that cannot be forgotten for a long time; but the history of Africa is known to the world, and she is on her march to rank among nations. Any person that comes here to elevate himself and others, must expect to meet with difficulties, yet he must not grow weary in well-doing, but press on. For my part, I have not found all things as I would wish. I had the fever, but am now able to labor. One thing operates on persons here; some have the fever longer than others; some are able to do little or nothing for a year. Therefore, persons that have no means suffer, yet there is still something to be got.

This portion of the year is the hardest as it is in the rainy season. There is little farming going on here as settlers are few; but at Monrovia, things are plenty. Potatoes are 50 cts. per bushel, cassada 25 cts. per bushel, rice $1.75 per bushel, the general price of rice is $1.00 per bushel. Flour is $14 per barrel, but we can do with little or no flour.

Mr. Nesbit has taken much pains to abuse this place, and also to publish private letters, but he being a man of color, his influence cannot go far to operate against the people here, nor on the minds of the friends of Liberia. Many persons took him to be a man of responsibility before coming here, and he was respected, but he left the country in the fever, and all things were condemned by him. We come here to build up, not to pull down, to enlighten those in darkness, and to enjoy liberty; that blessing that God intended for all mankind to enjoy. Here we rise to the highest gift among men, and make ourselves useful in the vineyard of the Lord; and if we can sacrifice nothing, we cannot love the cause of Christ.

There is nothing disturbing the peace between the colonists and natives. The affairs of the Government are prosperous, and the only thing we dread now, is, that our rice crop will be short on account of so much rain, which prevented the burning of the farms. Our own business is dull at present, but expect to be in operation in a few days. Palm oil is in great demand, and commands a high price. Please send some of your valuable papers when opportunity affords.

I persuade no person to come or stay, they can do as they please. Remain where you are, and be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Yours truly, in the cause of Christ,

CHARLES DEPUTIE.

From the New York Tribune.

RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

The present is emphatically the age of discovery. At no period since the days of Columbus and Cortez, has the thirst for exploration been more active and universal than now. One by one, the outposts of barbarism are stormed and carried; advanced parallels are thrown up. and the besieging lines of knowledge, which, when once established, can never be re-taken, are gradually closing around the yet unconquered mysteries of the globe. Modern exploration is intelligent, and its results are therefore positive and permanent. The traveller no longer wanders bewildered in a cloud of fables, prepared to see marvels, and but too ready to create them; he tests every step of his way by the sure light of science, and his pioneer trail become a plain and easy path to those who follow. The pencil, the compass, the barometer, and the sextant accompany him; geology, botany and ethnology are his aids, and by these helps and appliances, his single brain achieves results now which it would once have required an armed force to win.

Within the last twenty-five years, all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traversed in various directions from Bokhara and the Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half known river systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy Continent around the Southern Pole has been discovered; the North-Western passage, ignus-fatuus of nearly two centuries is at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors, the course of the Niger is no longer a myth, and the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested from his keeping. The Mountains of the Moon, sought for through two thousand years, have been beheld by a Caucassian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Chadda to the frontiers of the great Kingdom of Bornou; Leichardt and Sturt have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked and are fast tumbling down, and the canvas screens which surround Japan, have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. What quarter of a century since the form of the earth and the boundaries of its land and water were known, can exhibit such a list of achievements.

Of all the more recent schemes of exploration, none approaches in interest and importance the expedition to Central Africa, which has now been carried on for nearly six years under the combined patronage of the English and Prussian governments. Notices of the progress of this expedition have from time to time appeared in our columns. Piece by piece, with long intervals between, the story of its difficulties, its dangers, its defeats and successes, has been transmitted across the Sahara, from whose further bourne so few travellers return, and for a long time its final fate seemed to hang by a thread which the slightest chance might snap. One after one, the intrepid explorers sickened and died, and when, a year ago, it was reported that Dr. Barth, the last remaining member of the original company, had been murdered in Timbuctoo, the world was almost ready to believe that the Central African secret was but a lure to tempt brave men to their destruction.

But the truth is, this expedition seems destined to become the turning point in the history of African exploration. After much disaster, it is at last successful beyond all expectation. On the morning of the 8th of September, Dr. Barth landed at Marseilles precisely five years and nine months after his departure from that port in 1849, on his way to Tripoli to join Mr. Richardson, who had command of the expedition. The intervening period contains a history of greater peril and privation, greater hazards, and more wonderful escapes, greater disappointments, and more complete triumphs, than has ever fallen to the lot of any African traveller. As the return of Dr. Barth may be looked upon as the termination of the original expedition, notwithstanding Dr. Vogel still remains to attempt further discoveries, we proceed to give a brief outline of what it has accomplished.

The undertaking originated with Mr. James Richardson, who had previously explored the northern part of the Sahara. In the summer of 1849, he received a commission from the British government to visit Central Africa on a political and commercial mission. Drs. Barth and Overweg, who were highly recommended by Humboldt, Ritter and Encke, volunteered to accompany him, the former as antiquarian and philologist, the latter as naturalist, on condition that the British government should defray their expenses. Their offer was accepted, and an appropriation of $4,000 made for them, in addition to which they received $3,000 from the geographical society of Berlin, the King of Prussia and other sources. The explorers met at Tripoli, where they were delayed some time for the purpose of

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