There have also been sent to Cape Palmas, by the American Colonization Society—

Per the Elvira Owen, as above:		
From Virginia,	39	
From Kentucky,	2	41
Per the M. C. Stevens, May, 1857:		
From Tennessee,		15
Per Ditto, November, 1857:		
From Virginia,		5
Total sent to Cape Palmas by Am. Col. Society,		61

To leave no effort untried, the Board, in March, 1856, determined to employ two Travelling Agents in the State, instead of one, as previously had been their practice; and instructed them to give their attention mainly to the procuring of emigrants, by diffusing information among the free blacks, and by fully explaining to them the advantages they would derive from a removal to Africa. These instructions our Agents, the Rev. Messrs. Lipscomb and Cullum, have faithfully complied with; and although, as before stated, we regret to say, the immediate result of their labors has as yet not been great, we believe that they have been by no means fruitless, and that the seed sown by them will, in due time, bear its abundant harvest. It may be proper to state that no portion of the State's appropriation is devoted to the payment of these Agents, their salaries and expenses being defrayed out of the collections made by them.

The Board have again the melancholy task of recording the deaths, since their last Report, of several active and prominent laborers in the field of colonization, who have, in this country or in Africa, been connected with the operations of the Maryland Society. Among the former, were Dr. Thomas E. Bond and Moses Sheppard. Both were active members of the Society in its earliest stages, and long labored actively in its behalf. Dr. Bond removed many years since to New York, and thus ceased to be identified with us; but his exertions as a Colonizationist were only transferred to another sphere of operations; and to the close of his long and useful life he continued to be the warm and zealous friend of the colored race, and as such the advocate and supporter of colonization. Mr. Sheppard likewise, having been among the earliest of Maryland colonizationists, was one of the founders of the State Society, and for a long time took an active part in its management. Of late years, his attention was more directed to other schemes of philanthropy; but he continued to take great interest in colonization, and to maintain friendly personal relations with individual citizens of the African settlements, whom he had known in this country. In Africa, among others have died William A. Prout, and William Cassell. The former emigrated as a boy in his father's family, in 1827, and received his education in Monrovia. He removed to Cape Palmas, when that colony was established, filled several important posts

under its government, and was the first Governor of the independent State, elected by the people. Mr. Cassell went out in 1833, as one of the founders of the Cape Palmas Colony. The loss of his wife subsequently led him to return to Baltimore, where he spent several years; but having married again, he returned to Cape Palmas in 1848. He held at different times many important and responsible offices,—among them, that of Chief Justice, and died regretted by all who knew him. Messrs. Prout and Cassell were the two Commissioners sent over to this Country by the people of Maryland in Liberia, to make with the Maryland State Society, the necessary terms and arrangements, for the declaration and acknowledgment of the independence of the Colony.

Though not falling immediately within the purview of the operations of the Maryland Society, the Board cannot refrain from noticing, among recent events, one which they believe is destined to have a very important bearing on the whole subject of colonization. The American Colonization Society has prosecuted its labors, with its accustomed zeal and energy; and has, during the past year, adopted a measure, the results of which so far are highly favorable; and which, if attended with continued success, will, we believe, remove one objection to colonization, which has generally been magnified and over-rated, and always perseveringly urged. We allude to the removal of immigrants into Africa immediately on their arrival, to the high lands of the interior, without any detention on the coast. It had long been supposed, by some of those familiar with the climate, that the African fever was caused by the malaria of its shores, and that as it would not perhaps be found to prevail above the vicinity of the confluence of the Rivers with tide water, which abounds with mangrove swamps, settlers might probably escape its attacks by being removed immediately to the interior. But in the infancy of the Colonies, whilst they were dependant almost for their existence, for the support they derived from their relations with this Country, no settlement could with prudence be made at a distance from the Ocean, where it would be at the mercy of the native tribes around it. But when the Republic of Liberia had so consolidated her strength, that she was enabled to extend the broad ægis of her protection to all within her extensive borders, the time seemed to have arrived for a fair trial of this great experiment. Accordingly, the Rev. Mr. Seys, well known by his former missionary labors in Africa, and by his ardent and zealous exertions in this Country as an Agent of the Maryland and of other Colonization Societies, was despatched to Africa by the American Colonization Society in May, 1856, to make suitable arrangements for the settlement of a party of emigrants at a proper distance from the coast. He selected a location at "Mount Fawblee" or "Careysburg," about fifty miles from Monrovia, and prepared for the reception of settlers there. A party of volunteers for this enterprise was obtained among the first emigrants per the M. C. Stevens, the following winter; and on her arrival at Monrovia, twenty-two persons were despatched from

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XII. Newspapers
A. Maryland Colonization Journal

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

1858