

the 25th August, 1852. Its Constitution contains the following articles, which explain the object of the Society:—

"ART. 2.—The object of this Society shall be to assist the refugees from American Slavery to obtain permanent homes in Canada; and to promote their moral, social, physical and intellectual elevation.

"ART. 5.—There shall be appropriated to each family of actual Settlers twenty-five acres of land, five of which they shall receive free of cost, provided they shall, within three years from the time of occupancy, clear and cultivate the same. For the remaining twenty acres they shall pay the primary cost in nine equal annual payments, free of use, for which they shall receive deeds. This article may be varied to favour the aged, infirm, and widows, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

"ART. 6.—This Society shall give deeds to none, but landless Refugees from American Slavery.

"ART. 7.—All monies received for the sale of lands shall be devoted, in equal shares, to the support of Schools, and the purchase of other lands."

The Rev. H. D. Kittell, a Congregational Minister, Michigan, is the President, Horace Hallock, Esq., Detroit, Treasurer, and Mr. Henry Bibb, of Windsor, Secretary. During the past year, 1328 acres of land have been purchased in the Townships of Sandwich and Maidstone, and of this about 600 acres have been taken up by Fugitives from Slavery. Nineteen 25 acre lots have been occupied by settlers, who are chopping cord-wood and improving their lands. Nine log houses have already been erected, and others are preparing to build. A school-house is to be erected in the spring. Some difference of opinion exists amongst the colored people themselves, in regard to the expediency or propriety of such a scheme. Its opponents say that the representations of agents, who are collecting money in the States of the Union for the purchase of these lands, are incorrect; that there is no need for land-buying organizations, since land can be so readily procured from the Canadian Government, and that there is danger of its becoming a land-jobbing concern under the name of benevolence towards negroes. The friends of the Slave, in the States, have, in consequence, been much perplexed to know whether they should countenance or discourage the scheme. We consider the aim of the Society a good one, but its success or failure depends almost entirely upon the manner in which its affairs are managed. The eminent success which has attended the Elgin Association, proves that success is attainable. It is absolutely necessary that those intrusted with the management of its pecuniary matters, be men of the highest integrity and able to secure the confidence of all concerned. The rules and regulations also should be framed so as not to create prejudice, while, at the same time, they effect the desired object. There is doubtless a better state of things amongst the Fugitives, than existed at the time when such a plan was proposed. The panic, produced by the Fugitive Law, having subsided, the poor refugees have had more time allowed them to prepare for the change, and in consequence their wants have been diminished. The true principle is now to assume that every man, unless disabled by sickness,

can su-  
ment.  
friendl  
at first  
in a sh  
such a  
as will  
finding  
of gran  
In sour  
sary, t

In  
spiritu  
been e  
St. C  
Winds  
chiefly  
to labo  
past ye  
Slave,  
organiz  
of the  
Report  
last, it  
and it  
Mrs. V  
encour  
Canaa

"The  
livelihoo  
schools i  
comple  
rising ge  
this reg  
bers the  
more the

We l  
ity of t  
putting  
the me

In cl  
Colored  
their g  
co-oper  
without  
wishes