held, at which the only difficulty arose out of Dr. Hall's refusing to make rum a part of the consideration of the proposed purchase. "His Master," he told them, "did not send him there to give rum for the land. Rum made the black man a fool, and then the white man cheated him. He came as a friend, to do them good—not as an enemy, to hurt them." After much discussion, and explanation, on the part of Dr. Hall, the purchase was completed for a quantity of trade goods fully satisfactory to the natives. The kings reserved to their people the use of their villages and fields, included within the boundaries of the territory contracted for; and stipulated that, within a year, a free public school should be established in each of the principal towns. This treaty was dated February 13, 1834, and was signed by Parmah, King of Palmas, Weah Boleo, King of Grahway, and Baphro, King of Grand Cavally.

Without delay, operations were commenced; and the brig, after landing her passengers and cargo, returned to Bassa and Monrovia for further recruits. The Board had sent out the frame and materials of an agency house, which was speedily erected, and in less than a month after landing, the settlement began to wear the appearance of a compact and comfortable village. Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop, after remaining at the cape long enough to satisfy themselves of the eligibility of the site for a missionary station, returned to Monrovia, and thence to America. Mr. Hersey, after seeing a meeting-house erected for the worship of the Methodists in the company, also returned to this country.

Dr. Hall now found himself, with about eighty emigrants, in the midst of thousands of savages; he therefore set to work to erect a fort, which should fully command the native town of Cape Palmas and two small towns on the beach, as well as the landing place. In this short time, thirty-seven lots were occupied, and the gardens already supplied the emigrants with vegetables. At the end of four months, the people had all gone through the fever of the climate, without the loss of a single individual. The testimony of Messrs. Wilson, Wynkoop, and Hersey, respecting the healthiness of the climate, is very favourable.

Upon the return of the brig Ann, with so favourable an account of the situation of the colony, the Board immediately despatched another vessel from Baltimore, the Sarah and Priscilla. On her arrival at the Cape, she found the colony in an excellent condition, and Dr. Hall well furnished with the means of subsistence, which he had husbanded from the stores brought out by the former vessel. Every body in the colony appeared to be in good health, and none more so than Dr. Hall himself, who had been long an invalid. The emigrants were generally well satisfied, and there was as little discontent as could be expected among persons who had to subdue the forest, and erect houses for their own accommodation.

The Board without waiting for the return of the Sarah and Priscilla, despatched, on the 14th of December, 1834, the brig Bourne, with fifty-eight emigrants, and supplies corresponding, for the Cape. This expedition was placed under the immediate charge of the Rev. Mr. Gould, of the Methodist church; a man who had long laboured for the good of the coloured population in Maryland. This agent did not go out with the design of making a permanent residence in Africa; but staid long enough to see the emigrants comfortably disposed of. A short time before the sailing of the Bourne, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, with his wife, and several teachers, had sailed for Cape Palmas. The frame of a house for a missionary establishment had been carried out in the brig Ann, which was found, upon his arrival, ready for his use. The presence of Mr. Wilson at the colony was considered very important, in case of any accident to Dr. Hall; for though entirely disconnected with the Board of Managers, yet all the new settlers at Cape Palmas had a common interest; and few men were better calculated to give prudent counsel than Mr. Wilson. "To profound piety he joined firmness of character, and sound judgment, and discretion, together with manners admirably calculated to win his way to the hearts of this rude people, to whom he had devoted his existence."*

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions had assumed the responsibility of supplying the natives with such free schools as had been stipulated for, in the treaty by which the territory was conveyed to the society, which relieved the Board of a considerable expense, which otherwise must have been incurred by them.

Each of the three kings, who signed the treaty by which the land was ceded, agreed to send a son to the State Society, to

* Third Annual Report, p. 9.

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XIV. Books

3.

A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa

by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846