and the fact of having compelled a nation so powerful and distant, to pay an indemnity for the aggressions of their allies, and to receive as a boon, the permission to trade with the colony, greatly increased their influence in the country.

A difficulty yet more painful than war in such circumstances with savages, arose in the bosom of the colony. For obvious reasons the goods necessary for the several missionary establishments had been made by law duty free. The missionary labours of the Methodist Episcopal Church had been early and very zealously directed to Liberia. Goods adapted to purposes of trade, were the best means of remitting from their treasury in this country, to their missionaries there. A difference of opinion soon sprang up between the head of the mission and the Governor. It was contended on the one hand, that all the goods necessary in any way to carrying on the mission, should be admitted free of duty; and on the other, that only those supplies for the personal use of the missionaries, were included in the privilege. Because the expenditures of the mission amounted in the aggregate to a large sum, and were met by the sale or barter of such commodities, the greater part of the trade would by this means come into the hands of the missionaries, and they would thus be able to undersell the colonial merchants, of whom duties were required. The Governor adhered firmly to his interpretation of the law, and there is much reason to regret that his decision was not submitted to; as in the controversies which followed, many painful things were done and said. The colonists took part in it, and a serious rupture was for a time feared. It would not be wise to enter into statements, which, however true, might provoke reply, after peace has been restored, but justice to Governor Buchanan requires us to say, that the American Colonization Society sustained him in his course throughout, and by emphatic recorded resolutions, approved, without qualification, of all his measures. His motives and character, though assailed in the heat of party, came bright and pure through the ordeal. His friends who loved him before, found only reason to love him the more, and cherish his memory with the greater reverence and esteem, for having shared with his divine Master in the baptism of undeserved reproach.

The American Colonization Society sent out two expeditions to Africa this year. The ship Saluda left Norfolk on the 14th

of February, with one hundred and eighteen emigrants, and a full cargo of trade goods and provisions. The Rev. Mr. Minor and lady and the Rev. Mr. Smith went out to join the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas. Dr. Goheen of the Methodist mission, was also a passenger. This vessel arrived at Monrovia on the 17th of March; most of the emigrants were taken to Bexley, where comfortable log cabins had been built for them; the rest remained at Bassa Cove.

The Saluda sailed again on her second trip this year, but after being out but a short time she sprung a leak, and was compelled to put into Delaware Bay and proceed up to Philadelphia. During her stay in Philadelphia, undergoing repairs, the emigrants were visited by whites and blacks representing the horrors of Liberia: but the impressions made upon them were unknown, even to the captain, until a few days before he was to sail, when one man and his wife left the ship. All the others appeared to be contented, until the ship was about to haul off to recommence her voyage, when several others went ashore. After being out about two hundred leagues, she sprung another leak and was compelled to put into New York. A new barque, the Hobart, was immediately chartered, and sailed about the middle of September, and arrived at Monrovia after a long voyage of fifty-seven days.

Towards the close of the year 1839, Governor Buchanan was thrown into some perplexity, with respect to the case of some slave ships which had been brought and delivered up to him by officers of the British navy. He was in doubt what he should do with them, and even whether he was authorized to receive them. In one of his despatches he says, "I hope some definite instructions may be given me, both by the society and the government, in relation to these most embarrassing cases. I cannot bear to see these pirates escape when brought into my power, but it perplexes me beyond measure to know how to act."

In the beginning of this year, (1840) the United States brig Dolphin, Captain Bell, arrived on the coast, which gave great joy to the colony. The Liberia Herald says on this occasion, "We hail her arrival as an epoch in our history, and look forward with confidence to a steadily progressive improvement in our colony. The Grampus is hourly expected to join her, and probably another vessel will be added to the list. We are

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