legacies of Mr. John Bloomfield, of Rome; of Augustus Graham, Esq., of Brooklyn; and of the late President of the New York Society, Anson G. Phelps Esq., of New York city; as well as the liberal gift of John Beveredge, Esq., of Newburgh; and the noble donation of Joseph Fulton, Esq., attest the deep sympathy felt in New York for the highest welfare of the African race.

In the early part of this year, that enterprising and devoted missionary, the Rev. George L. Seymour, who has established a mission station in the Bassa country, nearly one hundred miles interior from Bassa, was invited by President Benson, to visit Monrovia, to obtain the means and fix upon the plan of exploring the country towards the Niger. The President gave to the object all the aid in his power, and invited his fellow-citizens to co-operate with the Government. Several hundred dollars were raised, and Mr Seymour was advised, on his first attempt, to proceed no further than the capital of the Mandingo country. This is described as a large town, and no doubt was entertained that information could there be obtained of the country beyond, which would prepare for the second tour, with the view of arriving at a branch of the Niger. "Mr. Seymour," says President Benson, "is the man to do it if it can be done." On the first of April, of this year, Mr. Seymour wrote from a little distance beyond his station, where he was engaged in adjusting certain difficulties between the neighboring tribes by which the path was obstructed. He announced, on the 18th of April, that these difficulties were settled. "I have, he observes," "as companions, Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Lewis Ash, of Indiana. They are both men of enterprise for this work, and they begin to see that something can be done by way of developing the resources of the country; and they will doubtless go to the United States with a concise report of their journey, and their professed intention is to awaken the interest of their brethren for the interior of Liberia, and if possible begin a settlement beyond its present limits—a most worthy object indeed."

President Benson wrote in September, that Mr. Seymour had been met by a Mandingo man, six weeks before, within three days travel of the capital of the Mandingo country. We may now be looking for intelligence of his return to the coast.

On the 8th of April last, the monument sent from this country was erected with appropriate ceremonies over the grave of the lamented and distinguished Governor Buchanan. An address was delivered by Dr. James S. Smith. Brief speeches were made by other citizens, and all the hearers manifested the profound regard cherished by them towards the character and fame of this eminent benefactor of Africa.

Two young medical students from Liberia are now completing their course of study at the Medical College of New Haven, Connecticut, while three colored students of theology, at the Ashmun Institute, Oxford, Pennsylvania, are expecting to sail for Liberia, in May next, to enter upon their missionary labors amid those sitting in darkness, yet ready to welcome the Messengers of Christ, and hear of the light and deliverance of the Gospel.

The Ashmun Institute, honorable in its name, and founded in desires of good to the African race, especially designed to educate young colored men of piety that they may become the teachers of their brethren in Africa, not less than in the United States, begins to share in the contributions of generous Christians, and to extend its advantages to those who aspire to the honors of a missionary life in the land of their fathers.

Some years ago, Her Britannic Majesty's Government presented to

Liberia the beautiful armed schooner "Lark," and recently agreed to have this vessel repaired at its expense. The Lark has been condemned, but a better vessel, the "Quail," substituted in her place, which, after a thorough repair at Plymouth, is to be sent as Her Majesty's gift to the Liberian Government. This gift is bestowed at the special instance of our countryman, Gerard Ralston, Esq., whose generous efforts for Liberia, as Consul-General of that Republic, resident in London, cannot be too highly commended.

The agencies of this Society during the year have been few, nor have the Committee been able to increase their number with much assurance of advantage.

The Rev. E. G. Nicholson, of the Methodist Church, has been very earnestly engaged in Ohio, and visited and addressed many communities with decided benefit to the cause. "The aspects and prospects of things," he observes, "were exceedingly unpromising at the beginning. The cause was in the dust—its friends were despondent. A financial panic was upon all our communities, and we had everything to learn and everything to do; but we have gone forward—the seed has been sown in every section of the State, and what we have gathered but foreshadows the abundant harvest to be garnered in the future."

The Rev. B. O. Plimpton and John C. Stockton, Esq, have labored in the Northern counties of Ohio with great earnestness and fidelity, and a good degree of success, considering the opposition prevailing among some and the indifference of more to the cause.

The Rev. J. N. Danforth has continued both in the District of Columbia and in Delaware, to deliver able and impressive discourses for the cause in many churches.

For a short time the Rev. John Seys was occupied in the service of the Society in Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Indiana and Illinois, until appointed to his important duties on the coast of Africa.

Captain George Barker, who has labored for the cause more than eighteen years, has been employed in obtaining subscriptions to the African Repository in New England, and contributions to the cause in New Hampshire.

It is much to be desired that some method should be devised by the several State Societies which would enable them more effectually to aid the pecuniary resources, and invigorate the operations of this Society. They occupy the State where wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions, generally, are well sustained.—Applications by this Society to the citizens of these States must be made through the State Societies, and through them, the public naturally suppose donations to the parent institution will be made. It will be for the officers of those Societies to consider whether anything, and if so, what can be done to increase the amount of their contributions for this Society.

The receipts of the Society during the last year were.....	$61,820.19
The expenditures.....	61,196 57
Leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1st, 1859, of.....	623.62
From the McDonough legacy has been received.....	4,331.22
From other legacies.....	1,127.62

The opposition to this Society and to Liberia, comes too late to effect the ends of its authors. Pamphlets, volumes may be written to discredit African colonization; ingenious argument and vehement eloquence may be employed against it, but all be as ineffectual as the attempt to prove that a thing cannot be done, which is done already; or, that the sun exists not while shining before our eyes. Let then, the friends of this Society

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)

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