received quite as pre satisfactory. This I declined doing, but sent Mr Thomson the Col. Secretary with a form of a deed, & instructions to say to them, that by their conduct they had forfeited their country if I was able to take it. that if they would sign the deed (after having its purport fully explained) the poisons should be set & they should be considered as one people with us, & be entitled to all the privileges & immunities granted in the deed: if not I would take what course I should see proper. But little other argument was necessary, they signed at once without even speaking of doshi poisons. I assure you I am not a little gratified at the termination of this affair. As I before said the territory is really not worth possessing or occupying & is already over stocked with inhabitants who live altogether by trafficking with the main people & vessels: but then possessing as it does a good anchorage, & great facilities for the main trade, & the trade even being the most effectual on this part of the coast. It holds out great inducements for the establishment of a factory there by foreigners, & probably ultimate settlement. And to effect this the inhabitants were determined. They would formerly not consent to trade with us only on condition that a factory should be established there possibly independent of the Government of the colony. I think it would have been impossible to have effected any thing like the present favourable arrangement with them, but they not rendered themselves liable to retaliation by their hostilities attack upon us.

Then it was decided by the colony the unlimited control of thirty miles of sea coast extending from ten to fifty miles into the interior; including to any distance that the exigencies of the colony will ever require, or as far as it can afford protection to itself on the native inhabitants. In one word, (about as exactly expressive of any meaning) we have all we want.

Nov 29th The Schooner Portia of New York this day came to anchor in our harbour, on her homeward voyage from the Leewards. She leaves Monrovia. I have therefore hastily sketched a map of the Cavally River as far as I ascended it, also I have endeavoured to convey some idea of the shape & extent of our newly acquired territory, our late purchase, divested of what does not belong to us, or the kings who claimed it. It would make but a sorry figure without Bulyenah & Boporh. I intend, immediately on my arrival, to have a serious affectation of the heads which has troubled me since my return from Cavally, to visit King Peh & the half bush kings & secure their desirable territory. I therefore think you had better not make the enclosed map public until you hear more or if you do it will be well to mark the section between Cape Palmas & Grand Sesters as probably inaccurate, as the details will be long ere you receive this communication. I think I have stretched the river a little in transcribing my rough. My best judgment is that it falls on sixty miles from the main mouth. The map is as correct as you can reasonably expect. I kept the compass between my feet all the way & at each bend traced the course & supposed distance, on a page divided into squares of one mile each. I am doubtful that the original of my map is not exactly what you could wish for publication, & that it smacks of the officials, neither has it the [illegible] set phrases of the ordinary "Interesting correspondence". You order it I am truly sorry, but cannot mend it. I must object either to state between uninteresting facts & or advance such ideas as the objects around me suggested. I give such details of even trifling circumstances as at the time interested me. I trust the Board will extend to me their usual clemency & make allowances for my peculiarity & circumstances. The less reading of it the more confidence no injury, if any part be improper for the public eye, you [illegible]. It will be the fault of the

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II. Correspondence Received
A. Letter Books

2. 1834--1835

1835