assed mind, and which facts do not substantiate. The free colored men of this country are open to the charge of gross inconsistency, shown in their opposition to the scheme of emigration to Liberia. One phase of that opposition is made manifest in the disfavor shown to the measures taken to return the slaver cargo to African soil.

"The idea (which has not originated in this day of political demoralization) of sending recaptured Africans to Liberia, is a good one for several reasons. Their condition there is far better than it would be either as apprentices in the West Indies, as slaves in the South, or as free negroes at the North. As colonists and free laborers, in Liberia, they enjoy the privileges of citizenship, the means of education, and the opportunity of making a good living, either as hired laborers or as workers on the soil, freely given to them. They there enjoy all of the christianizing and humanizing influences that they would in our own country; and if, from circumstances, they cannot profit by them, their children can and will. The latter, like the succeeding generation of some of the wretched emigrants thrown upon our shores, make citizens who are a great improvement on their progenitors.

"Of two evils, choose the least; and, speaking from observation, I am perfectly assured that the lot of the colored man is better when cast among those of his kind upon the "Coast," than if cast amidst those who by the circumstances of race, have no community of interest or feeling for him.

"The question can all be summed up in a nut-shell. Is the condition of the negro better in Liberia than in the United States. either as nominal freemen at the North, or as slaves at the South? If so, he is better off there than here. If the voice of the people of the new African republic is to be believed, it certainly is. Confirmed by his observation in Liberia, the writer does believe its teachings. The proposition to retain the captured blacks, and put them at service in the North, is conceived in error. As savages, they would here contract all of the vices of the whites, and but few of their virtues. Protected from evil influences by laws and locality, Liberia offers them a better moral asylum than is offered here. The very first objection that they would not be a desirable accession to our population, cannot be as consistently urged against their settlement in Liberia. They have not there the means of contamination; in isolated, (if need be) organized communities the work of gradual civilization could be successfully accomplished.

"As white labor cannot be had in Liberia, there is a call for that which we are now landing upon its shores, to which it is gladly welcomed.—Putting them upon the soil of Liberia is the closest approximation to a restoration to their own homes that is possible, and therefore the most humane disposal of them. Brought from the interior of Africa, under no circumstances could it be possible to restore them to their homes. Let them have that which is the nearest approach to it."

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The Brig R. J. Paige has arrived into New York from Africa and reports having spoken the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens on the 9th ult. about ten miles east of Monrovia, for which port she was bound. All on board were well.

The Stevens had made a quick run from Savannah River, and we expect her back to this port by the 15th of September.

She will sail again for Liberia on November 1st, at which time a large and promising company of Emigrants will embark in her.

Among her cabin passengers will be Messrs. Wilbur F. Burns and A. Ealbeck. The former, a son of Bishop Burns of the Liberian Methodist Episcopal Church, has just graduated at Middletown College with great credit to himself. In fact few white youth possess finer or more available talents.

Young Ealbeck, also a Liberian boy, has recently graduated at Yale Medical College and returns home to practice his profession, under the patronage of the American Colonization Society.


# MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

New Series. BALTIMORE, AUGUST, 1860. Vo. 10.—No. 15.


SINCE our last issue, the brig Palmas, and the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, have arrived in this port from Monrovia, bringing advices up to the 15th ult., on which day the Stevens sailed. She made the passage in 34 days from land to land. Her only cabin passenger was Capt. Reimer, of the Seth Grosvenor. He having been sent out by the New York Colonization Society, to deliver the miniature Steamer up to her Liberian owners, Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar. This vessel, built by the N. Y. Col. Society, at a total expense, including her voyage to Liberia, of about $20,000, is intended to be run as a mail, passenger and freighting boat, beween Monrovia and Cape Palmas. The Liberian Government however, has the privilege of claiming her services, in time of need, as a Guarda Costa, and for this, has bound itself to pay annually, the sum of $6,000. The whole thing is a matter of experiment, and the chances for profit to her owners after paying first cost, are quite doubtful, especially as her capacity is small, only 80bbls, and she has cabin accommodations for but nine passengers, all open berths. We are, nevertheless, rejoiced to see the experiment tried, even at such a cost to the Society, for the good results to Liberia will unquestionably be beneficial. Her presence will give an impetus to trade, and, no doubt, prove the stepping stone to other enterprises more extended, and promising better pecuniary success.

Our Ship brings a freight equal to the entire capacity of her lower hold, consisting of 183 casks of Palm Oil, gauging over 30,000 galls., 10 tons of Camwood, besides a small lot of Liberian Coffee, several barrels of Brown Sugar, and casks of Molasses, all the product of Liberia, and the property of her citizens. Our files of Liberian papers, the Herald and Christian Advocate, contain a number of articles well calculated to awaken an interest in agricultural pursuits. We insert several extracts from them.

The Liberians are far from being an indolent people, when compared with other residents in warm climates; but they are sadly in need of capital to enable them successfully to carry on extended agricultural or mercantile persuits. Moreover, their system of farming has always been of the rudest sort. As in Jamaica, nearly all use the hoe in preparing the




Maryland Historical Society

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