fever and ague; in truth, if I had my choice, I would prefer the African fever.

There is one thing, that at times causes me to repine and feel sad and dispirited at heart—this is on account of my mother. I want her here with me, and I must again intrude upon your kindness, if you will be so generous as to allow me to do so. My mother is of a very timid nature, particularly about water; and she has not received that degree of education which those who had charge of my young days, were carefull to bestow upon me. There are many things that would be of great service to her in this place, and can be obtained for a trifle. I know my mother's ways so well, that I know it to be useless to write to her to come out here unless I am with her. She has three children to bring with her, and it is my earnest wish to return and see them all properly fitted out, and to accompany them back to the land of freedom; but I am poor and the little I have, I would like to keep, in case me and my mother ever should meet again. What I wish to ask you, is this, to allow me the privilege of working my passage home, as chamber maid and waiter; I pledge my honest word to discharge my duty to the best of my ability, and to return to Liberia as soon as my mother and her family, and as many others as see fit to come, can be got ready. I hope you will not refuse me, this my last request, because I am very anxious my friends and relatives come to the land of freedom. I have not money enough to pay my passage to America and back again, is my reason for asking this.

Once more I return my sincere thanks to you for the kindness already bestowed upon me. Please send me an answer by the way of England, as soon as you can.

Your servant, LIZZIE H. BROWN.

Report of the Committee of the East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church on Colonization.

Your Committee beg leave to express their conviction of the great importance of the cause referred to them for consideration.

African Colonization they regard no longer as a mere theory, nor yet as a simple experiment. It has from the first had the endorsement of many of the wisest and most influential men of our country; while its efficiency has been demonstrated to an extent perhaps fully equal to their fondest expectation. Through its operations the capacity of the colored man for self-government and self-support has been vindicated—the grace and civilization of Christianity carried into Africa, and the noblest results achieved in behalf of that benighted land. Your Committee are convinced that though the cause is in itself sufficient to enlist the sympathies of all, there are at the present time, especially, various indications calling for still more decisive action on the part of the Church to advance the benevolent ends which it contemplates While State Legislators are agitating the question, as to what is the best disposition to be made of the colored population, proposing as a remedy for the evils consequent upon their residence among us, the enactment of laws most oppressive and unjust, it should act as an incentive to every true philanthropist to exert to the utmost, his influence in behalf of a method of disposition and remedy alike humane, simple and efficient.

While your Committee deem all legitimate effort for the welfare of the colored people as binding upon the Church, they deprecate all *mere* noisy professions of good will towards them, as productive of no good, and would earnestly recommend, instead thereof, a prayerful and patient co-

operation with the friends of Colonization, as the only way at present designated by the providence of God, likely to bring to us a realization of the much desired ends; namely, the highest good of the people of color in this country, and the redemption of their brethren in Africa.

In view of these facts, we submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby approve of the operations of the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries; also, the Maryland State Colonization Society.

Resolved, That we will welcome the Agents of these Societies whenever they may visit our respective fields of labor, and that we will cooperate with them on all suitable occasions.

J. W. CULLUM, *Chairman of Com. on Colonization.*

LEWISBURG, PA. *March 9th*, 1860.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE FREE COLORED POPULATION.—The press of Maryland continue to express their dissent from the oppressive measures before the Legislature, concerning the free colored population. The Cumberland Alleganian, a paper always steadfast and consistent in its devotion to Southern interests and its opposition to Northern abolitionism, after administering a severe castigation to Henry Winter Davis for voting for a "black republican," thus speaks of Mr. Jacobs' bill:

Too great stringency and severity in this matter will do far more harm than good. The enactment of oppressive laws, instead of abating the evils for which they are designed, would, we opine, produce a damaging reaction upon the interests they are intended to protect, and would do much towards the promotion of the cause of abolitionism. It would doubtless cause an exodus of at least a great portion of the free negro population—an important element of the laboring class—which would certainly operate seriously against the industrial and agricultural interests of the State, while the supply of other labor, demanded by the withdrawal of so large a number of free negroes, might be filled with a population far more dangerous to the institution of slavery and the security of slave property than the free negroes themselves. The increase of the free negro class, it must be conceded, is a crying evil, but even that, we think, might be managed without recourse to such extreme measures as those proposed. That some system might be devised that would produce the desired results, and at the same time be just and discriminating in its operation, we do not doubt, and to such we are satisfied the people of the State will yield a hearty assent; but we feel assured that the citizens of Maryland will not try an experiment, involved in severe and oppressive legislation upon this subject, dangerous alike to our political condition and industrial prosperity.

REPORTS OF THE TRAVELLING AGENT.

DR. JAMES HALL, *Dear Sir*:—I send you herewith an account of the contributions made to the funds of the Maryland State Colonization Society during the months of January and February, with the names of the respective donors:

BALTIMORE CITY.

Thomas Creamer, (late Sheriff,) $26.54; George S. Brown, $25.00; Drakely & Fenton, $20.00; E. S. Frey, Woodward, Baldwin & Co., James Corner & Sons, Dr. McCulloch, Orem, Hopkins & Co., Cash, Duvall, Keighler & Co. each $10.00; Kimberly Brothers, William McKim, S. W. Frey, Devries, Stephens & Thomas, Eaton Brothers & Co , E. Pratt & Bro., Spence & Reid,

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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