the remotest degree, to the American Colonization Society. On the contrary, the board of managers held in too high esteem the labors of the fathers of colonization—they found themselves profiting by their experience too often, to be influenced by any other motive than the ardent desire to co-operate in the most efficient manner in the great object of their labors. This, it was believed, after the experience of fifteen years, since the founding of the institution, could be best effected by each state's undertaking the scheme of colonization within its confines. This had been done by the Maryland society in 1831, with results that never could have been anticipated, under the system, which imposed upon the board at Washington duties, in regard to informing the people, that could only be accomplished by state societies, not existing for the collection of funds only, but interested in the application of those funds for the immediate benefit of the contributors. It was also believed, that the entire success of colonization in Maryland would do more to enlist the whole country in the cause, than the removal of twice the number of emigrants in the same period to Africa, taken indiscriminately wherever offered throughout the Union. That Maryland might be made a non-slaveholding state, was admitted; and the board of managers, in determining to establish a new settlement, felt satisfied that they were adopting the best, if not the only means, by which, under existing circumstances, it could be accomplished.

The next question that presented itself was the selection of a site for the new colony; and, after the most full and careful deliberation, the Board of Managers selected Cape Palmas, or its immediate vicinity. The coast of Africa, after pursuing a southeast direction from the Rio Grande, passing by Sierra Leone, Cape Mount, Monrovia, Grand Bassa, and Cestos river, here turns to the east-northeast, towards Cape Three Points, the mouth of the Niger, and Fernando Po in the Bight of Biafra. The return voyage from Cape Palmas, to the United States or Europe, is at all times easy, the

trade winds being constant and regular from the northwest: but from the leeward, or eastward, towards the mouth of the Niger, out of the reach of the trades, the prevalence of calms and currents, renders a return to the windward round Cape Palmas extremely long and tedious. The position of Cape Palmas, alone, is, therefore, sufficient to make it one day, a most imporportant commercial depot. All the vessels, destined for the Niger, must pass by it on their way from Europe or America; and the delay and uncertainty of a voyage to the east of it will, no doubt, in many cases, make it the place of deposit or exchange for European or American manufactures, the further transportation of which will either be, by land, towards the interior, or, by the coasting trade of the colony, to the great river of central Africa.

The temperature at Cape Palmas is about the same as at Monrovia. In point of health, it is believed to possess superior advantages. Dr. Hall, the physician, who went out in the Orion, and who resided for upwards of two years at Monrovia, explored the coast from that place to Cape Lahou, considerably to the east of Cape Palmas, and stated the fact, from his own experience and observation, that a vessel rarely entered Monrovia roads from the windward about Rio Grande, Nunez or Pongas, in a healthy condition; while, on the contrary, a case of sickness as rarely came to his knowledge on board vessels returning from the leeward about Cape Palmas. Captain Spence, an English gentleman, who has for fourteen years maintained a settlement at the mouth of the Cestos river, between Bassa and Cape Palmas, informed Dr. Hall, "that during his long residence there, he had often had occasion to employ on shore masters of vessels and their crews direct from Europe, and that they had frequently remained on shore for weeks, and even months; and that during the whole time, but few cases of disease had occurred among foreigners, which could in any degree be attributed to the climate." At the present