were found in the cabin professed to be passengers, except a young chap calling himself the doctor,) were secured by irons; all other necessaries arranged, and the brig with the slaves set sail for this port, where she arrived on the 24th ulto, under command of Lieut. Hughes, who first boarded her, with assistant officers, Midshipmen, McCook and Euen. On the passage only three of the slaves died, a less mortality than is general on board slavers for the same length of time, owing to the fact that the time of capture could have been no more than 24 to 36 hours from their shipment by the slaver, and thus the horrible effects of the passage had not fully set in upon them.

THE SLAVE VESSELS IN HARBOR.

Early the next morning after the arrival, we paid a personal visit to the slave brig, the supposed Storm King, in order that we might, for once, witness what ever there was to be witnessed on board of a slave ship.— To our desire we got on board before any thing had been altered, or any of the human cargo removed to the shore. Such a sight had never before met our eyes, wretchedness and misery in the most haggard forms were before us. Imagine 617 people naked, sick and dying, crowded in the hole of a little vessel of 167 tons, or thereabouts: filth and pollution of the foulest kind spread on every side, rather on every person, old women and pregnant women, fathers and sons, little children and infant babes, all jambed, huddled or packed together, bearing more analogy to sardines in a box than that of human beings with immortal souls.

The Storm King is a fine fleet craft of her kind, a regular New York clipper and the officer of the man-of-war, who had her in command, assured us that he had seen but few faster vessels

[From the Liberia Christian Advocate, Wednesday, Sept. 12.]

OUR NEWLY DEVOLVED RESPONSIBILITY.—Within the few days last past, there have been precipitated upon our shores, with the suddenness of an avalanche, 2,600 natives-mostly Congoes. The first intelligence, struck us into mute astonishment. We thought of the number of the same people we already had among us-and of their imperfect civilization-the masses of heathenism immediately about and on all sides of us as well as interwoven into the very texture and frame work of our civil compact, to whom we are bound in good faith by considerations inapplicable to other tribes not so related—we compared the number of uncivilized and semicivilized inhabitants, with the number of Americo-Liberians, and found a great disproportion against us; -and were led to ask ourselves, what shall we, what can we do with such an appalling amount of heathenism, superstition, and barbarity all at once? Taking into view the effect of the "peculiar institution" upon minds open to have the full weight of its cruel power armed to oppress and degrade them, an effect, many of our citizens still bear the marks of, and we had thought with the heathenism then on all sides of us, that enough was already upon our shoulders. We were at times almost frightening ourselves in reverie upon the subject, that then even Providence had meted out to us a heritage and duty fully equal to all our resources, if not more than a match for them. But when between two and three thousands more came, without notice on the one hand, or time for preparation on the other, we were speechless. Nor yet are we ready to say much on the subject. We are of opinion however that it will be safer to form new settlements of these people, under the supervision of kind competent men, in sufficient numbers to carry forward every course of amelioration designed by those originating and bearing the expenses of the whole operation. There is land enough on the sea-board or in the interior for it. There are many reasons which we need not name, that bring us to the conclusion that the American Colonization Society, and every other one who would be a friend to us, ought to be careful how they cast in upon us such masses of ignorant, ferocious barbarism, with blind and degrading superstition.

Notwithstanding our doubts on the subject, the people are here; and we are bound by every humane, as well as christian motive, money or no money to help us, to do by these our brethren in misfortune, the best we can. The dilemma is already upon us: we must educate, enlighten, and christianize these masses, or they will in time bury us and our children in a grave as full of darkness and uncertainty of the future as that in which their fathers are fallen. We must elevate them to and with us: identify them with ourselves in such way that they in the mean time may both perceive, and in some sense appreciate the object of our practice; or our neglect of them, and little influence over them, will manifest itself in fainter and fainter lines of christianity and civilization, till Liberia shall not be. This view of the subject stretches out before us a long, toilsome, anxious road. It is not a work that can be disposed of, or a responsibility which may be shifted, when the money comes no longer, or the clothes wear out. There is one comfort about it at least, we are all in it. No one can be allowed to plead exemption. Whether we would have it so or not, the influence and presence of these people are a power, that will come to every family, and be felt in every pocket. We must therefore address ourselves to this work, as one devolved upon us in the inscrutable ways of Providence, intending an abundant harvest of good for us, if we do faithfully our part, but to compass our destruction if we neglect it.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

IMPORTATION FROM LIBERIA.—A small schooner-rigged vessel, which will no doubt, be an object of some interest, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday, and has since entered the Huskisson Dock. Her name, as we understand, is the Eusebia N. Roye, and she is from Monrovia, a seaport in the free black colony of Liberia. She is laden with a cargo of palm oil and gold dust. A novel and interesting feature in connection with the vessel is that of being owned by a man of colour, and that her captain, mate, and crew are all of the African race. The cwner is with the vessel, having come over to England in order to attend personally to the management of his ship and the disposal of the cargo. All those belonging to the ship are accompanied by their wives and families, which include a number of children, forming as it were a small colony within themselves, and in this respect their domestic arrangements on shipboard present a striking contrast to those of seamen generally. It is said that they are remarkably healthy and cheerful, and live together in perfect harmony with each other. As regards the vesssl, she is, though small, a smart, neat looking craft, and the first that ever arrived from the colony under similar circumstances in this country. It may be mentioned that Liberia is an independent colony of blacks on the western coast of Africa, established in 1823, extend along the coast of Guinea from Sierra Leone to Cape Mesurado, and comprising an area of 320 miles in length by 80 in breadth. The population consists of about 90,000 colored persons, of whom upwards of 10,000 are free blacks from the United States, and the remainder aborigines or captives released from slavers. The country produces palm oil, gold dust, coffee, indigo, &c, in which a considerable trade is now being carried on, Liberia was founded by the American Coloniza-

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)