

He noticed the fact, that in no country did the greatest success attend the aboriginal inhabitants—the principal good being done by settlers from elsewhere; in proof of which he noticed the changes in the national character of Great Britain, which have brought her to her present power. Insisting upon the necessity for external influences, acting upon man to produce his noblest efforts, and instancing the effect of adversity upon the earlier settlers, of New England, with whom necessity proved the mother of invention, the speaker recommended the united use of mechanical and religious instruction for the natives, in the establishment of African colonies. Mr. Greeley's remarks were received with loud applause by the audience, and Mr. J. B. Johnson, a member of the Liberia Legislature, was introduced. Complimenting his predecessor on the floor as one of the greatest men in America, the speaker entered into a flowery dissertation on the growth and success of Liberia, in which he stated that during the past year Liberia had established a new export, in the shape of copper, four tons of which have already been shipped. Two years ago but 30,000 gallons of palm oil were exported annually from that colony, while at present, 1,000,270 gallons are produced per annum. Cane, rice, and grain fields, to a very large extent, have been established, and every facility now is offered for industrious colored men. As a sure means of abolishing the slave trade, Mr. Johnson recommends the establishment of the cotton growth and trade in that country.

A gentleman stated that a ship was now in course of preparation to sail for Africa, sometime during the coming month of June.

Rev. Mr. J. B. Woodberry, lately arrived from Hayti, next took the floor, and delivered some short and pleasing remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.—*Sun, April 15.*

A meeting of the African Civilization Society was held on Thursday evening at Shiloh Church, in Prince street, when Rev. H. H. Garnet (colored) presided, and addresses were made by Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. John D. J. Johnson, (colored,) of Liberia, and Mr. Woodbury, a white man—who all urged the colored people to emigrate to Africa.—*Express.*

JUSTICE IN NEW-ENGLAND TOWARDS THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Newburyport, Mass., is the native place, if we mistake not, of the Abolition fanatic, William Lloyd Garrison. It was in the same town that the self-styled "Apostles of Liberty," some thirty years ago, commenced their efforts for disunion. The Church and the Union, the Bible and the Constitution, have survived their denunciation. The American Colonization Society was a particular object of their anathemas, and they left no stone unturned in their systematic misrepresentation of a benevolent association, in which all good and moderate men at the North and at the South could unite most cordially. They so far succeeded in public and in private that many in New-England, not knowing the true state of the case, were led into an indifference, if not a positive opposition, to the system of Colonization. It is with gratitude that we observe a healthier sentiment on this subject gradually extending itself in the New-England States; and we have no doubt that the time is coming when no benevolent institution of our country will be more popular in the extreme North than that referred to. We are induced to make these preparatory remarks by the leader in a late number of the Newburyport Herald, the only daily journal in the large and populous county of Essex. It discusses with great fairness the Colonization of Africa in the abstract, and incidentally alludes to Liberia. Not only to show the spirit of the article,

but to approve of its just sentiments, we quote the following paragraphs concerning the free blacks of the United States:

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.

The other day we called attention to the scheme of Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, to colonize the negroes in Central America, with the objections to the same, pointing to Africa as the better land for the negro race. A friend asked us why Americans of the African race, born and bred in this land and this climate, should be urged to go to the desert wilds of another continent. Wherever they may have been born, and whatever claims they may make, it is too well settled what is to be the condition of the negro here, to require further consideration.

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We will not stop now to consider whether this is right or wrong; the fact remains the same. At home they are inferiors, occupying inferior positions in society, being mostly hewers of wood and drawers of water—servants of servants. They can black boots, wait on tables, train horses, saw wood, shave the faces of men, and frizzle the hair of women; they cannot hold honorable places in any of the trades, or among the merchants—in no private social circles, and in none of the learned professions. Three quarters of the States tell the free blacks, We do not want you; some say, We will not have you; and not one says—We will treat you as our children, entitled equally to our care and sympathies with whites. They cannot hold any office under the General Government. If all the people of a congressional district should give their votes to Frederick Douglas to represent them, he could not take a seat in the Capitol. The negro cannot sue or be sued in the national courts.

If, therefore, there can be any country found on the earth, where he may stand in the position of white men here, it were better for him to die in that country than to live in this. But fortunately Africa offers him not a grave, but a home and a happy land. Liberia and other settlements of the coast are all in a flourishing condition; and the interior, densely populated by a race beautiful in physical form, simple and honest in heart, cultivated in mind, and thrifty in their material circumstances, is fast being opened to the world. It has been the interest of some parties to paint gloomy pictures of the Liberian Republic; but none of the early settlements in America did better than Liberia has done, and none of them were more wisely governed. The Republic is constantly extending her territory, and increasing her population. She has a happy people engaged in agriculture and commerce, by whom wealth, intelligence, and morals are appreciated; a well-armed and well-drilled militia for the common defence; courts properly conducted, to execute justice; schools of all grades, and free, so that Rev. Mr. Bowen, the Baptist missionary, says he has seen American blacks and natives there, who could read Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and their attainments in other branches of knowledge were far from being contemptible. "I have lived among these men," he says; "I have talked with them, and read with them."

Civilization in Africa is beginning to develop the vast commerce of lands naturally as rich and fertile as any the sun shines on. African commerce with Europe and America has already reached the value of thirty millions of dollars annually, and is more rapidly advancing than in any section of the globe. At Liberia the most valuable export is Palm Oil. Ten years ago her exports of this oil did not exceed 1000 gallons, and now the Journal of Commerce places its annual value as high as six million of dollars. It is used for many purposes, and as the demand is

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XII. Newspapers

A. Maryland Colonization Journal

2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1)—May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

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