in Africa, to participate in the rights and privileges of other colonists.

A long correspondence followed. It involved the principle of independent State action, which the Parent Society deprecated as narrowing its field for collecting money and emigrants. It ended by the State Society's agreeing to reimburse the parent board for whatever expenses the emigrants from Maryland might cause in Liberia, to be ascertained by the colonial agent.

It was with this understanding that the State Society despatched the schooner Orion, with Dr. James Hall on board as a passenger, with thirty-one emigrants to Monrovia, on the 25th of October, 1831, and the ship Lafayette, with one hundred and forty-four, in December, 1832.

It would not be fair, however, to attribute the large emigration by the Lafayette to independent State action. There can be little doubt that it was owing, in great measure, to the so-called "Southampton Massacres."

In August, 1831, sixty-five whites, men, women and children, were massacred in cold blood by negroes under Nat Turner, in Southampton County, Virginia. Up to this time there had been a growing feeling in favor of emancipation in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. Now, there was a strong reaction; and stringent laws affecting

slavery and free negroes were enacted in these States. The Maryland law bears date March 12, 1832, but is commonly spoken of as the law of 1831, having been passed at December session of that year. Its close connection with our subject requires a particular reference to some of its provisions.

The first section provides for the appointment of three commissioners, members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it is to remove from the State the people of color now free, or such as shall become so, to Liberia, or such other place, without the State, as they may approve, and the party to be removed may consent to go to, and to provide for their establishment and support as far as necessary.

The second section provides for the payment to the commissioners of such sums as they shall from time to time require, not exceeding in all the sum of $20,000, during the present year (1832), to be applied by them in their discretion for the above purpose, with power to make preparations in Liberia if they think best.

The third section requires the Registers of Wills and County Clerks to furnish lists of manumitted slaves to be removed. If the party refuses to go to Liberia, the Sheriff is required to put him out of the State.

The fourth section authorizes slaves to refuse manumission. The fifth enables the Orphans'

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XV. Pamphlets (not in original collection)
16. Maryland in Liberia, by J.H.B.Latrobe, March 9, 1885, Baltimore