wise admitted to the visible fold of Christ, by baptism, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, our teachers at Grahway.

Tuesday, Dec. 5th.—This afternoon the Sedibo came to our house, and took forcibly away, the second time, our girls, together with some boys from other towns and tribes, who had come to us secretly. The cause of this new outrage was the following:

For the last six weeks the headmen of the Grebo tribe have been assembled in general council, at Cape Palmas, as before stated, to settle their difficulties with one another, and with surrounding tribes. At the close of their conference, they determined to raise the price of their produce 50 per cent. They made known their determination to the governor, who refused to give their price. They then passed laws that all native children, in whatever capacity they might be, should be taken from the Americans until their prices were paid. Our school girls, they said, were included. Their laws further declared that nothing of any description should be sold to the Americans; and that no intercourse with them should be allowed until their demands were granted. All strangers from other tribes, also, were to be prohibited from selling either to us or the colony. On hearing of these laws, and that it was the design of the people to break up our school, brother Smith (who was providentially with me) and I went to town and called the people together, to know the truth of what we had heard. We were informed that such laws had been passed, and that the Cavalla people were determined to execute them, so far as they were concerned. We then read to them the written agreements into which they had entered three months ago, by which they bound themselves, that in case of any controversy arising between them and the colony in regard to trade, we were not to be molested until it was settled, when we should give whatever prices they might agree upon. They said it was true they had made such an agreement, but that their doings were annulled by the voice of their tribe. We told them that whatever power their council might have then over their own boys, it could not authorize them to drive strangers from my premises, and still less to interfere with the girls whose betrothment money had been paid by the mission, and warned them against any interference with them. They maintained that they would take *all* from school. As I had told them, however, that I intended to visit Mt. Vaughan the next day, and should leave my wife alone, they promised that nothing farther should be done until I returned. I left them, relying upon their promise; but scarcely had I reached my house, before a tumultuous mob again entered and dragged away all our children except two, who had run up-stairs and hid themselves under the bed. Fearing worse consequences, however, as soon as the people had gone, we sent them also (weeping bitterly at parting with us) to town.

Mr. Smith's school, at the River Cavalla station, was broken up yesterday, and rumor says the one at Mt. Vaughan also.

Dec. 6th.—Left alone to-day, except by the few colonist scholars and assistants who are with us, we have had an opportunity of realizing our situation. We find ourselves located in a tribe which has determined to break up all our schools—refused to hear us preach—to interpret for us—to sell us any thing. Avowedly, all this is *only* designed to raise the price of their produce; and accustomed as we are to the violent measures of the people, we might suppose that it has no ulterior object, but for some extraordinary features connected with it.

1st. The various towns of the Grebo tribe have been united by their late council, under one head, King Freeman, of Cape Palmas, and are all to unite in any war which he may propose.

2d. The entire separation of the natives from the colonists, which has been made, indicates something far more serious than any mere quarrel

about trade. To the windward, I learn, it is an infallible sign of warlike intentions.

3d. The mingling missionaries with the colony. Hitherto there has been a distinction made. This people have made a written agreement to do so in matters of the kind now pending. But they make no distinction whatever.

In addition to all this, it is reported that the colony and natives at Cape Palmas are on the eve of engaging in war. In this event shall not we be necessarily involved? Under these circumstances had we not better move? But, then, how can we? Mrs. Payne cannot walk to Cape Palmas, the natives will not take her, and she has no conveyance thither. In view of all the considerations which presented themselves to our minds, we determined that it would be best for brother Smith to take my horse and proceed to Mt. Vaughan, and, with brother Hazlehurst, to request commodore Perry, now daily expected at Cape Palmas, with the U. S. squadron, to send down a vessel to take us off.

Brother Smith left us alone after breakfast, and we proceeded to make such arrangements as we might, without exciting suspicion of our intention to move, as, if known, it might excite the natives to robbery, if not violence. This afternoon I received a note from Mr. Moore, our teacher at Grahway, by the hands of a colonist, informing me that the squadron was in sight off Cape Palmas. We had little expectation, however, of seeing any thing of it to-day, not imagining how any message could be sent to it by our brethren at Mt. Vaughan so soon. We were not a little surprised, therefore, as we stood upon our piazza, and were looking out by a beautiful moonlight upon the sea, to observe a large vessel moving down majestically from the windward, and presently come to anchor just off our house. We could not doubt that it was one of the squadron. At half past ten o'clock, just as we were retiring to bed, we were startled by a loud rap at the front door. It was opened, and four kroomen entered in man-of-war dress, and delivered to me two letters, one from Mr. Hazlehurst and the other from Captain Abbot, commanding the U. S. ship Decatur. It appears that as soon as Mr. Hazlehurst saw the squadron approaching, he procured a canoe, and with two colonists (no native would accompany him) went out to the flag ship Macedonian, Commodore Perry, immediately on getting information of our situation, made signals for the Decatur, which had not yet come to anchor, to bear down the coast, and for her commander to come on board his ship. Capt. A. received instructions to repair to this place, and to render us any assistance we might need. As soon as he came to anchor he addressed to me the letter, now received by the kroomen, couched in the most kind, christian terms, and offering to come on shore with an armed force, early in the morning, if necessary. In acknowledging his kind favour, I recommended him to bring the armed force, as I had heard of threats to detain the kroomen who brought his letter, and also to seize his boats in case they were landed.

Thursday, Dec. 7th.—This morning at nine o'clock we saw four large boats, a smaller one, and a canoe, coming from the Decatur towards the shore. In a short time they had landed, and the captain sent a krooman to apprise me of the fact. I immediately proceeded to where he was, passing on my way through crowds of men, women and children, who with mingled feelings of dread, anxiety and indignation, pressed forward to behold the new exhibition of Kobo Sedibo (foreign soldiers) landing on their shores. Captain Abbot, who had brought out to me a letter of introduction from his pastor, Rev. Mr. Hathaway, of Warren, R. I. received me as a christian friend, and we were escorted by a company of marines to my house.

After breakfast the captain called together the headmen in our school-

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1)—May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

1844