

Frio, in lat. 18° south, longitude 12° east, a space (following the windings of the coast at the distance of three or four miles) of more than 3,600 miles.

There are scattered along the coast five English, four French, five American, six Portuguese, six or eight Dutch, and four or five Danish settlements; besides many which have been abandoned by their respective Governments.

These settlements are generally isolated; many of them only a fortress without any town, while a few are clusters of villages and farms.

The British, French, and particularly the American settlements exercise an important influence in suppressing the Slave Trade.

The influence of the Danes and Dutch is not material.

The Portuguese influence is supposed to favour the continuance of the trade, except the counter influence of the British, through treaty stipulations.

North of the Portuguese cluster of settlements, of which Bissao is the capital, and south of Benguela (also Portuguese), there is believed to be no probability of a revival of the Slave Trade to any extent.

This leaves about 3,000 miles of coast to which the trade (principally with Cuba, Portorico, and Brazil) is limited.

There are hundreds of trading places on the coast, calling themselves "factories," and each claiming the protection of some civilized Power. Some of these were the sites of abandoned colonies, others have been established by trading companies or individuals.

The actual jurisdiction of a tribe on the coast seldom exceeds ten miles, though these small tribes are sometimes more or less perfectly associated for a greater distance.

Of these factories and tribes, a few have never been directly engaged in the Slave Trade, and are opposed to it; but the great preponderance is of the slave-trading interest.

To enumerate the rivers and inlets of the coast, would not convey a just idea of the slave country or practices; as the embarkation often takes place from the beach where there is no inlet, but we will state a few of the most noted.

Commencing at Cape Roxo, in lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$ north, and running down the coast as far as the River Mellacoree, in lat. 9° north, the Slave Trade is more or less carried on, but (in consequence of the vigilance of cruizers) not to the same extent it was a few years ago.

Another portion of the coast, from the limits of the Sierra Leone Colony to Cape Mount (a space including the mouths of six or more rivers) the Slave Trade is extensively prosecuted; here commences the jurisdiction of the American Colonization Society, which extends to Grand Bassa; there are several slave stations between Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas; for thence eastwardly to Cape Coast Castle, situated near the meridian of Greenwich, we believe there are no slave stations; but eastward of this, and in the bights of Benin and Biafra, along the whole coast (which includes the mouths of the great rivers Benin or Formosa Nun, Old and New Calabar, Bonny, Camerons, Gaboon and Congo) with few exceptions, down to Benguela, in lat. 13° south, the Slave Trade is carried on to a very great extent.

2nd. "The space or belt along the shore, within which cruizers may be usefully employed, for the purpose of detecting vessels engaged in the traffic?"

Men-of-war should always cruize as near the shore as the safety of the vessel will admit, in order to take advantage of the land and sea breezes. Twenty or thirty miles from the coast there are continual calms, where vessels are subject to vexatious delays; besides which, ships engaged in the Slave Trade keep close in with the land, in order to reach their places of destination.

3rd. "The general course of proceeding of a slave-ship, after leaving Brazil or the West Indies, on a voyage to the coast of Africa, for Slaves, including her manner of approach to the shore; her previous bargain or