is known in England about the colony, even among that class who take a deep interest in all that concerns Africa. With all its simplicity, it is to them a subject very difficult of comprehension. The European ideas of colonies and colonial governments are so totally inapplicable to Liberia, that a person trained in those ideas, finds himself completely at fault here, and is forced to become a learner on a subject with which he had supposed himself perfectly conversant. There is no where visible the strong arm of the mother country—the signs of her patronage are wanting—the PEOPLE alone, in their weakness and simplicity, are the government. This is what the European can neither understand nor tolerate; but it is, under God, the great secret of our success, and it is what will yet raise Liberia to an eminence among the nations of the earth, and make her the effective agent in the emancipation of Africa. We cannot, I fear, hope for any co-operation in our plans of action from Englishmen, until they improve in their political creed, and learn to put more trust in men."

Four expeditions were sent out during the year 1841 to Liberia. The first was the brig R. Groning, which sailed from Norfolk on the third of February. It carried out forty-one emigrants of the most promising description. In this ship went out the Rev. Orin K. Canfield and Jonathan P. Alward, with their wives, as missionaries of the Presbyterian Board to the Kroomen, and Cecilia Vantine, a coloured woman as teacher. After a tedious voyage of forty-one days, the vessel arrived at Monrovia. The next expedition of the year was the bark Union, a fine vessel of three hundred tons burden. This vessel sailed from New Orleans on the thirteenth day of May, carrying out forty-three emigrants, all of them well supplied with cooking utensils, household furniture, and implements of husbandry. She arrived at Monrovia on the 30th of June, and the emigrants were immediately placed in houses, hired for the purpose. It was the usual custom to place the emigrants in their own houses as soon as they arrived; but this was rendered inexpedient on account of the illness of Dr. Day, who was unable to attend to any number of sick persons, unless under the most favourable circumstances; and in order to secure his attendance it was necessary to procure quarters for them in the town.

The third expedition of this year was the schooner Regulus.

She sailed from Norfolk on the 18th of June. This vessel was purchased by the society for the use of the colony, and was intended to run between the different settlements of the colony. She carried out but one emigrant, but a large amount of goods for the colony, and for the purpose of purchasing territory.

The last expedition of the year was an unfortunate one to the society. They had engaged a merchantman, the Saluda, at great expense, and made provisions for a large number of emigrants; but circumstances occurred, over which the society had no control, which prevented all but six of those who were expected from going. As passengers in this ship, were the Rev. Mr. Sawyer and lady, missionaries of the Assembly's Board, destined to Settra Kroo, Dr. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Roberts, Judge Benedict, Mr. Savage, and Mrs. Oliver, colonists, and Simon Peter, a native African, and a convert to Christianity, all of whom had been on a visit to this country.

The Regulus arrived at the colony too late to effect the object for which she had been sent out, viz. to purchase the tracts of land in which Gallinas and New Cesters are situated. They found that the slave traders and others interested, had excited the natives of these two places in such a manner that no treaty could be made with them. Nevertheless, Governor Buchanan, through the agency of J. Brown, Esq., was enabled to purchase the tracts on the coast, known as the Grand Boutaw, Little Boutaw, and Blue Barre—a distance on the sea of fifty miles, and extending indefinitely inland. This transfer made for a valuable consideration, subjected the native inhabitants to the laws of the colony, and annulled all their laws and customs which were contrary to the customs of the colony.

At the close of this year the colony were called upon to mourn the loss of Thomas Buchanan, their Governor. His death was brought about by exposure in attending to the interests of the colony. J. J. Roberts, the Lieutenant-Governor, in his official despatch to this country, gives the following account of his death. "No sooner had the Society's vessel arrived (23d July) than Governor Buchanan determined to visit the leeward settlements, and on the afternoon of the 24th he departed, in apparent good health, on board the schooner Regulus, for Marshall, where he arrived the following day. Immediately after his arrival at that place he was attacked with fever, which continued at intervals for several days. He unfortunately left

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