he sought only that which stamps the patriot of every land—to improve the condition of his race. When a mere youth, he gathered a school of colored children about him, and taught them. He formed a debating society, where he strove to develope the mental resources of his associates. From this place he went to some college, (Oberlin, we believe,) where pupils of his color were tolerated; and from thence he entered upon a regular course of theological studies, under the celebrated Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, of Brooklyn. Failing in the means to carry him through his course of study, he is next found the proprietor of a neat and prosperous daguerreotype gallery in Hartford, Connecticut—having learned the picture-art of the Messrs. Collins, while on a visit here. During all this time, he was a decided Abolitionist—an admirer of Gerrit Smith, a frequent correspondent of the New York "Tribune," making speeches, writing resolutions, attending Conventions, and working with equal zeal and talent, and probably with purer motives than many of his white co-laborers.

But a change came over his views—from being a warm opponent of the Colonization scheme, he became a convert to its beneficent principles, and himself embarked for Liberia some few years since. There he has found a field where his abilities are not dwarfed by the distinction of race, and where his virtues are not hidden by his color. He has taken rank with the ablest and best men of the colony, and, if his life is spared, he will not only carve for himself a place in the history of Liberia, but will probably leave the impress of his energy and genius upon the whole continent of Africa. So may it be. We have been led into this reminiscence by finding the following notice in the Liberia "Herald:"

THE PACKET BOAT HELENA AUGUSTA.—Augustus Washington, Esq., has, without doubt, excelled in producing the finest packet boat to ply between Monrovia and Millsburg, touching at the intermediate settlements when required. The Helena Augusta is the swiftest and neatest boat at present on the river, and Mr. Washington undoubtedly deserves praise. Nothing can be said against the spirit and enterprise of this gentleman, and we feel sanguine that at no very distant day Augustus Washington will take his rank among Liberia's most devoted, enterprising and patriotic citizens. Mr. Washington being a man of no ordinary literary ability, the road to honor and fame is undoubtedly open to him, and, combining this inestimable quality with his very industrious habits, there is but little doubt that in a few years Augustus Washington will prove that the practical spirit of enterprise in Liberia, will produce as choice fruit as in any other country.

From the Southern Baptist Magazine.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Civilization—Arts—Farming—Traffic—Large Cities—Government.

An extensive Caucasian inner nation being known to exist in Sudan, we naturally infer that the people should be more civilized than other Africans. And such is in fact the case. The better classes of the people are clothed from head to foot—their articles of dress being a hat, cap, or turban, a tunic or tobe, trowsers or breeches, and sandals, moccasins or showy morocco boots. Even the poorest people wear breeches and a wrapper. Several rude arts are practiced, as iron and copper smelting, black and white smithing, carving in wood and ivory, the manufacture of glass bugles, (beads) and armlets, leather dressing, saddle and shoe making, spinning, weaving, tailoring, &c. Their style of dress, their houses and arts, are primitive and oriental.

Most of the people in all these countries are engaged in farming. The hoe is the only implement of cultivation except in a few places where they use hand sweeps for the eradication of young grass. They have no carts or wagons, and their horses, asses, and mules are never employed except for the saddle and pack saddle. Indian corn and yams, (dioscorea, not potato,) are the principle crops, but they also plant millet (sorghum) of three species, sugar-cane, sweet-potatoes, lima-beans, blackeyed-peas, and various other articles, including vegetables which are mostly different from our own. In Hausa and Kanike they sow wheat.—Cotton is raised for home consumption.

No people are more passionately addicted to petty traffic than the Africans. They are all Jews; everybody has something to sell, even the little girls, whose whole stock may consist of a few eggs or banannas. Every day thousands of men and women are traversing the country from town to town in all directions, with all sorts of commodities, including various articles from Europe and America, and even from India. Imports reach the interior from the western coast and from Northern Africa, by crossing the desert. The traders always go in caravans, some of which number 2000 people, who are scattered along the road for several miles, and continue to come into the camping places for two hours after the foremost groups have kindled their fires. Nothing that I have ever seen is half so noisy and merry as a large African caravan. Beyond the Niger, goods are often transported on asses; on this side, the traders usually carry them on their heads in parcels weighing 60 or 70 pounds.

The Africans are eminently social, fond of a crowd, and full of chat; the exact reverse of the gloomy North American Indian. Even in the most populous countries they never live apart on their farms, but are every where collected into towns and villages. Some of their cities are astonishingly large, and the surrounding farms extend from 10 to 20 miles around in all directions. In such cases the men are frequently absent on the farms for two or three weeks at a time, but the women and children mostly remain at home in the city.

It is impossible even to guess with confidence at the population of an African town. Abbeokuta, 60 miles from the coast, is nearly four miles long and from two to three miles in breadth. The walls are considerably more extensive. Most of us estimate the population at 60,000, but others say 100,000, at least. Ibadan, Ibasha, and Ilorin, are still larger; Ijaye and half a dozen others, not much smaller. In the absence of certain data I have sometimes attempted to estimate the population of places by their dimensions and density, and the average population of houses. Take for instance, the case of Ijaye. It is a compactly built town, more than a mile through in any given direction, and in some places nearly twice that distance; the circumference is about six miles, and the superfices at least 1½ square miles. The streets are very narrow and the vacancies few, so that at least one half the area of the town must be covered with houses; but we will say that the ground occupied by houses is only 1000 yards square, equal to 1,000,000 square yards. The average area of the houses cannot be more than 400 square yards, which is probably too much. But this would give 2500 houses in the town. The population of the houses is seldom less than 20, often much more—say 20. This calculation, though moderate as I can possibly make in each item, gives Ijaye a population of 50,000 souls. We have commonly said 30,000 to 40,000, comparing Ijaye to Abbeokuta, which we guess has 60,000 or 70,000. No one who examines these towns for himself, will be disposed to accuse our estimates of extravagance. Let him go to the Ijaye market where eight or ten acres of ground are densely covered with

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