that not more than one in six is captured, as I was credibly informed, it will be found to fall within the above estimate.

"In consequence of the chance of capture, the poor negroes suffer ten-fold more misery than in the early stages of the traffic; they crowd them in small, fast sailing vessels, at the rate of two, and sometimes even four to the ton, with a slave deck but *two feet two inches* high; as was the case with a slaver lately sent into Sierra Leone. So dreadful is their situation that one in ten dies in crossing the ocean; consequently, *twenty-five thousand* human beings are thus destroyed in a year.

"Previous to the settlement of Liberia, the mouths of the rivers St. Paul, Mesurado, and St. John were the greatest marts for slaves on the windward coast. Thousands came annually down those streams for transportation; now those rivers are used by the husbandmen to bring their produce to Monrovia, Grand Bassa, and Edina, and the negro paddles his canoe in safety under the protection of the benevolent institutions founded by the Colonization Society. When these facts are so well known, is it not strange that the British Government, who appear so anxious to stop this traffic, do not use other means for this purpose? It will occur to every one, that the only effectual way (on this part of the coast at least) to destroy this vile trade, is to break up the slave stations. As far as I could learn, there are but two, between Cape St. Ann, and Cape Coast Castle—one at Gallinas, and the other at New Cesters. One hundred resolute men landed at either of those places, would break up the whole concern in a few hours; under present circumstances, such are the immense profits, it never will stop. Pedro Blanco, who is one of the principal slave dealers at Gallinas, as well as others in the trade, say, that if they can save *one* vessel in *three*, the business is still profitable. This can easily be believed; for I was informed, when at the Gallinas a few days ago, that slaves could be purchased for less than twenty dollars a piece *in trade*, and the price for them in Cuba is about three hundred and fifty dollars cash. A short time before I came on the coast, the ship Venus of Havana, took on board at Gallinas nine hundred, and about eight hundred were landed in Cuba, and after paying for the vessel and all expenses, she cleared two hundred thousand dollars.

"The slave stations are generally owned by Spaniards or Portuguese, who pretend to place themselves under the protection of the negro king in their vicinity. They furnish him with muskets, ammunition, &c., which makes him more powerful than the chiefs around him, on whom he makes war. He attacks their towns, puts to death all the old persons and small children, and the rest are brought to the coast and sold to his employers. Here they are placed in slave baracoons (or prisons,) ready to ship when a vessel arrives. At Gallinas there are now five thousand waiting for opportunities to send off. A slaver anchors in the evening, takes on board three or four hundred that night, and is off with the land breeze in the morning. If she can run twenty miles without molestation, she is beyond the usual cruising ground of men-of-war, and safe until she arrives in the vicinity of the West Indies, where her chance of capture is very small."

The health of the colony during this year, was remarkably good, except in the case of the emigrants who went out in the Saluda. Of these forty-two died; no adequate cause can be given for this great mortality. They were all provided with comfortable quarters immediately on landing, and every possible attention paid to them during their illness. The subject of education was attracting more attention than in former years. Governor Buchanan encouraged the colonists to establish primary schools in the several districts and settlements in the colony, by paying a portion of the salaries of the teachers. Instruction in the higher branches of education was given in a free school supported by the Methodist mission at Monrovia. It is an interesting fact, that the Methodists established this year on the St. Paul's, a manual labour school. The colony also made advances in agriculture, and in the raising of stock. Nineteen thousand coffee trees were planted out, and more attention was given to farming their lands. Instead of the common timber of the country being used, hedges of lemon and lime trees were planted, which formed a substantial and durable fence.

Education 1841

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