uation of the free people of color? What will Liberia then be to them but a blessed refuge, and upon whom will such blessings be showered as upon those who founded the African Republic, and upon those whose hands afterwards upheld it?

In a word, the mighty fact, testified to by the recent and all the preceding census cannot be overlooked; that, in 1890, the present thirty-one millions of the inhabitants of the United States will have increased to one hundred millions; and in 1930, at the end of but a single lifetime from today, to two hundred and forty millions. On this one fact, independent as it must be of every thing but internecine war, or famine, or pestilence—which God, in his infinite mercy, avert—rests the whole theory of colonization.

Come, then, what may, colonizationists have but one alternative—they must remain true to this cause and firm in the support of it. The best interests of the free people of color are in their keeping. Africa still stretches forth its hands for the boon of civilization and the Gospel, which the descendants of the children of the soil are alone competent to confer. The march of events halts not, nations and individuals fall in the ranks, but others fill their places, and the onward movement still continues. Colonization has its position in it; and if colonizationists neither grow weary or faint by the way, their goal will be success and should the worst come to the worst, and our country sink from beneath us, we will cherish, all the more reverently, these memories, which will recall the mighty and united people from whom colonization sprung; still hoping, however, for better things unto the end; like the lad, who, on the deck of the sinking Arctic, continued to fire the signal as the whelming wave rolled over the cannon which it was his duty to discharge.

At the close of this address-

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY read a variety of extracts from the Annual Report, showing the progress of the Society and of Liberia during the year, and giving many facts illustrative of the wisdom and benevolence of the great scheme of African colonization.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland then spoke with great force and eloquence, after which the Society adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock at the office of the Society.

The Board of Directors held their usual meeting at the office of the Society at twelve o'clock yesterday.—Nat. Intel. Jan. 15th, 1861.

THE LIVINGSTONE AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—The following letter from Dr. Livingstone is published:

Mazars, Zambezi, Sunday, March 25, 1860.

Sin: We came down again to the sea in the hope of meeting a cruiser, but, none appearing, we return hither and find a passage down to Quillimaine for Mr. Ree, our engineer, who is sent home on duty connected with the expedition.

We now proceed without any stoppage up to the Makalolo country, and will on the way, examine every inch of the river up to Victoria Falls. We shall be able to say definitely whether a good steamer may stem the rapids of Kebra-Basa. Our opinion, founded on what we already know, is that in all ordinary floods the passage would be easy for a powerful boat. The present flood is the highest we have witnessed, and our poor frail steamer, made of a material which quickly undergoes chemical decomposition, and ought never to have been employed in an experiment of

this nature, shows a decided leaning toward settling and being borne away to the Indian Ocean. If we get her up to Tete she will never go more.

We spent 23 days down in the Mangwoi swamps (which we believe to be the hot-beds of fever) in the most unhealthy period of the year. We had touches of the complaint, but the mode of treatment we adopt renders the fever not more formidable than a common cold. This is one of the benefits our expedition has to show, and to Dr. Kirk and myself not a small one. I am &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

## From the Church Journal, of Jan. 2, 1861.

AFRICA.

The following letter has lately been received by the Bishop of Oxford from Dr. Livingstone;—

My Lord Bishop,—By a letter from the Bishop of South Africa I lately learned with great satisfaction that a beginning had been made of a great work for the interior of this country. I am extremely glad and thankful

work for the interior of this country. I am extremely glad and thankful to hear that the Universities intend to send forth, as in the olden time, missionaries to seek to win to the faith of Christ the heathen of Africa. The Bishop's letter was found among some fragments of a lost mailbag which floated some seven miles West of the spot where they were launched,

which floated some seven miles West of the spot where they were launched, and I presume to think that a letter from your Lordship on a subject in which you take such a special interest may be among the things which have perished.

By my letter respecting the opening made into the Highland Lake region from the Shire you will have seen that simultaneously with your prayerful movement at home our steps have been directed to a field which presents a really glorious prospect for the Mission. By the Shire you get easily past the unfriendly border tribes, and then the ridge which rises on the East to a height of 8,000 feet, affords variations of climate within a few miles of each other. The region bathed by the lakes is preeminently a cotton producing one, and, as far as we can learn from Burton and Speke, the people possess the same comparative mildness of disposition as I observed generally prevailing away from the sea-coast. There are difficulties, no doubt,-an unreduced language, and people quite ignorant of the motives of missionaries, with all the evils of its being the slave market. But your University men are believed to possess genuine English pluck, and will, no doubt, rejoice to preach Christ's Gospel beyond other men's line of things. Viewing the field in all its bearngs, it seems worthy of the Universities and of the English Church; and bearing in mind and heart Him who promised, "Lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," there is not the shadow of a doubt but that her mission will become a double blessing-to our own overcrowded home population and to the victims of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world. Let the Church of England only enter upon this great work with a will, and nations and tribes will bless her to the latest generations. The late Dr. Phillips, of the Cape, told me that missionaries always did most good by doing things in their own way. I am fully convinced that your way of sending a Bishop with your Mission is an admirable one. The field is all your own. I think that the Church is called upon to put forth her best energies, and endeavor to repay somewhat the wrongs we have done to Africa.

The French have a strong desire to enter before us. A Senor Cruz, the great agent of French emigration from this coast, lately returnd from

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