In 185-, Mr. Consul Campbell made a statement of the probable amount of cotton exported from west Africa. I have to rely upon my memory for the items of that statement; and, if I mistake not, he stated that the people of Abbeokuta exported nigh 200,000 country cloths annually. These cloths are purchased for transportation to Brazil, where there are thousands of African slaves who still dress in the same style as when at their homes. He supposed that full 200,000 country cloths were manufactured for home use, which would make the probable number manufactured in Africa, 400,000; and he calculated 21 lbs. as the average weight of each country cloth; and 400,000 multiplied by 21, equals 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton manufactured by the natives of interior Africa, in one localitythat is, Yoruba. Doubtless as much more is allowed to grow and run to waste, unused.

Now these facts, to a partial extent, were well known in Liberia, for our merchants are accustomed to purchasing "country cloths," as they are called, and selling them to foreign traders; but Consul Campbell's statements far exceed any realities we have ever thought of, and show that interior Africa is as great a field for the production af cotton, as

America or India.

Sugar-Cane.—To what extent west Africa is to become a sugar-producing country, it is difficult to conjecture. Many, doubtless, have grave doubts whether this will ever be the case; for my own part, I have no misgivings upon the point—that is, its capability of becoming a great sugar-producing country. The natives grow it in all the country about Cape Palmas, and frequently bring cane to the American settlements for sale. With some small encouragement, and a little stimulus, it could easily be made a staple here. My opinions have been strengthened by some observations made in a recent missionary tour.

I found cane but little inferior to that grown on the St. Paul's river. growing in nearly all the towns and villages through which I passed. forty, fifty, and sixty miles in the interior. On inquiry, I learned that it is grown by the natives in the interior, two hundred miles back. Dr. Livingstone, in his journal, states a like fact concerning the natives in south

What a germ have we here for systematic labor, plodding industry, the proper direction of the acquisition principle, and thereby, of civilization and Christianity, if only a company of right-minded men were settled on the Cavalla, prepared for the production of sugar, willing to stimulate national energy, and, at the same time to uplift and enlighten the heathen!

MAIZE.—What is the case respecting sugar-cane equally pertains to corn. It is grown plenteously and extensively in west Africa. On the Cavalla river it is planted with rice, and I am told that in the gathering season hundred of bushels of corn are left by the natives untouched in the fields. In some cases, American colonists have gone and gathered quantities of it without any payment. Here, then, with an enterprising settlement, corn could be obtained, as an export. The natives, if encouraged, might easily be made vast and extensive corn-growers. This has already taken place on the Gold Coast. Several cargoes of corn were exported thence, in 1859, to England.

As with the palm oil, so with maize, sugar-cane, and cotton; civilized men could, with but little difficulty, increase the cultivation of these articles among the natives, and ship them to traders to their own advantage.

*Dr. Livingstone saw the cane growing in his tour through south Africa. It is more than probable that that cane is indigenous to both west and south Africa.

And this process is the great secret of west African trade; the foreign merchant, by his goods, excites the cupidity of the simple native who at Fernando Po brings him barwood; at St. Paul Loando, beeswax; at Congo, copal and gutta percha; at Accra, maize; at Calabar, black ebony wood; at Bonny and Lagos, palm oil; at Bassa, (Liberia) camwood; at Lagos, cotton; at Tamtamquerry and Gambra, ground nuts and pepper; at Sierra Leone, nearly all kinds of African produce; at Elmina, Cape Coast, Accra, and Bassam, gold. By this multiform traffic, yet, be it remembered, in its infancy, and capable of being increased a thousandfold, millions of dollars are being made, every year, on the coast of Africa.

Now, all this flows into the coffers of white men. I mean nothing invidious by this. I state a fact, and am utterly unconscious of any unworthy or ungenerous feeling, in stating it. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof;" and this "fullness" he has given to man, irrespective of race or color. The main condition of the obtainment of it is intelligence, forecast, skill, and enterprise. If the black man-the black man, I mean, civilized and enlightened, has lying before him a golden heritage, and fails to seize upon and to appropriate it, Providence, none the less, intends it to be seized upon, and wills it to be used. And if the white man, with a keen eye, a cunning hand, and a wise practicalness, is enabled to appropriate it with skill and effect, it is his; God gives it to him; and he has a right to seek and to search for a multiplication of it; and when he has secured it, a right to the use of it-responsible, however, both to God and man, for the use of right means to the ends he has before

him, and for the moral features of his traffic.

But while conceding that the white man has, in the main, fairly won the present trade of Africa, I cannot but lament over non-participation therein; for the larger advantages of it go to Europe and America, and help to swell the broad stream of their wealth, luxury, and refinement .-And how deep, and broad, and mighty is that stream, as shown by two facts: 1st. That England, France, and the United States, expend annually more than a million and a half of dollars for the protection of trade on this coast.* And 2d. That the coast swarms with white men, using all possible means and contrivances to open trade into the interior. To this one single end, an immense amount of capital is spent by great mercantile houses in England, France and America. One single house in Liverpool employs such a fleet of trading vessels, that it is necessitated to keep a resident physician at the mouth of one of our great rivers, for the benefit of their captains and sailors. "A single merchant, now living, in the course of three or four years, has spent more than \$100,000 in exploring the rivers and creeks of Western Africa, merely to ascertain the extent of her commercial relations."†

While I am writing these pages, I receive the information that one of the great Liverpool houses has just sent out a small steamer to the Bights to collect the oil for their trading vessels. Simultaneously with this intelligence, I am advised that a number of agents are employed by English capitalists to visit the towns from Lagos to Abbeokuta, and to leave with their chiefs small bags of cotton seed for the growth of cotton. And, but a few months ago, we hailed in our roads a little fairy craft—the "Sunbeam," a steamer sent out by "Laird and Company," for the Niger trade; and since then, I have heard of two of her trips, four hundred miles up that mighty river, bringing thence valuable cargoes from the factories which are now established three hundred miles up upon its banks.

*I do not pretend to accuracy in this statement; the expenditure of Great Britain was, in 184-, £231,000.

† Wilson's "Western Africa," pp. 521.

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