

The bark Mendi was not chartered by the Colonization Society, as was the Lamartine, but by a firm of colored men, long resident in this city, Messrs. John D. Johnson, Joseph H. Turpin and Charles B. Dunbar, who have formed a co-partnership for African trade, and take out a large cargo of goods, of over \$20,000 in value.

The emigrant passengers were all on deck—the cabin of the bark being extended forward to the main mast. We have never seen a vessel better adapted to carry second-cabin passengers than the Mendi.

The Mendi having left the wharf on Monday, was taken down to Sandy Hook by a steam-tug on Tuesday evening, 24th May, and went off with a fine fair wind. A large company were present on Monday to see her leave the wharf, and bid farewell to friends—manifesting a deep and friendly interest. About thirty of the relations and personal friends of those departing, accompanied them in the tug. Religious services were held on the Mendi in the morning, the Scriptures read, a hymn sung, and prayer offered, commending them to the Divine protection and blessing.

When the flag of Liberia was raised to the mast-head, the white star on its ground of blue, it was hailed with cheer after cheer, in which those who were expecting to live under its protection seemed scarcely more enthusiastic than were the friends who accompanied them. It seemed to all a star of hope.

From all the manifestations of this occasion, we gather this consoling conclusion, that, whatever of prejudice against the Colonization Society may remain, there is, nevertheless, a pride and interest in the Republic of Liberia, among the colored population, most promising for its future growth.

THE LIBERIA FLAG.

It floats in the harbor of New York over a vessel bearing the Nationality of Liberia. This is the first instance of the kind on record.

The Euseba N. Roye, so named after the daughter of its owner, a merchant of Liberia, was formerly the American brig George T. Ackerly. She was purchased by Mr. Roye two years ago, and has made two successful voyages. Before leaving the coast of Africa this spring, she received papers from the Liberian Republic, and changed her nationality.

To those who love to see the development of Liberia this is very gratifying; but, after all, it is somewhat costly. We mean by that, that though Liberia is an offshoot of our nation—and is planting our forms of Government in Africa—and though it is no fault of her Government that she is not in treaty with the Government of the United States, yet under this technical defect of having no treaty, her vessels and her products are met with discriminate duties, very unjust and damning.

Liberian vessels pay higher tonnage duties, and Liberia sugar brought in such vessels pay higher duties than if brought in English, or Dutch, or Spanish vessels. Is this right? Ought not our laws to be modified, and rather favor than discourage the incipient enterprise of the young Republic.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

This work goes bravely on. Not to speak of Dr. Livingstone, and Mr. Burton, on the Eastern Coast—the former up the Zambezi and to Lake Nyassi, and the latter along the latitude of Zanzibar to the Southern Sources of the Nile, nor of the Sunbeam on the Niger, of whose ascent far up that river we may shortly hear, we have others nearer home.

The Liberia Herald contains a series of articles giving the results of an Exploration made from May to December, 1858, from Monrovia, Liberia,

several hundred miles interior, by George L. Seymour, formerly of Hartford, Connecticut.

The country and people described by him are very interesting. If anything could excite the ambition of our colored population, one would suppose the possession of such a country all their own would do it. If space permits, we intend hereafter to give portions of Seymour's Journal to our readers.

A new Exploration to be made in Yoruba, and Nufie, has just been commenced by two colored men of the United States—Mr. Robert Campbell, and Dr. Martin R. Delaney.

It was at first proposed to have this company consist of five persons, but after months of effort the means obtained were found inadequate, and only two have gone.

Mr. Campbell left the United States in April, via England, and is to meet Mr. Delaney—who sailed from New York, in the Bark Mendi—in Liberia, or at Lagos, on the Coast of Africa.

Dr. Delaney leaves with the purpose of learning and reporting the real facts as they exist in Africa, and, with the hope of hereafter aiding the African Civilization Society, to found a new nation near the river Niger. We understand that he carries with him full instructions as to the points of information on which that Society desires him to report.

Light breaks in upon the gloomy darkness of Africa.

MISSIONARY LETTERS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Continued from last Number.

LAGOS—AFRICA.

Letter of Rev. R. H. Stone.

LAGOS, February 8, 1859.

Dear Bro. Taylor,—We arrived before this place the 3d instant, and came ashore the next morning. We came around the coast in the steamer "Hope," irregularly connected with the African mail line. The steamer touched at Elmira and Cape Coast, and a pleasant journey of five days brought us to Lagos.

Your kind letter came duly to hand, and we are very grateful for the edifying and paternal advice it contains. Occasionally fears that we have not the favor and commission of our Lord harrass our minds, but a prayerful consideration of the motives which prompted us to come removes them, and gives us faith and peace. We have arrived in somewhat troubled times. Rumors of wars are continually afloat. Kosoko, the deposed usurper, is said to be making preparations to regain his authority in this place, and we are continually hearing the expression, "Kosoko's coming." All the chiefs, excepting one, are said to be in his favor, and the king of Lagos is much alarmed, sometimes venting his uneasiness in tears. The king of Dahomey, at whose late inauguration, one thousand human sacrifices were offered, is also said to be preparing to attack Abeokuta. All these things come from rumor, and I hope they are false, though they are giving some good people much alarm. If they are true, however, the whole affair must be nothing more than a renewal of the league between Kosoko and Dahomey, to revive the slave trade, and may the Lord bring their counsels to nought. I expect to start for Abeokuta to-morrow. The canoe-men engaged promised to start to-day, but they say they will still get there at the time appointed, which is Satur-

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers

A. Maryland Colonization Journal

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

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