Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, in his second message refusing his assent to this action, gives sundry reasons for his course, and quotes a clause from the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"—and furthermore, that in "all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by jury." This, in his judgment, clearly includes colored persons, and would render the proposed law utterly inoperative, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

The number of persons which the general enactment of such severe laws must affect, has been computed to reach nearly three hundred thousand: They are stated to be distributed, as follows: Maryland 90,000; Virginia 60,000; North Carolina 30,000; Delaware 20,000; Louisiana 20,000; Kentucky 11,000; District of Columbia 11,000; South Carolina 10,000; Tennessee 8,000; Georgia 3,000; Mississippi 3,000; Alabama 3,000; Florida 1,200; Missouri 1,200; Texas 1,000; Arkansas 1,000.

Other measures have been proposed prejudicial to these people, and everywhere there is an unwillingness to see their numbers multiply. What is to become of these objects of oppressive legislation? Whither are they to turn? The Northern States practically reject them, and the Western States generally interdict their entrance, or else deny them the right to hold property. The climate of Canada is too inhospitable, and there, as in Trinidad, Demarara, and the West Indies, they are not willing to be the servile race. Hayti, in its government, language, customs, and state of society, is objectionable. Central America has been named as a region ample in space and in resources, but when is a commencement to be made, and how long can it be protected from the overpowering wave of white emigration?

If nothing can save the free people of color in the South from enslavement but colonization, it is high time that liberal provision should be made by each State, and if necessary, by the General Government, for their proper transit and settlement at such point as shall be selected. Then, again, those in the North, where they are excluded from a high business position, from the learned professions, and, with a few exceptions, from the institutions of learning, should have similar bountiful aid extended to such as choose to try their fortunes elsewhere.

The Western Coast of Africa presents the best country for the people of color to remove to. Their brethren are the pioneers who have there successfully planted the institutions of knowledge, civilization and religion. The deep-seated repugnance and prejudice against the blacks existing in the North, and the cruel and unjust Southern legislation which will molest the free negro population, must cause not a few, when once started, to glide into a channel emptying on their own expectant continent. Many will go, attracted by the increasing advantages held out by Liberia as a residence. Let our citizens, the States, the General Government make liberal appropriations to aid a people to whom we are largely indebted, in their removal and settlement in the African Republic, and bid them God-speed in their efforts to elevate themselves and to bless their millions of countrymen. By all means, help them generously to demonstrate their capacity and establish their nationality.

TERRIBLE MUTINY OF COOLIES AT SEA.

A very serious case of mutiny occurred on board the ship Norway, of New York, Capt. Major, on her recent passage from Macao to Havana, which came very near proving disastrously to the officers, passengers and

crew. The Norway sailed from Macao Nov. 26, with about one thousand coolies on board, and when five days out, at about six o'clock in the evening, the captain being below at the time, a munity broke out among the coolies, who set fire to the ship in two places, and endeavored to force the hatches. Mr. Stimpson, of Boston, one of the mates, had charge of the deck, and the watch, with the exception of the man at the wheel, was aloft, taking in sail; Mr. Stimpson rushed to the hatch and commenced the struggle.

The crew from aloft and those below, tried to seize the boats and leave the ship, when the surgeon, an English gentleman, drew his pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who dared to make that attempt. The crew then rallied and went to the assistance of the officers, and a fight ensued, which continued from six in the evening until after daylight the next morning. Thirty of the coolies were killed, and more than ninety more wounded, before the mutiny was quelled. The captain then gave the coolies one hour to deliver np the arms in their possession: if they did not, he threatened to cut away the masts, set fire to the ship, take the boats and provisions and leave them to their fate. The mutineers soon came to terms.

Capt. Major had his wife and two daughters with him, and also a lady passenger and child, but during the night the lady died of fright, and in the morning the child also died.—*Boston Advertiser*.

An Anti-slavery Society in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, has sent $409 to a Swiss clergyman, at Highland, Ill. toward the purchase of a colored Methodist minister, at St. Louis, Mo. who wishes to go as a missionary to Liberia, Africa.

How queer this sounds. An association of people in the mountains of central "enslaved" Europe, send money to one of their brethren, in another continent, possessed by "the most free and enlightened nation under heaven," to buy a preacher of the gospel—body, soul, religion and all—that he may go to another continent and dispense that gospel to those who robbed and enslaved his progenitors!

Tax-Payers and Free Negroes in Charleston.—A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, writing from Charleston, S. Carolina, says:

"Among the most prominent tax-payers of Charleston are James Adger, William Aikin, Bancroft, Lehman & Co., Isaac Barret, Thomas Bennett, R. F. Henry, T. B. Lucas, Otis Mills, Otis Mills & Co. Miss H. Pinkney. The most notable feature in the list of tax-payers of Charleston is the tax on property paid by 'free persons of color.' The number of colored persons taxed is three hundred and fifty-five, and of these, three hundred and four are owners of real estate, while two hundred and twenty-six of them own real estate to the amount of $1000 or more—some of them nearly $50,000 worth; the entire amount owned by the two hundred and twenty-six above referred to, amount to $717,495! In addition to this, I may as well inform you that the three hundred and fifty-five persons of color who are free, own 277 slaves. There is one free 'gentleman of color,' still residing, as we are informed, in Charleston, an owner of property, who is honored above any white citizen in the Union in being exempt from any taxation; he is the negro (then a slave) who gave the information that led to the discovery of the insurrection of 1822. For his faithful services the Corporation granted him his freedom, and the immunity above referred to."

Maryland Historical Society

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