medicine, as a bilious fever, in the United States." He also said, "I think Millsburg an excellent site for those who may be disposed to cultivate the soil. At this time, where many spots at Caldwell, and all at the cape are withered for want of rain, all is verdant and fresh about Millsburg."

In the month of May, of the current year, (1832,) the ship Jupiter took her departure from Norfolk for Liberia, with one hundred and seventy emigrants; ninety-one of whom were manumitted slaves. Of these, forty-six were liberated by the will of D. Bradley, of Georgia; fourteen by Joseph A. Gray, Esq., of Halifax county, North Carolina; fourteen by Mr. Stewart, of Marlborough District, South Carolina; three by Dr. Wilson, of Smithfield, Virginia; seven by George Reynolds, Esq., of Jefferson county, Virginia; and nine by Thomas O. Taylor, of Powhatan county, Virginia. Of the whole number, fourteen were between thirty and forty years of age; thirty-one between twenty and thirty; and ninety-nine, under twenty years. As a company, they were represented to be very intelligent and respectable; and promised by their industry, sobriety, and good sense, to add strength to the colony.

Dr. Shane, who went out in the schooner Crawford, to take care of the emigrants from the West, gave a very favourable account of the state of the colony, and the contentedness of the people.

Dr. Mechlin, the colonial agent, paid a visit, in the early part of the year, with a view to negotiate with the chiefs of Grand Bassa for the purchase of a territory at the mouth of the St. John's river. After a fatiguing journey he arrived at the place, and made the purchase on very favourable terms. The purchase-money was paid in hand, and a deed for the land obtained. This was an acquisition of great value, as will appear more clearly in the sequel.

Hostilities had been threatened by King Brumley, but the prospect of war appeared to have passed away by the death of this old man. Soon, however, it was found that the Dey tribe, and some others, were combining their forces; and it was not long before acts of violence were committed on some of the colonists and some of the recaptured Africans, one of whom made his escape from them, and came to the colony, very badly wounded. A messenger was sent to King Willey, to demand the release of those colonists and recaptured Africans, then con-

fined in his town; but they treated him with contempt, and tore up the letter, of which he was the bearer, and told him to inform the agent, that they would seize and imprison every colonist they could fall in with. On the day following, they appeared on the banks of the St. Paul's, opposite Caldwell, blowing their war-horns, firing their muskets, and challenging the colonists to the combat. After a consultation, it was resolved to send a company of the recaptured Africans, well armed, to seize on the chiefs, then assembled at Willey's Town, holding a palaver on the best method of attacking the colony. Accordingly, about one hundred recaptured Africans crossed the river, and took up the line of march for King Willey's Town, but on approaching the place, they found a large force already assembled, and after a little skirmishing were driven back, and retreated with the loss of one man. The enemy were highly elated by this partial success; and after barricading their town, they sent word to the colonists, that if they did not speedily meet them in the field, they would attack Caldwell, and Millsburg, which they deemed themselves strong enough to destroy. The Dey and Gurra tribes were acting in combination, and it was evident, that unless effectual resistance was speedily made, the whole of these tribes would be in arms against the colony. The agent, therefore, determined to march against them at once, and destroy their fortified town, and give them such chastisement as would deter them from ever molesting the colony again.

Accordingly, he left Monrovia, on the 20th of June, with part of the volunteer companies, under the command of Captains Stewart and Weaver, and part of the militia under the command of Captain Brander. The whole force amounted to eighty men. They took with them also, a light field piece. At Caldwell, where they encamped the first night, they were joined by Captain Nixon's volunteer company, and a part of the Caldwell militia, under command of Captain Thompson, amounting in all, to seventy men—also the recaptured Africans, to the number of one hundred and twenty. These were placed under the command of Captain E. Johnson. The whole force amounted to two hundred and seventy men. They proceeded, the first day, to Brumley's Town, which they took possession of without opposition, and encamped for the night, intending, next day, to make an attack on their barricaded town. Next morning the little army took up the line of march to King Willey's

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