cause, and closed with forcible remarks upon the great destiny of the African race, and Liberia as a chief instrument in working out that destiny.

Hon. J. D. Johnson, one of the owners of the Barque "Mendi," just returned from a visit to the United States, was then called for. Mr. Johnson referred to the great honor he felt in being present on so interesting an occasion. He felt honored in pressing once more on soil which he could call his own, in coming once more to a country which he could call Home. (Applause.) He felt honored also in meeting in the presence of his fellow citizens two great leaders whom in his youth he had followed, and under whose banner he had waged war against emigration—Martin R. Delany and William C. Munro. He was now proud to welcome them to these shores. After going over his experience in America, Mr. Johnson took his seat amid great applause.

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From the Colonization Herald.

## LETTER FROM AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON.

Many of our readers will remember the author of the subjoined interesting communication, addressed to Thomas Clegg, Esq., of Manchester, England. Mr. Washington is an unmixed representative of the colored race: and possesses a clear intellect and much good sense. He sailed with his family for Monrovia, Liberia, in November, 1853, having previously resided at Hartford, Conn., where he was successfully engaged for several years in the daguerreotype business. It will be noticed that the statements he now makes after a residence of nearly six years in Liberia, are very different from those he gave through the columns of the New York Tribune soon after his arrival in that country.

And what an excellent opening Liberia presents to colored men of capital and enterprise to join Judge Washington and his like, who have there entered upon the cultivation of the sugar cane for the manufacture of sugar and molasses, and the cultivation of coffee, cotton, &c., thus making that Republic an exporting power for these and other valuable commodities! Cheap labor is to be found in Liberia in any quantity, and nothing but capital and skillful management is required to be added to the already existing sugar and coffee estates and the commencing cotton farms, to make them immediately and immensely profitable; whilst if the same capitalists were to go to Yoruba they would be lost in a wild region, and their effects would be wasted where no foundations of civilized life exist, and where no commencement of civilization and improvement of the country are yet made. Co-operation, social union and joint efforts are required to settle and improve any new territory. All these will be wanting in Yoruba, whilst they are found in Liberia. We are not opposed to the Yoruba movement, but we prefer the Liberia enterprise, because we are convinced it will be far better for our colored people.

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, June 18, 1859.

Dear Sir:—In September, 1858, while on a visit to the Gambia, I met with a copy of the African, published in this city, containing an interesting correspondence (extracted from the Manchester Weekly Advertiser) between yourself and Messrs. J. J. Myers, M. R. Delany, and Ambrose Dudley, Committee of the Mercantile Line of the Free Colored People of British North America. The association is composed of gentlemen, some of whom I formerly knew in the United States. The object of the committee seems to be to solicit your opinions on the subject of their establishing a trading post at some point on the Eastern or Western coast of Africa. The purpose in itself is both wise and commendable; for this is the final result to which all the Africo-American population must inevitably come, or they must perish slowly, but not less effectually, by their heterogenious contact with the American people. Those who have carefully observed the past, and have the vision to look down the dim vista of time and read the future, will not be slow to hasten to the only permanent refuge left for the black man. In Africa he has a "mind unfettered, and space to rise;" here he has full scope for the growth of manhood and the development of all his moral and intellectual capacities. As to business attainments, even in this city, we have a class of native men, but partially educated, not twenty years from the decks of the slave vessels, whose instructive knowledge of domestic economy, business tact, and skill in financiering, is said to surpass the Jews of Cheapside. I state this fact not so much to commend such a principle, as to show that while there is an opinion entertained by many of the friends of the black man that our people in America are an improvident and prodigal race, we have the other extreme among the Africans in their own native country; and if there is any truth in the opinion of their prodigality and extravagance, it is rather to be ascribed to their long intercourse with the Anglo-Saxon race, while deprived of their freedom, self-reliance, and checked in their career to a higher state in moral and intellectual existence.



At the time of reading your communication, I observed that while you seemed much interested in behalf of those gentlemen seeking a home free from opposition on a foreign shore, you speak of Natal as a place for growing sugar and cotton, but remark that "there you must take all the labor with you, as the Caffirs will only work when it suits them." It will easily be seen that when colonization from America to Africa has been so slow for thirty years past, no system of voluntary emigration could be established which could at once carry labor from the United States to endure the fever and fatigue of the African coast. You remark also, that "there is a good opening for trade in cotton all over the Yoruba country, and near Rabba, Ilorin, Ibadan, and all about the Niger." But you also say that you "fear these people would not let you settle peaceably in the interior if you went there in a body." This statement seems to show in a word the impracticability of a small company effecting a settlement there. You proceed to say—"There is an opening for African labor in Tunis, in North Africa; but as it is in the Turkish dominions, I cannot recommend you to go there as a colony; but it would, in my opinion, be very desirable for the best educated amongst you to go—say a dozen or twenty families together—to different parts of Africa, keeping up a constant communication between one part of the country and another, and being constantly making openings, as circumstances allowed, to send for more from America, and thereby drain away every man of African blood in America," &c. I hardly need say, that while the plan in itself is good in theory, with the one hundred thousand dollars capital which this company expects to control, it is entirely impracticable. Let facts speak:—

Sierra Leone is only a small territory, twenty miles square. It has been settled some seventy years, and yet she has no jurisdiction beyond the boundaries of her original territory. The people cannot farm; they are crowded for want of land. This they must in future have from the surrounding tribes, or by annexing some part of the adjoining territory of Liberia. And where, I ask, would be the security for the lives, liberty, and property of these interior tribes of civilized Africans and the European merchants, if the Government of England should remove for one year the heavy cannon from this garrison, and the bristling bayonets of her standing

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