

those of any other part of the globe, and I think that we may indulge a well-grounded hope, that Providence has been no less propitious with regard to the salubrity of our location. I speak with caution, being fully sensible that years must elapse, ere we can form a decided opinion upon this very important subject. I can only speak of it comparatively, and so can safely say that this is a far more healthy place than Cape Messurado. I am warranted in saying this, from the circumstance that quite a number of our Colonists were extremely weak and sickly when they embarked from that place, and every one will bear testimony, (personal,) that their health was quite restored. As to myself, I have not enjoyed so good health, for the space of one week, during four years, as for the last two months. I have been able to labor daily, to eat heartily, and sleep at night. I have long since disposed of my crutch, and am likely, in time, to become a real biped; but I do not think it fair, to attribute my own and the Colonist's amendment entirely to the climate. Change of circumstances may account for it in part. Our emigrants from Baltimore have suffered from the fever nearly in the same degree, as I have formerly observed those newly arrived at Caldwell and Monrovia; although but one death has occurred, and that a child of Mr. Stewart's, one year old. It died of dysentery this morning, more than four months from its arrival on the coast.

It ought to be taken into consideration that the circumstances of our emigrants have not been such as we could wish. Their houses were, for a long time, very leaky; they were huddled, bag and baggage, into a small compass, and suffered many privations unavoidable in the commencement of any settlement; but of this matter of health and disease, I shall speak more particularly when I can do so from experience, and not till then.

One thing, I think, demands present consideration from the Board, and that is the establishment of a coin for the Colony. You may, perhaps, think this ill-timed and premature, but for myself I can see no objection to it even now, and the main reason for having it at all, operates as strongly now as it ever will. We thought of preventing indiscriminate traffic; some trade every Colonist must have with the natives and with his fellows; it is the necessary result of the mutual connection and dependence between man and man; and this must be effected through the medium of articles of merchandise or coin. If the latter is used, it is done at once; if the former, it is almost impossible simply to make a purchase of any article of provision. Suppose a native brings a fowl, duck, or any article of food, from a great distance, and is instructed to get powder or any particular article of trade for the same: now only one colonist may have the article desired, and he not wish the article offered, the native, after traversing the town, returns home disgusted with the colony. Every colonist, in order to purchase provisions, or pay a native for work, timber, or the like, is necessitated to have on hand, a full assortment of merchandise; being thus equipped, and seeing the immense profit he makes on some small articles, he is at once seized with the trade mania, which, admitting of no cure, calls loudly for a timely preventative. The want of an established circulating medium, also gives the trader a great advantage over the laborer and mechanic. they being necessitated to take the amount of their wages from the store, he makes