, or stolen from their mother country. The commonest reader must discover their removal was voluntary, and of course understandingly, for the motive that actuated other adventurers—to establish and perpetuate for themselves and posterity political and religious liberty.

Once more. What prompted the Puritans to settle in this country? The answer is—Because they could not enjoy liberty of conscience in their mother country. Many of them preferred to make settlement in a dreary wilderness, three thousand miles from their native land, than to endure the persecutions they were constantly exposed to. They emigrated not only for the pecuniary advantage of agriculture or commerce, but also to transmit the blessing of civil and religious liberty to their posterity.

What was the condition of the Africans on their being brought to this country—under what circumstances were they migrated hither? We find it stated in Ramsey's History just quoted, "The colonists began to form more extensive plans of industry, when they were unexpectedly furnished with means of executing them with greater facility. A Dutch ship from the Coast of Guinea, having in 1620 sailed up James river, sold a part of her cargo of slaves to the planters. These Africans were found more able than the Europeans to endure fatigue under a sultry climate, their numbers were increased by successive importations.

Thus it is clear beyond contradiction, that enterprising motives led the English and other European nations to settle in this country. It is equally clear, the Africans in the onset were brought to this country without consulting their own wishes.

In my next letter to you, I shall attempt to set forth the intellectual progress of the Africans and their descendants, since their sojourn in this land; also, what seems to me to be the ultimate destiny of said race. I doubt whether you will hear from me again till 1st January, 1845.

Yours, respectfully, GARRISON DRAPER.

A TEACHER WANTED.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church are anxious to procure the services of a competent teacher, to act as Principal of the Monrovia Seminary in Liberia. He must possess a thorough English education, and be able to teach the Greek and Latin languages, with the higher branches of Mathematics. He must be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it is desirable that he be a local preacher. A single man would be preferred; but a small family will not be an insuperable objection. He will be expected to show satisfactory recommendations, both as regards his literary qualifications and good standing in the Church.

Address the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, No. 200 Mulberry street, New York.

C. PITMAN, Cor. Sec.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION.—Susan J. Gott, West River, Md. $8 00

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MARYLAND

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New Series. BALTIMORE, JANUARY, 1845. Vol. 2.—No. 19.

"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY IN GOOD COMPANY.

WE notice in all the resolutions introduced into the state legislature at its present session, for withdrawing or misappropriating the colonization fund, that it is linked with the abolition of all appropriations to colleges and academies. This is in good taste, and as it should be. If the moral improvement or the amelioration of the condition of the debased and suffering portion of the community is to be given up and abandoned, then it is fit that the mental and intellectual improvement of the other classes should likewise be entirely dispensed with. The enlightened mind is always powerfully affected in contemplating the vice and ignorance of debased humanity, and it must be considered sound policy if no measures are to be taken to remove the evil, we should, if possible, be rendered insensible to its existence.

Certainly, this is the nineteenth century—the age of improvement—of the march of mind—when seminaries of learning are to be abandoned, and all measures for elevating the oppressed and trodden down are to be given up; and this, too, on the score of retrenchment and economy. After all, pray what would be the *per capita* tax for the support of this colonization scheme of which so much has been said in our state legislature every year, supposing an equal portion be paid by every voter in the state?—why about 15 cents each per annum. Now for 15 cents each per annum, the independent voters of this state have founded a colony in another hemisphere, and furnished free egress and a good home to that portion of our population which never can be permited to have a home in this land, or enjoy freedom under this government.

How can it be possible that to save this pitiful sum to himself or any one of his constituents, a Maryland legislator would vote to abandon this colony, and shut up the only channel through which good can flow to that class of our population which he does not—cannot call citizens!

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)

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