for these articles is $6 00. His oxen have found their own food. Should the husband have died, (for we want to look at the matter in all its forms,) then the wife and children have a house to live in, and the benefit of the work so far, and the means on hand to prepare for the future. During the second month he clears two more acres of land, and puts around his land a rail fence, and with a cross fence divides his cleared land from his wood land. If he has no running water on his land, $15 00 will dig him a well and stone it up. For $25 he gets 320 young coffee trees, and puts them out, fifteen feet apart, on an acre that has been well ploughed for the purpose. Between these rows he has a row of cassada, corn, yams, arrow root and ginger, planted alternately, while on his other new cleared acre he has an half acre of it in sugar cane, which will occupy that ground for four years. The other half acre he divides it, if he pleases, between ginger and arrow root. A cow would be desirable for the family at $15 00. Here and there let him plant cotton seed, that the shrub may yield him cotton for four to five years, for stockings for the family. He eats this month of his cabbage, beans, peas and melons; and what he does not consume of his rations he can sell for incidental expenses, as the sharpening his plow, &c. For lee way let him set apart $10 for extra unforseen expenses. In the third month he clears two more acres of land to enlarge his coffee orchard. He eats this month of his sweet potatoes, his beans, peas and melons, and puts out the young palm tree in different parts of the land that is not set out with coffee trees. He has bartered away some of his rations for work, or for cassada and eddoes. In the fourth month he puts out another acre in coffee trees, at an expense of $25 00, and between the rows let him plant arrow root, ginger and pea nuts, alternately. On the other acre let him increase his cassada, yams and sweet potatoes. He will move his fence back. He eats this month sweet potatoes, corn, green plantain in its boiled state, beans and peas, while he disposes of some of his weekly rations. In the fifth month he clears two acres of land, and ploughs it for coffee trees. $50 should be laid out for the trees on these two acres. His rations that he does not want can be sold to pay for helping him to put them out. He eats this month a chicken, if he pleases, yams, sweet potatoes, eddoes, pawpaw, melons, beans, peas and plantain boiled. Let him move his dividing fence back. In the sixth month he clears all his wood land, except a quarter of an acre, which quarter of an acre has its underbrush kept down; and he has three acres under fence for his oxen and cow. He eats this month of his eddoes, yams, potatoes, granadilla, chiotes, beans, cabbage, plantain, banana and pawpaw. It will be borne in mind the family has had meat every day for the six months. He commences the seventh month with vegetables to sell of different kinds, and learns a little of self-denial in the meat line. In the eighth month he uses his cassada, and now need not ever be without it, nor of his other roots or vines. His ginger, and arrow root and ground nuts, he has for sale, and can make his arrangements, which he should by all means do, to have the articles to sell every year. It will be borne in mind that fish can be had from the rivers and creeks. Good cultivation of the soil, between the coffee trees, will give to the owner, in the third year of his residence, three pounds to the tree, which, at eight cents a pound, is $307 20. Every year, under that good cultivation, increases the yield of the tree. Does a tree yield eight pounds a year? Then the income of the four acres, at eight cents a pound, is $819 20, less the expense of picking and getting it ready for market. This is not fancy farming. It is not paper agriculture."

We would like greatly to extend our extracts from Mr. Cowan's book, but fear we have already trenched upon his copyright, and will therefore close with an abstract from his "Reflections" on leaving the coast:

"I gazed at the land from the quarter deck of the ship, as we sailed away from it, with mingled feelings of hope, gratification and fear. I had seen the country I had long desired to know by personal observation. I had seen the emigrants themselves, and their condition. *Where* I went, and *what* I saw, I have stated. I have made the statements with minuteness in connection with the settlements, and the people in them, that the reader may know definitely what to judge. I have aimed to meet the wants of masters desiring to free their servants, that they may decide whether Liberia is a suitable home for them. In seeking for this information, I knew I should give information that the servants would want to elect to go there; while the free blacks, who are daily feeling a civil pressure upon them in regard to their enjoyment of political rights in this land, could learn how they could better their condition, by going to Liberia. I now take the liberty to present my own reflections on the whole matter. I will not put down one thought in malice, or contempt, or haste. The reader can form his own conclusions, which I hope will accord with mine.

"Reflections. 1. Liberia is the only free black Republic in the world. It spreads over its citizens a constitution that gives to them equal rights, and sustains common school education, and recognizes the impress of christianity by an open bible to them. It is in possession of every material to make it a wise, prosperous, rich, strong, populous, moral and Christian nation, of one homogeneous people. Her accessions of citizens from abroad must be by the law of climate of their own distinct branch of the human family; and they must be moved by the same considerations to make it their home that influence every present settler to cast his lot there. And every native within her territorial jurisdiction, who embraces Christianity, will most naturally become its citizen, and will kindly and readily coalesce as a citizen of the one great common country of his race. All will be of one blood, one religion, and one intent in being a nation. It is settled in this the day of the infancy of the Republic that it *never can be possessed by another race of people.* It is therefore a great reservoir opened up to the scattered Africans who are free from human bondage, to gather and have a name that is above every name, that is now by common parlance attached to them.

"The civil government is adapted to the habits of her present citizens, and those who shall seek citizenship there. Their habits and associations revolt against a monarchical government—a one black man power. The laws meet the social, moral and political interests of this race of people. In the commencement of their civil life they meet with influences that radically remove old established and long practiced customs, adapted to, and growing out of the relations they sustain while living in the United States. Every new comer discovers on his landing in Liberia this *is* the free country I had had stated to me before I left the United States. Cast cannot exist there, but that which grows out of wealth. And this will always be limited to a few, and be as transitory as the stay of an eagle on the towering oak, which soon takes wings and flies away. It is a position that this year's poor may occupy by prosperity the next year. There is no entailment of property, nor title, nor standing of families there. Every man is the maker of his own position in society. There is no black, nor mulatto; no free born, nor emancipated slave; no north or

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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)

1858