It is also worthy of remark that our contributions came from no particular section of the country—from no one sect in religion or party in politics. There is a sense in which colonization may be considered an *orphan*. Almost every other benevolent society has some denomination of christians who feel bound to support it, and to which it can appeal with all the confidence of parental love! But colonization has a scheme of benevolence, originated in the broadest philanthropy, and appeals to the most enlarged and unselfish principles for support. It belongs to no sect—to no party—which is bound to support it at all hazards and any sacrifices.

But there is still a noble band of men and women, unknown to each other and separated by many a league or clashing interest, but united in considering this a cause of strict and pure benevolence, intimately connected with the great principles of humanity; bearing upon the general welfare of society; closely linked in with, and embracing all the other great schemes of benevolence; involving some of the most important destinies of our own magnificent country; presenting the chief central hope for the millions of Africa; and that in its onward progress it is accomplishing a train of good results which no other plan of operations has ever yet been able to achieve! Therefore it ought to be sustained and carried vigorously forward, and to this work they have pledged themselves in high and holy covenant!

We desire to call attention particularly to a proposition made by a gentleman in Buffalo, N. Y. in his reply to our special appeal for the $4,260, above alluded to. He says:—

"I sincerely hope that the plan you have adopted may prove successful. I have, however, a proposition to make, to wit: that if you will raise the sum named in the manner you propose, then I will be one of four to give an equal amount provided three other individuals can be found who will each give one fourth, ($1,065,) or, I will be one of three, provided two other individuals can be found who will each give one third, ($1,429,) which would put that amount into the Treasury of the Society; and at the same time, I will give my influence to further the object set forth in the circular. If what I propose cannot be accomplished, you may rely on me for one hundred and twenty dollars in furtherance of the object of your circular."

We have been looking for two or three gentlemen, who would join our Buffalo friend in his generous proposition, and thus place an amount of funds in our Treasury which would somewhat relieve us in our present time of need. Several persons have had the matter under consideration, and we hope yet to receive a favorable response from them, or from some others.

The following statement will show the amount which each of the several States has contributed.

Maine,	1,724 89	Alabama,	710 50
New Hampshire,	1,528 48	Florida,	1 00
Vermont,	1,660 83	Louisiana,	794 00
Massachusetts,	12,790 19	Mississippi,	2,195 25
R. Island,	825 34	Kentucky,	2,916 80
Connecticut,	6,508 08	Tennessee,	1,558 50
N. York,	2,617 55	Ohio,	2,960 61
N. Jersey,	1,674 92	Indiana,	1,112 37
Pennsylvania,	3,063 59	Illinois,	523 58
Delaware,	398 92	Missouri,	965 85
Maryland,	458 16	Michigan,	16 00
District Columbia,	1,235 28	Wisconsin,	54 20
Virginia,	12,604 52	Texas,	5 00
N. Carolina,	128 75	C. Nation,	17 50
S. Carolina,	41 00	N. Brunswick,	10 00
Georgia,	680 00		

The total amount received from legacies left to the Society, the past year, is $9,861 16. But of this amount we only had the use of $5,298 76, the balance having been paid to relieve the bequests from incumbrances imposed by the testators. This small amount of legacies will in part account for the difference between our general receipts this year and preceding one.

With a limited treasury to draw upon, we have been able to accomplish only a limited measure of good. In defraying the contingent expenses of the Society we have used every possible economy, and made retrenchment wherever the nature of the case would allow. Still the salaries of agents and officers had to be paid as usual, both at home and in Liberia, while increased accommodations for emigrants were needed, and other improvements had to be made. Hence the chief curtailment had to be made in the number of emigrants sent to Liberia. The whole number sent this year is only 553, while in the preceding year we sent 783, thus showing a difference of 230. To have sent these would have required $13,800 more than we received, which is nearly the difference between the receipts of this and the previous year. Had we received twenty or thirty thousand dollars more, we could have sent the comparative number of additional emigrants without any increase of what may properly be called contingent expenses. The agencies employed and means in operation could have accomplished the additional work, without any additional cost for their support.

The emigrants were from the following States: Massachusetts, 6; N. York, 27; Virginia, 273; N. Carolina, 15; Georgia, 62; Kentucky, 47; Tennessee, 66; Ohio, 7; Indiana, 15; Missouri, 29; La. 3; Pennsylvania, 3: Total, 553.

To some it may seem a small thing that only this number of persons have been sent to Liberia, during a whole year! And so it is, if the mere fact of taking them from this country, and locating them in that, was all. But this is a very narrow and partial view of the subject. It meets not at all the grandeur and far reaching good which has been accomplished.

Ever since the formation of this Society and the founding of Liberia, the work has gone on in this same quiet and limited manner. There has been nothing grand or imposing, such as ordinarily attends upon a nation's movements. The resources have been small, the progress has been slow. But something has been accomplished, which promises further results, and leads on to ulterior ends. The foundations of a free and happy nation have been laid; all the appliances of education and religion have been put in motion, so that Liberia holds out to the colored man brighter prospects than are visible in any other quarter of the Globe. A substantial good is therefore done to every person who is removed to that land, and placed in circumstances where he is relieved from the civil and social disadvantages which overhang him in this country! For himself alone, and as an isolated individual, this good is immeasurable. But this is not all. He there becomes an integral part of a great community. He sheds around him an influence and puts forth an agency, tending to spread over the whole western coast of Africa, and diffuse among the numerous tribes of the interior all the arts and comforts of civilized life! The greatest difficulties attending the establishment of a colony on a foreign land and the organization of a republican government, have already been so far overcome, that now the way is open for advancement, and every new company of emigrants have only to address themselves to the completion of that which has already been so well begun. If it is the design of a wise and far-seeing Providence to make Liberia the asylum of the whole African race, now dispersed over the surface of the earth, then without doubt our present feeble labors are connected with other lands and coming generations in a manner more intimate and important than is generally believed. "Colonies on a heathen shore," it has been well remarked, "are like trees around a new house, or a hedge around a

Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

2. June 1841 (n.s. I, 1)--May 1861 (n.s. X, 24)

1855