years, and take the younger part of his family to a country that promises most for their future good. He got ready to embark in the Sophia Walker in April, but as that vessel would not visit Cape Palmas, he was induced, *for consideration*, to postpone his departure till the Fall Expedition. We doubt not he will be as well satisfied with Liberia as his son is and has been.

We trust that measures will soon be adopted to guarantee a passage to all, who shall be inclined to emigrate, and that there will be no further postponement after the emigrant has once prepared himself. There should be an ample vessel to sail from the Chesapeake twice a year, and she should be *ample* indeed, enough so, to take all the emigrants and *all their plunder*. THIS MUST BE DONE.

Letters and small packages sent to this office before the 15th, and to Savannah before the 30th, will be forwarded, but no article of freight can be taken.

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## LETTER FROM CAPE PALMAS.

Extracts from a letter from Mr. Cornelius Campbell, to his father, a resident of Frederick City.

CAPE PALMAS, *May*, 10, 1854.

*My Dear Father*:—I write to inform you that I and mine at present enjoy tolerable health, and hope these few lines may find you the same. I received your letter by the Linda Stewart, and was glad to hear from you all that you were well. Israel Smith arrived here in January last, and I was glad to see him but sorry that he ever came to this country, for I knew that this place would never suit him, as he has sold out several times in America and moved away from Frederick to do better, but never staid long. The day that he came ashore he said to me, that he would not return back to America again for five hundred dollars. I told him to hush, he had not seen anything yet, before he would be here two months he would want to return home again. He made answer that I was an ignoramus. I said no more to him upon the subject. Two months hardly elapsed when he declared he would not stay upon any account, and resolved to return back again, so he started home about seven weeks since. I had not seen him for about a week before he left. I live about three miles and a half from the shore. His great cry was that he could not get anything to eat—nothing he got was fit to eat, and if he staid he would starve. As for my part, I and my family are resolved to spend our days here. We are better satisfied now we are living in our own house, which I built myself, and I owe about eighty dollars on it yet, which I expect to pay in the next twelve months. Dear father, take my word for it that a man can live here if he will only work. Before I would return back again, I would live on nothing but palm oil and rice. There is not a week past over my head since I have been here, but what I have meat of some kind. I think that if all the colored people of Frederick had been here the 9th day of June, the day on which we declared our Independence, and on which the governor took his seat, they would never want to return. All the military force turned out and marched the Honorable W. A. Prout, now governor, from the place of his residence to the government house, where he was sworn in by ex-governor S. F. McGill, after which he delivered a very interesting speech. It would make you feel yourself an independent man indeed. Tell every one that talks of coming here to remember that they are not going to Baltimore, where they can return back again in a minute, to remember they are going to a heathen land, and that they will not find fine cities like they have at home. Tell them to think well upon the subject, that they need not expect to come here and live off of the same things they have at home, for some times such things cannot be had for love or money. Rice, palm oil, cassavas, potatoes, plantains, and salt meat can always be had here. I have not done, in all, more than six or seven weeks work since I have been here, and I have made about $100 during that time at my trade of carpentering. As for a man starving here it is out of the question, for he can live if he only will work. I have made here as high as three and four dollars a day.



Nothing particular has transpired of late. Our Senators and Representatives open their first session on the 4th of July, no business of importance has been done to my knowledge.

You write to me to know what would be the best things to lay your money out in, providing you should emigrate to this country. Such things as flour, sugar, salt beef and pork, molasses, leaf tobacco, powder, gun caps, shot, needles, spool cotton, calicos, muslins, men and women shoes, straw hats, flour sifters, butter and lard. You need not be afraid to lay out all the money you have in such things, for they demand a high price here.

Mary is well and looks as well as she did in America, and is so free, I am obliged to keep a woman hired to wait upon her. She dont think of getting up before breakfast is ready. Kate is well and is so fat she can hardly walk. Charlotte is well and is fatter than she ever was before. Davey is well and as fat and lazy as ever. As for my part, I suffer from chills and fevers some times, but they don't prohibit me from work. I have now some cassavas, sweet potatoes, plantains, okra, beans, and a few coffee trees with orange, sour-sops, sweet-sops, mango and plum trees growing upon my lot. If the Lord is willing, I intend upon enlarging my house during the first of next year. I have also two shoats, one sow that will have pigs soon, also about three or four dozen chickens and some ducks.

I think it time to bring my letter to a close. Remember all of our loves to my dear mother, sisters and brothers, and preserve a share for yourself. Give our loves to all inquiring friends. I would be happy to see all the colored people from old Frederick out here. I would have written to you sooner, but in consequence of being away from home, and did not get home but once a week. Give my best love to Charles Tasker, Perry Walker, Henry Gross, R. Proper, and to all the Institution members, both men and women. No more.

Your son,

CORNELIUS S. CAMPBELL.

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For the Colonization Journal.

## THE PARTING SCENE—BETWEEN A MASTER AND HIS SERVANTS.

My connection with the Maryland State Colonization Society led me several times to visit the Ship Euphrasia, which sailed November 3d for Liberia, during the time she was engaged in taking in her emigrants and cargo. The day previous to her departure the former were put on board, and as I mingled among them in the steerage, giving away a few testaments and hymn books which had been contributed by Miss Julia M. J. Lewis, of Frederick City, I became acquainted personally with the leading men and their families, of the party from Farquhar County, Virginia, lately emancipated by the H——'s of that place.

Having been perfectly familiar from childhood with the relation existing between the Anglo-Saxon master and the African slave, whether the native from the coast, or those of only African descent, I had often witnessed exhibitions of the strong affection which not unfrequently prevails between the

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