settlements, the danger to foreigners from remaining on shore a single night is well known. These facts may be accounted for upon an inspection of the map of Africa, where it will be seen, that from the Senegal, north of Cape Verd, to the St. Pauls, in the present colony, the country is intersected with rivers rising far in the interior—as the Gambia, the Domingo, Rio Grande, Nunez, Pongas, Kabba, Sierra Leone, Karamanka and Pissou,—all bringing to the ocean vast quantities of alluvial deposit, to create and give rank luxuriance to the mangrove swamps, the supposed prolific cause of disease,—while from the St. Pauls, round by Cape Palmas, to the Assinee, near Cape Three Points, no rivers of any length appear upon the map.

One of the greatest advantages, however, next to its healthiness, that Cape Palmas possesses, is the facility with which agriculture may be pursued there. "All the rice," says Dr. Hall, in a letter dated July, 1832, "now used by the few emigrants on hand, and by most of the old colonists, is shipped from Cape Palmas. Our schooner is hardly able to supply the demand, and in fact does not." "To give some idea of the comparative importance of Monrovia and Cape Palmas," continues Dr. Hall, "I will just say, that the object of my last voyage down the coast, was the purchase of rice. We used all exertions, at every town, between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, to accomplish our object, but a sufficiency of rice to support a crew could not be obtained on our passage down. We arrived at Cape Palmas, and in three days received on board two hundred bushels. We then weighed anchor, and dropped about fifty miles to the leeward, and received two hundred bushels more. While lying at these two places, we saw and spoke two Spanish vessels, an English ship and brig, and an American barque, all of which were filling with rice—and, in fact, no vessel, homeward bound, passes the Cape without receiving a few hundred bushels of rice, either for this port, (Monrovia) Cape Verds, or the West India Islands."

"The face of the country," continues Dr. Hall, "is entirely different from that around Monrovia. As far as the eye can reach, it is open, and in a great degree cultivated; and no part is covered with that dense, impenetrable undergrowth so prejudicial to agriculture and extensive inland communication, as with us (at Monrovia.)

"As regards the advantages of locating the town itself, I think there are superior at Cape Palmas to any other section of the coast. At the southernmost point, where the promontory is connected with the main land, is located Cape Town, as it is called. This overlooks the south anchorage or roads. From this point the Cape runs in a northwest direction parallel with the windward coast, terminating very abruptly in almost perpendicular inaccessible cliffs, forming between this and the main a fine secure bay, where all small vessels which the Colony may possess, can have, in the worst seasons, a perfectly secure harbor. A small river empties into the bay at its head or eastern extremity.

"I should advise," says Dr. Hall, "the purchase of the whole of this cape, including the town, bay, and as much of the surrounding country as practicable.—The town would serve well for emigrants, until they could have time and means to erect a more suitable one. The highest point, or extremity of the promontory, is cleared, but not occupied. It is about one hundred feet above the level of the sea, and a small fortification here, with a few good guns, would effectually command the bay, the roads, the native town, and, in fact, the whole surrounding country, within cannon shot. Should the natives wish to retain their town, still the point ought to be secured and fortified, as it would completely cover the settlement, which would, in that case, be made on the opposite side of the bay, at the mouth of the river."

In another part of his letter, after speaking of several points between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, Dr.