slaves there, but there is no regular market for the purpose. Nor is there to the leeward of Sierra Leone, nearer than the Gallinas, a regular slaving establishment. Here, (at Liberia) there is an extent of coast of one hundred and twenty miles cleared of the scourge, by the influence of one settlement alone. Gallinas is the only slaving establishment between this and Sierra Leone; and to the leeward of us, there is none nearer than Bassa." According to this, from an extent of coast of three hundred and sixty miles, this trade has been nearly extirpated by the influence of the colonies, and this a region which it is said was visited formerly by a greater number of vessels engaged in that trade, than now touch there for purposes of legitimate commerce. It was partly in consequence of the loss sustained by the tribes who had supplied the dealers, and partly by the instigations of the disappointed dealers themselves, that these wars, in which the slave trading tribes sought to vex the tribes which were under the protection of the colony, were set on foot and encouraged. James Brown was sent to settle the difficulties between the Dey Kings, and between Boatswain and Jenkins. Messrs. McGill, Williams, and Whitehurst, returned from the mission into the interior, having proceeded as far as Bo Poro, about one hundred miles from the colony, and published the result of their labours in a journal by Whitehurst, which contains much curious and valuable information, and is a well written production.

In the latter part of April, information reached the colony, that a town belonging to a clan of the Dey people, under the command of King Softly, had been sacked, burnt, and the inhabitants carried off prisoners. A messenger was immediately sent, requesting an interview with the aggressive party. In the course of a few days the messenger returned, accompanied by Ynamby, the commander-in-chief of Boatswain, with an armed escort of forty men. Audience was immediately given, and a palaver talked, concerning the cause of the war. This Ynamby was a notorious character, recommended to Boatswain by some bold exploits, who accordingly secured his services as his head warrior. He was a noble looking man, about thirty-five years of age, considerably over six feet high, muscular, and well proportioned, with a proud and commanding front. Before opening the audience, he, with his warrior escort, went through a strange religious ceremony, accompanied by a wild

dance. Finding that a cessation of hostilities was desired by the agent, he made two or three attempts to ascertain whether the authorities were willing to pay for a peace. This he artfully interwove with a brief narration of his life, which for deep cunning and adroitness, would not discredit an enlightened diplomatist. The palaver commenced on the part of the colony by the agent: "I want you to stop the war. I want African man to live in peace." *Ynamby:* "My farrer die, he no give me nothing; my morer (mother) die, he give me nothing. I put cassado ground, he no come; I put rice ground, he no come; I go look camwood, I no find him; I go look ibery, (ivory,) I no get him. Dat time my farrer die, he gim me dis, (grasping his lance,) he say, here your money. Now, pose war done, what I do for money? I can git slave for work my farm. I can git plenty oomon, (women). Pose no war, I must put kinjar (a kind of wicker basket,) my back, all same slave. Dis time, I git plenty slave. I git plenty oomon; ebery time I send all my friend oomon, I say here your wife. Pose King Boson want for make peace, and I no will, he can no do em. Pose you send man for King Boson, for tell him no fight, he can ask me—Ynamby, you heart lay down? Pose I say no: he can no do em; pose I say my heart lay down, he can say war done."

Notwithstanding their troubles with the natives, and a temporary scarcity of provisions, occasioned by the native wars, the colonists continued to progress in the internal improvements of their towns and settlements. Monrovia contained five hundred well built houses, many of them of stone, and all with stone foundations and first story, besides docks, light-house and public offices. There were three stone churches, and as many large store warehouses, twenty trading vessels, and men in business, "who came not worth five dollars, now worth thousands." Nor were the colonists inattentive to their moral and religious advancement. We have seen, from the testimony of a thousand witnesses, that the inhabitants of Liberia are *peculiarly* a temperate and Sabbath-keeping people. Out of a population of thirty-five hundred at Monrovia, more than five hundred were professors of religion. Nearly all the settlements were this year visited with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, upon their religious assemblies, and many were hopefully converted. The fifth Baptist church was this year erected, making in all ten churches in the colony.

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The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XIV. Books

3.

A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa

by Archibald Alexander, Philadelphia, 1846