

giving a profit to Liberia on her business, of \$140,757, or dividing the sum among the inhabitants, 2390, gives us about \$59 to each inhabitant.

It is well to stimulate people to industry, and to encourage agriculture, in proper circumstances; but we ought not, by comparisons of cases not parallel, to cast discredit upon those who, in adversity, are struggling for a better condition.

There are other points in this pamphlet which we intend to take time to consider and remark upon hereafter.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

PROPOSED AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The following communication, designed for the April number of the Colonization Journal, but received too late for insertion, has been handed to us by the corresponding secretary of the New York State Colonization Society (Rev. Dr. Pinney,) with a request that it should appear in our columns. From the Rev. Dr. Pinney we learn that the writer has an earnest desire to open up the region north-east and east of Liberia to the knowledge of the Christian Church; that at the meeting in Washington resolutions friendly to his purposes were passed, and that the communication subjoined is an extract from a paper read on March 30th by C. W. Tolles, of Newark, N. J. before the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Colonization Society, which body evinced much interest in the project, and recommended the publication of the paper. It was sent, therefore, to the Colonization Journal by Dr. L. A. Smith, Secretary of the N. J. Colonization Society:

EXTRACT.

Our knowledge of Africa may be briefly stated as follows: Egypt, Nubia, and the Barbary States are familiarly known to us. Abyssinia has been explored by Bruce, Bishop Gobat, Major Harris, Parkyn, and others. The Egyptian Expedition have explored the upper Nile as far as possible. Recent travellers have traversed a portion of the same region. The Great Desert has been crossed over the principal route from Fezzan, by many ancient and modern travellers, and Dr. Barth has given all needful information concerning this portion of it. The French traveller, Caille, crossed the western portion, from Timbuctoo to Morocco. Denham, Clapperton, and Dr. Barth have made us familiar with Central Africa, except the portion between Lake Tchad and Abyssinia, and Park, Major Laing and Dr. Barth, particularly, with the country between the Western coast and Socatoo, including all that lying on the middle course of the Niger. Of that on the lower Niger we know from Clapperton, the two Landers, and more recently from the interesting narrative of our countryman, Rev. Mr. Bowen.

It is unnecessary to speak of the numerous travellers in the various coast countries, or in the extreme portion of South Africa. Of nearly the whole coast we have a knowledge more or less accurate, and South Africa has within a few years, comparatively, been frequently described both by missionaries and gentlemen who went thither on hunting expeditions—stimulated by the exploits of the celebrated Gordon Cumming. Dr. Livingstone's observation extended from the Cape to 10° south latitude on the western side, and nearly to the same on the eastern—giving a quite definite idea of the whole interior of Africa, south of the Equator. The unexplored Equatorial strip may be presumed to resemble, as to its

physical characteristics and its people, the country at the respective extremes to which the investigations of Drs. Barth and Livingstone extended. Lieut. Burton is, in a manner, supplementing Dr. Livingstone's inquiries by his journey to the great lake, or chain of lakes, on the eastern side of the continent, south of the Equator, which we have been informed his Expedition has succeeded in reaching.

Thus it will be seen that we have quite a general acquaintance with nearly the whole of Africa, and a particular one (or will have when Lieut. Burton's travels are finished) with all except two sections, viz.: (1) the Equatorial strip, including the before mentioned section between lake Tchad and Abyssinia, and (2) the great section included between the coast countries of the Atlantic and Gulf of Guinea and the middle Niger—the country north-easterly from Liberia. Travellers, as I have mentioned, have passed over the northern and eastern borders of this, but none through its heart. Rev. Mr. Seymour, of Liberia, has made only a short exploration into the interior.

This unexplored region it is to which I would particularly direct attention, as it is intimately connected with the future influence of Liberia. It is about 1000 miles in diameter, and undoubtedly is the richest portion of Central Africa—being diversified in contour, and well watered by the various confluent of the Niger. The people, too, from what we can learn, are, at least, not inferior to those of any other portion. Moreover, the Mahomedan religion is gradually progressing southward through it, and should be met by Christianity.

The project of an exploration which I would submit is, that an explorer, as well qualified as possible, should be sent out, to devote as much time as may be thought necessary to the immediate vicinity of Liberia; then to proceed easterly to Yoruba, through the interior. The public attention, which has recently been directed to Yoruba, will probably lead to future Colonization of that region from this country, and, like Liberia, it will become a radiating point of civilization and Christianity. It is very important that the two countries should be connected by Mission and trading stations. Having reached Yoruba, the explorer should then penetrate the section which I have spoken of, returning to Liberia by a northerly circuit. By such an exploration, besides the gain to knowledge which would be obtained, and the benefit to the natives which would be conferred, by giving them some information of civilization, the way would be opened for the future commercial, political, and religious influence of Liberia.

The day of God's providence to Africa is evidently approaching. The recent remarkable discoveries fully demonstrate this. Could such an exploration as I have proposed be successfully carried through, the results would be not only highly beneficial to the Colonization cause, but accelerate the coming of that day when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and Saviour.

NEW YORK AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

The African Civilization Society met last evening at Shiloh Church about one hundred and fifty persons were present, who joined in singing the Missionary Hymn, after which a prayer was made, and the Secretary read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Oberlin College, setting forth his desire to Christianize and civilize Africa, by educating the natives. Amid loud applause, Mr. Horace Greely was introduced to the audience by the chairman, Mr. H. H. Garnet.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers

A. Maryland Colonization Journal

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