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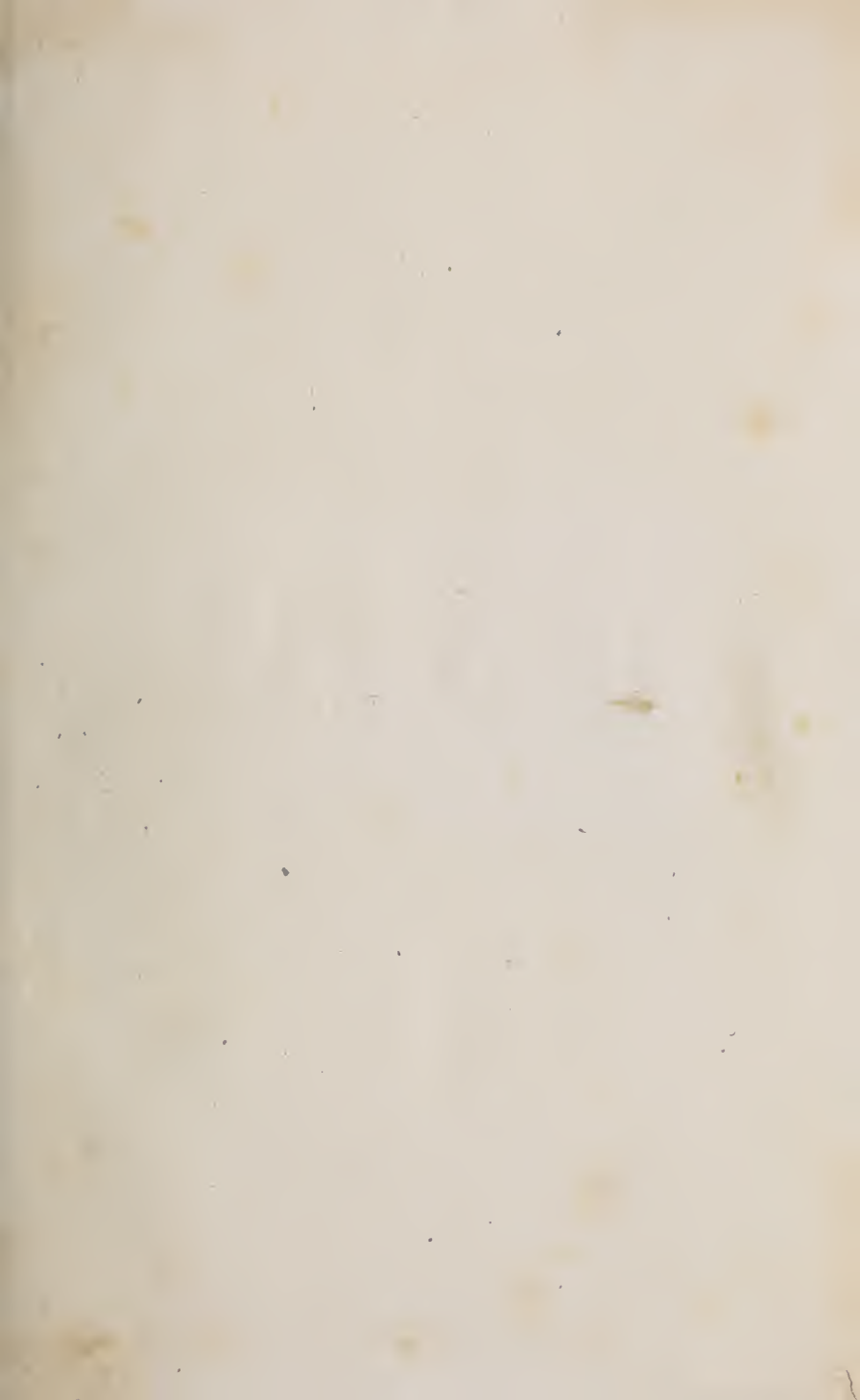
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1859.

[No. 10.

From Liberia.

By the JAMES W. PAIGE, Captain Jones, which left Monrovia on the 31st of July, and arrived at New York September —, with palm oil for Benner & Deake, we have Liberian letters and papers, bearing dates to July 28th. The Paige encountered a heavy gale September 1st, and was struck by lightning twice, which so magnetized the mizzen chains as to affect the compass. The man at the wheel was stunned and unable to see for some minutes. By the bearing of the north star, the needle was found to have varied three points to the westward, but on the 3d it became nearly correct.

"The same night, observed a great phenomenon. From 8 p. m. till 3 a. m., the whole horizon was as light as any sunshiny day; the peculiarity of it was that the sky was completely overcast with very black clouds, and at times it rained in torrents. All hands forward were very much alarmed. Sept. 4, lat. 36° lon. 72°20', passed bark Alice Tainter, hence for New Orleans.— The J. W. P. was six days north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly winds."

The "Palmas," from Baltimore, (that had been long detained at St. Thomas for repairs,) arrived at Monrovia June 27th; the "Mendi," from New York, on the 10th of July; and the "M. C. Stevens," after a long passage, on the 13th. We mentioned in our last number the arrival of the "Rebecca," from New Orleans, with the forty-two people liberated by the will of the late John McDonogh. Cargoes of goods from Baltimore and New York had been sold at good profit.

The Africans, recaptured and sent out by our Government in the "Niagara," are doing well, many of them having been placed in respectable private families, and all are acquiring knowledge and the habits and customs of civilized life.

"The intelligent colored people that had emigrated from the United States to Liberia, speak in the highest terms of the latter country. John W. Hohn, a colored New Yorker, writes to the agent of the Colonization Society as follows:

"When I left New York for Liberia, it was under the impression that I would not find the place suited to my desire, which impression arose from a misrepresentation of Liberia to me by a few acquaintances in New York; but, having been privileged to see and to tread upon the delightful shores of Liberia, I am prepared to affirm, without any fear of contradiction, that no place under the sun is better adapted to the colored man than Liberia."

The Rebecca, Palmas, Mendi, and Stevens, had unusually long passages, while one of our correspondents mentions the arrival of the brig Ann from New York, having completed her voyage in 33 days.

The Rev. JOHN SEYS writes under date of the 27th of July:

"I am much pleased with the captain of the Stevens. He is a gentleman and a man of fine business tact. He has done wonders in the twelve days he has been here, especially when, (until yesterday, the *great Twenty-sixth*,) it rained every day. Yesterday he sailed for the leeward, and could not be persuaded by any body to stay and celebrate Independence Day.

"We had the Rebecca here, with the McDonogh people—a strange craft, more strange captain, and still more strange cargo for the *Congo River, St. Paul de Loando, and other parts of black Ebony notoriety.*" [An attempt, on the part of the captain of the Rebecca, to detain and bring home to the United States a young mulatto girl, one of the passengers, was defeated by the firm and decided intervention of the Liberians.] "The whole party," says Mr. Seys, "have gone to Careysburg, are perfectly delighted, and were soon followed by the Mendi company from

New York, and thus far things are going on finely. Never was Liberia more on the progressive march than now."

Dr. H. J. ROBERTS writes from Monrovia July 28th:

"Within the last two or three months we have had quite a succession of arrivals of emigrant ships: first, the Rebecca from New Orleans, with 41 emigrants of the McDonogh estate; next, the Mendi of New York, with 45; and next comes the good ship M. C. Stevens. Most of the emigrants for this county have gone up to Careysburg; one family, of the Stevens company, about five in number, remained at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount; about 22 of the Mendi company are in Monrovia.

"Dr. Delany, who came out in the Mendi to explore Yoruba and other parts of Africa, is much gratified with the Liberian territory and highly pleased with the Republic, and with all he has seen of her operations, both political and religious. He has delivered several lectures to crowded houses, both in the Capital and in some of the towns on St. Paul's River. He and his companions have been warmly received. We wish them to regard us as friends and brothers, and united with them in making mighty efforts to establish a nationality for the colored race. Our hearts, our hands, our doors, are open to all of our brethren throughout the world, and we invite them most earnestly and cordially to rally around our Republic. I should not be surprised should Dr. Delany recommend Liberia to the people of color as the fairest hope for themselves and their posterity."

The Liberia Herald of July 6th states that the Hon. A. D. Williams, Superintendent at Robertsport, Cape

Mount, announces the disturbed condition of the entire Vey Country, arising from the "turbulence and destructiveness of the people of Goronamah." They are represented as having an insatiable propensity for war, rapine, and robbery. The Veys implore the interposition and protection of the Liberian Government. The destruction of three Vey towns, the murder of some inhabitants, and the carrying off many into slavery, had created very unusual fear and commotion throughout the beautiful country of the Veys. The immediate erection of barricades is recommended to the Veys, and the opinion is expressed that the Legislature of Liberia will, at its coming session, authorize the punishment of the barbarous and cruel authors of all this misery and alarm. Subsequently it is stated that these disturbances had somewhat abated, but might at any time be renewed. King Sandfish, (an aged chief,) had exerted himself most earnestly in behalf of peace, and even expended large sums of money to restore this blessing to his county. Says the Herald:

"It is gratifying to learn that many of the aborigines are anxious and desirous to become more nearly identified with us—some of the most intelligent of them have made known to the Superintendent at Robertsport their desire for the establishment of settlements on the banks of the beautiful lake and on the banks of rivers in the neighborhood of the lake. The natives are

convinced that they can never enjoy a secure peace as long as jealousies exist among them; nor will they ever agree among themselves to a combination of interests for self-protection against the rapacity of the Goronamah people. Hence their earnest solicitations for our Government to form settlements among them. This is a subject worthy of much consideration, and it is one which should claim immediate attention. There are rivers in the Vey Country equal to the St. Paul's, and the lands are as good as need be. The formation of settlements among the Vey people, and the introduction of schools for the instruction of the native children, would have the happiest effects. The ravages of war and the system of kidnapping, which have always been so prevalent among these people, would be checked; and trade, with all its advantages, would revive and increase; a different state of things altogether would come into existence, and the way would be opened for introducing into the heart of the Vey Country the principles of civilization and christianity."

We give the following interesting items from the Herald of the 6th and 20th of July:

ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL.

"The examination in the Alexander High School took place in the school room on Broad street, on Wednesday the 29th ult., before a large and deeply interested audience. There were present, His Excellency President Benson, Ex-President Roberts, Rev. John Seys, Rev. S. J. Mathews, and other prominent members of the community. The examination was conducted by the Principal, Mr. E. W. Blyden. The recitations of the first class were in Xenophon's Anabasis, in the first

and fourth Books; the description of the Battle of Cunaxa—a plan of which was drawn on the black-board by J. T. Dimery, one of the students, who also translated the whole of the eighth chapter of the 1st Book; and the First View of the Black Sea by the Ten Thousand Greeks, translated by M. M. Witherspoon. Those who understood, affirm that the translation was critical and perfect. The same class read and was examined in Tacitus, the Germania; also in Algebra, Simple and Quadratic Equations, and Arithmetical Progression. The students manifested great readiness in the solution of problems. The second class was examined in Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic Wars, and in Arithmetic and Geography. The exercises were closed by addresses delivered by two of the students, Messrs. J. T. Dimery and David M. Payne, which considerably interested and amused the audience. All left the house well pleased, only regretting that the room was too small to accommodate comfortably the spectators present; and many who would have attended could not be accommodated at all.

“There is one gratifying feature in this examination, different from any of the same character we have attended in Liberia; it is this, that the examination in higher departments of Greek and Latin, than we have yet witnessed, was conducted by a colored man, and a citizen of Liberia. It is encouraging to see our own young men rising up to take the places of their white instructors, when the latter, admonished that they cannot endure our climate, are compelled to leave. May great success attend the Alexander High School, under the tuition of Mr. E. W. Blyden.”

LIBERIA SCHOONER “QUAIL.”

“On the 28th ult., this beautiful vessel arrived in our roadstead from

Plymouth, England, in command of Lieut. Wm. H. Monger. She had a pleasant passage of forty-three days. Most of our readers know that the ‘Quail’ was presented to the Liberian Government by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in the place of the Lark, which was condemned as unseaworthy. Many circumstances occurred to delay the departure of the ‘Quail’ from Plymouth for several months; and the irregularity of the mails from Cape Palmas has kept us somewhat ignorant as to the causes which delayed the sailing and non-arrival of this vessel. We now take much pleasure in announcing her arrival, and in recording the expression of our sense of the goodness and magnanimity of the British Government, in thus continuing its manifestations of good will and encouragement to this infant nation. To the Government and the good and wise of that country, the people of Liberia are under many obligations; and if we will in all our actions show ourselves worthy of the confidence of that great nation, we need not apprehend the withdrawal of its favors.

“The ‘Quail’ is fitted up in a style of magnificence seldom seen in a vessel of her size. No expense has been spared in her arrangements, and in the elegance of her accommodations. Our thanks are particularly due to T. W. Fox, jr., Esq., our Consul at Plymouth, who gave much time in superintending the fitting out of the vessel; and to his taste and sense of what is right, are to be credited the elegance and comfort to be found on board the ‘Quail.’ Gerard Ralston, Esq., our Consul General at London, under whose directions the ‘Quail’ was fitted out, has on this occasion, as on every other, showed himself to be the disinterested and worthy representative of our Government; and

he is well entitled to the thanks of our Government for his unceasing and unwearied services in her interests.

"The 'Quail' is well supplied with every description of naval stores. Lieut. Monger had instructions from the Admiralty to take every thing he wanted; and it is but justice to the talented young Liberian Lieutenant to say, that he obeyed the orders with pleasure. We are more than pleased to learn that Lieut. Monger conducted himself while in England with the greatest propriety, and by his gentlemanly deportment attracted the notice and special courtesies of many of the officers of the British Navy and others in authority at Plymouth. He has returned home, a talented and well educated officer."

ITEMS.

"Exchange of salutes passed yesterday, between Her Majesty's steam ship 'Surprise' and Fort Norris Battery."

"Her B. Majesty's Consul and Lord Edward Cecil had an interview with the President yesterday, at the Mansion."

"*Baptist Mission.*—The news of the demise of Judge Day having reached the United States, Hon. B. P. Yates has been appointed by resolution of the Southern Baptist Convention, Superintendent of the Liberia Baptist Missions."

"*Niger Valley Exploring Party.*—Among the passengers by the Mendi we take great pleasure in noticing the arrival in Liberia of Dr. Delany, one of the Commissioners under the name of the 'Niger Valley Exploring Party.' We wish the Doctor and his friends every success in this their first movement towards assisting in the creating of an 'African Nationality;' and we hope that he

and his coadjutors will meet with every success in their endeavors to make an exploration of the Valley of the Niger and other parts of Africa."

"His Excellency President Benson left here in the 'Quail' on the morning of the 14th inst., on a visit to the leeward counties. The President was desirous of making these visits months ago, but there was no convenience at hand to enable him to do so. There are many matters among the native chieftains which will require adjustment, and which should be attended to with the least delay. If the weather will permit, we doubt not but they will receive His Excellency's attention. There are also many other things to attend to, apart from differences among the native chieftains, which will require much time in looking into. His Excellency expects to be absent from the capital about one month."

"Our distinguished and indefatigable fellow citizen, the Hon. John D. Johnson, with his amiable and interesting family, arrived in this port on the morning of the 11th inst., in the bark 'Mendi,' of New York—all well. Mr. Johnson is a member of the mercantile firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, and the splendid bark 'Mendi,' well fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, is freighted by them with a well assorted and valuable cargo. These gentlemen have entered into arrangements to purchase the Mendi if they find she will suit their purpose. Messrs. Turpin & Dunbar came out in the bark, and they are now actively employed with Mr. J. in selling their cargo. There also came in the Mendi emigrants sent out by the New York Colonization Society. We are much pleased with the appearance of these emigrants, and we wish them every imaginable

success in the land of their fathers. We would be doing great injustice to our feelings if we did not make favorable notice of this new mercantile firm. Every Liberian who is acquainted with Mr. Johnson, will join with us in awarding to him the character of indefatigability in every pursuit in which he engages. Naturally enterprising and persevering, the obstacles must be great indeed if he does not overcome them. His entire energies are now enlisted in carrying out a plan which he has long thought of, and which has for its object the encouragement of every branch of Liberian industry. This plan he has well digested, and he has enlisted in the enterprise Messrs. Turpin & Dunbar, who are his personal friends of long standing. These gentlemen possess capital, and they have engaged it in the enterprise. We are assured that they will do their best to give satisfaction in all their business arrangements, and we would bespeak for them the good feeling and encouragement of our citizens. It is the intention of this firm to have, in the course of a few months, a steamer to connect the various ports of the coast with Monrovia, which will have the tendency of facilitating their operations, and of bringing the inhabitants of one part of the coast in frequent intercourse with the other parts, and thereby creating an additional interest in every thing pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

"There is a peculiarity in the business arrangements of these gentlemen which should recommend them to the kind notice of every class of our citizens; especially should our farmers extend to them every encouragement. They will receive in exchange for their goods every description of African productions. They wish to live and

have others live. Their intent and purpose is to give an impetus to the industrious man."

CAPE PALMAS.

"Matters and things in this county are going on properly. Quietness and peace prevail in its neighborhood. There are some matters, however, between some of the aborigines which will have to be adjusted, and which will receive immediate attention. Mr. Gibson, the Superintendent of this County, under date of June 3d, writes quite flatteringly of the favorable condition of affairs. The attention he has given to the encouragement of cotton planting is deserving of all praise. This matter should claim the special notice of the Superintendents generally. The Government will take prompt measures to have on hand, ready for distribution at the commencement of the next planting season, a large quantity of fresh cotton seeds. We hope the friends of agriculture will give circulation to this fact. It has been demonstrated that cotton will grow and thrive in Liberia; and from experiment made within the last two months, there remains no doubt but that it can be cultivated to advantage.

"Two gentlemen residing in this county are heartily engaged in the cultivation of cotton, and from a conversation we had with them a few days ago, they are satisfied that they will lose nothing by the expenditure they have made in the undertaking. We wish them every success.

"We make the following extracts from Mr. Gibson's letter to the President:—"I am happy to inform you that peace and quietness prevail among the natives in the immediate vicinity of our settlement, and between them and our people. The general opinion is that we will have

an abundant harvest. The rice crops are looking beautifully. The subject of cotton planting seems to take very well with the natives all through the country, as far as I have been able to communicate with them on the subject. The demand for cotton seed is great, and I regret we have no means of meeting it. Those sent down last year seem entirely spoiled. We hope soon to hear of the arrival of the Quail, and to have the pleasure of a visit from your Excellency. I apprehend the necessity of a general convention of the chiefs; explanations made and treaties or agreements and promises made in writing, if necessary. Therefore I have made known to a number of the surrounding dignitaries, that on your arrival I think you will request a general convention of them, at which they appear well pleased."

SUGAR MILL.

"Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Jesse Sharpe, has received by the bark Mendi a sugar mill, sent out to him by Rev. John B. Pinney. Mr. Sharpe labored under many discouraging disadvantages for the want of a mill, and his loss was considerable in consequence. A more enterprising, upright and honest man than Mr. S. can scarcely be found in any country; he is highly delighted with having a mill, and he feels sure that his present crop of cane will yield him a handsome sum. He is unbounded in his praises of Dr. Pinney for so readily coming to his assistance, and his appreciation of the Doctor's kindness is sincere and honest. We hope this long-tried friend of Liberia will never have occasion to regret his disinterested kindness in this matter, and that he may continue to find it convenient to extend such kindness to some other equally honest Liberian."

LETTER FROM AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON.

We are favored with a copy of this intelligent and distinguished Liberian's letter to Thomas Clegg, Esq. of Manchester, England, which will appear entire in the Philadelphia Colonization Herald for this month. Mr. Washington is of pure African descent, well educated, formerly resided at Hartford, Conn., and now holds the office of Judge in one of the Courts of Liberia. The Herald justly observes:

"And what an excellent opening Liberia presents to colored men of capital and enterprise to join Judge Washington and his like, who have there entered upon the cultivation of the sugar cane for the manufacture of sugar and molasses, and the cultivation of coffee, cotton, &c., thus making that Republic an exporting power for these and other valuable commodities!"

We give the following extracts from this letter of Judge Washington, dated Freetown, Sierra Leone, June 18th, 1859:

"Those who have carefully observed the past, and have the vision to look down the dim vista of time and read the future, will not be slow to hasten to the only permanent refuge left for the black man. In Africa he has a 'mind unfettered, and space to rise;' here he has full scope for the growth of manhood and the development of all his moral and intellectual capacities. As to business attainments, even in this city, we have a class of native men, but partially educated, not twenty years from the decks of the slave vessels, whose instructive knowledge of domestic economy, business tact, and skill in financiering, is said to surpass the Jews of Cheapside. I state this fact not so much to com-

mend such a principle, as to show that while there is an opinion entertained by many of the friends of the black man, that our people in America are an improvident and prodigal race, we have the other extreme among the Africans in their own native country; and if there is any truth in the opinion of their prodigality and extravagance, it is rather to be ascribed to their long intercourse with the Anglo-Saxon race, while deprived of their freedom, self-reliance, and checked in their career to a higher state of moral and intellectual existence."

It appears that Mr. Clegg, in a letter to certain free men of color in the United States, asking his opinion of the site to be chosen in Africa for a trading station or settlement, had written unfavorably of Liberia, but mentioned several other parts of Africa as opening encouraging prospects.

Judge Washington denies the correctness of Mr. Clegg's representation that "Liberia is a failure," and sends him specimens of her sugar, molasses, and cotton.

"You will find enclosed a bill of lading for four specimens of our produce, viz: one cask, 371 lbs. nett, Liberian made sugar; one barrel, 44 gallons, syrup; one small bale, 85 lbs. cotton; also, a specimen of hemp or manilla, called by the Kroomen, caffier. A sack of coffee I could not get now. You will please examine these, and see what they promise. Whatever their value may be, you may pass to my credit, together with the amount of enclosed small draft, and remit me the amount in 32-inch prints of 24 yards. Should we in future find a market in England, I do not expect

our sugars will pay anything like the prices I am selling at in this city. These are some of our first productions in a rough state, and we of course expect you to be charitable in your judgment.

"In respect to the sugar, I may say that the Queen's officers and soldiers at the garrison are now using this sugar. I sold them seven barrels a few days ago. The demand is increasing. Perhaps this is the first time they have used free labor sugar. The syrup is not our best specimen; it was the result of an attempt to make sugar. The lot of cane had been exposed too long at the mill, and we thought it best to convert the juice into syrup. Many of my Liberian neighboring farmers made much better syrup than I did this year.

"The cotton is in its roughest state; some from trees one year old, and some from trees five years old. Two years ago, I encouraged the natives around to bring me cotton, intending to ship it. As they had no machinery for cleaning it, I offered them 2½d. in the seed. It soon accumulated on my hands, and having no market for it, and not knowing how to dispose of it, nor where to find a machine to gin it, I had to stop purchasing."

"If this is a quality that will answer, we can obtain considerable quantities of such by paying a price sufficient to induce the native and American population to cultivate it more extensively. The natives interior from us manufacture annually thousands of country cloths, from one to two fathoms long, with which they overstock our market. They will sell the cloths or the raw material. The certificate of H. M. Consul, that these products were Liberian, was retained at this custom-house; but that these specimens are African, I need only refer you to the

Hon. J. J. Roberts, H. M. Acting Consul at Monrovia, or his Excellency S. A. Benson, our popular President."

The writer, believing that but few Englishmen have any accurate knowledge of the origin and progress and expectations of Liberia, states briefly some leading facts in its history. He alludes to the early trials, conflicts and final success of her people in establishing their free, independent government.

"Like other civilized communities on this coast, they all at first engaged in petty trading with the natives; but finding from experience that trade in itself was precarious, and that the only means of securing permanent wealth and prosperity was in developing the agricultural resources of the country, they nearly all, for the past three or four years, have engaged in farming, and their success has begun to realize the most sanguine expectations of their friends in America. The national fairs of 1857 and '58 gave a new impetus to agricultural industry, and the farmers now vie with each other, in producing any indigenous products which find a ready and accessible market. Last year I know of only one barrel of sugar being exported from the Republic to the United States. This year our farmers on the St. Paul's river, I think, have shipped not less than 80 or 100,000 lbs. to the United States, and I have disposed of about 6,000 lbs. in this market."

"The American Colonization Society assist in sending them to the country, and give them six months' rations and support. There their connection ceases, and the emigrant becomes the architect of his own fortunes. In the event of any foreign difficulty, or internal disturbance

with the natives, they have enough of vegetable and animal food on their farms to sustain them one year without planting. Some of them now manufacture the cloth and clothes they wear. Liberia has no standing army, and needs none;—her militia—her citizen soldiers—are sufficient for any emergency at home. The natives around us have a common interest in preserving peace. We pay their chiefs no stipends for keeping peace, other than the protection and justice of our laws, the advantages of trade, and friendly and Christian intercourse. * * * Liberia has not yet any foreign debt. * * * Her citizens were all poor, seeking in Liberia what they could not obtain in America—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If they had only an amount of capital equal to that expended on St. George's Cathedral in this city, or the amount expended on the army and defences of Sierra Leone for one year, they would turn the whole sum to the growing of sugar and cotton; and if they did not turn out some thousand hogsheads of sugar and as much cotton, they would bear with shame the imputation of having failed." * * *

"Liberia has four or five hundred miles of seaboard territory, thousands of acres of uncultivated soil at fifty cents per acre to Liberians and emigrants, and free to all the natives. She only asks that the natives of her country may remain at home, and grow cotton and sugar on their own soil, instead of being forced to French Guiana and Martinique;—that the world will give her a fair market for her produce, and that America and England will say to France, 'Let us alone,' as we never will consent to sell our brethren into emigrant bondage. We are expecting Messrs. Delany & Co. to visit the coast soon. We do not advise

them, but we think that the Mercantile Association of colored citizens will eventually conclude, on examination, that some part of Liberia will be the best field for their enterprise."

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, in a letter to the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, says, under date of Monrovia, July 19th, 1859:

"The national celebration of Independence, which took place on the 26th,—the levee at the President's mansion, military display, procession of officers of State, foreign representatives, and citizens generally, to the M. E. Church, and the oration, all gave the Doctor much pleasure. He has delivered several very interesting lectures on the 'political condition and destiny of the African race,' and has given much satisfaction.

"The arrival of the Mendi, with her most interesting and choice company of refined and intelligent persons of color from New York, is hailed by us all with unfeigned joy. And as to the advent of the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, adding another to the several mercantile houses of Monrovia, it forms a new era in the history of this country. Their large, rich, and well assorted cargo, is selling off fast, and to good profit. Their method of trade is exceedingly encouraging to the producer, and the common people, as they take in exchange the productions of the soil, (thus encouraging the agriculturist,) and the paper currency of the Republic.

"A large number of the company by the Mendi have followed the people from the Rebecca to Careysburg, and are all delighted with the 'city upon a hill,' and the neighboring country.

"All the liberated Africans of the notorious Echo, are doing well. They are contented and happy.—Many are distributed among private families, and learn fast the habits and customs of civilized life.

"My health was never better in all my life in Africa. I never knew in many years the long respite from fever which I am now enjoying.

"Never was Liberia in a more promising condition. Continue to labor for her increasing prosperity."

The following letters will be perused with interest:

"MONROVIA, 29th July, 1859.

"REV. J. B. PINNEY,

"*Dear Sir* :—I am happy to inform you of my safe arrival in Monrovia, after a pleasant voyage of forty-six days. My arrival in Liberia is one of the most pleasing and satisfactory events I have experienced, not only because Liberia confers upon me the privilege and advantages which belong to me as a man, and to the colored race generally, but because of the wide field of operation which it presents to the industrious and the enterprising. When I left New York for Liberia, it was under an impression that I would not find the place suited to my desire; which impression arose from a misrepresentation of Liberia to me by a few acquaintances in New York. But having been privileged to see and to tread upon the delightful shores of Liberia, I am prepared to affirm, without any fear of contradiction, that no place under the sun is better adapted to the colored man than Liberia. I adopt it for my home, feeling that I am greatly privileged in identifying myself with the Liberians.

"I have not as yet felt any symptoms of fever. As I am so recently from a tropical climate, I indulge the hope that if I do not escape the

fever entirely, I shall not suffer much when I do get it.

"Yours very truly,
JOHN W. HOLM."

MONROVIA, July 29, 1859.

"Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY,

"Dear Sir:—The annual examination of the High School took place last month. I believe that the pupils supported by your funds at present are M. M. Witherspoon, John T. Dimery, and Jas. H. Evans. Witherspoon and Dimery are the most advanced in the school. They have, during the year, pursued the following studies: Latin—Odes, Satires, and Epistles of Horace; Tacitus; a part of the Germania. Greek—Bullion's Greek Grammar and Reader; Greek Testament, and Xenophon's Anabasis. Algebra: through Davies' Elementary English Composition, (Parker's Aids.)

"James H. Evans has studied Orthography, Geography, Smith's New Arithmetic, English Composition, Latin Grammar and Reader, and a portion of Cæsar's Commentaries.

"As our Board think it best to restrict the number of scholars to about a dozen, so that thorough instruction may be imparted, I shall be obliged to dismiss some who appear promising.

"Dr. Delany appears to be very much disappointed, and most agreeably so, at the appearance of persons and things here. He insists that a proper representation has never been made of Liberia to the free colored people of the United States. Is Dr. Delany to be the Moses to lead in the exodus of his people from the house of bondage to a land flowing with milk and honey? He seems to have many qualifications for the task. Let him be encouraged and supported.

"Yours respectfully,
"E. W. BLYDEN."

From the Liberia "Star" of July 27th.

"The two military companies—the Johnson Guards and the Young Guards—turned out in respectable numbers, the former wearing for their first time this season, their blue pants with red stripes; the latter made their appearance in a new uniform, which was highly appreciated. On the steps of the President's mansion, Dr. M. R. Delany, on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen of New York, presented a banner to the Juvenile Temperance Society, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The procession was formed at 11 o'clock, in front of the President's mansion. His Excellency being absent from the city, on a visit to the leeward, Vice President Yates, Ex-President Roberts, Gen'l Lewis, the Secretary of State, Cols. Payne and Moore, John Seys, Esq, the U. S. Consul, and other distinguished gentlemen, with a number of our citizens, were received by the military into the procession, and conducted to the Methodist Church, where a fine oration was delivered by J. B. Jordan, Esq."

LIBERIA.

The *North American* speaks of its pleasure in perusing files of papers from Liberia. Files from Liberia in Africa! From a colony of blacks! Yes: there is literature there, and the colored race are showing themselves capable of conducting even the higher arts of civilization, and of sustaining law, order, and freedom, in union.

These papers show a freedom of speech, and an abuse of that freedom in the political contests of the community, which might intimate that they were apt learners in our own schools, and bid fair to excel their teachers. They, however, also in-

dicating great progress in civilization, trade, agriculture, the mechanic arts, literature, and science. They also speak of a growing desire among the nations in the vicinity to become annexed to Liberia — *Advocate*.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

The Bark Mendi and her Emigrants.

THE following account of the emigrants by the bark Mendi, which was chartered by the New York Colonization Society, and sailed from that port the 27th May, with the names of the passengers, should have appeared in our number for June.

“On several occasions within eight years past, companies of emigrants, varying in number from eight or ten to thirty-five, have left the port of New York for Liberia.

“A small portion of these were New Yorkers, the others coming from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

“The bark Mendi, which sailed from New York on Tuesday, May 24th, had a total company of forty-five colored persons, destined for an African home. Among these were merchants, mechanics, farmers, and nearly all were of New York, several among the most respectable class of New York’s colored population.

“They did not go as exiles, nor as yielding to any oppression, but as seekers after personal advantages, or after opportunities of Christian usefulness. The interest manifested in them by relatives and friends, attested to their high worth. We never witnessed more tenderness between separating friends, nor deeper enthusiasm among a company of adventurers.

“The bark Mendi was not chartered by the Colonization Society, as was the Lamartine, but by a firm

of colored men, long resident in this city, Messrs John D. Johnson, Joseph H. Turpin, and Charles B. Dunbar, who have formed a co-partnership for African trade, and take out a large cargo of goods, of over \$20,000 in value.

“The emigrant passengers were all on deck—the cabin of the bark being extended forward to the main mast. We have never seen a vessel better adapted to carry second-cabin passengers than the Mendi.

“The Mendi having left the wharf on Monday, was taken down to Sandy Hook by a steam tug on Tuesday evening, 24th May, and went off with a fine fair wind. A large company were present on Monday to see her leave the wharf, and bid farewell to friends—manifesting a deep and friendly interest. About thirty of the relations and personal friends of those departing, accompanied them in the tug. Religious services were held on the Mendi in the morning, the Scriptures read, a hymn sung, and prayer offered, commending them to the Divine protection and blessing.

“When the flag of Liberia was raised to the masthead, the white star on its ground of blue, it was hailed with cheer after cheer, in which those who were expecting to live under its protection seemed scarcely more enthusiastic than were the friends who accompanied them. It seemed to all a star of hope.

“From all the manifestations of this occasion, we gather this consoling conclusion, that, whatever of prejudice against the Colonization Society may remain, there is, never-

theless, a pride and interest in the Republic of Liberia, among the colored population, most promising for its future growth.

“The names, ages, religions, professions, occupations, &c., of the passengers, as far as could be ascertained, are as follows:

LIST OF NAMES OF EMIGRANTS FROM NEW YORK TO LIBERIA,
PER BARK MENDI, MAY 23, 1859.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	Religion.	Trade.	Remarks.
1	James R. Roberts, -	30	Good.	Meth. Ep.	Farmer.	Norway.
2	J. Christian Roberts,	30	do.	Lutheran.	Milliner.	
3	W. Edwin Roberts,	13	do.			
4	Catharine A. Yates,	35	Poor.			
5	Georgiana Yates, -	17	do.			
6	Harriet Yates, - -	6	do.			
7	Edgar Yates, - -	3	do.			
8	William D. Hill, -	30	Good.	Ep. Church	Coachm'kr	
9	William Benson, -	50	Poor.	African M.	Farmer.	
10	Alfred Jacobs, - -	21	do.		Laborer.	
11	Sam'l S. Whitney, -	19	do.			
12	John W. Good, - -	26	do.	Episcopal.	Carpenter.	
13	Isabella Good, - -	22	do.	do.		
14	E. L. Jane Good, -	1½				
15	John Williams, - -	60	Poor.	M. E. Ch	Laborer.	
16	Jno. Henry Jackson,	19	do.		Cooper.	
17	Charles W. Pervis,	22	do.			
18	Wm. W. Pitcher, -	38	Not much.			
19	Della M. Pitcher, -	16	do.			
20	Ch'lotte M'Pherson,	55	do.			
21	John Holm, - - -	22	Good.	Ref. D. Ch.		
22	Ellis A. Potter, - -	38	do.		Account'nt	
23	Osborne Stanley, -	22	Fair.		Tinner.	
24	J. Alex. Thomas, -	28	Poor.	Ref. D. Ch.	Farmer.	
25	Anna Butler, - -	43				

CABIN PASSENGERS.

26	Elizabeth Hill, - -	21	Good.	Episcopal.		
27	Samuel T. Ray, - -	25	do.		Apoth'cary	
28	Ann Elizabeth Ray,	20	do.			
29	Cornelia A. Ray, -	Inf.				
30	Rev. W. C. Munroe,	60	Good.	Ep. Church	Preacher.	A Missionary.
31	Mary O. Munroe, -	36	do.	do.		
32	Rhinard Munroe, -	11	do.	do.		
33	Blandford Munroe, -	8	Not much.	do.		
34	J. D. Johnson, - -	35			Merchant.	Liberia.
35	Frances A. Johnson,	28				
36	Marian H. Johnson,	18				
37	W. Henry Johnson,	11				
38	Emma E. Johnson,	9				
39	Hallios Johnson, -	7				
40	Godella Johnson, -	3				
41	Joseph H. Turpin, -	30			Merchant.	
42	Charles P. Dunbar,	28			do.	
43	Charles Marchall, -	15				Nephew of Dunbar.
44	Martin R. Delany, -	42				Explorer in Yoruba.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Sugar Culture in Liberia—Letter to H. M. Schieffelin, Esq.

GAUDILLA, Dec. 31, 1858.

H. M. Schieffelin:—The steam sugar mill is in operation, and exceeds my most sanguine expectations. It turns out seven hundred gallons of juice per hour, the rollers making three revolutions per minute. It does not tear the cane to shreds but, as it leaves the mill, twenty-four hours drying in the sun makes it ready to be used as fuel.

The cane, as I am disposed to think, yields about eighty per cent., though in that particular I have not fairly tested the matter; but the cane comes out perfectly dry. You desired a sketch of the mill, &c. I am sorry to say I am a poor hand at drawing; but by the Stevens I hope to give you a correct sketch of it, and of the house over it, forming an L, and presenting to the river a delightful appearance. I have had some trouble to get all the kettles to boil. The flue is seventy feet long, ending in a chimney six feet high.

The cane I have ground has been for neighboring farmers, and I charge as toll one-fourth of proceeds, delivered at the mill-door; the Coopers charge one-half. I have not yet ground any of my own cane, owing to the heavy rains, which continue to the present time, seldom seen so late by the oldest settlers.

I have in the sugar-house four coolers that will hold one thousand gallons, with four glass sash windows, 10 by 12 lights, and two wire, 4 by 6 feet, in order that I may preserve a more uniform temperature, for the more complete granulization of sugar. I have a sugar-maker from the West Indies, one who has acted in the capacity of head boiler-man in the Islands.

It will not pay to make syrup, and

sell it at forty cents, even in this country; far better to make it into sugar, and ship it, if we get only six and a quarter cents a pound, and purchase abroad the articles used on our farms. My predecessor engaged in trade, but at heavy loss; as, out of three thousand dollars of debts due him, scarce ten per cent. can be collected of the natives. I do not trade. And so many of our small traders have failed in this way, that though, formerly, trading was the occupation of every one having a little capital, a change has now come, and a majority are going to farming, purchasing of the natives only such things as can be bought for cash, and needed on our farms.

I have four yoke of oxen, poultry, milch cows, sheep, goats, &c. &c., and hope soon to send you some sugar and syrup made at the mill, for which I am indebted to your extreme and indefatigable philanthropy.

I have ground up some cane, and the proceeds are as follows:

	Juice.	Syrup.
1 lot, 2 acres, yielded,	4,375 gls.	702 gls.
“ 16½ feet sq., yielded,	700	114
“ “ “ “	500	133

By this you will be able to form some idea of what our cane produces; and none of the above but the first lot was over eight months old, and all of it ground up under the disadvantage of rain, and our ignorance of the right time to cut the cane, which I suppose we can only learn by experience.

There is no news of importance more than that the State Fair is now being held in the Government Square, under cover of a *palm palace*, one hundred feet long and forty-five feet wide, in which are exhibited some of the industry of our citizens;

amongst which are some twelve pieces of cloth, manufactured at home, containing about one hundred yards, good samples of sugar, syrup, cotton, coffee, &c., being the best Fair ever held, of which I shall

send to you a report so soon as published.

Hoping this may find you in perfect health, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SPENCER ANDERSON.

[From the Appendix of the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Col. Society, 1859.]

Liberian Cotton.

(A.)

Six samples of cloth, made in Liberian families from their own cotton, were received from President Benson. They are about eight inches square, from different webs, and in different styles, plain, striped and grey. Rev. J. Orcutt had also received a small lock of unmanufactured cotton in a letter from Thomas Howland, who emigrated from Providence, R. I., in November, 1857. It was grown on his farm, on the St. Paul's river, some fifteen miles or more from Monrovia.

Of course it was impossible, with only these very insufficient samples, to determine the market value of Liberian cotton in the bale. These were, however, submitted to several of the best judges in Boston, two of whom have favored us with the following replies to our inquiries:

Boston, May 22, 1859.

Dear Sir:—The sample of cotton indicates that the quality is what is called "good middling," worth in Boston about thirteen cents at this time. If the same quality should have in it much leaf, when packed in bulk, it would reduce the price from half a cent to a cent a pound; and if it has dirt also, it might be reduced two cents a pound. But well cleaned, it will be classed as "good middling."

The price of such cotton was as low as seven cents, about the year 1844; since that time it has usually been as high as ten cents. For several years past it has been considerably above that, and in 1857 it was as high as seventeen cents. Of the quality of the cotton in the samples of goods which you send, I cannot judge, except that the staple appears good. If it is discolored, it will reduce the price one-half or three-quarters of a cent a pound.

I will recommend to you to call on Mr. John Aiken, or on some cotton broker, and obtain samples of the different grades of our cotton, and send them out; writing on each the quality, and price at this time. Then the growers can tell at once, by comparing them with their own growth, and looking at our newspapers, what the

price is on any given day. It comes in free of duty.

Yours truly,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, Joy's Building.

Boston, June 6, 1859.

Rev. JOSEPH TRACY,

Dear Sir:—A small lock of cotton, said to have been grown in Liberia, Africa, and samples of cloth, said to have been manufactured in Africa, of African cotton, have been shown to me, and I have been asked to give an opinion of the market value of the cotton.

The quantity of cotton shown me was too small to justify any very definite opinion of its market value. And yet from the appearance both of the cotton and cloth, I judge, that the cotton is strong, of fair length, and of good working qualities. I cannot doubt that such cotton would find a market, at its fair value, to any assignable extent.

Very truly yours,

JOHN AIKEN.

These samples were examined by several other good judges, all of whom concurred in the same opinions. All agreed that bales of cotton, yielding samples, fairly taken, equal to Mr. Howland's little lock, would be worth thirteen cents per pound, and that the cloth had the appearance of being made from cotton worth twelve cents or more. The prices of cotton in Boston at that time—no sea-island being quoted—ranged from 9¼ to 13½ cents.

This settles an important question. It proves that cotton can be grown in Liberia, adapted to the use of American and European manufacturers, and of a quality above the average of that actually used by them. Liberian cotton has no peculiarities which render it useless till new styles of manufacture are devised. It is of a character adapted to meet existing wants, and will be taken, in any quantity, as soon as it can be placed in the market at current prices.

Whether its cultivation in Liberia can, for some years to come, be made profitable, and as profitable as some other pursuits, is a question yet to be decided, and on which opinions differ.

B.

AFRICAN COTTON.

As the question of the capacity of Africa to produce cotton has excited some earnest inquiry within a few years, it may be well to state a few of the leading facts in relation to it.

The earliest reference to the subject which we have seen, was made during the reign of Augustus Cæsar. Virgil, *Georgic II.* 120, speaks of *nemora Æthiopum, molli canentia lanâ; the forests of the Ethiopians, whitening with soft wool.* He is correct in mentioning it as a product of the forests. It grows wild, of several varieties, some on trees and some on perennial shrubs. Even that raised from American seed, as there are no frosts to kill it, lives several years. As he mentions the cotton of Africa among products supposed to be peculiar to certain countries, he must have regarded it as indigenous. In this, too, he was doubtless correct.

Within a few years, attempts have been made to procure it from various parts of the continent; for it is well known that nearly all parts produce it. In Egypt it is grown for exportation. The French hope and are attempting to make it profitable in Algeria, and the English in the Natal Colony, at the extreme southeast. Travelers find it wherever they are able to penetrate the interior.

Of the qualities of African cotton, the indications are favorable, but our information is far from being complete. James Macqueen, the African Geographer, who is rather an enthusiastic man on African matters, said, in his testimony before a Committee of the British House of Lords in 1850, "There is cotton also, above all things—cotton of a quality so fine, it is finer cotton than any description of cotton we know of in the world." He probably referred to a well known silky, short-staple cotton, growing wild, which has been thought worthless for manufacturing purposes, but from which some of the Liberian women have succeeded in making beautiful fabrics for exhibition at their national fairs. He added: "Common cotton in Africa I have seen, and had in my possession, which was equal to the finest quality of American cotton. Egyptian cotton is not so good as the cotton away to the south; but the cotton produced in

the southern parts of Africa is peculiarly fine."

The Rev. T. J. Bowen, a native of Georgia, says: "Two species of cotton, known to us as the sea-island and upland, are cultivated in Africa. The staple is good. There is a third species in the interior, with very small pods and leaves, and of an unusually fine staple, the flowers of which are red when they first open." This is said when speaking of Liberia. In speaking of Yoruba, he says that "both upland and sea-island cotton are planted."

The London Anti-Slavery Reporter, speaking of cotton procured from Yoruba and its vicinity by agents of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, says that in England it "sells at from seven pence to nine pence" per pound; that is, from about 14 to 18 cents. This was in 1858. There is some reason to suspect that a high price was given for it, for the sake of stimulating the trade in it. Still it must have been equal to Georgia upland of a good quality. This was cotton procured from the natives.

Little can be ascertained by an examination of the "country cloths," as they are technically called, made by the natives in the interior, from their own cotton. They appear to be made from cotton of good length, strength and fineness of fibre, and to be much alike in this respect. The stock appears to be at least equal to the average of American uplands, and, not improbably, better.

On the whole, the evidence appears to be satisfactory, that uncivilized Africa, extensively, produces cotton of the upland variety, and of good quality; that it produces the sea-island variety, but of what quality we are not informed; and that it produces a third variety, still finer, the value of which, if it has any value, is still to be ascertained. Not improbably, there are still other varieties.

It remains to inquire whether it can be produced, or obtained from the natives, in such quantities and at such prices, as to be of any commercial importance. On these points, the indications are contradictory, and we have no satisfactory means of reconciling them.

It is the opinion of some of the most intelligent Liberians, and others acquainted in Liberia, that the cultivation of cotton may be made a profitable business some years hence, when population and capital shall have largely increased, but not now; and they doubt whether it can ever be made so profitable as sugar, coffee, and perhaps some other productions. Yet some of the best businessmen in Liberia think otherwise.

About ten years ago, the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, in England, undertook to promote the growth of cotton in Western Africa. Some time in 1850, their agent, Mr. James K. Straw, arrived at Monrovia, with letters of introduction from Lord Palmerston, and made arrangements for planting fifty acres, as an experiment. He made similar arrangements on other parts of the coast. At Sierra Leone, one man, near Freetown, planted forty acres. The American "Mendi" missionaries in the Sherbro country obtained seed and planted cotton. Other parcels were planted along the coast, southward and eastward, for nearly a thousand miles. Nothing of any practical value has yet come of it. The Liberian experiment was said to yield as promising results as any; the cotton being pronounced "white and good," and worth five pence per pound. The same Association last year appropriated £25 annually for four years, for the four best samples of Liberia cotton, and four medals annually as second class prizes, and the British Government sent out "ten barrels of superior cotton seed." Those in England best qualified to judge, evidently still think the attempt too hopeful to be abandoned. Whether the Association is still urging the culture in any of the other settlements on the coast, we are not informed.

Mr. Thomas Clegg came to Africa about the same time with Mr. Straw, 1850. He commenced at Sierra Leone, and has labored mainly to procure cotton from the natives, and promote its cultivation among them. The first year, he was able to collect only about 235 pounds of clean cotton. He was convinced that Sierra Leone was not the place for his experiment, and transferred it to the Slave Coast. Others have continued the attempt at Sierra Leone and the Gambia, but with discouraging results. Three tons is the largest quantity collected, of which we have heard. It does not appear that there is any want of cotton in the interior, but the price is not sufficient to induce the natives to bring it for sale. In their own phrase, the reason is, "too much cotton—too little money." Probably, they find it more profitable to manufacture their cotton and sell the cloth. We shall refer again to these cloths.

On the Slave Coast, Mr. Clegg stationed himself at Lagos, where he has been vigorously aided by Mr. Campbell, the British Consul, who has resided thirty-five years in Africa, and by the Church Missionary Society, which has a flourishing mission at Abeokuta, fifty-six miles north of Lagos, up the river Ogun, where are seven-

thousand Africans recaptured from slave ships, and more or less civilized and educated at Sierra Leone. Several young Africans were sent to England, and instructed in cleaning cotton and preparing it for the market. Up to March, 1858, he had furnished 157 cotton gins, costing from less than twenty to more than fifty dollars each, besides presses and other implements of the business, which have been bought mostly by native producers or traders. He has had his agents in the interior, with goods ready to exchange for cotton. By such means, the exports of cotton from Lagos have been raised to 34,491 lbs. in 1856, 114,844 lbs. in 1857, and 220,099 lbs. in 1858. The cost at Abeokuta was $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in the seed, yielding one-fourth of a pound of clean cotton; and more was offered than could be bought. The whole cost at Lagos was four pence and one farthing per pound, or about eight cents. In the table of exports, however, its value is assumed to be seven pence two farthings, or about fifteen cents. From the estimated number of inhabitants and amount of cotton worn by each, it has been inferred that the annual product of "Yoruba and the adjacent States, is equal to 7,200,000 pounds." By a strange blunder, the under Secretary of State, Fitzgerald, mentioned this estimate, in the House of Commons, as the amount exported to Brazil. Mr. Clegg has evidently selected the right spot for his operations. At Lagos, which commands the boatable river Ogun, with the prestige of British power and aided by the missions and the returned people from Sierra Leone, he has easily established and kept open a favorable communication with the cotton-growing interior.

President Benson believes that the same thing may be done from Monrovia. In his annual message, December, 1856, he says:

"It is an unquestionable fact, that our interior tribes manufacture hundreds of thousands of domestic cloths annually, which must consume several millions pounds of raw cotton. Thousands of these cloths, through much difficulty, find their way down to the seaboard annually. But if the communication was kept open and they could be assured of a safe transit, and were encouraged by discreet and influential agents to increased cultivation of that useful article, in a very few years, millions of pounds would be brought down annually and exported."

C. M. Waring, Esq., merchant, of Monrovia, writes as follows:

Boston, 6th June, 1859.

Rev. JOSEPH TRACY,

Sir:—In reply to your note of 1st inst., making inquiry of me in regard to the production and manufacture of cotton among the natives in the vicinity of Liberia, I make the following answers, all to the best of my knowledge.

1. How many "country cloths," to my best recollection, are annually bought and sold by merchants at Monrovia?

I think, from 2,000 to 3,000; varying in length from two to three and a half yards, and from a yard and a half to two yards wide.

2. Where are they made, and how are they brought to Monrovia?

They are made by the interior tribes, called the Mandingoes and Goulahs, and brought down by them in quantities on their backs, or in canoes, or worn on their persons.

3. What do the merchants at Monrovia pay for them?

The price varies, according to the size and quality; say, from fifty cents to one dollar. That is, the articles given in exchange are worth that amount in the market.

4. Do the merchants at Monrovia buy all that are offered?

The merchants do not, as there are only four or five of them that buy to sell again; but citizens also buy them for their own use, as well as the Kroomen and Fishmen who reside in the vicinity of Monrovia, and to some extent other tribes. However, I think an increased demand, and higher prices, would induce the natives to bring down larger quantities.

Yours,

C. M. WARING.

These "country cloths" have long been an article of commerce all along the coast, from the Gambia to Loando. American traders frequently buy them to barter for other articles, or to sell at the neighboring islands; giving, at the highest estimate we have heard from any of them, from a dollar to a dollar and a half each. The cotton is spun by women, and woven by old men in webs about five or six inches wide; which are sewed together, to make a "cloth" of the requisite width. A man, Mr. Bowen states, will weave forty yards a day, equal to about seven square yards. One of them, procured at Sherbro by the Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., when there with Mills as an explorer, measures six feet and three inches by four feet and seven inches, equal to about three square yards and one-fifth. It weighs twenty-nine ounces, or about nine ounces to the square

yard. It is striped with a very excellent deep blue. This appears to be a favorite color; though they are sometimes striped with yellow, and sometimes left undyed.

Mr. Clegg and Mr. Campbell, already mentioned, have stimulated this trade remarkably on the Slave Coast. According to official returns, there were exported from Lagos, in 1857, 50,000 of these cloths, and 150,000 from other ports on that coast; in all, 200,000 cloths. They were sent to Brazil, where are many thousands of slaves, natives of Africa. They are said to average $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in weight, and estimated, in the returns, at ten shillings, or about two dollars and forty cents, each. This estimate of the average weight appears to be very high, and the price extravagantly high in proportion to the weight. It is more than fifty per cent. above that usually paid by American traders, and more than one hundred per cent. above that paid by Liberian merchants.

If we may judge from these returns, compared with the statements of President Benson and Mr. Waring, it would seem that the interior of Liberia produces "country cloths" much cheaper than Yoruba, and that equal inducements, offered at Monrovia for six or eight years, as at Lagos, would bring down an equal supply.

Of the yield per acre in different parts of Africa, we know almost nothing. It has been asserted that around the Bight of Benin it is as great as in Georgia; and such has been the general impression made by statements concerning other parts. In most crops, a good quality implies a fair quantity. Yet the Rev. T. J. Bowen says of African cotton generally,—"The staple is good, but the yield cannot be more than one-fourth of what it is on similar lands in the Southern States." It is not quite certain whether he means that the land cannot be made to produce more, or that the actual yield cannot be estimated higher. Apparently, the latter is his meaning. Of Yoruba he says: "Both upland and sea-island cotton are planted; but neither produces very well, owing to the extreme and constant heat of the climate." Of this, Mr. Bowen, a native of Georgia, must be regarded as a good judge.

This cause of short crops in Yoruba is evidently incurable. It does not exist in equal force in Liberia and its vicinity. Mr. Bowen says: "The average in the dry season is about 80 degrees at Ijaye, and 82 at Ogbomoshaw, and a few degrees lower during the rains. I have never known the mercury to rise higher than 93 degrees in the shade, at Ijaye. The

highest reading at Ogbomoshaw was 97.5." These places are from 100 to 150 miles inland. The highest reading ever known at Monrovia was 90; and that only once or twice, and with strong doubts as to the fairness of the exposure. At Careysburg the temperature is lower than at Monrovia. In the Pessey country, among the cotton weavers, say one hundred miles inland, from May 7 to May 12, George L Seymour found the range of the thermometer to be from 69 to 81 degrees. The temperature of Liberia and its interior, therefore, is more favorable for cotton than that of Yoruba. The soil is at least equal, and probably much of it is superior, in fertility. The coast is more easily and safely accessible by sea. The St. Paul's is as good for boat navigation, probably, notwithstanding the rapids, as the Ogun. There are no large organized communities of natives to crush the new settlements as soon as their prosperity presents a temptation, and no overshadowing and irresistible British influence on the coast, to control their movements and absorb the profits of their labor.

We subjoin two extracts from the Liberia Herald, received since our Report went to press. The first is from the "Report of the Committee of Adjudication of the Second National Fair" to President Benson:

"There were some good specimens exhibited from stalks of American seed planted seven and eight years ago, the same trees producing good cotton for eight successive years. Other specimens of cotton were shown from American seed planted last year. But the principal lots were of native African cotton, and several twenty yard pieces of cotton cloth were manufactured by our citizens from this kind, as well as many socks and stockings. Mrs. Martha Rix, formerly Mrs. Zion Harris, showed some very fine specimens of silk cotton socks made from the cotton of the large silk cotton tree, which grows wild in our forest from 80 to 100 feet high.

"This is perhaps the first time that any one has attempted to apply this species of cotton to any practical purpose. Of the common stock of African cotton there are several varieties, from which the native population of the interior manufacture annually many thousands of country cloths, which they constantly bring to our market for sale or exchange; thus showing that less than a hundred miles interior large quantities of cotton are grown by native industry, which, by a little effort on the part of our merchants and capitalists, might be thrown into our market in the

raw material for exportation. We think that it has been fully proven the last year, to the satisfaction of the Americo-Liberian population, that cotton, being indigenous to this part of Africa, and perennial for seven or eight years, may be grown to an indefinite extent in any part of our territory. The only point next to settle to ensure success, is whether we can obtain cheap labor and cheap goods, so as to afford a good article of well ginned and marketable cotton at five or six cents per pound. The growing of cotton as a staple product, we regard as of primary importance; we shall not only recommend it as an experiment to all our population, but contribute our individual quota next year to the national stock."

The second is a short editorial article in the Herald of June 1:

"It is strange to us, that our merchants do not pay some attention to the trade in ground nuts and cotton. It is well known that throughout the Vey Country these articles are in abundance. Commencing from Little Cape Mount River, there will be found in every rice field, cotton growing in the greatest luxuriance. Extend your observations to the She-bar, and all along, and for twenty-five miles interiorwards, you will discover the cotton plant. The natives plant it in their farms for domestic purposes, and they would, at once, go readily into the growing of cotton, if inducements were held out to them. Convince them that they will meet with a ready market for all the cotton they may produce, and very soon it will be ascertained that they will bring the article to the trader, in common with other productions. We have heard from a reliable source, that there may now be procured up the Mannah river, thousands of pounds of cotton in the seed; but no one seems disposed to speculate in it. At the town of 'Firo,' on that river, cotton may be seen in every hamlet—more than a sufficiency for the use of the people of the town, and the overplus is permitted to waste. Ground nuts are also one of the productions of that part of the Republic, but as there has been no demand for them, no more is raised than is required for home consumption. We invite the immediate attention of our merchants and traders to the importance of encouraging the cultivation of these valuable products. If earnest heed be given our suggestions, we have not the least doubt, that, in a very few years, a profitable business will be prosecuted in the purchase and sale of these articles."

Here, then, the cotton growing country of the natives is more easily accessible than any where else in Africa. It comes down to the coast. Little Cape Mount is only some twenty-five miles up the coast from Monrovia. Its slave mart, called Digby, has long been suppressed. Twenty-five miles further is Robertsport, on Grand Cape Mount; beyond which, scattered along at about equal distances for another twenty or twenty-five miles, are the notorious slave marts of Sugury, Man-

na River, Solyman River, and Gallinas, all in vigorous operation till the annexation to the Republic in 1852, and lately the scene of the doings of the *Regina Coeli*. From Gallinas to She-bar, or Sherbro, is about seventy miles; making, from Little Cape Mount, 125 miles of native cotton country, right on the sea-shore, with numerous roadsteads and landing places for trade. The Vey people are intelligent above the average of natives, and have an alphabet of their own.

[From the Christian Mirror, Portland, Me., August 9th.]

Maine Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the Chesnut Street Church (Methodist) Monday evening of last week. President, Hon. Phineas Barnes, in the chair. Prayer by Dr. Shailer.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Phineas Barnes.

Recording Secretary, Dr. I. T. Dana of Portland.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. John O. Fiske, of Bath.

Ex. Committee, Phineas Barnes, of Portland; Joseph McKeen, of Brunswick; Freeman Clark, of Bath; Harris C. Barnes, William Chase, Eben Steele, and Harrison J. Libby, of Portland.

Treasurer, Freeman Clark, Esq., of Bath.

The President mentioned that no report could be expected from the Corresponding Secretary, as he had removed from the State. He regretted as much as any the failure of Mr. Latrobe to be present on this occasion. He held in his hand letters which authorized the public announcement that had been made. There were several gentlemen present who would address the audience. For himself he could not recollect the time when he was not a Colonizationist, nor had his interest in this Society ever waned. In casting about for a text for this occasion, he

would take this *First of August*, the 25th Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The happiness of those hundreds of thousands, was a question pertinent to this occasion. What is to be the effect in the future of that Emancipation Act on the race? Are they to become what every race should? Are they competent? Have they the opportunity? Are their surroundings such as insure their improvement? He rejoiced in assurances that they were advancing. How is it with the blacks of the United States? The 12,000 blacks in Liberia are often referred to disparagingly, contemptuously, sneeringly—this Society is treated not only with open disregard, but with bitter hostility. The speaker could not conceive why the friends of the black race should not take the same interest in its welfare, whether in this country, on West India soil, or in distant Africa.

The Colonization Society is non-combatant—non-political, non-partisan. Recently there has been circulated, with a good deal of zeal, a fact mentioned in President Benson's Message, that some of the native tribes of Africa were in advance of emigrants from the United States. But the length and breadth of that statement, the manner and purpose of its use by President Benson, were not taken into the account. The

President was urging his Liberia fellow citizens to greater improvement, more effort—and in this connection most ingenuously stated that there were natives around them who would vie with them, even with their superior advantages. With true nobleness he had the magnanimity to say that some of the aborigines around them are equal to them. How different from the boasting of American statesmen, American Governors, and Presidents!

What Liberia can do for the black race—what they are capable of becoming—may be inferred from such an example as this of President Benson, whose entire education was Liberian. His messages are as creditable as the average of those of Governors of American States—as accurate in style, as sensible in thought.

Have American negroes the prospect of as auspicious a future? To secure it, would you scatter them among a dominant race?

The speaker here alluded to Gov. Roberts, a Liberia merchant, and others, in proof of the capabilities of the race. He spoke of the development of the African soil—the exhaustless stores of tropical countries, and the important part these make in the world's commerce—and especially to the great incentive and element of improvement, a *nationality*, to be found nowhere else,—this was the impulse the black race needed. It was the desire of all nations. We had lately seen the world alive in interest for Hungarian Nationality—Italian Independence, &c.

The close of this speech of an hour, was not only instructive but eloquent, and we regret the more our inability to give it. We hoped to have had it in full—and therefore neglected securing a full report at the time. On our return from

Commencement, we find ourselves obliged to substitute this barren skeleton, with scarcely head, trunk, or limbs.

Rev. Mr. Orcutt said:

In all the interest manifested for the negro, it is pleasant to turn from barren theories, bitter strife, and downright folly, to something which is practicable, something which is reasonable,—something which is peaceful and salutary in all its bearings. That something we find in the cause of African Colonization.

What has Colonization done? It has carried science, and arts, and letters, and laws, and civilization, and Christianity, into benighted Africa. More specifically and fully, what has Colonization done?

It has suppressed the slave trade on hundreds of miles of the African coast;—

It has introduced civilization and Christianity when all previous efforts had failed;—

It has given Nationality and elevation to the colored race, which nothing else has or could. The speaker here referred particularly to the case of the bark *E. N. Roye*, in New York, with her owner, a Liberian merchant, and a cargo of African products worth \$20,000—and flag flying at the masthead with its stripes and *lone star*;—

It has furnished the free colored people of the United States an opportunity of improving their condition;—

It has furnished an asylum for recaptured Africans;

It has kept the door of emancipation open where it would otherwise have been closed.

The great question for us to consider as philanthropists, and as a community, is not, shall slavery be abolished? but, *what shall be done with and for the African people in America when free?* The more we

look at their social condition and prospects in the free States, the more important will this question become to us. How they are regarded as a political element, may be seen in the fact that the constitutions of most of the new States provide that they shall not be permitted to live within their jurisdictions. I say nothing of the justice or humanity of such legislation—I only speak of the fact. Nor do I affirm that colonization fully and satisfactorily answers the difficult question proposed. But there is sense and force in a speech of Tristram Burgess, made in Congress some thirty years ago, from which the speaker read the following extract :

“ Africa, like a bereaved mother, holds out her hands to America, and implores you to send back her exiled children.” * * * * *

“ The ways of Providence cannot always be seen by man. When the Almighty comes out of his cloud, light fills the eyes of the universe. What a mystery, when the youthful patriarch, lost to his father, was sold into slavery! What a display of wisdom and benignity when we are permitted to see ‘ all the families of the earth blessed ’ by that event !

“ Shall we question the great arrangement of Divine Wisdom, or hold par lance with the Power, who has made whole countries the enduring monuments of his avenging justice? Let these people go; they are citizens of another country;—send them home; send them home instructed, and civilized, and imbued with the pure principles of Christianity; so may they instruct and civilize their native land, and spread over its wide regions the glad tidings of human redemption. Secure to your country, to your age, the glory of paying back to Africa the mighty arrears of nations, Add another

new world to the civilized regions of the globe.”

The several statements above were fully illustrated by facts—which we are unable to present in this hurried report. We give only a letter to Mr. Orcutt from Judge James (colored) of Liberia. This gentleman was educated in Massachusetts, went to Africa twenty years ago as a lay missionary of the American Board, where he has since resided, occupying high positions in the Liberian Government, and is now a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions in Liberia. He spent last summer in the United States.

Letter of JUDGE JAMES.

Rev. Mr. ORCUTT,

My Dear Friend:—You will see from the date of this letter that I am home again—yes, thank God, I am home again, at my own Liberian home; and never did Liberia seem more dear to me than now. I am not blind to the faults of this country, nor the great difficulties to be encountered here; but in review of all, and much more than the reality, this is the only home for the African race and their descendents in America. They and their friends may preach deliverance and elevation until dooms day,— * * * *

* * * * *

—The odds are against them, and those odds are too great. If they had any where like an equal number, they might contend for their rights with some fair chance for success; but everything is against them—there is no hope !!!

The following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That this Society cordially approves the appointment of the Rev. Franklin Butler as the Agent of the American Colonization So-

ciety for the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; that we earnestly recommend to the friends of this cause in every community in our own State, to adopt such measures, in concert with Mr. Butler or otherwise, as may secure the best results from his labors in this State.

Resolved, That our friends, in any places which Mr. Butler may not be able to visit at present, be requested, nevertheless, to make collections for this cause, and forward the same, either directly to the American Co-

lonization Society, or to Freeman Clark, Esq., of Bath, the Treasurer of this Society, by whom they will be transmitted to the Parent Society.

Resolved, That in addition to the other numerous and weighty reasons for making immediate and liberal contributions to this cause in Maine, it is highly desirable that such an amount should be raised within this State, as will entitle us to a representation, annually, in the meetings and deliberations of the American Society.

Missionary Intelligence.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MISSIONARIES met at Good Hope, (Mendi Country,) in May last. Four persons have united with the Church since the last report. One native (as we understand) has been ordained to the ministry, and one licensed to preach. The mission is reduced in numbers, and an earnest appeal is made for more laborers. The pestilence has been very fatal at Sierra Leone.

EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

We copy the following intelligence from the Spirit of Missions for August and September:

Letter from the Rev. C. C. Hoffman.—We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Hoffman, dated Cape Palmas, June 13th, 1859, from which we take the following: "God still preserves our lives, though our new missionaries have suffered much and been able to do but little. Mr. Hubbard seems to suffer most, and is very much debilitated. Mrs. Hubbard has had a severe attack, but has in a great measure recovered. I am sorry to say I am again suffering from my old companion, fever, even while I write you; still it is not so severe but that I am about my work.

"We had a very interesting Sabbath yesterday, Whit Sunday. In the morning I baptized three native youth and an infant at St. Mark's. I baptized our infant in the chapel of the Orphan Asylum, and, at the same time, a little dumb boy, the younger brother of the one whom I sent

to the United States. I have taken him to live in my family, and myself and Mrs. Hoffman and Dr. D'Lyon were his sponsors. He is an exceedingly intelligent and docile child.

"Miss Ball is not in very good health, but keeps about her duties. Mrs. Hoffman is gaining again her health and strength. Mr. and Mrs. Rambo, at Rocktown, have occasional fevers. He baptized a native yesterday."

Under date of 16th July, Mr. Hoffman writes:

"Our school examinations have passed off, and the schools are in a prosperous state, particularly, I think, those at Mount Vaughan, under Mr. Crummell's care.

"With deep regret we have learned of the death of Bishop Bowen soon after his return to Sierra Leone. He is the third Bishop who has died there within a few years.

"The U. S. Ship Vincennes left us Surgeon Thornley, who is suffering from a nervous affection, and felt obliged to leave the ship, even at the risk of having the African fever on shore while waiting for the steamer of the 16th July. He is a member of our Church, and his sojourn is pleasant to us, and his health has greatly improved."

Dr. D'Lyon, our missionary physician, writes, under date of 4th July:

"Thanks to kind Heaven, our march is onward. God has blessed every effort which has been put forth in this land; it may not appear so to the careless observer, but one who will view in a prayerful manner our operations will find improvement everywhere visible. It would astonish many children in the United States to hear

our little native children read the Bible. Our school examination came off last week; it was in the highest degree satisfactory. The Light of life seems to be shining upon parents and children. A visit to our Christian villages is truly refreshing.

"We have now one hundred and fifty visitors from the interior; many of them have never seen the ocean before; they live several hundred miles in the interior, and are said to be cannibals. These poor creatures are inviting and imploring the missionary to notice them, and send men to carry God's book to their country. This is very commonly the case. They are every week begging Mr. Hoffman to send them a teacher.

"The health of our missionaries just now is pretty good. Our new friends have had fever, of course; but are now doing finely."

SOUTHERN BAPTIST BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Rev. Z. B. ROBERTS is laboring earnestly at Sinou, and preaching to the natives in its vicinity. Rev. J. ROBERTS writes of a revival of religion at Farmerville in Sinou County:

"I again beg that something be done for the natives as soon as possible; but for Blue Barrie, let something be done just now if possible, if it is only an appropriation of one hundred dollars for the balance of the year, until something can be done fairly. I went to my extent for the house and Sabbath school. All that hinders me from going fairly into that work I am implored to engage in, is the want of money. I have a man picked out for the school at Blue Barrie. Will you give me orders to begin operations? The field is large, truly, but I do not like to see other churches at every native town around me, as they are at Cape Palmas."

Hon. B. P. YATES writes of a revival at Monrovia. Brother RICHARDSON baptized twenty-five persons, among whom were several natives. Interesting letters from several missionaries in Africa, of the Southern Baptist Board, appear in the Home and Foreign Journal. The Journal gives the following summary:

"Yoruba—Missionaries well. Inquirers increase. Several conversions at Ijaye. Prospects of Awyaw, a recent station, encouraging. The annual meeting of the mission, at Ijaye, one of peculiar pleasant-

ness. All the missionaries feel greatly encouraged. Want help. Who will go?

"Liberia.—A great awakening at Monrovia; quite a number baptized. Attention among the natives increasing."

METHODIST MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

(From the M. Missionary Advocate for September)

Yes, Africa too is sharing in the gracious effusions of the Holy Spirit. How far-reaching are the prayers and labors of good men. A noon-day prayer meeting is commenced in New York; it is heard of in Africa; the missionaries start a similar meeting in Monrovia. A book is written narrating the wondrous effects of the Fulton street prayer meeting; extracts from it are read in that prayer meeting in Monrovia. And now we have before us the gracious record of the Spirit's presence and power among them. "For two months we prayed, Christians of all denominations prayed. One who lately brought out from America a bundle of tracts, kindly furnished by a friend in Baltimore, scattered 'Angel Lilly' and the 'Child Angel,' and many others, among them. Another, Rev. Mr. W—, would read extracts from the 'Power of Prayer,' by Rev. Irenæus Prime, and the thrilling scenes of Fulton street prayer meetings. These were effectual to convince of the necessity of a change of heart, and the certainty of finding it when sincerely and humbly sought." At the time this extract was written some seventy-seven persons had made a public profession of religion and joined the several religious communions. Among the converts are six native boys residing in the families of our missionaries: Jabez A. Burton, Levi Scott, Jacobus Seyes, Minor Scott, Cæsar Freeman, and Charles Scott. Godly women are going about their neighborhood, to converse and pray with those "who mourn, and to rejoice over those who rejoice."

Three Missionaries are under appointment to sail for Western Africa, in the service of the American Missionary Society.

This Society seems to meet with the trouble which accompanies the efforts of other missionary societies in their endeavors to "seek and to save that which was lost." They say they "find it extremely difficult to win the confidence of the colored people of Canada."

AFRICA.—A Gracious Revival in Monrovia.—A letter from the wife of Bishop Burns, (Methodist,) states that a revival of religion was in progress in Monrovia.

"The children and youth, scores of them, have been converted. Forty have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, seven with the Episcopalians, and others are to unite with the Baptists and Presbyterians. The work is extending to the adult portion of the community. Two of our daughters and a native boy, Levi Scott, residing with us, have experienced religion and connected themselves with the church."

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, we judge, is useful in this work. Mrs. Burns writes:—"Brother Seys is so full you can scarcely see him without his eyes full of tears of rejoicing."

A letter from Mr. BUSHNELL, (May 5 and 18,) announces that Mrs. Jack had been very dangerously sick, her life having been despaired of; but as she still lived, some hope of her recovery was again entertained. Four others of the mission circle had also been sick, and our brother says: "The last twelve days have been a season of trial such as I have no recollection of, in the history of this mission."

Basle.—The religious meetings of Basle took place this year from the 26th to the 29th of last July. Among all the societies that of the Missions possessed a peculiar

interest. Its sessions, each eight hours, continued two days. Both days the audience filled the largest church in the city. The report of the Secretary, Mr. Josenhaus, containing important information, greatly interested the assembly. Four years ago the Mission Society found itself, financially, in a critical position, and who then could foresee its future? The 3,000 francs then annually received were insufficient to meet the necessities of the work: its progress was retarded. It was then declared that if the receipts were not doubled, a part of the operations of the Society would be suspended. This announcement found an echo in Christian hearts, for the receipts of this year have amounted to more than 622,000 francs. Now, seventy pupils are preparing themselves in the Institute for their noble career as missionaries. Forty children of missionaries are being instructed in a separate establishment.

The *personnel* of the mission is composed of 200 members, not including the native evangelists and tutors (instructors) in the service of the Society.

The principal missionary fields of the Society of Basle are, Western Africa, India, China, and the German population of America. This year nine missionaries have set out for their various destinations.

Intelligence.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER FOR LIBERIA.—At half-past nine o'clock this morning, there will be launched by Henry Steers, from the foot of Tenth Street, East River, a side-wheel steamer of about 70 tons burthen, built by the New York State Colonization Society, and named after the late Seth Grosvenor, whose generosity has enabled the Society to assume the cost. This steamer is designed to run on the coast of Liberia, from Cape Palmas to Gallinas, stopping at Monrovia and other points on the route.

The requirements of Liberia for a vessel for this purpose have long been evident, and in the early part of this year a mercantile firm in Monrovia suggested to the Society, that if it would construct a steamer, it would charter her for a term of years, and pay for her in instalments within that term.

Upon full consideration of the subject, it was concluded that the facilities which would be offered to the local transportation of the produce of Liberia to an export market, independent of the stimulus such an enterprise would give to the foreign

trade of this country, were of a character to justify the Society in embarking in the enterprise, and it forthwith entered into the necessary arrangements to execute it.

The hull of this vessel was built by Mr. Henry Steers; it is coppered, and the water wheel guards are full sponsoned. She is to be propelled by a marine condensing engine of the steeple design, having a cylinder 28 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet, with a tubular boiler, and Sewell's surface condenser.

As the fund appropriated to her construction will not be fully adequate to the cost and equipment of her, the Society will have to depend upon the friends of African Colonization for assistance in this most interesting essay to develop the results of its importance in a commercial point.

The North Atlantic Steamship Company, through Wm. Whitewright, jr., has taken the lead in contributing, as it has given the material for such joiner work as will be required for the cabin, officers' rooms, &c., from the cabins, &c., removed in making alterations necessary to adapt their steamers to their new route.—*Jour. of Com.*

COLONIZATION AND THE PRESBYTERIAN (OLD SCHOOL) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Presbyter of Cincinnati says:

“Dr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, offered several resolutions in favor of Colonization, and in opposition to the African Slave Trade. They were referred to the Committee of Bills and Overtures, and a report made, which, after several amendments, was laid on the table for want of time to discuss. The Assembly did not, by any means, in laying on the table, intend to negative the resolutions. Dr. Thornwell had his peculiar views in an amendment offered by him, and the Assembly were not willing to give Colonization an indorsement so doubtful.”

The Presbyter among other things says:

“The Church will continue not only to teach that the commandments of God must be kept, and that the will of God is summarily comprehended in the ten commandments, but it will also testify against the sins forbidden in these ten commandments.

“The action, or want of action, of the Assembly on Colonization and the Slave Trade, will excite much feeling in the Church, and we are not surprised at the solicitude of the Philadelphia Presbyterian on the position in which things were left by the Assembly. It says:

“‘The only act of the Assembly which it seems to us there is reason deeply to regret, is the laying on the table the resolutions in regard to the American Colonization Society. It presents the Assembly to those unacquainted with the circumstances, in the attitude of hostility to that valuable institution.’”

A CONVENTION of friends to the colored race, of which the learned Friend ELIHU BURRITT was a prominent member, was held in Wilmington, Delaware, in March last, when, after discussion, sundry resolutions were adopted, in which it is maintained that as all “sections and political parties have fully and equally conceded that the States which have planted slavery in their borders have the only and exclusive right to abolish it; therefore any plan proposed for its extinction should fully and honestly recognize this admitted right of those States to achieve the act by their own unrestrained sovereign legislation.” The Convention further express their ap-

probation of the proposition of the Hon. RUFUS KING, subsequently recommended by Chief Justice MARSHALL, EX-President MADISON, and Mr. WEBSTER, to apply the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to any plan of emancipation and colonization which might be adopted by any one or more of the States, as one which should commend itself to the entire nation. Though the Convention does not mention Colonization, yet it is well known to have been embraced in the proposal of Mr. King, and sanctioned by the great men we have mentioned.

THE *American*, printed at Waterbury, Conn., commends the discourse on Colonization, delivered in the First Congregational Church of that town, by the Rev. J. Orcutt, to a highly respectable audience. He gave a clear account of the operations of the Society—the difficulties overcome—and urged that the Slave Trade would be most certainly abolished by enlightened emigrants and missionaries from this and other countries. He gave an encouraging account of the present prospects of the Society; showing Liberia to be the most favorable of all lands for the elevation and respectability and happiness of the colored race.

REPORTED SLAVE TRADE, SOUTH.—The National Intelligencer of the 21st ult. says:

“We hope our friends abroad will regard this ‘Florida African Slave Trade’ tale, as we know it to be, utterly destitute of truth.”

We learn also that no evidence of this trade on the coast of Florida has been reported to the State Department.

In a letter from Florida, dated August 12, said by the Journal of Commerce to be from a respectable source, are the following words:

“The truth is, that the Wanderer’s cargo is the first and last importation; and the parties to that will have made a poor speculation. People no more desire to buy

negroes without a good title, than a farmer in New York would a piece of land.

"The advocates of the slave trade South are to be found among all classes, but they are few and far between. Some wish it opened to retaliate on the North; others for speculation; and much the largest number have no better reason than to have something new turn up.

F"

THE COOLIE TRADE AND REVIVED SLAVE TRADE.—A large public meeting was held at the London Tavern, in the City of London, on the 13th of July, to hear statements in regard to the Coolie immigration, and to adopt a memorial for a Parliamentary investigation of the subject. The attendance was very numerous. Lord Brougham presided, and near him were many distinguished persons, among whom we observe the name of our highly esteemed friend Dr. Thomas Hodgkin. In concluding a brief but able speech, the noble Chairman mentioned a note he had received from the Bishop of Oxford. "And I cannot," said his Lordship, "name the name of Wilberforce (great cheering) without having recalled to my recollection him towards whom the feelings of veneration and of affection strive in my bosom for the mastery. My reason for not reading this letter from the Right Reverend Prelate is that it is full of kind expressions to myself personally."

The following is the letter:

My Dear Lord BROUGHAM—

I am grieved that I cannot be with you to-morrow night, to show my deep interest in that undying cause, which occupied your early energies, and which still owes so much to your marvellously unabated powers. I am obliged to leave town in order to preach on the Thursday morning, at a long distance from London.

I am most sincerely yours, S. OXON.

Lord Brougham and several other gentlemen made able and impressive speeches in favor of a Parliamentary investigation of the whole subject. A memorial was adopted by the Convention, and it was resolved, unanimously,

"That the memorial to his Grace the Duke of New Castle, which has been read, be adopted by this meeting, and signed in its behalf by the Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham, and that his Lordship be respectfully solicited to head a deputation to present it at as early a day as may be convenient."

Among other statements the memorial contained the following:

"That your memorialists, without detailing the abuses and evils of the present system of so-called immigration, consider it to be specially objectionable, because no relative proportion between the sexes is maintained, because no measures are adopted for the moral or spiritual welfare of the immigrants, and because there is no effectual government agency to check the abuses incidental to the procuring of them, either in India or in China, in the absence of which the traffic has degenerated into a new form of the slave trade. That your memorialists have recently had their attention drawn to the whole question of immigration, in consequence of the sanction which has been given by her Majesty's Government to a bill, passed in December last by the Jamaica Legislature, identical in its main features with one that was disallowed a year before, and of an official announcement to the effect that the Emperor of the French had consented to abandon his scheme for purchasing Africans as laborers for the French colonies, on condition of his being permitted to obtain an unlimited supply of immigrants from India and China, under the sanction of the British Government. That your memorialists consider it highly reprehensible that British ships and British capital should be employed in procuring Indians and Chinese, and conveying them to Cuba—a foreign colony where slavery exists—and that measures ought to be adopted to prohibit the practice; at the same time your memorialists are of opinion, that, so long as the present system of obtaining Indians and Chinese under contract to serve for a term of years in the British colonies, is persevered in, her Majesty's Government cannot remonstrate with effect with foreign Governments, for following its own example, even in cases where the admitted evils and abuses of the system are more flagrant. That your memorialists have observed that the main plea upon which a demand for immigrant labor in the British colonies is advanced, is an alleged deficiency in the available supply of Creole labor, sustained by allegations of the indolence of the enfranchised laboring classes, and their disinclination to work for

wages. That while your memorialists possess conclusive evidence that the latter allegations are absolutely untrue, they are not prepared to assert that, in relation to the vexed question of the supply of available labor, the position of every colony is the same; nor do they consider that in any of them the deficiency is so great as is represented, and more especially in Jamaica, where considerable numbers of laborers are in absolute want of employment. Yet being in no wise averse to promote a perfectly free immigration into those colonies, at the sole expense of those who employ the foreign laborer, they are of opinion that the time has arrived for a full and an impartial inquiry into the whole subject of the supply of labor, and the operation of the schemes of immigration which have hitherto been tried. That your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully pray that you will be pleased to promote the appointment of a committee of the House of Lords, to inquire into the condition of the West Indies so far as regards the alleged deficiency of labor in them, and the causes thereof, and into the working of the present system of immigration in those colonies which have received immigrants, as well as into the means employed in the East Indies and in China to obtain immigrants from those countries."

Dr. HODGKIN moved, and Mr. T. H. GLADSTONE seconded, a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, which was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said: "I return you my very hearty and most sincere thanks for the great kindness with which you have received me upon the present occasion. I have long been a laborer in the cause—I may say for sixty years. When you have wished me—as my friend Mr. Gladstone has been kind enough to do, and you have been good enough to receive—a long continuance of life, I might say that it would be no comfort, but great misery, to continue that life, were it to be passed in such frightful scenes as, in contemplation, we have passed through and suffered during the last four or five weeks—scenes of slaughter, wholesale slaughter, in the fairest part of Europe, which I cannot refer to without expressing my deepest sorrow and my hearty reprobation of whoever was the cause of it, and my thankfulness to Heaven for its having now ceased." (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then separated.

THE Edinburgh Review for April contains an able article, (said to be from the pen of Mr. C. Buxton,) which is thought to

refute, in the most conclusive manner, the wild assertions of those who maintain that emancipation in the West Indies has proved a failure.

COST OF COLONIZATION.

The following table will show the annual receipts of the American Colonization Society from its organization to the present time:

Years.	Receipts.
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50
1820-2.....	5,627 66
1823.....	4,758 22
1824.....	4,379 89
1825.....	10,125 85
1826.....	14,779 24
1827.....	13,294 94
1828.....	13,458 17
1829.....	20,295 61
1830.....	26,683 41
1831.....	32,101 58
1832.....	43,065 08
1833.....	37,242 46
1834.....	22,984 30
1835.....	36,661 49
1836.....	33,096 88
1837.....	25,558 14
1838.....	10,947 41
1839.....	51,498 36
1840.....	56,985 62
1841.....	42,443 68
1842.....	32,898 88
1843.....	36,093 94
1844.....	33,640 39
1845.....	56,458 60
1846.....	39,900 03
1847.....	29,472 84
1848.....	49,845 91
1849.....	50,332 84
1850.....	64,973 91
1851.....	97,443 77
1852.....	78,010 27
1853.....	82,458 25
1854.....	65,433 93
1855.....	55,276 89
1856.....	81,384 41
1857.....	97,384 84
1858.....	61,820 19
	\$1,532,849 38

The Md. S. Col. Society has received since its organization.....	309,759 33
The N. Y. State and Pa. State Society, during their independent condition prior to 1840, received.....	95,640 00
The Miss. S. C. S., ditto,	12,000 00
	—————

Making a total, to the beginning of this year of \$1,950,238 71

MESSRS. DELANY, CAMPBELL & Co., sent out to see the prospects of their brethren in Africa, were to leave Monrovia for the Niger the 1st of August. While on the African coast, Mr. Delany will communicate the results of his explorations to the New York Observer. His first letter from Monrovia appears in that paper of the 15th ult. Mr. Campbell was kindly received in England, and aided to some extent in his purpose to visit Yoruba.

AFRICA.

The king of the territory of Bonny, on the Western Coast of Africa, has recently had an interview with the Bishop of London, to ascertain the best means to be taken to spread Christianity over that country, which is of vast extent and very populous. Since the abolition of slavery in 1844, the population has greatly increased, for previous to that time 20,000 slaves were exported every year. The king has received Christian baptism, and while in London was observed attending faithfully on the religious services.—*Archives du Christiansme*, June 10, 1859.

The above is very recent and very agreeable information from this African king. But when it came to our notice we were reminded of the following notice, which we copy from the *Christian Mirror*, and which is taken from the observations of an officer in our navy. We are glad to learn that his African majesty has been allowed to visit England, and learn from the Bishop of London the truth and advantages of our Most Holy Religion. We trust he will find better motives than he has supposed, in the English mind, towards himself and his countrymen, and that by his exile and wanderings he may be led to Him who is the Light of the World.

AN EXILED AFRICAN KING.—Whilst taking our walks round about and among the neat one-story buildings used as offi-

cers' quarters, in their midst we came to one in front of which sits a large portly negress, and the whole establishment, from parlor to kitchen, is evidently in possession of Africans. We enter. Bow your heads reverently, all ye disciples of Hume, Sir Walter Scott, and Sir Archibald Alison, all ye venerators of divine right, for ye are in the presence of Royalty. This is the residence of the King of Bonny, in Africa, a state prisoner to the Queen of England, and the portly lady who received us so graciously, is his queen, or one of them. In court language, he received us graciously, and, asking us to be seated, he directed wine to be handed to us and to himself. Speaking English imperfectly, he asked us our names and occupations, and manifested much satisfaction that we had done him or ourselves the honor, whichever it was, of calling on him. He is said to be a man of wealth and influence in his own country, and the British Government allows him four thousand dollars a year while in captivity. But his majesty does not like the gilded cage; he wants to get out. There did not seem to be any clear reason why the King of Bonny was in captivity. The nearest approach I could make to the cause of it was, that British merchants wanted to buy all the palm oil at lower rates than he would dispose of it, or allow it to be sold by his subjects; therefore he was imprisoned for interfering with trade. At first he was kept upon the coast, but managing to send an order to his dominions, still prohibiting the sale on any but his own terms, it was thought expedient to send him more remote from his dominions. He himself said the English were great rascals: they shut the Emperor Napoleon up in St. Helena, and him in Ascension. The truth is, the principle is the same in both cases, only the magnitude of the Napoleonic crime makes the parallel of his sable majesty ridiculous. The officers at Ascension spoke of his confinement as an injustice.—*Fankwei*. By *William Maxwell Wood, M. D., U. S. N.*

Deceased Friends of the Cause.

DEATH OF HON. RICHARD RUSH.

The HON. RICHARD RUSH died very recently at his residence in Philadelphia. His age was 79. Mr. Rush was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of John Quincy Adams, Minister to England and France, and had held other offices of distinction.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

Mr. Rush was elected a Vice President of this Society at its ninth anniversary,

January 9, 1826, and gave his great influence to the Cause until the close of his protracted and distinguished life.

DEATH OF MRS. JANE CATHERINE WEVER.

We observe, with deep and painful regret, the recent decease of Mrs. JANE CATHERINE WEVER, the wife of Colonel Casper W. Wever, of Weverton, Md.,

aged 63 years. She was one of the best of women, highly intellectual, of a most meek and quiet spirit, full of charity and ready for every good work. The American Colonization Society, as well as other benevolent institutions, mourn her loss. Some persons in Liberia, indebted to her good husband and herself for liberty, and instructed to turn this liberty to advantage, will on that distant shore lament the decease of this true friend to their race.

THE LATE REV. JAMES ALEXANDER, D. D.

In the decease of this eminent Clergyman, this Society has lost a warm and constant friend. A partaker of the benevolent interest of his distinguished and venerated father in the welfare of the colored race, it was his pleasure to do all in his power to enlighten their minds, and bring them to a knowledge of Him who is eternal life to the soul. His admirable

graces shone no less among the lowly and obscure than before congregations of the wealthy and the learned.

THE LATE MISS SARAH TUCKER.

We learn from the Spirit of Missions that the friends of the English Church Missionary Society are about to found in Tinavilly an institution for training up native Christian school instructors, which shall bear the name of this estimable lady, as the most fitting monument to her memory. It appears that the missionaries in Southern India highly appreciate her efforts for many years in that important field. From our knowledge of some of her works, we are prepared to believe that her "South Indian Sketches," her "Abbeokuta, or Sunrise in the Tropics;" her "Rainbow in the North;" her "Southern Cross and Southern Crown;" and her "Briar and Myrtle," have great merit, and must be of great benefit to the cause of Missions.

The Ashmun Institute at Oxford, Pa.

THE Presbyterian Banner and Advocate publishes an interesting letter from the Rev. JOHN P. CARTER, President of this Seminary, describing the scene and religious exercises attending the departure for Liberia of the three young colored missionaries who had been educated under his care. Mr. Carter says:

"These young men, Thomas H. Amos, Armistead Miller, and James R. Amos, are the first fruits of the ASHMUN INSTITUTE. Their trials for licensure and ordination before the New Castle Presbytery, were more than usually rigid, thorough, and extended, and were in all respects such as to encourage, so far as literary and theological training were concerned, the highest hopes of future usefulness. And the promptness with which these first students have devoted themselves to the work in Africa, is the best guaranty that the influence of the Ashmun Institute is in the right direction.

"These missionaries have gone out commissioned by our Board of

Foreign Missions; and many earnest prayers will follow them, that they may, by God's grace, redeem all the confident expectations of their friends. It should be stated, that in addition to the usual provision made for them by the Board, many kind friends made them valuable contributions in money, clothing, books, &c."

We hope a generous response will be made to the following appeal of the President of the Institute:

"It will be interesting to the friends of the Institute to be informed that there are several more students in the Institute, of great promise, preparing for the work of the ministry, and applications have been recently received for the admission of a number of others, all earnestly desiring an education for usefulness among their own people. All the students, thus far, are adequately sustained as to their boarding, &c, or by the funds of the Church. *Their tuition is, as it should be, gratuitous.* The Institute may, therefore, be regarded as having, by the favor of Providence, entered

upon a career of usefulness, the extent and importance of which, if prosecuted, may not be estimated until the revelations of the great day. There is, however, now submitted a question for the immediate consideration of the friends of African Evangelization, in and out of our Church, and which is one of very easy solution, but of vast importance to the best interests of the African race, both here and in Africa, 'Shall the Ashmun Institute be adequately and permanently sustained or not?'

"To sustain the department of In-

struction, there is required annually the sum of (\$1,200) twelve hundred dollars. Last year the contributions fell far short of that sum, and for the present year, commencing January 1, 1859, only (\$175) one hundred and seventy-five dollars have been received to the present date. Are there not in all our Church *one hundred and twenty friends of Africa willing and able to give to this object, annually, the small sum each of ten dollars?*

JOHN PYM CARTER,
President Ashmun Institute.

"OXFORD, PA., JUNE, 1859."

Wilberforce University.

THE Western Christian Advocate gives an interesting and encouraging account of the annual examinations and exhibition of the Wilberforce School for colored persons, situated about four miles from Xenia, in Green County, Ohio—a very beautiful part of that State. The editor observes:

"We do not see how a more suitable location for such a school could have been found anywhere. The building specially occupied for the school is an immense affair, capable of accommodating at least 200 students with boarding, lodging, and recitation rooms. The college grounds are not excelled for beauty by any which we have ever seen. A plot of *forty acres*, just undulating enough for an agreeable variety, and enlivened by gushing springs of water, and covered for the most part with beautiful forest trees, forms the college *campus*. If a student cannot study here, it is not for the

want of all that is classic in the association of academic shades.

"When we arrived, the examinations were in progress; and it is only justice to say, that the proficiency of the students, both male and female, would have been creditable to any students of any color, pursuing the same branches. Mathematics and the languages are mastered just as in other schools."

The addresses are highly commended. In the performances, 40 in number, all the scholars, to the number of 100, were represented. President Rust and the Faculty are spoken of as deserving the highest praise. Says the editor:

"We have never been so hopeful as now for the success of Wilberforce University. The unanimous opinion of all who expressed themselves on the subject was, that the condition of the school has vastly improved within the last year."

Latest from Liberia.

By the "Exchange," of Baltimore, letters are received at this office with dates to the 5th of August. The

Rev. JOHN SEYS writes from Monrovia, August 3d:

"We are all well. Careysburg flourishing beyond the expectation of its warmest

friends. The newly arrived emigrants are delighted with the country and with the people. Several have already been attacked with fever:—I mean those who remained in Monrovia; but the paroxysms are very slight."

Mr. R. L. STRYKER, Agent of the Society at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, writes August 5th:

"Our little settlement is still prosperous, and the people improving in many things calculated to make them respectable.

"The health of the place is good. Out of more than five hundred inhabitants we have lost by death but three adults and one child this year. The captives are hearty, and improving in civilization.—Their teacher, Mr. Deputie, tells me they are very apt to learn, and that many have made rapid advancement in the elements of the English language."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1859.

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$40,) viz:
Brattleboro—Hon. N. B. Williston, Mr. Stoddard, \$10 each; E. Kirkland, \$3, F. H. Fessenden, Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Miss Abigail Rockwell, Rev. George P. Tyler, C. F. Thompson, Mr. Cune, Hon. R. Tyler, and S. Root, \$1 each, to constitute the Rev. George P. Tyler a life member..... 31 00
West Brattleboro—Collection of the Cong. Church and Society.... 9 00

 40 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport—Ladies' Colonization Society, by Miss Harriet Sanborn, Tr., (of which \$30 to constitute Miss Emily Horton a life member.)..... 41 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport—In last number, J. R. Holland should have been J. R. Hazard, \$25.

OHIO.

College Corner, Butler Co.—Rev. P. Monfort, and John Buck, \$5 each..... 10 00
Xenia—The Estate of John Van Eaton, annuity, \$10; Estate of Mary Galloway, annuity, \$10. 20 00
 By Rev. B. O. Plimpton (\$101,) viz:
Williamsfield—N Forbes, \$1, A. Forbes, \$1, Others, \$1.50.
Thompson—Several persons, \$3.
Wayne—Enoch Wood, \$2.
Youngstown—Rev. W. Braden, \$2 50, Several others, \$5. *Gustavus*—Several persons, \$3. *Warren*—Dorcas Gaskel, \$10. *Gerard*—H. Hutchinson, Martha M. Barrett, A. L. Battles, \$5 each; Others, \$6.50. *Conneaut*—Several persons, \$2. *Chardon*—Amarilla Parsons, \$5, C. C.

Field, \$10. *Rootstown*—S. Georouse, \$5, A. W. Seymour, \$2, and others, \$4. *North East*—Emeline Fisher, Joanna Putnam, and S. Pettit, \$5 each; and others, \$7.50..... 101 00

By John C. Stockton, Esq. (\$15,) viz:

Woonster—Sundry persons, \$10.25.
Bladensburg—Sundry persons, \$4 75..... 15 00

 146 00

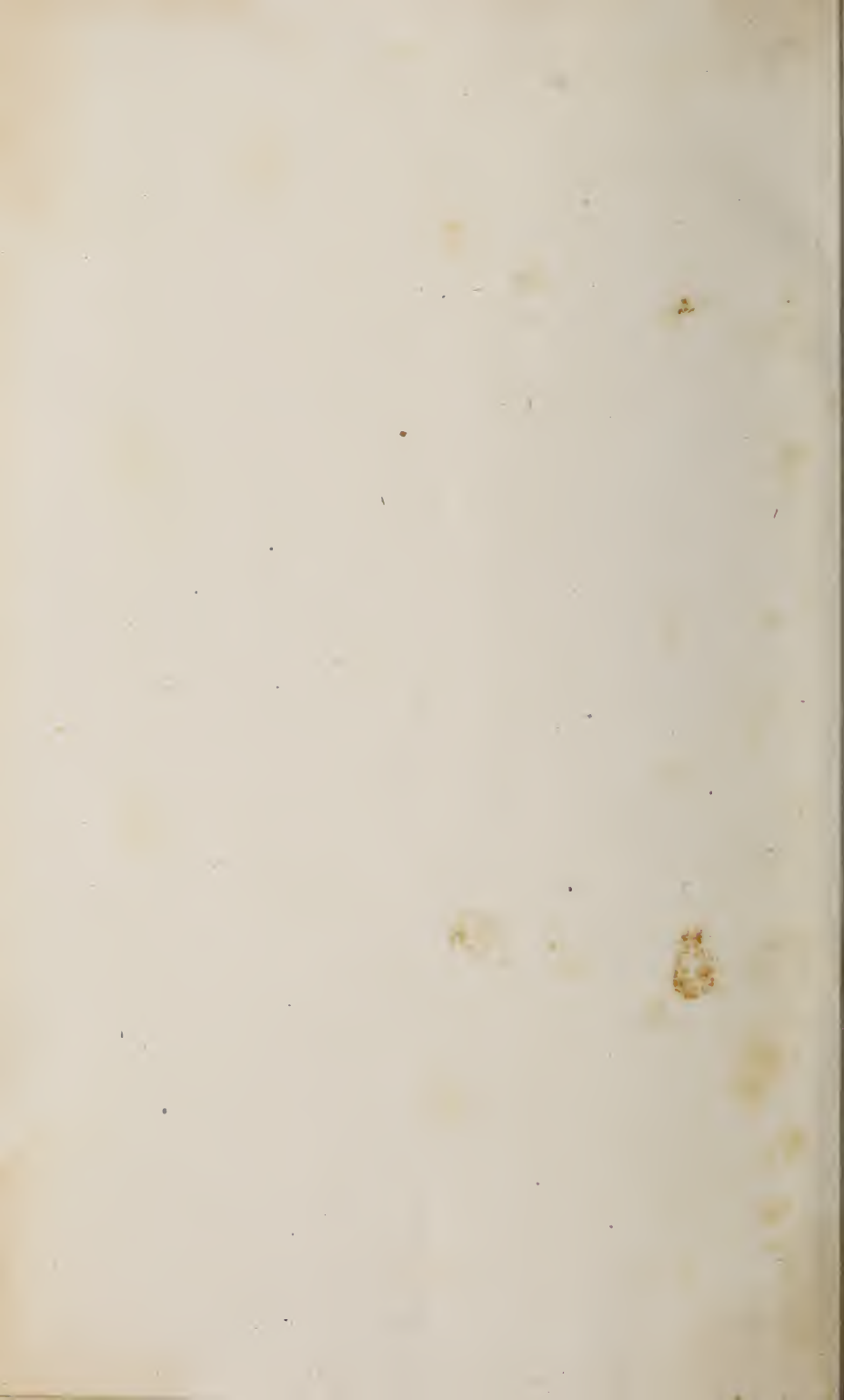
FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.—By the Rev. F. Butler, (\$5,) viz:—*Brattleboro*—F. H. Fessenden, \$1, to Sept. '60; Hon. L. G. Mead, and D. B. Thompson, \$1 each, to Sept. '60. *Putney*—James Heyes, and S. W. Haughton, \$1 each, to Sept. '60..... 5 00
 MASSACHUSETTS.—*Springfield*—Damel Reynolds, to Jan. '60, \$1. *Hingham*—R. Lane, in full, \$3. *Westboro*—Estate of G. N. Sibley, in full, \$11..... 15 00
 CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt: *Waterbury*—C. C. Potter, to Sept. '61, \$5; L. Trumbull, to June, '58, \$3; Dr. C. S. Carrington, to Jan. '60, \$1; and E. S. Clarke, \$1, to Sept. '59..... 10 00
 LOUISIANA.—*Rapides*—J. K. Elzee, to June, '64..... 5 00
 TENNESSEE.—*Somerville*—James Findley, to Sept. '60..... 1 00
 OHIO.—*Canal Dover*—Mrs. L. C. Blinkenderfer, to Sept. '60, \$1. *Hillsboro*—Sam'l Linn, to May, '60, \$1..... 2 00

Total Repository..... 38 00

Total Donations..... 227 00

Aggregate Amount..... \$265 00



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