dollars; but she has had no occasion for a standing army, or a navy, or even a strong police. She has been at peace with the world without, her trade has been equal to her ability to supply produce, and her tariff as heavy as her commerce will admit of, and as is consistent with her prosperity.

"As a nation, she is in a defenceless condition. Her extensive seacoast is without forts or other defences; she has no navy worth mentioning, nor the means of supplying one, and, therefore, a war with the most insignificant of the civil powers of the world would result in her humiliation. She has, and justly claims, rank and right among the civilized nations, yet she has no power to maintain either; and to expect that these will be always duly respected and accorded, is expecting too much from human nature.

"At present, her people are patriotic and obedient to law, and, therefore, the executive is at neither trouble nor expense to enforce law and maintain its dignity; but to hope that this will continue to be the case without interruption, is hoping against the experience of republics. Separated from the severe struggles to form and maintain a national existence, which so attached the hearts of the founders of the government to the institutions and laws of their own creation, the next generation will likely be less loyal and self-sacrificing. Ambitious men will rise up, and attempts at revolution and dismemberment are to be expected.

"The two hundred thousand savages within her bounds are to be brought into the body politic, and to presume that they will not bring with them much of the ignorance and depravity of the barbaric state, is to presume without authority of history or philosophy; and troubles are to be expected from this source which will demand for their arrest great strength in the executive arm. A consideration of these facts will lead to the conclusion, that the condition and prospects of Liberia, as a nation, are not what her too sanguine friends have supposed, nor what any of her friends desire; yet, perhaps, quite as good as reasonable men should expect. The continuance of her existence rests on two conditions: peace in her relations without, obedience to laws within. To secure the former, she must be blind to petty insults and injuries, humble, yet honorable; to secure the latter, she must be diligent in furthering religion and education, and slow in incorporating the savage element. * * * * * *

"But whatever may be the result, our duty as a Christian nation toward her is clear. Far be it from us to witness with cold-blooded indifference the struggles of those who have gone out from us with barbarism and ignorance. If Liberia is a weak and myopic child, it is not ours to look calmly upon her attempts to walk alone, guessing cruelly as to the chances of her making a safe journey; but it is ours by kind words to encourage her heart, and to lead her by the hand until age shall bring strength to her feet, and clearness to her vision."

The closing paragraph of the above evinces the true spirit which should actuate all in their estimate of, and action towards Liberia. That she has no navy, forts or other means of defence, that ambitious men may rise up, revolutionize, and destroy her government, that she must bring two hundred thousand savages into her body politic, improve and remould them—are arguments the most powerful, "trumpet-tongued," speaking to all nations and all people, to come to her aid and "uphold her hands."

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

From the Zambesia expedition, intelligence has been received by her Majesty's steamer Lynx, to a late date in December. Dr. Livingstone and his party were then at Kongone harbor on the Zambesia delta, and with the aid of the engineers of the Lynx, were engaged in repairing their steam launch, the Ma Robert, the iron plates of which have now been worn to the thinness of a wafer. They had returned from a second expedition up the Shire, in which they penetrated far up beyond Lake Shirwa to Lake Nyassa. The former they ascertained to be a sheet of water ninety miles in length; while the latter is of still larger magnitude, and one of the chain of lakes of which the discoveries of Captains Burton and Speke are the continuation northward.

Dr. Livingstone speaks in glowing terms of the country which he traversed, and he has applied to the Church Missionary Society in London to exert themselves for occupying it as a most inviting mission field. Mr. Baines, the artist of the expedition, has been compelled from failing health to come down in the Lynx to the Cape, but he purposes returning again to the Zambesia before long. Mr. Thornton the geologist, had proceeded in July last to the interior, on an independent expedition of his own, in company with some Portuguese traders. And when the Lynx left the Kongone, Dr. Livingstone, with his brother, Dr. Kirk, and Mr. Rae, were to return to Tete with the Ma Robert, and thence overland by foot on a visit to the Makololo country. This journey was expected to extend over a period of at least eight months.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COTTON REGION.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian:

SIR: You are at liberty to publish the enclosed letter from the brother of Dr. Livingstone. He sends me six samples of cotton, which I value as follows: No. 1, 7½d. to 7¾d; No. 2, 6¾d. to 7d; No. 3, 6¾d. to 7d. barely; No. 4, 6½d. to 6¾d; No. 5, 5½d. to 6d; No. 6, 5¼d. to 5¾d; all exceedingly useful qualities, particularly the four first. The two last will be substitutes, till improved, for East Indian cotton. This cotton may be seen here. Yours truly, THOMAS CLEGG.

Mount street, Manchester, Febuary 29, 1860.

RIVER SHIRE, November 4, 1859.

"My dear Mr. Clegg: We have just returned from visiting the Lake Nyasa, the source of the river Shire, and what is of greater importance, have discovered a great cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing country. The cotton is of two kinds, native and foreign. The native is short in the staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. The foreign appears to be of good quality, with a staple from a three fourth inch to an inch in length. It is perennial, and requires planting only once in three years, while the native has to be planted annually, in the highlands, yet, the people prefer the latter, because, they say, it makes the stronger cloth. We remarked to a number of intelligent looking men in one village, 'You should plant plenty of cotton, and perhaps the English will come soon and buy it.' 'Truly! the country is full of cotton,' replied one elderly man, who was a trader, and had travelled much, and our own observations confirmed the truth of this. Everywhere we saw it while passing through two and a half degrees of latitude, and it probably extends much further. Every family appears to have a piece of cotton ground, and it

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