efforts of the schoolmaster and the missionary, trade may give an impetus and permanency to the work of civilization we grant That of itself it is calculated to elevate, in any sense, those brought within its influence, we deny. Nay, where traders have preceded the teachers of civilization, the very name of Christianity is in disrepute; and the teacher of it is received with an opposition and distrust that years of zealous, disinterested labors may not suffice to dissipate; for with the name Christian the heathens have learned to associate lying, injustice, and inhumanity.

If this position be sustained it proves too much, viz. that Christianity is too good for the masses; and if those bred in Christian lands, civilized men, bring the name of Christianity into disrepute, and make it synonymous with lying, cheating, injustice and inhumanity, what good can possibly result from preaching it to a barbarous people:—certainly we cannot expect them to make better Christians than are the masses in civilized lands. The position is simply an absurdity. Commerce is the great civilizer of the world, and so generally admitted to be. One fact in our limited experience in evidence. In 1832 we passed down the African coast in a small Schooner for the purchase of rice for the Colony. We anchored in several places, where it was unsafe to allow any considerable number of natives to come on board, as many vessels had been captured by them. In the short space of six years from that time, we traded at those places, landed goods to a large amount on credit, visited the shore freely, allowed the decks to be filled with trade men, without any apprehensions of danger, and loaded our vessel with produce of various kinds. This change was effected wholly by commerce, the places having been subject to no other influences—either colonist or missionary. The natives found it would be for their interest to be civil and tolerably honest. The traders also treated them in a way to secure their confidence; and as a general rule, this will always be the case under like circumstances. So "Dear Reader" don't believe one word of that anti-commerce theory.

Mr. Thomas gives us a chapter, on the general subject of colonization, friends and opponents of Liberia, "capacity for government, conservative Southerners and fanatical Northerners," all well enough in its way to make a book—but not of sufficient interest to Colonizationists to copy. Then follows one on the history of Liberia, of which our readers probably know about as much as Mr. Thomas, his account being made up, mainly, from colonization publications. It tells some new things however; that "Colonization is a Southern born enterprise." As an abstract conception, possibly it may be so considered, by some, but then the famous New England divine, Hopkins, suggested the idea before the American revolution, and lately it has been claimed for the noted George Whitfield. But the true author of colonization,—the Fulton, who *made it go*, was the Rev. Robert Finley, of New Jersey.

In speaking of the early Governors, he says. "Dr. Randall returned to the United States,"—a mistake, he died bravely at his post in Liberia.—The constitution of Liberia, says Mr. Thomas, was found on the "model of our own, an outline of which was prepared for them by a distinguished jurist of the United States." Just as much as our U. S. Constitution was

modelled after that of England, and an outline of it prepared by some distinguished jurist of that kingdom, and no more. Hilary Teage was the Jefferson of Liberia, and no distinguished jurist of the United States, told him to pen those simple, but telling words, "THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE," and he found not the declaration, that, "slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall never be permitted on our soil of Liberia," in the Constitution of the United States.

Another very grave error, Mr. Thomas has committed, he says: "the question of color, black or yellow, is gradually indicating its existence, and judging from its character in Hayti, it is a question tenacious of life, and regardless of the most sacred ties." Having spent several months in Hayti, and seen the evils of this "question of color," we have been apprehensive that it might ultimately prevail in Liberia. But we have not only the evidence of our own experience, but confirmatory evidence of several who have more recently resided in Liberia, that with one accord the Liberians suppress any feeling of the kind. The darkest and the lightest marry indiscriminately. The question of color among themselves is uniformly and indignantly denounced, and many a one, I have heard declare it should never prevail in that land. Why should Mr. Thomas see fit, on so slight an acquaintance with Liberia, to declare the existence of an evil of such magnitude, when at worst, it is only to be apprehended, and even now guarded against and banned in advance.

With one more extract we will close for the present. After giving a brief outline of the constitution and formation of the government, he proceeds:

"Thus far the government seems to have worked well. It has extended protection in life and property to its subjects, and the equitable administration of law. The revenue derived chiefly from a moderate tariff on imports, has been sufficient to meet the expenses of the government, and should the increase of trade keep pace with the increase of population, as it has done up to the present, the greater wants of the State will be met by this indirect tax. In 1857 the receipts and disbursements were as follows: receipts, $47,556: disbursements, $47,048. Compared with the preceding year, the receipts show an increase of near $5000.

"Liberia came into the family of nations with a national debt on her head, a family mark which should entitle her to the sympathy and fraternity of the republics and kingdoms of the present century.

"This she has in common with the proudest and freest; but fortunately for her and her creditors, the debt is not large, and not more than ten thousand dollars of it is owed to foreigners.

"According to the revenue and expenses, as given above, it appears that there is a surplus in the treasury of five hundred dollars; but truth demands the statement, that many of the government officials, noble and patriotic men, have deferred drawing the full amount of their salaries, small as these are, until the country is more able to pay them. To meet these demands, pay the interest on her debts, and carry on the operations of government, would leave the country still more deeply in debt. To this also must be added the fact, that thus far the republic has sailed in smooth water. True, the militia has, in a few instances, been called out to defend interior settlements against the encroachments of natives, and one of these wars, that of Sinou, cost the government several thousand

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