The Church Missionary Gleaner gives us an account of the Missionary field in the Mauritius:—

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, about 500 miles East of Madagascar, and some 70 or 80 Northeast from the Isle of Bourbon. The latter island belongs to the French, as did the Mauritius until 1814, when it was transferred to the British Crown. Its shape is an irregular oval, being about 36 miles long and 18 to 27 broad. Lying as a little speck in the midst of the vast ocean, it is providentially furnished with those barriers which we so often find appended to the islands of the Pacific, and which prevent their being encroached upon and continually wasted away by the force of the waves, the whole coast being surrounded by reefs of coral, with openings here and there, which permit the approach of vessels. Intersected by chains of mountains, which terminate in the most singular-looking summits, its appearance is striking and romantic.

As a missionary field its importance is very great, for there is to be found, in this little island, a remarkable confluence of different races of men. Besides the descendants of French settlers, the English occupants, and the Creole population, there may be met here, Arabs from the Red Sea; Mohammedans and Hindus from Hindostan, the latter of different races, Tamulians from the South, Bengalese from the North; Chinamen from the Celestial Empire; Malagashes of different nations; Africans from the East coast; Lascar seamen; Batavians, half Hindu, half Chinese; Armenians; Cingalese; Parsees from Bombay, &c. Of Coolies from India there are, it is computed, no fewer than 130,000 in the island.

It may be well to explain how this migration from India to the Mauritius has occurred. On the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, Mauritius shared in the benefit of this great national act, and upwards of 66,000 slaves were emancipated, On recovering their freedom they exhibited that averseness to labor which might have been expected as the reaction from their previously overtasked condition. To supply the great want which ensued, Coolie laborers were permitted to be brought over from India under certain admirable regulations, which prevent it degenerating into a kind of slave-trade. They are chiefly employed in the cultivation of the sugar-cane, the yield from which has increased amazingly; so much so, that the island, which in 1812, yielded not quite as much as 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, in 1852 yielded 140,000,000. Our missionary efforts amongst the Coolies of the Mauritius commenced in 1854.

SALE OF FREE NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury publishes a bill which is to be brought before the Legislature of South Carolina, proclaiming all free negroes to be slaves on and after the 1st of January, to be sold at public auction, the proceeds to be applied to the tax funds of the various counties.—The Mercury, however accompanies its publication with the following remarks:

We regard it as a measure harsh in its policy, and wholly unrequired by the public exigencies, while it is mischievous in its effects, and remarkably ill timed in its promulgation. The Legislature has something else to do besides the discussion of such topics as this, and we sincerely trust that, upon reflection, it will by tacit consent be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. The measure must fall still-born upon that body.

Norfolk Herald.

The Colored Population of Georgia.—A bill has passed the Georgia Legislature, which provides that every free person of color who has reached the age of fourteen years may choose an owner and go into voluntary servitude for life, that parents may choose owners for their children when the latter are under fourteen years of age; and that all free persons of color found in that State after first of May, 1862, who have taken no steps to select owners, shall be liable to seizure and sale as a slave for life.

Baltimore American, December 13th, 1860.

## THE TRADE OF ZANZIBAR.

Lieut. Colonel Rigby, the British consular agent at Zanzibar, in a letter to the Bombay government, gives a report on the progress of the trade of that place, which, it seems, has all arisen within the last two or three years. French, American, and Hamburg houses have been established in the port, and the value of the imports in 1859 was £908,911, while the exports reached £755,666. Zanzibar is the chief market in the world for the supply of ivory, gum copal and cloves. During the past year (1859) the export was equal to 488,000lbs.; the gum copal to nearly twice that quantity. The returns show that the trade of Zanzibar has exceeded that of Aden by 83.5 per cent., and that of Kurrachee by 16.5 per cent. The ivory is brought from the interior in exchange for American cottons, Venetian beads, and brass wire. The gum copal is dug from the earth a few miles inland. The supply is believed to be inexhaustible. The cloves are entirely the produce of the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar. The clove trees were only introduced thirty years ago from the Mauritius. Cotton and sugar grow to perfection in the islands, but the Arabs are too indolent to cultivate them for exportation. Rice is also grown of very superior quality, but its cultivation has been neglected for the sake of the clove. The soil is of the most productive character, and the rains, which fall during the whole year, cause perpetual verdure. The manioc, or cassava, which is the food of the slaves and the poor, yields four crops a year. The jowaree grows to the height of 18 feet. All tropical fruits grow in abundance. The pine-apple grows wild in the hedgerows and woods. Coffee, nutmegs, peppers, cinnamon, sarsaparilla and indigo, grow well, but no attention is paid to their cultivation. The sesamum is now grown in enormous quantities, since the seed has been in such demand for France. The tonnage which entered Zanzibar in 1859, amounted to 25,340 tons, which was less than in the previous year, owing to the depopulation caused by an epidemic visitation of cholera and the threat of an invasion from Muscat. There is a good trade carried on with Bombay, Cutch and Arabia. The trade with France is almost entirely in sesamum and dried cocoanut. This trade is now, however, rapidly declining. There is no direct trade between England and Zanzibar; but the chief imports into the latter from India and Hamburg, are British manufacture. About 5000 British subjects altogether reside in the Zanzibar territory; to them the ivery of the interior is consigned; Indian Banians purchase the gum copal, and the same parties are the purchasers of the imported cargoes for the use of the people. The settlers from India are increasing; all the shopkeepers and artizans in Zanzibar are Hindoos. Nineteen thousand slaves were imported in 1859. The price is £2 to £7 each for adults; for children it is less. A great number of those are carried by the Arabs to Persia and Arabia, where they sell at from £15 to £20. The tribes which furnish these slaves are now almost exhausted. The great bulk of them-15,000 at least last year-are brought from the great inland lake Nyassa, about forty days journey. The harbor is very commodious.

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