imagined. Since the woods have been cleared away on the south side of the peninsula, our town is in full view from the ocean, and has, really, a most imposing appearance."—"The location of this place gives it most important commercial advantages; and whatever may be the final success of our colonizing operations, nothing but some most unfortunate disaster, can prevent its becoming one of the most important commercial cities on the African coast. The Cape lands are not very fertile, generally, but there are some situations quite so: even the most barren parts are suitable for gardening, with a little attention to manuring; and the very worst part of it will produce coffee, and several varieties of fruits. I visited Caldwell and the half-way Farms, a few days since, and was much pleased with the improvements which have been made there, during the period they have been occupied. Most of the settlers have good houses, and all of them have flourishing plantations of rice, cassada, plantains, and potatoes, with many other fruits and vegetables."—"Though none of these people are as wealthy as their commercial brethren at Monrovia, they are all above want, and will, in a few years, become rich; for their lands are admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar and cotton, in addition to the articles before mentioned. The lands on both sides of Stockton Creek are of the very best quality, being a rich, light alluvion, equal in every respect to the best lands on the southern rivers of the United States."

"Mr. Cary has located the recaptured Africans, whose term of service to the colonists had expired, behind the Half-way Farms, between Stockton creek and the Mesurado river. I visited their town, and was much pleased with their improvements. They have been on their lands but three months, and have already built themselves comfortable houses, enclosed their lots, and have their cassada, plantains, and potatoes growing most luxuriantly."—"The late vice agent, Mr. Cary, deserves much credit for his exertions, in the location and settlement of this flourishing village. I propose to have it called after him, Carytown."

Concerning the condition of the slave trade, Dr. Randall writes: "If I had under my direction an armed vessel, with forty men, principally black sailors from the United States, I would pledge myself that the slave trade should not be carried on in the neighbourhood of the colony. From all I can learn

here, I am induced to believe, that the slave trade is now carried on at the Gallinas, between Cape Mount and Sierra Leone, and to the leeward of that place, to a greater extent than it has been for many years. The South American cruisers are alone efficient against the slavers. The slavers are generally fitted out in the island of Cuba, or Brazil, and land their cargoes, and establish factories for the collection of slaves, at some convenient spot, whilst the vessels cruise off and on with perfect security from the English, French, and other cruisers, who cannot capture them, unless they have the slaves actually on board: and as soon as the coast is clear, and the wind fair, they get their slaves on board, and being generally fast sailers, they defy all pursuers. But the South Americans being at war with Spain, and the Buenos Ayreans with both Spain and Brazil, they capture all under those flags, whether they have, or have not on board, their cargo of slaves."—"The colonists, I find, are much alarmed at the idea of incensing these people, who are so powerful, lest they should injure them by cutting up their commerce on this coast. It will be recollected, that there has been no American vessel cruising on this coast for many years. The Ontario stopped here a short time last year, and the Shark, which is now here, is only authorized to delay for the reception of my despatches to the Navy Department. I hope the Board will urge on the Government, the necessity of keeping a vessel on the coast. I will pledge my medical reputation, that it can be done with but little risk from disease, if the proper precautions are used. Neither the officers nor men need be exposed on shore at night, the only dangerous period; and the men need not be landed at all, as the Kroomen may be employed for three or four dollars a month, to procure wood and water, and do all the work on shore."

"I have been," continues Dr. Randall, "so fortunate as to meet with a Mandingo, from Susoo, a country bordering on the territory of Footah Jallo, from whom, with the assistance of Mr. Gomez, a highly intelligent African educated in Europe, I have obtained a translation of the letter I obtained from Prince to his relations in Teemboo. I have sent enclosed the translation of the letter, in the hand of Mr. Gomez, as a specimen of African penmanship. I inquired of the Mandingo, whether he could take charge of the letter, but finding that he spoke doubtfully, and did not intend to return to his country for many

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XIV. Books
3.
A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa
by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846