most, replied, "The men of Liberia." Volumes of detail could not have expressed more than this. Liberia wants for nothing but men-men o mind, cultivation and energy to make her great, and these she has to day in small but telling numbers, and Colonization has given them to her. What those same men would have become had they remained here, must be apparent to all who are in the least observant-many had been slaves but were liberated by their kind masters on condition of going to Africa, where free from the depressing influences which would have surrounded them here, it was hoped they might be enabled to rise in the scale of humanity; others though nominally free, went because they themselves felt the necessity of throwing off the weight which seemed likely to oppress them forever in this country. These going before, have opened wide the way for a future exodus, when wars and fightings, and prejudice shall have accomplished their destined work.

Few will deny that all past and present experiences tend to prove the assertion that the two races who now inhabit our country, cannot live together, except as master and servant, or as superior and inferior, and while our sympathies are warmly interested in the elevation of the black man, we feel that the hand of God is in this thing, and can see but this one path to greatness open before him, viz. the high privilege of self elevation by extending to an entire continent the blessings of civilization and divine truth which have been acquired by him here, only after generations of apprenticeship well befitting him for the glorious work. To remain here, is to lose a brilliant and honorable future, and confirm the assertions of those who believe in his incapacity.

The following letter to a mercantile house in this City tells its own tale, and shows the enterprising spirit of those from whom it came.

Monrovia, April 11, 1861.

Dear Sirs,-We have the pleasure to say that yours by the Cordelia. and the shingling machine have come to hand. We had the machine taken to Marshall in our boats. It is fitted, and began work on the 9th. We have now in the store a sample of the shingles cut, and sent up by Mr. Yates. They are, or the sample sent us, superior to any our people supply, and will sell well we hope. Having to station this machine nearly over our saw mill, we find it requires a driving band, but this we are hoping to supply in this country. We would gladly have you enquire of the machinists-1st. Whether they can supply an instrument affixable to this machine which will give the shingles a smooth surface. 2d. Whether they can supply an instrument which can also be attached to the machine, which can cut a longer length than twenty inches. It would, we think, be to our advantage, to be able to saw out lathing and paling stuff as well as shingles, and if there be any instruments that can be adapted, we shall be glad to make the addition.

Before this the M. C. Stevens is in Baltimore, and you have our last shipment which will sell well in England, if not in the States. Please pay our usual subscription for us to the --- and order it sent

out to us regularly via. England. We are waiting most anxiously the news from America. With many

thanks to you for your attentions,

We are, your obedient servants, PAYNE, YATES & Co. WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR?

What is the present legal status of the free people of color in our several States? What has it been? A volume might be prepared touching this interesting subject, which could not but prove of signal acceptance and service. Great changes have occurred, especially within the last few years; and, however much the general condition of this population may be ameliorated, there is a constant tendency to oppress and to withdraw the privileges heretofore accorded.

Turning to the South, we notice that the free colored people of Alabama have been warned to leave at once, or submit to extreme measures. The last Legislature of Kentucky enacted that no slave shall hereafter be emancipated unless removed from the Commonwealth, and that any free person of color entering its limits shall be liable to an imprisonment for not less than one, nor more than five years. A bill passed the Georgia Legislature which provides that every free person of color found therein after the first of May, 1862, who shall not have entered into voluntary servitude, shall he liable to seizure and sale as slaves for life. The Governor of Delaware, in his last message, recommended the repeal of the law of 1855, allowing the free people of color in Maryland to remove and reside in Newcastle and Kent counties of that State; and the Legislature passed an act legalizing the sale to the highest bidder, for debt, of its colored inhabitants. A bill for the enslavement of this element of population in Virginia has been adopted. Its practical effect will be to deprive of liberty some six-

ty thousand of the free people of color.

A proposition was recently submitted to the Legislature of South Carolina to reduce all "free negroes" to slavery, and confiscate their property. The Columbia South Carolinian publishes an ordinance, sanctioned by the City Councils. It is ordained that one dollar each "shall be paid on every free negro under the age of ten years; two dollars each on every negro over the age of ten, and under sixteen years; ten dollars on every male free negro over the age of sixteen, and under the age of sixty years; seven dollars on every female free negro over the age of sixteen, and under the age of fifty-five years; and twenty-five dollars on every male free negro over the age of twenty-one, and under the age of sixty years, exercising any mechanic art or trade, within the limits of the said city." This class of the residents of Charleston, S. C., are required to pay the following named taxes:-"Males, from the age of twenty-one to sixty years, carrying on any trade, art, business, occupation, or employment, or being a mechanic within the city, or residing without the city, exercising his trade, art, business, occupation or employment therein, each a tax of ten dollars; from the age of sixteen to twenty-one years, each a tax of five dollars; and females from fourteen to eighteen years, each a tax of three dollars; and from eighteen to fifty, each a tax of five dollars; except such negroes or free persons of color as shall be clearly proved to the mayor to be incapable, from maims, or otherwise, of providing his, her, or their livelihood." The Police Commissioners of St. Louis have notified all free negroes and mulattoes, not permitted by law to reside within that State, to leave forthwith.

The North generally not only refuse to this population a fundamental right of freemen, that of voting for their rulers, but are imposing restrictions and disabilities which have been justly termed "repugnant to law, Justice, religion and humanity." The new sovereignties of the West have surpassed the older ones in these particulars. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, Kansas, and perhaps others, either prohibit these people from acquiring and holding property, or forbid their residence by penalties. About three hundred of those expelled by Arkansas having taken up their residenc -

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