formally chosen a chief. The Bishop's residence has been in its time a building of architectural design and taste, but has now become worsted by age, and might be much improved, at least in comfort, by repair. The cathedral is a stone building quite respectable in size and and appearance, with a square tower in the centre in front, giving it quite a Gothic aspect, though it was built several years before the Episcopal see was established there. There is here quite a large male and female school, in separate buildings, both taught by natives who themselves were once pupils in the same schools. The male department is headed by a male, and the female department by a female, both being quite intelligent persons. The young men and women in these schools seem destined to much usefulness.

Some of the native missionary teachers and catechists have made no change in their habits and customs, but continue to live in bamboo huts, eat without knives, forks or spoons, all or a number out of one vessel, with no beds of any kind in their houses, but sleep on the bare floor or the native mat, their children naked, and wives almost as bad. It would seem that the precepts of such teachers would have little effect upon the other natives toward civilizing them, since they could see no difference between their teacher and themselves, save another mode of worship. I would this were seen for the sake of the heathen and cause of civilization. Some of the natives are exemplary, and doing well as teachers and catechists.

The Cavalla is a fine river, high banks on either side, which gradually rise till they merge into the Gero and Panh mountains, the summits of which must be upwards of one thousand feet. This river is certainly, for eighty miles or more of its course, quite navigable for a class of steamers such as ply up the small rivers of the Southern States in America. Its breadth is about the third of a mile. I went beyond the falls, and would have gone further, but our guide and the canoe men feared the people further up. This country and people are of great interest, there being much trade in the country; but of this I have more hereafter to say.

Lagos had a population of 35,000, and the last fiscal year showed a trade of upwards of $7,000,000, the merchants and traders all being native blacks—a few being from Cuba and Brazil—many of whom are from Sierra Leone, there being but ten white business houses in the place, some of which even, to ensure success, have black agents, and all of them black clerks. This city, from its location, is destined to be the great black metropolis of the world.

Abeokuta is inland to Lagos some sixty miles, the population of which is reckoned at 100,000. It is a singular, romantic, antiquated city in appearance, the houses all being of unburnt clay, and ruled by a combination of powerful chiefs and elders. It is the great centre of the cotton trade, there being many gins and cotton presses at work, as well as many merchants, who simply purchase the raw material, all of whom, except three, are native black gentlemen and chiefs. The great caravan or native carrier road from Ijaye passes through Abeokuta, which makes it a very important point; and in a commercial point, from its location, it bears the same relation to Lagos that Philadelphia does to New York.

Ijye, from whence I write, is estimated at 80,000 population, the city bearing a close resemblance to Abeokuta in the construction of houses.

In my next, I will give you an account of the missionary operations in Lagos, Abeokuta, and this, as well as all the places I shall have passed through, as well as the very interesting and industrious character of the natives.

We set out to-morrow for Awyaw, through Ogbomoso to Jellori, returning to Abeokuta by Ibadan, said to be the largest city in Africa. Since my arrival at Abeokuta, Mr. Campbell of the party, has been my colleague.

Dr. Buckie of the British Niger Expedition, has made a wonderful smash-up of the business. It would seem that he attempted to "astonish the natives," when the natives "astonished him terribly." M. R. D.

COLORED MISSIONARIES WANTED.

We find the two following articles in different religious publications, appealing to colored men to come out and labor in the Yoruba Mission, a mission, which it was thought necessary to establish remote from Liberia, that it should suffer no let or hindrance from the colonists. It now numbers, we believe, some sixteen converts—after great expenditure of money and sacrifice of life and health. Which of the Missions in Liberia, solely under charge of the Liberian Missionaries, exceeds not that number of converts from heathenism.

The style of the appeal too, is peculiar—"colored men of the right stamp,"—"suitable colored brethren," &c. Cannot a reference be made to the black man by a Christian ministry in Central Africa, without invidious expressions like these? Are all the white missionaries in Yoruba, or other parts of Africa, *suitable*, and of the *right stamp?*

Colored Men Wanted.—As little as may be thought about it, colored men will have to be sent here to aid in bearing the burden of this mission, or the mission will not prosper as it ought to, because a sufficient number of white laborers cannot be obtained to make the burden of duty sufficiently easy upon each one to save a too great a sacrifice of constitution and of health. I need not say more, because the example now before us, and the prospects of the future, are sufficient evidences in favor of a colored reinforcement.—*Southern Baptist Commission.*

Colored Men for Yoruba.—It would greatly lessen the burden upon our white brethren, could we place one or two colored men, of the right stamp, at each station. The missionaries appeal for such assistants. It would be our policy to send such, could they be found., We would direct the attention of brethren to this point. "Look ye out among you," suitable colored brethren, and recommend them to the Board. But, then, it is not worth while to do as some have done, call our attention to slaves, whose price must be paid before they go. The Board has no funds for such purposes, and we have no time to raise money for them. Direct our attention to free colored men—whether by birth, emancipation, or purchase, matters not—who are suitable for co-workers in Yoruba with the brethren there, and you will greatly aid the cause of African evangelization.

THE COLONIZATION ENTERPRISE.

The idea of restoring to Africa the slaves who had been, under the compulsion of the British monarchy, forced into the reluctant colonies before the American Revolution of 1776, was, so far as Virginia was concerned, broached by Thomas Jefferson, in the very first Convention called to organize a State government. The disturbances at Richmond in 1800 so aroused attention to the political importance of some penal settlement,

Maryland Historical Society

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