1837.		6 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	REMARKS.	
Dec.	7	76	84	85	76	Showery, light winds.	
	8	76	84	82	78	do.	do.
	9	76	81	82	78	do.	do.
	10	75	82	80	79	do.	do.
	11	76	84	83	80	do.	do.

Harper, Maryland in Liberia.

EXTRACT *from the* REPORT *of the* REV. J. SEYS, *of January* 12*th*, 1838.

'CAPE PALMAS.—I made my annual visit to this place during the rainy season. Taking my little, sickly, fast fading Henry with me, we embarked in one of the colonial schooners, and after thirteen days of suffering, for want of comfortable accommodations, and even necessary refreshment, we got to the end of our voyage, a distance of only two hundred and forty miles. Not wishing to leave again in so short a time as five days, having a great deal to inspect and adjust, I permitted the vessel to come away without me, and risked the getting of an opportunity back in some vessel passing. But upward of ten weeks elapsed from the time I left home before my return.

The church at Palmas is in an excellent condition. We had times of much rejoicing during my visit, and several were converted to God. The increase, however, for the year has been small, owing to some who, having walked disorderly, had to be cut off.

Br. Burns is faithful to his charge; he has at last completed the mission house so as to go into it, and his family are now therefore residing at Mount Emory. We have been obliged to employ a school-teacher. Br. Burns' health, and the necessary attention required in building in this country, rendered it impossible for him to teach school himself and do justice to all parts of his charge. I have employed a Mrs. Thomson, a member of the Protestant E. Church, to take this school. She is a pious woman and well qualified.

Our meeting-house at Palmas, of thatched roof, &c. was not only getting too strait for us, but was falling into decay. I concluded to build a substantial one of stone, preparations for which are making in the collection of materials.

This is a growing colony, well organized, well supplied by its patrons in America with every thing conducive to its welfare, and receiving semi-annually an emigration of choice emigrants. The native population even within bounds of the colonial territory is numerous, and presents a vast field for missionary enterprise. The persevering and faithful labours of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, who are at the head of the mission supported by the A. B. C. F. Missions, are very useful. I accompanied Mr. Wilson in an excursion eighteen miles down the coast to the Grahway and Cavally countries. We stopt at several towns, and had much intercourse with the natives. We could easily establish a mission in the Cavally country. In doing this we could not be considered as interfering with or trespassing on the ground of our christian fellow-labourers—for the harvest is plenteous, the field is the world; and if they take the right hand, lo we turn to the left, and so contrariwise. Many extracts from my journal, as to the manners and customs, population, &c. &c. of the Greybo and other tribes in these regions, might here be given; but they have been so often described, and more accurately too than I could, that it would be swelling this report uselessly to too large a size. I would only add, that such is the great proficiency which Mr. Wilson has made in acquiring the Greybo language, that a large and accurate vocabulary has already been published at their printing establishment; and we have reason to hope that other christian missionaries could obtain the aid of these in prosecuting missions among the natives.'

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION IN AFRICA.

Knowing that associations have been formed by female exertion, in various parts of our country, to promote the cause of education among the colonists and natives in Africa, some of the ladies of Baltimore, feeling the necessity of a similar institution in this city, and anxious to take part in this deeply interesting cause, formed a society for this purpose on the — of May, 1837, called the 'Baltimore Ladies' Society, for the promotion of education in Africa,' and is auxiliary to the State Colonization Society. The officers are a president, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, and a treasurer, with twenty-four managers, to be chosen from the different religious denominations. The name of this society explains its object; but it is the design of the board to confine their efforts at present to educating the children of the colonists, and hereafter, to enlarge their operations as circumstances may admit.

From the depression of feeling consequent on the situation of public affairs, and distress throughout the country at the time of its organization, many were fearful that it might not succeed. The board of managers in presenting this report, have every reason to feel encouraged, with the interest already taken, and they have no doubt that when the objects of this society are more generally known, many more will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of supporting and encouraging the board in their efforts to promote a cause of such incalculable importance to the future well-being of a much neglected portion of our race. After the organization of the society, the managers immediately commenced their operations. Orders were given by the Maryland State Colonization Society for the building of a school house at Cape Palmas for them, and efforts were made to raise funds sufficient for the necessary expenses. At a meeting of the board in October of the same year, a resolution was passed, stating that should the State Society, not require during the present year, payment for the house built at Cape Palmas for the use of their teacher, then the executive committee were authorized to employ a qualified teacher to take charge of a school in the Maryland colony, allowing two hundred dollars for an outfit, and three hundred dollars salary for the first year—leaving it to the discretion of the board to increase or diminish it hereafter. A communication was received by the committee from the Home Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, stating that it had been resolved by their board, not to call on the Ladies' Education Society, for the payment of a school-house built for them at Cape Palmas, so long as they furnished a teacher or teachers, or provided for their support. In the report of the committee read to the board, it was stated that being thus authorized, after much deliberation and many inquiries as to the necessary qualifications, &c. Benjamin Alleyne, a coloured man of very respectable character and attainments, was employed by them, and after receiving the necessary instructions, embarked with his wife in the brig Niobe, November 4th, 1837. The report likewise stated, that the treasurer paid to Mr. Alleyne three hundred dollars—two hundred dollars allowed for his outfit and one hundred dollars of his salary in advance;—that this money was raised principally by making the clergy of various denominations, life members;—that fourteen had already been so constituted, and that the greater number had returned most kind and polite acknowledgments to the board, and very particular remembrances to the ladies of their respective congregations, who had conferred upon them this mark of their regard; and at the same time wishing that the laudable efforts of this society might be abundantly prospered. The report closes with earnestly recommending to the managers, the utmost diligence in endeavouring to procure annual subscriptions, as hereafter the support of the teacher, and other expenses, will entirely depend upon this fund.

The board thought it advisable that letters should be written to competent persons residing in the colony, requesting information whether the sum

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VIII. Commissions and Reports

D. Reports of the Board of Managers
1835-47