an abundant harvest. The rice crops are looking beautifully. The subject of cotton planting seems to take very well with the natives all through the country, as far as I have been able to communicate with them on the subject. The demand for cotton seed is great, and I regret we have no means of meeting it. Those sent down last year seem entirely spoiled. We hope soon to hear of the arrival of the Quail, and to have the pleasure of a visit from your Excellency. I apprehend the necessity of a general convention of the chiefs; explanations made and treaties or agreements and promises made in writing, if necessary. Therefore I have made known to a number of the surrounding dignitaries, that on your arrival I think you will request a general convention of them, at which they appear well pleased."

**SUGAR MILL.**

"Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Jesse Sharpe, has received by the bark Mendi a sugar mill, sent out to him by Rev. John B. Pinney. Mr. Sharpe labored under many discouraging disadvantages for the want of a mill, and his loss was considerable in consequence. A more enterprising, upright and honest man than Mr. S. can scarcely be found in any country; he is highly delight-ed with having a mill, and he feels sure that his present crop of cane will yield him a handsome sum. He is unbounded in his praises of Dr. Pinney for so readily coming to his assistance, and his appreciation of the Doctor's kindness is sincere and honest. We hope this long-tried friend of Liberia will never have occasion to regret his disinterested kindness in this matter, and that he may continue to find it convenient to extend such kindness to some other equally honest Liberian."

**LETTER FROM AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON.**

We are favored with a copy of this intelligent and distinguished Liberian's letter to Thomas Clegg, Esq. of Manchester, England, which will appear entire in the Philadelphia Colonization Herald for this month. Mr. Washington is of pure African descent, well educated, formerly resided at Hartford, Conn., and now holds the office of Judge in one of the Courts of Liberia. The Herald justly observes:

"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!"

We give the following extracts from this letter of Judge Washington, dated Freetown, Sierra Leone, June 18th, 1859:

"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 financing, is said to surpass the Jews of Cheapside. I state this fact not so much to com-
mend 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 of moral and intellectual existence."

It appears that Mr. Clegg, in a letter to certain free men of color in the United States, asking his opinion of the site to be chosen in Africa for a trading station or settlement, had written unfavorably of Liberia, but mentioned several other parts of Africa as opening encouraging prospects.

Judge Washington denies the correctness of Mr. Clegg's representation that "Liberia is a failure," and sends him specimens of her sugar, molasses, and cotton.

"You will find enclosed a bill of lading for four specimens of our produce, viz: one cask, 371 lbs. nett, Liberian made sugar; one barrel, 44 gallons, syrup; one small bale, 85 lbs. cotton; also, a specimen of hemp or manilla, called by the Kroomen, caffer. A sack of coffee I could not get now. You will please examine these, and see what they promise. Whatever their value may be, you may pass to my credit, together with the amount of enclosed small draft, and remit me the amount in 32-inch prints of 24 yards. Should we in future find a market in England, I do not expect our sugars will pay anything like the prices I am selling at in this city. These are some of our first productions in a rough state, and we of course expect you to be charitable in your judgment.

"In respect to the sugar, I may say that the Queen's officers and soldiers at the garrison are now using this sugar. I told them seven barrels a few days ago. The demand is increasing. Perhaps this is the first time they have used free labor sugar. The syrup is not our best specimen; it was the result of an attempt to make sugar. The lot of cane had been exposed too long at the mill, and we thought it best to convert the juice into syrup. Many of my Liberian neighboring farmers made much better syrup than I did this year.

"The cotton is in its roughest state; some from trees one year old, and some from trees five years old. Two years ago, I encouraged the natives around to bring me cotton, intending to ship it. As they had no machinery for cleaning it, I offered them 24d. in the seed. It soon accumulated on my hands, and having no market for it, and not knowing how to dispose of it, nor where to find a machine to gin it, I had to stop purchasing."

"If this is a quality that will answer, we can obtain considerable quantities of such by paying a price sufficient to induce the native and American population to cultivate it more extensively. The natives interior from us manufacture annually thousands of country cloths, from one to two fathoms long, with which they overstock our market. They will sell the cloths or the raw material. The certificate of H. M. Consul, that these products were Liberian, was retained at this custom-house; but that these specimens are African, I need only refer you to the
Hon. J. J. Roberts, H. M. Acting Consul at Monrovia, or his Excellency S. A. Benson, our popular President."

The writer, believing that but few Englishmen have any accurate knowledge of the origin and progress and expectations of Liberia, states briefly some leading facts in its history. He alludes to the early trials, conflicts and final success of her people in establishing their free, independent government.

"Like other civilized communities on this coast, they all at first engaged in petty trading with the natives; but finding from experience that trade in itself was precarious, and that the only means of securing permanent wealth and prosperity was in developing the agricultural resources of the country, they nearly all, for the past three or four years, have engaged in farming, and their success has begun to realize the most sanguine expectations of their friends in America. The national fairs of 1857 and '58 gave a new impetus to agricultural industry, and the farmers now vie with each other, in producing any indigenous products which find a ready and accessible market. Last year I know of only one barrel of sugar being exported from the Republic to the United States. This year our farmers on the St. Paul's river, I think, have shipped not less than 50 or 100,000 lbs. to the United States, and I have disposed of about 6,000 lbs. in this market."

"The American Colonization Society assist in sending them to the country, and give them six months' rations and support. There their connection ceases, and the emigrant becomes the architect of his own fortunes. In the event of any foreign difficulty, or internal disturbance with the natives, they have enough of vegetable and animal food on their farms to sustain them one year without planting. Some of them now manufacture the cloth and clothes they wear. Liberia has no standing army, and needs none;—her militia,—her citizen soldiers—are sufficient for any emergency at home. The natives around us have a common interest in preserving peace. We pay their chiefs no stipends for keeping peace, other than the protection and justice of our laws, the advantages of trade, and friendly and Christian intercourse."

Liberia has not yet any foreign debt. * * * Her citizens were all poor, seeking in Liberia what they could not obtain in America,—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If they had only an amount of capital equal to that expended on St. George's Cathedral in this city, or the amount expended on the army and defences of Sierra Leone for one year, they would turn the whole sum to the growing of sugar and cotton; and if they did not turn out some thousand hogsheads of sugar and as much cotton, they would bear with shame the imputation of having failed."

"Liberia has four or five hundred miles of seaboard territory, thousands of acres of uncultivated soil at fifty cents per acre to Liberians and emigrants, and free to all the natives. She only asks that the natives of her country may remain at home, and grow cotton and sugar on their own soil, instead of being forced to French Guiana and Martinique;—that the world will give her a fair market for her produce, and that America and England will say to France, 'Let us alone,' as we never will consent to sell our brethren into emigrant bondage. We are expecting Messrs. Delany & Co. to visit the coast soon. We do not advise
them, but we think that the Mercantile Association of colored citizens will eventually conclude, on examination, that some part of Liberia will be the best field for their enterprise.”

The Rev. John Sey, in a letter to the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, says, under date of Monrovia, July 19th, 1859:

“\[All the liberated Africans of the notorious Echo, are doing well. They are contented and happy.—Many are distributed among private families, and learn fast the habits and customs of civilized life.\]

“My health was never better in all my life in Africa. I never knew in many years the long respite from fever which I am now enjoying.

“Never was Liberia in a more promising condition. Continue to labor for her increasing prosperity.”

The following letters will be pursued with interest:

“Monrovia, 29th July, 1859.

Rev. J. B. Pinney,

“Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you of my safe arrival in Monrovia, after a pleasant voyage of forty-six days. My arrival in Liberia is one of the most pleasing and satisfactory events I have experienced, not only because Liberia confers upon me the privilege and advantages which belong to me as a man, and to the colored race generally, but because of the wide field of operation which it presents to the industrious and the enterprising. When I left New York for Liberia, it was under an impression that I would not find the place suited to my desire; which impression arose from a misrepresentation of Liberia to me by a few acquaintances in New York. But having been privileged to see and to tread upon the delightful shores of Liberia, I am prepared to affirm, without any fear of contradiction, that no place under the sun is better adapted to the colored man than Liberia. I adopt it for my home, feeling that I am greatly privileged in identifying myself with the Liberians.

“I have not as yet felt any symptoms of fever. As I am so recently from a tropical climate, I indulge the hope that if I do not escape the