Bourbon with a sugar-mill and coffee-cleaning machine, sugar canes of superior quality, and coffee-seed, and two Frenchmen to work the machines. Both, however, soon perished of fever. The Portuguese hate us and our objects, partly because of our religion, but chiefly because we suppress the slave trade. They desire the French to come and establish their authority over the slaves. At present Portuguese slave rule is mild, because the slave can so easily flee to independent tribes. If the French slave system were established here, slave-hunting would go on till the country was depopulated. Even for the incipient plantation of Cruz there is slave-hunting among the very people we lately visited at Sheipa and Negassa. The Mission will require a steamer drawing about eight feet to serve as a home till preparations are made. Having lost my despatches, I do not know whether Government will give me another. It would be at the service of the Mission. I send home Mr. Rae, our engineer, to superintend a second for the lakes. This we shall build whether we get one from the Government or not. It is to be made capable of being unscrewed and carried past the cataracts. It will give security to settlers, without firing a shot, and will promote the extinction of the slave trade by lawful commerce more than several ships on the ocean. My brother, Mr. Charles Livings. tone, will take charge of trade for a time.

I rejoice that Miss Coutts has come nobly forward and aided the Bishop to establish an institution for the sons of chiefs—sorry it was not in existence when I was with Sechele. I am going up to the Makololo country to return my native friends home. Affectionately yours,

D. LIVINGSTONE.

## From the Charleston Mercury, December 28th, 1860.

## ENGLISH EFFORTS TO ADVANCE COTTON CULTURE ABROAD.

We find in a New York contemporary some extracts from the proceedings of the British Cotton Supply Association, as contained in its third Annual Report. It may be known to our readers that this society has for its object the multiplication of the sources from which Great Britain may derive this important staple of her manufacturing industry. The sources of her supply, at different periods, have been as follows:

	1850, lbs.	1857, lbs.
United States,	493,153,112	654,758,048
Brazil,	30,299,982	29,910,832
Egyptian,	- 18,931,414	24,842,144
West Indies,	228,913	1,443,568
East Indies,	118,872,742	250,338,144
All other places, -	2,090,698	7,986,160
Total -	- 669,576,861	969,318,896

Through the influence of the British Consuls, the cultivation of cotton in Turkey has been commenced under great promise. The Home Minister in Greece has introduced it into many departments, and in the Island of Cyprus an estate of eighty thousand acres has been devoted to it. Cotton seed has been distributed among the farmers of the fertile valley of the Meander, in Asia Minor, with full instructions for planting and gathering the crop. Of Egypt, the committee report, "that they expect to increase the growth from one hundred thousand bales to the large figure of one million." In Tunis the Bey is using exertions with his subjects to cultivate the "great staple." In Western Africa, at Sierra Leone

and Sherbro, cotton-gins have been introduced, and a profitable trade in the native cotton commenced. In Liberia, and along the Gold Coast, every exertion is being made with the prospect of success. At Accra and Cape Coast Castle are Agricultural Societies which make cotton culture their speciality. A great quantity of cotton is raised in the adjacent countries. The Accra Agricultural Society have engaged with a Lincolnshire firm to purchase this cotton, which they buy in the seed at less than a cent a pound. This cotton, cleaned, is worth in Liverpool, fourteen cents a pound. From the interior an agent of the Association reports that a large trade export will soon be realized, and he found 70,000 people busy in its growing, spinning, and weaving. The prospect is, that in the numerous towns which stud the coast, cotton marts will soon be established, and furnish a large quantity. At Elmina, Benin, Old Calabar, and the Cameroone, a beginning has been made by distribution of seed and cotton gins. At Lagos a hopeful trade has been opened. Along the line of the river Niger it is proposed to establish trading stations. It is reported that immense quantities which can be bought for six cents clean on the Niger, is worth sixteen cents in Liverpool. In South Africa, the Government of Natal is stimulating the cotton culture. Numerous farmers there are planting it, and as an illustration of their success, one of them reports "that he has on hand 100.000 pounds." In Eastern Africa, in the rich valley of the Shire, an European colony is being established for raising cotton.-From the Feejce Islands the committee have received the most wonderful specimens of cotton growing wild there, and reproducing for from ten to fifteen years. The samples are so valuable as to range from thirteen to twenty-four cents per pound; they say "that from no other part of the world has such a collection of graduated qualities been received." It is calculated that from half the area of these islands might be raised four million bales per annum. Australia has entered into the cultivation, and will soon export freely. Samples of the best quality have been received. But the committee say that it is from India they are receiving the most flattering reports; and this year it is estimated that her exports will reach a million bales. In British Guiana the cultivation has also been undertaken with the most encouraging prospects. In Jamaica the "British Cotton Company" report considerable progress. In Havana, Cuba, great efforts are being made, and a new company has been established, called the "Anglo-Spanish Cotton Company," with a capital of \$4,000,000, for raising cotton.

## THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SLAVE TRADE BY THE REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D., OF BOSTON.

The late revival of the African Slave Trade, (one of the greatest evils that has ever afflicted humanity,) has aroused the attention and sympathies of the Christian world. Dr. Tracy treats upon it with his usual clearness and ability, urging upon Great Britain the duty of enforcing her treaty stipulations with Spain against it, as the most effectual means for its extinction. The civilized world is mainly indebted to England for noble endeavors against this traffic; yet, not less early, sincerely, and boldly has it been denounced by the Government and people of the United States. Highly and most honorably distinguished is the administration of Mr. Buchanan in this humane work; and the present Secretary of the Navy, and our naval officers, both on the African and Cuban coasts, have won signal honors by their prompt, determined and successful movements for the capture of slave ships. We know not why the proposal, urged with such force of reason and warmth of enthusiasm by

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