active and persevering house than to benefit Liberia generally. For this, the Society deserves the gratitude of every Liberian.

We have not busied ourselves enough in other men's matters to be able to answer all the skeptical disparagement we have heard urged by some alarmists in reference to this new enterprise of Messrs. Johnson & Co. We have one common interest in every enterprise projected in Liberia; one grand hope, that all may succeed.—If every possible doubt is to be first cleared up; every hypothetical chance of failure to be first removed, a century more will find us no further from this lifeless "jogtrot," vegetating manner of going on than we are now. We must venture something, if we would do any; there is nothing done without trial; effort must precede accomplishment. A nation is to be yet built up, we cannot do it without making use of all those means by the use of which other nations have become great. Individuals too must project these enterprises, and when they do so, they should have the patronage, good wishes, and assistance of all their fellows. Unity is strength, strength is an assurance, a guarantee of success.

We could have hoped, however, that the carrying capacity of the steamer had been greater, as her present capacity (eighty barrels) in our judgment, is not sufficient to insure any thing like success in case there should be constant employment for her in the way of freighting. We are under the impression that the first idea of Mr. Johnson respecting the getting of a steamer here, was to get such an one as could be turned to good account by running on the St. Paul's river, but the present one is entirely too large for that purpose. We are glad, nevertheless, that the thing has been projected: it counts one step towards that high tone of things which should ring among every people professing civilization, and who are seeking some one point in the circle of refinement. Let none, at any rate, disparage or blame this undertaking. Jordan was thought a fool and an extravagant enthusiast when he first "gave color to an idea" of importing a steam mill for the manufacture of sugar, but how immensely indebted will Liberia sugar-making-interest, now so practically developing itself ever stand to Jordan. Roye, too, was to have failed in two months, because he dared to have a vessel, large enough to go to other countries, and bring out his own supplies; but when posterity shall have put off our old pusillanimous discouraging spirit, and shall have learned to be more just than we, Roye will receive the deserving praise of not only having been the first to have unfolded the Liberian flag in the waters of great America, and the first to have started with it to mighty England, but also as the one to have acted while others talked, to have demonstrated, while others speculated upon the mercantile powers and abilities of Liberia. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, then, will be remembered as the first to have really believed that there was no crime in having a small steamboat in a country thirty odd years old, and a child of the nineteenth century.

The Liberia Steamer—Seth Grosvenor.—This beautiful little thing is here at last. Whether she is successful or not, to the extent of her owners' expectations, we some how instinctively hail her as the certain harbinger and pledge of other early coming vessels, adopting her means of locomotion, but arranging themselves side by side the white-winged crafts for the furtherance of African civilization, and improvement.

We learn she is owned by the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar; having been made to their order. The *Grosvenor* is designed, we are informed, to facilitate travel and trade, so far as her duty of carrying the Liberian Mail will permit, for which she is in contract, receiving annually from the Government the sum of $6000. If in all her contracts she is treated with the liberality accorded to her in this one, all will be well. She is small, but may nevertheless answer a valuable service, and we hope this will be the case—sharing largely the public patronage, and returning to the firm a handsome income.—*Liberia Christian Advocate.*

From the Liberia Christian Advocate.

SIGNS AND NEEDS IN LIBERIA.

Signs—1. One encouraging aspect of our affairs is, the palm oil trade is annually increasing; and with the inviting profits now realized by the producers of this article in growing demand, it may be, and we doubt not, will be, increased indefinitely. It is truly wonderful how the "sword and spear" of the Slave Trade, have been replaced, and with a thousandfold "better promises" too, by the "pruning hook" of the palm oil manufactory. This trade extends through the entire line of the Liberian coast, from Sea Bar, near the Sherbro island on the north-west of us, along the Atlantic, to the distance of about 500 miles.

2. The Sugar Cane is fast rising in importance among the citizens of this Republic—though restricted at present principally to the vicinity of the St. Paul's river. The influence of a few facilities which our farmers in this region have enjoyed above their brethren of other settlements, has given them an honorable vantage ground for the present. We say for the present; for we have looked through the Junk region, and we hesitate not to declare it unsurpassed by any in Liberia for growing sugar cane. We have stood on the beautiful Cavally, thirty or forty miles from its mouth, and we run no hazard in saying, that there the cane would flourish in all its pristine pride and loveliness. With Cape Mount, Bassa and Sinou, we are not so familiar, but are inclined to think from the few observations we have been able to make and from what we have heard, that these districts are better adapted in their soils, to the raising of that invaluable staple, the Coffee. There is now very little reason to question that within a few years, with the facilities which may advantageously be offered to the industrious in every settlement, a ship coming to Liberia for sugar, molasses and coffee will have little need for delay in obtaining a cargo or a freight.

3. Coffee can be raised in almost any quantities: but the difficulties and expense of picking and cleaning, so as to compete in the market on money-making terms, are something to which we are not competent to decide.

4. Of Arrow-root, Cotton, Ginger and Ground-nuts, we omit special notice. Liberia produces them all, and easily, so far as we can see; but whether in sufficient quantities, and at a figure of expense to justify the confidence of making all of them articles of export, on profitable terms, we hesitate to affirm in our columns, though we have little doubt in our minds.

5. Education, is evidently on the increase. Benevolent and Christian associations are placing the means of a common school instruction in the most essential branches for every day practical life, within the reach of all, and the opportunity for a high school or academic education, within the attainment of many. Nor is this done in vain. Our youth, like the youth of any other country catch the inspiration and come forward. We have no boasting to indulge in. We greatly prefer to let time and a fair opportunity tell our story.

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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