the revision, correction, etc. of the whole, has been performed by the mission.

We do not regard the Grebo language as fully mastered, but a sufficient knowledge of it has been obtained to make it available for the present purposes of the mission. And we believe that it has already, and is likely still to afford greater facilities in disseminating a knowledge of christianity among the people, than the English language, or any foreign tongue whatever. It is comparatively an easy task for our children to acquire the art of reading in their own language, and they readily receive and comprehend instruction communicated through this medium; whilst, on the other hand, it requires years of the most toilsome labour to acquire even an imperfect and superficial knowledge of the English tongue. Our present policy is to teach those whom we expect to make teachers both languages; but we would regard it as a needless waste of time and expense to introduce the English language into our schools generally. We have not as yet a very wide scope for the distribution of our books, there being none to read them, except those who have been taught by the missions at this place. But this sphere is constantly widening, and will with the blessing of God soon be an extensive one. The number of people who speak the Grebo language and its kindred dialects probably exceeds a million. We regard the press, in this place, as an important auxiliary to missionary operations, and we trust that we shall be furnished with the means of materially enlarging this department of labor for the next year.

In conclusion we have only to remark, that we regard the field around us as not only open, but inviting for missionary labor. The practicability of success among missions in this part of the world we regard as beyond doubt; and we trust that men will be found who will come and occupy these extensive and most inviting fields of labor.

Beneficiaries in the seminary—Evils of another curtailment.

Mr. Wilson has forwarded the following list of the pupils of the boarding-school at Cape Palmas, who are supported there by benevolent individuals or associations in the United States. The names are given here for the gratification of their benefactors.

Cowles Mead,	William Thomas Wilson,
Moultrie Reid,	John Harrington,
George Coe,	Stephen Williams,
Robert Cross,	Francis Alison,
Samuel Wilson,	Henry A. Boardman,
William Shippen,	Alexander W. Mitchell,
Winthrop Sargent,	Packard Wilson,
Elisha Whittlesey,	Jesse W. Goodrich,
Joseph W. Barr,	
Margaret Ellison,	Anna Stiles,
Jane Bayard,	Martha Cleland,
Sarah Glen,	Mary Miller,
Theodosia Bayard,	Hellen M. White,
Hellen M. Wells,	Sarah Holt.
Elizabeth Vass,	

Writing on the 15th of January, Mr. Wilson adverts, as follows, to the sad effects to be apprehended from another reduction of the pecuniary allowances to the mission.

In a letter recently received from the treasurer he intimated that it may possibly become necessary to retrench again upon the allowances made to the missions. We are very much oppressed even at the probability of such a measure, and have deemed it expedient to suspend one of our schools and the erection of a house for Doct. Wilson until we hear further on the subject. Our plans of operation since August last have been laid on the expectation that a specified amount would be allowed us, independently of what would be granted for the support of Doct. Wilson and for the erection of a house for the accommodation of his family. If our drafts must fall short of the amount anticipated, (a point which we suppose will be decided by the next arrival from America) we shall be most seriously embarrassed, and I might add very much distressed. We shall wait patiently, however, and leave the event with God, to whom we know the cause of missions is infinitely dear. We are perfectly aware that the committee have done and are doing all they can; but our hearts mourn over the apathy of the churches. Surely it is because they cannot fully realize the discouragement which attends our efforts abroad by these pecuniary curtailments. We have not even in a pecuniary point of view, fully recovered from the curtailments of 1837, and if we are again subjected to a similar embarrassment, we know not when we shall recover.—*Missionary Herald.*

(From Leonard's Western Coast of Africa.)

Prince's Island.

The lower part of Prince's Island, towards which we are directing our course, was indistinctly seen this morning through the drizzle that seemed to be falling all around it, the dense and dark clouds shrouding its summit in a wide impenetrable pall of murky vapor. About mid-day a tornado came on, accompanied by heavy rain and thick weather, preventing us from reaching the roadstead this day. Prince's Island is celebrated among African cruizers, for the bad weather so commonly met with near it, its frequent and vexatious showers of rain and gusts of wind, being quaintly termed by our seamen 'Prince's mixture,' and of this we have been compelled to take a few very hearty pinches, *solens solens*, during the last twelve hours. On the 17th, we approached the island rapidly, with fine weather and clear sky. Its high and broken outline has a most singular appearance, and might, with very little stretch of imagination, be thought to resemble a vast ivy-covered ruin. Nature must have been in one of her most fanciful humors when she formed a land so beautiful and romantic, covered, as it is, with one continued sombre impenetrable forest from the bosom of which issue miniature mountains, perpendicular solitary rocks, and undulating hills, of singular and fantastic shape, decked in the gayest attire of vegetation. When at some distance from the island, one of the highest and most remarkable peaks in its centre resembles in shape the horn of a rhinoceros; and in West Bay, which we reached about noon, the uncommon appearance and formation of the hills is equally striking. The whole of the vicinity of this bay is covered with a rich grove of majestic trees, tangled and matted together, with thick-leaved parasites, and creeping plants of the brightest green, clothing, like a thick garment, the body of the island, which elevates itself suddenly to its loftiest height, from the verge of this capacious basin, but variegated in its ascent by the sportive agency of nature, which has thus thrust forth, from the thick forest on its sides, rocks and hills of various form—accumulated or detached—round or conical—tabular lands, resembling artificial fortresses, whose precipitous grayish white basaltic cliffs, partially ornamented with hanging patches of shrubs, are seen emerging from the green labyrinth, streaked with the black soil and decayed brushwood, washed from their summits by the sweeping rains. A very pretty cascade is seen from the anchorage, foaming and frothing down one of the loftiest of these jutting precipices; in fine weather, only a narrow white thread dividing the dark face of the cliff, but tumbling down in a broad and agitated sheet of foam during the inundating periodical torrents of these latitudes. Whoever has seen the wild and romantic scenery on the south side of the entrance of Rio de Janeiro, will understand the character of that of Prince's Island. The resemblance is striking; but the former is far inferior in objects of natural beauty, to the diversified grandeur and wanton and luxuriant magnificence of this gem of the ocean.

In West Bay there is nothing that deserves the name of a town, but merely a few scattered huts in various places, nearly hid among the trees, the largest congeries of which has obtained the name of Ferrara Village, from being situated on a plantation belonging to Senor Ferra, a Portuguese, possessing the largest property and greatest influence in the island. These huts are of the most wretched description, and inhabited by slaves attached to the estates, or by native Africans, who are led to prefer the sea shore, because they are enabled to obtain a few of the luxuries of life, by supplying vessels which may touch here, with fruit and other articles of fresh provisions. In Ferrara Village there is one stone building, the only one to be seen, and this is unfinished, but serves for the occasional residence of the owner of the plantation, and his lady.

The lower part of the hill skirting the bay seems to be well cultivated. The soil here is alluvial, and very rich and productive. The coffee plantations on the island are very extensive, and the berry is much prized for its rich flavor. Almost all the tropical fruits are to be had in great abundance. Hogs and poultry are very plentiful and cheap. Although there is no great variety of birds on the island, their plumage is exceedingly splendid, particularly that of several varieties of the king-fisher. A very intelligent species of *Fringilla* discourses sweet music in the woods, and the gray parrots, which are very numerous, keep up a constant chattering during the day; bodies of them flying over the ships from the north to the south side of the bay every evening about sunset and returning again soon after day-break. Numbers of these, together with every article of fresh provisions which the island produces, are brought along side the ships in canoes for sale or barter. Old clothes are the favorite articles of exchange, money being of little or no value. The water is excellent and abundant, and is obtained from several beautiful and romantic bubbling rivulets, which have their source in the dense and heavy clouds, attracted and detained by the numerous and tree-clad lofty mountain peaks. The natives here have a singular method of catching a fish, rather smaller than a pilchard, and somewhat resembling it, of which they are exceedingly fond. The plan is something like that used in England, with the acrid seeds of the *coculus indicus*, for the capture off fish, particularly by mischievous school-boys. They build a low wall of loose stones around a pool, just within low water-mark. This is completely covered, of course, when the sea is full, which, as it recedes, leaves a number of the fry detained in the trap. The pool, however, being pretty large, and the fish uncommonly nimble, it is impossible to catch them with any degree of ease. The natives than take a plant, which, in a slight degree resembles the blue garden lupine, the leaves and stem of which they squeeze, pressing out the juice and stirring it in the water. This has a mawkish unpleasant smell, and produces a most extraordinary effect upon the fish, although a very small portion of the plant is made use of. They at first rush from side to side of the pool, apparently in the greatest alarm and excitement, and then suddenly become torpid, and are easily taken with the hand.

The island is about ten or twelve miles in length, five or six broad, and perhaps from three thousand to four thousand feet high. Although of such trifling breadth, yet the passage across it, even on horse back, occupies two or three hours, owing to the ruggedness and various windings of the mountain road. Besides what has been mentioned, it produces cedar and iron-wood in abundance. Bushcats, as they are called, monkeys, are very numerous, but by no means troublesome; and only two species of snake have been observed on the island, the one green, the other black, both of which are small and harmless. The only article exported from the island is coffee, almost all of which goes to Boston in America, and Bordeaux in France; none whatever is received by Portugal, the mother country. St. Antonio, a small town, situated on the eastern side of the island, is considered its capital. The vicinity of this town is marshy and very insalubrious; but in West Bay, if we may believe the reports of the natives, fever has never made its appearance; and those who have contracted intermittents at St. Antonio, speedily get rid of them on residing for a short time in this vicinity. But of course, these beasts of its immunity from fever must be received with caution; as a proof it, the Black Joke tender, when fitting in this bay some time ago, had several men seized with fever, one of whom died.

Yesterday I went round the north end of the island in a boat to Porto Antonio. We were five hours on the passage, starting from the ship at six A. M. and arriving at eleven. Skirting West Bay, we found the shore garnished with numerous large rocks, consisting of isolated bundles of basaltic pillars, some upright, others horizontal and oblique; here resembling an artificial wall, there appearing above the water irregularly railed together, like the ruined pillars and steps of an ancient temple, the broken ends of the smaller columns showing like the remains of its tasselated pavement. The island to the northward has a greater appearance of hill and dale, and is more extensively cultivated than in the vicinity of West Bay. Most of the beautiful valleys near the beach possess some straggling huts, the residence of fishermen, whose canoes are seen hauled upon the sand, or paddling some miles off shore, manned with four or five hands, busily engaged in their occupation. The crews of these slender crafts stand upright when they use the paddles, which are consequently of considerable length.

The country along the sea coast on this part of the island is richly wooded throughout; neat looking *Quintas* appearing through the trees in different parts of the island. Porto Antonio is a very deep, narrow inlet, protected by batteries erected on the brows of three or four of the numerous verdant hills on each side, mounting a very considerable number of guns, and apparently in pretty good order. We were hailed from the principal of these in passing, and desired to pull on shore which we did, and received a black soldier on board to guide us to the residence of the governor. This august personage, Captain Joaquim of the Portuguese marine, happened to be at his country residence in ill health; and Senor Ferrara, mentioned above was officiating in his absence. The house of this gentleman, and those of two or three other merchants, situated near the head of the bay, to the right, have rather an elegant and imposing appearance. A little beyond these is the town of St. Antonio, placed in the low swampy ground at the very head of the bay, in the worst situation which could have been chosen. It consists of rectangular, wet, unpaved, grass-grown streets; the houses built of wood, covered with red tiles, with holes in the wall instead of windows, and surrounded by wooden balconies, in which the inhabitants have generally a grass hammock placed, to loll in during the heat of the day. In this wretched town there are not fewer than seven or eight churches,—a little superior, of course, to the other buildings, and distinguished from them by a plentiful coating of whitewash. Only about four or five hundred inhabitants reside in this town—many of those who possess houses there, from its insalubrity, preferring a residence on their pieces of cultivated ground in the country, where they produce coffee, cotton and other articles for exportation and domestic use. Here was residing one of the many victims to Don Miguel's tyrannical policy,—a priest who had delivered a sermon, or Opoto, in which he had made use of some slight invective against the government of the usurper, for which he was with another of the same profession, exiled for a period of ten years. The ground about the town emits a strong and offensive smell; and the atmosphere feels very hot, damp and close. In passing the guard-house, the native sentry, with nothing else save a ragged shirt on, and the belt of a cartouch box buckled round his middle presented arms to us; and the officer of the guard came out with a parrot in his hand and asked us if we wanted to buy.

There are about four hundred soldiers, including militia and regulars, on this island; about twenty European residents, and half as many more mulattoes. The whole number of its inhabitants, including slaves on the estates of the Portuguese, who form the chief portion of the population, was stated to me to be about five thousand. Of these a very few are runaway slaves, who occupy principally the south part of it. There is at present lying at this place two schooners under Spanish colors, whose occupation is doubtless the transportation of slaves from Africa. These vessels, Spanish as well as Portuguese, are in the frequent habit of coming here to refit and obtain refreshments, and perhaps merchandise with which to purchase their cargoes of human beings. From the strong current against us, our return to the ship by the same way occupied eleven hours, although the distance does not exceed sixteen miles.

Western Africa.

FROM THE REV. JOHN PAYNE.

Removal to Cavally—Reception—Examination of mission schools—Christmas, &c.

CAVALLY, *Oct. 5, to Dec. 25, 1839.*

As the health of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins improved after passing through the fever, and Dr. Savage was relieved from the cares and anxieties consequent on his arrival, it became evident, that he borerr might be spared for a new station, as one ordained missionary seemed competent to discharge the ministerial duties of the primary station; and of the small native town under my care, as well as to superintend the school, at least until the arrival of another missionary almost daily expected.

In the meantime a school had been opened at this place, 14 miles to the leeward of Cape Palmas, under the charge of Mr. Byron. The importance of this position, however, both on account of its constant intercourse with the interior, as well as its population (from 3000 to 4000) early suggested to us the importance of its having, as soon as possible the services of an ordained missionary. I accordingly left this place Oct. 2d, being the day after the quarterly examination of the school. The examination on this occasion, which was public, was very gratifying to all present, but peculiarly so to me about to leave the interesting objects of my charge. It gave evidence of such attainments in knowledge and piety as will cheer me in my missionary course, though God should permit me to see no other fruit of my labours. In leaving the scene of my labours and sufferings for more than two years past, and the increasingly interesting circle of dear christian friends to associate with those in whom almost every interesting feature of our nature is lost, I need not tell you how strong was the conflict between feeling and duty. I know and am persuaded, however, that so long as I continue in the path of duty, I shall receive manifold more than all I can be called upon to sacrifice.

Nov. 18.—Mrs. Payne, who remained when I came down until Mrs. Perkins should be well enough to take her place, arrived in good health on the 8th instant. My time at Cavally has thus passed very pleasantly, taking all things into consideration. In a week after I came up I obtained as many scholars as I wished, (12,) all of whom remain until now and appear quite satisfied. The people are quite kind, and, in evidence of their pleasure at my coming amongst them, dashed a few weeks ago, a bullock. I am now, indeed, in a most delightful field of labor. Under the jurisdiction of the king of this place are seven towns, five of which are not more than ten minutes walk from me; and the other two on the Cavally river, about three miles distant. In the five near to me, I now preach every week; and shall do so in the other two as soon as I have time. To King Sapbro's town, at the mouth of the river, I shall also pay occasional visits, as it is not above four miles distant. Thus, I have enough work to employ my whole time and powers as a minister of the gospel. Oh! may I have grace to enable me to do it faithfully and successfully!

I now feel more than ever the necessity of my speaking the native language, as there must always be uncertainty, or at least imperfection, in conveying the truth, as long as I have to do so through an interpreter. My present situation, however, I am glad to say, affords me much greater facilities for acquiring the language than I have heretofore enjoyed, and I feel quite sanguine in the hope expressed to you in my last letter, that in twelve months from that date I shall be able to speak it tolerably well.

Two months' residence has enabled me to acquire a somewhat more perfect knowledge of the people of this place, and the facilities presented by them for moral and physical improvement. In their intercourse with us they continue uniformly kind. The king appears to feel it incumbent on him to pay us a daily visit and to interest himself in every thing, from the management of the school to the feeding our fowls. Most of the head men are forward in like friendly offices; and the people in general give evidence of the same good feeling in frequent 'dashes' of beef, deer, fish, &c.

I had received the impression, before coming here, that there was rather an indisposition on the part of the people to have a school. Nothing however has been seen to confirm this impression; but, on the contrary, much to remove it. I have had brought to me, with little effort on my part, 16 scholars,—all that I wish at present, and I doubt not that I can increase the number whenever I wish to do so. Being a great trading people, they are quite desirous of a trade-man, who might buy their rice, &c., and save them the trouble of taking it to Cape Palmas; but so general has been their intercourse with foreigners, that most of them appreciate both education and the arts of civilized life. Of their high estimate of the latter I had a gratifying instance yesterday morning, in a petition from the king (who speaks English and has been a great deal at Sierra-Leone) and some of the head men, that I would endeavor to procure for them a blacksmith's bellows. Their substitute for this is exceedingly rude; and it occurred to me that as there were some ingenious and enterprising blacksmiths here, our cause would be greatly advanced by a compliance with their wishes. The blacksmith's is a very respectable trade, and much skill is manifested by them. Going into Krah Beah's, a blacksmith's, a few days ago, I was astonished to find all manner of tools, and two gun stocks which he had made entirely and put on.

Dec. 15.—The prospects of the school still continue promising. I have lately increased it from 15 to 20, and am now bending all my energies to prepare the boys as well as possible for the public examination, appointed by our board, to be held on the day before Christmas. On that day I trust to have the privilege of again uniting with all my brethren in partaking in the memorials of our Saviour's love around his common table.

Mt. Vaughan, Dec. 23d.—This morning after early breakfast, I set off from Cavally with Mrs. Payne, 20 native boys, one girl and one colonist youth designed to assist me in teaching, making our party 24. To give my boys a more respectable appearance, I had provided each one with a cap made of the leaves of the fan-leaf palm, in imitation of glazed American caps. These, with their clean romal handkerchief cloths, gave them a very neat and tidy appearance. At Graway we were joined by Mr. Lyleby and his boys, increasing our company to 36. This number being too great to be carried in our boat on the lake, about half walked on the beach between the lake and the ocean, until opposite the mission landing, to which they were conveyed over by our boat. We now commenced our line of march to the mission in Indian file, the narrowness of the path preventing a more kind of procession. A walk of one and a half miles brought us to the top of the hill, which I had been said, repaid me for all my labours and sufferings in Africa. To have a correct idea of it you will have to recal to mind, that the mission grounds embrace two hills opposite each other in an equal height with a valley or rather plain between, along which runs the principal road in the colony, called Maryland avenue. Through the middle of the ground on the hill opposite to Mt. Vaughan, we have lately cleared a road at right angles with Maryland avenue, having on the north side of it, at the foot of the hill, a neat school-house used as a temporary chapel.

When we arrived on the top of this hill, in full view of the mission, we discovered our friends and all the children of the schools, in the piazzas and yard, waiting to receive us. A fine bell immediately commenced ringing; and the children and teachers forming a company exceeding ours, walked down the hill while we descended the opposite one. We met in the avenue, and, in the sincerity of our hearts, exchanged our welcome, overflowing, thankful greetings. I need not tell you, dear air, that this was a happy, joyous, thankful moment to those of us who had borne the burden and heat of the day. And as I looked upon the cordial greetings of these sixty children of different, and jealous, and savage towns, my thoughts were carried forward to the time when, by this beautiful feature in our system, the children of the Grebo and the Babo, the Shambo and the Peribo, would be brought to mingle together, and in the brotherly feelings which our blessed religion inspires, forget and abandon forever the feuds and animosities of their heathen fathers!

December 24.—*To-day*, according to appointment in the temporary chapel before mentioned, an examination of all the scholars belonging to the mission was held. I will not forestall the full account of the exercises of this day and of the state of the different schools, which you will shortly receive, by entering into particulars at this time. It will be sufficient to say that the examination was most gratifying; and both the number present and their advancement afforded the most abundant encouragement to all interested, to thank God and take courage.

Christmas Day.—We were privileged to meet today for public worship with all the brethren of the mission, with one exception, in good health—some of our friends from Fair Hope, and many of the colonists. It was delightful after little more than two years of regular missionary effort, thus to see so many labourers spared and in good health; and about 80, including scholars and domesticks, under our instruction. I could not but recognize in the scene before us an earnest of the fulfilment of the blessed promise, that all the heathen should be given to that Saviour, whose birth we were assembled to commemorate. The Lord hasten it in his time!—*Spirit of Missions.*

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Notes on Africa.—No. 4.

Products.—As a writer observes, there are in Africa unlimited, fruitful, and unoccupied tracts of land, suited to all tropical productions, but now covered with boundless forests of valuable woods for dyeing, ship building, and furniture. In these woods are to be found the finest gums, seeds, and spices, and an innumerable variety of plants, different species of birds, some of the most gorgeous and beautiful plumage, and animals of known and unknown value. The bowels of her earth and beds of her rivers, contain inexhaustable stores of the most precious metals and useful minerals. Her rivers and coast abound with fish of various kinds, as well as turtle. The sea-horse frequents her rivers, and the whale is not a stranger upon the coast. Indeed it would almost appear as if nature had exhausted herself in furnishing Africa with all that could add to her luxury, temporal happiness, and wants.

Among the woods are the camwood, teak, mahogany, and numerous other varieties, that it would be difficult as well as tedious to mention. There are now sixteen samples of African wood in the office of the Maryland Colonization Society, all of them curious, and no doubt valuable. Among the gums are the gum senaga, gum copal, gum sandarach, gum catouch, and a variety of others. The spices are nutmegs, cola, cassia, mabeck, malaguetta pepper, ginger, a species of long pepper, many species of red and black pepper, and a pepper called monkey pepper, &c. There are several kinds of wild cotton, one of a beautiful nankeen colour, and another parts with its seeds so freely that it may be manufactured with but little trouble, the staple is said to be fine and good. Coffee, sugar-cane, and indigo are indigenous to the soil of Liberia, the latter of different kinds grows wild, in such quantities as to be a troublesome weed, and English dyers, who have tried the African indigo, affirm that it is superior to any imported. The coffee is also said to be an excellent article, and is found growing wild about Cape Messurado, most probably the vestige of Portuguese cultivation. The sugar-cane grows with a luxuriance, and is of a quality that promises great advantages to the colonies, and those colonists who may hereafter undertake its cultivation. The coffee also must be, at some future day, the source of wealth, from the fact, that vessels now are chartered at the expense of seven and eight hundred dollars a month to procure coffee from the leeward islands and coast, and after touching at the colonies of Liberia, perform a voyage of five, six, and sometimes nine months, when they return with their cargoes on their way home.

Among other plants are various kinds of flax and hemp growing wild; tobacco is cultivated to a slight extent by the colonists, and is pronounced by judges to be equal to the famed Cuba tobacco. The cotton plant is perennial, and has been known to bear two crops a year for several years, without replanting or degenerating—some say twelve and fourteen years. Ground-nuts and sweet potatoes grow without cultivation; the latter when raised in the gardens of the colonists, grow so luxuriant that those who cultivate them have to occasionally chop or hack the vines to keep them from becoming too rank; when they dig them they throw the dirt in a pile on another part of the vine, and there another bed of potatoes forms. The colonists are also cultivating successfully an endless variety of American and West India vegetables and fruits The Irish potatoe, however, cannot be cultivated, on account of the exuberance with which the vine grows; the cabbage also grows too luxuriant to head.

Among other native vegetables are rice of two kinds; cassads, which after rice constitutes the chief food of the inhabitants—this is a most nutritious and valuable plant, and if there were not several others as deserving of the name, we would call it the bread of Africa. The cassada plant is a beautiful bush, the leaf of which is of a pea-green colour; it grows from three to five feet high, with a countless number of branches and small twigs, the roots also ramify in all directions, forming in the space of every few inches an oblong, bulbous, esculent root, not unlike a long sweet potatoe, although it does not possess near as much saccharine matter; the larger ones are formed nearest the plant. The plant requires replanting annually on account of the root becoming tough and hard; this is done from cuttings of the old bush, which is not destroyed, although all of the esculent part of the root is taken away. A small white blossom indicates when it is proper to dig the vegetable. When roasted or baked it resembles in taste the bread made of corn meal, called in some parts of the United States hoe-cake or ashcake, &c. There are also yams, eddoes, country potatoes somewhat like sweet potatoes, millet, maize, pigeon peas, ockra, tomato, pompions, &c. The native fruits are plantains, bannanas, palm-nuts, guava, papaw, cherries, mammee, grapes, cashew-nuts, sour-sop, and tamarinds, figs, and plums of different varieties; also, limes, oranges, pine apples, and melons, are found growing wild. There are also a great many wholesome fruits not enumerated, some of which are delicious. Among the most beautiful of the fruit trees are the plantain and bannana, the fruit we often see in our market, but very inferior indeed, hardly like the same when ripened upon the tree. These trees are of a light green colour, one much darker than the other, with a leaf about six or eight inches broad and four or five feet long, their average height is about ten or twelve feet, resembling a plume or feather; the same tree never bears more than one bunch of fruit, it is propagated from the shoot, or suckers, which spring out from the root, and not more than one or two is permitted to grow from the same root at once. Pine apples of a most delicious quality are found growing wild by acres. The fruit trees are laden with fruit in spite of the mischief done by the numerous monkey tribe,* and other wild animals. In the woods wild, and in the gardens of some of the colonists, may be found some beautiful aromatic and odoriferous flowers.

The native domestic animals and fowls are oxen, sheep, goats, hogs, muscovy ducks, and chickens.† Some horses and asses have been introduced into the colonies. The horned cattle are smaller than the generality of European or American cattle, and not so fat; their meat, however, is juicy and palatable. ‡The sheep have hair in lieu of wool, but the mutton is remarkably fine and good.

Among the wild animals and game are the elephant, leopard, deer, and antelope, which may often be seen feeding with tame cattle; the wild hog, porcupine, wild cat, many kinds of weazels, and a great variety of monkeys; also, doves, wild pigeons, guinea-hens, different species of cranes, &c. The woods abound with a species of deer of a mouse colour, and about the size of a large pointer dog, called by the colonists fillimtombo, which is the native name on some parts of the coast; also, a variety of birds called pheasants and partridges. The orang-outang is also common. The domestic animals and fowls of the natives are prolific, and the frequent attacks of the leopard, weazels, and other wild animals, does not hinder their stock from increasing rapidly; and as the country becomes settled and cultivated, these no doubt will retire, as is their custom, from the habitations of men.

The woods also contain many insects and reptiles, and the waters many amphibious animals and fish, among the former are the industrious little wild bees, which furnish a large quantity of honey and wax to the natives, the honey is good but very aromatic; also different species of ants, two of which are most remarkable, the one for the large mound they build over their cells or houses, the other a very small black ant, for the incredible number contained in one of their swarms, these are called by the colonists drivers, from the fact that when they attack a house the bugs and vermin of every description that infest it scamper away as soon as possible; whenever they bite, the sting of it is like a minute spark of fire upon the skin and subsides directly, but is followed up by the little fellow inserts his proboscis; when brushed off, they generally leave their head sticking into the flesh. The smallest swarm of these insects we have ever seen, would have, we believe, more than filled a flour barrel; we have seen them on a march, three and sometimes five and six days, crossing a road or path in one continual current, so thick that to a casual observer they would have resembled a stream of black ink about the breadth of the hand. These brave and persevering little fellows are so curious in their nature, that we will relate one or two anecdotes, to illustrate their character more fully. We once saw a swarm of them approaching a large stone house used for a store, this naturally excited some degree of dread in the occupants, as the drivers will remain in their quarters as long as there is any thing for them to eat; consequently no small degree of effort was used to turn them from their course, the grass around the store was tolerable high, and those fighting upon the defensive laboured under some disadvantage; however, train after train of gunpowder was laid and fired, blowing up immense numbers to no purpose; coals of fire and hot iron, &c. was used, also ineffectual; the little braves rushed on until they completely extinguished the fire by the numbers that perished upon it; sometimes, but very seldom, they were forced a few inches from their direct course; at last night came, and the drivers were left to triumph. In the morning they were about entering the wall of the building by a small opening, which as soon as the van of this lilliputian army had entered, an endless number of columns filed off from the main body on the outside and completely surrounded the building, attacking it upon all sides, entering it at the various doors and windows, and other favourable points; in a few seconds roaches and other bugs might be seen in the greatest consternation. Among other remarkable incidents of this siege we noticed, after some squealing among the rats, an old one covered with millions of these little enemies, to drop down from a hole in the floor of the second story with one of its young in its mouth, and away it ran out of the door into the bushes; by and by it was followed by another young one, but this one was not so fortunate, for the other had brought down and left upon the floor a large number, who were running about evidently quite enraged at the loss of their prey, and the poor rat, forced by the sting of those upon him, to roll upon the floor as soon as he got down, was soon covered with additional numbers; besides, there was a constant stream pouring down the hole after him and dropping right upon him, and in a few minutes he presented the appearance of a small black hillock about the size of a hat, and in less than fifteen minutes they had eat him up except the bones, and were running about in search of more food; and here we would remark, they appear never to have a satiety. In this way they attack and destroy the elephant, box, &c. We have known them to storm a hen-house, and destroy eight large muscovy ducks and fifteen chickens in one night. We have seen them attack a house, where there were six or seven persons sleeping in it, and in the space of an half hour there would not be a workman to be seen on it. We had an old infirm friend, who had conceited for many years that he could not walk without crutches, but the drivers attacking his house in the night, the first intimation he had of it was their dropping from the ceiling upon his bed, and not having time for thought, he jumped up and ran as well as the best. They always march in one solid column, and when they can find no more food about a house, they leave it as they entered, pouring out of it in a single stream until every one has taken its departure. In a drove of these insects there are about one-tenth part of it composed of ants of the same species about eight or twelve times as large as the rest; their office appears to be to guard the rest in danger, when passing a road or path the main body of the drivers are formed in very close order, and these officers pile themselves one upon the other on each side of the column, in such a manner as to form a solid arch-way, through which the others pass; upon brushing the foot through them, the order is broken up for a few minutes by their scampering about brandishing their claws in search of the enemy, but they very soon form in the same order, except some may be seen dragging off the dead and wounded. You can always tell that they are attacking your house long before you can see any of them, by the consternation of the bugs and vermin, particularly the roaches, which here have wings, and upon these occasions may be seen flying from one side of the house to the other, without tarrying long on either.

Among the reptiles are the guana, boa, and camelion. Among the amphibious animals and fish are a great variety of excellent turtle, the sea-horse, whale, shark, porpoise, cavillos, mullets, eels, &c. One or two hands with the seine, generally supplies the whole settlement at Cape Palmas, consisting of between three and five hundred souls. Oysters are found in great abundance, and so large that they would be looked upon in other sections of the globe as curiosities; many other shell-fish abound, which the natives eat. The common sponge also is found growing. Tortoise-shell, hippopotamus, elephants' teeth, and also beeswax, can be obtained in almost any quantities. That valuable article ambergris, is found in large quantities on the coast.

Minerals and Metals.—On the subject of minerals and metals of Africa, a volume might be written; gold is found almost every where on this coast. (See Colonization Journal No. 39, article gold in Africa.) Guineas were first coined in king Charles the Second's reign; they passed for twenty shillings, and had their name from the gold whereof they were made, being brought from that part of Africa called Guinea, which the elephant on them likewise denotes. One hundred and fifty thousand ounces were imported from this coast annually, and in one year four hundred thousand guineas were coined from the gold brought from thence.‡ Silver, copper, and iron, are found in different parts of this continent; there is said to be a productive copper mine at the Cape of Good Hope, excellent iron mines in Angola, and travellers and authors state that the mountains of Bamboue and Gallam, about 700 miles up the Senegal, contain plenty of pure ore, so that the natives in those parts work it into pots, hammers, hoes, &c. At Cape Palmas the natives bring from the interior malleable iron, which they have told us they procure by making a pile of the kernel of the palm nuts (which contain a large quantity of gas) upon a clay floor or hearth, and then piling the ore upon this and setting it on fire, as the iron runs from the ore it is formed into bars by means of small gutters in the hearth—it is a rude way, and consequently they must have very pure ore to work with. Clay fit for bricks abounds in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas and other parts of Liberia; also a fine clay, from which the natives manufacture rude earthen jars for water. Stone for building and other purposes abounds.

Thus we have endeavoured to sketch an idea of Liberia up to this time—the climate, soil, water, native character, religion, manners, customs, and products; and we feel more particular in reference to this last subject, that we have not had time nor room, if we had the ability, to do it justice.

* Among such a variety of fruit, a person is often led to make inquiry of the natives if this and that fruit is good to eat; and the answer that almost invariably follows, is, 'True he be good for chop, monkey chop him;' sometimes, however, though seldom, it is, 'He no be good, monkey say so.'

† Country provisions of all kinds are extremely cheap; you may purchase in most of the native towns in the Kroo country a chicken for a leaf of tobacco, and sometimes they will throw in a bunch of bannanas or a half dozen eggs.

‡ See Treatise upon the Trade from Great Britain to Africa, by an African merchant, London, printed in 1772; also, Postlethwayt's Commercial Dictionary, printed 1763, article 'coin.'

Clevedale.

At a meeting of the New York City Colonization Society, held in the Middle Dutch Church, May 12th, 1840, the following resolution was unanimously adopted; when there were present clergymen and other gentlemen from various states in the Union, who participated in the exercises:

'Resolved, That the Clergy and Churches of every religious denomination throughout the Union be earnestly requested to unite their contributions for the cause of Colonization on the 5th of July, the sabbath immediately succeeding the Anniversary of our National Independence.'

Now, brethren respected and dearly beloved in the common Saviour, does not Africa, having bled for ages by the ruffian hand of the white man, call for our prompt and cordial response to this claim upon our sympathies and charities? Who can calculate the consequences upon the temporal and immortal destinies of the coloured race which might rationally be expected from the success of this resolution by the various churches of our country. As the results of this union of effort, how many an African might be elevated from his present degradation to that rank in social and civilized life, for which he was destined by his benevolent Creator; and from the rubbish, physical and moral, which covers that continent, how many a gem might be collected to adorn the Mediatorial Crown of Jesus?

Every thing connected with the scheme of Colonization, calls aloud for united and prompt and vigorous exertion. The Slave Trade during the last year has been prosecuted to an almost unexampled extent, except where prevented by measures of our colonies; and it is now conceded by philanthropists, American and British, that the establishment of colonies along that coast, is the only mode which, under Providence, promises the entire suppression of that inhuman traffic. There, also, an immeasurable field is presented for receiving the incorruptible seed, and a cry for missionary services more melting than the Macedonian, frequently reaches our shores, from the interior tribes of that continent.

There is another fact which calls imperiously for prompt and united exertion. By communications recently received from the South, from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, we understand that emigrants, emancipated for the purpose of colonizing, are anxiously waiting to embark for the land of their fathers: and by the will of the late Captain Ross, and his daughter Mrs. Reed, several hundred slaves are offered to our society, who must revert to slavery unless colonized within a specified time; therefore, although the Sabuda left us in February with more than one hundred colonists, arrangements must be immediately commenced for another expedition, and it is probable that an additional ship must be purchased to aid the Sabuda in the transportation of emigrants.

Friends of humanity and religion, let us come forward then, and on the day specified in the resolution, evince a degree of liberality worthy of our country and of the cause in which we have embarked; let us show to Africa that we sympathise with her suffering children, and are willing to contribute for the redress of their wrongs; let us show to our Master that we are solicitous for the extension of His Kingdom, and willing to contribute for the execution of a scheme designed to advance it. JAMES MYRON,

President.

ALEXANDER PROUDFIT,
Corresponding Secretary of the
New York Colonization Society.

We cheerfully concur in recommending the foregoing resolution to the attention of the clergy and various churches in this state and the United States.

Samuel Miller,	Arch'd Alexander,
James Carnahan,	John Knox,
Thos. De Witt,	Thos. Macauley,
W. C. Brownlee,	Nathan Bangs,
E. D. Barry,	G. T. Chapman,
S. H. Cone,	John Cross,
Samuel Starr,	Gardiner Spring,
D M. Reese,	George Potts,
Nath'l S. Prime,	S. A. Van Vranken,
Joel Parker,	Erskine Mason.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their meeting in May, 1839, and the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, in June, 1839, and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at their session in Baltimore, May, 1840, each adopted resolutions, recommending the Colonization Society to the prayers and patronage of their churches, and requested them to take up collections on or about the 4th of July.

It is recommended that the contributions of each congregation be forwarded to the Society of its own state, and through that, that it be remitted, without unnecessary delay, to the treasurer of the Parent Society at Washington.

DEATH OF SEVEN HUNDRED SLAVES BY SUFFOCATION.—Another actually awful instance of the horrors of the slave trade, is furnished by the papers recently received by the Great Western. The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List says:

The last account from the Mozambique states that two slavers, one a ship the other a brig, were wrecked in Mozambique harbour during a hurricane from the south-east, but the crews of both and 200 slaves on board the brig, were saved. The ship had arrived the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves. It was reported of the brig, which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board 900 slaves, but during a hurricane, in the prosecution of her voyage, the hatches were battened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that 300 of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food. The gale re-commencing, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was an additional 200 slaves perished from the same causes, and 100 of the remaining 200 slaves died on the passage to Mozambique harbour, whither she repaired, for the purpose of getting a further supply.