seemingly fearful that if Liberia is praised an extensive emigration of our free colored population would result, are careful, as a general rule, to publish only such things as disparage the Republic, suppressing and withholding from their readers the evidences of its prosperity and usefulness which abound.

From the London Anti-Slavery Standard.

ANNEXATION OF SIERRA LEONE TO LIBERIA.

We have received an extremely interesting letter, relating to Liberia, which we have been requested to publish. We think the friends of the African race cannot but view with satisfaction the progress of a colony, which, by setting a noble example of self-government, is calculated to exercise a highly beneficial influence on the destinies of the people of that vast continent. Taking the Republic of Liberia as it stands, and viewing it as a potent auxiliary in the cause of African civilization, it presents a most interesting spectacle to the world; vindicating most triumphantly the negro race from the charge of incapacity and unfitness for liberty, and thereby recording an unanswerable protest against the system of slavery. Whatever views we may entertain of the *Colonization Society*, under the fostering care of whose friends Liberia has risen into importance; and dissenting, as we do, from many of the doctrines which some of the supporters of the Society have publicly advocated; we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that Liberia hereby has already accomplished much for African freedom, and proved a potent instrumentality in the suppression of the slave trade, wherever she could make her nascent powers and influence felt. She has concluded treaties with a goodly number of the native chiefs of the interior, by which they have bound themselves, not only to discontinue dealing in slaves, but to refer to arbitration those inter-tribal differences so frequently a source of war, and furnishing the principal sources from which the slave trade was fed. Let the civilizing influences of commerce have but a fair field, and the slave trade, as well as domestic slavery, will disappear from the coast. In another point of view Liberia is also of great importance. The soil is capable of yielding cotton and sugar in abundance, as well as other tropical products. Her citizens are making vigorous efforts to extend their cultivation, thus striking a blow at the very heart of the slaveholding system, and working in this direction for the cause of negro emancipation. It will be observed that our correspondent touches on these and on other no less interesting points. He says:

"Any quantity of *free-labor* coffee can be grown in Liberia, provided suitable capital and labor be bestowed upon it. But palm oil is the great staple of Liberia *now*. This article is exceedingly high in price, and the consumption in Great Britain and the United States is increasing with the greatest rapidity. Ground nuts, for the manufacture of oil, is an exceedingly important article of export for the French, and the English are getting more into the use of it. The French employ it as a salad oil, also for burning and for lubricating machinery. Camwood, (a dye-wood) ivory, arrow-root, and some gold dust, are the principal other articles of export from Liberia. But sugar can be made in any quantity, and the best cotton grow indigenously—both these valuable products can be supplied in unlimited quantities by the due application of capital and labor.

"The principal defect of Liberia is the absence of a good port or harbor. Along the whole coast, for 700 miles, this great comfort and convenience is not found. If the British nation would kindly give Sierra Leone to the Republic of Liberia, it would be extraordinary value to the recipient, and would not be any loss to the liberal donor. Sierra Leone has an admirable harbor and bay; but its climate is deadly for whites, and fifty or sixty white subjects die there annually; whilst, if the colony was given up to the black Liberians, they would organize a self-government there among the black inhabitants, who, in a few years, would become a self-dependent, intelligent and energetic people, and promote the commerce of Britain with the interior in a most successful manner. As long as Sierra Leone is governed by whites, the poor blacks have no chance in competition with them, and they remain an indolent, unenterprising, listless and unimproving people. Give them self-government, as they would have by associations with the Liberians, and you would soon find as industrious, as spirited, as intelligent and as progressive a people as their neighbors of Liberia. There is nothing like self-government and self-dependence, to promote the moral and material improvement of a people. The blacks of Sierra Leone will prove that they are as competent to govern themselves as the Liberians have done, if you will give them an opportunity. But as long as they are kept under or overshaded by the whites, they will no more flourish in Sierra Leone than have done the free people of color in the United States. Whites and blacks must be separated—must be kept asunder. The superior race will dominate the inferior race, and never will live harmoniously and happily together. Let them be separated! Let Sierra Leone be married to Liberia, and there will be a happy union and a highly progressive and flourishing people. The blacks, themselves, who are the great mass of the population, are in favor of union with Liberia; but the few whites are opposed to it, as it would diminish their consequence and interfere with their exclusive privileges. Sierra Leone is intended for the blacks, not for the whites—the interests of the former, not those of the latter, ought to be regarded. The British Government would profit by giving up Sierra Leone, as an annual large expenditure for maintenance would be saved. Although there is territorial jurisdiction, the British Government have none but leasehold property there—they have no *freehold* property in the whole colony. An arrangement might be made, if desirable, for the maintenance of a naval depot, a military depot, and hospital, &c. under the English flag, as one of the conditions of cession to the Republic of Liberia. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will bring this important matter before your numerous and influential readers." G. R.

From the Boston Evening Telegraph.

THE COOLIE SLAVE TRADE.

The following is from the New York *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday:—

"The following extract of a letter which has been handed us for publication, shows how the materials of the modern slave trade—the Chinese Coolies—are obtained. To fill out the picture, we require a narative of the horrors of the middle passage, which is often fatal to large numbers,—and then to see the poor wretches getting out guano at the Chincoa Islands, which soon destroys the remainder. We are credibly informed that a person who lay some days near those islands, saw *eleven* (we think it was) of the poor creatures jump into the sea, preferring death by drowning to the slow torture to which their employment subjected them.

Extract of a letter dated Swato, (China,) Dec. 10th :—We have now bent our sails, and expect to sail for Callao in a few days. We have now on board 700 Coolies, and expect to take 200 more. I suppose, if God preserve our lives, we will arrive in about 75 days. I will try to explain what our cargo consists of, viz. men, Chinamen of course, who are called Chinamen Coolies. As you have been to Russia, you had a sample—the same as serfs, or as our Southern negroes; but, poor things, they are torn from their parents and friends, and sent on board of our ship, and many other ships of our own country, as well as English.

Maryland Historical Society

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