who accompany him go out to superintend the schools, which as already mentioned, the kings required to be established as part of the consideration for the purchase of the territory. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have assumed this part of the duties of the Board of Managers, and in so doing have relieved the Board from considerable expense, and rendered their relations with the natives far less complicated. The Managers highly appreciate the kindness of the American Board, in this respect, and have already tendered to them the thanks of the society.

At the time of the purchase of the territory the three kings, who executed the deed of cession, agreed each to send one of their sons to the State Society to be educated in the arts of civilized life. The son of the king of Cape Palmas was taken sick on his way to the vessel and remained behind—so that only two sailed—Charles, the son of the king of Grahway, and John, the son of the king of Grand Cavally. They arrived safely in Baltimore, and were at once properly provided for. Every opportunity was allowed them to observe the advantages of civilization,—they were well clothed, and at a fit time sent to school. Their improvement here was rapid, and there seemed every reason to hope that they would grow up, useful to themselves and their people. The Board deeply regret to state that on the 18th of November last, Charles died, after a short illness, during which every attention was paid to him by the local agent of the Board in whose family he lived. Not only did the Board regret his loss, as one who had by his engaging deportment secured the good will of all who knew him—but because they were ignorant what effect his death would produce upon the relations of the colony with his father, in case misrepresentation should make itself busy with the ignorant and unlettered king. The proper course to be pursued was anxiously deliberated—and the Board at last determined to send the remaining boy back to Cape Palmas in the Bourne, then about to sail, that he might state how he and the deceased had been treated, and confirm the official statement transmitted by the Board. This they felt every confidence that he would do consistently with the truth; for his regret when told that he was to go away from his American friends was only removed by the assurance that,

if his father pleased, he should return among them again, to learn their ways that he might teach them to his people. The little boy that was dead had collected presents for his brothers and sisters, and these were sent, with a large addition for the parents, on the part of the Board. The Board believed that their course will relieve them from any of the unpleasant consequences, which, at first sight, might have been anticipated.

During the last summer, the Reverend Robert J. Breckenridge, with his brother, the Reverend John Breckenridge, accompanied by the local agent of the Board, made a tour through the New England States, to explain the plans and system of the State Society, with a view of procuring pecuniary aid: for although the appropriation of the State is most liberal, yet it is applicable to the transportation and support of the emigrants in Africa only, and cannot be applied to meet the necessary expenses of the new settlement in other respects not less important. These gentlemen passed through the principal northern cities, and in New Haven were joined by the Reverend Leonard Bacon, an eminent friend of the cause, who lent them his powerful and efficient aid in the course of their journey. They were not able to remain long enough to make their northern visit profitable in a pecuniary point of view, but it is believed that they made a deep and favorable impression, which will before long secure to the State Society the co-operation of the friends of colonization to the northward, upon the system already detailed in the first annual report—and upon which the Board of Managers will continue to act.

It cannot be supposed, indeed, that the State Society will be left to suffer for the want of pecuniary aid by those who have heretofore so largely contributed to the cause when it was far more doubtful than at present. In proportion as the State Society can procure funds to be applied in Africa, will the prosperity of the settlements there be assured: not funds merely for transportation and support, but for the countless wants of a new community of emigrants in a strange land—whose first steps must of necessity be unsteady, and who feel so sensibly the importance of even the slightest assistance that is afforded them in the outset. The Board earnestly appeal to those for whose more immediate benefit they labor, for pe-

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

VIII. Commissions and Reports

D. Reports of the Board of Managers
1835-47