We find the following valuable condensed statistical information in the New York Colonization Journal, which we gladly transfer to our pages: very convenient for reference, besides being interesting to look through. Possibly we may continue it in our next number to the present time.

COLONIZATION HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

We are indebted to one of the most accurate observers of data for the following epitome of the progress of the Colonization enterprize. It gives one a bird's-eye view of the work for nearly forty years:

1815. Paul Cuffee, the pioneer of African Colonization, born at New-Bedford 1759, carried 40 colored persons from Boston to Sierra Leone, lat. 8° 40′, autumn of 1815. in his own vessel, commanded by himself, at a cost of $4,000, borne wholly by himself. He died at Westport, near New-Bedford, 7th Sept., 1817, after a sickness of six months. See his Biography in New-York Colonization Journal, July, 1856; in Alexander's History of Colonization, p. 47.

1816, Dec. 21. American Colonization Society formed in Washington.

1817, Feb. Congress authorizes the President to make a convention with England, to send free blacks to Sierra Leone, with their own consent.

1817, Nov. Rev. Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess sent by the Society, via England, to Sierra Leone, to get information. They left England in Feb. 1818; arrived in Sierra Leone 20th March, and Sherbro 1st April; had a friendly palaver with King Sherbro; returned to Sierra Leone, and sailed for home 22d May. Mr. Mills died on the passage home, then a young man.

1819, March 3. Congress authorizes the President to send recaptured Africans to Africa.

1820, Feb. 6 Rev. Samuel Bacon, Government Agent, Mr John P. Bankson, assistant, and Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, agent of the Colonization Society, sailed from New York with 88 emigrants in the ship Elizabeth, the U. S. Ship, Cyane, in company. They arrived at Sierra Leone 9th March; visited Sherbro Island 20th March, and decided to buy land of the king of the Sherbro Country, on the main land; on the arrival of the Cyane the emigrants were landed at Kizells Town of Campelar, Sherbro Island; early in April the fever broke out; on the 15th Dr. Crozer died; the 16th, Lieutenant Townsend; 2d May, Mr. Bacon (at Cape Shilling on his way in a boat to Sierra Leone for a doctor;) and on the 13th May, Mr. Bankson died. The whole care of the Colony was left by Dr. Crozer to Rev. Daniel Coker, a colored preacher. He went to Sierra Leone to get advice from Gov. McCarthy; while hoping for some American vessel, the John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, arrived, and gave important aid. The Cyane captured four slavers on the coast, and sent them to the United States for trial.

1821, Jan. 21. Rev. E. Bacon (brother of Samuel) and Mr. Jonathan B. Winn, agents of Government, and the Rev. Joseph R. Andrus and Mr. Christian Wiltberger, agents of the Society, sailed from Norfolk in the brig Nautilus, for Sierra Leone, with 28 effective emigrants; arrived 9th March. They were landed at Fource Bay, 3 miles east of Freetown. 22nd March, Messrs. Bacon and Andrus (after having in council abandoned further attempts to obtain the Sherbro County,) sail in a small schooner, and go as far as Grand Bassa, lat. 5° 49′; had a conference with the King 10th and 13th April, who agreed to sell them land and

make a treaty; returned to Sierra Leone about 22d April; 28th July Rev. Mr. Andrus died of fever at Sierra Leone; 25th August, Mr. Winn; and 31st August Mrs. Winn. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon were both taken down; they left in a schooner for Barbadoes, and arrived safe in the United States. In Sept., Dr. Eli Ayres sailed in the U. S. schooner Shark, Lieutenant Perry, for Sierra Leone, as agent for the Society. In December, Capt. Stockton arrived in the U. S. schooner Alligator, and took him to Mesurado Bay, lat. 6° 20′, where they came on the 11th, and on the 15th Dec. bought by treaty with six kings—or head men of the Dey people—a tract on the Cape for a settlement, 32 miles on the sea shore, and 2 miles deep.

1822, 7th Jan. Dr. Ayres soon removed the colonists from Sierra Leone, and they arrived at Mesurado, and camped on Perseverance Island near Monrovia, 16th Feb. the other emigrants came down from Sierra Leone. Dr. Ayres found it necessary to go to Sierra Leone, and returned 7th April. A small wrecked English vessel with 30 captured slaves, for Sierra Leone, put in for water, parted her cable, and went ashore, had been attacked by the natives as good prize. The colonists aided the crew in her defense, which excited the vengeance of the natives, who made a furious attack on the vessel; and repenting of their sale of the Cape, they threatened to exterminate the colonists. When Dr. Ayres returned he found them in great alarm. The kings again assembled; Dr. Ayres, by advice of Ba Cara, one of the chiefs, appealed to King *Boatswain, at Boporo, lat. 7° 25′, lon. 10° 25′, of whom they (the chiefs) were all afraid, who decided in his favor, saying it was a fair sale and they could not undo it. Another meeting of the kings was called, and after considerable delay they assented to the settlement by the colonists; and seventeen kings, and thirty-four half-kings signed the treaty; and on the 25th of April the American flag was hoisted on Cape Mesurado. Soon after, sickness broke out, many became disheartened, and Dr. Ayres determined to abandon the enterprise and remove the people to Sierra Leone! Mr. Wiltberger opposed him and said if they left, the land could never be recovered. Most of the colonists remained with him, a few went with Dr. Ayres to Sierra Leone; and on the 4th June he sailed for the United States. In July those who remained took possession of their houses on the Cape. Mr. Wiltberger's health now failed, and he returned to the United States, leaving the Colony under the charge of Mr. Elijah Johnson, an emigrant.

9th August, Rev. Jedudi Ashmun arrived from Baltimore, which he left June 19th, in the brig Strong with 51 emigrants. He was appointed by Government as superintendent of the Expedition. Finding the agents had both left (to his surprise and regret,) he felt constrained to assume the charge of affars. From the open hostility of the natives, he immediately began a fort for defence. Mrs. Ashmun died 15th September. On the 11th Nov. they were attacked by 700 natives, and made a successful defense; Rev. Lot Cary rendered the greatest service. On the 30th Nov. they were attacked by 1000 natives and made a successful defense. 1st Dec., the English Colonial schooner Prince Regent, with Major Laing, the African traveler on board, for Cape Coast, in passing the Cape heard the firing, and came to their assistance. Major Laing went to the chiefs, found them tired of the war, and disposed for peace; they signed a truce, and agreed to leave their complaints to the decision of the Governor of Sierra Leone. Thus the foundation of the Colony was laid in a lasting peace Major Laing sailed Dec. 4, leaving a midshipman and 10 men to aid in the defense. 8th Dec., the Columbian, privateer schooner, Capt.

* King Boatswain died about 1842.

Maryland Historical Society

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