We look confidently to our friends, and the citizens generally for increased contributions to enable us to defray the expenses of our home organization, and of the agency of the Society in Liberia. These may be considered as a permanency, an established expenditure, while the operations of the Society are carried on. There must be a head or centre of the Society here, to fit, prepare and send out emigrants, and there must be an agency there to receive, care and provide for them in Africa. We trust our friends have a full confidence that all the operations of the Society are conducted in the most economical and judicious manner. If not, let them bestir themselves, and effect an improvement—certainly, money appropriated to such purposes should be made tell to its utmost—a trust too sacred to be misapplied or frittered away.

MARYLAND, SCT.

At a session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on the first Wednesday in January, being the fourth day of said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and ended on the tenth day of March, in the same year.

His Excellency, THOS. H. HICKS, Esq. Governor. Among others, the following law was enacted, to wit: No. 283.

An Act, entitled, an Act to repeal sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, *of Article XIX. of the General Public Laws, and substitute the following therefor.*

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following sections substituted therefor.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the corporate existence of the Maryland State Colonization Society is hereby continued, and that all its immunities, privileges and franchises as fully secured to the same as they now exist, or as they existed at any time prior to the passage of this Act.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors of the said Society shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, the sum of seventy dollars for each emancipated slave or free negro, male or female, above the age of ten years, and thirty-five dollars for each of such persons under the age of ten years, who shall appear by the written certificate of the said president and directors, filed by them in the office of the Comptroller, to have been sent by them to Africa, within the period of two months immediately preceding the date of such certificate; *provided*, the said payments per capita under the provisions of this section shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the officers of said Society shall not be entitled to receive any compensation for the removal of any free negro or free negroes, unless said free negro or free negroes shall have been bona fide residents of this State, for the space of five years next preceding their removal.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

By the House of Delegates, March 10, 1860. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the House of Delegates, by ayes and noes, Feb. 16, 1860, was this day read and assented to. By order,

M. Y. KIDD, *Clerk*.

By the Senate, March 10, 1860. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate by ayes and noes, March 8, 1860, was this day read and assented to. By order, W. KILGOUR, *Secretary*.

LAWS AGAINST FREE NEGROES SOUTH.

Much good sense is evinced in the following paragraph from an Ohio paper. We hope Maryland will not play into the hands of the abolitionists by enacting any more anti-negro laws.

The passage of laws by the Southern States to restrain, enslave or drive out their free negro inhabitants, are in their origin cotemporary with the beginning of Abolition efforts in the North. These laws are simply the natural consequences of anti-slavery agitation. As yet, Abolition philanthropy has produced nothing but misery to the negro. However well intended—and it will not do to deny that many Abolitionists are sincere, although mistaken— the effects of their efforts have been as sad as if they had been dictated by the direst cruelty. There has, without doubt, more real suffering accrued to the negro in the United States from Abolitionism than from slavery. The instinct of the negro, which leads him to dread and avoid anti-slavery men and people, is a true one; it is the premonition of that which they are made to suffer when they fall within the circle of their influence. Such influence has always been injurious to him, is so now, and probably will be so forever.

The laws in question—upon which so much of virtuous indignation is expended in the North—would be terrible in their operation, if they were carried into general effect. But this they never are. Passed usually in times of irritation, and more under the influence of feelings of hatred toward Abolitionists than through any dread or dislike of the negro, it is only in exceptional cases they are enforced. Like all overdone legislation, they soon become dead letters upon the statute books, and only stand to be cited by Abolition writers and orators as evidence of the barbarism and degeneracy which slavery produces in the white man. Indefensible in point of principle— at least to the extent to which they usually go—their enactment is always unfortunate; producing no beneficial result; serving occasionally as instruments of wrong and oppression, and opening the way for charges of injuitice and cruelty, such as, in reality, are not deserved.—*Cin. Enquirer*.

From the Penn. Colonization Herald.

OPPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

Propositions have been introduced into the Legislatures of several of the Southern States during the present winter and spring, having for their object the speedy removal of the free people of color from their respective limits, or their enslavement. During the session of 1859, the Legislature of Arkansas and Louisiana enacted laws having this object in view. Georgia followed this year. The Houses of Representatives of the Commonwealths of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi passed, by very large majorities, bills of a like character—which were subsequently defeated in the Senates of those States. Florida and Missouri adopted measures of the same restrictive character, but these were defeated by the exercise of the veto power by their governors.

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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