trouble is no greater than in raising vegetables; in fact not so much. In the intervals between the trees, vegetables may be planted, and *both can be attended to at the same time.* As yet, very few trees have been planted in the Colony; but the people are beginning to see the importance of it; and more have been planted during this, than any previous year.

Perhaps the unfavorable impressions which the colored people of Maryland have of this Colony, are to be attributed in some measure to the return of a few Marylanders, after remaining here only a few months, not staying long enough to become acquainted with the Country, or the climate; or not having intelligence and strength of character enough to look ahead a month.

If a goodly number of sensible and energetic young men will come to Cape Palmas, prepared to engage in the cultivation of coffee, or other agricultural pursuits, and willing patiently to bear a little sickness at the out set, I feel confident that they will succeed; and that their friends who stay behind will be encouraged speedily to follow them. They will then be ready to acknowledge, what the colonization agents have long been trying to convince them of, that it is for *their own good to emigrate*, and not for theirs only, but for the good of their children and posterity in all future time.

Opportunities of obtaining a good education are offered, without charge, to every child that comes here, or is born in the country; and the same religious advantages are found here which the emigrants leave in America.

To every free colored christian who desires to labor for the spiritual improvement of his race, I would say, come, without any hesitation, to this country. Here, more than in any other land under heaven, your efforts and influence are needed.

Let the intelligent and persevering christians among Africa's sons and daughters, now living in America, come, and use the talents which God has given them in behalf of their too long degraded race; and the world will yet see this down-trodden continent, ranked among the enlightened christian nations of the earth.

Yours, very truly,

H. R. Scott.

P. S. This letter is sent for the encouragement of all who may be thinking of coming to Liberia, and you can make any disposition of it you please.

H. R. S.

ELEVATION OF THE COLORED RACE.

A memorial to the Legislature of North Carolina is now in circulation among the citizens of that State, praying for certain modifications of the laws regulating slaves and free persons of color. From a copy with which we have been furnished, we venture the opinion, that a large portion of the better class of population of the State would be pleased to have the modifications made.

The memorial is thus introduced: "Your memorialists are well aware of the delicate nature of the subject to which the attention of the Legislature is called, and of the necessity of proceeding with deliberation and caution. They propose some radical changes in the law of slavery, demanded alike by our common Christianity, by public morality, and by the common weal of the whole South. At the same time they have no wish or purpose inconsistent with the best interests of the slave-holder, and suggest no reform which may impair the efficiency of slave labor. On the contrary, they believe that the much desired modifications of our slave code will redound to the welfare of all classes, and to the honor and character of the State throughout the civilized world."

The attention of the Legislature is then asked to the following propositions:

"1. That it behooves us as a Christian people to establish the institution of matrimony among our slaves, with all its legal obligations and guarantees as to its duration between the parties.

"2. That under no circumstances should masters be permitted to disregard these natural and sacred ties of relationship among their slaves, or between slaves belonging to different masters.

"3. That the parental relation to be acknowledged and protected by law; and that the separation of parents from their young children, say of twelve years and under, be strictly forbidden, under heavy pains and penalties.

"4. That the laws which prohibit the instruction of slaves and free colored persons, by teaching them to read the Bible and other good books, be repealed."

A lengthy and ably prepared argument follows in advocacy of these measures, and several authorities are cited in their favor. It is stated that the laws of Louisiana prohibit the separation of young children from their parents; and that in Georgia and Alabama, the same thing has been either debated in the Legislature, or suggested in the Governor's annual message.—Judge O'Neill, of South Carolina, has proposed not only this, but several other important reforms in the slave code. Among them he hints at the propriety of establishing matrimony and of encouraging education. Other writers in the same State take similar ground. The Southern Agricultural Association, which seems to have originated in Georgia and South Carolina, has twice appealed to the benevolence and good sense of the South in favor of reform, with a view to the elevation of the colored race. In Louisiana, the education of the free people of color is encouraged by the grant of money out of the public funds.—*Col. Herald.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

[Continued from our last number.]

The Committee on Emigration presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred so much of the annual report and statement of the Executive Committee as relates to that subject, and a paper on the same subject from the Rev. J. M. Pease, ask leave to report as follows:

The subject deserves a much more thorough examination and more extended report than is possible in the time allowed them. It would be well to examine minutely the history of all the expeditions that have been sent out for several years past; the characters and circumstances of the emigrants; the provision made for them and the whole treatment they have received on the voyage and after their arrival; and the result in respect to their life, health, happiness and usefulness in Liberia. It would be well, also, to examine all the complaints made by emigrants, and by others on their behalf, and to ascertain how much foundation there may be for any of them in fact, and what remedies may be applied. Instead of this a few brief remarks must suffice.

1. The matter of most immediate interest, is that of complaints concerning the treatment of emigrants.

Those complaints which have made the widest and deepest impression are contained in the published letters of a recent emigrant, whose good intentions the committee do not question. The letters themselves show, however,

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

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