schooner, to persons in this vicinity. It's a true bill we hear. The sons of Africa were brought here, delivered to a steamboat, and are now, we take it for granted, safe, and not likely to undergo what the imported darkies so detest—*deportation*. Whoever conducted this affair, has our congratulations on his or their success, as the case may be, whether the Africans came from the Gold Coast via Key West, or whether they made a straight-out trip by the shortest route from their native land.

We take it that the trade is, to all intents and purposes opened; why not? Why should not those who are in want of negro labor import it at a low cost when they are civilizing and christianizing a set of barbarians by the same course which redounds to their interest? The true philanthropist desires to *import* the negro into this country, not only for his own, but for the negro's benefit, while the pretended philanthropists, hypocritical chaps as they are, wish to *deport* them by contract, for the purpose of putting money in their pockets, and against the wish of the poor darkey, who, ignorant though he be, is human, and soon comes to discover the side upon which his bread is buttered.

EUROPEAN IGNORANCE OF AMERICA.—It is a remarkable fact that the people of Europe for the most part are more generally ignorant of America, its history and character in the general, than might be reasonably supposed—an ignorance founded and fostered, doubtless, by the seeming contempt or disregard the masses of the European nations appear to have for every thing American-like. An otherwise intelligent German never knows of the difference between New York State and New York City: and while some commercial interests may have familiarized him with the name, New Orleans—he knows not of such a place as Louisiana. A Frenchman, of no small attainments too, conversing about America, will mix up states, towns, and cities in wild confusion.

A popular London newspaper not long since made the following political notice of America:—*Stephen Douglass, a colored man of considerable talent, and who has for some time conducted an abolition newspaper with great ability, is the popular candidate for the next President of the United States."—Liberia Herald.*

From the African Repository.

THE COOLIE SLAVE TRADE.

On the 16th of April, 1860, Mr. Elliot, from the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, made a report on the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law all American vessels from engaging in the Coolie trade, or from transporting apprentices, so called, to the West Indies, or other parts of the world."

We give a few extracts from this report, which must fill with indignation and horror all humane minds:

"That about twenty-one years ago, soon after the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indian colonies, an emigration commenced of laboring men and women in British ships from the East Indian possessions of Great Britian to the port of British Guiana, on the coast of South America. The earliest attempt to introduce these Indian laborers or coolies was not fortunate in its results. Disease and quick mortality followed the emigrant. The labor acquired by the planter was of much value. The Indian coolie was found to possess some useful qualities. But the unaccustomed climate and unusual life which surrounded and pressed upon him in South America, and the injudicious or the unkind treatment which he encountered, induced terrible forms of disease, accompanied by acute suffering and certain death.

"Knowledge of the facts attending this emigration was speedily carried to England, and an excitement was aroused at once among different men, some of whom had advocated, and some of whom had doubted the wisdom of West Indian emancipation. Great indignation was expressed against those who had permitted, and all who had engaged in the Guiana importations of labor from East India, and the expressions of discontent and of indignant remonstrance were so determined that immediate action was had by the government at India, tending to stop at once further emigration. But the value of emigrant labor had been felt upon the plantations at Guiana, and efforts were soon made in various quarters to bring about a renewal of the emigration, under such regulations and restrictions as should be found necessary to protect the life and health of the emigrant. The earnest action of the Indian government was had to the end that the emigrant should be transported with safety and in comfort, and that such constant oversight should be exercised in his behalf, at his new home, as would, so far as practicable, preserve his health. In 1842, an order in council was procured, by virtue of which that emigration was renewed. Great efforts appeared to have been made to promote the welfare of the Indian laborer. Regulations were adopted restricting the number of passengers to be carried by the emigrant ships, and providing such accommodations for them upon the passage as would advance their comfort. The terms of the contract to be made for labor, the compensation to be paid for service, the duration of the service, and its character, were required to be agreed upon and explained to the understanding of the laborer.

"The expenses of transportation were a subject of charge upon the treasury of the colony, but with the right reserved of calling upon the party into whose service the emigrant subsequently entered to repay such expenses. It was required that the emigrant, before he engaged himself to leave his home, should be made to know where he was going, and to understand the character and conditions of the proposed engagement.

"This emigration has continued to Guiana and to Trinidad. But the Mauritius has been the favorite point to which this emigration has been directed. At the end of the time for which the contracts of service were made, the Indian coolies were, by the terms of the agreement, sent back to India without cost to themselves. And although the amount of wages was small, not exceeding four dollars a month, with clothing and board in addition, yet, at the end of the five years' apprenticeship or term of service, these simple men carried home such sums of money as made them comparatively independent, and induced others to seek their fortunes in like way.

"The importation of East Indian coolies into the single port of Mauritius, between 1843 and 1857, is indicated in the following table:

	Males.	Females.
1843,	18,105;	888.
1844,	44,454;	5,047.
1850,	51,240;	12,572.
1855,	96,142;	25,131.
1856,	100,541;	28,245.
1857,	102,821;	31,466.

Maryland Historical Society

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A. Maryland Colonization Journal

2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1)--May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

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