6. We pay more towards the institutions of christianity than heretofore. By this we mean, more is laid upon the altar of the Church's wants, towards the support of the ministry, the erection of churches and otherwise. Supporting the preachers, does not come so near home or elicit so much sympathy as the erection of churches, and making other improvements of a more permanently local description. The selfishness of our nature imparts its influence to make apparent this peculiarity everywhere. But it is, however, very pleasant to see with what cheerful readiness those, who have been long enough in the practice of paying towards the ministry, churches, &c., to invest it in their minds with the strength of a principle of duty, respond to such calls, and meet every obligation. This is the case in our church: of others, we are not so well prepared to speak.

7. The Christian Church gathers experience. Her members improve in the right kinds of intelligence, and in religious consistency. In some quarters, there is a relaxation of holy discipline, a tampering with the relations and religious principles of church members, with a view, it would seem, to denominational aggregation and preponderance of numbers, which has operated at times as a plague-spot among the churches. The endeavor, by tempting promises of pecuniary advantage, to unsettle those whom we know have no just grounds of dissatisfaction where they are, is a blow at the root of that in character which constitutes the thing all professedly admire—"a true man." The lesson once taught by those who are set as "ensamples to the flock," and then practically committed within the sacred precincts of our church convictions and relations, and we have gone a great way towards making our consciences submissive to our worldly interests and feelings ever afterwards. If the teacher of such things meets in the Society he affects to lead, perfidious, double-dealing, faithless persons, let him remember he has contributed the weight of his influence to make them what they are, and to countenance them in their wrongs.

1. What we need. There is a competency of means in some quarters, to meet all the demands of pending business relations, whether at home or abroad; and then to pay a handsome amount towards education, the church, the poor, &c. And we do not now recollect a case where such ability exists, that there is not a corresponding readiness to act promptly up to every reasonable demand upon it. But from the glowing reports which go from Liberia of agricultural and commercial prosperity—from the appearance of a few of our citizens seen in foreign countries on business—from the cash at times they have in possession, and the credit they are able to obtain;—our ability, as a people, is most egregiously overrated.

The point is now reached, when the capabilities of Liberian soil are understood with sufficient clearness, and the industrial inclinations of most of our citizens is well enough known, to form a basis of confidence for future action, on the part of the friends of this people. We have been informed by one, that we regard as good authority, that the policy of the Colonization Society in the future, would be less solicitous of sending off to this infant Republic—already in trouble enough with the poverty, ignorance, and idleness, annually thrown upon its shores—emigrants of any and every description, than that of improving the internal condition of Liberia, by opening roads, aiding the industrious and frugal, and putting the people here into a self-supporting condition—by helping them, if they will help themselves. Of this policy too much can not be said in commendation; and with the men now managing the financial interests of the

Colonization in the United States, many of whom we have the honor personally to know, and their ready, reliable, active agents in Liberia, we shall confidently look, and that before many years too, for a heritage of success, which will more than compensate their toil, their treasure, and anxiety, in the ability, gratitude, and happiness of a self-supporting Republic—in the Liberia of their own planting and training. To our eye, the success of these gentlemen is within their attainment; and we hope not to die, till we see it in their triumphant possession.

2. As a counterpart of this movement, let the churches in Liberia understand and co-operate with each other, at least so far, as to steadily insist upon its being the duty of every member of the church and congregation, to pay according to his or her ability to the support of the ministry, the erection of churches, and the incidental expenses of christian worship. This remark is made with a view of obtaining for the practice, that public countenance and moral supports the action of one christian society, affords another with which it is in harmonious co-operation. Let the churches unite in an effort, wherever ability is found for it, to have schools and books chargeable to those who enjoy the benefit of them, in the same proportion. The child, who is desired to be physically vigorous, must be early trained to the exercise of his limbs. No advantage can possibly be gained by dependence, continued beyond the point of absolute necessity. Only impotence and hopeless effemination may be expected to follow such a course. We have waited long enough. Something has been done, in some, perhaps in all the churches. But not enough—not near enough. It is not the fault of the people, so much as the result of a faint-hearted and feeble discharge of a plain essential duty, on the part of those supervising their interests and looking after souls. Our Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, have a work and responsibility here.

3. Let the Government of Liberia make a strenuous effort to provide in some way for involuntary poverty and misfortune, and we doubt not it will be done.

4. Then let the people generally accept of these changes, looking to their greatest good and their ultimate Independence, in the right spirit. Away with the low reasons sometimes given, that "either ourselves or our ancestors have worked hard and suffered much for the Anglo Saxon and other races,—that they have the avails of our toil and sweat, our blood and tears, and therefore, what is gotten from them is only our dues; that they have more money than we, and therefore can well enough help us a while longer." We have heard such talk in low places, and among low, ignorant minded people. But, dear reader, such remarks may do well, and be suitable in a slave quarter, but they, or the ideas they contain, become no citizen of our Republic. The question is not whether we or our ancestors have been wrongly dealt by, or whether others are able to support us longer or not, but whether it would be better, infinitely better for us, if we can do it, to support ourselves and provide for our own wants? Whether it would not be much more honorable, and we be a great deal happier and nobler people, were we to do so?

African Negroes Openly Imported into Mobile.—The Mobile Register, a Douglas organ, in its issue of the 14th inst., gives the following astonishing intelligence:

The New Orleans papers contained a despatch, three days since, from our city, to the effect that 103 negroes had been safely delivered, per

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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