and ninety-six persons have been baptized, chiefly adults, and there are nearly forty communicants. There are large classes preparing for Baptism, Confirmation and the Holy Communion. There is also a very efficient school, containing nearly one hundred pupils, about half of whom are the children of Chiefs. At Domingia, on the Great Pongas, a station conducted on the same principles, has lately been founded. At Yengisa, Chief Tom has abandoned the use of idols and greegrees, has dismissed Basungi, the representative of Satan, and has applied for baptism, declaring his intention to have a Church built in his town at no distant time. King Katty, of Teah, purposes to attend worship at Domingia, and has favored the preaching of the Gospel to his people. The same may be said of Faber, the Chief of Sangha; Halifah, the Chief of Bashea; Khali, of Sameia; King Bango, of Lisso; and many others who have treated the missionaries with a respect and courtesy hardly to be expected among African devil-worshippers and Mahometans. Wherever the mission extends its influence, the Lord's Day is observed, slave-trading and polygamy are discountenanced, and theft and other immoralities are

Yet, up to the present time, the mission has never been put in what Archdeacon Mackenzie would justly consider a fair working condition. Its invested capital, instead of being £16,000, does not exceed £2,000. With three ordained missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Neville, Philips and Duport, and with the constant necessity of meeting incidental charges, besides the support of schoolmasters, the whole income of the mission does not exceed £1,100 per annum. Of this, about £520 is supplied by the West Indies, and chiefly by Barbadoes, £300 is given by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and nearly another £300 is collected by myself as Secretary and Treasurer for the mission in England. To this perhaps I may add £20 or £30 a year, given in Sierra Leone.

Your readers may be surprised to learn that, up to the present time, no suitable Mission house has been erected in the Pongas country, and that the valuable lives of the aged Superintendent and the other Missionaries are constantly imperilled by their being obliged to inhabit the dark, damp, and unwholesome mud huts constructed by the natives. Indeed, the three deaths which have taken place may possibly, in some degree, be traceable to this cause. I was enabled, by kind friends, to send out for Fallangia an iron house in 1859, which cost £460, of which the sum of £200 was given by Barbadoes. This, however, was destroyed by fire on board the ship which conveyed it. Although the insurance money was recovered, it has not proved sufficient for the completion of the new building which workmen from Sierra Leone are constructing of brick, stone and timber. For this purpose alone more than £200 should be supplied during the present dry season, as the rains commence again in May, during which (that is during about five months) building is out of the question.

At Domingia, the Rev. A. Philips is about to build a small house at his own expense. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has voted £50 towards the proposed Church at this important station. Further help is, however, requisite; and the missionary speaks particularly of his want of a good boat to enable him to visit the numerous creeks and trib-

utaries of the Pongas in his vicinity. Missionaries are wanted to occupy the new openings presented at Lisso, Sameia, Yengisa, and elsewhere. Means should be supplied to enable us to educate in England young Soosoos, like Lewis Wilkinson, son of the Chief of Fallangia, and others who desire to become missionaries to their own countrymen. Until a native clergy is raised up, Christianity must be

an exotic in Western Africa. Industrial teachers are required to instruct the natives to develop the rich resources of their country. Coffee, Indian corn and cotton may be cultivated to any extent; but the Soosoos do not yet understand the use of the simplest agricultural implements. The stone of the country is good, but the people know not how to work it. There is abundance of ground nuts, beniseed, palm oil, hides, ivory and even gold, but as yet, although the Pongas has been a principal nest of the slave trade, British traders have made few attempts at that legitimate traffic which is greatly desired by the chiefs and people.

Along with the teachers of industry, there should be sent cotton-gins, steel corn mills, turning lathes, carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, and (which would be wonderful novelties in that region) a few ploughs, harrows and oxen to draw them. Recent events in America have already turned public attention to new cotton fields, and it is not improbable that the imperative demands of commerce will yet bring the Pongas into notice. The above mentioned necessary improvements cannot be made without a large increase of the resources at our disposal. If, therefore. it is thought that the Mission, since 1855, has had a fair trial, and that, through the Divine blessing, it has thus far proved a great success, let those who have the means, and whose hearts are moved toward Africa, contribute to give it that abundant aid which it requires, so that it may enter the great door which Providence has so wonderfully opened to it.

> HENRY CASWALL, Prebendary of Sarum, and Vicar of Figheldean, Amesbury, Wilts.

## NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Irving Hall, New York, on Thursday evening, May 9th. Francis Hall, Esq.

From the annual report it appears that though there has been a diminution of income and emigration during the past year, the spirit of emigration among the free colored population is generally on the increase. The sources of income have been as follows:-

General donations and city subscriptions,	\$2,630 50
Reported by agents,	3,204 74
Church collections,	1,133 53
Legacy of Mr. Mandeville,	172 08
From Education and College Funds,	3,169 56

The chief cause of outlay for the year arose from the efforts to complete the Seth Grosvenor steamer and place her upon the Coast of Africa. This has been accomplished; and by a contract with the Liberia government for her services, \$3000 will be repaid the Society this year. Every emigrant who has offered from the state of New York, has been aided to a passage and six months' support by this Society.

The Society has continued its educational classes, and has just seen one of its proteges return to Liberia, after a thorough course of law reading

at Worcester, Massachusetts.

The American Colonization Society received, in 1860, from donations and legacies, \$16.019,95; from the owners of emancipated slaves, for their passage to Liberia and support, \$6,850.56; from the United States government, for recaptured Africans, \$81,131. The emigrants by the M.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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