two persons were dispatched from her decks, on their route to this new home, without having incurred the dangerous exposure of passing a single night on shore on the coast. This undertaking appears to have been crowned with the most complete success;— as there is every reason to trust that it will continue to be. The party reached Caresburg on the 30th January, 1857. Mr. Seys reports on the 2nd April following:

"The twenty two immigrants by the M. C. Stevens, in which number are included three women and one child, have been here now over two months, and are as well, and many of them better than when they left the ship. One man had a little fever, which was well over on the fifth day, and left him as well as ever." On the other hand, another party, many of them relations and friends of the former, who had chosen to locate themselves at "Clay Ashland," on the St Paul's River, about twelve miles above Monrovia, experienced so much sickness and mortality, that a number of them solicited permission to transfer themselves to the new settlement, which they were allowed to do. Mr Seys has returned to the United States, and makes this further gratifying statement: viz; "The original twenty-two persons, men, women and children, who arrived on the Mount, January 30th, were all alive and well on the 11th of September, the date

of my last advices. Of some thirty-four or five, who had suffered from fever on the lower lands along the St Paul's, and who took refuge in our mountain settlement, all whom I left there have recovered, save one young woman, who died of pleurisy."

It is difficult to estimate the importance of this successful effort to remove an objection which has been continued to be urged as a serious one to the scheme of Colonization. Though the per centage of deaths among the emigrants to Africa, has, it is believed, been for years past less than occurs among the white population which annually resorts to some of our own Southern cities, the danger has been magnified, and Colonizationists have been charged with cruelty in sending persons to a place where their health and lives were endangered by the change of climate. If it be found, as we believe will be the case, that by their immediate removal to, and settlement at a distance from the coast, this danger will be entirely obviated, another obstacle which has stood in the way of African Colonization, falls to the ground. It is but an act of justice to Dr. Hall, the General Agent of this Society, to remark that to his persevering efforts, the trial of the experiment so successfully made, is eminently due. In view of the extension of the civilized population of Monrovia, towards the interior, he warmly advocated the planting

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

I. Minutes
A. Records of the Meetings of the Board of Managers

5. February 1852—April 1864

1857