Spanish dollars. And I, the said Hall, do, in the name of said society, hereby guarantee to the said kings and their dependants, the above reserved rights, and further, that neither themselves nor property shall be tresspassed upon or molested, in any manner whatever; and no lands under cultivation, or towns, or villages, shall be taken from them, except by special contract, paying the desired remuneration therefor. And I do further agree for, and in the name of the said society, that free schools shall be established for the benefit of the children, in each of the following towns, in one year from the date hereof, viz: one at Cape Palmas, one at Grahway, and one at Grand Cavally.

This instrument, with a duplicate thereof, is executed at Cape Palmas, this fourteenth day of February, one thousand eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Signed, sealed, and one copy delivered to King Freeman, and one to James Hall, Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, in presence of James M. Thompson and George R. McGill.

King Freeman, *alias* Parmah, of Cape Palmas.
King Joe Holland, *alias* Baphro, of Grand Cavally.
King Will, *alias* Weah Boleo, of Grahway.
James Hall, *Agent Maryland State Colonization Society.*

Extracts from the Address of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, published in October, 1833.

"It is already known that the Maryland State Colonization Society was formed in January, 1831, auxiliary to the objects of the American Colonization Society; but differing from all other auxiliaries, inasmuch as its constitution required, that the funds raised in Maryland should be appropriated, by the Society, within the limits of the state. Immediately after its organization, an agent was appointed to form auxiliaries and disseminate information upon the subject. In October, 1831, the Orion was fitted out by the State Society in Baltimore, and sailed for Monrovia, with Dr. James Hall and thirty-one emigrants. At the December session of the Legislature succeeding, the state embarked nobly in the great cause, and made its munificent donation of two hundred thousand dollars for the transportation and reception of emigrants in Africa; and the state society was incorporated with ample powers to accomplish the ends which it had in view.

It was early forseen that a difficulty would arise in the limited capacity of the present settlements to receive emigrants from Maryland to the extent that, hereafter, might be desirable. The parent society, acting for the entire Union, was bound to apportion the number of emigrants, that Liberia was capable of accommodating, among the applicants from the different states; when, if the quota of Maryland should not be equal to her demand, a check might be given to emigration, at times when it might be most prejudicial. Indeed, a very small increase of the number of emigrants would have produced this effect during the present year. With a view, therefore, to this anticipated emergency, the state society determined to form a new colony, which, increasing in its capacity to receive in the same proportion that the spirit of emigration increased at home, would be the means of placing the state beyond the reach of any circumstances over which it, or the state society, could have no control.

There were reasons, besides that above mentioned, which particularly moved the state society to undertake, by itself, the establishment of a new settlement, under its own auspices. It had so happened, that the present colony of Libera had assumed rather a commercial character in the course of its brief, but valuable, existence. The wealth, that some of its settlers had acquired, was owing to the trade which they carried on with the natives and with the vessels that frequented their harbor. It was the desire of the Maryland State Society to see agriculture made the object of primary importance,—not only as placing the means of their own sustenance in the hands of the colonists, and rendering them independent of remote places or the native inhabitants for food; but because nine-tenths, if not a far greater proportion, of the emigrants from this country would make better farmers than traders:—besides which, instead of having all their

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VIII. Commissions and Reports

D. Reports of the Board of Managers
1835-47