the good produced by the emigration of colored people to those shores stop here, it takes an inward tact; and while great good is being done externally, it is being carried on internally, and will, we hope go on till all Africa is reformed, converted and eternally saved in Heaven.

We who have been blest with twenty years' experience in this country, see clearly, what influence, both morally and religiously, we have over these heathen tribes. Towns, whose inhabitants were once literally wild, and who dreaded the approach of an American, are now our best friends, and most honest tradesmen.

Secondly. Our emigration will effect the civilization of the heathen.

The Scripture already affirms that "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God." And as this is to be the case, there should be means devised on our part in order to assist in bringing about this prophecy. That the work may be done effectually, it is necessary that there be a gospel flame kindled along the borders of Ethiopia; by this means the rays of the gospel may be continually felt by at least a few, who with eager eye, looking forward to the great day when a general reformation shall take place, may continue to bask in its rays till the prophecy be fulfilled.

But I remarked that *our emigration will effect the civilization of the heathen;* and for this remark I contend; because I see no possible way whereby their civilization could be effected so speedily, by any other means. Whoever was acquainted with the Grebo tribes about Cape Palmas twenty years ago, can now at the first sight be convinced of this fact. Scores of them are as well civilized, as many poor slaves are who come here from the United States. Look also at the scores of native boys living in the families of Liberians in Monrovia—speaking the English tongue (many of them) as well as our children; been raised by Liberians from three and four years old to manhood. This without fiction, is a strong proof of what we are trying to establish.

It speaks loudly of itself, that Ethiopia has already begun to stretch forth her hands to God. What Liberian observing this, should do otherwise then burst forth loud praises to Him who is no respecter of persons, but who will admit even our race, who have been so far away from the *strong hold*, into his kingdom, where they shall have peace, light and salvation.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

At the late meeting of the Legislature of Maryland in Liberia, the following resolutions were made in reference to internal improvements, &c.

1st. Three premiums in land to be offered annually for the three best cultivated farms in the community.

2nd. The townships to be kept clear of the bushes, and shrubs which have for so long a time been a nuisance; also the bushes on the Maryland Avenue and the several other roads are to be kept down to a certain distance on each side—the former to the distance of seventy-five feet, and the latter forty-five feet.

3rd. A bill has also passed on Fencing, rendering it necessary that every Farmer before being able to recover damages for the trespass of stock on his premises must have a good post and rail fence four feet high.

The subject of a circulating medium has also received further attention during this session of the General Assembly; and we have reason to hope that the great inconveniences which we now experience for the want of a currency will soon be met.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN LIBERIA.

We find in the Herald of May 7th, "An Act creating Post Offices and Post Routes in each county in Liberia," of which we give a synopsis. Three Post Offices; one at Monrovia, one at Bassa, and one at Greenville. A Postmaster General and three sub-postmasters, who shall be the collectors of the above ports—to be increased, however, as case may require. The master of all vessels, Liberian or foreign, on entering port to deposit letters at the office, or deliver the same to the officer, letters to consignees and to places out of the Republic excepted. Rates of postage on letters, under half ounce three cents—"letters over a half ounce, or part of an ounce over one ounce one cent additional postage to be added to the double postage," (rather intricate.) Newspapers and pamphlets one-quarter of a cent.—Letters sent by express, if single, twelve cents, if double, twenty-five and so on. We can scarcely determine if pre-payment is demanded—we conclude not, however, the language of the act is, "it shall be the duty of the postmaster to receive the postage on all letters, &c. delivered—letters to be forwarded out of the Republic excepted." Letters remaining in the office over three days to be advertised—and then to pay double postage—if not called for in ninety days to go to head quarters as dead letters. Not lawful to send letters by same conveyance as the mail without mailing. Postmaster General not to receive over $100 per annum. All letters *from* the following named officers on public business free of postage—not including letters *to* the same. The President and Vice-President—Secretary of State—Secretary of the Treasury—Attorney General—Postmaster General—Post Masters—Collectors of Customs—Superintendents—Registers—Brigade General—Brigade Major—Colonels of the Regiments—and during the session of the Legislature, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives—Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.

Section 1st. That from and after the passage of this act, the following named officers shall receive per annum the sum of money set down opposite his name to be paid quarterly. And the President be and he is hereby authorized to draw on the public Treasury for the same.

President of the Republic of Liberia, shall receive twenty-five hundred dollars per annum,	$2500 00
Vice-President shall receive the sum of four hundred dollars per annum,	400 00
Secretary of State shall receive the sum of six hundred dollars per annum,	600 00
Secretary of the Treasury shall receive the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum,	750 00
Clerk to Secretary of the Treasury shall receive the sum of three hundred dollars per annum,	300 00
Private Secretary to the President shall receive the sum of three hundred dollars per annum,	300 00

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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