The specimen of coffee sent to us is rather dark, but of the most valuable kind for all who love really good coffee. The tonic quality is in nearly double quantity to that found in either Java or Mocha, and is of a fine flavor. We regret to learn from President Benson that it cannot be furnished for less than 20 cents per pound. At this invoice price it can only be sold here without profit at 25 cents.

We trust that there are those who will be willing to try this coffee, even at this seemingly high price.—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

MONUMENT TO MODEST WORTH.

Some time in the summer an appeal was made for a supplement of fifty dollars, to be added to sixty dollars, contributed by the relatives and friends of the late Elijah Johnson, of Monrovia, Liberia. The appeal was responded to, and a fine monument, costing, with inscription and expense of packing and shipping, one hundred and ten dollars, was forwarded by the Lamartine.

In a cursory reference to the Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, we find that the Board of Managers, referring to the fact that Dr. Ayres, when leaving the then newly planted settlement, which he was about to leave on a visit to America, had committed the temporary charge of it to a respectable colored man, made honorable notice of Mr. Johnson and others as follows:

"And here the Board would mention from among the colonists, as particularly worthy of commendation for their good conduct, fortitude, and active co-operation with the Agent, Elijah Johnson, Joseph Blake, Lot Carey, and Richard Sampson."

This high praise Mr. Johnson never forfeited, but until his decease was ever respected for probity, and as a lover of order. May the stone erected to his memory be an incitement to imitation for many generations.—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

Continuation of Extracts from the Liberia Herald.

The Alexander High School.—Which has been re-organized, with very favorable prospects, has been removed from the Iron house to the building formerly occupied by Mr. A. Washington, on Broad street—down stairs. Rev. David A. Wilson the Principal, and Rev. John White assistant, with their families occupying the upper part. This institution is no doubt destined to accomplish a vast amount of good in Liberia. May the most sanguine expectations of its benefactors and friends, with reference to its usefulness, be realized!

Ashmun Institute.—From a recent American paper we learn that a literary institution with this title—given in honor of the devoted Jehudi Ashmun, a name as familiar as household words in Liberia—has been established in the State of Delaware, under the care of the Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of training pious colored youth for the work of the Ministry and teaching, with special reference to Africa. The Presbyterian General Assembly, at its last session in May last, "endorsed the enterprise with great cordiality, and passed the following resolution:"

Resolved, That this General Assembly has heard with pleasure of the design and practical effort on the part of the Presbytery of New Castle, (Del.) to establish a school in which colored young men of piety may receive a thorough Classical and Theological education, fitting them for the work of the Ministry and for teaching among the destitute thousands of this country and the millions of Africa."

Notice.—The citizens of Monrovia are hereby informed that a new effort is about to be made, for the promotion of good morals and religion among the natives in and about our city. Every Sunday at half-past 2 o'clock, religious instruction will be imparted to such natives as may attend, at the Chapel erected for their benefit at Kroo town. All persons wishing well to the cause of African civilization and Christianization, and desiring the welfare of the heathen around us, are requested to send their native children and youths regularly. This effort we hope will be the means of securing a better observance of the Lord's day among the natives, as well as of increasing their knowledge of the "common salvation" purchased for them by Jesus Christ. May the Lord help us, as a Christian community, to do our duty with respect to our heathen neighbors.

H. B. M.

"WHAR DID YE COME FROM?"

This question occasionally suggests itself to new comers in Texas, on meeting with certain tattooed Africans, who bear upon their faces, the lines of beauty traced by fish bones in the jungles of Africa. The comparatively young look of some of these sable sons of the third continent, occasionally leads to surmises, that somebody has violated the laws of the United States or the former Republic of Texas, declaring the African slave trade to be piracy. Such a suspicion is unjust, so far as we are informed. While Texas was a part of Mexico, these strange people are said to have dropped down on the coast occasionally in a somewhat mysterious way, like frogs in a shower. No statistics, however, were preserved previous to 1835. In that year it is shrewdly suspected, that the American schooner Shenandoah, landed 183, and the schooner Harriet 40 African negroes from Cuba, at the mouth of the San Bernard. The next year it is surmised, that an unknown schooner landed 40 somewhere between Velasco and Caney, and another vessel 200 at the Sabine; the latter being carried into Louisiana. All this was amid the confusion of the Texas Revolution. There was a suspicion that 41 others were landed in the neighborhood of the Brazos, in the winter of 1837–38, but this needs confirmation.—*Galveston (Texas) Civilian.*

What means the editor of the "Civilian," possessed of obtaining information in regard to the immigration of native Africans into Texas, we cannot estimate. We doubt much if the word "statistics," which he uses, is at all applicable to the business. It may not be irrelevant to quote Pedro Blanco, the famous Gallinas slaver in regard to this matter. We visited his factory in 1838, and had considerable conversation with him. We remarked, "you probably send most of your slaves to Brazil." "Oh no, very few. I send most to Havana, plenty to Texas. I send more to Galveston than any other port except Havana." "Is it possible, I thought they were not in a situation to buy many there, even if permitted by law." "Why they send them across Red river into Louisiana and Arkansas." Upon expressing my doubts as to the admission of new slaves into any part of the United States, he said, I will show you my correspondence with planters in both States, and in Florida too, where I ship them from Havana." We should not allude to this matter, but to add our mite to help answer the quere which forms the caption of the above paragraph, in a paper from the part of the country most interested. Don Pedro's word must be taken at its worth, but he was reputed an *honorable* man.

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