house to talk over our difficulties. He held in his hand the deed of the mission lot which the people had given us, together with their written agreement lately made with us, not to involve the mission in "palavers," like that professedly exising between them and the colonial authorities. He reminded them of our character and object in settling amongst them, and how necessary it was to accomplish this object, that we should not be subjected to outrages like those which they had lately been committing upon us. If they were really friendly to us, let them at once restore our scholars, and repair the injury which they had done to us. In conclusion, he informed them that he and the squadron with which he was connected, had been sent by their great chief, not to make war, but to promote peace and good will between Africans themselves, and between them and all Americans with whom they were connected. At the same time, if they injured Americans they were at hand to protect them.

This show of protection I had hoped would be sufficient to repress the lawless spirit at present abroad amongst this people, and settle our difficulties at once. I was disappointed. The headmen repeated the views which they had expressed to Mr. Smith and myself, and also their alleged grievances in the case of the British vessel. The captain told them that they had abundant proof that the latter was a fabrication, and in regard to the former, their council had no right to make them do wrong, and that they ought to fulfil their written agreement. In other words, they should return their children to school, and restore the money which they had made my interpreter pay unjustly for sending off my letter to the British vessel.

Much loud and angry talk now ensued. Some said they must first talk the matter over in town, others that their general council must meet, the greater part that they could not retract the position they had taken. Perceiving that they would yield nothing, and that, therefore, our longer stay amongst them would be in vain, if it did not place our lives in jeopardy, I requested Capt. Abbot to take us off, with such of our effects as we could remove at a short notice.

We now commenced with mournful hearts to leave a place endeared to us by so many trials and sufferings, and toils and encouragements. As soon as a boat-load of things was got ready, Captain A. embarked with them, leaving one of the lieutenants, with other officers, to attend to the rest. When the first baggage was put in the boats, there was much excitement, the people now realizing for the first time that we were really about to leave. At this time some young men who were attached to us ran to our house, and entreated us not to leave. We continued our preparations. In the meantime, the people seemed to be collecting from the surrounding small towns, with their guns, apprehensive, as I suppose, of an attack from the marines; but no other demonstration of hostilities on their part, that I am aware of, was made. At 2½ o'clock, P. M., we had packed up all our things that we could conveniently take off, and were on our way to the beach. Dr. Wolfly, of the Decatur, was walking before me with Mrs. Payne. Immediately on passing through the gate, they were met by Yellow Will, the second man in rank to Freeman in the Grebo tribe, and the king of Cavalla. He entreated Mrs. Payne not to leave, and the Doctor not to take her away. They repeated the same request, with great apparent earnestness to me. Yellow Will assured me that Freeman had called the Grand Council to reassemble, and that the "palaver" should be "set" the next day at Cape Palmas. I told him, when I heard that every thing was settled, I might think of returning. The concourse of people assembled on the beach, as we passed along, exceeded any thing I had ever seen. The whole population of Cavalla, about 4000 souls, must have been present to witness the strange spectacle before them. A most touching scene was presented just

as we were embarking. G., my interpreter, who has remained faithful to us in all our difficulties, was taken ill about a week ago. He was much persecuted, even after he was taken sick, by the heathen townsmen, who would taunt him, as they passed by his house, with such expressions as these, "He said he trusted in God, let us see what his God will do for him. He renounced the customs and greegrees of his fathers, and what has now befallen him?" Others would say, "He is not sick, he only feigns to be, to save himself from "palavers," or to induce Payne to send him good food." These expressions were so painful to him, that two days ago he begged me not to visit him. I continued, however, to do so, or send him medicine until yesterday, when my messenger returned to me with the information that G. could not be found. His near relatives had hid him, as usual in cases of severe illness, for fear of witchcraft. On hearing that I was about to leave, however, he caused himself to be taken back to his house, and sent a boy to inform me of it. I told the messenger that I would see him before I left; but so much had I to occupy my mind, that I had almost forgotten my promise, when to my astonishment, I was told about 1 o'clock that he had been brought to the house and desired to see me. On going into the room where he was lying, he fixed his sunken eyes upon me, and thus addressed me, "Mr. Payne, have I not always told you that I wished to accompany you wherever you go, and to die in the mission? And now you are going away to leave me to die amongst my enemies. I know *you* are a God-man (preacher of the gospel,) but I do not think I could have treated *you* so." I assured him how sorry I had been at the thought of leaving him, but had supposed that his state of health, and the opposition of his friends, would oppose insuperable obstacles to his removal. Still if it was his request, I would ask the captain to have him taken on board the ship. He said it *was* his request. The captain most cheerfully granted it, and Dr. Wolfly, on learning the circumstances connected with him, took a most lively interest in his case. He was placed in a hammock, and taken to the place of embarkation. And now came the mournful spectacle. Some of his most intimate friends and nearest male relatives pressed around him, and besought him with tears not to leave his country. His women wept bitterly. Two female relatives, however, of his father's family, fixed the attention of all spectators. The one, judging from her shrivelled form and tottering step, and sunken cheeks, had passed threescore years and ten, the other was a middle aged woman. As the hammock was lying on the ground, they threw themselves down, and rolling over in the sand, cast their arms around them in wild gesticulations, accompanied with the soul-rending wailings and cries which only heathen can make. When the boat in which G. was placed hauled off from the shore, they followed it in water up to their necks, plunging into the raging surf, and making all those passionate exhibitions of feeling, usual on accompanying a near relative to his final resting-place. Indeed, they expected to see their relative no more, and there was too much reason to fear that their expectation was well founded. At 3 o'clock, P. M., we were all safely on board of the Decatur. The captain gave us up his state-room, and made us as comfortable as sea-sick people could possibly be. He remarked to me, after being some time on board, that he had felt disquieted at the idea of my being compelled to leave my station, but had been somewhat reconciled to it on finding the text for the day in "Daily Food," which he was in the habit of reading, to be—"It is expedient for you that I go away." He hoped all would come right at last. To-night we sail for Cape Palmas.

Friday, Dec. 8th.—On awaking, this morning we found ourselves off Cape Palmas, with the United States ships Macedonian and Saratoga on our leeward side. It was to be a day of new anxiety to us. A report was in cir-

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