in a quarter of it—Liberia therefore wants *must have—men—monied men.* But in is, Liberia wants *nothing but what she is le to pay for.* She asks no one to sacrifice r her good, alone. She offers an abundant quivalent for all she demands. She freely offers e golden harvest to the reaper.

And to whom does Liberia look for aid? To hom does she offer the inducements of a home d profitable pursuits? Does she expect a ealthy, privileged class to abandon their ele- nce and ease in order to increase a wealth ready too great? Does she expect the pio- ers in our great westen El Dorado to abandon eir golden harvest, for common commercial ursuits? Does she expect the free labourers of ir mighty west to forsake their new home and rgin soil and sail away for a newer world? o such thing She addresses herself to those ithout a name, home or country; those who e forcibly deprived of rights, dear,—yea dearer man than life; those from whom is heard the y of complaint and the voice of wail; the pressed and bowed down. These she has now r thirty long years invited to a home and free- om, which she has prepared for them through offering, toil, privations and blood. She now ffers to them a citizenship in a free Republic cknowledged by the first Nations of the earth. he offers to them facilities of acquiring wealth nd distinction in a calling ever highly honer- ble. And will her appeal be in vain?

For many years we have been so connected vith Colonization, that, it might be presumed ve would advise all people of colour in this ountry to emigrate to Liberia. In general erms we have so expressed ourself, and honestly too, for it has ever been our strong conviction, that, it was better to go than to stay here. This conviction s founded upon an intimate acquaint- ance with Liberia and with the people of col- our in this country: supported too, by one most imporatnt fact, that we have never yet known a respectable coloured person, who had resided two years in Liberia, to return to the United States for a residence, and few, very few, to leave it for any other country. Yet, in many cases, as individuals will bear us witness, when consulted by persons in regard to the subject, we have rather dissuaded them from emigrating partly, because we conceived them not peculi- arly fitted; or rather, peculiarly unfittd, for citizens of Liberia, and partly from an averson to incur a kind of personal responsibility. This has generally been our feelings and course when consulted by persons of delicate habits living in cities, unused to labour, but whithout sufficient energy and intelligence to compete with others in mercantile pursuits. We have made it a rule not strongly to advise or urge individuals or classes of individuals to emigrate to Liberia, unless, we could see clearly how they were to be improved, inde- pendent of, and in addition to the enjoyment of civil liberty and equality with the rest of mankind. In fact we have ever declared, that the only cause for a coloured man's leaving this country, was, the en- joyment of that liberty which is, and we feel will long be denied him here. But at this time, with respect to men of intelligence and capital, the case is widely different. Here is a door open for the ac- quisition of fortune. Here is a commerce monop- olised by Liberia, which has furnished profitable employment for many European and American ves- sels, and made the fortunes of their owners. This commerce can be carried on to far greater advan- tage by citizens of Liberia than by those of any other nation, and we do most earnestly invite the attention of coloured men of ability and energy to the subject. We doubt not but in our Atlantic cities, there is wealth and intelligence enough among the coloured people, not only to master the trade on the Liberian Coast, but to extend it to other parts of Africa, and successfully to compete with the European traders on the Windward, Ivory and Gold Coasts. The result of a full and fair consid- eration of this subject by the coloured people of this country, we are confident, would be, not only to to whiten the waters of the Western Coast of Af- rica with Liberia vessels, but extend her limits thousands instead of hundreds of miles, and ultimate- ly enable her to control the destinies of the mighty continent.

The above is from the pen of Dr. Hall. It contains matter of much interest to the people of Liberia; though indited more especially to awaken commercial interest in the U. S.

The sentiment of the following verses from Punch, fully accords with the views and feelings of every conscienious repudiator of the product of slave labor. The planters, however, of Cuba and Brazil will doubtless be amused at the sly hits at, as they are pleased to stile them, the pharasaical philanthropists of England.

I'm the Genious of Britannia, and you know, I rule the waves,
And I form'd a resolution to put down the trade in slaves,
So I've fitted out a squadron, and it costs me very dear,
At the lowest computation full a million pounds a year.
Yet the slave-trade I'm maintaining all the while I 'gainst it fight,
I support it with the left hand whilst I strike it with the right;
Of slave-grown sugar, being cheap, a vast amount I eat,
I have such a tender conscience, but a tooth so very sweet!
Goose's liver is a dainty certain foreigners derive,
So I have heard, from roasting the unhappy goose alive;
My laws with punishment condign would visit any wretch
Who dared the cullinary art so cruelly to stretch.
But where I the chief consumer of the fruit of this abuse,
I should surely be partaken in the totture of the goose;
Am I not then an accomplice in the wickedness and shame
Of lashing into sugar the tormented negro's frame?
There is negro in our puddings, in our pies, our cakes, our buns;
In our jellies, creams, and custards, there are Adam's sable sons;
There's negro in each cup of tea the smug precision sips,
And thinks that he has done no wrong, and wipes his holy lips.
I am certain that the trade in slave my cruisers scarcely touch.
I repress it very little, and promote it very much:
If I mean that it should cease, I must reunonce my toothsome sin,
Resolv'd from this time forth to take no slave-grown sugar in.
But I can't resign cheap sugar; so I'll keep up my blockade,
For appearance sake—by way of demonstration and parade;
Though I must confess I'd rather not be forced to spend the sum
Of a million pounds per annum to maintain a costly hum.

LIBERIA HERALD.

MONROVIA, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1850.

Punch is heartily amusing himself at Britania's sweet tooth. In our last we informed our readers that the motion of that indefatigable friend of the African race, Sir Edward Buxton—upon whom the mantle of his illustrious father has fallen—failed, in the House of Commons, by a small majority. Sir Edward's motion was to the effect "that it is unjust and impolitic to expose the freegrown sugar of British colonies to unrestricted competition with the sugar of slave trading countries." This motion of Sir Edward was unquestionably proposed on the ground of humanity, as an additional measure for the suppression of the African slave trade, and as a means eminently calculated to advance the cause of emancipation in every part of the world where slavery exists The motion, however or the arguments adduced in support of it savored too much of the principles of protection to meet the free-trade views of Her Majesty's Ministers, therefore their co-operation could not be secured.

While we will not attempt to canvass the question with respect to the beneficial results which, in our opinion, would accrue to Her Majesty's West India Colonies, or the effect the measure proposed would probably produce infavor of emancipation,—we may be permitted to express our regrets that the motion was not entertained: for we do belive a revival of the differential duties in England, would have the effect of diminishing the African Slave Trade. Facts are stubborn things: And it has been clearly demonstrated that since the repeal of the differential duties the introduction of slaves into Brazil has increased more than two hundred percent. Is it therefore unreasonable to suppose that a revival of them would have the effect of reducing the traffic to the state in which it stood in 1845? We think not.

We however, console ourselves in the contemplation that the British Government is pledged to the annihilation of the African slave trade, and will not—nay! cannot recede. Measures for its total overthrown will be adopted. Indeed lord Palmerston, in a recent speech in Parliament, assured the House that measures for this object were then in progress. His Lordship says, "We are, by treaties with native Chiefs in Africa, and by other exertions on the other side of the Atlantic, pursuing measures which, I trust, if properly continued, in the course of the next year will enable us to entertain better hopes that the slave-trade will be, if not extinguished, at least very considerably diminished.

"Now," enquires his Lorship, "what is the state of the slave trade at the present moment? There are now in Africa 1500 miles north of the line entirely free from the slave trade—of the entire 2000 miles north of the line there are now only about 420 in which the slave trade at all exists; and I trust the measures now in operation may lead to the extirpation of the slave trade from that remaining portion north of the line. I this very day received a dispatch from one of the commissioners at Sierra Leone, stating that during the quarter which had just expired, he can assert that not a single ship has left that place with slaves."

Now this is exceedingly encouraging to the friends of humanity; and not less gratifying to the citizens of Liberia; for it cannot be doubted that Liberia has been an important auxiliary in effecting all this, and that her citizens are entitled to some meed of praise. No greater slave marts existed on the whole coast than were to be found, a few years ago, between Grand Cape Mount and Cape Palmas: all these have been extirpated mainly by the arms and influence of Liberia; and cannot possibly be revived again within these limits. Further north, within the last few years, the preventive squadrons—especially the British—have been decidedly successful in their efforts against the slave trade. And we regret to find that the French Government have thought proper to with draw their squadron from the coast.

Protests, too, have been made in England against the African squadron as being insufficient to effect the suppression of the slave trade. While we readily admit, that, in our opinion, the Blockading squadron alone is not sufficient to put down the slave trade, we unhesitatingly assert that through that instrumentality the slave trade has been materially checked, and at some points upon the west coast extirpated; and further, that without a strong maritime police along the coast all other measures would be fruitless: this we rejoice to know is the impression of Her Majesty's Government.

And God grant that no retrogade movement may ever be entertained with respect to the annihilation of the slave trade. We do maintain that to with draw the preventive squadrons from the African coast would be relinquishing the good that has been effected; and entailing upon Africa a great calamity. But that such with drawal will take place before the unholy traffic shall have been totally abolished, we will not permit ourselves to believe. Nay, we have every reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government, instead of relaxing their efforts, for the suppression of the slave trade, will increase their exertion to put an end speedily to that horrid traffic.

That far seeing statesman, Lord Palmerston, is fully awake to its importace, and clearly comprehends the beneficial results which will accrue to the commercial interests of his country What says his Lordship?

"I hold it to be by no means chimerical that the combinations of all the measures now being adopted (for the suppression of the slave trade) may tend at no distant period to accomplish that end. And I must say that no object—I speak not now of those higher considerations which have been adverted to, and which I think, nevertheless ought to influence a nation like the British in matters of the kind—but independently of these higher considerations, taking even the most narrow views of temporal interests, I must say that nothing can be accomplished that would tend more to further the commercial interests and prosperity of this country than the entire extirpation of the Slave Trade. No part of the globe offers more scope for the commercial enterprise of this country than the interior and the coast of Africa.

We have a demand for the things she produces, and she stands in want of the goods that we can supply. In many other parts of the world, where there is a larger population to consume what we can export, there is want of commodities to offer in return.

Our trade with China has been limited to a certain degree by want of the commodities to exchange for our products,

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

February 1842(XI,4)--February 18,1857(n.s. VII,4)

1850

NEW SERIES NO 2