undertake the work. We will, therefore, hope that the enterprise will not be wholly abandoned by the government of the United States."

We have quoted at length the remarks of President Roberts upon the subject of exploration, in order to exhibit more clearly the discouraging effect produced by the delay of so important a measure. But we have the gratification of hoping that this delay has been occasioned by special causes, and that the government of the United States will not unnecessarily postpone a work which promises so much for the interests of our own country.

In a late number of the Liberia Herald, the editor remarks: "it is with increased interest that we notice the growing thriftiness of our citizens. The hands of the ship-builders, and mechanics in every department of their profession, including the husbandman, the product of whose labor appears in our market, show the rapid increase of the industry of our people. Indeed, to an observant mind, who has watched particularly the increase of this people for the last ten years, it will unequivocally appear that Liberia now is not the Liberia of ten years ago.

"Two large vessels are on the stocks in Monrovia, and nearly finished.

"Almost every day barrels of sugar and syrup are brought to market by the farmers of St. Pauls.

"The severity of the rains does not prevent the erection of buildings in our city of almost every description. Laborers meet with constant employment. Rice is very limited in quantity—and prices high. The supply of cassava and potatoes is abundant, and the prices are moderate. European and American trade goods are abundant, and at moderate rates. The supply of American provisions is fair—prices high. Palm oil is commanding high prices. Camwood is at fair rates. A volunteer company has been raised here—it is called, "Johnson's Guards," and will show itself for the first time in full uniform on the 26th of this month. An Artillery Company has also been formed. Contracts have been entered into for building a new and capacious "Light House." Our market continues scarce of fresh beef. The mail Steamer is behind her time, more than a fortnight. The health of the City is good, notwithstanding the severity of the wet season. The latest news from the leeward counties represents the health of the people to be good—farms in good condition and that peace prevails. The British Mail Steamer "Forerunner" arrived here on the 9th July, bound home. She had her complete compliment of passengers, and a full cargo of African produce. A fine steam vessel fitted out in England to ascend the Niger passed here, on her way down, a few days ago. The British Mail Steamer "Bacchante" did not complete her voyage—some of her machinery got out of order, and she made the best way under sail to Sierra Leone."

Further extracts are unnecessary. These give a general view of the present condition of affairs in Liberia.

The Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas has become an independent State. This measure was almost unanimously desired by the citizens thereof, and was readily acquiesced in by the Society, under whose auspices the Colony was founded. It had been proposed by some that the Colony at Cape Palmas should become annexed to the Republic, and form one of its counties, on the same terms as Sinou or Bassa. But a majority of the citizens thought otherwise. We wish them all the blessings which they need, and will be most happy to see their numbers increasing, and their influence extending far and wide.

Dr. Daniel Laing and Dr. Isaac H. Snowden, of Boston, Massachusetts, having completed their medical education under the care and patronage of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, embarked for Liberia in the ship Sophia Walker, the 27th May. We have engaged them as physicians, on

competent salaries, to attend our emigrants during acclimation—the one, Mr. Snowden, in Sinou County, and the other, Dr. Laing, on the St. Pauls. From the proceeds of their labors, they are to refund the Society from time to time, as they may be able, the money advanced to them while pursuing their education. They have been considered men of fine talents and good character, and their medical knowledge and ability are believed to be equal to the generality of young physicians.

We have now four physicians in the employment of the Society, two of whom, Drs. Roberts and Smith, have proved themselves well furnished for their work. They will be able to render all needful attention to even a much larger number of emigrants than we at present have the prospect or means to send out.

In closing this Report, we feel called upon to make a special appeal to the several State Societies, and the friends and patrons of our enterprise, for renewed exertions, to give increased impulse to their cause during the present year. We commence the year under the pressure of a too heavy debt. Extensive improvements must be made in Liberia. Numerous applications have already been made for a passage in our regular Spring Expedition, which it will be utterly impossible for us to accommodate, without greatly enlarged resources are placed at our command.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN LIBERIA.

In November of 1853, the Rev. Samuel Williams, writer of the following letter, sailed from New York for the Republic of Liberia, having previously visited that country at his own expense, surveyed the field, and brought back a favorable report, which was published at the time.

On his return for permament settlement, over thirty persons from the interior of Pennsylvania accompanied him. At his instance, and through his exertions, these had organized themselves into a joint stock association, under the title of the Liberia Enterprise Company, having for their object, being generally practical men, the introduction of the mechanic arts for the good of that portion of Africa where they purposed settling. In addition to a supply of several thousand dollars worth of goods of the several classes, purchased principally in Philadalphia, they took with them an excellent steam engine and saw-mill, together with a machine, prepared for the purpose, for expressing the valuable oil from the palm nut and kernel. All this was accomplished by their own capital and industry, save that, to obtain the steam engine, a loan of two thousand dollars was made them by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. In doing this, in addition to furnishing the members of the company with a liberal outfit, both for their sustenance on the voyage and during the process of acclimation, the Society were convinced that no one improvement would add more to the wealth, prosperity and convenience of Liberia than a saw-mill, with sufficient power to successfully cut the great variety of timber with which that land abounds.

And they have not been disappointed in their expectations and hopes. The company have selected and located permanently upon the banks of the Junk river, about twenty-five miles above Monrovia, where they are in the full tide of successful operation, honorably profitable to themselves, and useful to the native and American born population of the civilized settlements on the West Coast of Africa.

MONROVIA, December 23, 1854.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, ESQ.

Dear Sir—Our mill is in full operation, and we expect to send some lumber to New York by Rev. Mr. Pinney, not that we cannot find sale here for it, but to have it tried by some of their first class mechanics. We have cut some

Maryland Historical Society

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