a place of considerable trade, as most beach traders stop here, and give their money to a resident, who sends it still farther back for a market. On inquiry, we found the Toboes quite a powerful tribe, owning about twenty towns, four of which are on Cavally river. They occupy their present country by conquest. They came about 300 years ago, from back of Rockbookah, and routed the Naoohs, the original inhabitants, who moved off in a south-east direction—with whom they are constantly at war. The first town they built was on one of those highest mountains seen off Garroway, by vessels, called *Cattueh*. The descendants of the first family (Tiehs) are still alive. They seem quite intelligent for bush people, and one seldom sees a man with more natural dignity about him than Governor Toh, their present king. He never begged for the least item, a trait which few headmen have principle enough to leave off; though they know better, and that they lessen themselves by so doing in our estimation. The day after his promise, Governor Toh arrived at Mallalieu, to determine about our progress. He gave us not the least encouragement of guides or escort, and as the different headmen who had been called for this purpose from other towns, did not come, and the whole nation were opposed, silently, to our going farther back, we held a council and concluded to turn our faces homeward. When this was made known to him, he said not a word, but I thought from his looks that he was glad of it. It was our intention to have visited the Nimerobohs, Dourobohs and Bourobohs. The last are a powerful tribe, their country abounds in camwood and bullocks. While waiting at Mallalieu for the king and headmen, every artifice was used to get us to value and purchase camwood. The thing was unheard of that men should come 70 or 80 miles without some other object than to view the country and open the paths for trade. But we were steadfast; and as the colonists were even forbidden to buy a plantain without Yellow Will being tradesman, they were finally convinced.

One excuse made by Wassa, the headman, was, that a native doctor who was sent out about two years previously to open the paths for trade, did not complete the business according to the customs of the country—another, that notice had not been sent them of our intention to visit the Long Bush. Saw a man from Douroboh who seemed pleased with our going out to his country—told us "that no war was in the path to disturb us, though the Trembohs (between Toboe and Garroway) were at war with the Bourobohs"—but the route could not be accomplished without guides and escort from the Toboes.—In fact, we were afraid if we went on without their consent, after we had passed their territory that they would send parties ahead to waylay us, as the Nemerobohs are a weak people and could not protect us if they tried, against their more powerful neighbour.

Early on the 13th, we took our march on the return to Tubah, leaving Governor Toh behind on a promise to follow in few hours. Our route was a rough one—for two or more miles in the bed of a small stream, where at times, we had to wade in the water. In the rainy season, this route must be dangerous, if not impassable. We were furnished with the same convenient quarters, but from a hint from Yellow Will, I learned that the same abundant provision would not be made for us as on our way out—such being the customs of the country. Toboe country is bounded west by Tremba—north by Nemeroboh—south by Boloboh—east by Turrah, across Cavally river. Governor Toh arrived in three hours, and said something about our making another journey next year to the Long Bush, but we gave him no encouragement, as we felt hurt at the duplicity which had been used towards us. Next morning, after an early breakfast, we bid Toh farewell, and took up our march to Boloboh, where we arrived at 2 P. M.

J. B. RUSSWURM.

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MARYLAND
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"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

## LATEST ADVICES FROM CAPE PALMAS.

By the recent arrival at New York, we have despatches fron Gov. Russwurm bearing date March 15th. From these we learn that all signs of disturbance and disaffection on part of the natives had ceased, and perfect confidence on all sides had been restored.

It seems the flare-up has, after all, been attended with great good, as it proved the means of bringing about a good understanding between the colonial government and the Barraka people, between whom for years there has been a coolness and jealousy. It will be recollected that some years since a turbulent colonist by the name of Parker shot a native from the Barraka country for insulting his family, and that the Barraka people came down suddenly in force, killed Parker and one or two of his family, and were off for the Bush before the colonists could rally to his assistance, his farm being on the frontier. All attempts of Gov. Russwurm to get satisfaction for the outrage, otherwise than by declaring war, proved fruitless, and as Parker was the first actual aggressor, or the first to use deadly weapons, there was too much appearance of right on their side to resort to actual force. Still it seemed strange that they should continue so averse to a compromise. The late outbreak with the Cape Palmas people has unriddled the whole mystery. It being for their interest to prevent free and direct intercourse between the Americans and the Bush people, they, through whom all overtures of reconciliation have necessarily been made, have entirely misrepresented the views and feelings of Gov. Russwurm, and endeavoured to foster, rather than allay hostile feelings. But matters are finally adjusted, and our border neighbours will not be able longer to blind the Bush people to their best interests, or prevent free intercourse between them and the colony.

## LIGHT-HOUSE AT CAPE PALMAS.

The apparatus for the light-house has arrived and will be put up and in full operation by the 15th of April at farthest. The light is to be stationary, elevated from 95 to 100 feet above the level of the ocean on the extreme point of the Cape. It is calculated that it will be visible from 15 to 20 miles at sea.

Let it be remembered that this beacon light, which marks the settlement of 800 christians in this extended waste of barbarism, is but one of the *incidental* results of Maryland colonization.



Maryland Historical Society

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