root and branch. This we can accomplish I think with fifty men, the presence of the man of war giving us security at home. We discover no other course by which we can extricate ourselves from the unpleasant position in which we are placed.

January 8th, 1844. I will close my prolix journal of events by stating that at this date, affairs have assumed a very different aspect: the palavers having all been settled, and we are settling down into our old peaceful course again, which I trust may not be soon interrupted. You will no doubt be led at once to conclude that the presence of the U. S. squadron in our waters will be of the greatest advantage to the colony. It will insure us against any outbreak on part of the natives, and enable us to extend the colony in any manner that may be thought advisible for its best interest.—It will also have a good effect upon the colonists. They now feel that they are not forsaken and neglected by their foster country.

Yours, very truly, S. F. McGill.

LETTER FROM CAPT. J. MAYO, COMMANDER OF THE MACEDONIAN, TO MR. LATROBE.

U. S. Frigate Macedonian,
Monrovia, Liberia, *January* 3, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in thus renewing an old acquaintance of years gone by.

It affords me great pleasure to say that our Maryland colony is doing well. They have recently repulsed an attack of the natives, and I think no other trouble need be expected, especially after the chastisement inflicted on the natives south of this by our squadron.

The people of our colony in Liberia, have turned their attention to agriculture, and have succeeded beyond any thing reasonably to be expected.

I am frank to say, as a southerner and slaveholder, that I have been opposed to the Colonization Society, but I am now equally frank in saying that I advocate it, and do recommend it to all slaveholders and others as the only way of getting the blacks removed from us—this much you can say.

I enclose a letter from Gov. Russwurm, and had intended to give you a detailed account of our colony, but circumstances have prevented me.

Be pleased to have my name put to your list of subscribers, as one of its warmest advocates. I am, dear sir, yours, very truly,

J. Mayo, *Capt. U. S. Frigate Macedonian, Af. Squad.*

To J. H. B. Latrobe, *Pres. Md. St. Col. Soc.*

JOURNAL OF A TOUR OF GOV. RUSSWURM AND MR. STUART TO THE SAUREEKAI, TOBOE AND BOLOBO COUNTRIES.

Wednesday, October 4th, 1843.

Having determined on a visit to the interior as far as the Bourroboh country, and every thing being ready for our departure, King Freeman, Yellow Will, J. H. Stewart and myself, accompanied by 12 natives and 3 settlers, left the banks of our river about noon, October 4th, on our journey to Saureekai big town. Our route was to the North, through cleared fields, where the rice had just been reaped, till we reached the first and nearest Saureekai town, called *Geliboh*. The head man's name is Queah, an old acquaintance, who treated us very civilly, though there existed some coolness between his town and our Cape people, about a deer which had been killed by the former. The distance is about 7 miles. Our route onward from Geliboh was still through land which had been cultivated some two

or three years before, across two small streams which we were told emptied into Fish Town river, quite insignificant at this season. The land was generally level, and we saw but little of the original forest standing.—About 5, P. M. we arrived at the big town of Saureekai thoroughly wet with rain, and walking through tall grass. After paying our respects to the King, we steered our course to the Methodist Mission House outside of the town, where we were hospitably entertained during our sojourn, by the resident missionary, the Rev. Thos. Jackson. This mission has been in operation 6 or 8 months, and the school numbers 25 or 30 scholars. The Society have two other stations, nearly ready for occupation, in the Saureekai country; and they have done well, aware as we all are, of the love of palavers among natives, and the unsettled state of the country from war.

The Saureekais and Barrakahs have been at war for nearly five years; and as their territories join, they have spared no pains to harass each other as much as possible. It is true, many have not fallen on either side, as all their towns are barricadoed and regular night watch is kept. About midnight, Oct. 5th, a gun was fired, and immediately, enquiry was made by the watch if any of us were out and had fired. The missionary replied in the negative, and about an hour afterwards, the watch returned and informed us that one of their town people had fired at a racoon. There was something exciting in being disturbed out of a sound sleep, in an interior town by a night guard, as we were outside of the barricade, though within hail of the town. The missionary further informed us, that the Barrakah warriors have often been around the mission house at night, and wondered that the colonists could sleep there so exposed, as the building was then unfinished. But they have never interfered with them or the children under their care; and so secure do the boys consider themselves, that many remain during the night, against the wishes of their parents.

The parties are both tired of the war, and would gladly hail the return of peace: but they are careful to hide their views on the subject, from the customs of the country, which saddle the party which first seeks peace with all the expenses of the war. The mediator is also liable to like costs. The Saureekais of late, have been the aggressors and have broken up two Barrakah towns. They are also the stronger party, and own eleven or twelve towns, though the Barrakahs are considered the best warriors.

Their big towns are so near, that their war horns can be heard by either side. Saureekai's big Town contains 1100 or 1200 inhabitants; its head men sway the bush tribes, and are very jealous about civilized people visiting them. Saw there one poor Barrakah prisoner in sticks—appeared quite at his ease, and spoke to such of our party as he knew—was told that four had lately escaped through aid from the women. Quite near the mission house, a hill was pointed out where all murderers were formerly confined under a guard, till they starved to death, or were destroyed by beasts of prey.

The big town is about 12 miles N. N. E. from Cape Palmas.—We remained there two days, the most of which was spent in palavering, and explaining to them our views in visiting the interior. As King Freeman and Yellow Will were present, the burden of palavering rested with them, and they were successful. For, much to our surprise, the headmen appointed a head warrior (to accompany us) and Pio, one of the chief men, also gave us his son a likely lad of 16.—There was an evident improvement in the soil as soon as we reached the Saureekai country, and it was our impression that it was strong enough to bear cotton or corn.

The Saureekais are considered a powerful tribe. They have ever been friendly to the colony from its settlement; and I used every endeavor to impress them with the idea, that nothing but the best feelings existed on

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