Rocktown.—The Boarding school is maintained here, with Sabbath and week-day services by Mr. Thomas Toomey, who with his wife resides here. His report is subjoined. Monthly visits have been made to this station, when the Holy Communion has been administered. There are connected with this station thirte en Communicants not included in the report of St. Mark's.

Fishtown.—Sunday services have been held as usual by Mr. Boyd and Chandler, who have also visited the two towns between Fishtown and Rocktown. No school is in operation. Six native christians reside here. One or two in the towns are reported to be much interested in the matter of their soul's safety, and they regularly attend prayers, morning and evening, and the services of the Sabbath. We cannot but hope that they will, ere long, join the people of God.

Respectfully submitted, C. C. HOFFMAN.

From the African Repository.

LETTER FROM REV. GEORGE L. SEYMOUR.

We invite the special attention of missionary societies to the following letter:

BORWANDOW'S TOWN, PESSEY, *April 1st*, 1858.
(Interior, half day's walk from Paynesville Mission.)

DEAR SIR:—It is with pleasure that I sit down in a Pessey kitchen (with my traveling box for a writing desk) to pen a few lines to you; for situated as you are, I consider anything that relates to Africa's interest has a choice place in your heart, as also in the hearts of all the friends of our race.

In coming to this place I had to pass through a most delightful section of country, hill and vale, heavily timbered with the best quality of timber, well watered, the soil sandy inclined, intermixed with clay and gravel in places, but mostly clay in the low spots or near the streams. (It is of this clay that the bowls, pots and pipes are constructed by the natives, in a very neat and ornamental style, and the pipes in fact are of such strong imitation to foreign manufacture that a stranger would be imposed upon unless very particular in an inspection of them.)

This is the season of the year for cutting the large timber on the farms, the falling of which could be heard in almost every direction, and whenever it was near us, the shouts of the woodmen or cutters were to be heard—an interesting proof that they have a real determination to brave all difficulties to carry out their purpose of rice raising; and it seems astonishing, to an observer, how they get down such giants of the forest with the small instruments made use of; yet it is a fact that there is no tree too large for them, and yet the heaviest axes will not exceed two and a half pounds, about two inches on the blade and about six or seven inches from the blade to the pole, or point, as it should more properly be called, and in thickness about one-quarter of an inch. This axe is struck through a piece of wood about twenty inches long, made round, and though rough and apparently clumsy, it is used with such a slight that the forest falls before it. The implements for cutting the small bush or undergrowth, and planting, such as hoes, are quite as simple, but they answer the purpose; and they are made of their own iron, smelted in their own furnaces, and worked in their own smith shops; but of course all things in that particular are but a miniature of future greatness and wealth, yet enough to encourage enterprise to behold with beaming eye the fullness of the future. What is interesting in the case of these people

is the fact of their cutting the last year's farm, and planting it in rice and cassada, before they get the new farm ready; of course young rice and cassada were to be seen up all through the country, as also a variety of other products, such as ground peas, corn, sugar-cane, tobacco, egg-plant, &c. &c., with other things for which I have no name now by which I can give you to understand.

The towns at this season of the year are nearly forsaken through the day, for the men, women and children (that is, children large enough to work) are on the farms, and those that are not are such as are to be taken care of; thus a stranger would suppose the country forsaken, but for the fact of the activity of the farming operations. These people must be regarded as an agricultural and manufacturing tribe; apparently disposed to cultivate the fruits of peace, for war is not a common thing, though they may be considered as being ready. I forgot to mention cotton, which with this tribe is an important item; and I was much interested to see not a piece of imported goods worn by any one in this town, yet they had as much cloth about them as is usual in most cases, with here and there an individual with six or seven yards each; thus of course they are perfectly independent. * * * And these people will work for pay, and Liberia can influence these people to go into it on a large scale; and the condition of the Republic is such now that our citizens are awake to the subject, and England seems ready for the experiment; the enterprise is a feasible one, and circumstances are remodelling our citizen's minds:—for utility in the future and the interest of the native population is largely involved; and such is the connecting link between the two parties that one will not advance without the other being benefitted; and if the object of the one is the welfare of the other, reciprocal action will be the result, and we will in a few years be fused into a great mass of national interest, thus an increase of good citizens from the east a thousand to your one from the west, of decidedly a more independent disposition, habituated to look upon one man as on another, acknowledging superiority in none, only on the scale of acquired ability. Whereas such has been the habitual dependence of those from the west that it actually depreciates their worth, in many cases, far, far below that of our native citizens—thus if they can be improved, what a mighty host! It must be admitted that the native African is a law-abiding individual, and he only requires a new code, and the result would be new ideas of relationship with his fellow man. As to religion, this people have no form of worship; therefore they are waiting for the Church of Christ to give it to them. The condition of Africa is too well known to the world for a rehearsal from me; yet it may be interesting to some to know that these people are very sociable indeed and want missionaries among them: their request is for men of God. This part of Africa is indeed a field white unto the harvest. But, great God! who shall thrust in the sickle, seeing those most near are yet inactive—are yet inactive as it relates to the great missionary plan and work put on foot by the Saviour of the world. This part of Africa is a great moral waste, but she is not irreclaimably lost; no, thank God! for Christ sealed the commission with his own blood, the plan he completed, the work is left for us, by the aid of the Holy Ghost. Therefore the question is, who will enter the field? a question that should and can be answered by the Liberian Church; a work that should be undertaken by the mission societies in America, as they have so many men employed in Liberia, and I am not willing to believe that they are unwilling to undertake the glorious work, unless they undertake it by withholding or withdrawing the present patronage from the Liberian Church, which patronage was intended for

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