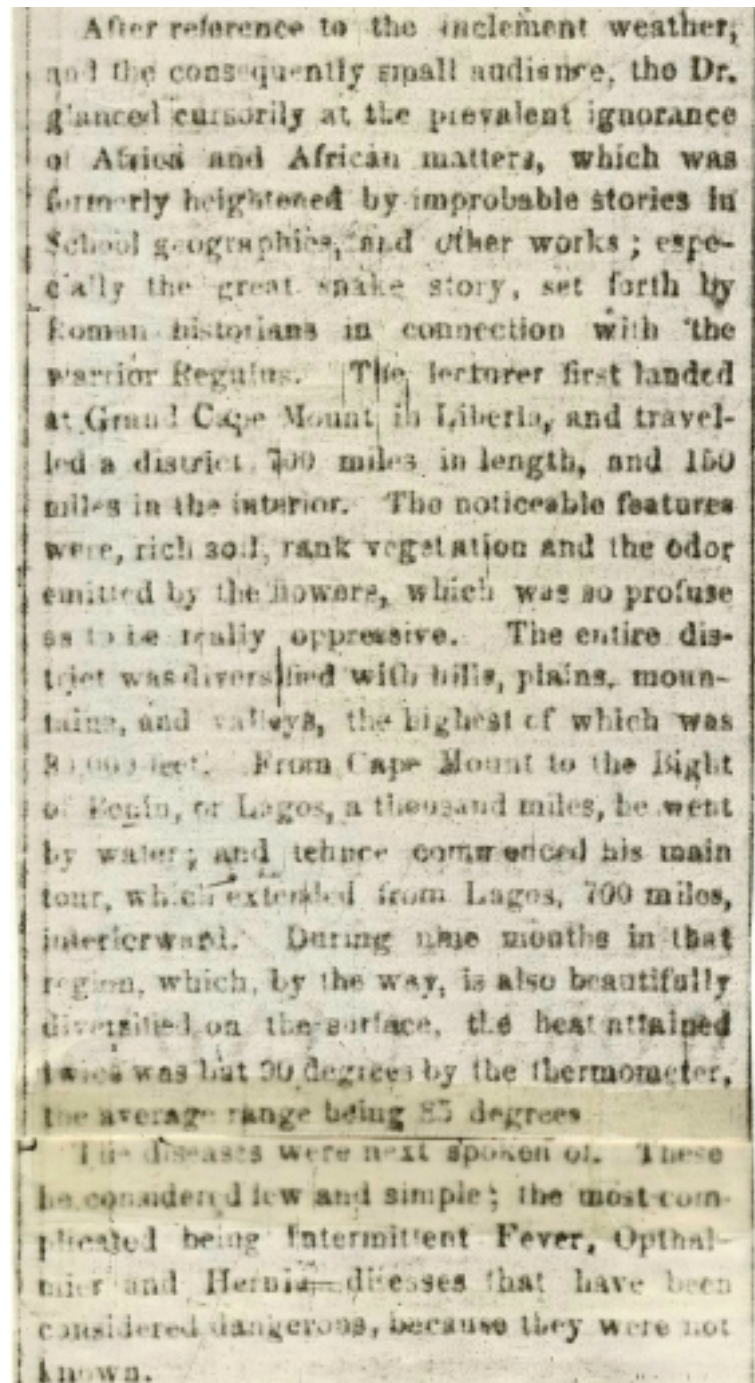


After reference to the inclement weather; and the consequently small audience, the Dr. glanced cursorily at the prevalent ignorance of Africa and African matters, which was formerly heightened by improbably stories in School geographies, and other works; especially the great snake story, set forth by Roman historians in connection with the warrior Regulus. The lecturer first landed at Grand Cape Mount in Liberia, and travelled a district 700 miles in length, and 150 miles in the interior. The noticeable features were, rich soil, rank vegetation and the odor emitted by the flowers, which was so profuse as to be [really] oppressive. The entire district was diversified with hills, plains, mountains, and valleys, the highest of which was [81,000 feet.] From Cape Mount to the Bight of [Benin] or Lagos, a thousand miles, he went by water; and [thence] commenced his main tour, which extended from Lagos, 700 miles, [interiorward]. During the months in that region, which, by the way, is also beautifully diversified on the surface, the heat attained twice was but [90] degrees by the thermometer, the average range being 85 degrees[.]

The diseases were next spoken of. These he considered few and simple; the most complicated being Intermittent Fever, Ophthalmia and Hernia[1] diseases that have been considered dangerous, because they were not known.



The soil of the country is a sandy loam, and a rich alluvial, consequently highly fertile. The stone formation of the interior country is quartz rock, granite, lime stone and mica. The timber is not like much in this [zone], but is of great variety, and excellent for building and other purposes. The country is well watered, and streams or rivers are forded, or crossed by means of calabash floats]. The natives use canoes, and the lecturer saw 10 on one occasion laden with produce.

The people are hospitable, affable and honest,—[anecdotes} illustrating the latter traits were given, and the testimony of Rev. Mr. Brown, a missionary, was quoted; the Rev. gentleman, who is from Georgia, has completely changed his opinion since living in Africa. He [finds] them better people than he expected. The people wish to be taught, ask questions freely, and reason upon many things, as civilized people do. The fruits, vegetable productions, [spices,] Indian Corn, and other products, grow in great profusion, and enter largely into the traffic of the country. One city he visited, has 78000 population, and out of its [six] gates, as many as 15000 labourers go daily to the fields beyond. Its market place alone contains [20] acres, and on the three great market days of the week, is literally jammed. [Arales] from the East, bring fine wares, Turk Satin, and other commodities, and palm oil, cloths, yarn and other

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goods are offered in profusion. The people are great to [trade], love gold and silver, but the[e] common people prefer cowries.

The great staple of the country is cotton [:] it is there a perennial shrub, and grows several feet in height; upon it, cotton, may be [seen] in every [stage] of grow[t]h. The lecturer here entered largely into the importance of this culture to the [world,] and especially to England, and depicted vividly the disastrous consequences to the working people of England, should the supply be cut off by disunion, insurrection, or other causes in the States and India. [5,000,000] of operatives, said he, depend directly upon its manufacture, and two thirds of the [rest,] indirectly depend upon it, in Great Britain alone. He closed by disavowing the intention to [foster] general [emigration.] A few men of the right stamp were wanted, to aid in the cotton supply, and [set govern-] ment, and [this] [work] [...ild go on.]

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