decline, and early in May, Mr. Bacon was also attacked by the African fever.

The Alligator, under the command of Lieutenant Robert F. Stockton, which had been some time expected, about this time arrived. Mr. Winn and Mr. Bacon, the agents of the United States government, concluded that it would be expedient to remove the people as early as possible from Yonie, on the Island of Sherbro, to Bassa Cove, where they had made a contract for land for a settlement, as has been related.

The health both of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon continued to decline; so that it was judged best for them to seize the first opportunity of returning to the United States, it being supposed that a sea voyage would be serviceable to their health. As the Nautilus had sailed, and no opportunity of a direct conveyance offered, they resolved to sail in a schooner bound for Barbadoes. At the time of their departure, they were both exceedingly debilitated; but after suffering much on the voyage, they both, through the goodness of God, arrived again in their native country.

The Rev. Mr. Andrus, agent for the American Colonization Society, was so deeply affected with the consideration of the wants of Africa, that he resolved to spend his life as a missionary among the natives; but alas! like many others, his race was soon run in this unfriendly climate. On the 28th of July, 1821, after a short illness, he died at Sierra Leone. And this was not the only victim of the company who came out in the Nautilus. In less than a month after the decease of Mr. Andrus, both Mr. and Mrs. Winn died at the same place. Mr. Winn's death occurred on the 25th of August, and Mrs. Winn's on the 31st of the same month.

The Managers of the Colonization Society, in communicating these melancholy facts in their Fifth Report, give the following just tribute to the memory of these devoted persons. "The fidelity and zeal evinced by these meritorious and respected individuals, during the period of their connexion with the service, in which they were so soon called to surrender, with the attractions of country and of Christian society, their valuable lives, demand from the managers an honourable mention, and from all the friends of the cause a grateful and cherished recollection."

CHAPTER X.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES RESPECTING THE SLAVE TRADE, AND DISPOSAL OF RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

By the compromise between the North and the South at the time of adopting the federal constitution, an article was introduced, by which Congress was prohibited from enacting any law to prevent the importation of slaves into any of the United States which might wish to introduce them, before the year 1808. The only State which availed itself of this reserved right was South Carolina. Shortly before the limited time had expired, the slave trade was briskly carried on in the ports of this State; and a considerable number of Africans were imported. In all the other maritime States this traffic was forbidden.

As soon as it could be done constitutionally, a law was passed by Congress entirely prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States. This law was enacted as early as March 3d, 1807, to take effect at the very commencement of the following year. By the provisions of this law, the vessel which should be found engaged in the slave trade, with her tackle, furniture and lading, were subjected to forfeiture: one moiety to go to the United States, the other to those who should sue for the same. And the persons convicted of being engaged in this traffic, were made liable to punishment, by fine and imprisonment. It was moreover provided, that no person or persons engaged in importing slaves, should possess any right to hold them in bondage, or to enjoy their labour; *but "the same shall remain subject to any regulations, not contravening said provisions, which the Legislatures of the several States or Territories, may at any time heretofore have made, or hereafter may make, for disposing of any negro, mulatto, or person of colour."* The use which some of the States might be disposed to make of the power here given, was certainly unforeseen by Congress. And not only so, but the law was manifestly defective, inasmuch as it authorized the capture of slaves and their

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XIV. Books
3.
A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa
by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846